



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal
of the
British North America
Philatelic Society

Vol. 27, No. 2, Whole No. 287

February, 1970

Printed January 28, 1970

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18, A, B	60.00	47	30.00	84	40.00
19, A	125.00	50/65	1,000.00	87	1.25
20, A	60.00	50	8.00	88	1.25
22, B	45.00	55	20.00	89/95	150.00
23	125.00	58	15.00	93	20.00
23A	100.00	59	17.50	94	50.00
24, B	40.00	60	20.00	95	75.00
25, B	90.00	61	75.00	96/103	80.00
27, A	125.00	62	200.00	99	7.50
28, B	37.50	63	225.00	100	12.50
29, B	45.00	64	225.00	101	12.50
29e	90.00	65	200.00	102	20.00
35A (Mont)	20.00	66/73	42.50	103	22.50
37	10.00	67	1.00	104/22	60.00
37A	50.00	68	1.00	113 Sage green	30.00
38	25.00	69	1.50	158	12.50
39	20.00	70	6.00	159	25.00
40	40.00	71	6.00	176	17.50
40A, B	45.00	72	8.00	177	15.00
35d	25.00	73	17.50	E1	7.50
36e	35.00	74/84	100.00	F1A	10.00
37e	25.00	75	1.00	F1B	20.00
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BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
VOLUME 27 / NUMBER 2 / WHOLE NUMBER 287 / FEBRUARY, 1970

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COPY DEADLINES: Display advertising copy must be received by the Advertising Manager six weeks prior to the month of publication. For membership details write to the Secretary.

MARCH 2, 3
LONDON



BRITISH AMERICA

Sale includes **British Columbia** with 1865 imperf. 10c used, 130 lots of **CANADA** including American Bank Note Co., Good-all 7½d. Essay, 1851 12d. Die and Plate Proofs, **over 45 lots of Pence types** with 1852-57 thick hard wove 6d. grey-lilac and very thick soft wove 6d. purple, both used, 1857 stout hard wove 10d. the major re-entry, lightly cancelled, 1858-59 perf. 11¼ 6d. brownish grey, unused, **large and small "Cents" types**, Jubilee high values, later issues with Collections, etc.; **New Brunswick** including 1851 1/- reddish mauve, used; **NEW-FOUNDLAND** over 70 lots, with 1857 6d. lightly cancelled, 6½d. part o.g., 8d. a diagonal bisect well tied to letter wrapper, 1860 4d. part o.g., 6d. lightly cancelled, a good selection of later issues with Airmails, Collections, etc.; **Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island**, also **BRITISH WEST INDIES** with **Bahamas; BARBADOES; Bermuda; Falkland Islands; Grenada; St. Lucia; ST. VINCENT; Turks Island and Virgin Islands.**

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Secretary's Report

January 1, 1970

NEW MEMBERS

2504	Bryce, James C., 1887—126th Street, Ocean Park, Surrey, British Columbia
2505	Callahan, Neil, M.D., 500 Rodman Avenue, Portsmouth, Virginia 23707
2506	Hebert, Dr. Francois, 37 Upper Trafalgar Place, Montreal 109, Quebec
2507	Kahlmeier, Horst, 12 Mansion Street, Kitchener, Ontario
2508	Killeen, Larry G., Marine Radio Station, Bull Harbour, British Columbia
2509	Nathan, Lawrence M., 10732—5th Avenue N.E., Seattle, Washington 98125
2510	Purser, E. W., P.O. Box 410, North Bend, Washington 98045
2511	Switt, Jeffrey A., 604 Causley, No. 130, Armington, Texas 76010
2512	Trankner, Harry, 1026 King Street East, Apt. 1, Hamilton 22, Ontario
2513	Van Drunen, G., 174 Earl Street, Apt. 7, Kingston, Ontario

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Campbell, D. Gordon, 249 Sherwood Drive, Ottawa 3, Ontario
Hogbin, James D., 7000 Highview Terrace, Apt. 101, W. Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
Leckie, Peter D., 2177 West 51st Avenue, Vancouver 13, British Columbia
Mayerovitch, David, 5205 Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 253, Quebec
Steganga, William, 1023 West 30th Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99203

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

ANDERSON, Jack F. C., 302 Bate Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. (C-X) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint and used Booklet panes. Precancels. Federal Revenues. Mint and used Airmails. Flag and Slogan cancellations. SPECIALTY—Saskatchewan Laws. Proposed by W. E. Topping, No. 949. Seconded by C. F. R. Wentz, No. 2121.
--

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY. Any other office will cause delay.)

1881	Benningen, Jack, 157 Wildwood Drive S.W., Calgary 5, Alta.
2255	Benningen, Renee M., 157 Wildwood Drive S.W., Calgary 5, Alberta
77	Canham, H. E., 1065 King St., Regina, Sask.
2229	Davis, Robert R., 47 Lansdowne North, St. Lambert, Quebec
1336	Kirk, Amy (Mrs. J. A. C.), No. 3—2225 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.
561	Littlefield, Lester N., 15 Lafayette St., Apt. 7, Wakefield, Mass. 01880
2090	Murphy, Brian D., 204 Springfield Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario
1202	Peters, Reimers A., 3514 North 24th Street, Phoenix, Ariz. 85016
1926	Strachan, W. J., P.O. Box 1, Sta. F, Thunder Bay, Ontario
2096	Stuart, Dr. Christopher, 208 S. Loudoun St., Winchester, Va. 22601
1859	Wilson-Light, E., P.O. Box 362, McBride, B.C.

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

666	Hodder, Rev. Morley F., 12B O'Reilly St., St. John's, Nfld.
-----	---

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Ward, Harrison E.

DECEASED

1527	Kenyon, Alonzo F., 1601 Penn Ave., Apt. 901, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221
------	--

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 1, 1969	1091
NEW MEMBERS, January 1, 1970	10
	<hr/>
RESIGNATION, January 1, 1970	1
DECEASED, January 1, 1970	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1970	1099

MOVING?

DON'T FORGET BNAPS!! NOTIFY THE SECRETARY THREE (3) WEEKS OR MORE BEFORE YOU LEAVE YOUR PRESENT ADDRESS. AVOID DELAY IN YOUR RECEIPT OF THE MAGAZINE. REMEMBER— Advise Jack Levine, 511 Peyton St., Apt. C, Raleigh, N.C. 27610, at least 3 weeks before moving.

Message from the President

DR. ROBERT V. C. CARR, 117 Robin Hood Way, Youngstown, Ohio 44511

This is written just after the first of the new year so may I wish each and everyone a most happy, healthy, and prosperous New Year and may your stamping be not only rewarding, but fun as well.

As of this date, we still have not obtained the services of a new Editor for Topics but hopes are most high that we will be shortly successful. We must also obtain a new Librarian and a new Circulation Manager before the end of this year due to the retirement of the present men. If there are any volunteers for said jobs, I would be most happy to hear from them. These jobs are a love's labour in philately and require a devoted BNAPS'er to fill the position.

