

# *BNA Topics*



The Postal History of Hamilton

(See page 238)

*Official Journal*

*Of The*

*British North America*

*Philatelic Society*

Volume <sup>20</sup> 21 Number 9 Whole Number 216 October 1963

Printed October 3rd

# British North ≡ America ≡

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

NOVEMBER 28, 29

With particular strength in

**CANADA**

including a block of the 6d. and  
a mint 1/-.

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE — \$3**

including second class air-mail  
postage.

**ROBSON LOWE LTD.**

**50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.**

**ENGLAND** Cables: "Stamps, London, S.W.1"

*When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in  
"B.N.A. Topics"*

# BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOLUME 20 / NUMBER 9 / WHOLE NUMBER 216 / OCTOBER 1963

## EDITOR

John H. M. Young  
Dean Grove  
503 John St.  
Thornhill, Ontario

## CIRCULATION EDITOR

H. J. Hollands, Apt. 6  
245 Eglinton Ave. W.  
Toronto 12, Ontario

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

M. L. Arons, A. P. Cook  
V. G. Greene  
D. C. Meyerson  
D. van Oudenol  
N. A. Pelletier  
E. A. Richardson  
Dr. A. Whitehead

## ADVERTISING MANAGER

Edward J. Whiting  
25 Kings Circle,  
Malvern, Pa., U.S.A.

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Board of Examiners—  
J. N. Sissons; Canadian  
Fancy Cancellations—  
Dr. K. M. Day;  
Conventions—R. A.  
Peters Editorial—  
V. G. Greene; Election—  
J. S. Siverts; Handbook  
& Perfin Study Group—  
R. J. Woolley; Liaison  
Study Group;  
Membership &  
Nominations—  
E. A. Richardson

## REGULAR FEATURES

### OFFICIAL SECTION

Monthly Report from the Secretary .....	226
The Editor's Mailbag .....	227
BNAPS Regional Groups .....	227
The President's Page .....	228
ROUNDING UP SQUARED CIRCLES .....	231
TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU .....	236
FORTUNES OF PHILATELY .....	246

## ARTICLES

### CLASSES OF THE ONE CENT

SMALL QUEEN by Rev. E. Mitreit .....	229
---	-----

EARLY POST OFFICES OF THE BRAMPTON-GEORGETOWN AREA by Max Rosenthal .....	233
---	-----

WAR TAX PLATE IDENTIFICATION Part II by Hans Reiche .....	237
--	-----

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA Its Postal History and Some Events in its History Part II—by Lloyd W. Sharpe, E.D., Q.C. ....	238
---	-----

Published at Toronto, Canada by the British North America Philatelic Society. Subscription: \$4.00 per year; single copies, from the Circulation Editor, 40 cents. Opinions expressed are those of the writers. Printed by Mission Press, 53 Dundas St. E., Toronto.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, for payment of postage in cash.

COPY DEADLINES. Display advertising copy must be received by the Advertising Manager one month prior to the month of publication.

## ELECTED OFFICERS

### PRESIDENT

C. M. Jephcott, 323 Rosemary Rd., Toronto 10, Ontario.

### VICE-PRESIDENT

C. A. Westhaver, 11 Spafford Rd., Milton 86, Mass.

### SECRETARY

Jack Levine, 211 Pine Tree Rd., Oxford, North Carolina.

### TREASURER

James T. Culhane, 119 Montgomery Ave., Coleston, Norristown, Pa.

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1961-'63 L. A. Davenport, A. H. Kessler, W. Rorke.  
1962-'64 D. C. Meyerson, W. C. Peterman, Robert V. C. Carr  
1963-'65 C. P. de Volpi, Dr. J. Matejka, Jr., G. B. Llewellyn.

# Official Section



## Monthly Report from the Secretary . . .

JACK LEVINE, 209 PINE TREE ROAD, OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

Menken, Harry, Jr., 76 Rhoda Avenue, Nutley 10, New Jersey.  
Montgomery, Joseph A., 2432 Balmoral Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario.  
Pond, George E., 411 Quensway Avenue West, Simcoe, Ontario.  
Richardson, Mrs. Mary J., Avonton Hill, Windsor, Nova Scotia.  
Roberts Anthony F., R.R. #2, Wellandport, Ontario.  
Steinhart, Allan L., 3886 Bathurst Street, Apt. 203, Downsview, Ontario.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Endean, Frank H., P.O. Box 189, Term. "A", Toronto 1, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint & used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless & 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint, used & semi-official Airmails and on cover. Literature. Proofs & Essays. "Locals" R.P.O., territorial, flag, slogan, 2 & 4 numerals, squared circle & duplex cancellations. Proposed by H. J. Hollands, No. 1402.
- Ineson, Stanley B., West Road, Manchester, Vt. (C-CX) CAN-19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used booklet panes. Mint & used Airmails. R.P.O. cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 11.
- Klein, Fred B., 835 No. Wild Olive Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla. (C-X) CAN-19th & 20th century mint postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and Sea Post covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint & semi-official airmails and on cover. Literature. Flag & squared circle cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- Nicol, James W., 2234 W. Keith Road, No. Vancouver, B.C. (DC-CX) CAN—Used postage. SPECIALTY—Numeral Issue; all phases. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by Rev. E. Treit, No. 1830.
- Osterhoff, Joseph, 1478 Jackson St., Dubuque, Iowa (C-CX) N.S.—19th century mint & used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1860-63 issue covers. Literature. Proofs & Essays. SPECIALTY 1860-63 issues of Nova Scotia covers, stamps and postal history. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1497 Black, Eugene C., 22 Lathrop Road, Wellesley 81, Massachusetts.  
1995 Gareau, John M., 2727 Canmore Road, Calgary, Alberta (from Regina, Sask.)  
1614 Gratz, J. Roger, 113 Locust Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  
565 Keane, F. W. L., 1405 Stadacona Avenue, Ste. 201, Victoria, British Columbia.  
1799 McCusker, John J., Jr., University of Pittsburgh, Tower "C", Room 602, 3955 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn. (from Rochester, N.Y.)  
917 Pettinell, George, Box 462, Nelson, Pennsylvania (from Painted Post, N.Y.)  
1692 Remick, Fenton M., 431½ Lake Shore Road, Grosse Point Farms 36, Michigan  
501 Schuman, Clifford R., 40 West 77th Street, New York, New York.  
1837 Woods, Walter H., 4000 Yonge Street, Apt. 332, Toronto 12, Ontario.

### DECEASED

- 20 Fornev, Earl B., 1932 Princeton Street, St. Paul 5, Minnesota.  
906 McLellan, Col. Duncan, 30 Rostan Road, Glasgow S. 3, Scotland.

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

Kennedy, Edward R. Mitchell, John H.

### RESIGNATION RECEIVED

- 1219 Hewer, Edgar E., Box 144, Kamloops, B.C.

### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, August 1, 1963 .....	1031
DECEASED, September 1, 1963 .....	2
RESIGNATIONS, September 1, 1963 .....	2
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, September 1, 1963 .....	1027

## THE Editor's MAILBAG

Dear Sir:

Please advise if index will be published for 1962 Topics. I have mine bound & am holding off pending publication.

"Topics" takes 3 weeks to get to Albany. Most of my stampless 1840-1870 show 3 days from Toronto to N.Y. City. Even if they used the Erie or Barge Canal it would only take 5 days even today.

W. A. Seifert Jr., #1594

Dear Mr. Young:

In the May 1963 issue you published a letter, with photograph of a 2c Numeral booklet stamp, showing a line through the left numeral box. Mr. Rorke very kindly sent me the stamp in question knowing my interest in this issue, and having examined it, would venture to suggest that the line in question is not a re-entry but a guide line.

I have two identical copies myself, and four other stamps showing lines of similar types, all passing through the left numeral box in slightly different positions. The example shown is the most complete of the series and can be traced upwards through the 'C' of Canada into the right Maple Leaf. The other examples are much less complete and appear to have been partially erased.

Yours sincerely,  
Charles Hollingsworth

Dear Mr. Editor:

This is in answer to the article Admiral Coils by D. Rosenblat.

Mr. Rosenblat has brought up a difficult problem. Very little information exists on the issue dates of the Admiral coils. Whatever exists is in the most cases incorrect. Although the assumptions made by the article seem valid, it is odd that copies of these stamps exist with much earlier dates. The 1c vertical coil perf 12 is in my collection with the earliest date 19 July 1912, Hull, Que. The 1c vertical coil perf 8 is in an English collection dated 18 Oct. 1912. The 2c vertical coil perf. 12 is in a US collection dated Aug. 1913. Some of these dates are actually earlier than the date of approval for the plate. Similar problems exist in the coils of the War Tax stamps. Table 1 in my book on War Tax stamps indicates this.

Mr. Rosenblat's suggestion of establishing certain basic data is excellent but unfortunately my numerous attempts to make corrections in existing handbooks and catalogues have failed. Major errors existing in books such as Scott, Holmes, Gibbons and others published periodically are not corrected because of the high cost of laying down new plates. Society handbooks in the form of specialized books seem to be one answer. I would be glad to add my knowledge for purpose of publication to anyone trying to compile information in some of my specialized fields.

Yours sincerely,  
Hans Reiche

### BNAPS REGIONAL GROUPS

*Philadelphia*—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Temagami*—Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca New York. *Vancouver*—Meets the fourth Monday of each month at Coronation Room Y.W.C.A. 997 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, B.C. *Winnipeg*—Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at previous meeting. Harold Wilding 135 Trill Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. *Edmonton*—Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary, S. Weber—10615-130th Street. *Twin City*—Meets at members' homes on second Thursday of each month. J. C. Cornelius, 2309 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. *Calgary*—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Murray Devlin, 1030-12th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta. *Pacific*—Meets twice a year at the call of the Secretary, Brian F. Milne, 14500 San Jose Street, San Fernando, California.

