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## BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY VOLUME 24 / NUMBER 9 / WHOLE NUMBER 258 / SEPTEMBER 1967

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# Monthly Report from the Secretary 

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

August 1, 1967

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## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Sec. within 15 days after month of publication)
FRANK, Dr. J., 101 Conrad St., Florida North, Transvaal, S.A. (C-CX) CAN.-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Stampless, 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Pre-cancels. Mint, used, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proofs and Essays. "Locals". R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, 2 and 4 ring numerals, Squared Circles, Duplex Cork cancellations. All varieties. SPECIALTY-Admirals, K.E. VII, Small and Large Heads, Registration stamps. Proposed by J. T. Culhane, No. 280. Seconded by J. Levine, No. L-1.
O'CONNOR, Robert J., M.D., 33 Valencia Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10301 (C) CAN., NFD.-19th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. SPECIALTY-Large and Small Heads. Proposed by R. J. Woolley, No. 359.
VERITY, David, 251 Oak Crescent, Burlington, Ont. (C-CX) CAN., NFD., B.C., N.B., N.S., P.E.I.19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint, used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint Airmails. Literature. Proofs and Essays. Proposed by G. Wegg, No. 308.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS <br> (Notice of change MUST be sent to the Secretary)

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2296 Fournier, Capt. P. L., 133 Campbell Street, St. Hilaire, Quebec
1382 Catterall, F. W., 16 Potter Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
1159 Hill, James R., M.D., 300-4th Street, Apt. 2, Coralville, Iowa 52240
1635 Kuttner, Wm. R., c/o Ziegler, Wiener \& Gill, 3123 Knox St., Dallas, Texas 75205
1924 Lagios, Nicholas L., 710 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 2, Quebec.
2193 Levy, Edward, 2401 W. Orangewood Ave., Phoenix, Arizona 85021
1562 McGowan, Louis C., 1329 New London Ave., Cranston, Rhode Island 02920
1056 Rosentha1, Harry W., 3601 Monroe Ave., Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601
97 Stitt, William B., 99 Park Avenue, N.Y.C. 10016
DECEASED
1235 Geldert, G. M., M.D., 516 Kenwood Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario
RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED
2185 Bozik, John Jr., 206 Quarry Street, Fullerton Penna. 18052
1970
Durning, Richard F., 4649 E. Lafayette Blvd., Phoenix, Arizona
MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, July 1, 1967 ..... 1024DECEASED, August 1, 19671
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, August 1, 1967 ..... 1023

## BNAPEX '67

The Canadian Government wishes to apologize for the mailing mistake made last month. Details of Canadian tourist attractions were sent to United States members as members of a canoe organization and not a philatelic society.

## THE Editeric MAILBAG

Dear Sir:
I have just acquired in a large lot of Canada Postal Stationery a $6^{\prime \prime} \times 35 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ envelope with a corner card "Anaconda American Brass Limited/New Toronto, Ontario" bearing a 3 c BROWN Holmes cat. design No. 1056 addressed to Meakins \& Son, Hamilton, Ontario. Since all recordsBond, Holmes, \& Higgins \& Gage show this die to have been first used in 1931, this indicates that the die was available for Special Order (?) envelopes as early as 1924 when the Brown color and 3 c domestic rate would have been normal. Can anyone report a confirming copy of this unusual Canadian stationery item?

In the same lot was a Canadian Post Card similar to Bond CL 28, Holmes 1437a, H \& G 57, but rouletted horizontally. There is no question about this being Die B. It is dated Banff, Alta., AM/ JUN 8/27 and is imprinted front and back with Canadian Pacific Express Company shipment forms. Can anyone else report a confirming copy of this item?

Sincerely,<br>Horace W. Harrison.

Dear Mr. Young:
The 20c Flying G stamps (045a).
One can very definitely say now the Flying $G$ was printed 400 at a time using a 400 G subject plate to overprint large P.O. sheets of 400 of plates 3 and $4,20 \mathrm{c}$ stamps. This large P.O. sheet was a single unit with very likely the 200 stamps of plate 4 at the top.

After printing, the sheet of 400 was cut up into 8 panes of 50 each and THEN the plate numbers and imprints were cut off. There does not exist a single plate block from plate 3 or 4 with imprint. All such corner blocks are blanks and result would be 2 sets of blank plate blocks that look the same; but thanks to several varieties, they are easy to classify.

The blanks of plate 3 all are normal.
The blanks of plate 4, UL with Blunt G; UR with High Flying G; LL normal and LR with High Flying G.

It is to be seen the LL of plate 4 and LL of plate 3 are both called normal. There are differences, minute, but enough to establish which is which.

Sincerely,
D. Jean.

## Dear Mr. Young:

In B.N.A. Topics, Vol. 24, No. 6-7, whole number 256, June-July 1967, page 163 , Mr. John T. Pratt refers to the Gibson sale of 11 March 1944.

The cover in this sale addressed to Lieut. Inglis was lot No. 288 and was prepaid by a pair of one shilling reddish violet and a single six pence yellow green. Each cover in the Gibson sale was lightly handstamped on the reverse "Henry C. Gibson".

The cover illustrated in Mr. Pratt's interesting article is not from the Gibson sale.

Yours sincerely,
R. A. Chaplin, M.D.

## Report from the Library

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

## DONATIONS

Mr. C. F. Black,
Shanahan's Auction Catalogue "The Bertram Collection of Canada"
Mr. E. W. de Laroque,
262 issues-"Stamp Collecting"
815 issues-"Stamps"
12 issues-"The Stamp Magazine"
Mr. E. E. C. Powell, on the accompanying list.