We have lost a dear friend in the passing of Alonzo Kenyon. He and Agnes were so faithful in getting to our Conventions and were a most likable couple.

A cheery note: A newer member by the

name of Robert Kisch wrote that he thought we should advertise in several U.S. stamp publications and with permission, HE would foot the bill and do it himself! Now this is what I call an exuberant member, and new, besides. I hope some of this will rub off onto many of our older members when we ask for assistance, especially with writing articles for Topics. Another letter complained of the lack of articles of general interest for the general and beginning collector and I must admit, I am in thorough agreement. So, why don't more of you BNAPS'ers whip up a short piece on the whys and wherefores of general BNA collecting—we can ALWAYS use articles and a fresh approach would be most gladly accepted.

Word has come that we again will be exchanging ads with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada—one of my goals of my term of office is to better cement our relations.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

RULING enacted by the Board of Governors of the British North America Philatelic Society assembled in session at the Annual Convention at Ste. Marguerite, Quebec, October 7, 1967.

Effective immediately, any member, delinquent in the payment of dues by April 1st for that current year, shall be subject to denial of receipt of the Society magazine, BNA TOPICS, at the discretion of the Treasurer, until such delinquent dues shall have been received by the Treasurer. Any such delinquent and denied member shall be required, at the time of payment, to reimburse the Society with the additional amount of the Dollar (\$1.00) for expenses incurred by the Society for the removal of and replacement of their stencil on the mailing list.

BNAPS REGIONAL GROUPS

Philadelphia—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Temagami*—Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, New York. *Vancouver*—Fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m.; Dickinson Room, Stry Credit Union Bldg., 144 E. 7th Ave., Vancouver. *Edmonton*—Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary F. N. Harris, 11013-129 Street. *Calgary*—Meets fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Sec., Mrs. Jack Benning, 157 Wildwood Dr., Calgary 5, Alta.



STAMP TO COMMEMORATE INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

A microscopic view of the inside of a leaf will be the principal design element of a 6c stamp to be issued by the Canada Post Office on the 18th of February 1970 to mark Canada's work as a major participant in the International Biological Programme, the theme for which is "The Biological Basis of Productivity and Human Welfare".

The new 40 mm x 24 mm stamp, designed by Israel Charney, ARC, Montreal, will be printed by a combination of the photogravure and steel engraving process in green, light orange and blue. A total of thirty-four million will be printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ot-

tawa. Customary First Day cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2.

In choosing the microscopic view, the artist symbolizes the productivity theme of the IBP, a programme involving scientists in some sixty countries for a period of five years commencing on the 1st of July 1967. The co-operative efforts of more than one hundred and fifty scientists, students, and assistants in different disciplines from Canadian university and government laboratories, co-ordinated by a Canadian committee appointed by the National Research Council of Canada, are engaged in detailed studies of the functioning of prairie grasslands, temperate and arctic lakes, marine bays and estuaries, as well as in studies of circumpolar peoples and other aspects of the programme. Human activities are creating rapid and comprehensive changes in the environment. Consequently, in terms of human welfare, the reason for the IBP lies in its promotion of basic knowledge relevant to the needs of man. It is recognized that the rapidly increasing human population and the wide extent of malnutrition call for greatly increased food production coupled with rational management of natural resources. This can be achieved only on the basis of scientific knowledge which, in many fields of biology and in many parts of the world, is considered to be inadequate.

THE *Editor's* MAILBAG

To the Rt. Hon. Minister
Postmaster General Eric Kierens
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario
Dear sir,

Please find enclosed a three ring black binder with used postage stamps enclosed.

These stamps, most of them in duplication look alike, but they are not as similar as they appear to be.

They are printed on at least two different paper types, and in other instances on more than three different papers.

To establish the evidence you would have

to use the ultraviolet lamp in pursuing the examination of the stamp in the dark-room.

I would like to draw your particular attention to the following:

- (a) Meteorological stamp
- (b) International labour congress stamp
- (c) Narwhal stamp
- (d) Sir William Osler stamp

In my opinion these four stamps represent the best evidence in differentiation you can hope to find.

It has not been mentioned in your official information pamphlets that these stamps appear to be in fluorescent and non-fluorescent condition.

The memo written by one of your gentlemen indicates that they also don't know of the existence of the difference in these stamps.

Permit me to point that the difference of the paper and print of a stamp is of such great importance to a stamp collector, that you almost have to be a stamp collector to understand their viewpoint.

However I would like to ask you to have someone go through your philatelic distribution stock on hand and sort the stamps, in order that we stamp collectors can get hold of them with our next orders.

Furthermore in this way you can vastly increase your philatelic sales of the fact that every stamp collector will double his purchases by buying both variations and not the one type only.

Please return my binder and contents after your inspection and confirm or deny the validity of my statement.

Anticipating your early reply, I remain,

Yours truly,

NICK MIKULSKI

* * *

THE REPLY

Dear Mr. Mikulski:

Mr. Kierans has asked me to reply to your letter of the 5th September concerning the printing of Canadian postage stamps on fluorescent type paper.

We have examined with interest the various samples displayed in the binder which you forwarded and observed their fluorescent properties.

Your observations were reviewed with the printers and the paper manufacturers who advised us that the three litho stamps printed in 1968, the Narwhal, Meteorological and Hydrological, were a commercial grade of coated gummed paper. The paper was not prepared especially for these issues and the stock used would have come from various runs of paper where fluorescence would not have been controlled. It is apparent that in the mixture of paper some stamps showed fluorescence and others did not.

The use of the whiter, brighter colour of regular stamp paper for some special commemorative issues began with the ILO stamp. A portion of these stamps was inadvertently printed on the regular non-fluorescent paper. Evidently some fluorescent paper was used also for definitive issues. We cannot estimate the quantities.

Because of the nature and the frequency of such manufacturing variations and the difficulties that would be encountered in storing, cataloguing and selecting various stamps printed on both types of paper, it would not be practical or economically feasible for the Philatelic Service to attempt to identify and fill orders requesting these stamps printed on different paper types. We share your interest and regret that for these reasons we could not comply with your suggestion.

We are returning your binder with thanks and appreciate the trouble you have taken in writing.

Yours sincerely,

ANDRE HOULE

Special Assistant

ARREST MADE IN THEFT OF CANADIAN STAMPS

(From Linn's Stamp News)

The alertness of a suspicious Minneapolis coin and stamp dealer led to the arrest recently of a Winnipeg, Man., resident allegedly involved in the theft of a valuable Canadian stamp collection.

Horace Mervyn Louis, 49, of the Canadian city, was placed under \$75,000 bond after he appeared in Federal court in Minneapolis, charged with the transportation of stolen property.