# The President's Page

C. M. JEPHCOTT, 323 ROSEMARY RD., TORONTO, ONTARIO



A pair of 2c 1864 and a 1c 1859 paying the 5c rate on a domestic letter addressed to Lyndock.



A single 2c 1864 paying the registration fee on a free letter from London to Ottawa

# CLASSES OF THE ONE CENT SMALL QUEEN

REV. E. MITREIT, BNAPS 1830

At the outset let it be known that the author considers himself a novice in this field and the information in the article is of exploratory nature. This is more a beck and call for help with this particular group than anything else. I am deeply indebted to the Shoemaker article on the 3c small Queens as this served as a pattern for my study of the 1c denomination. There are differences, expansion and perhaps a different approach in some areas, but on the whole the study by Shoemaker served as both an incentive and guide for the study by the author. Any information, corrections, additions, etc., that people working in this field could offer would be greatly appreciated as the amount of material available is definitely limited and my own collection is not that great.

I have grouped my study into a number of classes, certain numbers being left blank for eventual additions. A class as defined in this article is: A difference in perforation, paper, or color, from a stamp appearing previous in the class listing. This means that  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$  would receive a different class listing than  $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$  even though the paper and color were the same. The papers follow the same general pattern as the Shoemaker listing with the exception of an additional listing in the second Ottawa printing.

**TYPE A** — A fine quality, toned, smooth surface paper, opaque with a horizontal weave mesh. This is the paper of the Indian Red.

**TYPE B** — A hard smooth surface, toned paper with the design showing through the paper. Vertical weave and compares with the paper used for most of the Rose shades of the 3c.

**TYPE C** — The rare opaque, thick soft, almost blotting paper with perforations adhering. This is as rare in the 1c as it is in the 3c. Horizontal weave barely visible because of thickness.

**TYPE D** — A medium weight, pebbly surface paper with horizontal weave a slight white toning to the paper. This is a very good grade of paper, far

better than the following horizontal classes.

**TYPE E** — Horizontal weave with a thinner paper, design showing through a pebbly surface, slight white toning.

**TYPE F** — A medium weight, much poorer quality paper with yellowish toning. In the 3c the aniline dye shows through this very plainly. Weave is horizontal.

**TYPE G** — A medium weight paper with a vertical mesh with a slight yellow toning. The surface is more pebbled than Type B.

**TYPE H** — A medium weight pebbly surface paper with a horizontal weave. The toning is yellowish. Shoemaker lists this as beginning on Oct. 6, 1888.

**TYPE I** — A medium weight vertical weave paper with a pebbly surface and yellowish toning. Not listed in Shoemaker's treatment of the 3c.

**TYPE J** — A medium weight very poor quality, toned yellowish paper with a horizontal weave. Aniline dye shows through this very plainly.

## CLASSES OF THE 1c YELLOW

1. Deep Orange: Type "A" paper, perforations are  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ . Earliest dated copy March 1870.
2. Deep orange: Type "B" paper, perforations are  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ . Earliest dated copy February 1871.
3. Medium orange: Type "B" paper, design is a little clearer on this printing. Earliest dated copy Jan/72. Perforations are  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ .
4. Deep Orange: Type "C" paper. This is the rare thick, soft, opaque paper listed by Shoemaker. Perforations are  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ . This is by far the scarcest of the entire denomination. Earliest dated—
5. Deep orange: Type "A" paper, perforations are  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ . Earliest date Dec. 7, 1871.
6. Orange: Type "D" paper, this paper appears late in 1872 in the 3c denomination. Perforations are  $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ .

- Earliest dated copy—.
7. Deep orange: Type "D" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy—.
  8. Orange: Type "B" paper with 12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  perforations. Earliest dated copy—.
  9. Light Orange: Type "E" paper. This is the first appearance of this poorer quality horizontal weave. Perforations are 12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Earliest dated copy—.
  10. Light Orange: Type "E" paper which first appears in the 3c early in 1872. Perforations are 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12. Earliest dated copy March, 1872.
  11. Orange Yellow: Type "B" paper with 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy July 22, 1874.
  12. Orange Yellow: Type "E" paper with 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy Oct. 1, 1872.
  - 13.
  14. Orange Yellow: Type "E" paper with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  perforations. Earliest dated copy July, 17, 1873.
  15. Orange Yellow: Type "F" paper with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  perforations. Shoemaker lists this paper as appearing in March of 1873. Earliest dated copy Oct. 17, 1876.
  16. Deep Orange: Type "F" paper with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy July 28, 1875.
  17. Medium Orange: Type "F" paper with an 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy—.
  18. Orange Yellow: Type "G" paper, perforations are 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12. The earliest dated copy Nov. 14, 1877. Shoemaker has this type of paper beginning in March of 1878.
  19. Yellow: Type "F" paper with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy March 21, 1876.
  20. Bright Yellow: Type "F" paper with an 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy 1881 Clear white gum on this paper.
  - 21.
  - 22.
  23. Light Yellow: Type "G" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy 1878.
  24. Light Yellow: Type "F" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy 1876.
  25. Lemon Yellow: Type "E" paper with an 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy July 9, 1879.
  26. Lemon Yellow: Type "E" paper with an 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12 perforation. The earliest dated copy July 31, 1879.
  27. Canary Yellow: Type "F" paper. Perforations are 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12. The impression is blurred in this class perhaps due to a combination of paper and ink. Earliest dated copy July 11, 1879.
  28. Canary Yellow: Type "E" paper. Perforations are 12 x 12 and the impression is clearer. Earliest dated copy Nov. 9, 1879.
  29. Golden Yellow: Type "E" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy Nov. 25, 1878.
  30. Golden Yellow: Type "G" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy May 28, 1878.
  31. Medium Yellow: Type "G" paper with an 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy Oct. 3, 1881.
  32. Bright Yellow: Type "G" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy July 1, 1882.
  33. Bright Yellow: Type "B" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy April 8, 1882.
  34. Light Yellow: Type "E" paper with 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 12 perforations. The earliest dated copy July 13, 1883.
  35. Yellow: Type "F" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Clear white gum. Earliest dated copy. Jan. 4, 1883.
  36. Yellow: Type "E" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy Feb. 12, 1883.
  37. Light Golden Yellow: Type "E" paper with 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  perforations. Earliest dated copy, Nov. 15, 1883.
  38. Light Golden Yellow: Type "G" paper with 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  perforations. Earliest dated copy 1885.
  39. Yellow: Type "E" paper with 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  perforations. Earliest dated copy Jan. 1884.
  40. Yellow: Type "F" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy May 26, 1886.
  41. Golden Yellow: Type "D" paper with a 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  perforation. Earliest dated copy July 13, 1888.
  42. Deep orange yellow: Type "F" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy July 12, 1888.
  43. Deep orange yellow: Type "E" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy July 4, 1888.
  44. Light Lemon yellow: Type "D" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy 1888.

(Continued on page 248)



# Rounding Up Squared Circles

Editor: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 HAVELOCK ST., AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA

## NOTES ON HALIFAX SQUARED

### CIRCLES

#### Part Three

Hammer II has a simpler chronology than its predecessor:

First period of use: 1/De 21, 96—4/Ja 22, 97

Second period of use: 1/Mr 30, 97—4/Fe 10, 99

(This period saw some scattered interruptions in Sept. and Oct., '98, already dealt with in my notes on Hammer I).

Third period of use: 1908, January: In my collection: 23/Jan 22, 08; 15, 24/Jan 29, 08; and 15/Jan 30, 08.

Reported: 15/Jan 21, 08 and 19/Jan 29, 08. "Jan" was used on all copies instead of the usual "Ja". It will be noted that by 1908 Halifax had adopted the 24-hour system of time-marks.

The Halifax Post Office was well run. Both squared circle hammers were kept clean and were used with care. A large proportion of covers with Jubilees or Map stamps are very handsome and desirable items. As it was a busy place with a heavy load of mail on most days errors of indicia (date and/or time mark above the date) did occur; some of these are of great interest. All through the squared circle period the several daily clearances were denoted by time-marks 1, 2, 3, 4, above the date.

**Blanks.** The most important group of indicia errors are those showing no time-mark, known as 'blanks'. Here is a partial list:

\*De 2, 93; Ja 4, 94; Ap 4, 94; My 4, 94; Ju 3, 95; Sp 3, 96; De 4, 96; Jy 3, 97; Au 4, 97; De 4, 97; Fe 4, 98; Mr 4, 98; Fe 4, 99. Note carefully the day of the month in each of the above; it is '2' (once only); '3' (four times) and '4' nine times. I dealt briefly with this subject in Topics, Dec., '59, and I should like to quote from that: "For a long time, I put them (Halifax blanks) down to negligence; now however I find a pattern taking shape. Consider the following (complete groups in my collection):

- (a) Jy 3, 97, 1, 2, 4, blank above
- (b) No 3, 97, 1, 2, 4, blank above
- (c) Fe 4, 99, 1, 2, 3, blank above

I think it may safely be deduced from

these that in the case of (a) and (b) only one '3' could be found in the type box and that necessarily it had to be used for the date, leaving none available for the third clearance time-mark. In (c) it was '4' that was in short supply. By the way, in the two '97 dates listed above, the '3' was the fine characteristic 'broken 3', so those dates are of exceptional interest, all the more so as they are the only instances in which the 'broken 3' is used in the date."

