# B. N. A. TOPICS

Centennial Year 1867-1967



### Official Journal

Of The

**British North America Philatelic Society** 

VOL. 24, No. 10, WHOLE NUMBER 259, OCTOBER, 1967

Published October 27th, Printed October 30th

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295-300	1950 both Coil sets	.85	
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# BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY VOLUME 24 / NUMBER 10 / WHOLE NUMBER 259 / OCTOBER 1967

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E. A. Richardson Published at Toronto, Canada, by per year; single copies, from the writers. Printed by Misson Press, 53 Authorized as Second Class Mail, COPY DEADLINES. Display adver prior to the month of publication.	the British North America Philatelic Society. Subscription: Circulation Editor, 50 cents. Opinions expressed are those Dundas St., E., Toronto.  Post Office Department, Ottawa, for payment of postage in tising copy must be received by the Advertising Manager one For membership details write to the Secretary listed	\$5.00 of the cash month below:

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# THE Editor's MAILBAG

The Editor B.N.A. Topics

Dear Mr. Young:

In your August 1967 issue of Topics, you print a letter to the Editor's Mailbag from Sir George E. Williamson on the subject of FREE markings in the Province of Canada (and its earlier parts). The following may be of interest to Sir George.

Yours sincerely, W. E. D. HALLIDAY

### FREE

In Instructions to a Deputy Post Master in Canada (an ordinary postmaster) sent out by the Deputy Post Master General, T. A. Stayner, c. 1830, there is a reference to Free postage. After setting out a long list of officials in England and Ireland who had free franking privileges to and from Canada, Article XVII lists the following "In British North America:

The Deputy Post Master General, without limitation. Post Office Surveyors. Post Masters, at their own offices to the extent described in Article XIII. Letters and Packets to and from His Majesty are exempted from Postage.

Post Masters are strictly enjoined not to suffer any Letter or Packet to pass in the Mails post free, excepting those which are franked by authorized persons—See Departmental Order, No. 16. Article 1."

mental Order, No. 16, Article 1."

Article XIII states: "Your own bona fide postage to the extent of Double Letters or half ounce Packages, you are authorized to have free, but you have not the right of franking except at your own office, and you will perceive by an Article in Department Order No. 7, that Post Masters, when exercising the right of franking their Letters, are

expected to write their names on the face of the Letter at the top. By Free Postage is here meant Provincial Postage — United States Postage must necessarily be accounted for by Post Masters the same as by other individuals. For further instructions respecting Letters authorized to go free by the Post—see Articles 17 and 18—and for Pensioners' Papers, which go free—see Article 19." (N.B. Article 18 refers to Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.)

There is quite an illuminating reference to Free malpractice in some additional Instructions. This is dated 30 Mar. 1829. It reads:

"Post Masters in these Provinces are allowed to send and receive their own bona fide correspondence free—the intention was, and still is, that the Letters should not exceed half an ounce in weight, and though an occasional deviation from this Rule, in instances of actual necessity, may not be objected to, it is nevertheless hoped that it will seldom occur: but Post Masters have no right under any pretext, to free Letters of their friends and connexions, which it is well known some are in the practice of doing—to a great extent. . . ."

(N.B.—Another instruction, dated June 1830 points out that letters marked "On His Majesty's Service," are not entitled to pass free. The Book of instructions is also here referred to which seems to date it as 1829-1830.)

(The above references come from the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the affairs of the POST OFFICE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, dated 31st Dec. 1841 and printed in Appendix F. 1846 to the Sessional Papers, 5th Volume Journal of the Legislative Council, Province of Canada.)

### OBITUARY

We are sorry to report the passing of member Bill Hassan of Ithaca, New York. Bill was a member of the Appleknockers Group and attended the conventions regularly.

# Report from the Library

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

### UNITED POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Through the kind co-operation of the Secretary of the United Postal Stationery Society, we will in future receive copies of their bi-monthly issue of "Postal Stationery". This will be a most welcome addition to our Library and will enable us to build up a store of information on this subject for our members.

I am sure that any members of the BNAPS who are interested in Postal Stationery will find this Society most beneficial and anyone interested in joining should contact the Secretary, Mr. R. B. Warlick, P.O. Box 12136, Raleigh, N.C. 27605, U.S.A. for information. Annual dues are \$4.00 per

vear.

### PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Many collectors of Canadian postage stamps and postal history may not know that Canadian publishers produced an amazing number of philatelic magazines during the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries. Mr. A. L. McCready, in his book "Canadian Philatelic Literature" in 1951 lists no less than 131 different publications for Canada and one for Newfoundland. Over 100 of these were started prior to 1920 and about 80 prior to 1900. The Library is fortunate in owning a great number of these and it is hoped that a complete listing can be provided in the near future. At the present time, we are attempting to sort and catalogue the publications and we are finding a considerable amount of duplication. For those members who are collectors of philatelic literature and those who would like a few as "antiques" we are offering the following items:

"The Dominion Philatelist"—Belleville and Peterborough, Ont. 1889-95, per copy .50 "The Canadian Philatelist"—London, Ont. 1891-96 per copy .50 "The Halifax Philatelist" — Halifax, N.S. 1887-89 (only two available) per copy 1.00 "Philatelic Advocate" — Berlin, Ont. 1896-

"Philatelic Advocate" — Berlin, Ont. 1896-1901 — per copy .50 Special 20th Century Number (104 pp.) Jan.

Special 20th Century Number (104 pp.) Jan. 1901 per copy 1.00

### CANADIAN ROLLER CANCELLATIONS

By E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S., assisted by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S.

Once again we are indebted to our friends in Great Britain for a new publication on Canadian Philately. And, once again, the result is a great addition to the growing list of literature available on the subject.

Mr. Smythies and Dr. Hollingsworth have produced a 60 page book on the Roller Cancellations of Canada and the coverage is exceptional. Any of us who have ever given roller cancels more than a passing glance cannot help but to have been intrigued by them. This book will provide you with a full description and information as to the object and uses of the instruments that produced the roller cancellation. A complete listing of all towns that were known to have used this cancellation is provided along with the period of use of the various types. The numbers incorporated in the cancels are also listed as are any known errors and mistakes. Two pages are included showing illustrations of the various types of rollers that have been recorded.

This handbook is published under the auspices of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and is available from Mr. S. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15, England at a price of 12/6 or from Mr. R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10, Ont. for \$2.00, postpaid.

### DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Mr. E. W. deLaroque,

Gibbons Catalogue, Part 1—1939, 1955 Scotts Catalogue, Part 1—1943, 1947,

1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1964

Scotts Catalogue, Part 2—1951

22 issues—Scotts Monthly Journal

13 issues-The American Philatelist

Mr. Fred Jarrett,

9 different Auction Catalogues "The Al-

fred H. Caspary Collection"

Mr. Warren F. Haley,

2 Issues—"B.N.A. Topics" 2 Issues—"The Canadian Philatelist"

2 Issues-"The American Revenuer"

Mr. R. J. Woolley, Chairman,

BNAPS Handbook Committee, "The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-

68" by Geoffrey Whitworth (two copies)
"Canadian Roller Cancellations 18941930" by E. Smythies (two copies)

# More Sketches of BNAPSers

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

No. 114 - SAM C. NICKLE - BNAPS No. L-1727

For those non-attending BNAPS conventioneers, you have not been able to meet and know Sam and Rosemary Nickle who conducted a most successful Calgary gathering of BNAPSers in 1966. It is Sam who we would like to introduce to you, now.

A native of Winnipeg, he has been in the oil industry for over thirty years. At the present, he is the Vice-President of Canadian Gridoil Ltd., and is an active member of several companies related to the oil industry. Sam belongs to the major Canadian petroleum societies and is active in the Calgary Chamber of Commerce.

A long time member of the military, he is a Calgary Highlander and served Canada's Military Intelligence during World War II. Back to peacetime and his daughter's two grandchildren which Sam can spoil!

This we did not know until recently: his philatelic interest in the stamps of Canada is only a part of his love for Canadiana—silver, glass, history, maps, prints, engraving, etc., but it is his stamping interest that we must know about and that started before his teens.

Sam is one of our most eminent specialists of Canada but few know of his interest in the obscure Upper Columbia Co. in Golden, B.C. during the 1890 era. He is a past president of the Calgary Philatelic Society, and is a life member of: BNAPS, the Royal of Canada, and the C.P.S. of Great Britain.



Both Sam and Rosemary are frequent exhibitors at our BNAPS shows and have been consistently walking off with medals. Rarely have they missed our conventions, either.

We would be so happy to see Sam doing some articles for Topics as we know he has the material and the philatelic know-how.

# Monthly Report from the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 511 Peyton St., Apt. C, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

September 1, 1967

#### **NEW MEMBERS**

2301

Cattermole, W. H., 334 McEwen Drive, Kingston, Ontario Cheshire, Robert S., Lesotho Mounted Police, P.O. Box 13, Maseru, Lesotho Davidson, John Lawrence, 37 Moorhouse Road, Bellevue, Carlisle, England Harris, James P., 1418 Churchill Drive, Wilmington, North Carolina 28401 Kazman, Seymour E., 2 Skelmor Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario McArthur, Peter Taylor, 1341 Alfred Street, Cornwall, Ontario Peppar, David, 3625 East 27th Avenue, Vancouver 12, British Columbia Schulz, Raymond C., 1918 East Iron Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207 Williams, Earl N., P.O. Box 143, Brigden, Ontario 2302 2303 2304

2305 2306

2307

2308 2309

#### APPLICATIONS PENDING

Frank, Dr. J., 101 Conrad Street, Florida North, Transvaal, South Africa, O'Connor, Robert J., M.D., 33 Valencia Avenue, Staten Island, New York 10301 Verity, David, 251 Oak Crescent, Burlington, Ontario

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

HOLROYD, (Mrs.) Olyve, P.O. Box 216, Victoria, B.C. (C) CAN, NFD, B.C. & V.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. R.P.O. and Squared Circle cancellations. SPECIALTY—Booklets, Cancellations and "Registered" stamps and cancels. Proposed by R. J. Woolley, No. 359.

KUKACHKA, B. Francis, 453 Charles Lane, Madison, Wisc. 53711 (C) CAN—Mint postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint Airmails. Cello-paq and tagged issue cancellations. SPECIALTY—Plate Blocks. Proposed by J. Levine, No. L-1.

KULIKOSKI, Mike M., 627 Alberta Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alta. (C-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Ist Day covers. Plate Blocks. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint and used Airmails. R.P.O. cancellations. SPECIALTY—used blocks of 4. Town dated cancels 20th century. Proposed by J. Benningen, No. 1881. Seconded by G. M. Hill, No. 1095.

RICE, George E., 3 Van Ness Road, Beacon, N.Y. 12508 (C-C), NFD—Mint postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. O.H.M.S.-G. Proposed by C. P. Arnold, No. 1398.

SMYRLOGLOU, Eli, Box 431, Brandon, Man. (D) Proposed by F. G. Atkinson, No. 936.

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

1153

Arons, Mark L., 4114 St. Bernard Avenue, New Orleans, La. 70122
Arthur, Mrs. R. M., 3015 Southmore Drive, Riverside Park South, Ottawa 10, Ont. Banno, Edward C., 1830 St. Denis Road, West Vancouver, B.C. Bosch, Warren L., 331 Lambert St., Apt. 4, Staunton, Va. 24401
Burke, Joseph F., 36 Hamilton Ave., Apt. 5N, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301
deLaroque, E. W., Ste. 105, 1050 Richardson Street, Victoria, B.C. Endres, Raymond E., P.O. Box 846, Marquette, Mich. 49855
Hodder Rev. Morley F., 12B O'Reilly St., St. John's, Nfld.
Hott, Gordon E., 33-37 Blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e, France
Trethewey, Ross B., 624 Princess St., Kingston, Ontario
Tupper, Garn H., No. 104-1380 Jervis St., Vancouver 5, B.C. 2283

1321

2143 367

2206 2154

666

2204 2261

757

### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Bozik, John Jr.

### RESIGNATION RECEIVED

2015 Osterhoff, Joseph I., 1478 Jackson Street, Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Hassan, William J., 406 N. Tioga Street, Ithaca, N.Y.
 Mower, Donald P., 133 Central Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
 Sanderson, C. W., Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, Scotland

COLLECTING INTERESTS

VERITY, David, 251 Oak Crescent, Burlington, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint aim used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint Airmails. Literature. Proofs and Essays.

WILLIAMS, Earl N., P.O. Box 143, Brigden, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Complete Booklets. Precancels. Seals. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint, used and semi-official Airmails. Postal stationery entires and cut-squares. Literature. Cancellations. Perfins.