According to Donald J. Giese, staff writer for the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press, Louis was taken into custody by the FBI in connection with theft of the collection belonging to Samuel Nickle, Calgary, Alberta, Canada on October 25.

Nickle played a part in the arrest which occurred in the Hamernick Stamp and Coin Co., in St. Paul.

Ray Hamernick, co-owner of the store, said the suspect had been selling him stamps for about four years but most were "routine stamps".

According to Giese, Hamernick said Louis walked into came to his store the morning of Nov. 13 and then said he would be back later in the day.

When the suspect returned, Hamernick asked him to spread the stamps on various tables so he could examine them closely.

In the meantime, Nickle had flown to St. Paul, and posing as a prospective buyer, walked into the store carrying an album.

After examining the stamps spread around, and determining they were a part of his collection, Nickle advised FBI agents in the store they were part of his stolen stamps, and Louis was arrested.

The value of the stamps confiscated was estimated at \$80,000. The bulk of the collection consisted of proofs and essays.

Richard Held, special agent in charge of the FBI in the St. Paul area, said the collection owned by Nickle "could be worth anywhere from \$100,000 to \$250,000 because many of the stamps are very rare."

Hamernick, a collector since youth, has been in the stamp retail business for 12 years both in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

"I had been buying stamps from Louis for about four years and did not have any problems before with him," Hamernick said. "Then he suddenly came in with a big batch of very rare stamps."

TRADE NOTES

The 1970 edition of Lyman's retail catalogue of British North America appeared in November.

The fact that the new edition includes over 4,000 price changes, all upward, is evidence of the rapidly increasing values of all Canadian stamps.

The catalogue is a worthwhile guide as it is a retail price list of B.N.A., early stamps being offered in either good or fine condition. For the first time the premium category has been deleted and this seems to be a sensible approach, as when prime condition can be offered there is a wide variation of condition and a sale can only be completed by agreement between seller and buyer.

In addition to postal issues of Canada and all of the B.N.A. Colonies, the catalogue has a comprehensive offering of booklet panes, the 5 hole and 4 hole perforated OHMS issues and plate number blocks.

Available at 75c per copy from Robert W. Lyman (Canada), see the advertisement in this issue of Topics.

British Columbia - The 3d Blue 1865 on Cover

From notes in the file of Stuart Johnstone given to him by Gerald K. Wellburn.

I will attempt to reconstruct these notes to present a picture of the use of the 3D Blue of 1865. The following covers have been noted by Mr. Wellburn:

1865

- A single used for the 3D rate
- A pair used for the 6D rate
- A strip of three used for the 9d rate
- A strip of three and a U.S. rate leaving B.C.

1867

- A single used as 5c
- A pair used as 12½c
- A strip of three used as 18½c
- A strip of four used as 25c

1868

- Strip of four used to the United Kingdom

1870

- Single used to the United States

1867

- Single used in Vancouver Island as a 5c combination seen on 12 covers.

Of the number of covers seen, 60% had numerical cancellations while 40% had postmarks. No notation as to pen or crayon cancellations—I have one Nathan cover so cancelled. Of 60 numerical cancellations (I am assuming this means 60 covers with the 3D).

35% were Nos. 1-10—B.C.

15% were Nos. 11-34.

50% were Nos. 35 and 36—V.I.

The rarest numeral—No. 23. The rare numerals—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 26, 28, 32, and 33.

There is no doubt that Gerry had a corner on the 3D covers (and no doubt still has) with a pittance of extra covers getting into Stuart's hands after years of "horse-trading". I am hoping Gerry will add to this memo any additional information that he might have and one point in particular which would be of interest; the number of covers from the various correspondents—ex Nathan.

DR. ROBERT V. C. CARR

More Sketches of BNAPSers

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

No. 135

JAMES A. PIKE

No. 1361

Here is a delightful friend whose sketch is long overdue — could not talk him into it for so long — but now that he has retired, he could find no excuse, so here we introduce you to James Pike of West Vancouver.

Jim was born in Saskatchewan and the family moved to Vancouver in the early 20's. In 1930, he completed his education at the University of British Columbia with a degree in mining engineering. With the exception of four years in Western Ontario and another four years in the State of Washington, Jim spent all of his mining career in B.C. Just prior to retiring, he helped complete a tunnel up north that was his toughest assignment — constant harassment with snow drifts on the outside while inside there were peculiar rock formations and underground streams.

Jim is married to an exceptionally lovely lady and those at the Vancouver convention (her 4th convention, so Jim thinks she really isn't a stamp widow after all) found Georgia a splendid and gracious hostess. There are two married daughters and a married son — most important is that grandchild!

Jim is not only a BNAPSer, but is also a member of the Royal of Canada and the British Columbia group. As one of the hosts at our last show, he really put in a great amount of time and effort handling the finances as toughly as our own Jim Culhane. He and his co-workers are to be congratulated (and duly have been, may I add).

Everyone knows that Gerry Wellburn has the finest B.C. collection by far, followed by Stuart Johnstone's. Then fighting for 3rd place is yours truly and Jim Pike but Jack Wallace and Austin Mifsud are hot on our trails. I was amazed not only by the quality of Jim's material in his gold medal



exhibit at Vancouver, but also by the presentation and the display of philatelic knowledge. His study of B.C. far passes my own — and then he goes further by his studies of the 19th Century town cancels and Territorial town cancels. Unbeknown to most, he possesses a fine collection of Canada. He is a most gracious philatelist who shares his knowledge with others and on rare occasions he will sell me an extra colonial B.C. cover.

Jim and Georgia, at this writing, are on a prolonged voyage to Australia where they will spend much time visiting relatives.

Here then is a splendid gentleman and philatelist whose friendship I value very highly.

PLAN TO ATTEND

EASTON, MD. — OCTOBER 8-11 — BNAPEX '70

Farewell to BNAPS!

by Dr. Edward S. Mercantini, BNAPSer No. 1636

I decided to write this short article (rather a critique) when I received my November, 1969 issue of BNA Topics. Two things in that issue really caught my eye, namely that the acting editor was asking for articles and also that the total membership of BNAPS to date was 1076!

You the readership may not realize it, but our membership has gained a net total of 12 members since December 1, 1962 (total membership at that time was 1064; today it is 1076. Did it never occur to the executive of our society **why** our membership is not rising, while the **total** membership of other leading stamp societies in Canada and the U.S.A. is increasing by leaps and bounds! May I be so presumptuous as to give you my humble opinion for the lack of new members of BNAPS, and for the reason that there are resignations often by members who have joined for a year or less?

BNA TOPICS is **TOO SPECIALIZED!** Where have you read this before? The older members may remember the controversy raised by me several years ago, which even led to a poll of members after a year of "Letters to the Editor" and comments and opinions of members, re my statement that TOPICS was too specialized. Such eminent men as Peter Hurst, etc., commented that what I was saying was all nonsense (or something to that effect), and that our society and journal was for super-specialists, and not for the common every-day collector of Canada and BNA stamps. They and their ilk could join other lesser societies, if they wanted articles on contemporary Canadian stamps!

