

B. N. A. TOPICS

Centennial Year
1867-1967



Official Journal
Of The
British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 24, No. 1, WHOLE NUMBER 251, JANUARY, 1967

Published December 27th, Printed January 3rd

2/2/67
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BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
VOLUME 24 / NUMBER 1 / WHOLE NUMBER 251 / JANUARY 1967

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Published at Toronto, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Subscription: \$5.00 per year; single copies, from the Circulation Editor, 50 cents. Opinions expressed are those of the writers. Printed by Misson 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. For membership details write to the Secretary listed below:

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December 1, 1966

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

- DIDIER, Ken E., 331 Victoria Park Ave., Toronto 13, Ont. (C-C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks, 1st Day covers, Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes, Precancels, Federal & Provincial Revenues, Mint, used & semi-official Airmails. Proposed by A. W. McIntyre, No. 762.
EDWARDS, Edward D., 37 Crestview Drive, Montvale, N.J. 07645 (C-X) Proposed by W. H. Mortonson, No. 1649.
MORRIS, Edwin W. J., 2519 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Apt. 303, Toronto 14, Ontario. (C-CX) CAN—Mint & used postage. Coils. Mint booklet panes. Federal, Provincial & Tax-Paid Revenues, Postal stationery entires. Plate varieties post Victoria. SPECIALTY—Revenues and Admirals. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by J. N. Sissons, No. L 17.
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561 Littlefield, Lester N., 434 Lebanon St., Melrose, Mass. 02176
2158 Masko, Paul M., 667 Nepperhan Ave., Yonkers, New York 10703
1779 Scisco, L. H., 2421 So. Sixth Ave., Arcadia, Calif. 91006

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

- 2035 White, Ernest W., 332 N. Main St., Spring Valley, N.Y.

DECEASED

- 1941 Spieler, T. D., 187 Lansdowne Road, Ottawa 2, Ontario

MAIL RETURNED

(Information to present address appreciated)

- 1735 Hoffman, Harry E., 3201 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 24, Ill.
1778 Padbury, Melvern H., 2493 W. First, Apt. 203, Vancouver, B.C.
1871 Paterson, Ian D., 10037 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alberta
1952 Rohloff, P. C., 1205 North Marion, Oak Park, Ill.

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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 1, 1966	1020
NEW MEMBERS, December 1, 1966	11
DECEASED, December 1, 1966	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 1, 1966	1030

THE Editor's MAILBAG

Dear Sir:

As a collector of cancellations of all sorts, I have enjoyed Topics immensely for many years.

Recently I acquired two cancels for which I cannot find any reference in the standard books.

The first is apparently an Ottawa strike on a 3c Small Queen. The inner dotted circle bears some similarity to the St. Pierre Miquelon cancellation of that time. A neat block Maltese Cross at the side adds considerable interest, and presumably there is another on the portion not showing.

Fig. 1.



The Ottawa duplex occurs on a strip of them of the 1c Yellow Admiral. The reason I felt it is a duplex is that a second strike exists on the same strip, with distance and orientation of the killer portion identical to the first.

Fig. 2



Any information about either of these two cancellations will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
W. L. Gutzman, No. 1300

Dear Sir:

Mr. Michaud's letter on the B.C. Crown cancel, published in October TOPICS, raises an interesting question. It closes with the sentence:—"I am still interested in finding out whether I sold a cover with forged cancels or not." I will try and throw some light on this.

Some more details of the cover would be useful — when and from where it was sent? Were there any faint earlier cancellations partly obliterated by the 36 ray Crown Strikes? Or any indication that the original stamps had been removed and new stamps substituted? (These are the usual ways that covers are faked.)

Mr. Michaud mentions that "all three stamps were cancelled with a good strike of the 36 ray Crown." This in itself is suspicious. In my experience, 75% of genuine (40 ray) Crowns are poor 100% of the 36 ray Crown are fine.

Mr. Michaud notes three mentions of the B.C. Crown, which I will deal with seriatim.

(1) Boggs (1945). It is a well-known fact that Boggs copied a great many of Jarrett's (1929) illustrations, and the B.C. crown was one of them. So in this respect Jarrett and Boggs are one.

(2) Bruce Ramsay (1953). The following extract is quoted — "In 1880 the general P.O. in Victoria B.C. was supplied with two crown cancels one showing 36 rays in the sun-burst, the other 40 rays". No proof is given of this dogmatic statement, and we are justified, I think, in asking what evidence there is to support it?

(2) Smythies (1966). It is quite true that two hammers with B.C. crowns were issued in 1880, **but both were 40 ray**, and the difference between them was microscopic (see illustrations in TOPICS article of August 1966). This is proved on the evidence of covers that are beyond suspicion. Incidentally one was replaced about 25-27 years later by a new 40 ray Crown, again with microscopic differences, found on K. Ed. stamps. One hammer was used in Esquimalt.

These hammers were made and supplied by Pritchard and Andrews, who in 1880 had a monopoly of supply of cancelling instruments. In accordance with their usual cus-

tom, they kept an impression of one of these hammers (which were too much alike to keep an impression of both) in their Proof Book No. 1, which was saved from oblivion by Boggs, and is now in the Philatelic Foundation, New York. **The 36 ray Crown is not in the Proof Book**, and this is very suggestive that Pritchard and Andrews, having made two almost identical hammers, did NOT make the 36 ray hammer. If not then who did? And why? Butting into a monopoly!

There is one more piece of evidence. A few years ago I saw a 36 ray Crown cancelling a S.Q. 3c orange on piece dated 1878! (It was in an auction lot and I do not know what happened to it). This impossible date to my mind throws considerable suspicion on the 36 ray Crown, which is why I believe it was made by Jarrett in 1929, and copied by some faker subsequently. If anyone has a strike of the 36 ray Crown on cover that is beyond suspicion, I should be very interested to see it.

E. A. Smythies

Dear Sir:

Following the article on M.O.T.O. cancellations in September BNA Topics, the following additional Saskatchewan M.O.T.O.'s have been recorded:

Canora, Climax, Driver, Flat Valley, Glen Ewen, Hinchliffe, Loon Lake, Maple Creek, Rhein, Regina MPO 1214, Runciman, St. Hubert Mission, Scout Lake, Tuxford and Wroxton.

Sincerely

J. R. Hill, BNAPS 1159

Dear Sir:

A few years ago I compiled a booklet dealing with the machine cancellations used by the Canadian Post Office Department. This was printed in several editions, on a limited basis, and was quite well received by fellow philatelists. Since that time I have been doing more research, compiling and tabulating more data and am preparing to issue a new edition next year, to tie in with the Centennial celebrations.

I would like to enlist the co-operation of members of the Society in making this book as complete and accurate as possible. Any information of a general nature dealing with this subject would be gratefully received. In certain specific areas some of the members may have access to information that is not easily available.

Through the years, indices have been used

either in the wavy obliterator or in the dater. For example, the early International machines used 1D, 1R etc. Later users had a single letter or number as in Toronto, while Winnipeg and Toronto now have 1A or 1B in the dater. Does anyone have direct knowledge or evidence as to the significance of these indices? Were there any general orders issued regarding their adoption or use?

Does any member have the address of the manufacturer of the Perfect Cancelling Machine? Similarly, does anyone know who were the heirs or successors to the International Machine Company?

All letters will be gratefully acknowledged.

Yours sincerely, K. Barlow

THE BNAPEX CANCELLATIONS

Of the 18 Annual Conventions of BNAPS, there have been but two that were favored, with postal cancellations; both by our Western Canada Groups — Banff in 1960 and Calgary in 1966. By coincidence both dates fell on the same month and day — Sept. 15-17.

BANFF—B.N.A. Philatelic Society
Convention Sept. 15-17

The Postmaster of Banff, was A. Foulds, who advised that the cancellation was applied to all mail leaving the Banff post office, Sept. 1, thru 17th, 1960 approximately 42,000 pieces.

CALGARY—B.N.A. Phil. Soc.

1966 Annual Convention Sept. 15-17

The Postmaster was M. A. Murray and the Public Relations Officer for Southern Alberta W. T. Murphy. The Calgary Post-office has four automatic cancelling machines, and this "slug" was inserted in the No. 1 machine, at approximately 9.30 a.m., on the 15th and BNAPSER Alex Stewart, has a cover bearing same, postmarked 10 a.m. the time of the official opening of the exhibition. There were 65,500 pieces of mail cancelled by said machine on the 15th; 64,000 on the 16th, and on the 17th 32,500 pieces, for a total of 162,000 pieces. The "slug", was removed from the machine, just before midnight the 17th.