My later research has fully proved that this was not mere guess work. The several complete groups which include blanks, assembled since 1959, all support the theory. Such groups are very nearly at the top of Halifax indicia varieties — very nearly, but not quite, as I hope to show in a later article. I still regard the Jy 3, 97 and No 3, 97 groups as the pick of Halifax blanks, for every stamp of the two groups show the 'broken 3'. Of the two, perhaps the Jy 3 group is the better, for it is possible to get it complete on Jubilees, a very handsome thing indeed; at this moment I cannot think of a more perfect squared circle group on Jubilees. (I still lack 1/Jy 3, 97 to complete my group on Jubilees; I have it, however, on a fine 3c Sm. Qu.). Perhaps my next best group of Halifax blanks is that of Fe 4, 99, complete on Map stamps, and a very good looking set.

I now have 12 complete groups of different Halifax dates with blanks, fully bearing out the theory presented above.

\*In the case of De 2, 93 (above list) it would be '2' missing from the type box, and the sole '2' would have to be in the date.

To be continued.

(Pt 4 of these notes will deal with more error indicia, including two corrected errors which I place at the very top level of all Halifax squared circles.)

### LONDON, TYPE ONE

Brian Milne, has sent me excellent notes on London squared circles which I am indeed glad to arrange and pass on to collectors. I don't think anything on this subject has yet appeared in these columns.

The second edition of the handbook speaks of two London hammers, type one, proofed respectively on Ap 28, '93 and Ap 9, 94. It is, however, now generally



Fig. 1

believed that these are one and the same hammer. There may have been some minor repair, but beyond a slight thinning of the side-pieces no change is perceptible. We merely know that it was returned to Ottawa and there proofed again and put back into use at London. Brian Milne of California is convinced of this, as is Lewis Ludlow of Japan. Two other students of this town, H. M. Dilworth of Vancouver and J. Millar Allen of Northern Ireland, have the same view. Note how widely separated geographically are these four; this is typical of my squared circle correspondence, which continues merrily.

The brief chronology is as follows: First hammer (Milne prefers to say 'First state')

Proofed: Ap 28, '93

Earliest: Ap. 28, '93 (Quick work this!)

Latest: Ap 7, '94

Above the date: PM (only)

Second hammer (or Second State)

Proofed: Ap 9, '94

Earliest: My 16, 94

Latest, Jy 14, '99

Above the date: AM (rare; in Jan. '95; only), PM and in '96, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

The use of both AM and PM in Jan., '95, makes possible matched pairs used same day. See Fig. 1. (AM, PM, Ja 17, '95). An inspection of my own lot brought up an equally fine pair for Ja 21, '95. Such matched pairs for London are in the same

class as the equally rare AM, PM groups for Prescott, found in late '93 and early '94. My Prescott pair is dated Ja 3, '94.

Up to the end of July, '96, 534 copies with PM have been reported to Milne, with only 12 later copies. (I have another, Brian, dated Au 24, '96).

In the second half of 1896, numeral time-marks appeared, with Milne's earliest dates as follows:

#1, No 5, '96

2, No 2, '96

3, De 15, '96

4, No 5, '96

5, Sp 25, '96

I find these surprisingly early and can't match any of them

The number reported to Milne for each time-mark:

Time-mark	Copies	Percent
AM	3	0.2
PM	546	65.2
1	50	5.9
2	49	5.9
3	43	5.1
4	34	4.1
5	114	13.6
Total	839	100%

Inverted '8's are common; one or two inverted date-figures are known but are rare.

#### Type Two

Proofed: Ja 29, '95

(Continued on page 248)

# Early Post Offices of the Brampton - Georgetown Area

by MAX ROSENTHAL

The second row of townships north of the western end of Lake Ontario, Toronto Gore and Chinguacousy in Peel County, and Esquesing and Nassagaweya in Halton County were surveyed and began to be settled in 1818 and 1819. The first two post offices in Chinguacousy Township, Stanley's Mills and Chinguacousy, were opened in 1832, the latter in what is now the north section of Brampton.

In 1832 there was not a house in what is now the centre of Brampton. All the business of the people of Chinguacousy was done at a small tavern, built by William Buffy, except postal business. This was done nearby at the post office of the same name as the township, according to James Catterick, in his article on the Postal History of Peel County (BNA Topics, February 1962), "in Mr. Johnston's house, on lot 7, west half of concession 1, east of Hurontario street. In our thinking today, that house would be just north of Vodden Street in Brampton." Hurontario Street, or Centre Road, stretching from Port Credit north through the centre of the township, is now Highway 10.

The other post office established in 1832 in Chinguacousy Township, Stanley's Mills, was located on the west side of the 6th line east, now the county road north from Malton, where a tributary of the Humber River crosses in lot 12. Around 1880 its name was shortened to Stanley Mills. It later shifted over to the east or Toronto Gore side of the road. Today there is not even a sign that there was ever a village there only farm houses.

About 1834 John Elliott laid out village lots and first applied the name Brampton to the village south of Chinguacousy village, after the place in England he came from. In 1850 Brampton still had only a few houses and two stores. However, the community expanded rapidly, and by 1852 estimated its population at 1000, so it applied to incorporate as a village. The year before Chinguacousy post office was moved to the new centre, its name changed to Brampton.

The first post office in Esquesing Township was also opened in 1832, at lot 9 on the west side of the present county road from Hornby to Georgetown. From 1836 on mail was brought from Trafalgar, on Dundas Street, by Duncan McColl, a young man from the Scotch Block. He made the trip twice a week on horseback. In 1840 Esquesing post office was moved to the township capital, Stewarttown, on the same road, but north of the 15th sideroad. It retained its old name Stewarttown derived its name from John and Duncan Stewart, who built a dam and mills in 1820.

In 1836 MacNabville was allowed the privilege of a post office, the name of the village was then changed to Norval. The first settler where the present Highway 7 crosses the Credit River, just within Esquesing Township, was James McNab — sometimes spell MacNabb — in 1820. A western tributary joins the main river, providing water power for milling. The name Norval was chosen as being a simpler form of North Vale. The first postmaster — a man who retained the post for 45 years — was Colonel William Clay, a prominent man in the county.

The first post office in Nassagaweya Township, called Nassagiweya, was opened in lot 17 on the 4th concession road in 1840. In 1852 Thomas Easterbrook built a store there, and the village became known as Brookville, the township capital, but the post office retained the township name. Until about 1870 both post office and township were spelled Nassagiweya, then changed to the present Nassagaweya. Further south, John Campbell had come in 1832 to the corner of this concession road and the 5th sideroad. After setting up a sawmill in 1838 he had surveyed the village of Campbellville. Malcolm Campbell kept the first store there in 1849 and post office in 1852.

In the early 1840's was established a post office at Hornby, on the southern boundary road of Esquesing Township, opposite the road coming up from Oakville and

Trafalgar. The first hotel was built in 1830, by John McKindsey, which eventually became a general store where W. McKindsey was first postmaster. Hornby consisted of two sections, the post office being in the east one, the western being at the corner of the road going north to Georgetown. When Hornby had reached the status of a village the choice of a name had become necessary. For this purpose five of its prominent men met, from whom Robert Barker was elected chairman. From the names suggested those considered most favourably were Hornby and Farlton. The vote resulted in a tie. To break it the chairman voted in favour of Hornby, which had been proposed by John Howson, after a castle in England.

The first settlers in that part of Esquesing which became Acton were Zena, Rufus, and Ezra Adams, in 1829. The first dry goods store there was run by William Green. A young man called Dan was employed by him. For some reason the settlement was named after him Danville, later changed to Adamsville, after the first settlers. When the post office came into existence in 1844, the name was changed to Acton, suggested by Robert Swan, the first postmaster, a native of Northumberland.

Campbell's Cross appeared in 1848 in Chinguacousy, at the southeast corner of the 1st line east and the 27th sideroad, named after its earliest settlers.

George Kennedy moved to Esquesing Township in 1820, near what is now Georgetown. The pioneer settlers must have had difficulties, as, for a time, the settlement was known as Hungry Hollow. Eventually it became known as Georgetown, after its founder's first name. In 1837 came the Barber Brothers, erecting first a wooden mill, and then a paper mill. In 1840 John Sumpton opened the first general store. However, no post office was established until 1851, probably because of the nearness of Esquesing post office at Stewarstown, only 2½ miles southwest.

At the same time was opened a post office at Glen Williams, another neighbor of Georgetown, two miles northeast, on the Credit River. In 1824 the glen was sold to Benjamin Williams. His son Charles Williams, later known as Squire Williams, became a very influential man in the settlement, Williamsburg, which took its name from its founder. When the post office was established the name was changed to Glen William. About 1870 it became Glen Williams.

In 1851 appeared Tullamore, at the southeast corner of the meeting of the western and northern boundary roads of Toronto Gore Township, and Edmonton, at the corner of the present Highway 10 and the 17th sideroad, in Chinguacousy. In the 1890's, as the newer Edmonton in Alberta gained in importance, its name was changed to Snelgrove.

The Scotch Block post office was opened in 1852 on the farm of Thomas Hume, on what is now Highway 25, in lot 12, in Equesing. The first two settlers in the township, James Hume and Ronald MacDonald, had settled there. In 1873 it was closed. Mansewood post office was opened in 1877, nearby, but in a handier location, where the railway crosses the 5th sideroad. However, after 1880 the Scotch Block post office was reopened.

Also in 1852 were opened Silver Creek, on the present Highway 7, east side, in the middle of lot 25, Esquesing, and Richview, in Toronto Gore, where the present Richview sideroad ends at the 5th line east. Toronto Gore Township takes its name from its shape, like a wedge between the other township east and west of it. This was near its southeastern point. In 1888 Richview was moved to Etobicoke Township (see article in September 1962 BNA Topics).

At a very early date G. and T. Graham kept a small store in Toronto Gore at the southeast corner of the western boundary road (the 6th line east) and the 15th sideroad. Grahamsville post office appeared there in 1852. In the same township was opened the next year Coleraine, on the west side of what is now Highway 50, in lots 13. Mayfield appeared the same year in Chinguacousy, at the corner of the 3rd line east and the 17th sideroad.