I say that the reason for our **LOW** membership (if the executive want to keep it at that level, fine and good!) and for the resignations by the newer members, is that there are darn few, if any, articles on contemporary Canada postage stamps in TOPICS. In the "Message from the President" in the current TOPICS, our president states, "This has been a fine year for our Society, and our future appears to show improvement, especially in the quality of TOPICS and an increase in membership.

With your continued co-operation this can be achieved"; HOGWASH!!! With all due respect to our president, may I ask what his criterion was for his statement that this was a good (not "fine") year for BNAPS? **Does** our future appear to show improvement? Give us concrete facts concerning this, not blanket statements meaning "nothing"! He also states that the quality of TOPICS is improving. **HOW** and in **which** articles of the past year is this evidenced? I would appreciate his answer to these questions in a future issue of TOPICS — this might keep a few of the newer members from resigning! For the time being, at least. Believe me, I am not writing this note for fun, nor because I have nothing else to do, as I have the largest Dermatological practice (private) in Ottawa, besides my teaching duties as professor of Dermatology at the University of Ottawa Medical School. I want to sing my "swan song" with a note of constructive criticism in order to make BNAPS the society it should be! By "swan song" I mean I **shall never write** another article for TOPICS for several reasons, namely that I was very "hurt" when I was "by-passed" several years running, for the "Vincent G. Greene Award", the cup awarded to the author of original articles published in BNA TOPICS. I wrote the **very first** and a **series** of ten articles for TOPICS on the **TAGGED STAMPS** of Canada over a three-year period, and came in "second best" for the award a couple of times to an author of articles on "early post offices in Canada". I admit his articles were good, however did they **merit** several awards in consecutive years? What really irked me was when I "heard", via the usual grapevine which exists in all societies, that I was overlooked for the award because the particular person mentioned above had "friends" on the nominating committee! What kind of shenanigans are these?

To continue my constructive suggestions: where are articles by people such as Major Ralph Purser, Hans Reiche, Lorne Bentham, K. Bileski, Glenn Hansen, Ken Rose, Donald Jean, Roy Wrigley (etc., **ad infinitum**) who are not only very interested in contemporary Canadian stamps but also very knowledgeable about what they have

to convey to others. Personally, I am a "super-specialist" too, but I **LOVE Canadian stamps**, even the recent "common" issues! I would like to see articles on these newer issues (at least starting with the end of the George V issues) appear in TOPICS. These are the "meat" of most of the newer stamp collectors of BNA, and they would join BNAPS (with a **suitable** campaign for new members) and stick with it, instead of resigning after their first year of receiving TOPICS with its antiquated articles and lack of newer stuff. What do you and the executive think that the new member can afford to buy?—the imperf laid-paper beavers, the specimen proofs of the 12d black, the dollar Silver Jubilees, the plate varieties of the Admiral issue—like h—, they buy from the philatelic section of the P.O. all the new issues, the plate blocks (strangely enough, only plate I, and ignore plate II which is snapped up by dealers, and then held onto for several years, and then sell to the poor "slob" who didn't even realize a plate II was printed, and sold over the counter at the Philatelic Sales Section of our unimaginative Post Office (who didn't even take the trouble to inform its regular customers that a new plate was being printed), for **fantastically high prices** for a common stamp! They also buy from the neighbourhood dealer in stamps, whatever they can afford, certainly not from auction catalogs! Maybe BNAPS **doesn't want** these newer collectors (Peter Hurst, please make your "pearl-of-wisdom" comments), and if so, then destroy this epistle and forget I ever wrote it. That's probably what you will do anyway! However I had "fun" writing this at 7 a.m. over a cup of "Coffee Royal" (this is a carry-over from my Italian heritage—start the day with a steaming cup of freshly-brewed coffee laced with Remy-Martin cognac. I am very proud of being an Italian-Canadian, and believe me, I'm not at all paranoid about my heritage (in fact I'm rather "excited" about my poor Italian parents and grandparents who im-

migrated to Canada in the early decade of this century, and worked their fingers to the bone in order to give ME the education, they could not afford. My only regret is that my grandparents and dear father are not alive to see the results of their industrious fruition.

I'll end this epistle now (it's becoming a "gospel", if I don't end now) with a parting statement. I made many friends (and enemies) via my articles on Tagged stamps—the enemies are the ones who **didn't** listen to my advice in TOPICS, and did not buy tagged stamps early. Now the first issue of 1962 is almost **depleted**, and even Lyman's new catalogue will not sell singles of the first issue unless bought in an entire set (at fabulously high prices, which I predicted in several of my articles, as you may recall). When my first two or three articles appeared, a complete set of the **FIRST** tagged issue was selling for 30c, now its costs several dollars, three years later, if you can **find** one! I have hundreds of letters from BNAPSers (if you care to see them, let me know) thanking me for the time I spent researching for, and writing, the Tagged Stamp articles for TOPICS (I had a hard time to convince Mr. Young, the then editor, to even publish them) and stating that they either did, or intended to resign when I stopped writing for TOPICS, and began writing for the C.P.S. Philatelist, Maple Leaves, and other U.S.A. journals and magazines. If Ken Rose, a late joiner of BNAPS via me, had not been kind enough to take over the tagged series of articles at my suggestion, and at my request to Mr. Young, who took **six months** to even answer my stated request (I see in the recent issue of TOPICS that he recently received an award for meritorious work as a past editor, **in absentia!**), TOPICS would have stopped having anything on tagged stamps a long time ago.

E. S. MERCANTINI, M.D.
BNAPS No. 1636

(Continued from page 73)

trol number was not applied, and the stamps were perforated "VOID". These were used as sample proofs to send out to the various officials in all Saskatchewan cities who had the task of distributing the new stamps."

It is also indicated that these would be of

considerable rarity since most sample sets as such would have been eventually destroyed. Our thanks to members Reeve and Martin for supplying additional information on these items.

Canadian Revenue Study Group News

LEO J. LA FRANCE, Box 229, Ossining, N.Y. 10562

Back in the May '69 issue of the column we wrote that there appeared to be a number of Perforation and Color varieties that had not heretofore been recorded. At that time we gave a preliminary listing of the items at hand. Since then with the help of Jim Lehr, Phil Little, Howard Martin, Bill Rockett and others we will now attempt to put together the information at hand. My most appreciative thanks to Jim Lehr in this respect.

So here goes: 1st, there appears at this time to be four major color groups with who knows how many shade varieties of each.

1) Dull red shade — common in perf. 12 x 12 in all values, fairly common in some values (particularly 10c and \$2) as 12½ x 12½ and rare in a few values as 12 x 11½ and 11½ x 12.

