

B. N. A. TOPICS

Centennial Year

1867-1967



Official Journal

Of The

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VOL. 24, No. 5, WHOLE NUMBER 255, MAY, 1967

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BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
VOLUME 24 / NUMBER 5 / WHOLE NUMBER 255 / MAY 1967

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Monthly Report from the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 1029 Nichols Dr., Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

April 1, 1967

NEW MEMBERS

- 2275 Greer, Roger B., 41 George Street, Kentville, Nova Scotia
2276 Guilbert, Captain J. G. W., 219 Labreche Street, St. Jean, Quebec
2277 Handelman, Dave, 47 Cartwright Avenue, Toronto 19, Ontario
2278 Lord, S. R., 80 — 16th Street, Roxboro, Quebec
2279 Markell, Edward K., M.D., 28 Senior Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708
2280 Riddle, George J., 1044 Camino Del Retiro, Santa Barbara, California 93105
2281 Rooke, E. Douglas, 815 — 5th Street S. W., Rochester, Minnesota 55901
2282 Wilkes, L. Barry, M.D., 46 Kemano Road, Aurora, Ontario

LIFE MEMBER

- L 950 WALLACE, J. M.**, 6043 Collingwood Place, Vancouver 13, British Columbia

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Arthur, Mrs. R. M., 6545 Sherbrooke Street, West, #8, Montreal 28, Quebec
Gregory, Neil T., 509 Lansdowne Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
McMillan, Alex, 1827 Regent Street South, Sudbury, Ontario
Purrrington, Clarence E., 23 Winn Street, Wakefield, Massachusetts 01880
Southey, Thomas W., 16 Jill Crescent, Islington, Toronto, Ontario
Winter, Charles W., 390 East Edith Avenue, Los Altos, California 94022

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- STONE, Robert L., 9351 — 83 Street, Edmonton, Alta. (C) Seals, Slogan, M.O.O.N. and M.O.T.O. cancels. Proposed by S. Kenyon, No. 1676. Seconded by F. N. Harris, No. 1147.
STULBERG, Dr. F. G., 15 Westgate Crescent, Downsview, Ont. (C-C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and mint blocks. Stampless covers. Plate blocks. Complete booklets. Pre-cancels. Flag, Slogan, metal cancelling devices to 1900. Constant plate varieties, oddities, freaks. SPECIALTY—Cancelling devices 1851—1900, Postal history of Toronto, Errors & Varieties. Proposed by R. A. Chaplin, No. 1710.
WATERS, Rev. Moir A. J., 224 University Crescent, London, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD—1st Day and 1st Flight covers. SPECIALTY—1st Day covers of Canada. Proposed by C. R. McNeil, No. 649. Seconded by H. T. Humby, No. 379.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change MUST be sent to the Secretary)

- 2025 Godfrey, Eldon Charles, 412 Simons Road N.W., Calgary, Alta.
2105 Koizumi, Tatsunosuke, 601 Konno Asia Mansion, 7-6, Shibuya 2, Shibuyaku, Tokyo, Japan
1660 Morse, Lewis R., M.D., 123 Hazen Street, Saint John, N.B.
168 Richardson, Edward A., 114 Royal Drive, (P.O. Box 939), League City, Texas 77573

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Neilsen, Peter Oertel, Roland C. Plum, George H.

DECEASED

- 1639 Black, Edgar C., 1726 Western Parkway, Vancouver 8, B.C.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 1, 1967	1005	
NEW MEMBERS, April 1, 1967	8	
		1013
RESIGNATIONS, April 1, 1967	3	
DECEASED, April 1, 1967	1	4
		1009
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 1, 1967		1009

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that our Editor, John H. M. Young has been elected the youngest Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Article IV, Section 3. ELECTIONS: A Nomination for the offices to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release ninety (90) days before the opening of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. At least one hundred fifty (150) days before the opening date of such election year Convention and Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint five (5) members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of candidates for the elective offices to be voted, which slate shall be published in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release one hundred and twenty (120) days before the opening date of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. No member shall be nominated unless he shall have first assented to his nomination to his proponent, and his proponent, in nominating him, shall state such assent has already been received. Each nomination made shall be published in BNA TOPICS at least ninety (90) days prior to the election date.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

Section 1. ANNUAL MEETING: The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and at such place as the preceding annual meeting shall determine, but in any event, at some time within the next calendar year. Notice hereof shall be published in BNA TOPICS no later than the issue preceding the date for such annual meeting, together with the Order of Business and Agenda for that annual meeting.

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

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

The 19th Annual Meeting and Convention (BNAPEX '67) shall be held Oct. 5-8th, 1967, at the Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite Station, Quebec.

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.

REQUEST

Anyone having excess copies of Volume 22 Number 4 Whole Number 232 April 1965 would they please direct them to Circulation Editor, C. Russell McNeil, 833 Kingsway Drive, Burlington, Ontario.

We continue to be late but the June-July issue will be mailed on June 3rd and we will be caught up.

THE *Editor's* MAILBAG

Dear Sir:

One field which some Canada stamp collectors explore is that of labels. My current letter requests details concerning a set of three labels which were issued about 1908, called "The North Pole Post."

Some information concerning these is found in an article by Lionel Lapointe in *Popular Stamps*, May 1942. Denominations were in 1 tusk, 2 bones, and 5 skins.

Supposedly these "stamps" were issued during the controversy as to whether Dr. Frederick A. Cook or Admiral Robert E. Perry discovered the North Pole, and were respectively inscribed Perryland, Cook Island, and Nobody's Land!

Apparently these labels were offered on approval sheets around 1910, but I have never seen them in any collection. I feel they form a very interesting sidelight to Canadian postal history, and an article by someone "in the know" would be much appreciated.

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

Dear Sir:

It may be of interest to the readers of "BNA Topics" to know that:

"Twenty-six dies were ordered bearing the Centennial Symbol with three wavy lines. They will be used throughout the 1967 year in the following offices:

Montreal (3)	Regina
Toronto (3)	London
Vancouver (2)	Halifax
Winnipeg (2)	Victoria
Quebec	Moncton
Ottawa	Saskatoon
Hamilton	Charlottetown
Edmonton	St. John's, Nfld.
Calgary	St. John, N.B.
Windsor	Cité de Jacques Cartier"

This is information I received from Mr. J. G. Cunningham, Director, Information and Public Relations, Canada Post Office in response to my request for details of the usage of this cancellation.

I am enclosing a sample of the cancellation in question.