In 1854 came Castlemore, at the northeast corner of the 10th line east and the 10th sideroad, in Toronto Gore, in 1856 Claude, in Chinguacousy, on what is now Highway 10, at the 15th sideroad. Limehouse is nestled among high banks of limestone on the 22nd sideroad, east of the 6th concession road, in Esquesing. In 1840 a Mr. Clendenning bought land there, built a sawmill, and named the settlement Fountain Green. In 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway went through. This added impetus to the establishment of quarries and lime kilns. Limehouse post office came into existence the next year. Kilmanagh post office appeared in 1858 in Chinguacousy, at the

corner of the 4th concession road and side-road 34. At the end of the 1850's came Ashgrove, at the corner of the 8th concession road and the 10th sideroad, Esquesing, which changed location several times.

Gomorrah and Sodom, which became Haltonville, were two villages on the 4th concession or Guelph Road north from Campbellville, in Nassagawaga Township. In the early days James Moffat had a blacksmith shop at Gomorrah, and the settlers would say that they were going to Moffat's shop. In 1857 he took over a school on the 15th sideroad halfway between the 2nd and 3rd concession roads and turned it into a blacksmith shop. Eventually the village became known as Moffatt, and a post office was opened in the late 1860's.

A blacksmith and wagonmaker began business in 1860 at the northeast corner of the 5th concession road and the 25th sideroad, in the same township, and soon after the Knatchbull post office was opened. The mail came from Acton to Knatchbull, at first once a week, later twice a week. William Stephenson, the blacksmith, was postmaster. After a time Speyside was added to this route. Speyside, with its creek tumbling over rocks, was named after the River Spey in Scotland. Until fairly recently there was a log cabin on the southeast corner of the present Highway 25 and the 15th sideroad. This was the first post office of Speyside, established about 1870. It was also the dwelling of the first postmaster, Robert McPherson. (Continued on page 247)

## Postal Bi-Centennial

Date of Issue—25th September, 1963

Designed by—B. J. Reddie-Ottawa

Colour—Green and Brown

Size—1½" x 1" (approximately)

Plate Nos.—1

Panes of—50 stamps

Quantity of Stamps Ordered—27,000,000

The establishment of a regular postal service between Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers in 1763, formed the nucleus of the Canada Post Office land mail service as it is known today, and established the Post Office as one of the first branches of the Canadian Civil Service.

Benjamin Franklin, the Deputy Postmaster General in North America, came to Quebec from Philadelphia to set up the organization. There was no general mail service before this time, but Mr. Franklin did find a system of post houses along the post road. These served as a foundation

which he expanded and developed. Hugh Finlay, a Scot who came to Canada in 1760, and served as Post Office Surveyor, was placed in charge of the Quebec office. The Post Office made use of horses, runners and boats for dispatch and delivery.

Citizens of this area, and especially those who had worked in the old post houses, were requested to give all necessary aid to the new postal organization. Ralph Burton, Governor of Three Rivers and its dependencies, directed that saddle horses should be rented at a fee of six cents a league to carry mail to and from Quebec. Boatmen were to ferry letters and post office personnel. On delivery, the boat captain was paid one cent per letter by the postal clerk. Colonel Burton threatened punishment to those who caused hindrance or delay.

There was little mail traffic between the settlements of the colony, later known as the Province of Canada. Travellers, and members of the clergy in particular, continued to carry news from one community to another, as they had for many years.

Those who did use the mail service were assessed a fee, payable on delivery. In fixing the amount of this charge, distance and weight were the factors considered. Most of the mail carried between these post offices was to or from Europe, and crossed the Atlantic in mail packet steamer.

During the winter months, mail service was halted. For the remainder of the year, the people could depend upon a fairly regular monthly service.



# Trail of the Caribou

By D. C. MEYERSON, 69 FENIMORE DRIVE, HARRISON, NEW YORK

Well, we are glad that that chap is out of the way, we are referring to the chap who beat our brains in at the sale of Newfoundland proofs held by Robson Lowe on June 12th in London. We had bid what we thought were rather reasonable prices and then this one individual who decided at that moment to amass a Newfoundland proof collection steps in and we didn't get a lot. Amongst the nice bits sold were an essay of the 3d. triangle, Scott #3, in black on thick yellowish wove without outer line to central trefoil that is in the hands of a new owner at \$128.80. Then a die proof of the 2d. in black and complete with die sinkage on card brought \$154, the 4d. on wove sold for \$266 and the 6d. on sunken card with part of the design uncleaned was knocked down at \$252 and to complete these die proofs in black, and example of the 8d. on sunken card with die sinkage realized \$154. A block of four of the 1d. plate proof in black on card and slightly horizontally creased sits in a new collection to-day because someone was willing to bid \$67.20 for it. Pairs of the 2d., 6½d., 8d. and 1/. plate proofs in black on card sold as one lot for \$154. A corner block of 4 of the 3d. triangle with slight rust staining went for \$89.60 and a block of the 5d. with slight crease for \$70. Finally a corner block of the 6d. from the lower left of the sheet completed the plate proofs when it sold for \$128.60. Then a complete Sample Sheet put out in 1902 by Perkins Bacon and containing stamps from Chile, Ceylon, Western Australia as well as Cape of Good Hope in addition to the Newfoundland pence found a new home at \$133. Jeen's original engraving of the Seal in black on sunken card realized the very handsome figure of \$217. Essays of the 3c, Scott #49, but showing a 6c value tablet sold at \$89.60 each when put up for sale in black and in green, while an essay of the 10c, Scott #59, but with 13c in the value tablet realized the same figure when two lots were put on sale, one in black and the other in green. Complete sets of the Goodall's in green and mounted on card brought \$91 for the 1c, \$78.40 for the 2c, \$106.40 for the 5c, \$72.80 for the

6c, the same for the 10c, 13c and 24c. Printed in brown these same Goodall's brought \$91 for the 1c., \$95.20 for the 2c, \$72.80 for the 3c, \$95.20 for the 5c, \$72.80 for the 6c, \$100.80 for the 10c, and \$72.80 each for the 12c, 13c and 24c.

We thought that we had seen just about every possible Newfoundland cancel of the 1865-1895 period, in fact we were rather smug about the entire affair. We've changed our tune though since we found an entirely new cancel amongst a group of post cards that we looked at the other day. We have made a tracing of the cancel to the limit of our artistic ability and it is illustrated herewith.

Now, this cancel may be common to some collectors of Newfoundland material but it was new to us and we thought that we should go on record with the strike so that other collectors might see it. The column would certainly like to hear from any other collectors that may have an example of this strike.



We are fast closing up the list of post-cards that may have the Newfoundland "235" barred cancel on the face. To our best recollection the collection contains 7 examples of the "235" strike on cover, two on post card. These two are to be found on the 1c, Holmes #1670 and the 2c, Holmes #1673. To this list must now be added our 8th strike on cover but this one on the 1c

(Continued on page 247)

# WAR TAX PLATE IDENTIFICATION

by HANS REICHE

*Continued from last month*

## Plate No. 14

Upper Left: inscription is 33mm in length. The number 14 measures 6mm. There is a guide dot above the left outside frame line on subject 1.

Upper Right: inscription is 32mm in length. The number 14 measures 5mm. Extension of the vertical right frame line of subject 1 touches the O of OTTAWA.

Lower Left: inscription measures 34.5 mm. A dot appears below subject 1 in front of the word OTTAWA. The 14 is 6mm long.

Lower Right: inscription measures 36mm. The number 14 to 7.75mm long.

## Plate No. 15

Upper Left: inscription measures 32mm. Extension of the left vertical frame line of subject 2 will touch the O of OTTAWA.

Upper Right: inscription measures 31.5 mm. Extension of the vertical frame line will pass left of the O of OTTAWA.

Lower Left: inscription measures 32mm. The number 15 is 4.5mm long.

Lower Right: inscription is 32mm in length. The number 15 is 5mm long. There is a guide dot below the letter W and a short line in the curved part of the number 5.

## Plate No. 16

Upper Left: inscription measures 30mm. A faint line appears below the word OTTAWA and a short line above A 16.

Upper Right: inscription is 31mm long. There is a line below the word OTTAWA but no line above A 16.

Lower Left: inscription measures 31mm. There are short horizontal lines below the entire inscription. Extension of the right vertical frame line in subject 2 intersects the N of No.

Lower Right: inscription measures 32 mm. Extension of the right vertical frame line in subject 2 will pass left of the letter N of No. Subject 1 shows the best known re-entry in the War Tax stamps. This fine

re-entry is fully described in the book on Canadian War Tax Stamps.

## Plate No. 17

Upper Left: inscription is 31.7mm long. Extension of the vertical left frame line of subject below will pass the 0 of OTTAWA on the left side by a distance of about 2mm.

Upper Right: inscription measures 31mm. The extension of the line will just touch the letter O in OTTAWA.

Lower Left and Lower Right: it is doubtful if lower plate inscriptions exist.

## Plate No. 18

Upper Left: no information available.

Upper Right: inscription is 31mm long. Extension of left vertical frame line of subject below will pass 1mm to the right of the letter O in OTTAWA. The same subject 2 shows a guide dot just outside the frame line on the left.

Lower Left and Lower Right: it is doubtful if lower plate inscriptions exist.