Stamps as an Investment by D. B. Armstrong
A Description of U.S. Stamps: 1847-1947
The Best Way to Sell Postage Stamps and Stamp Collections by Stanley Phillips
All About Stamps by Frank Warner
Canada's Major and Minor Varieties from 1897 Up by Hans Reiche
Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue Part 1-1949. Part 2-1954.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue Part 1-1938. Part 2-1938, 1945. Stanley Gibbons Two Reigns Catalogue 1951, 1956, 1959
Commonwealth Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth Stamps-1959
British Colonial Stamps in Current Use1955
Lyman's B.N.A. Retail Catalogue1958, 1962
British Colonial Handbook (first edition 1945)
Number of Householders Served from Rural Post Offices in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Colum-bia-1948
12 Issues-Windsor "Y" Stamp Club Bulletin
180 Issues-Gibbons Stamp Monthly
31 Issues-Maple Leaves
1 Issue-Emco Monthly Journal
5 Issues-International Stamp News
2 Issues-Collector's Guide
1 Issue-The Philatelist
1 Issue-Stamp World
2 Issues-Philatelic Magazine
116 Issues-Australian Stamp Monthly
95 Issues-Canadian Philatelist
131 Issues-B.N.A. Topics
3 Issues-Weekly Philatelic Gossip
1 Issue-Sanders Philatelic Journal.
5 Issues-Stamp Collecting
2 Issues-British American Stamp News
2 Issues-World Stamp Digest
1 Issue-S.C.E.C. Magazine
1 Issue-S.P.A. Journal
30 Issues-C.P.C. News Letter
4 Issues-C.P.S. Bulletin
C.P.S. "Bypex '57" Program

Philatelic Specialists Society of CanadaExhibition Program 1957
"Capex '51" Prospectus
American Philatelist-1946 List of Members
54 miscellaneous items of Price Lists and Auction Catalogues
Large file of miscellaneous clippings and articles
Mr. A. W. McIntyre,
Origine Delle Poste L'Italia Agli Inizi Del Secolo XV by L. von Bertalanffy
Mr. Warren F. Haley,
2 Issues-"The American Revenuer"
2 Issues-"B.N.A. Topics"
1 Issue-"The Canadian Philatelist"
Lyman's British North America Retail Catalogue-1967 edition
Mr. E. A. Richardson,
Canadian and B.N.A. Revenue Yearbook - 1962 by E. A. Richardson

The Foothills Philatelist (Issue No. 2)
Springer's Handbook of North American
Cinderella Stamps Including Taxpaid
Revenues (4th edition)
1 issue Sissons Stamp Auction Catalogue
American Philatelic Society-72nd Annual Convention Official Program (1958)
Forgeries of Canada and the Provinces by C. G. Kemp
The Postage Stamps of Newfoundland by C. G. Kemp
Mr. Maurice O. Button,
Canada Post Office List-1964
Mr. A. G. Anderson,
1 issue of "North"

## ADDITIONS

"Place Names of Alberta" published by the Geographic Board of Canada, 1928

## NORTH AMERICAN PHILATELIC YEAR BOOK - 1927

Compiled by William Butler
During our task of cataloguing and indexing material in the Library, we were able to examine this book more carefully and were surprised at the amount of B.N.A. material that it contains. In the event that it may be of interest to members, the following is a list of articles pertaining to B.N.A. Philately:
"Making a Different B.N.A. Collection," by Bill Bloss, 2 pp .
"Some Canadian Air Mail Cancellations," 1 page of illustrations only.
"Canadian Precancels," by E. H. Taylor, 2 pp .
"Philatelic Bibliography of Canada," by Edward E. Goodchild, 2 pp.
"The 15 c Canada, 1868," by Lieut.-Col. M. A. Studd, 1 p.
"Canadian Imperforates and Precancels," by Gordon H. Crouch, 1 p.
"Canadian Stamps: Their Rise in Value," by W. H. Golding, 1 p .
"Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition Montreal, Oct. 1925"-3 pp.
"Canadian Issue, King George V-Its 'Freaks and Errors'," by Henry Hechler, 2 pp .
"The Vancouver Exhibition-Nov. 1925" -1 p .
"Who's Who in North American Philately," by William Butler, 9 pp.
"The Canadian Precancelled Postage Stamp Catalogue (3rd edition)" by Frank S. Thompson, 22 pp . illustrated.

This book can be sent to you on loan by paying postage both ways.

## REVIEWS • TRADE NEWS • AUCTIONS

## A HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICE, 1853-1967

By LIONEL F. GILLAM, F.C.P.S.

Printed for the Author by S. Cockburn and Son Ltd., Ossett, Yorkshire, England
This work represents the result of 15 years study and research into the fascinating field of Canadian Railway Post Offices and the 1,800 different postmarks which have been used thereon during the last 114 years.

The work includes a history of every Canadian railway over which R.P.O.s have operated and detailed commentary upon every known postmark, including special points of interest, unusual features, etc.

100 illustrations and complete maps illustrating every R.P.O. "run" are included, together with a full index for easy reference.

Printed black ink on art paper and cased full blue cloth, and blocked on spine in gold, with approximately 160 pages of text in a limited edition of 500 numbered copies, the volume is being widely advertised in the Philatelic Press.

The Author, Lionel F. Gillam, a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and Editor of Maple Leaves, the Society's Journal, is a well-known authority on his subject upon which he has contributed regularly to the Philatelic Press.
$\$ 7.50$ ( 52 shillings) post paid.
Distributed in the United Kingdom and Europe by L. F. Gillam, 66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, and in North America by Leonard H. Hartmann, 1819 Gresham Road, Louisville, Kentucky, 40205, U.S.A.
(Publication date 1st October, 1967.)

## BOOK REVIEW

Following on from his study of the Canadian Duplex Cancellations, E. A. Smythies has further advanced the knowledge of Canadian Cancellations with his recently published handbook, "Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930", with this work he was assisted by Dr. Charles Hollingsworth and others.

Previously to the publication of this book very little had been written on the subject; Jarrett, illustrates three Types on Page 440
of his "Standard British North American Catalogue" (1929 Edition), Boggs, Howe and Holmes hardly mention these cancellations at all. Dr. Hollingsworth, and Messrs. C. T. Walker and J. R. Hill, have written some notes on the subject in "Maple Leaves" and "B.N.A. Topics". Manley and Hetherington have dealt with some of the Rollers used as Precancels in "Maple Leaves" and "Precancels".

In the work now under review, Smythies brings a completely new picture of the subject. He has divided his study into five periods between 1894 and 1930. The early Montreal 21 roller and the later "Thin Types" used after 1930 are not included. He records some fifteen different types of Rollers, and lists all the Post Offices using same.

This Handbook is a "must" for any interested in Canadian Cancellations, however since the work was first suggested, ROLLERS seem to have disappeared from the market, and Collectors may have some difficulty in obtaining their "wants".

Of special interest to me are the lists of Rollers used as Unofficial Precancels (see Appendix IV). These precancels have to be collected on Cover or in blocks (with gum) to prove genuine use. Here I think it will be found that the lists are still far from complete. When the Handbook has been in circulation for a few months no doubt further information will come in.

If I have any criticisms it is that there is no indication of the period of use, first date are known but last dates are very difficult to find out. A rarity factor, such as used in the PERFIN Handbook would be a help to some.
To sum up, another excellent work, as can be expected from the pen of such a knowledgeable philatelist as E. A. Smythies, and I hope this Handbook will meet with the success it deserves.
R.B.H.