Yours sincerely,
Wayne R. Curtis, BNAPS 2100

Dear Sir:

Congratulations to Mr. Fairbanks and Topics on the fine informative article on the 5c Large Queen. One small correction: the 5c rate by any route from Canada to the U.K. became effective Oct. 1, 1875, not July 1, 1875, as stated. The UPU 5c rate became effective on the latter date, but Canada did not join the UPU until July 1, 1878. Prior to this date, the 5c rate to the U.K. was by arrangement with the imperial authorities. (Ref. Boggs, II, A #13, and B, #44, last para.)

I have a couple of suggestions to offer on the puzzling cover shown in fig. 8. No designation "England" appears (assuming the entire cover is shown); the destination might readily have been mistaken for Rochester, New York, and the letter routed to the U.S. via Buffalo. The error being discovered, probably on sorting at Buffalo, since there is no indication the cover actually went to Rochester, N.Y., the letter was sent to New York City for dispatch on a Cunard vessel.

My edition of *Herst-Zareski* (1951) lists the "PAID 5" on pp. 258-9 as New Orleans in 1842. The date seems suspect to me since there was no need for a U.S. paid 5 marking until the rate change July 1, 1845. New Orleans, of course, is out of the question, so the marking must have been used and applied elsewhere, Buffalo or New York appearing the most likely places. The use



of outdated handstamps as cancellers was fairly common in the U.S.

The "AMERICA - PAID - LIVERPOOL" receiving postmark is listed in Robertson's **Maritime Postal History of the British Isles** on p. E 159, and the period of use given as 1849-70. It was applied at Liverpool on mail carried by Cunard packet and **originating** in the U.S. The difference in rates and postage credits required that distinction be made between Canadian letters by British packet or Canadian packet, and between U.S. letters by British packet or U.S. packet. These distinctions were not needed after Oct. 1, 1875, so that the usage on this cover seems quite late and the 1881 date doubtful. The presence of this marking does tend, however, to confirm the theory that the cover went through the U.S. and was received at Liverpool in the U.S. mails.

I have no explanation for the lack of a Canadian postmark and cancel, or for the 8c rate, except ignorance on the part of the sender. I hope someone can explain these points.

Sincerely,
Susan M. McDonald

Dear Sir:

Since my letter of March 9, a copy of which I sent to Mr. Fairbanks, I have received a reply from him together with a copy of a letter he has written you, in which he cites the PMG's report for the year ending June 30, 1875, as evidence that the reduced 5c rate became effective on that date. However, the date June 30, 1875, is irrelevant to the question, since it merely indicates the end of the reporting period and not the date of the report itself. Actually the report, from which other excerpts are reprinted in Boggs, II, 29-35M, and in Howes, p. 133, refers to several events taking place as late as Nov., 1875, as having taken place in the past. Internal evidence, especially the table in Boggs, II, 31M, establishes that the report cannot have been issued earlier than the end of Nov., 1875, even neglecting the time required for the compilation of statistics and for the actual composition of the report. In the light of these facts, the portion of the report quoted by Mr. Fairbanks is not in conflict with the dates stated in my previous letter. The phrase "July last" refers to July 1, 1875, the effective date for UPU members, and the statement "the letter rate of postage . . . has . . . been reduced" is valid since the reduction of Oct. 1 had

been in effect no less than two months when the report was written.

Further evidence of the correctness of the Oct. 1 date for the 5c rate may be drawn from Department Order No. 15 (Boggs, II, 31-32B), dated Sept. 1, 1875, which states unequivocally that the reduction to 5c shall be effective "from and after the 1st October, 1875."

Finally, in the Sissons auctions of De-Volpi material in Oct., 1965, and Jan., 1966, there were lots containing four covers dated in July, Aug. or Sept. of 1875 and prepaid at the 6c or 8c rates.

Sincerely,
Susan M. McDonald, No. 1200

Dear Sir:

The excellent article by Mr. Fairbanks on the 5c Large Queen in the February Issue clears up a point that has long puzzled me. His figure 3 of a bottom strip of 4 with "Montreal & Ottawa" Imprint is conclusive proof to me that the plate for this stamp was laid down at the same time as that of the other values, likely prior to December 21, 1867 when the Dominion Post Office Act was assented to by Queen Victoria. When the Act was passed, providing no real use for a 5c value, this plate was probably placed in storage. Plate proofs had been pulled from it, as shown by Mr. Fairbanks Fig. 3; and some proofs had been printed on stamp paper, gummed, and perforated as indicated by a mint stamp, perf. 11.9 x 11.9 in a bright green shade on thin, crisp, semi-transparent paper characteristic of a part of the early printings of the other values. I once owned this item, but sold it, to Mr. Hedley Hollands at the Wmsburg. Convention.

The explanation of the "Montreal" Imprint found on the plate of the issued stamps in 1875 is, I think, obvious. When this plate was brought out of storage in 1875 the original "Montreal & Ottawa" Imprint was burnished off and the then current "Montreal" Imprint laid down in its place, thus accounting for the two different Imprints on the one plate. The flaw at position 16, shown on Mr. Fairbanks' Plate Proof block, and not in evidence on the mint block of 8 illustrated on page 244 of Boggs (1), was probably corrected at the same time, if it had not been done during the original preparation of the plate in 1867. The circumstantial evidence that the plate for the 5c Large Queen was laid down in 1867 is now, in my opinion, conclusive.

The effective date of the rate change on letters to the United Kingdom, by whatever route, was not June 30, 1875, as stated by Mr. Fairbanks, but October 1, 1875, concurrent with the date of issue of the 5c Large Queen. Department Order No. 15 of the Post Office Department, dated Ottawa, 1st September, 1875 reads in pertinent part: "POSTAGE RATE ON CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM. It has been arranged that the postage rate on letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom shall be from and after the 1st October, 1875, be an uniform rate of two pence halfpenny sterling, equal to five cents Canada currency, per half ounce, by whatever route sent or received, whether by Canada Packet direct, or by closed mail via the United States. A five cent postage stamp for the convenience of the public in prepaying the five cent rate on letters addressed to the United Kingdom after the 1st October, is being prepared and will be issued as soon as ready.

T. FOURNIER, Postmaster General."

The issued stamps were printed on 2 distinct papers, readily distinguished from each other. The vast majority are on a paper with a strong vertical grain, similar to that of the paper of Firth's 15c Group VB (2). Quite scarce are those found printed on a paper with a horizontal grain, similar with the paper of Firth's 15c Group VA (2). The tendency of the vertical grain paper to shrink horizontally gives these stamps printed on this paper a tall, narrow shape, probably accounting for the poor perforation registration on most copies.