Thinking that perhaps there were fellow BNAPS'ers, who like the writer might be interested in these facts, I submit same. Thanks, for the information to BNAPS'ER Alex. Stewart; Public Relation Officers W. T. (Spud) Murphy; and Postmaster A. Foulds and M. A. Murray.

Al. Kessler, No. 334

More Sketches of BNAPSers

DR. ROBERT V. C. CARR, 117 Robin Hood Way, Sherwood Forest, Youngstown, Ohio

No. 108 Alonzo F. Kenyon BNAPS No. 1527

To his friends, he's known as "Lon" and to us BNAPSers, he's quite a regular at convention time — this is Alonzo Kenyon of Pittsburgh, Pa. — our second Kenyon (no relation) in a row.

A native of Iowa, he has both a B.S. and a post-graduate degree from Iowa State in electrical engineering. Since college days, he spent almost 45 years with Westinghouse Electric aiding in the development of rolling mills which have been sent all over the world. Just this last September, Lon retired to the position of consultant with the firm. Incidentally, he has 19 patents of his own.

Stampwise, he's been at it over 30 years. Shortly after this start, his many trips to Canada brought him into the BNA field where he has been ever since. Lon still has correspondence from these early years from both Les Davenport and Lloyd Sharpe. He collect the provinces but mainly specializes in the cancellations and covers of the Large Queens which he showed at Williamsburg. Now he's filling volumes with the OHMS perforates and the over-printed officials.

Besides BNAPS, Lon also belongs to the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh.

Your editor got a promise that he would come up to Youngstown for a visit but he hasn't yet — hope to see Lon at the Alpine Inn (along with a great many of YOU) and we wonder just what he will exhibit.



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 every Friday night at the Y.W.C.A., corner of Burrard and Dunsmuir, at 8 p.m. *Winnipeg*—Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at previous meeting. Harold Wilding 135 Traill 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 F. N. Harris, 11013-129 Street *Twin City*—Meets at members' homes on second Thursday of each month. J. C. Cornelius, 2407 Lake Place, Minneapolis, Minn. *Calgary*—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Murray Devlin, 1030—12th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

Report from the Library

STEWART S. KENYON, 15205-74 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta

The Library has been the recipient of a most useful donation from Jim Sissons. We have been provided with a bound copy of the Jarrett Sales of 1959-61 along with prices realized. In addition we were given 25 other auction catalogues to help us bring our file up to date. Jim has also consented to put the Library on the mailing list for all future catalogues and prices realized. I am sure all members will join with me in a special thanks to Jim Sissons for his kindness.

These Auction Catalogues are available to members for examination and compar-

son of prices in previous sales. While we do not have a complete file we certainly have enough to help any member looking for this kind of information.

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REVIEWS • TRADE NEWS • AUCTIONS

SHRADY AIR POST SEMI-OFFICIALS BRING \$43,665

The exceptional strength of the market for German, Swiss and Canadian Air Post issues was clearly demonstrated when the Gold Medal Collection of Air Post Pioneers and Semi-Officials formed by Dr. R. Hasbrouck Shradly of Englewood, N.J. was auctioned by H. R. Harmer, Inc. at the New York 48th Street Galleries on Friday, November 18. The total for the 475 lots were \$43,665.

It was generally expected that the Canadian semi-Officials would sell well.

Always popular over the years, they have recently received attention from specialist groups adding considerably to the knowledge and interest in the stamps and flights. Competition was from many parts, including Europe; however many of the rarer items were added to the collection of John Cornelius, who prior to the auction had purchased by Private Treaty the London-London 25c adhesive from Dr. Shradly's collection.

Among the more interesting Canadian prices were: 1923 Colombian stamps hand-stamped "CA" (for sale in the Colombian consulates in Canada) o.g. set — the 5p creased — \$290; 1918 Aero Club 25c uncanceled on cover — \$180, 25c without value, o.g. tete-beche pair, hinge thin —

\$170, 25c o.g. tete-beche pair, one stamp with red flames omitted, small thin — \$240; 1924 Estevan-Winnipeg, inscription reversed o.g. (thinned and cut into) — \$105 (cat. \$100); 1925 Northern Air Service 25c blue mint sheet of 20, including five tete-beche pairs — \$165 (cat. \$175); 1923 Moose Jaw Flying Club, o.g. strip of 5 — \$380; 1929-30 Commercial Airways AIR FEE black, never hinged imperf. sheet of 10—\$155 (cat. \$175).

TWO HAWAIIAN "MISSIONARY" ISSUES BRING \$51,000

An exceptional group of Hawaiian issues, which included the original collection formed by the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, premier philatelist of past years, brought \$78,695 when sold by H. R. Harmer, Inc., International Auctioneers of 6 West 48th Street, New York City.

A used example of the rarest value of the 1851-52 Missionary issue, the 2 cent value brought \$30,000 against a catalogue value of \$22,500. This stamp which was originally in the Ferrari Collection and sold in 1921 at \$7,170 went to the Raymond H. Weill Co. of New Orleans.

An example of the "H.I. & U.S." 13 cent used on a spectacular letter addressed to a Miss Fidelia Fiske, a missionary in Persia, brought \$21,000 (again by Weill) against a

catalogue value of \$8,000.

The 7 Missionary stamps brought \$71,750. The remaining 39 lots comprising chiefly the "Numerals" issues brought an additional \$6,945.

**EDWIN MAYER U.S. STAMPLESS
COVER COLLECTION TO BE
AUCTIONED**

**Harmers to sell multi-award Collection
February 17**

One of the most interesting phenomena of philately is that time and time again at stamp shows, one particular exhibit, which did not contain a single stamp, invariably received the top award available in its class.

This was the exceptional collection of Pre-adhesive Stampless Covers of the United States owned by Mr. Edwin Mayer of New York City.

More recently, owing to the completeness of the collection and a lack of desire to continue to win still more top awards, Mr. Mayer decided to sell the collection and has instructed H. R. Harmer, Inc., the international auctioneers of 6 West 48th Street, New York to offer the collection broken down at auction. There will be some 700 lots covering the 350 entires, and these will

be sold in morning and afternoon sessions on Friday, February 17 immediately following an important United States auction Harmers have scheduled for February 13-16.

The collection, contained in 12 volumes includes a rare range of Colonial hand-stamps back to 1756, Territorial covers, Texas covers (covering the Spanish, Mexican, Republic and Statehood periods), Fancy Markings (emphasising the dexterity — and time availability — of some local postmasters), Ship and Packet markings, Inland Waterways, Mail Routes, Fancy Rate markings etc. A group of covers associated with E. S. Zevely, Postmaster of Pleasant Grove shows the considerable skill and acumen of this man. He not only prepared postmarks and corner designs for his "home town" but also issued brochures offering his postmarks, rate markings, etc. to other postmasters. Also to be offered is Mr. Mayer's five volume collection of New York straight-line and oval postmarks, including many exceedingly scarce and often short-lived cancellations.

A special auction catalogue, liberally illustrated, will be prepared by Harmers and collectors interested in this most interesting and instructive field of philately are recommended to reserve a copy of the catalogue by writing Harmers now.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Chairman of the Board of Governors wishes to announce the appointment of Lawrence M. Bell of Saint John, New Brunswick as a director of the Society to fill the unexpired term of the incoming Vice-President.

GEORGE B. LLEWELLYN

Chairman

**CENTENNIAL YEAR
1867-1967**

Canada will celebrate its 100th Birthday this year and many events will take place through the Centennial Year including the World's Fair and BNAPEX '67 at the Alpine Inn. The Editorial Officers will endeavour to print Articles on the Cents Issues of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada and the Large Queens. This will be our Centennial Project.

Your Editor.

CANADA - ONE CENT 1859

A Study of Imprint Positions

by S. S. Kenyon, BNAPS 1676

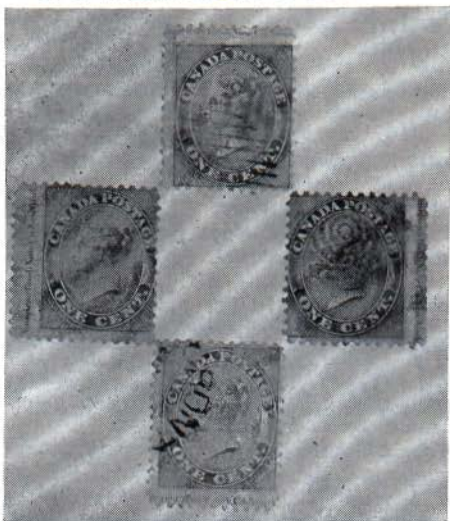


Fig. 1 — Four wide margin copies showing imprints

Postage stamps of the Canada 1859 Decimal Issue were printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. This company was formed in 1858 by an amalgamation of the seven major bank-note engraving firms in the United States. The largest percentage of shares in the new company was allotted to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, who had engraved and printed the Canada Pence Issues.