2) Orange shade — Common in perf. 12 x 12 in all values but 90c, fairly rare in most values perf. 11 x 11 (actually 10.8), rare in perfs. 12 x 11½, 11½ x 11½, 11x12 (and actually we wouldn't be surprised finding 11½ x 12, 12 x 11 or even some 12½ varieties.

3) Brick-orange shade (deep) — Rare in both perfs 12 x 12 and 11 x 11, in most values.

4) Yellow shade — fairly rare, known in 50c and \$1.00 to date as perf. 12 x 12.

Jim states that he hasn't seen any copies of the orange shade with anything but punch cancellations so it is hard to date them, but we are sure they all are the latest shade as more are turning up all the time.

In the following list we will attempt to give you the various values reported in the major shades. It is known that many shade variations will exist within a certain classification.

In the dull Red shade the 12½ x 12½ perf. is found fairly frequently in the 10, 20, 30, and 60c values and less frequently in the 5, 40, 50, 70, 80, 90, \$1, \$3 and \$4 values. In perf. 12 x 12 all values are known. In Perf. 12 x 11½ only the \$1 has been seen. In perf. 11½ x 12 the 10, 30 and 50c values have been verified.

In moving to the Orange shade: No copies perf 12½ have been seen, all except

the 90c have been seen perf 12 x 12, the 10, 40, 70c and \$4 have been seen perf 12 x 11½, none 11½ x 12 and the \$2 11½ x 11½; 11 x 11 the \$1, \$2, and \$3 have been noted.

In the Brick-Orange shade the 10c value has been seen perf 12 x 12 and 11 x 11, the 30c 12 x 12, 50c 11 x 11, 60c 11 x 11, \$1 12 x 12 and 11 x 11 as well as the \$2 and no other denominations have been reported.

Ontario — Stock Transfer stamps—a 1c overprint in Black on Sissons R151 the 25c Red-Brown. A 10c overprint on the same stamp noted above. A \$10.00 overprint on Sissons R134, the \$15.00 violet.

New Brunswick — Jack St. Laurent has been lucky and obtained die sunk proofs of the 20c and \$2.00 Blue Law stamps of the 1884 issue, Sissons R2 and R4. These have not appeared in previous listings of Proofs. Can anyone else report having or have seen these items before?

Federal Issues — Bill Rockett has discovered an interesting item in the 1st issue Bill Stamps. While looking over some of the \$3.00 stamps Bill discovered the initials RA in the center of the dollar sign at the left of the stamp. Question is, is this the engraver's mark or what? To date we know of no other revenues with such marks. Maybe it warrants a close examination to find out if other Bill stamps or other revenues may have such markings.

Another question brought up in the meeting was why Unemployments and Consular Fees stamps were not listed in Sissons Catalogue. Answer—Not legal to do so. It is hoped however that a listing as complete as possible may be put together and sent out to the members of the Revenue Study Group. If any of you have information along these lines we'd certainly appreciate hearing from you.

SASKATCHEWAN PROOFS

Back in the August column we mentioned Saskatchewan Electrical Inspection Proofs. We can now report two more sets of same being reported and apparently coming from the same source. Information supplied along with the Proofs is as follows:

"When this design was adopted as the replacement for the 1929 set, evidently a sheet of 100 each was laid aside. The con-

(Continued on page 72)

A Philatelic and Postal History of Newfoundland

By kind permission of the author

Brien C. Damien

THE SOLOMON YEARS 1792-1839

On a far-off day before envelopes and postage stamps, before Xerox and computers, before telephone and telegraph, and even before Newfoundland's capital city had a post office, and in the year 1792, an ambitious Englishman of twenty-five years stepped down from an ancient sailing vessel, trod over a twelve-foot-wide rut trod over earlier by Cabot and later by Marconi, and surveyed this environment new to him. He may have brought jewelry and precious metals for watchmaking; or perhaps his sole material possessions were the clothes on his back. He did bring determination and a specialized skill, and both were as valuable as anything material.

The local bureaucracy recorded his presence and arrival as follows: "No. 197./ Occupier's Name: Simn. Solomon/Owner's Name: Wm. Prendergast/Occupier's Occupation: Watch Maker/Years in the country, i.e. Solomon's: 3/ Marital status: single/Religion: Protestant/ Residence: St. John's; in third division, from Jno Noble's Cove to the Engine House." Little is known of what Solomon did in the next several years, although we do find this record: "Date: 12 February 1798./ Groom: Simon Solomon./ Bride: Sarah Thomas . . ."

Thirteen years after landing, Simon Solomon would be named Newfoundland's first postmaster, bringing to a close only part of the Solomon years, 1792-1839.

Prior to 1806, letter communication with and within Newfoundland was poor; it depended entirely on the cooperation of merchant mariners, fishing-boat captains, and others having reason to travel in and around Newfoundland and Labrador. These travelers carried letters for one shilling each, a fee altogether out of proportion to the value of Sterling and the inhabitants' means to pay. Taking into account the devaluation of Sterling and inflation, the 1800 shilling is worth roughly fifty cents or a dollar.

It should be emphasized that during the period there was no real need for local posts, that is, an exchange for local letters. St. John's then as now the island's largest town, was merely an eyesore stretching for

a few hundred feet along the harbor and an even shorter distance inland. Of course, it was more natural to visit someone than write him a letter.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries sea captains used a primitive system of sending letters from remote regions. Upon arrival at a well frequented yet isolated anchorage, the master would send a member of his crew ashore to procure a large flat, round stone about fifteen inches in diameter, and have carved upon it the ship's and master's names, and the date. On the shore a bowl-like enclosure was built to hold the letters in such a way that when the mail stone was placed on top, a watertight compartment was formed. Hopefully, another ship coming from the opposite direction would stop at the spot, pick up the letters, and post them upon arriving at a port. There is no proof of the use of these stones, but with imagination they can be used to explain some of Newfoundland's unusual place names.

Otherwise, we can assume that another primitive means of sending letters was used by Grand Banks fishermen. A ship leaving the fishing grounds for home port was likely to carry back letters for other fishermen of the same nation. This may have been carried on from the first fishing season.

The first action to obtain an organized, government postal system was taken in 1792 by a committee of St. John's merchants who drew up a petition to Pitt — unsuccessfully. Letters were sent to the Postmaster-General in London, and to the Commissioners of the Treasury. One flowery-penned letter received by the Commissioners even offered to run a postal system under government subsidy. Christopher Towill wrote that he would provide "two voyages in the year from England to Newfoundland with letters to be delivered and received at and from all the Harbours between St. John's and Catalina . . . (St. John's to be) the place of resort for the packets — and from thence to Trepassy . . ." Alas, Towill was forty-eight years ahead of his time, for the Newfoundland government did not see fit to institute an inland system — a system for the outports — until 1851.