This stamp occurs with at least two, and possibly three perforations: the common 11.6 x 11.9 (3) noted by Mr. Fairbanks; 11.9 x 11.9, which is very scarce; and possibly 11.75 x 11.9. This last may well be the result of additional paper shrinkage of copies on the vertical grain paper due to soaking, as I have not yet found any mint copies in this perforation, (but then I haven't seen many mint copies of this stamp, either). Mr. A. R. Holmes, Past-President of the Royal of London, when visiting me for a few days last summer, showed me a mint copy on vertical grain paper perf. 11.9 x 11.9 which he said matched perforations exactly with the mint block of four in the Queen's collection. I currently have a used copy in this perforation, and have had several others in the past. The only reason that I do not classify it as rare is that I do not believe it has been

sufficiently searched for by collectors. I have not seen a copy on the horizontal grain paper perf. 11.9 x 11.9, but there is no reason why it should not exist. Copies of Firth's 15c VIA (2) are known in this perforation, although quite rare, so there is the possibility for it on the 5c Large Queen.

(1) Winthrop S. Boggs, "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada", Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, 1944.

(2) L. Gerald Firth, "Canada, the fifteen cents of 1868", Privately printed, 1963; (available from J. N. Sissons, K. Bileski, & W. E. Lea.) page 42.

(3) Perforations gauged on the Stanley Gibbons, Ltd, "Instanta" Perforation Gauge.

Mr. Fairbanks is to be congratulated for coming out in print with what he knows, subjecting himself to the criticisms of his fellow-philatelists. It is only thru such action that the body of philatelic knowledge can be readily increased. Without the appearance of his article, it might have been years, if at all, before I set down what I know about the 5c Large Queen.

Sincerely,

Horace W. Harrison

Dear Sir:

To the fine article on the 5c large Queen of Canada in the Feb. Topics on Mr. Fairbanks I would like to add a couple of points of possible interest.

I would agree with the author that the 5c lacks much of the glamour we find with this issue such as watermarks, re-entries, shades and cancellations. However, he also includes paper and perforation differences in his list of areas where the 5c is lacking.

In regard to paper varieties the first reference that I remember reading that the 5c comes on more than one paper was in Boggs (1946) where he mentions it at least three times. On page 259 he clearly states that the 5c comes on both his paper type B (horizontal mesh) and type E (strong vertical mesh or grain). One of my copies on Boggs type B paper is dated July 10, 77, but I feel this is of little value because of the small printing and short time of use. Judging from my experience I would estimate that copies on paper B amount to less than 5%, and possibly as low as 2%, of the total printing.

An even scarcer item is the 5c perforated a full 12 x 12. Credit for publicising this fact I believe belongs to Peter Hurst of Montreal (BNAPS 583) in an article in **Topics** around the mid 50's. The item is ex-

ceedingly rare with less than 10 copies known to me. It is known on both papers B & E, but the overall scarcity makes this fact quite unimportant.

In closing I would say that the fact that the 5c comes on different papers and with

differing perfs should come as no surprise because both the ½c and 15c, which were printed at the same time, also come with these same differences.

Yours truly,
John Siverts, No. 59

Report from the Library

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

THIS MONTH'S FEATURED BOOK Standard British North America Catalogue by Fred Jarrett

Following up his previous books in 1923 and 1927, Fred Jarrett, in 1929 published his remarkable work covering the postage stamps, revenue stamps, postal stationery, proofs, and postmarks and cancellations.

This was the first attempt to list and catalogue the tremendous range of cancellations, including the "corks" that appeared in Canada. For years after the publication, this was the reference book for all students of B.N.A. In the past few years, other books and articles have appeared covering practically all subjects, but one does not have to do much reading of this later writing to run across continued reference to information contained in "Jarrett's '29".

This is a 600 page book bound in a soft red-brown cover. It has become a classic among Philatelic Literature in the world, and it is understood that at one time Fred himself had to pay much more for a copy of his own book than it originally cost. Latest market prices for this remarkable reference book is as high as \$60.00.

For those members who do not possess this book, we have one for your use in the Library. Rental charge is 50c per month and you pay postage and registration.

DONATIONS TO LIBRARY

March 13, 1967

Mr. J. P. Hughes,
Canada Official Postal Guide — 1947 (Part II)
Canada Post Office Lists (two different)

Mr. I. J. R. Deacon,
103 Canada and Newfoundland Air Mail
Route Maps

B.N.A.P.S. Handbooks Committee,
"Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials"
— Third Edition (2 copies)

Mr. George L. Dodson, Jr.,
Canadian Secret Mark Stamps by Garrett
W. Satfield.

Mr. Warren F. Haley,
2 Issues — B.N.A. Topics
1 Issue — The Canadian Philatelist
1 Issue — The American Revenuer

Mr. Fred N. Harris,
95 Issues — "Weekly Philatelic Gossip"

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the
World (Canadian Section) — See Review

The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1859-68
by Geoffrey Whitworth (See Review).

Special Offers

The Library has been offered the following items which may be of interest to members.

Jarrett 1929	\$50.00
Boggs (two volumes)	40.00
Howes — privately bound and with xerox plates	25.00
B.N.A. Topics —	
Maple Leaves — complete to 1965 bound in 5 books —	25.00

Review

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World

Published by Higgins & Gage, Inc., and edited by Edward Fladung, this catalogue is in loose-leaf form on 5½" x 8½" pages to permit the addition of new pages as they are printed. The catalogue is available in sections with the Canadian Postal Stationery included in Section 3. There are 19 pages of Canada and it gives prices on all major types and varieties, including the views on the Railway Post Cards. It appears to be

quite well illustrated and should be an excellent source of information to collectors of this type of material. The Canadian portion is not available separately but is sold as a part of Section 3 which includes all countries from Camerouns to Czechoslovakia at a price of \$3.00. Interested members may order from Higgins & Gage, Incorporated, 23 North Santa Anita, Pasadena, California.

We have also received a copy of Section 4 of the above catalogue which covers Dahoney to Dutch New Guinea. There is no British North America covered by this section so we have little to review. For those interested, this section is available from the above address at a price of \$2.00. No doubt, other sections will be published and we will look forward to the Newfoundland, portion which we will review when it becomes available.

Review

The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1859-68 by Geoffrey Whitworth

Students of the early issues of Canada will welcome the addition of this excellent work to their library. Mr. Whitworth has carried out a very extensive study of all values of the 1859 Issue and incorporated

his findings into those previously published by Senator J. A. Calder, Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones and Mr. W. S. Boggs. The result is, without question, a book that can be described as being the finest ever published on this subject.

Mr. Whitworth opens the study with a fine description of the making of the stamps including manufacture of the dies, transfer rolls and plates. There is also a very complete coverage of the perforation aspect and the machines involved. Part two covers the problems of colours and shades with some guide as to the shades identified with various orders. After a section on Proofs, the book takes each value in turn and presents a complete study of Imprint Positions, Re-entries, Plate Flaws and guides and keys to plating.