While the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson had used their name as an imprint in the margins of the sheets of Pence Issue stamps, the new company did not incorporate imprints in their printings until orders placed with them in November 1864. At that time all values of the 1859 Issue were re-ordered and the name "American Bank Note Co. New York." was added to the plates of all values except the seventeen cent which never did receive an imprint. For the One Cent value, this was order number 20 of a total of 26. In the previous 19 orders, 15½ million stamps had been produced and after the imprint was added

there were an additional 12 million or a total of 120,000 sheets of 100 copies. Since there are eight imprint positions on each sheet, there were a total of 960,000 copies which would show an imprint. When one separates the eight different positions, it is apparent that there could be only 120,000 of each position. Many copies which have survived will show only very small traces of the imprint due to faulty perforating and it is frequently on off-centre stamps that the best examples of the imprints are found. In some cases, the perforations are placed well outside the imprint. (see fig. 1).

The imprint used for the One Cent value is 24 mm long and there is a guide dot approximately 4 mm to the right of the period after "York". This was used in locating the transfer roll carrying the imprint in the correct position on the plate. It was entered on the plate in eight positions; twice in each margin. Viewing the sheet in the normal way, the imprint reads correctly across the North and South margins. It reads up in the West margin and down in the East margin. (see fig. 2)

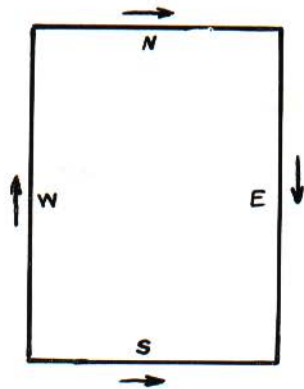


Fig. 2 — Sketch showing directions of imprints in each margin

It is interesting to note that on the Five Cent value, the imprints are placed exactly the same as the One Cent but since the Five Cent is of a horizontal format, the sheet must be rotated a quarter turn to view the stamps correctly and this placed the imprints reading upside-down in the South

margin and up in the East margin. Apparently, the workman charged with adding the imprints to the Five Cent plate neglected to take into consideration the difference in format.

Examination of One Cent stamps showing the imprint quickly indicated that the spacing of the imprint in relation to the frame lines of the adjacent stamp was not always constant. This was first noticed by the fact that the position dot on the East marginal imprint specimens was opposite the first stroke of the "N" of "Note" on one stamp and the last stroke on another. Close examination of all other positions verified the fact that there were differences in all positions. The next problem being to allocate each imprint to its proper position, it was necessary to find sufficient strips of stamps showing the imprint and locate, if possible, the four corner position dots. The result of this study is shown in the accompanying illustrations which should enable any collector to determine the position on the plate of any imprint copy of the One Cent that he may possess. (see figs. 3 to 6).

North Margin

Position 2 - 3 - 4

Position 7 - 8 - 9

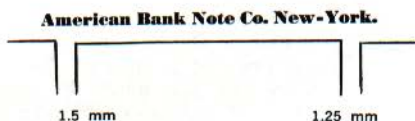
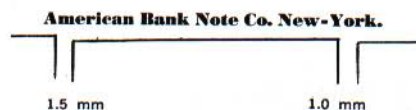


Fig. 3

West Margin

Position 21

Position 71

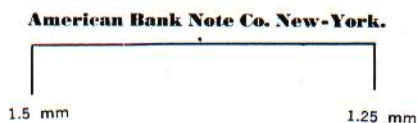
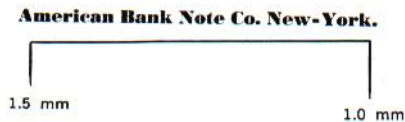


Fig. 4

East Margin

Position 30

Position 80



Fig. 5

South Margin

Position 92 - 93 - 94

Position 97 - 98 - 99



Fig. 6

Another very interesting feature of the One Cent value is that when the plate was originally manufactured, the transfer roll was not lined up correctly. Consequently, all stamps on this plate are out of line with the adjacent stamps. The tracing of the outer North frame lines of a strip of five will clearly indicate just how much the stamps are out of line. If collectors will take any strip of these stamps and look along the frame lines the jog can be readily seen. This is much more noticeable on horizontal strips than vertical.

The significance of this faulty alignment is that when the imprints were added in late 1864, the transfer roll carrying the imprint was lined up correctly with the result that the imprints are, with one exception, not parallel with the frame line of the stamp. The exception is the lower imprint in the East margin, which for some reason

turned out correctly (see fig. 5). In October 1955 issue of "Maple Leaves", Mr. J. Millar Allen pointed out that one of the two North imprints slanted downward from left to right. Further study has proved that this applied to seven of the eight positions. The distance of the imprint from the frame lines is not constant and in the illustrations showing the positions, the distance from the bottom of the letters of the imprint to the corner of the outer frame line has been indicated.

There are a few plate flaws and re-entries which are apparent on specimens showing the imprint. The most noteworthy is a splash of colour in the stem of "A" of "Postage" of position 71. Position 7 which occasionally shows the beginning of the imprint in the upper right corner of the margin, has a small triangular splash in

(Continued on page 24)



Fig. 7 — Tracing of outer frame lines or strip of five stamps showing faulty alignment.

Rounding Up Squared Circles

Editor: DR. W. G. MOFFATT, Hickory Hollow, R.R. 3, Ballston Lake, N.Y.

BNAPLEX '66 has long since come and gone, but I must take this opportunity to remark on the wonderful job done by the committee. My wife and I had a fine time at Calgary and met, for the first time, many people with whom I had corresponded regarding squared circles. A brief squared circle study group meeting was attended by Jack Goodall, Ben Jacobson, Stewart Kenyon, Clifford Guile, H. G. Walburn, Lew Ludlow, Alex Stewart, and myself.

A new discovery was shown for the first time in the exhibition entry by the Calgary BNAPS group. The property of Alex Stewart, it is CALGARY, blank/ MR 7/ 98. I had made note of the discovery of 'blank' for Calgary and was preparing this column when I received a letter from Alex, detailing a most remarkable coincidence. It seems that in breaking up the display for return to various members who had items in it, he found a cover with an eight-cent Numeral paying the combined registration fee and postage rate and cancelled CALGARY, PM/ MR 7/ 98! The 'blank' was evidently in use for only a part of the day, perhaps not even for a full time period; can anyone report CALGARY, AM/ MR 7/ 98? Another letter, just received today from Alex, enclosed CALGARY, blank/ AU 10/ 97 on a 3c Jubilee. Alex would be very interested in hearing from anyone having Calgary strikes of the same date as either of his 'blanks', and what time mark they carry.

Alex also submitted for verification: PRESCOTT, 1/ MR 5/ 95 (a good, clear strike); CHARLOTTETOWN, NO 2/ 97 with inverted '5' time mark; and MONTREAL, AU 11/02 with inverted '5' time mark. He reports a new late date: LENNOXVILLE, JU 19/94; this strike was found in a lot which contained a number of Lennoxville circular cancellations bearing dates of JY 3/ 94 and later. It seems probable, then, that the squared circle hammer was retired in late June, 1894. He also reported another new late date which I must preface with a comment because of an astounding coincidence. I had written to Doug Crawford to inquire the reason that PORT DOVER was included on his list of possible towns for squared circle strikes on Jubilees, when it seemed that the hammer

had been retired in late 1894. Doug replied that he had at one time owned a Port Dover on 2c Numeral but had traded it to Braden Elliott and did not know its present whereabouts; in any case it was a very much later usage of Port Dover than the handbook latest date of NO 3/ 94 and suggested the possibility that the hammer might have seen some use during the Jubilee period. A day or so later, Alex's letter arrived with report of PORT DOVER, SP 2/99 on 2c Numeral. This is evidently not the strike referred to by Doug Crawford because Alex remarks about finding it in some bundle stock which contained a number of Port Dover full ring cancels, some immediately before — in July — and some immediately after — in October. This town now looms as a good possibility for collectors of squared circles on Map stamp, and is still not out of the question on Jubilees.