## PHILYMPIA

## LONDON'S 1970 INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

The Executive Committee of the 1970 London International Stamp Exhibition has now been appointed by the three sponsoring organizations - the Royal Philatelic Soci-
ety, London; the British Philatelic Association; and the Philatelic Traders' Society. Collectors and professionals are equally represented on the Executive, which is composed of the following members:
R.P.S.-R. A. G. Lee (Chairman), A. R. Butler (Hon. Treasurer), W. A. Townsend, Col. F. W. Webb.
B.P.A. - Kenneth F. Chapman, H. N. McDowall, A. L. Michael (General Manager), H. Noel Turner.
P.T.S. - A. Cyril Andrews, C. H. C. Harmer (Vice-Chairman), W. E. Lea, W. Ramsay Strachan.

Other appointments, as well as the numerous Trade and Sub-Committees, will be announced as plans for the Exhibition develop.

All three floors of the Empire Hall, Olympia (approx. 100,000 square feet) have been reserved for the event. This area ensures that the show will be three times the size of the last London International in 1960 and will attract a world-wide response from collectors and dealers. In October 1967 a Guarantee Fund will be launched on similar lines to that of 1960.

Address of the Exhibition (Postal Only). All correspondence should be addressed to the London International Stamp Exhibition 1970, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W. 1.

## HARRIS US-BNA CATALOG

The release of a brand new 1968 edition of the famous Harris US/BNA Catalog has just been announced by H. E. Harris \& Co., Boston, Mass. This edition will compel the interest of every stamp collector, since it reflects a period of unprecedented activity in the stamp trade. The catalog contains nearly 3,500 price revisions with notable increases in numerous sections.

The new 1968 US/BNA Catalog consists of 192 pages, each filled with fascinating material. There are more than 2,000 clear identifying illustrations, and many other features that add to the pleasure and possible profit of the hobby. Extra heavy, plastic-coated covers for increased durability and easy care are new this season. Priced at $\$ 1.00$ and mailed post free anywhere in the world, the 1968 US/BNA Catalog is available from H. E. Harris \& Co., Catalog Dept., Boston, Mass. 02117.

## DR. G. M. GELDERT

Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L., President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and one of our esteemed members, died in Ottawa on July 27th.

Dr. Geldert was born at Lunenburg, N.S., in 1886. He graduated from McGill Medical School and moved to Ottawa in 1914, where he had a long and distinguished career in the fields of Medicine, Civic Affairs and Radio.

All his wealth of administration experience he brought to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and has been able to steadily increase its stature and it now enjoys a position of prestige in international philatelic circles.

Dr. Geldert's first close contact with the Canadian Philatelic Society was when he was President of the Ottawa Philatelic So-
ciety - the joint hosts, with the R.A. Stamp Club, to the 29th Annual Convention and Exhibition "BYPEX" which was held in Ottawa in 1957.

He became President of the Canadian Philatelic Society the following year at the Victoria Convention, and at Sarnia in 1959 the Society was accorded the honour of using the preface "Royal" in its title, and it became known as The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Dr. Geldert's passing will be mourned by all who have been privileged to work with him and by the countless friends he has made, not only in Canada but also in the United States and in Great Britain.

Dr. Geldert is survived by his wife and a daughter to whom the deepest sympathy is extended.

## NEW PRESIDENT OF R.P.S.C.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Ottawa, Harry Sutherland, LL.B. of Toronto was unanimously elected President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He has been a Director for ten years
and has served as a Vice-President and legal advisor of the Society. He is a Past President of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, and is a member of BNAPS.

## More Sketches of BNAPSers

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

No. 113 - ROBERT H. PRATT, BNAPS No. 1982

Now here is a relatively newcomer to BNAPS who stepped up to the speaker's table at Chatham and received the Grand Award-on this his first visit to our group! And what a collection of Newfoundland he did show! This is Robert H. Pratt from Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Another collector from childhood, Bob received a great pile of letters from his grandfather and promptly removed the stamps - a common moan of collectors everywhere. The German States and U.S. were the first loves but along came radio and away went most of the stamps for an Audion, the first vacuum tube set.

After five and a half years with the Army and much time spent in Europe (where he bought a load of German and French wartime issues), stamps became the chief hobby -first U.S. and then B.N.A. with the latter the winner. It was here that Bob found virgin territory in the stamps of Newfoundland with emphasis on the proofs and essays. He has written some fine articles on this aspect of his collecting-some for the British journals-and will come up with some for our TOPICS. Our hobby needs more students such as Bob who are willing to do such research and writing.

He states that he lives with his wife and three dogs on the shores of Lake Michigan

where his two married daughters visit now and then bringing several grandchildren who help mix up gramp's stamps. He has more time for the stamps now, having retired from the Army Reserves (Colonel), and elso his business. A graduate engineer, he has his own company (of the same name) which designs and makes machinery for manufacturing all kinds of surgical dress-ings-and even machines which packages them!

Let's hope Bob and his wife will make the Alpine scene (this written prior to BNAPEX 67) with some more of that lovely Newfoundland and that John Young will con more articles from him.


# THE 1860 NESBITT TEN CENT ENVELOPE 

By W. W. CHADBOURNE

When the post office authorities of the Province of Canada decided in 1859 to introduce embossed stamped envelopes for sale by the post offices they could little have realized that their action would create a twentieth century philatelic rarity. Although the lower of the two denominations ordered -the five cent-was a moderate success, being available for the first class domestic rate, the ten cent denomination apparently was unpopular with those whose correspondence was to the United States, the primary usage for which it was intended.

Orders were placed with the American Bank Note Company for the two denominations on June 15, 1859, and the date of first issue was February 1, 1860. The bank note company subcontracted with the firm of George F. Nesbitt \& Co. of New York to manufacture the envelopes, the first delivery being 200,000 five cent and 100,000 ten cent. No further orders were placed for the larger denomination but the five cent envelope was reordered in October 1864 in the amount of 25,000 copies.

There is no official record extant of the actual sales of the envelopes to the public by the post offices. However, from tabulations taken from departmental records, and published in both Howes and Boggs, the following table has been reconstructed. It yields little of value except that presumably a high percentage of the original order for the ten cent denomination was on hand in 1867 and, also presumably, destroyed.
Fiscal Per. Issued to Ret. by Balance at

| Ending | P'masters P'masters |  | P.O. Dept. |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9-30-60$ | $\ldots$ | 45,651 |  | 54,349 |
| $9-30-61$ | $\ldots 06$ | 1,905 | 55,448 |  |
| $9-30-62$ | $\ldots$. | 844 | 314 | 54,918 |
| $6-30-63$ |  | 900 | 4 | 54,022 |
| $6-30-64$ | $\ldots$. | 850 | 2,997 | 56,169 |
| $6-30-65$ | $\ldots$. | 5,598 | 5,632 | 56,203 |
| $6-30-66$ | $\ldots$. | 625 | 225 | 55,803 |
| $6-30-67$ | 172 | 193 | 55,824 |  |
| The total | amount | destroyed | may then |  | have been the last figure in the fourth column plus the unsold balances called in from the post offices.