Published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, this 8" x 11", 96 page book is extremely well printed, completed illustrated and superbly written. The frontispiece plate of Prince Albert from a drawing by W. Drummond, Esq., is almost worth the entire price of the book. The edition is limited to 1,500 copies and is priced at forty shillings or \$6.00 post free. Orders should be sent to:

The Royal Philatelic Society, London,
41 Devonshire Place,
London, W.I., England.

OBITUARY

Dr. Edgar C. Black, 59, of Vancouver, B.C. for many years professor of Physiology at the University of British Columbia, passed away in Vancouver General Hospital on March 11 after an illness of several months.

A native of Davidson, Sask., he was educated at Brandon College and the University of British Columbia, receiving his Doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1940. During the second World War he worked with a medical team at the University of Toronto, where a high-altitude oxygen system for aircraft was developed. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was an enthusiastic Collector of the stamps and postmarks of Newfoundland, and our Society is greatly indebted to him for his work as BNAPS Librarian, which duty he was recently forced to surrender by reason of ill-health.

He is survived his wife and one daughter.

H.M.D.

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 philatelic research in and about 1867. This will be our Centennial Project. Give us your support.

Your Editor.

Perfin Study Group

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

Illustrated below is the seventh new design to have been reported since the publication of the second edition of the Perfin handbook. As we already have the design GINN listed, see G3 as used by Ginn & Co. of Toronto, this entirely different design came as a surprise until reference to the U.S.A. Perfins Club catalogue located it as having been used in the New York office of the same company.



We are indebted to Mr. J. R. Purcell, No. 1739, of Kingston, Ontario, for reporting this one. He also informs me that he has acquired one of the outstanding collections of Canadian perfins from P. D. van Oudenol, one of our early enthusiasts who gave a great deal of assistance in the researching of the first two handbooks. This collection includes several of the 100 RF designs.

Listing in the third edition will be:— G15 GINN H-Ex 11½, 4 Ginn & Co., New York, N.Y. 1903. — RF 100.

Recently I received from Hans Reiche, No. 783, of Ottawa, a clipping headed "Canada Corner" which was obviously

from a news column. The editor is Gordon D. Vaughan of Curtis Park, New Brunswick and in his column he poses the question as to whether an American stamp perforated by a Canadian company fits into a U.S.A. collection or a Canadian perfin collection.

Mr. Vaughan reported the USA Sc. #1033 — 2¢ Thomas Jefferson punched CNR by the Canadian National Railways, from his description our C22 in use at Montreal, the stamp being post marked "Rouses Point" N.Y.

Rouses Point is, so far as I know, an international transfer point, the CNR running to that point from Montreal and an RPO cancellor is in use on the run— see Q131 in Shaw's Transportation Postmarks. Much of the CNR outgoing mail at Rouses Point would be addressed to points in the U.S.A. and as a border point could be mailed in the U.S.A. post office, requiring the use of American postage stamps.

The CNR accounting office would be Montreal and I understand that postage is supplied to smaller district offices after being punched at the accounting office. This seems to me to be the explanation. The stamp described therefore would belong to a USA perfin collection rather than to a collection of "Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials."

No doubt the C.P.R. would also punch a few U.S.A. stamps for use under similar circumstances and there may be other companies who have for various reasons punched U.S.A. postage stamps.

"SECRET DATES"

or

Dated Dies of Canada

Education

No. 32 in Series

— R. H. LARKIN

BNAPS 958



AN 1863 LABRADOR LETTER

by Walter Chadbourne, L100

In a lot of 1859 10-cent covers that were acquired from a collection that had been inactive for at least forty years the writer recently found one whose contents may be of some interest to Labrador postal history buffs. The envelope is addressed to John W. Dodge, Esquire, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, United States, franked with a 10-cent Canada stamp and postmarked Montreal, May 12, 1864. Readers may draw their own conclusions about the whereabouts of the letter between the date of writing — November 5, 1863 — and the date of posting. As to its interesting contents, let the letter speak for itself.

Cartwright — Labrador
5th Nov. 1863

My dear Sir:

When I had the pleasure of meeting you at North West River I mentioned that I would drop you a few lines in the autumn at that time little dreaming that I should be so much pressed for time as I now find myself to be as in fact I have only just arrived here to find that all the English vessels have taken their departure, but as I am told there is still one at Forteau Harbor I have hired a boat which sets out within an hour for that place, which necessitates my being very brief at present. I sincerely hope that yourself and Miss Dodge reached home in safety and that you found Mrs. Dodge and family quite well. I should also fain hope that Mrs. Smith and the little ones are now comfortably settled down in Lachine. Since you left we have been far from fortunate no fewer than nine of our Nascopee voyagers having died on the way inland.

I do not know how the changes that have taken place in the Hudsons Bay Company

may affect any such arrangements as that proposed by you for introducing a portion of our supplies but should you happen to go to Canada you can speak the matter over with Mr. Hopkins. I was informed at Rigolet that you intended next year bringing down a larger quantity of supplies for parties in East Bay than in former years, but I should hope that this is not the case as it could not fail to interrupt the friendly relations which have so far subsisted between yourself and our people.

Your account with us in E. Bay it will I think be better to settle when we meet as I hope we may do next year, rather than that it should appear in any way in connection with the proceeds of the salmon entrusted with you for sale at Boston. Should Mrs. S. not have returned to you any money you may have advanced to her for the journey to Canada I shall settle that next year along with the amount due for the passage of herself and children.

Pray make my acknowledgements to Miss Dodge for the handsome present of an album she so kindly left for me at Rigolet and with kind regards to yourself Miss Dodge, and altho' not personally acquainted with them, I may be permitted also to add to Mrs. Dodge and the other members of your family.

Believe me in my great haste.

Yours very truly,
Don Smith

Will you be kind enough to bring me next year 300 cartridges for the breech loading rifle purchased for Mr. Hamilton last summer, and 3 chimneys and wicks for the parafin oil lamp.

We are very limited as to space this month. The usual columns will appear next month.

— Your Editor

PLEASE CONTINUE TO GET NEW MEMBERS

More Sketches of BNAPSers

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

No. 111 NARCISSE PELLETIER, 1268

It is by coincidence only that we have two bachelors in a row in our sketches, and both tearing around Ontario hunting for small towns and studying their "Queen" cancellations — our last one being Max Rosenthal and now, his oftime travelling companion, Narcisse Pelletier.

With a name such as that, it is obvious there is French blood there. Born in Pentanguishene, Ontario, he spent his early years in a bilingual school but had to get to Toronto to brush up on his English and work at Canadian Kodak for a living. Nights and weekends were spent at the Ontario College of Art. The war found him as a photographer and on D-Day + 1 it was to France doing movies and stills.