No move was made to secure a post office for St. John's by a government official until Governor Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower, one of the few naval governors having any respect for the inhabitants, wrote to Francis Freeling, Secretary of the General Post Office, as follows:

"Sir,

The Merchants and other Principal Inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, under my government, having requested that I will endeavor to obtain for them the convenience of a postmaster in that Port, to whom bags of letters made up at the General Post Office in London may be sent, as opportunity may offer by Merchant Ships, and being of an opinion that such an establishment would be productive of an

advantage to the Trade, and add something to the Revenue, I beg you will be pleased to propose this measure for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Post Master's General, and to name as a proper person for that situation Sir (sic) Simon Solomon, a Watch Maker of good reputation, who is prepared to give the requisite security.

"As I understand there are many letters sent to Newfoundland by way of Halifax, where they remain till taken up, they might be forwarded from thence to the Postmaster in Newfoundland, as opportunity may serve, with some additional charge. I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, E. Gower."

(To be continued)

Precancel Notes

By Merv Quarles, No. 393 — 17344 Mahoney Parkway, Hazel Crest, Ill.

After an absence of some time I have been asked to resume the preparing of a monthly column on Precancels. During this absence I have been tied up in a number of activities strictly non-philatelic — being Scoutmaster for about two years (I am still active at the District level of scouting) serving as Treasurer of our village for three years; forming a modest scouts on stamps collection and acquiring a 1400 variety honest to goodness Canada Precancel collection with numerous examples on original cover including some very fine precancelled stationery.

There are even several examples of provisional precancels included in this collection. After two years I am still sorting the duplicates and can certainly further identify some of the Die varieties on the Precancelled Admirals the listing of which started in BNA TOPICS.

One item I found was a large block containing the inscription "WARNING TO BE USED ONLY AS SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED".

H. G. Walburn reported in **The Precancel Optimist** "This first appeared on '4530' (Toronto) precancels about 1940, evidently as part of the precancelling plate, and now appears on one wide margin per pane of 100 on all Canada precancels.

The warning now given to precancel users, on the margin of the pane, is probably directed to those who might wish to use them for other purposes than are covered by the post office regulations.

This inscription may still be found on the current precancels restricted For General Use only as the Numeral Types became obsolete after being used on a special Christmas mailing in 1953.

Walburn in the same article also stated "Here is news about a hitherto unchronicled precancel in an entirely new type. So far only one copy has been unearthed, but its issue is confirmed by the P.O. Department in Ottawa. It is the 2c carmine Admiral (Hoover's No. 86) and reads:

Postage

Paid

at

Ottawa

Present information indicates that it was a provisional, prepared and issued at Ottawa, in 1916, for use on soldiers' mail. It was planned to issue similar precancels for the major Canadian cities, such as Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and others, but for some reason, the project was abandoned.

G. Ross Workman (BNAPS No. 845) later reported in BNA Topics February 1955 that he has the following examples:

Postage paid at Ottawa	3 copies
Postage paid at Ottawa, Canada ..	2 copies
Postage paid at Ottawa (with line) ..	3 copies
Toronto Ontario 125	3 copies

The Post Office Department was able to advise that the stamp precancelled Toronto Ontario 125 identified the sub post office from which the stamp was sold—the premises of The Robert Simpson Co.

Tagging Along

KENNETH G. ROSE, 87 Wildwood Dr., Calgary 5, Alta.

This is No. 14 in the series, and is being written November 17 for possible inclusion in Topics early in the New Year. There are several odds and ends this time, but regrettably no new reportings — probably because the complete (?) listing in article No. 13 has not yet appeared in print.

First, there is a letter from Ottawa which may be of some interest. From the answers, I do not think it will be necessary to print my original questions — the answers speak for themselves. Herewith the letter:

CANADA POST OFFICE
Postage Stamp Division

Dear Mr. Rose:

This refers to your letter of the 10th October concerning tagged postage stamps.

The following is the information you require:

1. The stock taken into the Philatelic Service consists of panes of 50 stamps or 100 stamps depending on the size of the stamp.
2. The stock of stamps from which the corner blocks have been removed is retained in the Philatelic Service and is sold to customers who request singles, pairs and blocks of stamps.
3. A strict quality control of the phosphor bar is maintained in the plant of the manufacturer of our stamps. Any stamps which are found to have misplaced tagging bars are destroyed. There was one instance, when the Sefecan equipment was originally installed, when the tagged stamps in Winnipeg were replaced with newly printed stamps that would give better results when processed by the mail segregator. At that time, the obsolete stamps were retained in the Depot and distributed to other Postmasters outside of the Winnipeg metropolitan area.
4. On occasion as a neconomy measure, tagged stamps have been shipped from the manufacturer to the Montreal, Toronto and London Depots for distribution. These stamps had become surplus necessitated by possibly an increase in postal rates, change of design in definitive issue (1967), positioning of bars,

etc., and would be used up more quickly in these districts.

Yours sincerely,
(Signature)
Philatelic Service

My comments on the foregoing will be brief. No. 1— I have never been quite certain if the philatelic section took in stock by the pane or by the sheet. My reason for asking was to determine that when an "error" was received from the philatelic section — would the remaining 5 sheets be likely to turn up in Ottawa, or Winnipeg, or be dispersed elsewhere. According to the Post Office it is the latter, however the number of errors that have been reported from Winnipeg would seem to either repudiate that statement, or else the quality control leaves a little to be desired.

No. 3— Regarding my opinion of the quality control, and the statement that stamps found with misplaced tagging are destroyed, I offer my own experience. On three occasions I have ordered the current 5c with the old tagging from Ottawa. The first time I received a complete sheet with misplaced bars. The second time I received the lower right block in my matched set, and the last time I received the new single bar instead of the old type. Two out of three with misplaced bars, and the third was not what I ordered. No more comments.

No. 4— We know that the surplus Cameo issue was distributed to centres other than Winnipeg to make room for the Centennial set, but they were certainly sent all over Western Canada as well as the big cities in the east.

Mr. E. W. Larocque of Victoria has reported, and sent a photostat, of a cover with the current 6c perf. 12 dated April 15th at Winnipeg. Tagged, of course, and this is the earliest I have heard of the perf 12—tagged or normal.

I feel I owe Ottawa an apology. In a recent article I made the statement that they could not be bothered picking out different kinds of tagging, and that it would probably be some time before the new single bar on the 1 2 4 & 5c would become available from Ottawa. They crossed me up, and a few days later their notice was received stating that the new tagging could be ordered

specifically. As of this date the 3c has not yet appeared—please keep your eyes peeled, because there is no earthly reason why it should not receive the new 4 mm centre bar eventually.

While I do not have a copy of the new Scotts in front of me, I understand that most of the tagged Canadian issues have received recognition, are numbered, and priced, even though the prices are unrealistic. This is certainly a "big step for stamp-kind," and was most welcome as far as I was concerned.