Whatever may be said of the five cent denomination with respect to modern day scarcity of used examples, it is undeniable
that the failure of public acceptance of the ten cent envelope created a rarity in Canadian postal stationery. It is primarily the purpose of this article to establish a record of extant examples of used entires. Two procedures were employed. First, auction catalogs over a period of about fifteen years were examined to prepare an initial listing, albeit descriptions of datings and postal markings were in many instances unsatisfactory. Second, the lists were sent to over forty collectors and dealers who were prospective owners. Replies from over twentyfive persons or firms resulted in additions to the original list and upgrading of descriptions. Finally, the listing was compiled in chronological order and appears below.

Several items of interest emerge. As could be expected, most of the known examples were addressed to the United States. The record of year datings indicates a decline in usage: 1860,$11 ; 1861,6 ; 1862,3 ; 1863$, $2 ; 1864,1 ; 1866,3$; unaccounted or duplication, 2. The predilection of nineteenth century and early twentieth century collectors for "cut squares" no doubt took its toll of the existing supply. Based on the above total of twenty-nine copies, we may hazard a guess of less than fifty entire used envelopes in philatelic circles. But it is always open season and the lucky collector may still run onto a treasure trove.
There is one word of warning that seems apropos. The rarity of used copies may lead to fakery of unused examples which are available at much lower prices. Also, there was a "reprinting" by the Nesbitt Company in 1868. These "reprints" may be distinguished from the originals by their smaller size of $137 \times 77 \mathrm{~mm}$. compared with $140 \times 83 \mathrm{~mm}$. for the 1860 originals. The color of the embossed stamp is red brown rather than the black brown of the originals. The watermark of the envelopes of 1868 is POD over US, whereas the originals were watermarked Ca over POD. The paper also differs.

The author would be acceptable to receiving additional information from readers of TOPICS who own these ten cent Nesbitts and a supplementary list will be pub-
lished if returns are sufficient to justify the willingness of our editor. A concluding expression of thanks is extended to the cooperators in this study.

## Description of Known Copies

1. February 29, 1860. Tied by railroad cancel "Montreal and Toronto, G.T.R. Mail Clerk No. $5^{\prime \prime}$ to New York. H. R. Harmer, Inc. sale 10-11-1961. Private collection D.
2. March 20, 1860. Tavistock in blue to New York City tied with 6 -ring target. This cover illustrated on Plate XIV of Howe's Canada, Boston, 1911. Also in Kelleher sale 12-3-1960. Private collection F .
3. April 17, 1860. Quebec to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Cancelled with 4 -ring " 37 ". Private collection J.
4. April 19, 1860. Montreal to New York. Tied by grid cancel. Montreal circular date stamp. Private collection D.
5. April 23, 1860. Quebec to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Cancelled by " 37 ". Sissons sale 10-27-1965 deVolpi). Private collection K.
6. April 30, 1860. Quebec to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Tied with 4 -ring "37". Private collection D.
7. August 21, 1860. Waterdown to Newark, New Jersey. Cancelled with black target and bearing red 2 -line "Canada Paid 10 Cents". Private collection A.
8. September 11, 1860. Seneca, U.C. to New York City. Target cancellation. Private collection J.
9. September 17, 1860. St. FrancoisBeauce to Harders Mills, Maine. Circular date and grid cancelled. On back "Mon. and Island Pond Grand Trunk Railway". Private collection D.
10. February 5, 1861. North Gower, U.C. to Toronto. Pen cancelled in black; circular date stamp; "Registered" and "Paid 5" in red. Triple rate of 15 cents 2 cent registry fee and 5 cent postage paid in cash. Private collection C.
11. February 12, 1861. Strathroy to Toronto. Cancelled target and with straight line "Registered". Sissons sale 12-8-1959 (Jarrett). Sissons sale 3-101965.
12. May 7, 1861. Amherstburg to Kansas City, Missouri, with target cancellation. Sissons sale 1-26-1966 (deVolpi).
13. May 28, 1861. Goderich to Buffalo, New York. Cancelled with Goderich duplex. Private collection L.
14. June 4, 1861. Little-Rideau, U.C. (in red) to Chicago, Illinois. Pen cancelled. City of Ottawa, Ottawa and Prescott, and Prescott backstamps and Ogdensburgh, N.Y. "Paid 10 " (red) on front. Private collection B.
15. June 12, 1861. Little-Rideau, U.C. to Chicago, Illinois. Pen cancelled. Backstamped City of Ottawa. Private collection E .
16. April 15, 1862. Doone to Reading, Pa. 10-bar cancellation. Backstamped Preston, C.W. April 16, 1862. Private collection H .
17. September 8, 1862. Preston to Bolivar, Tennessee. Tied with 4 -ring " 36 ". Sissons sale 3-29-1961 (Bayley). Private collection I.
18. October 30, 1862. Brandon to Toronto tied by "Paid". Siegel sale 6-121966 (deVolpi).
19. July 14, 1863. Waterville to Portland, Maine. Small pen cancellation. Sissons sale 8-25-1955; Sissons sale 3-29-1961 (Bayley).
20. ?-2-1863. Described as "pen cancelled, dated 1863". Sissons sale 2-24-1954. Could be item 21.
21. March 23, 1864. Described as "entire cover very fine except ragged top left addressed to Franklin, New Hampshire". Harmer Rooke \& Co. sale 1-261956. Private collection D.
22. April 13, 1865. St. Vincent to Portland, Maine. Tied with target. Sissons sale 10-12-1961 (Mellen).
23. September 25, 1865. Eugenia, C.W. to Minneapolis, Minnesota, with 10 -cent 1859 Consort both cancelled with large hollow circle. On front large " 5 " and straight line "Registered" and mss. " 60 ". Illustrated in Bogg's Canada, Vol 1, p. 506.
24. November 3, 1865. Belleville to Oxford, New York. Belleville duplex in blue. Kelleher sale 6-18-1966. Private collection D.
25. December 25, 1866. Chippawa to Saratoga, New York. Used with 10 -cent 1859 Consort and cancelled with targets. Has straight line "Canada Paid 20 cts" in red. Sissons sale 3-29-1961 (Bayley); Sissons sale 10-27-1965 (deVolpi).
26. ?-7-?. Undescribed. Robson Lowe, Inc. (Philadelphia) sale 10-23-1948 (Langstroth).
27. ?-?-?. Another undescribed. Same sale as item 28.