Nels had been a stamp collector, but after the war Canada took his time with Aero Philately his greatest interest. Then the small queens with the small town dates and many visits with Max to these little villages — some now being gone.

He just recently retired to his stamps and, when the weather breaks, country traveling with his sketch box. The Toronto Stamp Club and BNAPS will find him consistently present where he has been most active in the past.



I know Nels will be at the Alpine Inn as he has a drink coming for his thoughtfulness in finding some rare P.E.I. Postal history for me. Will you join us, too?

P. D. Q.

MERV QUARLES 17344 Mahoney Parkway, Hazel Crest, Illinois 60429

STAMP DESCRIPTIONS

The Early Classics were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Ordinarily current stamps were sold to be used in whole sheets. Therefore in precancels we would expect to find only second Ottawa Printings. However, we know larger printings were ordered by the Post Office Department when the printers moved from Montreal to Ottawa.

Remainders of several values were sold to the public apparently in whole sheets and are recorded.

Our listings of the Early Classics are ten-

tative until further studies are finished. Your help is solicited to help us determine what varieties really exist.

MONTREAL PRINTINGS

Remainders of the 15c Large Queens, and the 5c 6c and 10c Small Queens have been recorded. Undoubtedly these printings were remainders kept on hand at Ottawa and not issued until the 1890's.

SECOND OTTAWA

The Small Queens (including the 15c Large Queens) were in use until all supplies were exhausted. All except the 15c were re-

placed by similar values printed by the American Bank Note Co.

The lower values (½c to 10c) were replaced in 1897; the 20c remained in use until 1902; the 50c was eventually replaced by the 50c Edward.

The dates of use give an indication of the precancellations we may expect to find.

The 50c Widow Weeds BNAPS'er Campbell reports as being "extensively used on bundles of magazines". You may find this stamp precancelled with Bar Type "T" and "U" and also city Type from Montreal and Toronto.

LATE CLASSICS

These stamps were all printed by The American Bank Note Co.

JUBILEES — a commemorative issue supposedly in use for a short period of time.

MAPLE LEAVES — a definitive issue in use for about a year. The design was modified to include numerals of value to replace Maple Leaves in lower corners.

NUMERALS — a definite issue which replaced similar values of the MAPLE LEAVES as the existing supplies sold out. It is interesting to note the ½c Numeral remained in use until the transit newspaper

rate of ½c each was repealed in 1908. The ½c stamp is recorded with Bar Types "T" and "U" and also city types from Toronto.

1898-1902 — various stamps were issued during this period mainly brought about by changes in Postal Rates. There is the 2c Penny Postage issue, the provisionals "2c on 3c"; a new 2c stamp in carmine; a new value the 7c; and a 20c numeral to replace the 20c Widows Weeds.

Precancels with postal cancellations. Ed Goodale had observed in Popular Stamps April 1948 that if your precancel (UNIVERSAL TYPE T) had a post cancel under the precancel it is more than probable that your copy was home made".

Walburn wrote April 21, 1965 "Postcancels are fairly common on many values of the Small Queens precancels, even the common 1c yellow, always Toronto, and in my view, were placed there on one office mailing by a clerk who did not recognize precancels.

STAMP	POSTMARKED
RS 16	Dec. 22, 1896
T 19	Not clear
T 17	Dec. 8, 1896
T 15	Aug. 27, 1897

A photocopy of the tentative checklist will be sent to those enclosing a self addressed envelope.

The Canadian Stamp Collector

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

Amongst the most interesting forms of town date stamps were the squared circle cancels of the 1890's. These cancels are just what their name implies, circles squared means of side pieces and bars. Two main varieties exist, Type I with thin horizontal bars and Type II with thick horizontal bars.

The forerunners of the squared circles were the Ottawa squared circles of 1880-1881 and the 1892 barred circles postmark used in such places as Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg and Seaforth with the last named being considered the rarity.

The Type I squared circle, used in about 25 towns from Aldergrove, B.C. to Westville, Nova Scotia, was introduced first. According to Boggs and Alfred Whitehead, the recognized authorities on squared circles, all were proofed at the offices of Prit-

chard & Andrews in Ottawa between the early part of April and the 31st. of May, 1893.

The Type II squared circle was used in about 250 offices located in every Province from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Even Saskatchewan and Alberta, although they did not become Provinces until 1905, are represented as portions of these two Provinces (as we know them to day) were Districts in the 1890's. Assiniboia is represented by six towns now a part of Saskatchewan and one town now a part of Alberta.

The size of the town had no effect on whether the community used squared circle cancels or not, the matter was evidently a question of choice of canceller device made by the local postmaster. In British Colum-

(Continued on page 142)

Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens

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

Since the first column appeared in print several months ago, having been suggested by a number of fellow collectors, the response to it from readers has been much greater than I had anticipated. One member, a Small Queens specialist of many years standing and reputation, who had sold his collection some time ago, was sufficiently fired to re-acquire it and join the ranks of the fraternity once more — a most gratifying sign of interest, I am sure, to all of us Small Queens devotees.

He has supplied important information regarding Fig. 2 in the December 1966 column, and I was amazed to learn that the large circular fault in the lower left margin near the "3" occurs **twice** on the sheet, in form of a vertical pair, the upper stamp showing the variety only, while the lower stamp shows the extremely similarly shaped flaw as well as the re-entry. Condensing the data in his letter, we can at present say that, based upon multiples in his collection, the relevant vertical pair of stamps is neither from the first or second vertical rows, nor from the ninth or tenth horizontal rows.

Here is a sterling example of the value of a specialists' column such as this one. I have concentrated on Small Queens for a fair number of years now, and feel confidently familiar with them; still, until I read our friend's letter I took it for granted that only one subject on the plate would show this strong variety, and that the re-entry represented a stage of that same subject.



Illus. No. 1

Illustration No. 1 shows a scratch, or flaw, running through "E" and the left part of "T" of "CENTS". This exists on the rose shades, and comes from the first vertical row, as proven by an unquestionably marginal single showing the variety, which

incidentally was reported in "Topics" in June 1957. I also have it recorded as the first stamp in a mint horizontal strip of three. A cover with a single exists, dated Oct. 27/71.



Illus. No. 2

The "second latent re-entry" on the 2c (Reiche's No. 3, also "Topics" of May 1956) has been seen by myself as the lower right stamp of a unique mint block of four. A recent auction featured this rare variety as the left stamp of a horizontal pair, dated Oct. 2/93. Considering these two multiples, we can rule out as the location of this re-entry the first and last vertical rows, as well as the top row.