Finally, Alex reports finding BRANDON, OC 1, OC 8, and OC 29 with only '9' showing in the year space. The bundle that these came from were all 3c Numerals and every copy with readable date, from whatever town, carried dates of September and October, 1898. It would seem, then, that '9' was 1898 and not 1899.

Ben Jacobson had a fine display of squared circles on display at Calgary, and captured one of the awards. I noted several unusual items in his frames, and have received from him a listing as follows:

Ottawa precursor—earliest—3/My 4/80

Hamilton barred circle—latest—SP 9/92

Seaforth barred circle—latest—Mr 8/93

Ottawa, Type One—S/ My 6/93. Two

examples of this, both with the same

date. I have seen them and the mark is

definitely the letter 'S' and not a

damaged or distorted 3, 5, 6, 8, or 9.

One is a particularly sharp clear strike,

and comparison with the '5' in a

My 5/93 Ottawa strike shows the bot-

tom loop to be entirely different from

the 'S'.

Ottawa, Type One—16/ No 14/96. Al-

though time marks higher than '8' are

known, according to the handbook they

came into use after 1900.

Hochelega—earliest—AP 27/94

St. Hyacinthe—unusual—HM/ AU 3/96

Nassagaweya—latest—MR ?/96
Pontypool—earliest—OC 18/93
Sudbury—year error—DE 1/37 (inverted
'3' for '9')

Wooler—earliest—SP 24/94

Ben also reports acquiring Honolulu on cover, backstamped Rochester, N.Y., MR 22/97. The squared circle cancel is, of course, blank, but the backstamp carries a much earlier date than the dated cover listed in the handbook. Ben sent for examination, an example of Sutton, DE 17/94, and reported the following items, the property of Jere Riddle:

Kentville—latest—Ju 29/10. I believe this to be an error for '01', but even then, it is a new late date.

Mattawa—latest—SP 2/01

Orangeville—earliest—AU 4/93

John Gordon has sent me a photocopy of an album page on which the item of interest is a strip of three 1c Small Queen carrying two strikes of a new late date for Hamilton: 18/ OC 9/ 96. This is nearly six months later than the latest date listed in the handbook.

W. L. Anthony reports the following:

Belleville—indicia variety — +/JU 6/95.

I have seen this item and the cross-bar is centered half-way up the vertical stem; it is too high to be an improperly registered '4'. I have tried turning a Belleville strike containing a '4' and can find no orientation of the numeral which could produce this mark. Will readers please check their Belleville strikes to see if a confirming example can be found.

Paisley — no year date — MR 30. I might point out that this date fits very nicely in between the dates of two other known examples of missing year dates —MR 22 and AP 4. It is speculated that these are 1894; perhaps this can be determined if readers will report year dates on MR 22 through AP 4 strikes of this town.

Innisfail—latest—AP 25/03.

I have had many reports of the date-over-time-mark variety of Toronto, and while I have not listed these in this column, I continue to record them in my notebook to see what kind of a pattern, if any, emerges. These are not at all uncommon and would require too much space to list each one as reported.

The Canadian Stamp Collector

GLENN F. HANSEN, No. 2203, 375 Jefferson Ave., Winnipeg 17, Manitoba

During the French Regime covers were not marked in any way by the postal carriers. It is only by inference that it is known that a letter from Montreal to Quebec, for instance, was carried by post during this period. The few covers known to have survived are now in historical museums and very few are in private hands.

From 1760 till 1763 Canada was under British military rule and here again no postal markings appear on the few covers known to exist. In 1764, when civil government was restored and Hugh Finlay became Deputy Postmaster General under Benjamin Franklin, post office markings came into use. The first markings were simply the first initial of the town concerned; B for Berthier, M for Montreal, Q for Quebec and T for Three Rivers, all in manuscript.

Sometimes the name of the town is written out. Paid letters would be marked, as an example, "M Paid 2-16" (no year desig-

nation used) and the office which received the letter would not write in any rate. Manuscript markings of this type were used for about twenty years even though special handstruck markings were introduced by Finlay in 1765.

Before 1800 Straight Line Postmarks were introduced for the following towns; Berthier, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Fredericton, Dundas, Kingston, Sandwich and York (later Toronto). These straight lines took two forms; one line, with or without date indicia and two line, with date indicia. Covers with these markings fetch from \$15.00 to \$50.00 or more depending on the date or other feature affecting rarity.

At the same time as the straight line, Circular markings were introduced. These exist for Quebec, St. John (N.B.) and Halifax. The Quebec Circles also made use of Bishop Marks to indicate the date while the Halifax type has been found with date indicia

in type in the centre of the postmark. Bishop Marks were the invention of Henry Bishop, Postmaster General of England under Charles II, 1660-1663, who introduced them to protect himself and his staff from charges of unduly delaying the mails. These circular postmarks of the period prior to 1800 are worth about \$25.00 to \$50.00 in cover.

From 1801 on town marks became more and more conventional gradually evolving into the forms we know to day, there is only one real oddity of the later period and that is a triangular marking used in Quebec in 1841. All of these markings were actually postmarks and not postage stamps; they were used to indicate the town of origin and sometimes the date the letter was received at the post office. Postage charges, paid or to be paid, were written out in pen and ink by the postal clerks at the office of origin if prepaid and at the receiving office if not prepaid.

The first hand stamps of Canada were introduced about 1790 and continued in use until about 1875 when it became compulsory to prepay postage by the use of the adhesive labels we today call postage stamps. These were handstruck by the means of metal hammers similar to those is used as cancellers in small towns today.

Winthrop Boggs lists twenty-eight different types of postage stamps utilizing the word "Paid" used during the period. In conjunction with these the postal clerk indicated in red manuscript the amount of postage prepaid. The "Paid" stamp itself was generally struck in red. Value of covers bearing these marks is between \$2.50 and \$5.00.

City types of "Paid" stamps were also in use. These are somewhat more valuable than the regularly used "Paid" markings and, in the case of some of the rarer types,

are worth upwards of \$10.00 to \$20.00. The Crown Circles "Paid At Quebec" and the Halifax and Montreal Tombstone cancels are among the more interesting of this type of postage stamp.

In 1851, at about the time that adhesive postage stamps came into use and when Canada had taken over her own postal service, handstruck "Paid" stamps with the value struck in Pence began to appear. These show only 1d, 3d and 6d valuations and are worth up to \$5.00 on cover. At about the same time markings also appeared which did not show the pence designation. These are known for the 3d, 6d, and 9d rates and are valued at about \$2.00 to \$5.00.

City types appeared for local "drop" mail expressed in 1/2d and 1d rates and these are fairly rare being valued at about \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Decimal currency rated Paid stamps were introduced in 1859 and continued in use until 1875. These are quite common and are generally valued around \$2.00. Valuations have been stressed somewhat in these comments because there is no generally available book or catalogue of these items in use to day. Values given are from W. S. Bogg's "Canada" published in 1945 and these values have held fairly well in present day auctions and in over the counter sales.

Concurrently in use with the various forms of "Paid" stamps were the postage due types indicating postage to be paid by the receiver. These were generally struck in Black as it became a Post Office regulation to use red to indicate prepayment and black to indicate payment due. These have valuations similar to their "Paid" contemporaries but are more common due to the reluctance of many users of the postal service to prepay mail which might never be delivered.

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND DUES

All Applicants must forward with their application for any type of membership the one dollar fee. The "Amount to Remit" in the schedule below should accompany each application for Regular membership. Application for Life Membership must be accompanied by the dues of \$100.00

Application sent in during	Admission Fee	Dues	Amount to Remit
January, February, March	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
April, May, June	1.00	3.75	4.75
July, August, September	1.00	2.50	3.50
October, November, December	1.00	1.25	2.25*

* Applicants may elect to include \$5.00 dues for following year.

Canadian Revenue Study Group News

LEO. J. LA FRANCE, 27 Underhill Rd., Ossington, N.Y. 10562

Membership

At present writing the Revenue Study Group is comprised of 109 members. This represents a little better than 10% of the BNAPS membership. It is interesting to note that about 30% of the members reside in Canada and the balance in the States. Surely there must be more of our good neighbors who are interested and collect Revenues. We suggest you send your buck to Bill Rockett at 2030 Overlook Ave., Willow Grove, Penna. and join up. It's a buck spent that will get your moneys worth in information through the Revenue Newsletter put out quarterly by Ed. Richardson as well as contacts with many other Revenue fans. So all you collectors of Canadian Revenues join up with one of the most active Study Groups of BNAPS.