Generally I was very pleased with Bilski's new catalogue, even though the usual delays caused by proof-reading, etc., resulted in no 1969 issues being included. I realize also that it would be very difficult for him to include—and price—all known errors, but I would be very willing to work

with him on one of my trips to Winnipeg. Such information would be invaluable if it were all in one publication. The only thing missing which I really did expect to see was the two shades of the Cameo 3c. I hope it will not be overlooked in the next issue, because the prices cannot possibly be the same, and no tagged collection will be complete without both.

Still no new reportings since last time, and in recent months we have only the 6c orange, the 6c Christmas, and the current 3c unreported with one bar. The new 4 mm bar will be much more difficult to spot if it occurs over the perforation instead of in the centre—and being half the width, there is only half the chance that it will occur—and the misplacement will have to be far greater than it is on the old type.

Perfin Study Group

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



It is not often that we have the opportunity to report the discovery of new designs but in this issue we happen to have the two illustrated here.



GN was first reported by Mrs. Dorothy Savage a recent member who joined BNAPS because of her interest in Perfins and a specialist interest in Railroad perfins, including Canadian. This one she reported on stamps of the USA and she had also acquired one copy on Canada 1962-Sc. No. 404, the 4c Cameo issue. A second letter from her reported that this was a new machine put into use by the Great Northern Railway. This company serves the West Coast of Canada and somewhere I have notes on their Canadian interest. It has been listed in the Perfins Club catalogue and will be added to our listing as noted below.

Mr. J. C. Wright of Delta, B.C. had also found a copy which he reported.

The C(W) exogram is reported by M. A. Decarie of Montreal who I am pleased to hear still maintains his interest in Perfins. This one he reports on the 1c green, 1912, Sc. No. 104. However the cancellation is the usual wavy line machine cancel of the period and no indication as to where it was used. I was able to find this one in the American Perfin Club catalogue, listed by them as used by:

F. P. Collier & Son, N.Y.C.

or

Cromwell Publishing Co.

It would not be likely that the same design was used by two companies so perhaps the two names are due to an amalgamation and the perforating machine remaining in use.

Additions to the catalogue			
Cat.	Desc.	User	Issue R.F.
C39	Ex. C(W)	12-5 F. P. Collier & Son, N.Y.C.	1912 100
		or	
		Cromwell Publishing Co.	
G16	GN H7½	Great. North. Railway	
		New Westminster	1962 50

(Continued)

Dear sir:

It has been said that falsehood is fleetier of foot than the truth, and nowhere is this more apparent than in the matter of the mis-information which Roy Wrigley has been putting forth for years concerning certain FACTS pertaining to OMHS perforations. The most recent example is to be found on page 213 of BNA Topics for September, 1969.

Wrigley starts out "On July 1, 1935, the Canada Post Office perforated OHMS on stamps used by Government Departments . . ." The correct year date is 1939, and in what was probably his "first edition", back in 1961, Wrigley wrote "On July 1, 1939, the P.O. Department took over perforating of all stamps supplied to Government Offices", but somewhere in the years since, the year has been changed from 1939 to 1935, and heaven and hell can't change it. This same error appeared in Topics for September, 1964, and I wrote John Young about it on 9/24/64; shortly thereafter, the same article appeared in Maple Leaves and I wrote Mr. Gillam, who admitted that 1935 was wrong.

You don't have to take my word for it, just as, obviously, no "editor" has bothered to check the correctness of Wrigley's writing. In my column "Canada Corner" in STAMPS for July 22, 1939, I announce that "effective about July 1, 1939, Canada has abandoned that franking of official mail with stamped impressions of facsimile signatures, and thereafter will use regular postage stamps, perforated OHMS." Check

your own contemporary source and you will find that I am right. (I added at the end of that column "The subject is still too new for any details to have developed"; could I have written so if the perforating had started four years before?

But that's not all. Wrigley goes on to say that this perforating (by the P.O. Department) commenced with the 1912 Admirals—BUNK. The P.O. started with the first Geo. VI issue of 1937; a few earlier stamps of higher denominations were included because some misunderstood instructions, and sent in existing stocks to be perforated. And a very few were perforated by favour, until the new perforator was put into service.

Do the writings of Wrigley, like those of Dr. Holmes, enjoy the sacrosanct status that does not permit any corrections, even of obvious errors?

Yours sincerely,

F. WALTER POLLOCK

(The "editor" has enough to do without checking all details of material submitted by informed writers. This "temporary editor" is anxiously awaiting to be relieved of his duties. How about a more knowledgeable expert taking over the job.—Ed.)

GREMLINS

The Editor sincerely offers apologies to Chris. Moore for an error in his address in the Year Book advertising where his correct address should read, 86 Empress Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario, and to Dr. Ed. S. Mercantini whose name was unfortunately misspelled.

R. J. WOOLLEY, Editor.

OBITUARY

It is with great regret that we must announce the passing of one of our leading philatelists in BNAPS. Word has come that on December 12, 1969, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Alonzo F. Kenyon, 68, died of complications following surgery. Services were held in Pittsburgh and he is survived by his wife Agnes, a son Charles B., a brother and a sister.

Lonny, as all knew him from the many conventions that found him and Agnes attending, was an industrial engineer and spent his entire career with Westinghouse Electric Corp.

He was not only a leading member in our Society but also a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Lonny was an astute BNA collector with an eye for the better quality Material and this can be attested by those who have seen his exhibits.

Sympathy has been extended to his family on behalf of the officers and members of the Society.

The Barred Circle Postmarks of Canada and Newfoundland

by R. A. Chaplin, M.D.

The barred circle postmarks were used in Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Seaforth, Toronto, Winnipeg and St. John's, Newfoundland. They are also referred to as the forerunners of the squared circles. Much information about them has been contributed by philatelists who primarily collect squared circles. Interest has been stimulated by two particularly good articles. They are, "Barred Circle Postmarks of 1892" by the late Col. Duncan McLellan published in *B.N.A. Topics* Vol. 14, No. 8, Page 202, September 1957 and "The Montreal Barred Circles" by Dr. M. W. Carstairs published in *Maple Leaves* Vol. 11, No. 10, Page 264, April 1967.

The barred circle postmarks are characterized by a circle of approximately 27 mm. diameter with the name of the town around the inside. In the central area there is an upper and a lower group of three horizontal bars. The most central bar in each group is much larger than the other two bars. In the space between the two large bars is the day, the month and usually the time mark. As a rule the year is below the most inferior bar.

There are three basic types. London and Toronto have the town name followed by CANADA and these two words are both above the lower group of bars (Fig. 1). The lower bars are much longer than the upper bars and the year 92 is under them (except for a few days when it was missing from the LONDON° CANADA postmark).

Halifax, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, and Winnipeg are each followed by CANADA (Fig. 2). The letters are wider and the name extends around the circle a greater distance, originating and terminating opposite the lower group of bars. The lower group are therefore much shorter and a comparable length to the upper group of bars. The year is under the lowest bar.