A brief mention is made here of additional markings which appear on some plate strips. Some inscriptions show one or more order numbers entered. The first order number was entered in the same manner as the rest of the plate inscription. Additional order numbers were entered by punching the number and at the same time by defacing the older order number. After an order was filled the plate was sent back to the vault until another order was received. Then the new order number was entered. One can collect these plate inscriptions as coming from the original printing, intermediate printing and late printing. These punched order numbers have been noted on the following plates: Plate No. 5, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

It is hoped that these notes will be useful to specialists and encourage further studies. The writer would like to express his thanks to the Hon. G. C. Marler for the many suggestions and comments and much additional data upon which this information is based.

**NEXT MONTH - - THE YEARBOOK**

# HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

## Its Postal History and Some Events in its History

PART III—by LLOYD W. SHARPE, E.D., Q.C.

### STAMPLESS COVERS

This period covers the years 1851, when stamps were issued, to 1875 when prepayment by stamps became mandatory. It is one of the most interesting periods and provides a lot of material for study.

The cancellations and rate markings are in a bright blue, but they are also found in black and occasionally in red. You will recall that if red was used it showed the postage had been paid, if in black the postage was to be collected from the addressee. What blue designates I do not know, unless it was used in the place of black.

You also find many other markings such as paid 5, paid 3 and unpaid 7 etc. You also find the designation U.C. still being used, cancellation and rate are in black. Many different sizes and shapes of the rate markings can be found, as illustrated by Jarrett, Holmes, Boggs and others.

Before I finish this section I would like to show a few interesting covers. Fig. 18 is a nice cover to New York dated 1859 with cancellation and markings in black.

Fig. 19 contained a very interesting letter from a member of the then 13th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Inf) now the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (W.R.) this year (1962) celebrating its 100th anniversary. The cancellation and paid 5 are in red. It was written the day after the battle of RIDGEWAY (Fenian Raids) and gives an account of the Battle. It tells of the battalion's retreat which earned them the stigma of the SCARLET RUNNERS—no doubt from the scarlet tunics they wore. I am happy to be able to say this gallant regiment has more than vindicated itself since then by its many gallant deeds.

Another interesting cover is fig. 20. Paid 3 is in red the other markings in black. The paid 140 is a box marking seldom seen.

Fig. 21 is one of the finest covers in my collection. All in black except via London and paid 5 in red. The picture of the ROYAL HOTEL is in a beautiful shade of blue and is embossed. The Hotel, once the center of social life in Hamilton, is no longer in operation having been converted to stores, offices and apartments.



Fig. 18. A nice straight line marking on a cover to New York



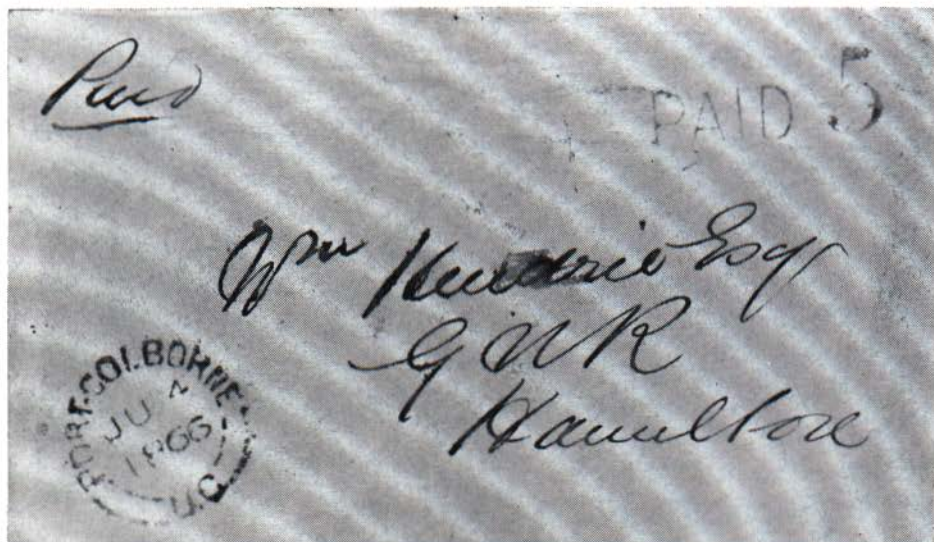


Fig. 19. A cover recalling the Fenian Raids and battle of Ridgeway

#### BUCHANAN FIND

When I was a CANPEX in Windsor (1962) a truly wonderful show, I was able to acquire a small group of very interesting Hamilton covers from the Sir Isaac Buchanan correspondence. They run from the year 1854 to 1862, inclusive. Fig. 22 shows the 8d. sterling rate and is back stamped PKT LETTER Liverpool and the Glasgow post-

mark of 15th Dec. 1856. The cover is as you will see dated 1st Dec. so took about the same length of time for a letter then as it does our surface mail today over 100 years later. All markings in black. I have covers showing this rate through to 1858.

The next cover about a year earlier Nov. 2nd, 1855, fig. 23, shows a different rate  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The reason for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  rate is this

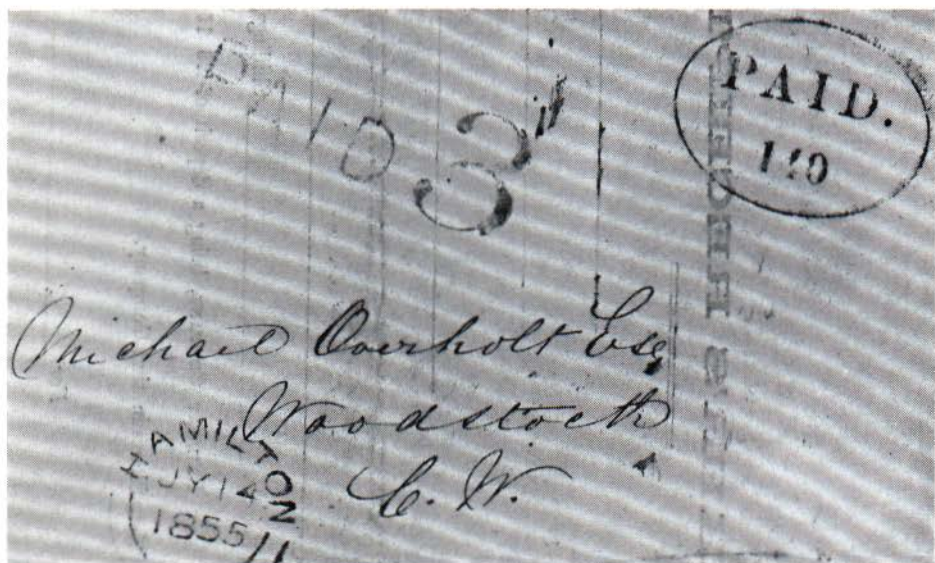


Fig. 20. A cover showing the scarce box. Paid 140 in oval.



Fig. 21. A beautiful embossed cover showing Hamilton's then leading hotel.

cover went via New York and was carried by a U.S. packet, the 8d sterling rate was the rate via Halifax. It also shows a seldom seen and interesting marking "CONVEYED BY/UNITED STATES/PACKET". It has the usual Liverpool and Glasgow cancella-

tions on the back. All cancellations and markings are in black.

Fig. 24 is of interest because it shows a new type of cancellation and a fairly scarce one for Hamilton. This type of cancellation came into use in Ontario in 1854 but this

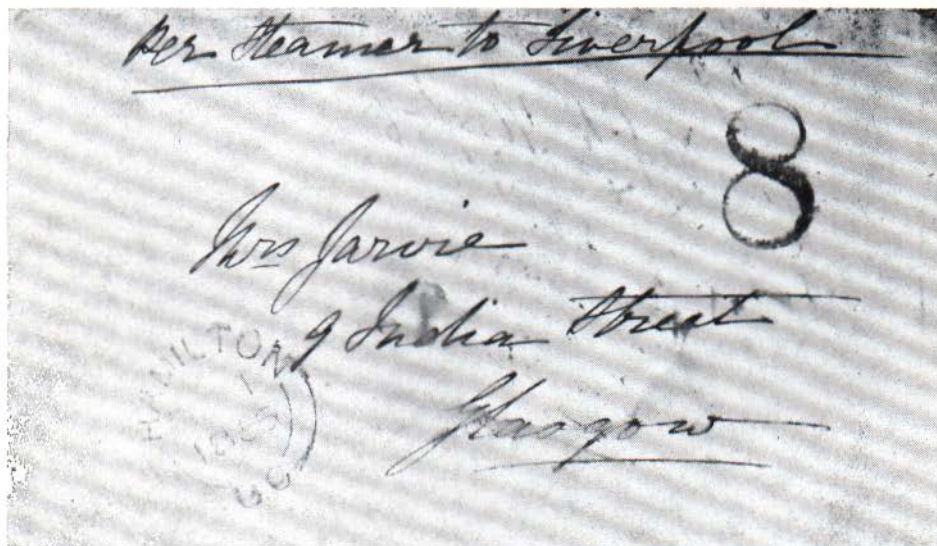


Fig. 22. Showing 8d rate via Halifax.