Sissons Auction of the Morgan Revenue Collection

Jim Sissons Fall 1966 Sale contained the revenue collection of the late Dr. Frank Morgan. There were many choice items in this collection, some of them the only copies known at this time. One of them, the \$5.00 WAR SAVINGS—green with French inscriptions sold for \$2,100.00. It should be noted that of the 309 lots offered, about 10% of these sold at prices equal to or in excess of catalog or estimated value. Not all of these lots could be considered in the high price category. On the basis of prices realized in this sale look for some upward changes in the Revenue Catalog. Thirty-four percent of all lots sold for better than 60% of current listed value. In the Federal Issues, the Bill Stamps, Supreme Courts, Gas Inspectors, War Tax Wine Strips, and War Savings all brought good prices. In the Provincial groups, Newfoundland and Yukon-Dawson issues were the most sought after. Many of the Quebec, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick items also commanded high prices. An interesting note on this sale is that fine used copies and sets of many items brought better prices than Unused copies of the same stamps. I think that this sale was a good example of the fact that good revenues are not easy to come by and that generally speaking the market is a good one.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AND NOTES — taken from the Revenue Newsletter.

The Revenue Newsletter edited by Ed Richardson contains many items that we feel should be passed on through this column. The following are some of them.

1. To bring your Sissons up to date (on Mint or Unused copies), the following Sissons No. are known in uncanceled, unused or mint condition, but were not shown as such in the catalog:

Federal Issues — R67, R98, R181, R287
Alberta — R24, R25, R26

British Columbia — R53, R54

Manitoba — R51, R56, R71, R72, R98,
R99, R100, R101, R102, R106, R107,
R108a, R109a, R109b, R110, R110b,
R111b.

Nova Scotia — R36

Ontario — R71, R74, R76, R78, R80,
R82, R84, R88, R91, R145, R146,
R148, R149, R151

2. Ontario No. R156 (Sissons) does not exist. The only Ontario \$15.00 Stock Transfer issue is R134.

3. The 1938 Caribou Inland Revenue of Newfoundland comes in two perforation varieties: (1) Perf 14¼, (2) Perf. 13¾. A true perf 14 does not exist in this issue.

4. The 1904 Octagonal Provisional Cape Breton Island Laws has the 25c value with the inscriptions "Law Stamp" (R 30), "Bar Library" (R31) and "Law Library" (un-listed).

5. In the first issue Alberta Laws, the "ONE DOLLAR" (R16) is known with the BACKGROUND DOUBLED.

Ed Richardson to speak on, and exhibit Canadian Revenues

On April 6th, 1967 Ed will be at the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club to speak on Canadian Revenues. He will display 72 Album pages of some of his better material. He will be showing some of the Imperf and Part perf Bill stamps, \$2 Invert Head, Supreme Court and IN PRIZE rarities. Also in the Federal issues will be rarities seldom seen among War Tax, War Savings, Gas Inspection and Provisional Customs Duty issues. The Provincial Issues will include a representation from all the provinces with the emphasis on the Cape Breton Laws.

All of you living in the Toronto area should make an effort to attend this meeting as I'm sure you have a treat in store

(Continued on page 24)

Nova Scotia - The 8½c On Cover

by A Graham Fairbanks

Probably, "the last word" on these stamps will be found in the late Nicholas Argenti's (hereafter referred to as "N.A.") book of 1962 and the Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of our editor, of 1964.

My aim here is to show and discuss various covers, some ex N.A., and some not, nor recorded by him — in the hope that others will report their similar covers, such that we may finally have a list of all bearing the 8½c and find more on local usages, not year clear.

Briefly, the 8½c value was issued about October 1, 1860, engraved by the American Bank Note Company, on toned yellowish, or white wove paper; shades range from yellowish green to deep green, perf. 11¾. Also reported on very thick "dead white" paper — I have never seen it thus, although have a 12½c on this paper.

The earliest known "cents" cover is October 18, 1860 (12½c to England, ex N.A.).

Due to the "remainders", 8½c. unused singles and blocks are still common, but in used-singles are scarce, pairs quite rare and N.A. states "a few blocks exist" — although I believe he had none, nor can I recall any ever offered.

The 8½c is by far the rarest "cents" value on cover, due both to restricted usages and period of same, which were:—

October 1/60 to May 1/62 British packet rate to U.S.A., Bermuda, Newfoundland and St. Pierre & Miquelon (latter up to 1868). Also to Cape Breton, by sea, except for the months December—January—February and March, when the Newfoundland packet did not call.

After May 1, 1962, the rate changed to 10c, except for St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Covers Nos. 1, 2 and 3 illustrate an overpayment of the 5c provincial rate, either because the senders had no 5c stamps, or perhaps visitors were unfamiliar with the proper rate.

Nos. 1 and 2 are ex N.A. and each has a certificate, No. 1 being from Wolfville, Jan. 12/61 and No. 2 from New Glasgow, Ap. 23/64; note that Pirate Harbour was in Guysborough County — not in Cape Breton.

No. 3 is a local letter — Halifax SE

10/64 (ex Calder)

Photo No. 4 shows the proper rate of 8½c to Cape Breton. "Pr steamer" m/s, from Halifax to Sydney November 29, 1960 — incidentally, a very early date. Thus was doubtless the last packet trip of that year.

The cover No. 5 present a mystery. The front appears normal — to Wm. M. Donald (the postmaster) at Little Glace Bay, C.B. (Cape Breton). However, on back, origin was Plaister Cove, Ju 18/67, a Sydney transit Ju 19/67 and Little Glace Bay receipt Ju 19/67.

So, the provincial rate of 5c should have applied, as Plaister Cove faces St. George's Bay, on Cape Breton's southwest coast. Looking at a map, it is hard to believe the letter travelled by land, with the Bras d'Or lakes intervening, to Sydney in 1 day!

However, there is no evidence that this letter went via ship, although the ferry from P.E.I. (rate 5c) did call at Plaister Cove and there was a mail carrying steamer plying the Bras d'Or Lakes.

Perhaps what occurred was that the sender thought ship mail would be more speedy and safe, so applied extra postage "by favor" — or some special rate? Around the south of C.B. would be some 175 miles, through the Strait of Canso and north to Sydney.

Cover No. 6 is most unusual, a 10c rate made up by an 8½c, a 1c plus a bisected 1c, from Halifax, De 5/61 to New York, by "Favors Express via Windsor" in m/s, also face shows the USA "Paid 10". Evidently, this rate was required under the N.S. Post Office's subsidy to Colonel Favor, from 1856 to DE 31, 1861 to carry the mails. Special bags were picked up at Windsor, thence to St. John, N.B. and to Boston, via Eastport and Portland.

A similar cover, from Dartmouth, OC 1/61, was sold in London 1957 and N.A. mentions a third known, in Lichtenstein collection.

The one here came from an original find in Nova Scotia, and has a certificate.

Cover No. 7 is quite normal, but very rare, being the 17c single rate to Europe, made up by a pair of 8½c. From Halifax, JU 29-1867, backstamped Paris, Jul 14; on face are the "H" in grid, London "Paid"