Illus. No. 3

Another member has written regarding the 6c "Neck Flaw" (Illustration No. 3, January 1967 column), which he reports as the left stamp of a horizontal pair, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, tied to piece by postmark dated Feb. 8/73. The stamp with the variety has no position dot, its right hand neighbor a single dot.

Illustrations 2, 3 and 4 show positions No. 6, 7 and 10 respectively of the "B", or left, pane of the 6c Montreal plate. This is the "Pitted Top Row", and I feel the plate damage was caused by corrosion. It is evocative of the well-known position No. 75



Illus. No. 4

of the 17c Cartier. The flaws in positions 6 and 7 were described but not illustrated, by Mr. Lees-Jones in "Maple Leaves" of July 1949 and April 1951. Position No. 10, the upper right corner of the pane, has never been recorded before.

Dated copies of any of these three associated varieties run from 1893 or earlier through to 1898, and thus overlap the — as yet not precisely known — date or dates when pane "B" and its Siamese twin, sep-

arated by a gutter and vertical guillotine line, the "C" pane, were re-entered. Tentatively, the evidence I have seen so far indicates that the flaws on all three subjects were of diminishing character, but several changed, or additional, criteria on pieces I have examined present rich food for thought. It is not only possible but likely, that the "Pitted Top Row" will some day present the principal clues to the history of the second 6c Small Queen plate.

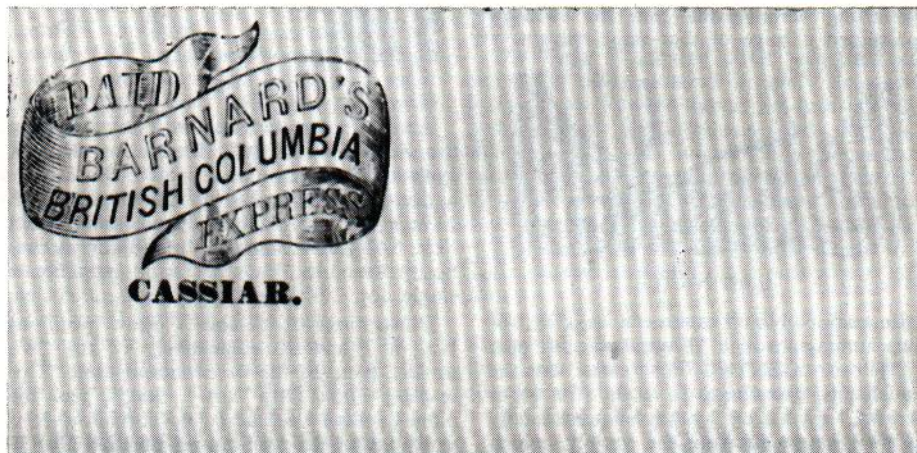
☆ A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE ☆

BARNARD'S CASSIAR ENVELOPE

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr, No. 1427

Rather recently, in a Jim Sisson's sale, there was a simple notation of a lot describing a "Barnard Cassair envelope" which caught my eye, and fancy. Upon examining Hitt's and Wellburn's article on Barnard in *The Stamp Specialist*, I found no mention of such an envelope nor could Jim give me any help. Then when Stuart Johnstone and Jim Pike replied to my

inquiries that they knew nothing of a Cassair envelope, I hopefully felt that here was a unique item — The dream of most philatelists! I do not believe that Gerry Wellburn has one (I know he wanted said item) but I wrote to him even though he is notorious for forgetting to answer letters. Therefore, I will make the rash statement that this IS unique and if he must repudi-



ate that remark, he will have to write to either me or the editor, and I will have achieved my goal!

Naturally, all information on Barnard and his fabulous expresses must come from Wellburn — having seen but a sample of his collection, I can assure the reader that we British Columbia collectors, all amassed, could not touch his material — it's unbelievable!

Now to the cover and the history of the Cassair region. If you will look at your map of British Columbia, you will find that the Cassair area is some 200 miles northwest of the Cariboo and some 250 miles inland from Wrangel, Alaska. Gold was found in the 1860's and early 1870's in the Mansen Creek and Germansen creek areas. There was some placer gold but not enough was found at one time and thus the excitement was short lived. There is, today, one remaining mine but it is asbestos and is a going concern.

In the summer of 1874, many miners came from the Cariboo area having heard of new strikes. Francis Barnard, father of

the famous Cariboo Express, maintained the British Columbia Express and by 1868, had printed for the express a ribbon type envelope (see illustration) under which he occasionally printed the name of a town where he had established a station. It is known that Barnard started his express from Victoria to Cassair and that his WRANGEL franked Wells Fargo envelopes were used. No mention is noted of a CASSAIR printed envelope. Now there is the remote possibility that this envelope was produced at an earlier period for one of the smaller gold rushes of the 60's, but again, we have no record of Barnard going into this area prior to 1874. Incidentally, there is no doubt that a numerical cancellation was assigned to this district but there are no records of such.

I will hope that one of our readers will have additional information on this matter and will either write to me or to the editor so that a bit more of this great history of British Columbia will be recorded for the future use of B.C. collectors.

Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

A second example of COLEMAN has turned up! This report is just in from Clarence Kemp. Further details may follow, but I understand that this strike is on a 3c small queen and is struck low on the stamp so that the date does not show; the two thin top bars and the lettering 'OLEMAN' are all that appear of the strike.

Two typographical errors occurred in the January column. The first occurred in the report of SUDBURY year error; I had typed the '3' upside down, but the typesetter turned it right side up again. In this case there is not too much problem because the parenthetical note makes it clear that the '3' should have been inverted. The second error occurred in the report of SUTTON in which I had shown 'DE' upside down. In this strike the 'DE' is inverted, but '17' and '94' are not.

Three letters have been received regarding Jere Riddle's report of KENTVILLE, JU 29/10 for which I had remarked that I believed '10' to be an error for '01'. The first letter came from Sibley Higginbotham who reported a cover franked with a 2c

Numeral, carrying the KENTVILLE squared circle, JU 24/10. This cover carries no backstamps or other indications as to whether '10' might be an error for '01'. He inquired whether Jere Riddle's strike was on a pre-Edward stamp (it is on a 2c Numeral), and advanced the thought that if JU 24/10 and JU 29/10 were errors for '01' it would be reasonable to assume that intermediate dates would show the same error. In particular, he wondered whether the Handbook late date of JU 27/01 might, in fact, have read '10'. The following day a note arrived from Roger Greer of Kentville reporting a 2c Numeral franked cover carrying the KENTVILLE squared circle, JU 24/10, and backstamped HALIFAX (cds), JUN 24/01. The third note came from Alex Stewart who owns the Handbook late date; he states that it also is on a 2c Numeral, and **does** read '10'. It thus seems reasonable to assume that these are all 1901 dates, and that the error probably occurred at least over the JU 24 to JU 29 interval.