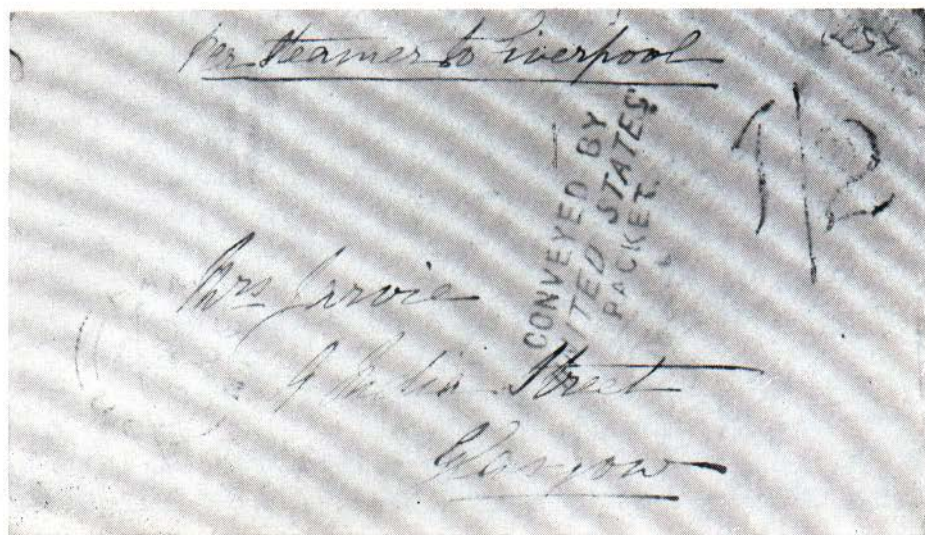


Fig. 23. Showing ½ rate via New York and an interesting packet marking

cover dated 6 July 1857 is the earliest I have for Hamilton. Cancellations and markings are all in black.

In fig. 25 we have a different type of 8d. sterling marking. Cancellations and markings all in black.

On the next cover a nice mourning item we again see a different rate marking, see fig. 26. Dated the 20th Oct. 1862 the cancellation is black, while "8 PAID 10" is in red, meaning 8d. sterling and 10 currency.

Quite an interesting group I think. I

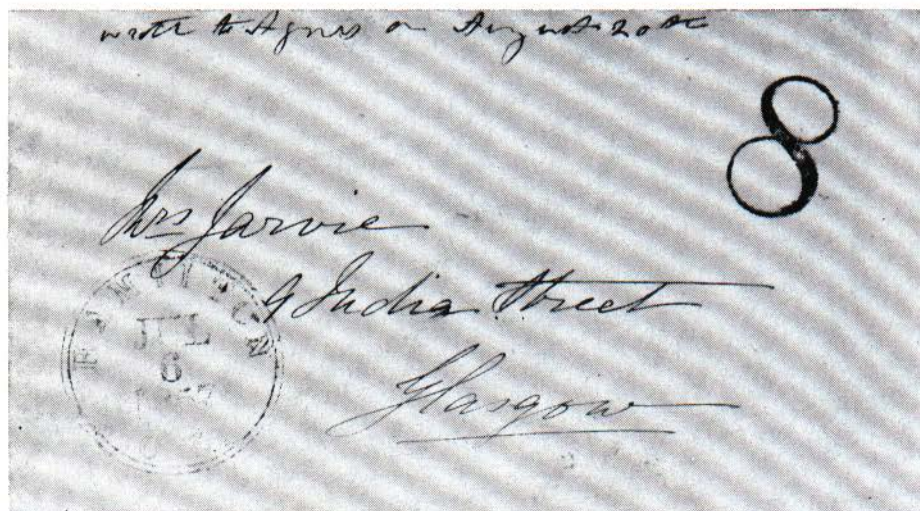


Fig. 24. Shows a new type of Hamilton cancellation

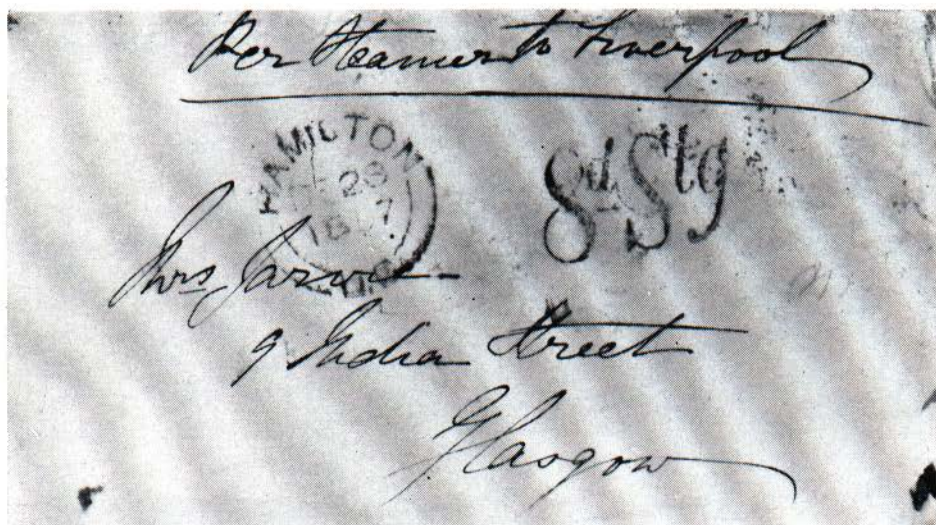


Fig. 25. Showing a different type of 8d sterling marking.

only wish I had been able to have access to more of the correspondence.

#### DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS

Duplex cancellations of Hamilton are a very interesting group. To a collector who is really interested in this type of cancella-

tion I strongly recommend the very comprehensive handbook on them by Mr. E. A. Smythies. The first edition is I believe nearly sold out. I understand a second and enlarged edition will be out in the Fall of 1963, likely before this is published.



Fig. 26. Showing in red the 8d sterling and 10 currency rate marking

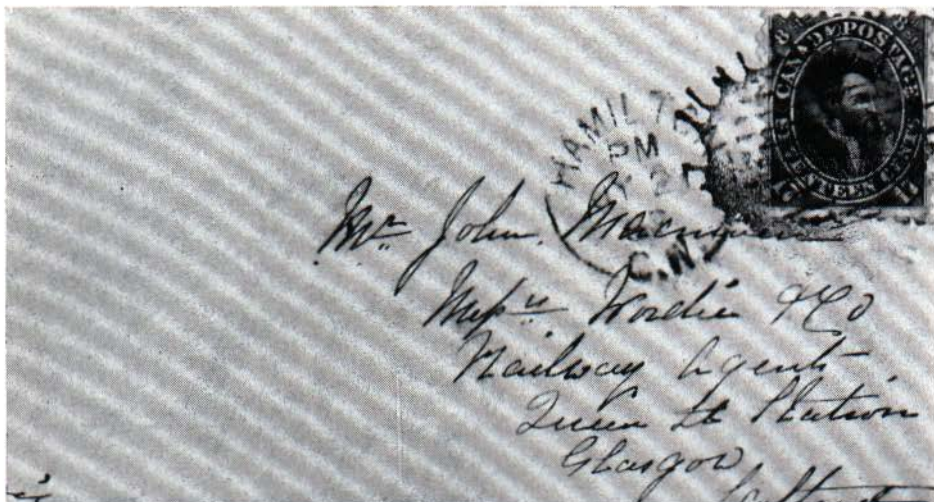


Fig. 27. Showing the Berri duplex dated 21 st., July 1862. A very nice mourning cover.

Hamilton was among the cities that received its compliment of 4 Berri duplex hammers which remained in use for 10 years 1860 to 1870. Boggs records the earliest known date of use as 1862. The earliest date I have is 21st. July 1862. See

fig. 27. A nice cover with Scott's #19a from the second Jarrett sale. I also have the following dates, 10th Nov. 1862, 30th May 1864, 3 dates in 1865, 3rd April 1866 and Nov. 2nd 1867. From there on I have a pretty complete showing including the

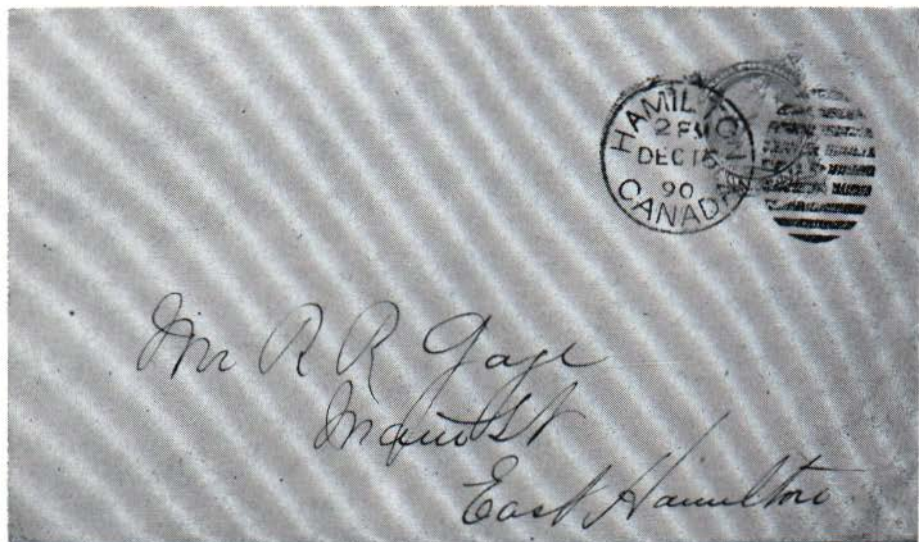


Fig. 28. Latest date of use of this duplex seen 27th., April 1896.



Fig. 29. A very late use of this duplex 10th. Oct. 1897.

three types of the killer with 5 in the center. Hamilton ceased to use duplex in or about the year 1890, according to Smythies. However, in assembling these notes, I have found this not to be entirely correct. I have seen the type shown on fig. 28 used as late

at 27th April 1896. Again a very late use of the type shown on figure 29, originally used in the 1880's, is as you will see dated 10th Oct. 1897.

**SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELLATIONS**  
Squared circle cancellations certainly



Fig. 30. A nice example of this type of cancellation, fore-runner of the squared circle.

F. W. FEARMAN  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
CURER OF THE STAR BRAND  
**HAMS and BACON.**

Messrs. H.F. Ayer & Co.  
Moncton,  
N.B.

Fig. 31. Showing squared circle—all examples I have are dated 1895.

took the hobby by storm and I again must recommend a handbook for study of this group, this time the work of Alfred Whitehead.