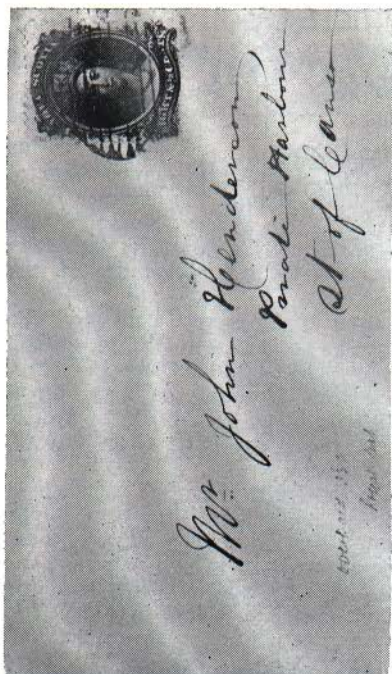


Fig. 2

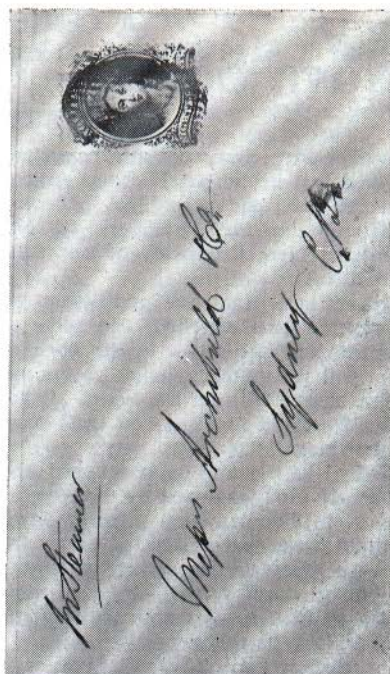


Fig. 4

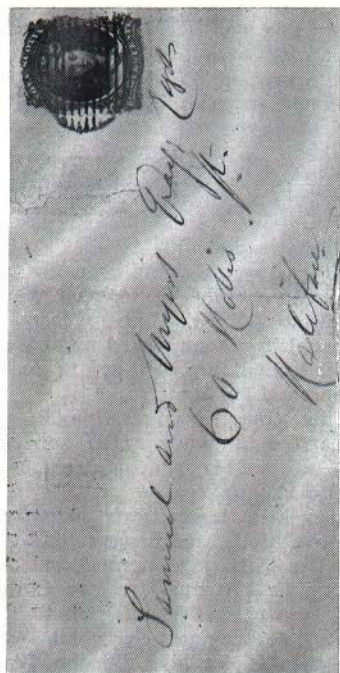


Fig. 1

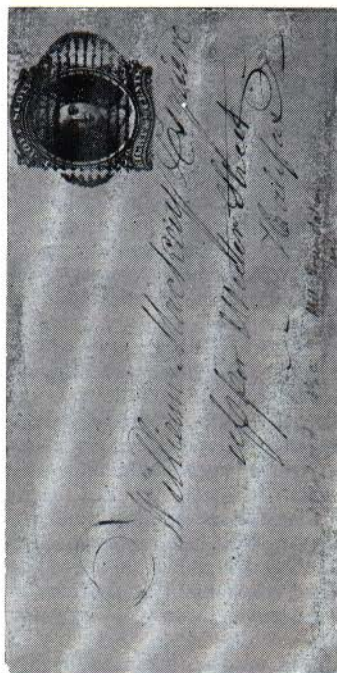


Fig. 3



Fig. 5



Fig. 7



Fig. 6



Fig. 8

transit "PD" in oval, and Calais CDS (arrival port) the "Michel" m/s is evidently Madame "X's" brother, per letter from him enclosed.

N. A. had one similar to France, Oct. 10/66 and listed another in Lichtenstein collection to Holland, Nov. 5'67 — but he was not aware of this 3rd example, which came to me via auction, original owner unknown.

Cover No. 8 shows the rate of 23c to Australia, via the U.K., made up by a unique combination of a 1c, 5c and 2-8½ stamps.

On reverse, markings denote origin at Walton, Apr 7/68, Halifax transit Apr 8/68 and Melbourne receipt Jy 7/68 — while upon face is a London "Paid — 20 Ap 68" transit and a red "10".

The letter thus required 91 days delivery, for a voyage about 16,000 miles, via Cape Horn.

Adding to the rarity is the late date, after Confederation, as official replacement by Canadian stamps was on Apr 1/68.

N.A. had another cover, from this same "Yule" correspondence, but the rate was made up by a 1c, 2c and a pair of 10c.

For completeness, I list some other rates, for which covers are known bearing 8½c stamps, (from N.A. and other sources) as follows:—

12½c rate to England

One cover with 2-2 & 8½c, 1867 (Postal History of N.S. & N.B. page 267).

13½c rate to Newfoundland

Two covers each with a 5 & 8½c, one in 1865.

17c, double packet rate to USA, before May 1, 1862

Two covers each with 2-8½c, from Halifax to New York.

33c, double rate to France, via U.K.

One known, 2 + 8½ + 10 + 12½c (Robson Lowe 1958)

34c, quadruple rate to USA, before May 1/62

One known, 8½c strip of three & a single (Col. Green, 1942)

38½c, double rate to France, via New York

One known, 5 + 8½ + 12½c pair (N.A.)

I know that Mr. John T. Pratt, of Minnesota and Dr. Robert V. C. Carr of Ohio have top collections of N.S. covers, especially the "cents", with some 8½c, so perhaps we may have more data from them, or others, when their time permits.

Perfin Study Group

R. J. WOOLLEY, Secretary, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario

At the Calgary convention in October one of the many pleasant features was the organisation of meetings of various study groups under the guidance of Ed. Richardson. These were generally well attended, even our own small group having an attendance of ten members. Most of the subjects discussed were of a general nature.

The method of mounting a Perfin collection was one of them and it was suggested that as the theme of the collection is the Perfin design that the design should be the prominent feature. If only one of each design is collected the stamp should be mounted face down on a black mount, below should appear the perfin catalogue number with the name of the company using the design. Should the collector wish to mount each different stamp used by each company a similar mount could be used at the top of the page to show the design clearly and below this the different issues

punched by the company in standard catalogue order.

Some discussion was enjoyed on the perforated precancels in which we had the pleasure of Mr. H. G. Walburn's comments on the general scarcity of these items based on his long experience in the precancel field.

Another item was the current interest shown by collectors specialising in a particular issue. So far there are only two designs reported on the large Queen issue, WJG and SL/ACo and only three on the small Queen issue, WJG, IR/Co and JH/S. As the 15c large remained in use after the small Queen went out of issue the SL/ACo has only been reported on the 15c large. Specialists in the Admiral issue will find this to be the most prolific period for perfin use as they will also find this issue to be strong in the use of precancels.

(Continued on page 24)

Buffalo Chips

Editor: C. T. WALKER, BNAPS 1725, 14350 Ravine Drive, Edmonton, Alberta

Land Descriptions in Manitoba and the Territories

One of the underlying causes of the Riel Rebellion was the rumored (but actual) intention of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to survey the Province of Manitoba and the Territories so that homesteaders could settle on legally described land and register their interest and claim in land in a Land Titles office where anyone applying could find out what land was open for homesteading. Had the Government explained that there was no intention or desire to interfere with any present legitimate claims to land at least one dissatisfaction, before it became acute, would have been dispelled.

There was some settlement all across the territories and particularly in Manitoba, principally in the Selkirk Settlement along the Red River. The plan was to establish a "Principal Meridian" and to work west from that line, and north from the Canada-United

States boundary. The big thing was where to place the Principal Meridian. If it were placed at the Manitoba eastern boundary it would affect every river lot in the West — so it had to be west of the Red River Settlements. Eventually it was established at about 98 degrees west of Greenwich and every four degrees further west was designated as a secondary Meridian for identification purposes.

The plan was to establish "Townships" of six miles square divided into sections of one mile square and subdivided into four quarter sections. The numbering of the Townships was to begin at one in the lower right corner and to run consecutively North as far as they go, so that there would be a north-south tier of townships, numbering one in the south to a high as they would go in the north each six miles west of the meridians. Each six miles west of a meridian was designated a "Range" and they were

(Continued on page 24)

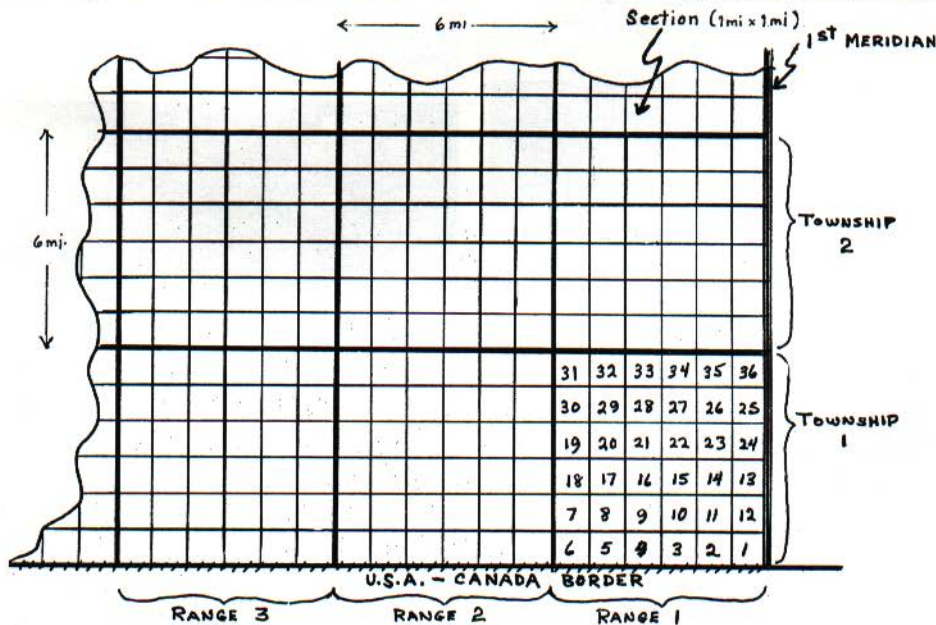


Fig 1. LAYOUT OF RANGES, TOWNSHIPS & SECTIONS.

Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens

PETER J. HURST, 3445 Cote Des Neiges Rd., Apt. 329, Montreal 25, Quebec.

The 8c Re-entry

Although this has been described in the past it has never been illustrated before. As can be seen, the re-entry is fairly extensive and in the main affecting the lower part of the stamp. The criteria above the third "A" of CANADA are of varying intensity and, I believe, of a diminishing nature, i.e. getting progressively weaker as the printings proceeded.

The position on the plate is unknown. About six years ago I examined a part-pane of hundred which had come from the Reford collection, and which did not contain the variety. It is the lower left stamp in an existing mint block of four, and dated copies of December '95 and April '96 are known.

Altogether, this is a rather pleasing example of a re-entry, with a possibility of more than one stage, and I should be glad to hear of any dates earlier than the ones mentioned. In view of the fact that two plates were used for the printing of the 8c, it may be that the variety is rarer than

we think; up to the present time I have seen less than 30 copies in specialized collections.



No. 2



No. 1



No. 3

Two scarce 6c yellow—brown varieties

Photo No. 2 shows what in all probability is identical with the variety mentioned by Boggs on page 276, in the caption under Figure 11.

The doubling under the bottom frame line is almost continuous — as compared to the yellow-brown major re-entry where little more than half of the bottom is duplicated — and the top of the letters of "CENTS" contains a fine extra line.

Interestingly enough, this variety exists with a small position dot at the lower left corner and the top of the oval worn, as

well as with a larger position dot (in the same location) and the oval top complete. An example of the latter state is known on cover dated July 27/78.

Considerably rarer than the foregoing variety — with less than nine singles on record — is the "Neck Flaw" illustrated as No. 3. All reported copies are perforated $1\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and it is worthy of note, bear no position dot at lower left. This may mean, although not with any certainty, that the stamp is from the left vertical row of either the left or right pane of the "Montreal & Ottawa" plate.

EARLY POST OFFICES OF PRESCOTT COUNTY

by Max Rosenthal

Going downstream on the Ottawa River, the easternmost county in Ontario is Prescott. The township at the Quebec boundary is East Hawkesbury, with West Hawkesbury next upstream. The original Hawkesbury Township was divided into these two in 1844. Its only town is also called Hawkesbury. Hawkesbury Mills was the older name for it, but, on being incorporated as a village in 1859 the second word was omitted. It was incorporated as a town in 1896.

The founders of the Hawkesbury Mills were David Pattee and Thomas Mears, about 1805. They sold them, around 1808, to William Hamilton, who had come with his brothers from Ireland. Soon after brother George arrived, and William returned to Quebec City. The sawmill worked nearly 40 saws, and there was also a corn mill. The mills were on an island formed by the Ottawa and one of its branches called the Chenal Ecarte ("Lost Channel") which was corrupted into "Sny Carty". It was usually called the Sny. A great number of men and animals were employed, and the establishment formed quite a village. Many farmers and businessmen of the district got their start with money earned working there. The new Carillon Dam now submerges everything.

When a mail route was established along the Ottawa River from Montreal to Hill, in 1819, Hawkesbury was one of the post offices opened on it, with Mears as postmaster. The mail left Montreal every Monday, returning later in the week. Charles Hersey came from Leicester, Mass. in 1819,

his brother Z. S. M. Hersey in 1830. Both were partners in the mercantile business for a number of years, and Charles became postmaster in the 1830's. On Main Street still stands the large stone house built by Mears as a stopping place for coaches which travelled between Montreal and Bytown (Ottawa).

In the Ontario Archives, on a letter sent by David Pattee December 23, 1842 to Thomas Parke, Governor General, Kingston is postmarked a large double circle broken by Hawkesbury, U.C., in red, December 23, 42 is written in.

Longueuil is the next township west of the Hawkesbury townships. It was granted as L'Original Seignury to a trading company headed by the Baron of Longueuil during the French regime, the only seignury in Upper Canada. Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, a surveyor from Plattsburgh, N.Y., purchased it for 1000 guineas in 1796. He encouraged his fellow countrymen to take up land there. They ascended the Ottawa and settled the high lands. Point Fortune, 20 miles east, was the place where supplies were obtained. Situated just within Quebec, Colonel William Fortune was its earliest settler.

After 1850 a French-Canadian wave set in. The lowlands which the Treadwell colonists had rejected were taken up by them, and this was to show up in the names of the post-offices and their postmasters.

L'Original derives from the French word for moose. Located on the Ottawa River, which there widens into L'Original Bay, the

village of that name by 1825 had about a dozen dwellings, store, tannery, and hotel. In 1829 it got a post office. The Ontario Archives has a letter sent by Chauncey Johnson, Longueuil June 12, 1832 to John Rolph, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec. A large double circle is broken by L'Original, U.C., with Ju 14, 1832 set in type, all in red.

Duchess County, New York was the point of origin of many United Empire Loyalists, one of them Simeon Vankleek, who held a militia commission from Lord Dorchester. From the Laurentian hills north of the Ottawa he noticed high land on the south side of the river. He decided to locate on the hill in West Hawkesbury which bears his name. This was in 1786, and he was the first settler in the township. A few years later he built a larger house, which was long known as the Vankleek Tavern, becoming an inn-keeper.

The location of Vankleek Hill on the line of travel between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River helped to facilitate its growth. In 1819 it had three houses, the Vankleek Tavern, and two stores, one of them John McIntosh's managed by a young Scotsman, Neil Stewart. When a post office was established in 1831 Stewart became postmaster. A few years later he also ran the district land office. Letters in the Ontario Archives sent by him to the Crown Lands Department from January 21, 1840 to August 7, 1841 have manuscript postmarks, with Vankleek Hill and the date written in two lines joined by a bracket. On a letter sent by him on November 22, 1843 there is already a large double circle broken by Vankleek Hill, U.C., with the date written in.

South of Longueuil Township is Caledonia Township. Almost midway between Montreal and Ottawa is Caledonia Springs. Alexander Grant of L'Original, while beaver hunting in its vicinity about 1806 first discovered the peculiar qualities of its waters. In 1835 Lemuel Cushing bought the property and erected a hotel. William Parker succeeded him as owner of Caledonia Springs, and became its first postmaster, in 1837. At first the post office was simply called Caledonia, but around 1850 it became Caledonia Springs.

North Plantagenet Township is in the extreme northwest of Prescott County, bounded on the west by Russell County. Abner Hagar came from Vermont to Mont-

real in 1800, entering into business. In 1811 Colonel Fortune paid certain debts to him by transferring to him two lots in Plantagenet, which he had received for surveying the township, on one of which was a water power privilege. Soon after Hagar built a dam, and by the next year the mills were running. He had entered into a partnership with John Chesser, who moved to Plantagenet Mills to superintend their construction. Chesser acquired full ownership of the mills. In 1838 Plantagenet post office was opened there.

Caledonia Flats is the place where Chesser, the first settler in Caledonia Township, located about 1824. The Flats, which are bordered by the "Ridge", embrace a tract about a mile long by a half mile wide. William Bradley came in 1836 and took up lots 18 and 19 in concession 5. He became postmaster when it got a post office in the early 1850's. About 1860 its name was changed to Fenaghvale. Also in the early 1850's, in East Hawkesbury were opened: East Hawkesbury, at the corner of the 5th concession road and 22nd sideroad, Le Foulon; Little Rideau, on the present Highway 17, at the 27th sideroad. By 1855 Le Foulon had no regular postmaster, and was soon closed. Its exact location is unknown. East Hawkesbury was opened in 1851. In the early 1880's its name was changed to Barb. It was replaced in 1885 by Stardale post office, 1½ miles northwest.

Little Rideau is on the Ottawa River five miles below Hawkesbury. James Ross bought 400 acres at this point in 1840. His son Thomas opened a store there. A post office was established in 1853, with him as postmaster. About the same time was opened Riceville post office, in South Plantagenet Township. It is located in concession 13, on the Scotch River, standing on "the Ridge", which crosses South Plantagenet from east to west. Land surveyor Peter McLaurin came about 1845, and erected mills there. He also opened the first store, and was instrumental in securing the post office, of which he became postmaster. There was then a weekly mail from Vankleek Hill.

Immediately east of the two Plantagenets is Alfred Township. Its first settlers were Holmes and Pattee, who came during the early 1800's and settled on the Alfred Road, now Highway 17. On it, in lot 9, in the centre of the township, is the village of the same name. Alfred post office was opened in 1854.