Another most interesting bit of correspondence generated by the January column

concerns Alex Stewart's CHARLOTTE-TOWN, 5(inv.)/NO 2/97. Dr. Whitehead wrote to question whether the inverted '5' and date were unmistakable since his records showed reports of two examples of 3/NO 2/89 and it has been assumed that 3, 5, and 5 (inv.) all represented second clearance time-marks. I now have another note from Dr. Whitehead pointing out something that I and, undoubtedly, others had missed in W. W. Laird's CHARLOTTE-TOWN article in September 1966 TOPICS: the chronology of abnormal time-marks lists 3/NO 2/97 and 5 (inv.)/NO 2/97, although this matched pair is not included in the summary of matched pairs involving abnormal time-marks! Dr. Whitehead said that he had a report of another example of '3' for this date, so with Alex's '5 (inv.)' we see two examples of each time-mark for the same day. I don't know quite what to make of this because it has been assumed that there were only two clearances daily at Charlottetown and that 'AM' and '1' represented first clearance while 'PM', '2', '3', '5', '2 (inv.)', and '5 (inv.)' all represented second clearance. How do we explain '3' and '5 (inv.)' on the same day?

I have notes from both Dr. Whitehead and Bob Doull that Bob has purchased the Whitehead HALIFAX collection. His present holding now amounts to some 10,000 copies which surely must be a record study of any one town! Incidentally, Bob has recently started a sideline collection of squared circles on the 2c green small queen. I think he has a tough job ahead of him, and am sure he would welcome hearing from anyone who has a similar interest.

An error has occurred in Dr. Whitehead's article in February TOPICS, bottom two lines, left-hand column, page 50, which should read: "Here '4' is a carry-over of Hammer II from Ja 22, '97."

Regarding my question about SAULT ST. MARIE in March TOPICS, Dr. Whitehead reports that the Handbook notation that 'blank' is known in July, '06 is an error carried over from the Second Edition Handbook; this should be July, '96.

J. Colin Campbell reports a new late date for ST. ANN'S: SP 8/08. He is a relative newcomer to the squared circle fraternity and I am sure would welcome hearing from other squared circle collectors.

Dave Handelman reports a new early date for INGERSOLL: AU 25/93. He also reports WINNIPEG I, 6/FE 3/98; GALT,

AM/MR 6/94; and SHERBROOKE, FE 10/99 all of which have inverted '5' instead of '9' as the first figure in the year date. I made a quick scan through my own collection and found a similar item: PICTON, 1/DE 13/97 in which the '9' is represented by an inverted '5'. This may be a common, but relatively unnoticed, error.

Alex Stewart reports a new late date for RIVIERE DU LOUP STATION: PM/OC 10/46; this is a clear strike on a 14c Ram Tank stamp.

Harold Wilding reports two examples of abnormal indicia: ST. HYACINTHE, MR/MY 27/97 and NAP. & WPEG M.C., No. 1 with indicia: (?)/3MY2/06. The direction marking on the latter is not visible.

Horace Harrison reports a new late date: INDIANTOWN, N.B., PM/ MY 1/ 11 on 2c KE VII envelope; also, a new early date for KAMLOOPS: SP 14/93. He reports WINDSOR, N.S., NO/5/94 and MR/12/94 in which the '5' and the '12' are inverted; also, a two line date, blank above: SP 12/93 (see note in Handbook regarding 'blank' for earliest date, SP 11/93). He also reports MARKDALE I, FE 17/94 in which the '4' is inverted. Finally, he reports HARTNEY, MAN. in purple: FF 8/94 with the comment "struck so heavily that the indicia penetrates the paper — not just an under-inking, but definitely two F's." (I might add that I have reason to believe that characters AM, PM, JA, FE and the various months, consisted of a single type slub carrying two characters; if this is so, misspellings of months could not occur and one would have to consider the possibility that this strike originated with an 'FE' slug in which the bottom bar of the 'E' had broken. I must admit that there are some anomalous situations — 'HM' time mark reported for ST. HYACINTHE, and 'OO' for 'OC' at SYDNEY. I believe the letter is due to loss or breakage of the 'OC' slug, and its representation by a pair of zeroes. I am presently trying to puzzle out some of the anomalous indicia markings and hope to write further on them in a future column; in the meantime, can anyone report other examples of 'FF' for HARTNEY?)

I have been attempting to determine the span of use of the squared circle hammer at POINTE-A-PIC. Alan W. Wolff writes that the date on his POINTE-A-PIC cover is not readable but it was backstamped at QUEBEC on AU 12/98 so was probably mailed the preceding day. Can anyone provide a late date for this town?

Budd Soughton reports a new date for **HOCHELAGA**: AP 23/94.

As noted in the April column, check lists for squared circle towns on Map stamps and on 3c Jubilees are now available. Collectors who contributed the listings from which the checklists were prepared should have received copies by now. Others may have copies by dropping me a line to request either or both of the lists.

Will collectors who already have these lists please add the following, both reported by Alan W. Wolff: asterisks should be placed in front of **MARKDALE III** on the Jubilee listing, and in front of **TORONTO-SPADINA** on the Map listing, to indicate that these towns are now known on the respective stamps.

The up-to-date Jubilee checklist identifies 258 different possible offices plus 11 extra hammers, of which 32 offices plus 1 extra hammer are not yet reported. The possible towns which are as yet unreported on 3c Jubilee are as follows:

Aldergrove, Beeton, Montreal-St. Charles, St. Ann's*, St. Hilarion*; Baddeck, Halifax I; Clifton, Newcastle Creek, Danville, Eastman, Levis, Montreal-Notre Dame, Sutton; Angus, Brampton, Cache Bay, Chesley, Kin-

cardine, London Type II, Port Dover, Ripley*, Rosseau, Strathroy, Watford, Whitby, Wiarton, Woodstock Ont., Woodville; Prince Albert; Innisfail*; Ashcroft Station, Kamloops.

Towns indicated by asterisks in the above listing, though not yet reported on 3c Jubilees, are contained in the Crawford Collection on other denominations of Jubilee. The **HAMILTON** on 5c Jubilee, contained in the Crawford collection, is not included in the above listing since it represents usage during the late revival of the **HAMILTON** squared circle hammer, on a stamp which had not been current for many years. The likelihood that other examples exist is pretty slim.

Having completed the listings of squared circle towns on Map stamp and on Jubilees, I will shortly make available a similar listing of squared circle towns on Registry stamps. Will collectors who have such material, and who have not reported it, please let me know what towns they have so that the listing can be as complete as possible? Will other collectors from whom I already have listings please update the listing if they have made additions to their holdings since sending me their information.