# Rounding $u_{p}$ Squazed Cincles 

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

A late use of the Waterloo, Ont. squared circle hammer is illustrated in Figure 1, a photograph of the upper right-hand corner of a P.O. Land Route commemorative firstday cover. As can be clearly seen, the stamp is tied to the cover by both c.d.s. and squared circle cancellations carrying the date of issue of this stamp, SP 25/63 (1963). The face of the cover is printed-all-over with a view of Erb Street West as it appeared in 1853.

It seems reasonable to assume that the squared circle hammer came to light during preparations, at about this time, for the move to a new Post Office building. And the double strikes must surely have been made at the request of someone who knew that an obsolete hammer, or hammers had turned up in the process of readying for the move. I understand that about 180 covers were thus cancelled but that most of them went to collectors in Germany and Austria. Since I think it unlikely that there are more than a few squared circle collectors in Continental Europe, I find myself wondering why these covers were disposed of to a group of collectors who, on the whole, would likely not recognize the strike as anything special. Could it be that the person or persons who had the covers cancelled also did not recognize the strike as anything other than a strike from an "old cancelling device"?

An inquiry elicits the information that the squared circle hammer has not been seen at the new Post Office. The present Postmaster was not in charge of the Waterloo Post Office in 1963 and most of the present personnel have been employed since the new Post Office was built. Those who transferred from the old Post Office say that the hammer was not used for many years unless, perhaps, on rare occasions.

We have most likely seen the last usage of this particular hammer, but one wonders how many squared circle hammers are tucked away in some obscure corner of the Post Office, not to be found again until a similar clean-up occurs.
Figure 2 illustrates a most interesting pair of cards carrying the HALIFAX squared circle. These were sent to me for examination by Frank W. Campbell (who, inciden-
tally, is not the owner, and is not free to dispose of them). Both cards were sent from the same produce merchant in Halifax to the same Arichat address, about two weeks apart. Notice that the rim lettering is completely absent in the OC 13 strike, although it shows clearly in the OC 26 strike. I have made a very careful matching of the bar spacings and shapes of the bars on the two strikes and find that both were made by the same hammer. Notice the nick in the same location on both strikeson the inside of the lower bar near the circle. Frank suggests that minor differences in height of the type in the rim lettering and the indicia could cause this effect when struck on a hard, thin card whereas the rim lettering would likely show when the hammer was struck on a relatively softer, thicker envelope. A similar recession of rim-lettering is known, in varying degree, at other towns - notably, YORK STREET-but this is the first example of complete absence of rim-lettering which I have seen for HALIFAX.

Clarence Kemp has sent me several WINNIPEG for examination; these are WINNIPEG I, blank/ JA 12/ 98; WINNIPEG II, nude on $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ small queen; WINNIPEG III, blank/ MR 31/ 95 . He had previously reported the last item, but when I saw it I realized that there was something more interesting about it than the fact that it was a blank. This strike contains the 'bent R' in 'MR' which, according to the Handbook, has been known only in MR/ 96. Here was evidence that the ' $R$ ' was bent on MR 31/ 95 and then would have been put away in the indicia box and the 'MR' slug not used again until 1896. I have made a few inquiries to see if I could find out just when the damage occurred and whether there might have been a similar carry-over of the damaged 'MR' slug from 1896 to 1897. The greatest help has come from Jack Benningen of Calgary, who has a still earlier MR/ 95 strike containing the 'bent R'. He reports that up through 4/ MR 25/ 95 the ' R ' was normal but that he has 4 / MR 28/ 95 containing the 'bent R '. With a few fill-in dates -MR 26 and MR 27-perhaps we can pinpoint when the damage occurred. I do not know whether the 'bent $R$ ' was used


Fig. 1 - Late use of Waterloo Squared Circle


THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE
F. R. Staith, ESq.,
Ari chat,

$$
C . B
$$

Fig. 2 - Missing Rim lettering, Halifax Squared Circle
during the entire month of March, 1896, and if so, whether it carried over into early 1897. The latest date which I have a record of is MR 16/96 although undoubtedly some reader can report later MR/ 96 dates carrying 'bent R '. Jack reports that the ' R ' was normal on MR 13/ 97, but doesn't have any earlier MR/ 97 strikes for Hammer III.
Jack commented about the recent report of AP 27/ 94 as a new early date for HOCHELAGA with the following: "As a coincidence I have a full cover mailed from Montreal, AP 27/ 94 duplex on 2c small queen to Notre Dame St., City. On the reverse side is the small PM circle strike 'MT'/ AP 27/ 94 stamped on the upper left corner of a HOCHELAGA squared circle-blank/ blank/ 94. Is this an early 'Nude' use of the HOCHELAGA squared circle? The date coincides with the early report in TOPICS."

He also wrote, regarding WINNIPEG: "Note in Handbook 'Hammer One saw extra use, possibly for a special purpose in periods 2-4-5 above'. I have a postcard with normal Hammer III strike 7/ SP 8/ 97 , and a partially cut down cover addressed to Lutes and Co., City, bearing a 2c Jubilee with Hammer I, full-tied strike 1/ SP 8/ 97 in the Hammer III period, same date, this indicating quite normal use of Hammer I for City drop mail. I have further evidence of drop mail use of Hammer I-a full strike, 1/ SP 1/ 97 on 2c Jubilee."

Jack reports two new record dates:
LAKEFIELD-latest-1/ MR 28/ 05
HAGERSVILLE-latest-JU 6/ 98
Harold Canham has sent for examination, a most unusual item: BELLEVILLE III, 3/ JU 14/ 93-a full, clear strike on 1c small queen. This is surprising in view of the note at the bottom of page 23 of the Handbook, to the effect that the earliest possible correct date for Type Two squared circles is JU 15/ 93.

Horace Harrison reports: FLESHERTON -earliest-MY 2/ 94.

On a recent business trip to the west coast, I had an opportunity to stop in for a brief visit with C. L. Cole of San Jose, California, and noted an item of interest in his collection: QUEBEC 3/ AP 11/ 96. The Handbook lists only 1 and 4 as indicia marks for this town; can readers report other examples of ' 3 ' or, better yet, ' 2 '?