1032 DECEASED, September 1, 1967
RESIGNATIONS, September 1, 1967 TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, September 1, 1967

### A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE

### **NEW BRUNSWICK - THE 10 CENT 1860**

By A. Graham Fairbanks

While these small stamps do not enjoy the beauty and popularity of the larger size Nova Scotia "cents" issue, still they form an attractive issue. Showing a locomotive, a steamship, the Prince of Wales and Postmaster Connell, in addition to the portrait of Queen Victoria—but few "remainders" to confuse, unlike the many Nova Scotia—I believe collectors' interest is rising, especially since Argenti's handbook in 1962.

I have selected the 10 cent value as having most interest, for this article—since it was used in 14 different combinations, to make up 11 rates—compared to the more common 5 cent value, with 9 combinations for 8 rates. These figures are far from known covers, but of course others may exist.

Also the 10 cent was the only value used as a bisect, although 2 cent bisects are reported in Jarrett and Argenti, but are probably fakes—or at best, "philatelic".

The stamps were engraved by the American Bank Note Co., New York in sheets of 10 x 10, and put on sale May 15, 1860except for the 2 cent (1863) and the 5 cent and 17 cent, later in 1860, exact dates unknown. The 10c had two printings-200,000 copies in 1860, and 400,000 in late 1863 or early 1864. The first has rough perforations, 11.60 to 11.75 while the second has perforations gauging 11.75 and over-both in vermilion color. Paper was white wove, sometimes toned yellowish and rarely, a soft white paper with faint ribbing. No imprints have been noted. There are no important plate varieties, but the left margin stamps show a faint vertical guide line, appearing to "double" the outer frame line.

In photo No. 1, the top left item shows a plate proof on wove paper, with a rare semi-circular SPECIMEN in black—known also on the 5 cent and 1 cent. This proof is listed only in the Essay and Proof Journal, with few examples known. There are original die proofs in black, also Goodall die proofs and plate proofs with and without "Specimen", all in various colors; also a composite die proof with the 5 cent "Connell".

The Top Right item shows the regular stamp, with a partial double strike of the "STEAMBOAT" marking, rarely used as



No. 1

a cancel and sometimes found on letters to the USA, via Boston.

The Bottom Left is an example of the lithographed forgery and exists for all values. The best is for the 1 cent but all are so crude, that only beginners could be deceived.

The Bottom Right item shows the only printing variety, a faint double impression of entire stamp, and Argenti states probably only 1 sheet existed.

"Blind" perforations are typical of the 1st printing.

The stamp is more scarce used than unused, probably due to the large printing, only exceeded by the 5 cent (2,000,000 copies) and used multiples are seldom found.

### 5c Rate

As no stamp existed for this single domestic rate, from May 15, 1860 up to about July 18, 1860 (earliest known cover with a 5 cent green)—due to the suppression of the 5 cent "Connell" stamp—other combinations had to be used. Covers are known

with (a) 5-1 cent stamps or (b) with a bisected 10 cent. There are also some with 2 x 2c and 1 x 1c, but these are in late 1863 or after, when the necessity did not exist.

A cover with a 10 cent bisected diagonally, as all I have seen, although Argenti & Jarrett report vertical bisects, without further data

Addressed to "Alexander Munro, Port Elgin, Bay Verte", the bisect, in a brilliant shade, is tied by what I believe must be No. 11 in grid (Dorchester)—although second figure is indistinct.

On reverse are CDS of: Dorchester — MY28, 1860.

An unidentified small (22mm.) 2-ring, town illegible—MY28, 1860.

Baie Verte—JU1, 1860. W.O. Port Elgin—"June 1/60"—in m/s.

I just acquired what surely must be the earliest known N.B. "cents" cover—within 2 weeks of issue and reported now for the first time, in my belief.



No. 2

The example in photo No. 2 is addressed to Alexander Munro, and is quite complex. It was apparently sent from "W.O. Salmon River A.C.—N.B.—paid", a circular marking in red and the "A.C." denoting Albert County. A large "3" (in black, denoting unpaid?) at the old domestic rate of 3 pence, was probably applied at the same time. This numeral marking is Young's type No. 285, in use in 1860.

Next, the letter went to Harvey, close by, where I believe the 10c bisect was applied at their P.O. and cancelled "16" in grid—plus 3 other strikes of same, to nullify the "Salmon River" and "3".

On the reverse are 5 CDS markings:

Harvey—JU8—1860

Salisbury—JU 11—1860 Sackville—JU 12—1860

Baie Verte-JU 15-1860

Port Elgin—JUN 15/60—(m/s & desination).

This odd procedure by the P.O. was described for a similar cover, sent from Sackville, via Salisbury, to Hopewell—as auctioned in 1965.

The cover in photo No. 2 and another similar one I have dated June 22, 1860, were selected by Mr. Robson Lowe, to form part of the special "One Hundred Years Old" section, in the London International Exhibition of 1960.

#### 10c Rate

This was the single letter rate to U.S.A. and was the normal use for the 10 cent value.



No. 3

### 14c Rate

This was enforced in late 1863 as the single letter rate to Bermuda and Newfoundland—most of the latter, as this one, to Messrs. J & W Boyd of St. Johns. Perhaps a dozen such exist, also a few with a 10c and 4 x 1c, even more rare.

The example here bears a 10c and a pair of 2c tied by the small general use grids. Also has M/S "4" in red.

On the reverse are CDS of: W.O. Douglastown DE 7-1865 Chatham

St. Johns, Newfoundland—DE 25-1865.



No. 4

This rate served for diverse needs-

(a) the triple domestic rate;

(b) single rate to California or Oregon before August 4, 1864;

(c) single registered rate before 1865 after that it applied to a local double rate, plus reduced registered fee of

5c.

These usages were made up by combinations of:  $3 \times 5$  cents or a 10 cent plus 10 cent bisect, or a 10 cent plus 5 cents. The latter one is shown in photo No. 4, for the triple rate (a).

Stamps are tied by the general-use small grid, addressed to Moncton, and on reverse are CDS of origin, "Richibucto — Au 25-1862" and transit "Bend of Petitcodiac, Au 26-1860". This is a reduced legal size envelope.



No. 5

Another combination for the 15c rate is shown in photo No. 5—a 10c plus a 10c bisect.

This was used as a triple local rate, stamps tied by the general-use "hollow" grid, sent to Harvey, and upon the reverse are CDS of:

W.O. Armstrong's Brook 0 Nov. 16, 1863 (origin)

Bathurst -?