☆ A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE ☆

TABLES OF POSTAGE AND REGISTRY RATES 1827 - 1915

Compiled by Horace W. Harrison, No. 1501

During the early stages of my studies of Canada's Registry System, 1827-1911 I searched through all the usual source books for a table of Registry rates, to no avail. Howes, Poole, Jarrett, Boggs, Holmes and Patrick each had various and sundry rate information for Registered Mail. None of it was complete, or even nearly so, and there was no chronological sequence to what was given. The information given in the Smythies/Smith Registered Letter Handbook for the short period covered thereby is incomplete and, in at least one case, inaccurate.

Upon my acquisition of the deVolpi collection of Domestic Registered Letters, I set out to compile a table of the Registry Fees in effect from 1827 to 1915, since a great deal of the information was set forth

legibly on his pages. Since Registry Fees to other countries are very complicated and changed rapidly, I have limited my tables to Domestic, U.S., and U.K. postage and registry rates applicable to the letter mail only.

One large and very important gap remains. The exact date of the reduction of the Registry Fee to the United Kingdom from 8c to 5c is still unknown. I have a letter from the Canada Post Office Department which states that the Postal Guide for January 1878 shows the Fee as 5c. It is thus apparent that the reduction took place in 1877, but the exact date is still unknown. A systematic search of the Gazette from July 1, 1877 to December 31, 1877 should be undertaken by someone with both the time and access to it, neither of which have I."

Domestic Postage & Money-Letter Rates, Sept. 1827 to March 30, 1855.

Date of Changes	Postage	Money-Letter Fee
Sept. 1827	Table of distances Rate times # of sheets or enclosures	Additional charge of 1 rate per enclosure. (No charge for Money-Letter per se.)
1842 if loz. or more only	4 times Table of distances Rate, plus 1 Rate for each ½oz. over 1 oz.	NONE
Jan. 5, 1844	Table of distances Rate times weight per ½oz.	
April 6, 1851	3d. per ½oz.	
March 30, 1855	END OF THE MONEY LETTER PERIOD	

DOMESTIC Postage & Registry Rates, 1855 to 1915

	Postage	Registry Fee	Combined
March 31, 1855	3d. per ½oz. Paid or Unpaid Cash or stamps	1d. Paid in cash only	4d. Paid in cash
Aug. 1, 1857		1d. Paid, cash or stamps	4d. Paid, cash and/or stamps
July 1, 1859	5¢ Paid, cash or stamps. 7¢ Unpaid	2¢ Paid, cash or stamps	7¢ Paid, cash and/or stamps
Dec. 5, 1865	5¢ Paid only, cash or stamps		
April 1, 1868	3¢ cash or stamps		5¢ cash and/or stamps
Oct. 1, 1875	3¢ stamps only	2¢ stamps only	5¢ stamps only
Oct. 1, 1876		2¢ Registered Letter Stamp only	Forbidden by the Regulations
May 8, 1889		5¢, Registered Letter Stamp or 2¢ RLS plus 3¢ in postage stamps	
Aug. 1, 1893		5¢ Postage stamps	8¢ Postage stamps
Jan. 1, 1899	2¢		7¢
April 15, 1915	3¢		8¢

SUPPORT "TOPICS" WITH ARTICLES

Postage & Money-Letter Rates to the United Kingdom, 1827 to March, 1855

Date of Changes	POSTAGE	Money-Letter Fee
Sept. 1827	1 Shilling 2 pence Sterling per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	No Charge
1840 1840		Collected only in the United Kingdom at the U.K. rate for Registered Letters.
March 1854	10 Pence Currency	
March 30, 1855	END OF THE MONEY-LETTER PERIOD	

Postage & Registry Fees to the United Kingdom, March 31, 1855 to January 1, 1899.

	POSTAGE		REGISTRY FEE
	By Canadian Pkt.	By Cunard Pkt.	
March 31, 1855	10d. Currency, cash or stamps	10d. Currency, cash or stamps	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Currency, cash only
June 2, 1856	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Currency		7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Currency, cash or stamps
July 1, 1859	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash or stamps	17¢ cash or stamps	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash or stamps
Jan. 12, 1866			8¢ cash or stamps
Jan. 16, 1868		15¢ cash or stamps	
Jan. 1, 1870	6¢ cash or stamps	8¢ cash or stamps	
Oct. 1, 1875	By any packet 5¢, stamps only		8¢, stamps only
Oct. 1, 1876			8¢ Registered Letter Stamp only
Between July 1 & Dec. 30, 77			5¢ Registered Letter Stamp only
May 8, 1889			5¢ Registered Letter Stamp, or 2¢ RLS plus 3¢ Postage Stamps
Aug. 1, 1893			5¢ Postage Stamps
Dec. 25, 1898	2¢		
Jan. 1, 1899	Effective this date, Domestic, U.S., and U.K. Postage and Registry Rates became identical.		

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1842 if 1oz. or more only		No charge in Canada. Additional charge of 1 Rate per enclosure in the U.S. only.
Jan. 1, 1845		No charge in U.S. or Canada. All rated by distance times weight, in both countries.
April 6, 1851	6d. per ½ oz.	No charge
March 30, 1855 - END OF MONEY-LETTER PERIOD		

POSTAGE & REGISTRY RATES TO THE U. S. A., 1855 to 1889

March 31, 1855	6d. per ½ oz. Paid cash or stamps	1d. Paid in cash to the border None in the U.S. - Registration not continued except as a courtesy.
Oct. 1-4, 1856		3d. cash or stamps
July 1, 1859	10¢ cash or stamps	5¢ cash or stamps
April 1, 1868	6¢ cash or stamps	
Feb. 1, 1875	3¢ cash or stamps	
Oct. 1, 1875	3¢ stamps only	5¢ stamps only
Oct. 1, 1876		5¢ Registered Letter Stamp only.
May 8, 1889	Effective this date, Canadian & U.S. Postage & Registry rates became the same.	

(Continued from page 134)

bia, little Mission City with a population of only 300 had a squared circle canceller which is today one of the real rarities with only one known copy, Springhill Mines, Nova Scotia is another rarity, although known to have existed as a canceller no copies of this squared circle have ever been found.

The rarities, however, are not what have made the squared circle cancels so interesting to collectors. Some of the larger centres, such as Winnipeg, have interesting squared circles because of the number of hammers,

individually identifiable, which were used and the various type of indicia employed.

Many attractive collections of squared circles have been formed. Some collectors strive for early or late dates of use; others attempt to secure copies on covers while still others limit their interest to the few squared circle railroad cancels.

Bogg's "Notes on the Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada" which appeared in *Maple Leaves*, December, 1957 and Whitehead's Handbook "The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada" are the authoritative sources for a study of these cancels.

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