I have not made, by any means, an intensive study of this type of cancellation but

have picked any of Hamilton as I came upon them and that is not too often.

Along with squared circles is often grouped what is called the fore-runner of the squared circle. A nice example of this cancellation is shown in fig. 30. It is also



Fig. 32. A nice cover from second Jarrett sale showing round bar 16 cancellation.

a nicely illustrated cover in a bronze shade. All the covers I have with this cancellation are dated in 1892.

Fig. 31, a nicely illustrated cover in red on a yellow envelope, shows a very nice strike. All examples of the Hamilton squared circle I have are in the year 1895.

#### Pence Issue

So much has already been written about

this issue, yes and rewritten, by those far more learned than myself, it would be rather foolish for me to do other than show you two or three interesting Hamilton covers.

Fig. 32 shows a copy of Scott's #1 dated showing the round and square bar 16 cancellations.

---

## Fortunes of Philately

by IAN PATERSON

It all started in California in March of this year. We were holidaying in Palm Springs (and for a northerner there's no place like Palm Springs for a winter vacation) but regardless of what the Tourist Bureau says this resort has one big drawback — namely no stamps shops. It was this lack which prompted a side jaunt into Pasadena and Los Angeles. Although I'm not an ardent collector of squared circles, my first purchase was a very nice strike of Formosa on a 3c Jubilee (price 10c, which made it obvious that the dealer had no interest in, and knew nothing about, squared circles). You might say, "Well, what's so great about this?"; granted, it was no big find but my point is this — if you know stamps, you can often pick up desirable items much below their true market value. And the best way to increase your stamp knowledge is through Philatelic Literature. I trust Mr. Davenport will not accuse me of plagerism if I quote his apt words "It pays to be informed. Every collector should build up a library covering the particular field of interest. Handbooks are the 'rudders of philately.'" How true this is, for without knowledge we are confined to shallow limits, but with knowledge the whole field of philately is open to our probing and understanding.

This Formosa strike has a sidelight. A month or so after our return I was perusing Dr. Whitehead's opus on Squared Circles, and decided it was a good time to check the indicia on those I had. For some reason this Formosa item received special attention

and by chance it was compared to the illustration of the 1st state proof. Several glaring differences were apparent, and a note was sent to Dr. Whitehead suggesting that perhaps the 1st state and the second state were actually different hammers. His reply confirmed this supposition. So, because of a lucky buy and a Philatelic Handbook, another small facet of enlightenment has been contributed to Philately. This is a striking example of the benefits which are available to all through the use of philatelic literature. And again proves that stamps (and discoveries) is where you find them — even in a 10c purchase from Pasadena.

Again the story starts with an auction catalogue in which a lot was listed as "Canada, #5 on cover, three margins, other side cut, heavy cancel, G. Cat. \$80.00." George was single and making good money so he could afford to dabble with imperfs on covers. Condition and quality were secondary; it was the price that counted — the cheaper the better. Hence, his reasoning that if this item is only rated as 'good' it might be had cheap. How right he was, his bid was successful. After the lot arrived we gave it the usual once over and George mentioned how thick the stamp seemed; so out came the micrometer; the measurements obtained were baffling to say the least. After much checking and rechecking our only conclusion was that it had been glued on with a heavy layer of paste—but if so why wasn't there some indication of such around the edges. It was then George noticed that one



corner was not "stuck down"; he lifted this and below was what looked like the corner design of another stamp. After much cogitation, George decided to soak the works, the longer it soaked the more apparent it was that there were two stamps; two 6 penny Alberts—one unused, one used and both of identical outline shapes. George's conclusion (and I agree) is that originally two sheets or part sheets of these stamps were stuck together, and the user (or seller) unknowingly cut both layers and used the stuck-together twins as a single stamp. Yup, stamps is where you find them — even under other stamps.

*(Continued from page 236)*

post card, Holmes #1672. This last strike is on a card posted at St. John's on June 28, 1886 and addressed to St. John's so that it precludes the possibility of this strike being a naval cancel as no boats were necessary to deliver it within St. John's. This now means the we merely need the strike on the 2c card, Holmes #1671 to complete its use on all four cards that were used during the period of the use of the strike. We have to smile at the use of the word merely in the preceding sentence as of this moment Holmes #1671 is the only card that we do not have in used condition let alone with a "235" strike. Please, can't anyone tell us what the strike was used for.

*(Continued from page 235)*

In Chinguacousy Township, Alloa was opened in 1863, at the corner of the 3rd line west and the 17th sideroad, and Salmonville, on the north bank of the Credit River in the 6th concession, in 1866. In 1890 Salmonville was changed to Terra Cotta, inspired by the red clay brick works in the vicinity.

At the beginning of the 1870's Sand Hill, which had begun in 1841 on the Albion Township side of the 6th line east, at the 27th sideroad, moved over to the southwest corner, in Chinguacousy, and the name was combined into the one word spelling Sandhill. Woodhill was opened in the same township in 1871, at the northwest corner

of Highway 7 and the 6th line east.

In 1869 the Toronto, Gray and Bruce Railway was built northwest from Bolton to Orangeville. Mono Road Station post office was opened where it crossed the 6th line east, in 1872. Gribbin appeared in Toronto Gore on the west side of the 9th line east, in lot 17, south of the northern boundary, in 1873. In 1891 Gribbin was replaced by Wildfield, to the north of the boundary road, in Albion Township. In the early 1900's Wildfield was moved back south into Toronto Gore.

Tormore, opened in 1861 in Albion on the west side of the present Highway 50, north of the boundary road, was moved south into Toronto Gore in 1874. Huttonsville came into being in 1873 south of the corner of the 5th line west and the 5th sideroad, in Chinguacousy. Its beginning was the building of mills on the Credit River in 1848. In 1855 J. P. Hutton bought and improved them.

Boston Mills was opened in 1880 in Chinguacousy, on the 2nd line west, in lot 33, north of the Credit River. In the same township was established Nortonville, in 1885, at the corner of the present Highway 7 and 3rd line east.

When the Credit Valley Railway built a line through the southern edge of Nassagawaga Township from Guelph Junction to Milton, David Christie brought a limestone quarry into being, on the Niagara Escarpment bordering this route. When the Canadian Pacific Railways took over the line, it asked permission to give the whistle-stop station there the name Christie. His father Charles Christie had come about 1830 from Kelso, in Scotland, so the post office established there on the 6th concession road in 1886 was called Kelso.

The only other addition to the post offices in these four townships before the introduction of rural mail delivery was Norval Station, in the early 1900's, where the Canadian National Railways line crosses the eastern boundary road of Esquesing Township, over a mile north of the village of Norval.

**PLEASE NOTE IN THE MASTHEAD  
THE EDITOR'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

(Continued from page 232)

Earliest: Fe 2, '95

Latest: Ja 29, 1953

Above the date: 1895: AM only

1896: AM, PM (1896 only), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

(This reporter has never seen PM)

1900: numeral clock-marks: 3-24

1917: 20

1947: 11, 17, on Air-mail only at this time

#### Other Contemporary London Markings

Marked groups of Types 1, 2, used same day, may be found. Also, one or other of the squared circle hammers may tie up with 3-ring circular date stamps. This by-line is still in its infancy.

(Continued from page 230)

45. Deep orange yellow: Type "G" perforations are 12 x 12. Earliest dated copy July 1888. This is either the last of the Montreal printings or the first of the Ottawa printings.

46.

47. Yellow: Type "H" paper with 12 x 12

perforations. The impressions are blurred. Earliest dated copy March 24, 1888.

48. Light Yellow: Type "I" paper with 12 x 12¼ perforations. The change in color and perforations are almost identical with the change that occurs in the 3c with the carmine red appearing at this same time. Earliest dated copy Oct. 1/88.

49. Light Yellow: Type "H" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy Sept. 6, 1889.

50. Deep yellow: Type "I" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. Earliest dated copy June 30, 1888.

51. Faded Yellow: Type "H" paper with blurred impressions. 12 x 12¼ perforations. Earliest dated copy April 1, 1889.

52. Medium Yellow: Type "J" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy, March 19, 1891.

53. Yellow: Type "H" paper with a 12 x 12 perforation. Earliest dated copy Sept 31, 1892?

54. Deep Yellow: Type "H" paper with 12 x 12 perforations. The impression is the best of the second Ottawa printing. Earliest dated copy April 4, 1894.

#### Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club

Established 1892

1st and 3rd Thursdays — 8 p.m.

**PARK PLAZA HOTEL**

VISITORS WELCOME 225

#### CANADA REVENUES

CANADA REVENUES

Trade, Buy, Sell

50 Different — \$1.00

Approvals & Want Lists Filled

Box 205 Fryeburg, Maine 218

**HALEY'S EXCHANGE**

#### AUCTION

**October 25, 26, 1963**

(at the Hotel Commodore, New York)

Large **General collection**

Many countries **SPECIALIZED**  
also **PHILATELIC LITERATURE**

5000 lots

Catalogue Free

**FRITZ BILLIG**

**168-39 Highland Ave.,  
Jamaica New York 11432**

#### CANADA

A neat, specialized collection of this country will be offered for unreserved sale by auction on

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th**

*by order of a Long Island Collector.*

The collection includes a fine selection of 1851 imperfs, 1851-59 perfs with 1858-59 perf 12 6p. The balance of the 19th Century is well represented throughout, plus blocks of four and imperfs. The 20th Century is practically complete, with blocks of four and imperfs. The rare imperf George V booklet panes are also included.

★

Request a copy of the auction catalogue if you are not on our mailing list.

★

**H. R. HARMER, INC.**

*The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneers*  
**6 West 48th St., New York, N.Y.  
10036**

# Classified Topics

THE B.N.A. MARKET PLACE • RESERVED FOR BNAPS MEMBERS

## RATES:

2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8.00.