Fournier is in the eastern part of South Plantagenet, on the present county road in concession 14 west of Paxton Creek. Bernard Lemieux came there in 1855, and built saw and grist mills on a small stream. A store was opened in 1856 by Cajetan Fournier, and a post office established the same year. He was the first postmaster. St. Eugene is on the 5th concession road, in lot 11, East Hawkesbury. In 1852 settlers around there sent a petition to the Bishop of Ottawa, requesting a priest, and in 1854 the first small church was built. Simon Labrosse opened a store there in 1860, and became postmaster on the establishment of a post office. Also opened around 1860 were: Henry, on what is now Highway 17, just west of the eastern boundary of Longueuil; Curran, in North Plantagenet, at the 8th concession road and the road in lot 9; Treadwell, on the Ottawa River directly north of Plantagenet village; Pendleton, on the boundary road between Plantagenet North and South, at the 20th sideroad. The latter's post office was established in 1859.

In the middle 1860's appeared Wendover, in North Plantagenet, on the present Highway 17, at the 20th sideroad, and Kerry, at the corner of the 5th sideroad and the eastern boundary road of South Plantagenet. Kerry was closed in the early 1880's. About five miles west of Point Fortune, at the corner of Highway 17 and the 18th sideroad of East Hawkesbury is Chute A Blondeau, on an elevation overlooking the Ottawa River. Before the construction of the Carillon Dam there was a fall, or chute, in the river at this point. Nearby on a small cape, lived before 1800 a man named Blondeau. Daniel B. Wyman was the first permanent settler, in 1804. Soon after he built saw and grist mills. Merchant James McAllister was appointed postmaster when Chute Au Blondeau post office was established in 1869. In the 1890's the spelling of the middle word was corrected, and it became Chute A Blondeau.

In the middle of the 1870's opened Macbeth, on the east boundary road of East Hawkesbury, south of the Little River de Grasse. It closed in the early 1880's. Lemieux also opened, on the road south of the South Nation River, near the western boundary of Plantagenet North. In the early 1880's it moved into South Plantagenet. Lefavre is on the Ottawa River directly north of Alfred village. Its first settler, H. Lefavre, came in 1848. His son, of the same name, became

postmaster in the late 1870's, when the post office was established, and given his name. He kept a general store. Around the same time was opened in Longueuil Township Cassburn, on the road to L'Original, south of the present Highway 17. Elisha Cass was one of the Loyalists who came with Treadwell to Longueuil in 1798 from New England. Jacob Marston and Josia Cass settled at Cassburn. In 1876 Richard Marston engaged in trade in connection with his agricultural work. Cassburn post office was established in 1877, and he was appointed postmaster.

In the early 1850's were established in Caledonia Township Routhier, 5th concession road and 17th sideroad and St. Amour, 7th concession road and 18th sideroad. St. Isidore de Prescott was opened at the east boundary of South Plantagenet and the 19th concession road. Robert Steele in 1828 settled on lot 28 concession 3 of East Hawkesbury. In 1875 his son James purchased 25 acres of this land. He opened a general store there in 1885. A new post office was opened there the same year with the name Stardale replacing Barb, at the old East Hawkesbury location. However, in 1886 Barb reopened, at the corner of the 5th concession road and 24th sideroad.

During the 1890's appeared: Alfred Centre, 4th concession road and 5th sideroad, Alfred Township; Sandown, 6th concession road and slanted road in lot 19, Caledonia Township; Lalonde, 11th concession road and 5th sideroad, South Plantagenet.

In the 1900's were opened in Alfred Township: Alfred Station, 8th concession road and 5th sideroad; Gratton Corner, 2nd concession road and 28th sideroad; St. Thomas d'Alfred, 3rd concession road and 20th sideroad; in Caledonia Township: McAlpine, east boundary road at 2nd concession line; Proulx, 6th concession road and 6th sideroad; Skye, south boundary road and 6th sideroad, which had moved across the boundary from Kenyon Township Gleggarry County; in East Hawkesbury: Glen Andrew, 8th concession road and 14th sideroad; West Hawkesbury: Stepney, 3rd concession road and 9th sideroad; Fraser Ridge, location unknown. Mrs. Mabel C. Fraser was the latter's postmaster. In Longueuil appeared Ritchance, one mile north of Caledonia Springs.

About three miles west of Plantagenet

village is Centrefield. Previously known as the Irish Settlement, Dennis Darragh appropriately was postmaster when Centrefield post office was opened in the 1900's. Four miles down the South Nation River from Plantagenet, at the 2d concession road, was established Jessop Falls. Just below a saw-mill the river expanded into a wide basin, a convenient place for holding the logs coming down the river, until they were drawn into the mill. Early in the 19th century 400 acres was given to Edward Jessup, Jr. Benjamin Anderson came to lot 16 concession 16 in 1831. His son Alexander Wiley Anderson entered into partnership with a Hagar in 1881 and built a saw-

mill at Jessop's Falls. Anderson was manager and postmaster in the 1900's.

The place where Benjamin Anderson had settled in North Plantagenet, Rockdale Tower, opened a post office in the 1900's. In 1832 a lumber merchant called Cameron drank the water at Plantagenet Springs, with good results, and others were induced to come there, 1½ miles south of Plantagenet village. Plantagenet Spring post office was opened in the 1900's. In South Plantagenet were established Bradley Creek, on the 13th concession road in lot 18; Rose Corner, 18th concession road and 15th sideroad; Westminster, 10th concession road and 15th sideroad.

ONE CENT—(Continued from page 10)

"E" of "Postage". On position 30, there are three small dots. 70 mm from the East outer frame immediately below the "Co." of the imprint. (see fig. 5). Position 92 shows a doubling of the lower frame line and the next stamp, number 93 has the lower frame line extending .03 mm to the right (see fig. 6). Position 94 has a small re-entry in the south-east inner frame. These varieties will be covered more fully in forthcoming articles which are in preparation but the brief description will assist collec-

tors to identify the various positions.

It is hoped that this article will be of interest to students of the 1859 Issue and the writer is interested in hearing from any collector who has additional information to offer.

Note: Subsequent to the preparation of the notes covering the above, a copy of Mr. G. Whitworth's article in the "London Philatelist" February 1966, covering this subject became available. Mr. Whitworth's finding for the most part confirmed the writer's and in some instances supplied additional information.

PERFINS—(Continued from page 18)

Since the publication of the list of cancelled perfins in the August issue of Topics the following have been added to the list through the courtesy of J. Harvey Westren, BNAPster No. 22.

	Hoover Cat.	Perfin Cat.	Initials
Montreal 1912 1c green	1.85a	C12i	CHI(mon)
Quebec 1912 1c green	4.85a	C12m	CHI(mon)
Windsor 1912 1c green	3.85a	G9	GRAY

Some additional information on identification of USA companies who are known to have perforated Canadian stamps.

N11-NP Our tentative identification was Nickle Plate R.R. It has since been re-

ported on cover in the US Perfin catalogue as the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Co. of Boston Mass. I should say that their catalogue editor is not yet inclined to accept this as the perforating of postage stamps is not 100% protection and an employer's stamp could easily have been used to forward a premium on a return addressed envelope.

R8-RT/&SCo. is now listed in the Perfin Club catalogue is being used by R. Tuck & Sons Company, New York but is not supported by use on cover. This must be Raphael Tuck & Sons of postcard fame. S13-SIW, Previously listed as originating in Chicago only is now listed as being used by Allied Radio Corpn. The initials don't co-incide with the name but could be the initials of a predecessor company.

REVENUES—(Continued from page 14)

in the form of a very informative narration and an opportunity to see material that is not shown very often.

BUFFALO CHIPS

—(Continued from page 19)

numbered consecutively from one up rang-

This column editor is always on the lookout for news of items not previously reported. Any information you can pass along will be greatly appreciated.

ing west until the next meridian was reached, when they started at one again.

In this manner each quarter mile square

could be identified and recorded in a Land Titles Office without the necessity of a lengthy description. The net effect was to create an imaginary "grid" super-imposed over the map of the entire west such as outlined below — and we will use designations such as "N.E. 13-9-24 W4." in describing any locations referred to in the future — and the oral use of the above description would be "North-East quarter

of Section 13 in Township 9 of Range 24 West of the Fourth Meridian."

The portion of Manitoba east of the Principal Meridian not previously surveyed and owned as River Lots was eventually surveyed under the same system but is designated as township and range East of the first meridian and range numbering is from west to east.

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