Chatham—Nov. 17, 1863 Bend of Petitcodiac—Nov. 18, 1863

The cover has received a Royal Philatelic Society certificate, only two others being known for this usage, one ex-Argenti and another damaged example — whereabouts unknown to me. There are, however, two other similar covers reported, for the registered rate.

#### 20c Rate

This rate again had several purposes:

(a) Double letter rate to U.S.A.

(b) Double local rate plus registration, before Aug. 1864

(c) Triple local rate plus 5c after Aug. 1864.

but I can find no recorded examples of (b) or (c).



No. 6

Photo No. 6 shows an example of usage (a) and such covers are rare. On this one, sent to Utica, N.Y., a pair of 10c are tied by the general-use hollow grids, ex "St John—DE 3, 1861"—per CDS on the reverse.

I have another similar, to Maine.

For other rates not mentioned above, but recorded from actual covers, bearing at least one 10c stamp—I can list:

17c rate—To Europe and the U.K., via an American port; a 10c plus 5c plus 2c (unique).

22c rate—To the B.W.I.; Pair of 10c plus a 2c; Also a 10c, plus 2 x 5c, plus a 2c.

27c rate—To France; A 17c plus a 10c (ex Burrus, and unique.

40c rate—Eight times local rate; 4 x 10c (a large cover, with many documents).

79c rate—obscure; 2 x 17c, plus 4 x 10c, plus 1 x 5c (unique).

95c rate—obscure; 2 x 17c plus 4 x 121/2 c,

plus a 10c & a 1c (unique).

Of course, other intermediate rates existed, but none included the 10c value. Others may exist and can turn up in the future—perhaps ex the fine collections of members Drs. Robert Carr and Walter Chadbourne, not to mention the famed "Lichtenstein".

### TEXAS IN 1968

# Canadian Revenue Study Group News

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

### ALBERTA WILDLIFE CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS

As mentioned in an earlier column we hoped to have as complete a listing as possible of these interesting issues. The following information has been graciously supplied by Jack Folinsbee and we can consider him as guest editor for this column.

### 1964 Issue

The certificate has 7 spaces on the face for Resident stamps and 5 spaces on the reverse for Non-Resident stamps. The

license serial number is black.

The stamps of the Resident issue are 22 mm. high by 35 mm. long, perf. 12½, with control numbers 5 mm. tall. All stamps have a blank panel for insertion of the license number on the stamp. There were two different designs for these stamps, the following have a mounain scene in back with trees at both sides:

Bird Game—\$2.50—Light Blue and Dark

Blue with Red serial No.

Big Game—\$5.00—Pink with Red letters and Black serial No.

Whitetail Deer—\$2.00—Pale Green and Green with Red Serial No.

Mule Deer — \$2.00 — Grey with Black print and Red serial No.

The following have a panel at left 14mm. wide for fee and species and the picture to right 21mm. wide contains a mountain scene with trees.

Spring Bear — \$5.00 — Light Brown and Brown with Red serial No.

Sheep Male—\$7.50—Mustard Yellow and Brown with Red serial No.

Goat—\$7.50—Light Blue and Dark Blue with Red serial No.

#### Non-Resident — 1964

Design same at the previous three.

Non-Resident Big Game (Canadian) — \$50.00—Violet with Purple letters, Red serial No.

Non-Resident Big Game Alien—\$100.00
—Light Brown and Chocolate, Red serial
No.

Non-Resident Bird Game—No information at present.

Non-Resident and Alien Whitetail Deer— No information at present.

Non-Resident and Alien Spring Bear-No information at present.

#### 1965 Issue

The certificate has spaces for 6 stamps on the face for Resident issues and 4 spaces on the back for Non-Resident issues. The license serial number is red. The stamp sizes have also changed in that the Resident issues measure 28½-29mm. tall and 35mm. wide, the Non-Resident 42mm. tall and 35mm. wide except for the Non-Resident and Non-Resident Alien Whitetail Deer which are 29 by 35mm. Control numbers are somewhat thinner and only 4mm. high. Other variations from the '64 Issue are noted below.

#### Resident Issues

Bird Game—\$2.50—Light Blue and Blue-Red serial No. (Has one panel for certificate No. to be inserted.)

Big Game—\$5.00—Pink with Red letters—Red serial No. (Has two panels, one for certificate and one for tag No. to be inserted.)

All the following have two panels for this purpose to prevent hunters from exchanging stamps.

Whitetail Deer-\$3.00-Light Green and

Green-Red serial No.

Mule Deer — \$3.00 — Grey and Black — Red serial No.

Sheep Male—\$7.50—Yellow with Mustard letters—Red serial No.

Goat—\$7.50—Light Blue and Dark Blue
—Red serial No.

#### Non-Resident Issues

The following have the same design as '64 and have 4 blanks on the picture scene for various certificate and tag numbers.

Non-Resident Big Game (Canadian) — \$50.00—Light Mauve and Dark Mauve— Red serial No.

Non-Resident and Alien Big Game — \$100.00—Light Brown and Dark Brown— Red serial No.

The Non-Resident and Non-Resident Alien Whitetail Deer \$15.00—is Violet pale pink with dark Pink letters and Red serial No., and has only 2 spaces for certificate and tag numbers. The Non-Resident Alien Bird Game \$25.00 is Light Orange and Bright Orange with Red serial No. and has only one space for certificate number. The color panel on this stamp is L shaped, with the picture insert in the upper right section.

### Special Issues in 1965

A special Spring Bear license was issued for use by both Resident and Non-Resident hunters. It is printed in black on blue paper and apparently came in a pad since it is rouletted at the top. It has a space at the bottom for two different stamps, Resident Spring Bear \$5.00 and Non-Resident and Non-Resident Alien Spring Bear \$25.00. The stamps are 22mm. by 35mm., perf. 121/2. The Resident stamp is the same color as the '64 issue but a little lighter. The Non-Resident issue is Light Green and Dark Green with Red serial No.

### 1966 Issues

The Resident issue Alberta Wildlife Certificate (form WA28(290) 35%" by 7" was raised in price from \$1.00 to \$2.00. The stamps issued were the same design and size as those for 1965. The colors however, appear to be more exotic. It also marked the issuance of a stamp for Caribou. Since no space was provided on the face of the Certificate for this stamp, it was placed on the back.

Resident Issue Stamps were as follows: Bird Game-\$2.50-Lt. Orange and Br. Orange—Red Serial No.—One panel.
Big Game—\$5.00—Lt. Green and Dk.