St. John's and Seaforth have the town name around the upper part of the circle. The day, the month and the year are in the central area between the upper and lower bars. NEWF'D. or ONT. is below the bottom bar. There are no time indicia (Fig. 3).

The barred circle postmarks were intro-

duced in 1892. Most were used for only a few months that year. The Ottawa hammer was used for a few days in March 1893. Seaforth is recorded to have been in use until 8 March 1893. Montreal and St. John's were used for several years, usually as a town postmark on registered mail. Dr. Carstairs has identified five different Montreal barred circle postmarks, four of the hammers were in use during the same year.

The barred circle hammers were used for cancelling stamps as well as postmarks to identify the place of origin, the transit route or the destination.

LONDON CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 26 March 1892. The latest recorded date is 2 June 1892. From the 20th April to the 6th May there was no year date under the bottom bar.

The recorded time indicia are: 10A, 12N, 1P, 2P, 3P, 4P, 5P, 6P, and 8P.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps, to identify the town of origin and as a receiving mark.

Partial strikes may be identified. The lower bars are long (similar to Toronto) and they may not have the year date under them. They have the sequence of the letters N and C at the top. It is the only town beginning with L and may be identified if this letter or part of the town name is evident.

TORONTO CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 29 January 1892. The latest recorded date is 16 September 1892.

The recorded time indicia are: 5A, 7A, 8A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 12N, 1P, 2P, 3P, 4P, 5P, 6P, 7P, 8P, 10P and 12P.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps and to identify the town of origin.

It is similar to London with the longer lower group of bars. The sequence of the letters O and C at the top or part of the town name at the left will identify partial strikes. It is the only barred circle cancellation beginning with the letter T.

HALIFAX N.S. CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 22 January 1892. The latest recorded date is 31 October 1892.

The recorded time indicia are: A1, A5,

A9, A10, A 12, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P9, P10, P11, P12, 2P, 4P, 6P, 11P, and 12P. It is my impression that the number preceded the letter in the earlier postmarks.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps and to identify the town of origin.

Partial strikes are often identified because of the X.N.S.C. sequence at the top. Halifax differentiated from Hamilton because both the H of Halifax and the last A of Canada are at a lower position.

HAMILTON° CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 20 January 1892. The latest recorded date is 9 September 1892.

The recorded time indicia are: 5A, 9A, 10A, 11A, N12, 1P, 2P, 4P, 5P, 6P, 7P, 9P, 12P, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P9 and P12.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps and to identify the town of origin.

Partial strikes may be identified by the sequence N•C at the top. The H of Hamilton and the last A of Canada are at a higher position than the comparable letters of the Halifax barred circle postmark.

MONTREAL° CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 26 April 1892. The latest recorded date is 25 November 1905.

The following is the classification as described by Dr. Carstairs. It is based on the diameter of the circle, the length of the third bar and the relationship of the letters T and R in Montreal and the first letter A and the N in Canada to the third bar.

In type one the diameter of the circle is 27 mm. The third bar is 12 mm. long, (this simplifies the identification). The right limb of R and the right limb of A point to the third bar. The earliest recorded date is 22 January 1894 and the latest recorded date is 17 February 1894. The recorded time indicia are A11 and P2.

In type two the diameter of the circle is 27 mm. (Fig. 4). The third bar is 16 mm. long. The T and the left vertical of N point to the third bar. The earliest recorded date is 18 June 1895 and the latest recorded date is 23 December 1901. The recorded time indicia are A7, A9, A10, A11, N12, P1, P2, P4, P5, P7 and 5P.

In type three the diameter of the circle is 26½ mm. (Fig. 5). The third bar is 15 mm. long. The left limb of R points to the bar and the right limb of A is just above the lower end of the bar. The earliest recorded date is 29 November 1894 and the latest recorded date is 8 June 1900. The

recorded time indicia are A7, A8, A9, A11, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P10 and P11.

In type four the diameter of the circle is 27 mm. (Fig. 6). The third bar is 16 mm. long. The T and the left limb of R and the right limb of A and the left vertical of N are opposite the third bar. The earliest recorded date is 10 January 1898 and the latest recorded date is 28 February 1902. The recorded indicia are A7, A8, A10, P2, P4, P6, P7 and P12.

Type five is very different (Fig. 7). The letters are widely spaced and the upper and lower group of bars are widely separated. The diameter of the circle is 27 mm. and the third bar is 14 mm. long. The limbs of the R straddles the third bar and the left limb of the A points to it. The earliest recorded date is 11 June 1900 and the latest recorded date is 26 December 1902. The recorded time indicia are 11A, 1P and 5P.

The barred circle postmarks of Montreal are commonly found on the back of registered mail where it was applied as a receiving or transit postmark. It was very rarely used to cancel stamps.

OTTAWA° CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 19 January 1892. It is known used continuously until 30 December 1892. It was also used from 8th to the 18th of March, 1893.

The recorded time indicia are A1, A2, A7, A9, A11, A12, N12, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, 3P, 4P, 8P and 10P.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps and to identify the town of origin.

Partial strikes may be identified by the sequence A•C at the top. Ottawa is the only barred circle postmark beginning with O.

ST. JOHN° N.B. CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 22 January 1892. The latest recorded date is 23 October 1892.

The recorded time indicia are 11A, A12, N12, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P10, P11, 1P, 4P, 5P, 6P, 7P, 8P and 6N.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps and to identify the town of origin.

Partial strikes may be identified by the sequence N° N.B.C at the top. The letter S is much lower than the letter S of Seaforth.

WINNIPEG° CANADA

The earliest recorded date is 25 January 1892. The latest recorded date is 25 November 1892.



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6



Fig.7

The recorded time indicia are 9A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 1P, 2P, 3P, 4P, 5P, 6P, 7P, 9P, 11P and 8N.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps, to identify the town of origin and as a transit mark.

Partial strikes may be identified by the G.C sequence at the top. Winnipeg is the only barred circle postmark beginning with W.

SEAFORTH, ONT.

The earliest recorded date is 4 February 1892. The latest recorded date is 8 March 1893.

There are no time indicia.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps, as a postmark of town of origin and a transit mark.

Partial strikes may be identified by the position of Seaforth at the top.

A very attractive cover with two strikes

is illustrated in B.N.A. Topics Vol. 14, No. 10, Page 284, November 1957.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWF'D

The earliest recorded date is 10 October 1895. The latest recorded date is 2 January 1899.

There are no time indicia.

The postmark is known to cancel stamps and to identify the town of origin on registered mail.

Partial strikes may be identified by the position of St. John's at the top.

In conclusion, it is my impression that Seaforth is the most uncommon barred circle postmark and that London is the next uncommon. Montreal is very rare on stamps. The others are quite easy to obtain. Some of the time indicia must be uncommon and no doubt many exist which have not been recorded.

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