I can now verify indicia 7 for CALGARY. Alex Price of Calgary has sent me for inspection, a clear strike of CALGARY,

7/ AU 23/ 99 on 1c Numeral; also, an example of the rare AM marking: AM/ SP 4/ 99.

Those who have copies of the Jubilee check list will be interested in the following bit of information. I included HALIFAX I as a possible town on Jubilees because this hammer was known used on SP 27 and OC 17-20, 1898. Bob Doull writes that he now has HALIFAX I, 2/ OC 19/ 98 on a 2c Jubilee and that it is the only example of this hammer known to him on Jubilee.

Louis Armson reports a new record date for GRAVENHURST: latest - PM/ MR 28/ 01. He also writes that although the Handbook lists this town as being on the CPR, the CPR never did come to Gravenhurst. The line comes out of Toronto, up through Midhurst to Bala-McTier (the latter 'Muskoka Station') and on to Parry Sound; the line lies south of the Lakes and is at no point nearer than 15 or 20 miles to Gravenhurst. The CPR did contemplate covering the north, via Gravenhurst, to Nipissing Junction just outside of North Bay, but the plan fell through. The book, "Ontario Pacific Junction Railway and Connections" (circa 1875) contains a plan showing the proposed line from Gravenhurst north, but the plan was never acted on.

The four examples of ST. JOHNS, QUE. found some while back by Bob Doull included two copies on 3c Jubilee, one copy on 3 c small queen, and one on 8 c small queen. None carry readable dates, but the year is probably 1897.

The few examples of BOBCAYGEON 2 known on 3c Jubilees come from two covers which Doug Crawford forwarded to the postmaster at this town after hearing about the reappearance of the hammer during the Christmas rush period in 1960. They were returned to him at Halifax through regular mail channels and carry the date AM/ 13 II/ 61.

Many readers will have caught the typographical error which appears on the sixth line down from the top of the left column, page 138 of May TOPICS; the correct date is, of course, 3/ NO 2/ 97.

I have received from Alex McMillan a remarkable study of ST. HYACINTHE which will appear in next month's column, and which will be of great interest to many readers of this column. It surely represents a tremendous effort on his part-his own Centenary Project-and I think will set a new standard in such studies to which others can aspire.

# is A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE CANADA - ONE CENT 1859 A STUDY OF PLATE VARIETIES 

By Stewart S. Kenyon

The previous three articles illustrated and described what can be considered the most important re-entries on the one cent 1859. Four more are recorded by Major Chapman and Mr. Whitworth, and I will add one to make a total of eight separate re-entries. These five will be covered at this time since they are all quite slight but nonetheless important.

## Re-entry No. 4

This consists of a doubling of the entire outer South frame and there is a small splash in the curve above "O" of One. One copy of this variety is in a strip of three showing the left imprint of the South margin. This would place this re-entry as stamp number 92 on the plate. Another copy shows a small portion of the beginning of the imprint to confirm this position. Two dated copies are reported, one January 10 and the other January 16 both 1866. All are perforated $11.9 \times 11.9$ and comparison of shades appear to place the earliest copies about 1864 .


> RE-ENTRY NO

## Re-entry No. 5

There does not appear to be much doubt that this particular plate repair was carried out in the same position on at least two different positions on the plate. The re-entry consists of a doubling of the outer Northwest frame. There is no other evidence of re-entry or re-touch on any of the stamps examined. However, one copy of the six in my collection shows a position dot in the South-west corner which would place this stamp as position 91 on the plate. No other copies show this dot although the
perfs are a little close on some and the dot could have been removed by the perforation holes. Mr. Whitworth indicates many plate positions and it is agreed that there are at least two. All copies reported are perforated $11.9 \times 11.9$ and the earliest dated copy is February 18, 1865.


## REEATRYY ITO 5

## Re-entry No. 6

Consisting of a doubling of the Northeast outer frame, copies of this variety are not too plentiful. Mr. Whitworth shows the doubling across the entire North frame, but the two copies I have seem to show that it covers only about half. This is confirmed by the illustration of the re-entry in Major Chapman's study. All copies are $11.9 \times 11.9$ with the earliest date reported as February 28, 1867. One copy that I have is of a shade that would in my opinion place the origin of this repair at about November 1864.


## Re-entry No. 7

This re-entry shows as a doubling of the East outer frame. There is evidence of repair over the entire frame but it is much more noticeable in the lower half of the frame-line. Once again, all copies reported are perforated $11.9 \times 11.9$ and no dated copies are available. A comparison of shades places this re-entry as being made about January 1865.

It will be noticed that the four repairs to the frame-lines described above all seem


кe-Entry No 7
to have been made in late 1864 or early 1865. We know that the order placed with stamps printed from the plate after the Imprints had been added. From this it would seem logical to conclude that at the time the imprints were added the plate was checked over and wherever necessary the repairs were made.

## Re-entry No. 8

This is a very small re-entry and so far has not been reported. It consists of a doubling of the South-east inner frame line. Only one copy is available and it is in a strip of three showing the left hand South margin imprint. Position of this stamp on the plate is number 94. Almost no information can be given until additional copies are reported.


RE-ENTRY THO 8

## Oagging dilong

KENNETH G. ROSE, 87 Wildwood Dr., Calgary 12, Alta.
The third article deals with all reported variations on all tagged stamps to date. Some of these have been mentioned previously, but it was felt that a complete listing at one time would be of interest to some members. It should be noted here that minor shifts to the right or left of the phosphor bars have not been listed - only complete misplacements - in other words when a stamp has only one bar where it should have two.

As previously mentioned, only one of the errors - the 5c Christmas of 1965 has been admitted to by Ottawa - and even then only through the efforts of Dr. Mercantini. The writer makes no differentiation between what has been admitted, and what has not. In my opinion, all are genuine errors in the application of phosphor bars. The US light is evidence enough for me - particularly since a few of the items listed were sent right from the Philatelic Section. It is my intention to secure "Official Admission" for the mint sheet error on the current 5 c , which was received direct from Ottawa when the new stamps were issued.

Possibly there will be no corrections to make in the following list, but it is to hoped that members will forward any additions which they may have, or may have seen. A revised list will be published when it is warranted.

|  | Scott＇s <br> Basic No． | Bileski <br> Tagged No． | Value | Color | Variety | In Writers Reference Collection | Seen by Writer | Reported | General Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 337 | E34T | 1 c | Brown |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | No varieties reported |
|  | 338 | E35T | 2 c | Green | 1 wide bar instead of 2 narrow halves | Nil | Nil | 3 copies | 2 by Gordon Vaughn <br> 1 by Bileski－both BNAPS |
|  | 339 | E36T | 3 c | Car．－Rose |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | No varieties reported |
|  | 340 | E37T | 4 c | Violet | 4 mm ．bar double printed | Nil | 1 copy used | Nil | Double application of 4 mm ． bar which just overlaps giv－ ing the impression of 7 mm ． bar．Shown by F．Kraemer， BNAPS． |
|  | 341 | E38T | 5 c | Blue | 1 wide bar instead of 2 narrow halves | 1 copy used | 1 copy used | Nil | Shown by F．Kraemer． BNAPS． |
|  | 401 | E83T | 1c | Brown | 1 wide bar instead of 2 narrow halves | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { copy } \\ \text { on cover } \end{gathered}$ | Nil | Nil |  |
|  | 402 | E84T | 2 c | Green | 1 wide bar instead of 2 narrow halves | Nil | Nil | 2 copies | Reported by Dr．Mercantini in BNAPS article |
|  | 403 | E85T | 3 c | Purple |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | No varieties reported |
| \％ | ？ | ？ | 3 c | Rose－Vio． |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | No varieties reported |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | 404 | E86TA E86TC E86TE | 4 c | Carmine |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | 4 mm ．centre and 8 mm ． centre and right and left bars from 5 and 6 bar split seem to have been free from complete misplacements |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { 等 } \\ & \text { 䀂 } \end{aligned}$ | 405 | E87T | 5c | Blue | 1 wide bar instead of 2 narrow halves | 8 copies on cover | Nil | Nil | 3 additional copies on cover given to friends |
| 盄 | 434 | E107T | 3 c | Red |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | No varieties reported |
|  | 435 | E108T | 5 c | Blue |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | No varieties reported |
| $\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$ | 443 | ？ | 3 c | Olive | 1 wide bar instead of 2 narrow halves | LR blank block of 4 mint | Used block of 4 and used single on piece | Nil | Bileski reported receipt of block of 20 from Ottawa from which all mentioned came |

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| Bileski <br> Tagged <br> No． | Value | Color | Variety |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $?$ | 5 c | Blue | 1 wide bar <br> instead of 2 <br> narrow halves |

## In Writers <br> Reference <br> Collection <br> 1 mint single <br> 2 used singles on cover

$?$
Cen－
tennial

| $?$ | $?$ | 3 c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966 |  |  |
| Xmas |  |  |
| $?$ | $?$ | 5 c |
| 1966 |  |  |

Xmas

| $?$ <br> Scenic | $?$ | 1c | Brown | Nil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $?$ <br> Scenic | $?$ | 2c | Green | Nil |
| $?$ <br> Scenic | $?$ | 3c | Purple | Nil |
| $?$ <br> Scenic <br> $?$ | $?$ | 4 c | C＇mine | Nil |
| $?$ <br> Scenic | $?$ | 5c | Blue | 1 wide bar <br> instead of 2 <br> narrow halves |

Seen by
Writer
1 mint block
of 4

## Reported

5 strips of 1 used on cover given away． 20 mint This is the only error offi－ cially admitted to by Ottawa． Bars are in at least 3 differ－ ent locations indicating 1200 errors not 400 ．Bileski re－ ported the blocks received from Ottawa．
No varieties reported

Donated by J．Benningen．

J．Benningen，BNAPS re－ ceived UR block of 10 from Ottawa－which accounts for the two blocks mentioned No varieties reported to date of writing which is Mar 20， 1967.

## General Remarks

 om varietiesNi

Nil
$"$
$"$
＂

Mint sheet received from

UR blank
block of 6 Ottawa two days after issue

# The Canadian Stamp Collector 

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

Amongst the many types of markings appearing on covers and envelopes perhaps the most interesting (as a group) were the Regulation marks, the "Too Lates" and the "Way Letters", etc.

The "Too Late" marking came into use about 1840 and was used by the post office to stamp mail which had been received too late to be forwarded by the mail couriers that day. In order to protect themselves against complaints of delays, etc., the post masters marked the envelopes or covers. This practice continued until the late 1890's.

Letters handed to a courier on his route to a post office and letters delivered by a courier at the request of a postmaster to individuals along a route between post offices were designated as "Way" letters and were handstamped accordingly. This practice was common, particularly in the Maritime provinces.

Letters received at many post offices were held until called for. After a time letters which had not been picked up were advertised in the post office on the notice board or in the local newspaper and the envelope or cover was marked "ADVERTISED AND NOT CALLED FOR" "NOT CALLED FOR" or "Advertised" and eventually forwarded to the Dead Letter office to be returned in due course to the sender.
"FORWARDED" appeared on letters which were received at one post office and
had to be sent on to another office. "MISSENT" or "MISSENT TO" appeared on letters received at the wrong post office and which had to be forwarded to the correct office. These two allied post office marks were used for relatively brief periods of time in the mid-1800's and are fairly rare.
"MONEY LETTER" or similar markings found on covers from the period around 1840-1855 denote the first form of registered mail in Canada. Prior to 1840 money letters were sometimes marked in manuscript and covers bearing these pen and ink marks are extremely rare.

From 1855 until the introduction of Registration stamps in 1875 straight lined "REGISTERED" and "REGISTERED LETTER No. -" as well as round City Types of Registered markings were in use. Official Registered Handstamps were in use at the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces from about 1859 until Confederation and at the House of Commons thereafter.

All of these regulation markings are of interest to the collector of 19th Century Canadian covers. Their use tends to increase the value of the covers upon which they appear depending upon many factors. Their value ranges from about $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 5.00$ with those used at the Legislative Assembly being worth upwards of $\$ 10.00$.

## SHAFT <br> TO HONOUR NORTH BUSH PILOTS

By A. W. McIntyre

Intrepid exploits of Canadian bush pilots who pioneered aviation's opening of Canada's far northern regions will be commemorated by a 12 -foot steel shaft erected by the National Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in Yellowknife, N.W.T.

It will bear a symbolic airplane pointing north and standing high and proud on the rocky dome which features the old part of the gold mining town on Great Bear Lake, now capital of the North West Territories. No names are engraved on the memorial which is a memorial to them all.

All living bush pilots are being invited to attend the unveiling on August 19. Dignitaries assembled will include the board chairman, Dr. C. Bruce Ferguson of Halifax, and Richard V. Secord, Edmonton, the Alberta member of the board.

Captain James Bell who served bush pilots many years while manager of the Edmonton Airport and was a featured speaker at Bush Pilots Night during CANPEX 64 in Edmonton, died recently in retirement at Edmonton.

# A A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE is <br> NOVA SCOTIA REGISTERED CENTS COVER 

By John T. Pratt

In most countries, the higher stamps and combinations of stamps appeared most often on registered covers. As this was also true of Nova Scotia, their registered covers because of their size and weight present an interesting study.

From the records we find that the registration fee for covers in Nova Scotia was 10 cents in addition to the regular postage required. The two usual combinations for local postage and registration for a $1 / 2$ ounce letter within Nova Scotia or to Eastern Canada was either three 5 c stamps or a 5 c and 10 c , the 5 c for postage and 10 c registration. A third possibility could have been a 10 c and a bisected 10 c , but none of these have been definitely reported.


No. 1
From this simple 15 c rate, because of the size and weight of legal covers, we can examine some of the higher rate combinations. There are at least two covers, like Photo 1, with a strip of three 10 c on them. They were both mailed on August 24, 1866 from Halifax to Mabou; and the rate covered a 10 c registration fee and 20 c for a cover of $11 / 2$ to 2 ounces weight. Photo 2 shows a 35 c cover mailed from Halifax, December 19, 1865 to New Glasgow. The rate would cover 10 c registration and a cover of 2 to $21 / 2$ ounces weight; and carried several bank notes. Argenti reports a 40 c cover with four 10 c on it, formed to pay the 10 c registration and a cover of $21 / 2$ to 3 ounces weight.

From A. G. Fairbanks' collection comes Photo 3, which shows a 60 c rate required by 10 c registration and 50 c for the $41 / 2$ to


No. 2
5 ounce cover. The heaviest and highest rated registered cover reported or seen by the author is the 65 c shown in Photo 4. This would be required by the 10 c registration and 55 c for a weight of 5 to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ounces or ten times the local rate; and mailed from Sydney, June 24, 1865 to Halifax. The rate is formed by a 5 c , a pair of 10 c , and a block of 10 c ; and although the latter is not tied, a philatelic certificate states "that it is genuine".


No. 3


No. 4
No doubt there are other high rated registration covers; and they furnish one of the most interesting phases of early provincial collecting.

# HALIFAX POST OFFICE HOURS OF WORK, AND THE SQUARED CIRCLE TIME MARKS 

By R. M. Doull

The following information adds to the knowledge already reported by Dr. Whitehead in the various articles he has written on the subject.

During the squared circle period, from July 1st, 1893 to February 10th, 1899, the Postmaster in Halifax was Mr. W. Blackadar. The available evidence shows that he held this office from 1874 to 1914 and that he maintained a well disciplined and efficient organization.

Even in these early days the post office was a busy place, so much so that work went on twenty-four hours a day, six days a week and part time on Sundays.

Three shifts per day were used and their hours of work were arranged in a rather strange way. The Post Office day commenced at 9 a.m. and the first shift worked until 6 p.m. followed by another which worked through the night until 9 a.m. the following morning. Actually each group or shift worked two mornings, two afternoons and two nights per week for a total of 48 hours. Thus one shift worked from 9 a.m. to $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and would then be off in the afternoon, returning the same day and working from 6 p.m. to 9 a.m. the following morning. They were then off for the rest of the day returning the following day to work from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. The next day they started the same schedule all over again.

In addition to this each shift or group worked every third Sunday. Unfortunately no record has so far been found as to the number of hours or time day that the Sunday shift was on duty.

These facts concerning hours of work amplify the knowledge we have concerning time marks 1, 2, 3 and 4, found on the Halifax Squared Circle cancels, and their probable sequence, and the period of each article in TOPICS, Feb. 1967 outlines the probable sequence, and the period of each shift given above seems to logically fix the time of use.

Thus we must assume that time mark " 1 " was used during the first shift of the Post

Office day, that is from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; mark " 2 " was then used from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and finally mark " 3 " was used from 6 p.m. to midnight. Since mail processed by this shift after midnight required a change in date, it is evident that the time mark was changed at the same time to " 4 ", and remained in use until the next shift same on at 9 a.m.

The busiest time of the day would certainly be during the afternoon shift. The morning and evening shift would be less although late afternoon collections would tend to make this a heavier time period than the morning. It would also be normal to expect that the evening shift would cancel most of the mail before midnight, and therefore mark " 4 " would have little use. This is borne out by the frequency of the occurrence of the time marks. The latest analysis from approximately 15,000 recorded strikes would indicate the volume handled by each shift was as follows:
Morning Shift-Mark No. 1 ............ $24.2 \%$
Afternoon Shift-Mark No. 2 ....... 40.5\%
Evening Shift—Mark Nos. 3 and 4 .. $35.4 \%$
Mark No. 3 averaged $23.2 \%$ and Mark No. 4 averaged $12.2 \%$-total $35.4 \%$ as above.

A study of time marks for Sunday dates from 354 strikes shows the breakdown as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Blank } & 1 \\
\text { Mark No. } 1 & \\
\text { Mark No. 2 } & 26 \\
\text { Mark No. } 3 \\
\text { Mark No. } 4
\end{array}
$$

This would indicate that the normal time for the Sunday shift must have been from 6 p.m. on. However an examination of Monday dates over the same six and a half year period discloses only 15 strikes with time mark " 4 ". The Sunday preceding these fifteen dates show eleven with mark " 3 " only; three have no strikes recorded at all; and one date Sept. 12/97 has marks 1, 2, and 3. (The author would be most grateful to anyone who can report 4/SP $12 / 97$.)
(Continued on page 227)

# ADDENDUM TO "THE HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION POSTMARKS" 

by T. P. G. SHAW \& R. P. O. ALLAN



## HALIFAX POST OFFICE

(Continued from page 225)
The logical conclusion from this is that the Sunday shift came on at 6 p.m. and rarely worked after midnight. It is also evident that the Saturday shift rarely worked after midnight either.

The fact that the " 1 " and " 2 " marks only occur once with a Monday " 4 " and infrequently with a "3", may indicate that for some reason the Sunday shift started early on certain days. The Sept. 12th date in 1897 is the only recorded exception, with 1, 2 , and 3 recorded with the " 4 " on the following Monday.

The data on the Sunday and Monday dates given here are taken from a collection of over 10,000 strikes and therefore must be considered to represent a fair average of conditions as they existed at the time.

It follows from the foregoing that one of the rarest matched groups for Halifax squared circles must be one for any Sunday with Monday running a close second.

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance given him by Mr. J. M. Gatien, Postmaster at Halifax, and would welcome any comments that will assist in the further study of the subject-particularly "Who has a $4 /$ SP $12 / 97!!!$ or $4 /$ SP $5 / 97!!!$

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By A. W. McINTYRE
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