Green-Red Serial No.-Two panels.

Whitetail Deer-\$3.00-Lt. Red and Red -Red Serial No.-Two panels.

Mule Deer-\$3.00-Pale pink mauve and Br. Mauve-Red Serial No.-Two panels.

Sheep Male - \$7.50 - Pale purple and deep Purple-Red Serial No.-Two panels. Goat-\$7.50-Lt. Brown and Dk. Brown

Red Serial No.—Two panels. Caribou—\$7.50—Pale grass green and

Dk. Green-Red Serial No.-Two panels. Non-Resident Issues

Non-Resident Big Game (Canadian) -\$50.00—Pale Blue and Dk. Blue—Red serial No. with 4 panels. This stamp appears to be 35 by 43mm, in size.

Non-Resident Alien Big Game \$100.00-Mustard yellow with Olive letters - Red

serial No.-size 35 by 42mm.

Non-Resident Alien Bird Game-\$25.00 — Pale Blue with Br. Blue Letters — Red serial No. and only one panel.

Non-Resident and Non-Resident Alien Whitetail Deer-Pale Grey and Black with Red serial No. and two panels, 29 by 35mm.

The Spring Bear was not a stamped license.

Antelope Licenses

An antelope license has been issued for 1964, 1965 and 1966 on the following basis. An application is made by an indeterminate number of hunters and a special number is drawn each year for each of the seven districts. The application is stamped with a White stamp with Blue lettering and Crest and Red serial No. It is 531/2 by 25mm. in size and rouletted 7. The stamps apparently come from a booklet or straight-edged sheet and appear to be the same for each year. The applications are handstamped in Blue "License Valid Only for Area", and then further handstamped in blue or black with numbers 1 to 7, depending on district issued.

Different forms were issued each year as follows:

1964—form 51, 71/2" by 31/8"—Rouletted one side.

19.65-form WA5, 73/8" by 31/8"-Rouletted one side.

1966-With printed date of year-43/8" by 31/8"-Rouletted two sides.

#### Varieties

Jack has found what appears to be a constant variety on the 1965 Mule Deer Stamp. In the right hand side of the picture there appears to be a target in about the center of the pine tree. Can anyone else verify this?

We also have reports of Resident issues being used for Non-Resident purposes with pen cancels indicating that the higher fee had been paid. Bisects on licenses have also been reported and this matter is being further investigated. Any information along these lines will be greatly appreciated.

Our thanks again to Jack and all others who make this column possible.

### FOR SALE

I have the following for disposal by subscription, prepaid, \$5.00 back issues—complete Volumes—Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23

### C. Russell McNeil

187 Park St. S. (Concord Apts. Ste. 3-C)

Hamilton, Ontario



## POST OFFICES OF HALDIMAND COUNTY, ONTARIO, THAT WERE IN OPERATION IN 1867, THE CONFEDERATION YEAR

Name	Township	Duration
Balmoral	Rainham	1851 1922
Byng	Dunn	1865-1915
Canboro	Canborough	1836-still open
Canfield	North Cayuga	1854-still open
Cayuga	North Cayuga	1851-still open
Cheapside	Walpole	1862-1914
De Cewsville	North Cayuga	1851-1915
Dufferin	Oneida	1865-1878
(name changed to Clanbrassil)		1878-1914
Dunnville		
Erie	Walpole	1865-1914
Fisherville		
Gifford		
(name changed to Bingham Ro	ad)	1868-1915
Hagersville	Oneida	
Hullsville		
(name changed to Garnet)		
Indiana	Seneca	1836-1876
(name changed to Deans)		
Jarvis	Walpole	1851-still open
Lowbanks		
Mount Healy	Oneida	1857-1915
Nanticoke		
Oneida	Oneida	1855-1913
Port Maitland	Sherbrooke	
Rainham		
Rainham Centre	Rainham	1851-1915
Selkirk		
(formerly Walpole)		
Seneca	Seneca	1838-1880
(name changed to Caledonia)		
South Cayuga	South Cayuga	1853-still open
Stromness		
Willowgrove		
York		
29 Post Offices		
TX SEGMO STATE		piled by E.J.M. (No. 857)

### SCHEDULE OF FEES AND DUES

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> Applicants may elect to include \$5.00 dues for following year.

# Tagging Along

KENNETH G. ROSE, 87 Wildwood Dr., Calgary 12, Alta.

While not actually in the nature of an article, this may answer one or two questions in the minds of members which have troubled me in the past. You will recall the doubts expressed when Ottawa admitted to Dr. Mercantini that one sheet of the 1965 5c Christmas was fed through the presses wrongly resulting in the phosphor bar being applied all on one stamp, rather than directly over the perforation. This was particularly annoying, when concrete evidence was right before me that many sheets of different stamps had been so treated. The letter following, leaves the door open now, by stating that the letter to Dr. Mercantini was only to show an "example" of what could happen, however, that was not the way I read it.

The second thing which has been troubling me is the reason for the 5 and 6 bar splits on the 4c Cameo. Anyone familiar with Bileski's catalogue will recall that he states that these different split tagged bars are the result of separate tagging experiments. I, too, have always felt this way. but lately I have had so many members and friends try to convince me that in a complete sheet of 600 subjects, the left and right hand two sheets received 6 bars, while the middle two received only 5 bars. This theory was-and still is for that matterborne out by the fact that in any matched set of blank tagged corners on the 4c Cameo ordered from Ottawa you stand a very good chance of having both 5 and 6 bar splits in your set. The following letter from Ottawa should clear up the matter once and for all, since the diagram received with the letter shows both the layout of the 5 and 6 bar splits, and the reason for making the change.

There is also a brief explanation as to why Ottawa will not undertake to supply specific tagged stamps to collectors. I would think that the purchase of an inexpensive UV lamp would have solved all their problems, but it appears that we must learn to live with our respective Governments and the decisions which they make. The letter referred to above is reprinted in its entirety, along with the diagram, and is signed by R. W. Eyer, for M. Lysack, Director of accounting.

Dear Mr. Rose:

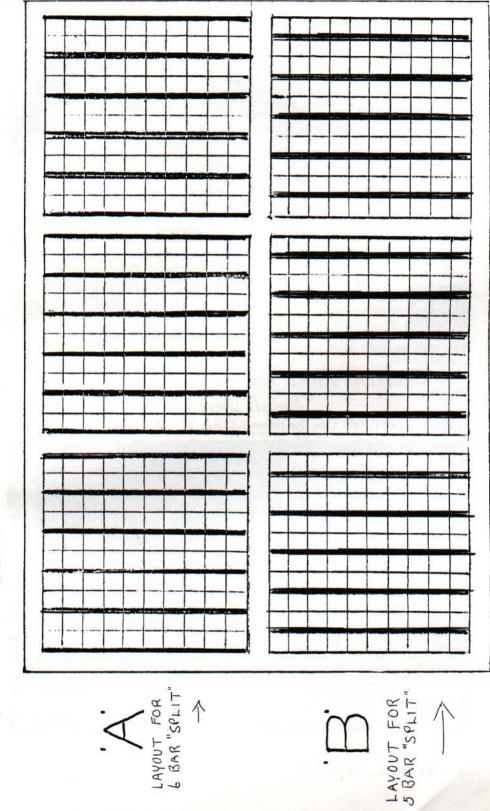
This will refer to your recent letter requesting information on phosphor tagged postage stamps.

I would like to correct the impression which you may have received from the letter to Dr. Mercantini that only one sheet of 400 of the 1965 5c Christmas stamps received a double bar in the approximate centre of the stamp. The explanation was intended to illustrate the mechanical fault involved which would result in this form of tagging. The number of sheets which may have been involved is not known.

The only way we could confirm that a similar tagging has been applied to a sheet of the new 5c definitive postage stamps now in your possession would be to examine the sheet. I would suggest that you send the sheet to the Director of Accounting, Attention: Superintendent, Postage Stamp Division, Post Office Department, Ottawa 8, Ontario under registered cover. We would be prepared to furnish you with a receipt if required. The stamps would be returned following the examination.

When the pattern of tagging was changed on the 4c stamp to show one bar on either the left or right side of each stamp, it was decided to position to first row of phosphor on the outside edge of the first row of stamps at the left hand side of a sheet. Other rows of phosphor were registered in every second vertical gutter across the sheet, i.e., between the second and third stamps, fourth and fifth stamps, etc. This pattern of tagging required six rows of phosphor for every pane of stamps. A rough sketch of this pattern of tagging is shown on the attached sheet under the illustration marked "A".

It was subsequently determined that one bar of phosphor could be eliminated and the objective still achieved by using only five bars of phosphor for each pane. Under this method, the first row of phosphor is registered in the gutter between the first two vertical rows of stamps from the left hand side of the sheet. Other rows of phosphor are positioned in every second gutter across the sheet. This method is illustrated in the sketch marked "B".



The sum difference between these two methods of tagging is that under "A" 18 rows of tagging are required for each sheet of 600 stamps, while under "B" only 15 rows are necessary.

With reference to your comment that tagged stamps are being supplied from the Philatelic Service in a completely hodgepodge pattern, I would like to say that the main problem in handling tagged stamps is the difficulty in discerning the phosphor application. In many instances it is difficult to determine whether a stamp is tagged, or the location of the tagging bars. This applies particularly to small quantities of stamps; such as, singles, pairs, etc., with which even our trained clerks encounter culty. On occasion we have also received enquiries from philatelists who are unable to properly identify the tagged stamps in their orders.

The problem of distinguishing the phosphor application makes the task of selecting and verifying the different varieties a particularly onerous task. At one time an attempt was made to select tagged stamps

according to the location of the tagging bars. However, the difficulties in identifying the phosphor markings and the times required to process and verify orders for tagged stamps were disrupting the selling of regular orders which were being delayed.

A review of our policy of selling tagged stamps became essential. During the review a number of proposals for identifying, stocking and processing tagged stamps were studied. Each had to be rejected because of the excessive time they would require on behalf of employees filling orders and the cost of their application. It was ultimately decided to offer tagged stamps for sale without any reference to the positioning of the tagging bars.

I hope this helps to explain the reason for our present sales policy for tagged stamps. We are anxious to meet the requirements of philatelists but the services which we offer must naturally be limited by the cost of their implementation and administration.

> Yours sincerely, R. W. EYRE,

### Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens

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



No. 1



No. 2

The major re-entry of the 2c is mentioned in Boggs (page 295, under "re-entries", Reiche's handbook (No. 4), and by other philatelic writers in the past. It is a far more elusive stamp than is generally realized, and surprisingly little data concerning it exists. The main characteristics are the "mangled" look of the word "CENTS", and strong doubling of both "2's", presenting open clefts in these numerals of value. In addition, the chains of dots forming the Queen's neck, are markedly doubled. There are other criteria, but the above described make the stamp resemble in general any of the three major re-entries of the 6c from the "Montreal" plate.

I have the record of—but not the photograph—a mint block of four. Illustration No. 1 shows the re-entry as the right hand stamp of a pair, which I have not seen for five or six years. Illustration No. 2 presents the variety as the first stamp in a horizontal strip. The reason for showing both pieces is to stress the extraordinarily poor register of the re-entry and its horizontal neighbors left and right. If we use both pieces so as to mentally make them into a strip of four, it becomes at once evident that the first three stamps are in rather wild alignment, and are rising organ-pipe style, while the fourth stamp is in perfect harmony with its neighbor at left.



No. 3

It is just barely possible that a larger block is still in existence which—even without showing the re-entry—contains this peculiarly aligned trio, and thus might be useful toward solving the plate position of the re-entry.

Incidentally, the precious few dated copies of the re-entry that I have seen to date, were all of the year 1895. Illustration No. 3 shows an example on cover, dated May 4/95. It is important to bear in mind that the major re-entry of the 2c must show the strongly and unmistakably deformed word "Cents"; there are several other examples of strong re-entry known to exist where one or both "2's" are doubled, but which have no relation to the variety under discussion today.

### SECRETARY'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS JACK LEVINE

511 Peyton St., Apt. C, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

### GOVERNMENTAL SURPRISES GALORE FOR CENTENNIAL YEAR

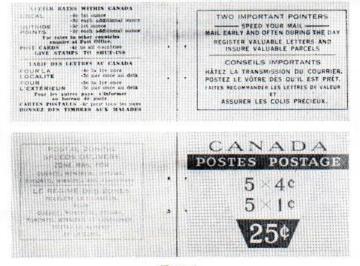
By M. B. Dicketts

Readers will recall the authors' letter published in the February 1967 edition of "Topics" concerning a new style of combination booklet bearing what was officially described by the P.O. Department as an "overstamp". This prompted member Russ McNeil (No. 649) to report the finding of a similar handstamp, again in red, on the 5 x 5c booklet. It then became apparent that the original discovery was more than just an isolated variety. Late in February 1967, it was found that Montreal area Post Offices were issuing a new Booklet, with a revised cover, for both combination and 5c stamps, correcting the omission previously made and now showing once more the local rate of postage of 4c. This new cover design was in a different type or fount and the inside front cover had been completely re-designed. It was at that time thought that this would be the last of the Cameo design stamp booklets, as it would be just a matter of time before official notice was given that 1967 design stamps would be available in booklet form. However, late in March. member F. W. L. Keane (No. 565) reported that the 5c Cameo design booklet was on sale, BUT contained in the 1967 Centennial Design cover. Requests for further information from Ottawa have produced some interesting facts, indicating unusual scarcity of certain types of Cameo Head booklets. A listing of known types follows:

From the foregoing two questions come to mind. First, does Type 2 exist WITH-OUT the handstamp, and secondly does Type 4 exist containing 1962 design stamps of the 4c and 1c values? The writer hopes that this article will prompt readers to explore every avenue, while time still exists and stocks are still available in post offices, in the hopes of finding any of the above mentioned varieties.

From correspondence with the Post Office department in Ottawa, it is fairly clear that no attempt was made to keep more than a token record of quantities, dates of issue, etc., and while it can be assumed that they might want to ignore particulars surrounding the issuance of Type 2, the same line of reasoning cannot be given to Types 3 and 4.

The writer looks forward to receiving correspondence concerning this matter from interested members who can shed any further light on the subject.



Type 1

Date of Issue	Format	Quantity	Remarks
January 1963	5 x 5c	?	"Postal Zoning Speeds Delivery"
May 15, 1963	5 x 4c,	?	on back cover
	5 x 1c	?	"Postal Zoning Speeds Delivery" on back cover



Type 2

Date of Issue	Format	Quantity	Remarks
October 1966	5 x 5c	Approx. 500,000	Outside cover same as Type 1 Handstamp in red on inside front cover
October 1966	5 x 4c	Approx. 2,000,000	Handstamp in red on inside front cover
	5 x 1c		New inside front cover

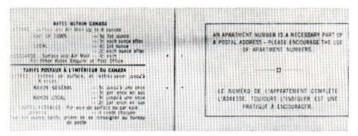
CETTER BATTA WITHIN CANADA  LOCAL  THE BRANCH  THE BRA	TWO MPORTANT POINTERS  SPEED YOUR MAIL  MAIL EARLY AND OFTEN DURING THE DAY  PEGSTER VALUABLE LETTERS AND INSURE VALUABLE PARCELS
TABLE DES LETTERN AT CANSES  SURPLIA de Table come  SCALITE DE Mille super ser ses  FOURS  EXTERIEUR de pair sem en 106  LATES  POSTALES	CONSELS IMPORTANTS  HATEZ LA TRANSMISSION DU COURRIER POSTEZ LE VOTRE DES QUIT EST PRÉT. FAIRS RECOMMANDER LES LETTRES DE VALLUR ET ASSURER LES COLIS PRÉCIEUX.
Pour les autres pare s'infarmer' au burrait de poete	

Type 3

Date of Issue	Format	Quantity	Remarks
February ? 1967	5 x 5c	?	Outside cover same as Type 1
February ? 1967	5 x 4c	?	"Give Stamps To Shut-Ins" omitted
	5 x 1c		"Give Stamps To Shut-Ins"
			omitted



Type 4



### Type 5

Date of Issue	Format	Quantity	Remarks
Late 1966	5 x 5c	?	New Centennial Issue
	5 x 4c	?	cover
	5 x 1c		Not reported

## The Canadian Stamp Collector

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

With the introduction of Canada's postage stamps in 1851 obliterators were brought into use to effectively cancel the stamps so that they could not be re-used. It was not the practice at the time, or for several years to come, to use the town date canceller to invalidate the stamp.

The first obliterators were the concentric circles and the earliest of these were the seven rings struck in black, blue, red and green. These were closely followed by six and five ring versions and later by two, three and four ring types. One ring circles first appeared with a relatively fine circle and later appeared in a few thick versions which often effectively ruined valuable stamps to which they were applied.

Almost as murderous to the stamps were the several versions of target or bull's eye cancellers which came generally in two, three or four ring forms. Some of these circular cancels, particularly if struck in colors other than black, add value to the cover or stamp upon which they appear, some are much sought after.

Perhaps the best known of the early obliterators were the two ring numerals and their predecessors, the four ring numerals. These were series of two and four ring circles with central numbers forming an integral part of their design. It is obvious that both series had their numbers assigned to particular towns of use and that the four ring numerals were allocated according to a generally alphabetic arrangement. The two ring numeral allotment was made on an entirely different basis of size and importance with Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, the three largest post offices in the country receiving numbers 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The exact arrangement of the two series of numerals is still being studied by specialists and covers containing both the much sought ringed numerals and town date cancels are used by the modern day philatelic detectives to track down some of the elusive and indefinite data available today.

One and three ring numerals were also used but to a limited degree so that they did not become as popular to later day collectors as did the two and four ring types.

Specialists in the Large Cents Issue are particularly fortunate in also being able to study the ringed numeral obliterators which were often used on these beautiful stamps. This is also true of collectors of the Small Cents Issue but the larger stamps quite often serve as a better media for the display of both the cancellation and the stamp. Amongst the four ring numerals No. 516, used at Montreal and No. 627, used at the Ottawa Senate, are perhaps the most interesting but are not the rarest.

### PLEASE CONTINUE TO GET NEW MEMBERS

# SOME VARIETIES OF THE TORONTO DUPLEXES

By Dave Handelman, No. 2277

From 1880-97, the Toronto post office used many, many devices (rollers, squared circles, street postmarks, broken circle backstamps, several types of duplexes, etc.) Among the most familiar are the duplexes with the killer consisting of horizontal bars containing a 1 in a circle (Fig. 1). A duplex consists of a dater connected to a killer, of various shapes.



1

### Some Common Characteristics

Smythies in his "Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era, 1860-1902". Second (1963) Edition divides these into 4 categories, Nos. 10-13. There are, however, numerous common features: (1) All have a complete (or almost complete) outer circle, Smythies Type II; (2) all use a 3-line dating system (date/hourly time/year) with the month always using the 3-letter abbreviation.

### Nomenclature

The naming of these varieties is an attempt to conform to Smythies' original pattern. The numbers are Smythies'. The lettering is mine. Upper case letters indicate the various states of the same hammer ("A" being the first state), while lower case letters indicate different hammers.

It is important to note that the photos of many of the postmarks are not quite clear but the major characteristics are there. Note, also, only the date is illustrated.

### Smythies' Type 10

In the handbook—1880-90, "Ont." at base, dater 25mm. diameter, killer having

3rd and 7th bars cut to enable the circle to

10a—By far the commonest of the 10 varieties (Fig. 2). Here the easiest way to distinguish the varieties is in the shape of the R. Fig. 3—The loop is 2½mm., the stroke, short straight line. The rest of the letters are generally small.

10b—Contrast 10a to the much scarcer 10b (Fig. 4). The letters are generally bigger and wider. The "R" (fig. 5) is considerably wider, bigger and the stroke extends to the horizontal limit of the loop, unlike 10a.





3



1

10c?—There is a third possibility for a variety. This is identical to 10a except the stroke of the R is curved rather straight. However, the cancel is not too clear, and I consider it doubtful.

Pd. of usage: (These pds. of usage are certain to be altered—please report changes).

10a—Earliest—1880 (acc. to Smythies). Latest: 1887 Smythies' handbook).

10b — Earliest: July 11, 1882. Latest Sept. 15, 1882.

10c-Oct. 14, 1882-doubtful.

Comments: I have an open period June 21, 1882 to Oct. 30, 1883. Apparently 10a, 10b are not concurrent.

### Smythies No. 11—Numerous Varieties

In the handbook—1881-87, Canada at base of 23mm. dater.

11a—The first state of No. 11, small letters, height of letters 2½ mm. (Fig. 6).



6

11b—Second state. A break in the outline, extending left from the centre of the "T". The chord joining the ends is 3½-4mm. (Fig. 7).



7

11c—Third state. The interruption is now extended to the left so that the chord is 7mm. long (Fig. 8). There apparently are two "varieties", the other having a small "island" closer to the "T" than the "C". But since there is no apparent date pattern, it seems probable that the "island" is due to

the various angles and pressures at which the device may be held. By far the commonest.



8

11a-Nov. 1, 1881.

11b—Dec. 13, 1881-Dec. 22, 1881. Note the long period between B and C.

11c-Aug. 24, 1882-1887.

It may be noted that no overlapping of dates occurs here. This supports the theory that these are all from the same hammer.

11a wider and taller letters than 11a, b, c, (Fig. 9). Dec. 24, 1881-Dec. 27, 1883. Rather common.



9

This postmark seems to start about the time 11b left off. Apparently it was used replacing 11b, but later 11c came into use (again?) and both were used concurrently.

Type 12—Handbook 1881-87 dater, 25½ mm. diameter, Canada at base. 3rd, 7th bars cut.

12a—Complete, unbroken circle (Fig. 10).



10

12b—Break in the circle at two places (Fig. 11). The "island" effect. The small break is 2mm., while the larger has a chord of length 9mm.

Here again deterioration of a commonly used hammer. Perhaps an intermediate stage existed.



11

Periods of use: 12a—1881 (Handbook)-April 15, 1885. 12b—Sept. 11, 1885-April 5, 1886. (1887 in Handbook). Three months difference.

Type 13 — Handbook — 1888-97, dater 25mm. diameter, Canada at base, date before and after Canada. 3rd and 7th bars solid.

13a—(It appears to be closer to 26mm. diameter) (Fig. 12). The main difference between a and b lies in the shape of the "R" (Fig. 13). The loop appears squeezed, the stroke is straight.

Sometimes the period between the p (or a) and m in p.m., a.m. missing on clear strikes.



12



13

13b—(This also appears closer to 26mm. Jiameter). (Fig. 14). Here the R (Fig. 15) has a markedly curved stroke, a very wide base, 3mm.

a-1888-Dec. 28, 1892. b-1888-1897.

Unlisted Type 11b—This (Fig. 16) does not resemble anything in Smythies' Handbook and its period of usage is similarly singular. Just for conformity, I'll call it 11b. Dater—Canada at base, 24½mm. diameter, height of "T" 3mm., 3rd and 7th bars of killer cut.



14



15



16

This has a break in the outline, extending clockwise from the "C" the chord is 4mm. in length. It would be interesting to ascertain whether this postmark had an undeteriorated predecessor. Jan. 25, 1886-May 29, 1890.

This is commonest around the beginning

and end of its period of usage.

One interesting footnote on this weird thing is a copy dated Nov. 27/6 p.m./98. Obviously this is 86 inverted, for even discarding the improbability of the year 98, the cover is backstamped 86. There are other proofs as well. Corrections, anyone?

Let me emphasize that this is just a small analysis of an extremely common device. It is probable there are many other varieties that exist in this and other types of Toronto Duplexes. This analysis was made from merely 250 covers. But many of you (Continued on page 259)

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### TORONTO DUPLEXES

(Continued from page 257)

probably have many more than I do. How about checking your dates?

I would be glad to correspond with others on this and other topics. I would also like to establish lists for all of these postmarks to solve some of the questions and determine the patterns of usage. If sufficient dates are received perhaps another article could be written.

I would like to thank Mr. E. A. Smythies for both his handbook, which really laid the foundations for this and for his assistance in the matter.

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Some items of particular interest to readers of this magazine are included here. Canada—contains two of the rarest items in the collection, first an imperf. corner marginal pair, showing imprint and full sheet margin at top of the 1857 (7½d) imperf. pale yellow-green, and naturally there is an 1851 (12d) black on laid paper, but the condition really takes one's breath away (this is ex Lees-Jones). Another attractive piece but in a lower price group, is a used corner marginal copy of the 1855 (10d) bright blue on medium wove paper, this stamp must be unique in this condition. Newfoundland also contains many gems, including the 1860 1/- orange vermilion showing the papermakers watermark. The outstanding item from this country is the 1857 2d. scarlet vermilion horizontal strip of three on cover, this item which is illustrated here is ex Casparry.

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### **CARACAS**

During May I visited Venezuela and the Antilles and was privileged to meet several leading philatelists.

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I would purchase a quality collection of Portuguese India classic issues with the greatest enthusiasm — the bigger the better. An accumulation of genuine but average classic Portuguese India could also be marketed but with greater difficulty, and much less enthusiasm.

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