Copy for Classified Topics should be sent to John H. M. Young, Dean Grove, 503 John St., Thornhill, Ontario.

## SQUARED CIRCLES

WANTED FOR RESEARCH: Halifax: 1/De 26, 43; 3/AP 4, 94; 3/My 4, 94; 4/Ju 3, 95; 4/Ap 1, 96; 1/Ju 19, 96; 4/Ju 19, 96; 2/Sp 3, 96; 1/No 24, 96; 2/No 24, 96; 3/Ju 19, 97; 3/Au 4, 97; 3/Fe 4, 98; 1, 2, 4/Sp 27, 98; 4/Oc 17, 98; 1/Oc 18, 98; 4/Oc 18, 98; 1/Oc 19, 98; 3/Oc 22, 98; Kingston: 2/No 25, 93; Paris: all dates before Sp 30, 93; Peterborough: 2/Sp 24, 94; Prescott: PM/Sp 16, 93; PM/Ja 3, 94; PM/Fe 21, 94. In the above the full date and the number/letter above the date are essential. Will purchase or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S.

## FOR SALE

CANADA 1859 to the present. A choice selection to offer on approval. Usually a few 2 and 4 ring numeral cancellations on Beavers. Large and small cents. Early Canadian Post Cards entires and duplex cancellations. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

217

CANADA—B.N.A. Mint and Used. Complete price lists on request. Bert Baulch, Box 176 Cooksville, Ontario, Canada.

## WANTED

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL Cover Accumulations and European Stamp Collections. No BNA at this time. No FDC's Please. Vinton R. Yeaton (Roiton Stamps) 219 Washington Street, Dover, New Hampshire. 224

EDWARD FIVE CENTS. Wanted for research blocks, strips, pairs. Will purchase, or, if loaned return via air mail. A look at your block may help in my study. Dr. Hollingsworth, 17 Mellish Rd., Walsall, England. 221

WANTED—RPO's and towns on 2c Numeral and Edward. Especially wanted—Bridgeburg & Brantford; Bridgeburg & Goderich; Bridgeburg & St. Thomas; Harrisburg & Southampton. Edward McGrath, 37 Chaplin Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. 217

WANTED. SQUARED CIRCLES, collections, accumulations and odd lots. Will purchase or trade. Daniel H. Deutsch 1355 Cresthaven Dr. Pasadena 2, Calif. 248

1963 WHOLESALE selling and buying lists of the used stamps of Canada sent out upon request. S. LUKOW, 472 McKenzie St., Winnipeg 4, Man., Canada. 224

1963

**LYMAN'S B.N.A. CATALOGUE**

(Canada's Favourite B.N.A. Catalogue)

1963

**SWEEPING CHANGES!**

**2,500 Revisions including 2,000 Plate Block Changes**

We are determined to keep our Catalogue the most popular and up-to-date so that B.N.A. collectors may be informed of the latest **SELLING PRICES** at the most reasonable cost anywhere for a quality exclusively B.N.A. Catalogue.

**PRICE STILL ONLY 50c — TWO FOR \$1.00. DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED**

**We Fill B.N.A. Want Lists**

**ROBERT W. LYMAN (CANADA) COMPANY**

**BOX 23-BN, STATION D**

**TORONTO 9, CANADA**

## MAPLE LEAF IMPERFORATES

Your collection cannot be complete without these varieties. X—no gum, G—gum. All unused in fine, or better, condition.

Number issued in ( )

No.	ALL PAIRS	Price
66a	½c black (300) .....	G 35.00
66a	½c black .....	X 32.50
67a	1c green (400) .....	X 27.50
68a	2c purple (400) .....	X 25.00
69a	3c carmine (100) .....	G 99.00
70a	5c blue (400) .....	G 30.00
70a	5c blue .....	X 25.00
71a	6c brown (200) .....	G 99.00
72a	8c orange (300) .....	G 30.00
73a	10c br. violet (300) .....	X 37.50
SET OF 8 PAIRS—SPECIAL .....		XG 342.50

Many Other Varieties in Stock—send 25c for our complete B.N.A. list.

### L. A. DAVENPORT

230 LONSMOUNT DRIVE  
TORONTO 10, CANADA

ct

## OUR MAIL AUCTION SALES

are carefully and accurately described. Lots for dealers and collectors always included



We specialize in filling Want Lists for USED only GT. BRITAIN and COLONIES



## START STAMPS

P.O. BOX 130  
TEANECK, N.J.

(ct)

## CANADA - NEWFOUNDLAND - BRITISH EMPIRE

As dealers in these three groups exclusively for many years, we have built up one of the finest stocks in the country. We don't have "scads" of superb "Pence" issues and "59s". Every dealer has a waiting list for this top grade material. However, we do have a sound stock of the "fine" quality material satisfactory to the majority of collectors.

As the biggest buyers in British Columbia, a wealth of fine material passes through our shop in a year. If we don't have just what you are looking for now, we may have it in the near future. Your want list will be welcome.

### STANLEY STAMP CO. (1958) LTD.

877 HORNBY STREET

VANCOUVER 1, B.C., CANADA

ct

# HANDBOOKS

## CANADIAN DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA, 1860-1902 (Revised Edition)

By E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L.

published by Canadian Philatelic Society of G. B. .... \$2.25

## CANADIAN TRANSPORT POSTMARKS HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF R.P.O.'s & WATER P.O.'s

by T. P. G. Shaw M.A., B.Sc. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (linen bound) .....

\$5.00

## CANADIAN FANCY CANCELLATIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

by K. M. Day, M.D., F.R.P.S.L. & E. A. Smythies, F.R.P.S.L. .. \$3.00

132 pages ..... Case Bound copies \$5.75

## CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES OF THE CANADA SMALL QUEENS

by Hans Reiche. 24 pages

\$1.25

## CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS

Second edition. 32 pages

\$1.50

## THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA

by Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Second edition. 56 pages

\$2.00

## THE CANADA MAP STAMP OF 1898

by Frederick Tomlinson, F.C.P.S. Published by the CPS of G.B. 48 pages

\$2.00

## THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA—NELSON BOND

A reference catalogue—1953—132 pages—hard cover

\$2.50

(All Prices Postpaid)

The above books are obtainable at the prices noted from:

**R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10, Ont.**

The "Map Stamp" handbook is being handled by special arrangement with the CPS of G.B. In the United Kingdom the "Squared Circle", "Small Queens" and "perfin" handbooks are for sale by CPS of G. B. Order from

**Stanley Cohen, 51 Westfield Rd., Birmingham 15, England**

Handbooks also for sale by leading dealers

ct

# NUMBER ONE SIX FIVE

**Item One:** While my name may be a newcomer to these pages, insofar as being an advertiser is concerned, I'm no newcomer to the B.N.A.P.S. My membership number is #165, which takes me back a long, long way, to the early days of this group.

**Item Two:** Running auction sales is hardly a novelty either to Member #165. In the past thirty years, we have run no less than 120 auction sales, in about twenty different cities from Coast to Coast.

**Item Three:** While United States stamps predominate in our sales, those of British North America are easily second. Many of your fellow B.N.A.P.S. members are receiving our catalogues regularly, and bidding almost as regularly.

**Item Four:** Our sales during the coming season will include some very choice B.N.A. material, early covers, Pence and Cents issues, and more popular mint items, both in Canada and Newfoundland.

**Item Five:** If you are interested in adding to your collection, and if you have never investigated auction buying, this may be the time to do it. Chances are that part of those lovely collections you admired at the last B.N.A.P.S. Exhibition were at least partly built with our help.

**Item Six:** It's the easiest thing in the world to get on our list. Just send a request, and give your B.N.A.P.S. number. That will make it unnecessary for us to ask for references, for everyone knows that there is no higher type of philatelist than the one who belongs to this organization.

**HERMAN HERST, JR.**

**Shrub Oak, New York**

**A.P.S., Life**

**A.S.D.A.**

**S.P.A., Life**

**P.T.S. (London)**

**B.I.A. (London)**

THE

# "NICHOLAS ARGENTI"

GOLD MEDAL COLLECTIONS OF

## NEW BRUNSWICK

AND

## NOVA SCOTIA



### HARMER ROOKE OF LONDON

have great pleasure in announcing that they have been entrusted with the sale by auction of these magnificent, world-renowned collections on

**7th & 8th NOVEMBER 1963**

The collections of each country contain a wealth of outstanding items including rare proofs and splendid ranges of cover material with Atlantic Mailboat cancels, etc. New Brunswick includes the unique pair of the 5c. Connell; covers with the rare 'three shillings and a halfpenny' rate to South America comprising three copies of the 1/- reddish-mauve used with a portion of the 3d; a superb local rate 1/- bisect on entire and a pair of the 6d. mustard-yellow tied on piece (only two such pairs are known).

Nova Scotia contains many exceptional items including the Caspary copy of the 1/- cold-violet.

Deluxe catalogue profusely illustrated including colour plates in preparation.

Price \$1 with lists of prices realised.



## HARMER ROOKE

AND COMPANY LIMITED

2 ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND

LONDON W.C.2, ENGLAND

A MEMBER OF THE STANLEY GIBBONS GROUP

# **AUCTION SALES**

**OF RARE AND VALUABLE**

## **British North America**

**AND OTHER POSTAGE STAMPS**

**HELD REGULARLY**

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AVAILABLE A MONTH BEFORE  
SALE DATE**



**ESTATE PROPERTIES SOLICITED FOR SALE AT AUCTION  
OR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE**

# **J. N. SISSONS LIMITED**

**59 WELLINGTON STREET WEST**

**TORONTO 1, CANADA**

**PHONE: EMpire 4-6003**

**CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO**