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BNA TOPICS

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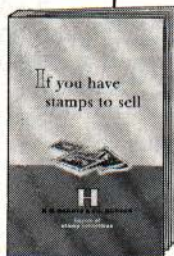
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19, A	125.00	50/65	1,000.00	87	1.25
20, A	60.00	50	8.00	88	1.25
22, B	45.00	55	20.00	89/95	150.00
23	125.00	58	15.00	93	20.00
23A	100.00	59	17.50	94	50.00
24, B	40.00	60	20.00	95	75.00
25, B	90.00	61	75.00	96/103	80.00
27, A	125.00	62	200.00	99	7.50
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 3 / WHOLE NUMBER 288 / MARCH, 1970

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND NOTICES

Secretary's Report	92
The Editor's Mailbag	93
The President's Message	95
Official Notice	109
Classified Topics	110

COLUMNS

P.O.D. News	95
More Sketches of BNAPSers	97
Perfin Study Group	101
Canadian Revenue Study Group News	104
Rounding Up Squared Circles	105
At the Auctions	107
British Columbia Notes	108
Tagging Along	108

ARTICLES

A FEW NOTES ON POSTAGE DUES by Hans Reiche	96
EARLY POST OFFICES OF THE CALEDONIA DISTRICT by Max Rosenthal	98
TORONTO BRANCH AND STREET POST OFFICES by Dr. Fred G. Stulberg	102
A PHILATELIC HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND (continued) by Brien C. Damien	103

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Secretary's Report

February 1, 1970

NEW MEMBERS

- L1523 Young, John H. M., Tanglewood, 26 Forest Glen Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont. (new life member)
2514 Campbell, D. Gordon, 249 Sherwood Drive, Ottawa 3, Ontario
2515 Hogbin, James D., P.O. Box 82, Hyattsville, Maryland 20781
2516 Leckie, Peter D., 2177 West 51st Avenue, Vancouver 14, British Columbia
2517 Mayerovitch, David, 5205 Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal 253, Quebec
2518 Stegenga, William, 1023 West 30th Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99203

REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 2212 Leyes, Gregory, 318 East 9th Street, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544

APPLICATION PENDING

Anderson, Jack F. C., 302 Bate Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

- BLANDER, Jack, 7910 Cote St. Luc Rd., Apt. 711, Montreal 267, Que. (C-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 19th century covers. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. Proofs and Essays. Squared Circle and Duplex cancellations. Constant plate varieties. Imperfs. Proposed by W. R. Curtis, No. 2100.
FORBES, David Murray, Box 16, Site 5, Goose Airport, Nfid. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I., B.C.—Mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Federal Revenues. Mint, used and semi-official Airmails. Proposed by R. G. L'Ecuyer, No. 2381.
FORGET, Maurice A., 269 Avenue Les Erables, Laval-Sur-Le-Lac, Que. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day and Philatelic Exhibition covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Complete Booklets, Mint, used and semi-official Airmails. Postal stationery entires. Slogan cancellations. SPECIALTY—Canada Postal Stationery. Proposed by R. J. Woolley, No. 359.
McISAAC, Lorne D., Mt. Pleasant, R.R. 1, Stickney, N.B. (C-CX) CAN, N.B., N.S., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Precancels. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Used Airmails. Flag, 2 and 4-ring and Squared Circle cancellations. Perfins. SPECIALTY—Small Queens. Proposed by R. J. Woolley, No. 359.
TOWNSEND, L. J. Len, 660 Lee Road, Kamloops, B.C. (C-X) CAN, NFD, B.C.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless and 1st Flight covers. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Seals. Mint, used, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Cut-squares. Literature. R.P.O., 4-ring and Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by J. C. St. Laurent, No. 1006.
VICERO, Ralph D., Dept. Geography, San Fernando Valley St. Col., Northridge, Calif. 91324 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 2 and 4-ring cancellations. Proposed by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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

- 2486 Bane, Thomas R., 172 Central St., Winchendon, Mass. 01475
2406 Carroll, V. J. V., 302—50th Avenue S.E., Calgary 24, Alberta
1414 Davis, George H., 82 Soundview Road, Ridgefield, Conn. 06877
1122 Davidson, Edgar, R.R. No. 1, Grenville, N.B.
854 Holmes, Dr. Ralph Jerome, Box 159, 25E Rossmoor Drive, Jamesburg, N.J. 08831
2270 Houle, Lloyd D., 301—45 Caroline St. North, Waterloo, Ontario
2146 Jackson, Lt. Col. Russell F., 5630 Newington Court, Washington, D.C. 20016
1590 Mifsud, Austin V., 2311 Carlmont Drive, Apt. 2, Belmont, Calif. 94002
2351 Paterson, J. L., M.D., 5000 Georgia Park Terrace, Victoria, B.C.
1872 Prather, Clare, 1147 S. Braden Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74112
1270 Thomson, Robert T., Milo Park Gardens, Apt. 1104, 4500 Jane St., Downsview, Ont.
2430 Verno, Nicholas J., c/o L. R. Carr, 5132 Keyser St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 2114 Cleaver, Ivan H., 530 Brant St., Burlington, Ont.
2463 Constantine, Aeneas, M.D., Harrisville, Mich. 48740
2316 Rice, George E., 3 Van Ness Road, Beacon, N.Y. 12508
2479 Savage, Dorothy L., 9312 E. Muroc St., Bellflower, Calif. 90706
2481 Tygett, Joseph N., 2112 Woodhaven, Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Hodder, Rev. Morley F.

DECEASED

- 162 Brewer, Walter M., 2444 Baja Cerro Circle, San Diego, Calif. 92109
 2079 Grierson, Walter H., 164 Bristol St., Waterloo, Ont.
 773 Kitchen, John M., Rt. 6, Woodstock, Ont.
 2108 Pickard, H. T., M.D., 5A Fountain House, 300 Roslyn Rd., Winnipeg 13, Manitoba

COLLECTING INTERESTS

- 1984 Taylor, Dr. Ian W., 769 S. Milwaukee Ave., Wheeling, Ill. 60090 (additional) Squared Circles and Perfins on cover.

DROPPED FROM ROLLS

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1874 Collins, S. Graham | 1846 Johns, Oliver G. | 2250 Satfield, Garret W. |
| 2360 Cunningham, G. J. | 1924 Lagios, Nicholas L. | 1824 Smith, J. Floyd Jr. |
| 2303 Davidson, John L. | 1436 Legeer, Jacob J. | 2002 Taylor, Clarence L. |
| 1899 Doull, R. M. | 2278 Lord, S. R. | 2265 Testulat, Alex |
| 2344 Fedoriv, Phillip | 2306 McArthur, Peter T. | 2097 Thurston, Ken M. |
| 261 Fox, John A. | 2240 Penny, Mrs. Gilbert A. | 1811 Trudeau, Roger |
| 1862 Grenier, Maj. Guy | 2141 Peters, Fred C. | 2020 VanWhy, Chester H. |
| 2137 Hindle, R. G. | 2361 Provost, Leon | 1877 Wilk, Charles |

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1970	1099	
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1970	5	
REPLACED ON ROLLS, February 1, 1970	1	
		1105
RESIGNATION, February 1, 1970	1	
DECEASED, February 1, 1970	4	
DROPPED FROM ROLLS, February 1, 1970	24	
		29
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1970		1076

THE Editor's MAILBAG

As president of B.C. Philatelic Society I wish to thank BNA Topics and in particular Mr. A. W. McIntyre for the credit given to our Society in the report on BNAPEX Vancouver '69. However, I think that there are two omissions which for the sake of the record should be corrected.

No mention was made of the fact that without W. E. (Bill) Topping and his skill and hard work, the show would not have been the success that it was. Secondly, without the very capable handling of local publicity by our club secretary, Mrs. Pauline Main, it is doubtful if the show would have drawn the same volume of local support.

JULIUS SHORE

* * *

Dear sir,

Replying to Dr. Mercantini's critique of BNAPS in the February issue I would refer him to the April 1961 issue of Topics which contains the result of a poll of our members as to the preferred content of our magazine. Of the members replying, 62% were satisfied with the content, 26% approved with reservations and 12% were not satisfied.

Preference was expressed for more art-

icles on Varieties (89%), Early Canada (72%), 20th Century Canada (68%), Provinces (57%), Newfoundland (45%), Booklets (60%) and Auction Reports (44%).

On the critical side, of those replying less stories were wanted of Squared Circles (40%), Duplex Cancels (45%), Flag Cancels (37%) and News Items (62%). A full review is to be found on page 106 of the April 1961 Topics.

In support of Dr. Mercantini's contention, the third highest preference was for articles on 20th Century Canada, behind varieties (89%) and Early Canada (72%).

Present issues of Topics now carry the publicity releases of the Post Office Department. Now, all that your editors need is writers who will provide articles on 20th Century Canada; there nothing on hand now!

Referring to the award of the V. G. Greene trophy, the officers, Board of Governors and the Donor are polled by the Secretary who are asked to make three choices. Points are awarded (3-2-1 and whoever receives the award earns it in the joint opinion of the officers of the Society.

R. J. WOOLLEY

EDITOR'S MAILBAG — continued

Dear sir:

Dr. Warren L. Bosch of Staunton, Virginia, reported that a parcel received last year had been opened by the U.S. Customs and resealed with cellophane tape with nylon fibres therein (running lengthwise), thus making entirely useless the five se-tenant booklet pane stamps used to prepay the postage.

Dr. Bosch stated that he found carbon tetrachloride loosened the sticky stuff in 15 to 20 minutes, and a final resoaking usually made the stamps collectable. Gently scraping with a fingernail or knife edge while the stamps are soaking helps the chemical do its work. While doing this the stamps must be kept wet; when the solvent evaporates, one is back where one starts.

Since most collectors know this trick of using carbon tetrachloride, this note is written for the benefit of the newer collector.

C. RUSSELL McNEIL

* * *

Dear sir:

I am writing to try and change an apparent policy of the editorial board of *Topics*—to ignore revenues as a part of stamp col-

lecting. Since *Topics* is published to serve BNAPS members, there can be no question but that *Topics* has failed the largest single group of members. Started in 1961, the Revenue Study Group had 64 charter members and by 1967 had 130 members. It has a large active study group at every convention. For the third year in a row we have sold more revenues through the Sales Department than any other category, including general Canada. Of the 210 members getting sales circuits, 51 collect revenues.

I joined BNAPS in 1960 or 1959 and have yet to see the first article on any phase of revenues. Some members have told me that this is because revenues are not considered as stamps by some people. Obviously the majority of BNAPSers don't agree. The eight Study Group columns printed in 1969, the most for any year since I can remember, was a welcome change. Now let's actively try and get some articles.

JAMES C. LEHR

And a reply from acting editor Bob Woolley:

There's no policy involved—just two requirements: (a) you revenoo-ers to write the articles and (b) send them to the editor.

New Editor Appointed

The editorial board are very pleased to announce that this issue, March, has been produced under the editorship of Edward Hausmann, No. 2489.

Ed is a recently admitted member of BNAPS. He has the special advantage of being a professional editor.

We in Toronto have no wish to retain control of the publication of *Topics* and would be only too pleased to be relieved of the responsibilities.

Our new editor has agreed to see the magazine through publication but has asked for the guidance of a local committee.

Russ McNeil has agreed to continue to keep in touch with writers. For guidance in selection of material, Bob Woolley and John Young have promised to give every necessary assistance.

Between us we hope to keep up the high standard of *Topics*.

*V. G. Greene, chairman,
Editorial Board*

. . . and a word from that new editor:

Rather than upset the existing production schedule of *Topics*, I decided to leave the magazine's format as is for this issue. And putting it together was an easy job, thanks to the backlog of material that acting-editor Woolley turned over to me. Two auctions took place just prior to the deadline, (Dale-Lichtenstein and Maresch), and a report of these is included.

If all goes well, however, the April issue will be largely redesigned and during the months that follow I hope to introduce several new features.

While members' stories are, and will always be, in demand—please remember that *ideas* for stories and features are equally important; without either, *Topics* can't survive. As a newcomer to this post, I'm particularly anxious to receive suggestions right away . . .

Message from the President

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

What has been promised for so long now is a realization—we have a new editor for *Topics*—and a professional to boot. Edward Hausmann, one of our newer members, has graciously consented to take over the reins and does so with a background as the editor of a television magazine for a Toronto newspaper. Russ McNeil, Vinnie Greene, and Bob Woolley have promised to smooth his early steps. Our thanks to Ed for stepping in when needed.

This concludes the great efforts of Bob Woolley who has been temporary editor for so long. In behalf of the members of the Society (plus a personal thanks), we are most grateful for his efforts to continue to make *Topics* the fine magazine that it is.

To warm the cockles of your president's heart, there comes the glowing financial report from Jim Lehr who has set another record for his Sales Circuit. In thanking Jim, we wish he had a twin to give us additional help.

Although next fall may seem distant, we must hasten to obtain the services of a new

Librarian to replace Stewart Kenyon and a new Circulation Manager to replace Russ McNeil—both will be retiring. Although this is the responsibility of the incoming president, it behooves the officers to look now for replacements—this last minute business is a trifle too hectic.

Unfortunately, some names were omitted from the *Yearbook* and, as these are discovered, apologies will be made with our regrets hoping that this will not reoccur in the future.

On the whole, the Society is progressing quite well, but many small improvements are needed and are being acted upon. Conventions are now set up through 1974 with the Board's approval of Bob Pratt's generous offer to put on a one-man show in 1972 in St. John's, Newfoundland. How's that for effort by a single member!

We are always in search of new members, and articles for *Topics*. What have you done for BNAPS lately?

Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

P.O.D. News



The Canada Post Office will release four 25c stamps on March 18 to commemorate Expo '70. The 40 x 24 mm. stamps will be produced by six-color lithographic printing, an innovation in Canadian postal issues.

Created by E. R. C. Bethune of Vancouver, the designs recognize Canada's four-fold participation in the \$2,000,000,000 World Fair at Osaka, Japan. One of some

seventy-six nations participating in the exhibition, Canada has erected four pavilions; one by the Federal Government and one each by the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Three designs will associate the appropriate provincial floral emblem with the Expo '70 symbol, a stylized cherry blossom. The fourth stamp, bearing the legend *Je me souviens/I remember*, associates the Expo '70 symbol with that of Canada's centennial year world fair, Expo '67.

The four designs on one sheet will be obtainable by collectors individually or as a perforated unit. Ten million Canadian Expo '70 stamps, to be on sale throughout the country for three months, are being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, using bright shades of purple, green, red, yellow, blue and black. Customary first day cover service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

A Few Notes on the Postage Due Stamps

by Hans Reiche

The monotonous design does not contribute to their popularity but as with so many other stamps these postage dues could be a field day for a specialist. This article is not a specialized study of these stamps but simply a few notes which might be of interest to others, and at the same time encourage further studies.

The so called 1906 issue was actually issued partly in that year and in 1928. The 4 and the 10 cents value were issued only in 1928 and you will note that these two values cannot be found on the experimental thin paper. The thin paper varieties appeared around October 1924 similar to the Admiral issues. With the exception of the thin paper all other values can be found on a white and on a slightly yellow toned paper. The white paper is much harder to find. The shades vary in the 1, 2 and 5 cents from a pale violet, dark violet to a reddish violet. Some shades are almost grey violet. The reddish violet is probably the most elusive one. Of interest is that the 2 cents stamps show on the left side margin the famous lathework which also appears on the Admirals. The lathework is of the type D or A. Guide arrows can be found in the margins for cutting the sheets apart and many stamps show guide lines and guide dots which served the purpose of laying down the plates. A number of re-touches and re-entries can be found but none seen by the writer were major. The 4 and the 10 cents values do not vary in shades as much as the other values, the dark violet shade is predominant and the paper much whiter than the others. The shades of the thin paper varieties vary from violet to reddish violet but here again the variations are limited.

The so-called 1930 to 1932 issue was printed in 1930 and the various values appeared all on different dates in that year. The 1 cent came out in July and the 5

cents in December, the other values in between. The paper is always white. The shades vary from dark violet to a reddish violet which is the harder one to find especially in the 10 cents. Again guide lines and dots and a few re-entries can be noted. The gum can vary from a dark brown to a white one. The dark brown gum was apparently used first.

The 1933 to 1935 issue was first used middle of December 1933 and the 1 cent value of this set came out only in May 1934. The violet colour does not vary much and only slight differences in shades from a slightly reddish violet to violet can be found.

The next issue described as 1935 to 1965 was used from July 1935 (4 cents value) to 1965 (3 cents value). The variety of shades are endless in this set and only the 3 and the 6 cents show few shade variations. The other values can be found in the difficult very pale violet shade and in the red violet. A deep red violet shade exists in the 2 cents. It is not possible to describe the various shades but of each value (1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 cents) it is not difficult to display at least ten pronounced shades. These stamps can be found on a thinner paper than the usual stamps. It is not an experimental paper but probably stems from the fact that thickness variations exist in a paper roll which may be at the two extreme specified tolerance limits. They are of interest to a specialist but cannot be regarded as a major variety.

The last issue which came out in 1967 is carmine rose. The shades vary from a pale to a deep carmine rose.

Some of these postage due stamps were used as regular postage stamps on mail but it can only be assumed that these passed the post office without being noticed, because there is no regulation allowing the use of such postage due stamps as postage.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL MAIL FOR TOPICS

Editor, *Topics*, c/o Mr. V. G. Greene

77 Victoria Street

Toronto 1, Ontario

More Sketches of BNAPSers

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

No. 2078

O. E. LYNCH

No. 136

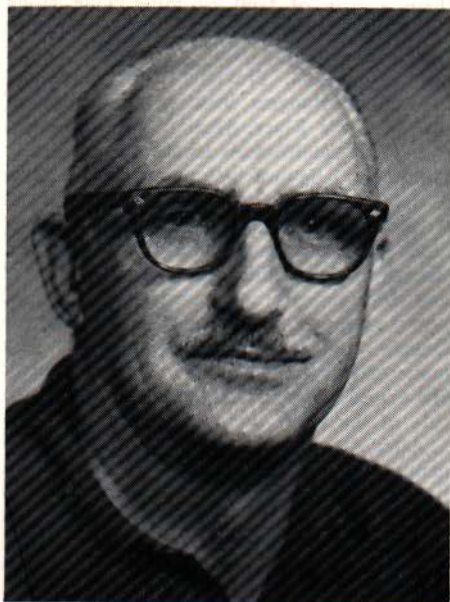
Some years ago, I began correspondence for my daughter Laura who was beginning a specialized Liberian collection. When she joined the Liberian Philatelic Society, we made a long-time friend of their Vice-President and Secretary, O. E. Lynch. He has been most gracious and of great assistance to Laura and here is just another example of the caliber of so many philatelists—and especially BNAPSers.

Immediately, it was discovered he was a member of our Society but, because of his health, is unable to make our conventions, which he greatly regrets. So, he stays home and edits a beautiful Liberian News Letter and dabbles in a bit of dealing.

He collects mainly Liberian, Iceland and BNA. His Canadian Postal Stationery (especially the cards) is one of his real favorites. He, like so many of us, has been collecting since childhood and now belongs to nine major philatelic societies—only two do I know for sure.

Mr. Lynch has a great love for Canada, which started with his first visit—as a honeymooner! He has been there several times since and regrets that he cannot return.

Now in Springfield, Missouri, he reminisces of his World War II days with the SeaBees and the Navy in the Pacific theater (he spent his 36th birthday in the thick of the Iwo Jima campaign). For many years he has been a professional photographer



and yet the above picture is the first taken of him in 18 years!

Unfortunately this is all of the information that I could wheedle out of Mr. Lynch but I have observed, by reading his writings in the Liberian letter, that he is an astute philatelist with an eye for research. Would that we could coax him to transfer his writing instincts to BNA and write up his postal stationery for Topics.

Trade Notes

NEW EDITION OF BUYING PRICE BOOK AVAILABLE

H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, has just released a newly revised 1970 edition of *Top Buying Prices for Stamps of the United States (including Plate Blocks and Booklet Panes) Plus Canada*. The plate block section has been enlarged, and the booklet lists the latest revised purchasing prices offered by H. E. Harris & Co. of Boston.

The new 1970 edition of *Top Buying Prices* contains more listings than any previous edition, and is available for 25c to cover the cost of postage and handling.

Over one thousand prices throughout the book have been increased substantially, reflecting a strong market. Prices are given for well over 1,500 different varieties, and in most cases buying prices are stated for both unused and used stamps.

The new booklet may be obtained by sending 25c to H. E. Harris & Co., Catalog Dept., Boston, Mass. 02117.

Early Post Offices of the Caledonia District

by Max Rosenthal

At the close of the American Revolution the British acknowledged the services of the Iroquois or Six Nations Indians by granting them a strip of land 12 miles wide along the Grand River from the north shore of Lake Erie to the site of Brantford, and beyond, in 1784. Previous to the war many of Butler's Rangers lived in the valley of the Mohawk River, New York, and were friends of the Iroquois leader Joseph Brant. He invited a few of his companions in arms to settle on tracts of land along the Grand River. Henry Nelles and his sons leased a block in what was to be Seneca Township, extending three miles back from the river and three miles broad, besides a small tract on the opposite side of the Grand, in Oneida. Another Butler Ranger by the name of John Huff settled in North Cayuga. He leased about 1,000 acres on the north side of the river.

After the Grand River Reserve had been about 10 years in Indian possession, Brant thought it best to sell portions to the white man, and thus began the diminution of its extent. Shortly after 1830 the government decided to sell remaining portions of the reserve in Brant and Haldimand Counties, except for the township of Tuscarora, on the south side of the Grand River, in Brant, which was to remain wholly Indian, a small strip on the north side of the river in Onondaga Township, Brant County, extending west from Middleport, and a strip 1¼ miles wide on the west side of Oneida Township, Haldimand County. To the north and east of the Grand, across from Oneida, was laid out Seneca Township, to the south of both of them Cayuga Township, later divided into Cayuga South and Cayuga North, all in Haldimand County later. The treaty was concluded in 1832, and the townships within the Indian lines began to be settled.

The Welland Canal Company, headed by William H. Merritt, had built a feeder canal from the mouth of the Grand River to the Welland Canal. Merritt founded the Grand River Navigation Company, which in 1833 began the improvement of navigation of the river between Brantford and Cayuga, by building dams and locks, and cutting short stretches of canal along the north side of the river. For this purpose the

company bought narrow strips along its banks, and on these stores and mills were erected. Small villages were laid out at most of the dams. Dam No. 1 was built opposite Mount Healy, from which a canal was dug to Indiana. Dam No. 2 was at York, Dam No. 4 at Seneca and Dam No. 5 at Oneida (Caledonia).

In the days of the Grand River Navigation Company, York was perhaps the most important center in Haldimand. It owed its origin to the water power furnished by the company's dam at that point. Charles A. D. Bain had come from Scotland in 1831, and by 1835 was keeping store at York. In 1836 York post office was opened by him. He moved to Hill House, two miles east of Caledonia a year later, and Alexander Scobie became postmaster of York.

In the Ontario Archives is a letter from surveyor Edmund DeCew, Cayuga, to Thomas Parke, Surveyor General, Kingston, written May 28, 1842, postmarked with a large double circle enclosing YORK, U.C., with the date in type, in red. According to Frank Campbell the instrument which produced this postmark had been used for a short period in the older York, before it became Toronto in 1834.

The first settlement at Caledonia was given the name Seneca when in 1834 Jacob Turner, contractor for the Grand River Navigation Company, built a sawmill there. James Little built a store. A letter from him (Merritt Papers, Ontario Archives) to W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines, written on January 1, 1835, was mailed from Hamilton, the nearest post office. In 1838 Seneca post office was established, with Little as postmaster.

Ronald McKinnon, another contractor for the Grand River Navigation Company, built in 1836 a sawmill and store at Oneida. He chose the Roman name for Scotland, Caledonia, for the village. In 1842 a bridge on the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road (Highway 6) was built across the river by him. With the completion of the Plank Road the next year Caledonia forged ahead of Seneca. James Little moved his store to the south side of the river, and took with him Seneca post office.

A letter from John Jackson, Seneca, an

engineer with the navigation company, to Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.P.P., Kingston, is postmarked by a medium-sized double circle broken by SENECA, U.C., with "July 20, 41" written in.

The villages of Seneca and Oneida, together with a corresponding strip on the south side of the Grand River united in 1853 to form the village of Caledonia.

A large stockholder of the navigation company, David Thompson, located at Indiana, on what is now Highway 54 at the first corner north of the southern boundary of Seneca Township, where he carried on saw and flour mills. It became a village of importance, and in 1841 got a post office. Later it fell into decay. In 1877 Indiana was renamed Deans, after a nearby railway station. A letter from Edmund De Cew to Surveyor General Thomas Parke, written on June 24, 1843, is postmarked with a medium-sized double circle broken by INDIANA, U.C., in red, with "4th July 1843" written in.

The villages of Seneca and Oeida, together with a corresponding strip on the south side of the Grand River, united in 1853 to form the village of Caledonia. However it was not until 1880 that the post office name was changed from Seneca to Caledonia.

A large stockholder of the navigation company, David Thompson, located at Indiana on what is now Highway 54 at the first corner north of the southern boundary of Seneca Township, where he operated a saw and flour mill. It became a village of importance, and in 1841 got a post office which later fell into decay. In 1877 Indiana was renamed Deans; a letter from Edmund De Cew to Surveyor-General Thomas Parke, written on June 24, 1843, is postmarked with a medium-sized double circle broken by "INDIANA, U.C." in red, with "4th JULY 1843" written in.

The first settlement at Cayuga village located about 1833. The trade in timber and lumber was the only business. By 1842 there were only five houses. Duncan Campbell kept a store before and after that date. It was during this time that the Grand River Navigation Company carried on such an extensive grain and timber trade between Brantford and Buffalo, and Cayuga was one of the most important depots on the route. Campbell became its first postmaster in 1851.

The two townships in Wentworth County

north of Seneca, Binbrook and Glanford, did not get their first post offices until later in the 1840's. Directly south of Hamilton, Glanford Township got Glanford post office in Mount Hope village in 1847, although it had first been settled back in 1816. David Kern Choate was the first postmaster. In 1848 the other township got Binbrook post office, at Hall's Corners. It was settled four years earlier and the village laid out by Henry Hall, merchant and first postmaster.

The earliest settlers around Middleport, on the present Highway 54 in Onondaga Township at sideroad 61, came in 1838 to settle near the mouth of Big Creek. Later the same year Captain Murray began a grocery at its mouth. The first settler in Middleport, John Solomon Hager, came in the same year. Charles Baldwin opened the first store there. In 1851 a post office was established, called Tuscarora, although it was across the river from that township. The same year Onondaga post office was opened on the present Highway 54 in lots 41 and 42, on the Grand River.

The first sawmill in Binbrook Township was erected by John McMicken in 1835 at Woodburn, where 20 Mile Creek crossed the road 1 1/4 miles west of its eastern boundary, and he also kept the first store. A post office was opened in 1852.

At Fry's Corners, South Cayuga post office was opened in 1853 in the township of the same name, at the corner of the Rainham Road and the 12th sideroad. General merchant Isaac Fry was postmaster.

North Glanford, at the present Highway 6 and the 3rd concession road of Glanford, was first settled by Isaac Terryberry in 1816. In the early 1850's his son Jacob bought 400 acres of timbered land. In a short time he had a sawmill going. He conceived the idea of building a large hotel where his mill hands could board, and where the travelling public could get accommodation. North Glanford post office was opened in 1854 in his Farmers' Hotel, and he became postmaster.

The post office was kept in the bar. There came a growth in temperance sentiment, and it was thought unwise that the preacher and his flock should have to walk into a barroom to get letters. An agitation was begun, led by Rev. Canon Bull, for the removal of the post office. Edward Dickenson became postmaster shortly after 1865.

He had been a plasterer, but now began a general store. Meanwhile, with the decline of the lumber trade and stage traffic, the Farmers' Hotel was closed. Dickenson was still postmaster of North Glanford towards the end of the century, at \$18 a year.

The Talbot Road (Highway 3) was surveyed and chopped through the forest from Simcoe to Canboro in 1832, when Cayuga Township was surveyed. At the Talbot Road and sideroad 42 De Cewsville post office was opened in 1851. Edmund De Cew had settled there in 1833. In 1845 Solomon Cartwright obtained 500 acres on the Talbot Road. Two years later he employed Alfred Canfield, a lumber manufacturer and contractor, to build a residence for him in lot 6 on the south side of the road. The railroad from Fort Erie to Lake Huron was surveyed in 1852, and a village called Azoff was proposed where the line crossed the Talbot Road west of Cartwright's property. However, the post office, opened in 1854, was named Canfield.

In 1857, at sideroad 60 and the river road of Oneida Township, Mount Healy post office appeared. The postmaster was John Donaldson, general merchant and proprietor of flour, plaster and saw mills. Gypsum existed along the river banks.

At the junction of the 3rd concession road and 24th sideroad of Oneida with the road 1¼ miles north of Cayuga Township, Dufferin post office was opened in 1863. In 1880 it was renamed Clayton, in 1881 Clanbrassil.

1863 also saw Gifford post office opened on sideroad 30 of Seneca a little north of the boundary with North Cayuga. Its name was changed to Bingham Road in 1868. Where the present Highway 56 crosses the boundary between Seneca and Binbrook Townships, Black Heath was established in 1863, the post office beginning on the Seneca side. North Seneca post office appeared in 1865 where the boundary between Seneca and Glanford Townships was crossed by what is now Highway 6. It began on the Seneca side, moved into Glanford in the early 1880's, back to Seneca in 1898, and wound up in Glanford in 1906.

At Highway 6 and sideroad 10 Willowgrove post office was opened in 1865 in Oneida Township. Innkeeper Thomas Keating was postmaster. Tyneside post office was

opened in 1871 at the north boundary road of Seneca and sideroad 12. Where the Welland River crosses the boundary between Seneca and Binbrook Townships Sinclairville post office existed from 1854 to 1858 on the Seneca side. It reopened in Binbrook in 1874.

On the 10th sideroad, at the railway crossing, Renton Station post office was established in 1874. From it stages ran daily to Binbrook and Tyneside, triweekly to Black Heath and Sinclairville. Less than four miles southeast of Glanford (Mount Hope), in 1877 it was renamed Glanford Station.

Settled in 1848, Nelles Corners, where the Talbot Road crosses the western boundary of Cayuga North Township, got a post office in 1876. During the early 1870's Oshweken became the first post office opened in the Indian reserve township of Tuscarora, at the 5th concession road and 36th sideroad. 1876 saw two post offices opened. Cranston, 5th concession road and 24th sideroad of Oneida, and Gill, at the very northwest corner of Cayuga North.

Conboyville was established in 1877 at the 2nd concession road and 24th sideroad of Onondaga. The same year Kohler appeared in Cayuga North at the 2nd concession road south of the Talbot Road and the 36th sideroad. 1882 saw Upper opened in Cayuga South at the 5th concession road and sideroad 18. In 1884 was established Gypsum Mines Post Office opened four miles southeast of Cayuga from which it had a daily stage,, on the north side of the Grand River, in the Huff Tract. The son of the canal builder, also called W. H. Merritt, owned the gypsum mines and manufactured plaster, employing the miners who made up most of the population of 70.

In 1886 opened Six Nations post office at the corner of the western boundary road of Oneida and the 6th concession road. In 1904 it moved across the boundary into Tuscarora.

Empire was established in 1877 at what is now Highway 56 and the 4th concession road of Seneca. There were no further new post offices in the district until 1904, when New Credit opened at the 2nd concession road and 6th sideroad of Tuscarora. At the 3rd concession road and 36th sideroad of that township Sixty-nine Corners post office was established in 1906.

On the north side of the 5th concession road of Glanford, just west of the railway crossing, Nebo post office was opened in 1908 in the farm house of Hugh Spittal. His son Jack remembers the residents applying for the post office, although Glanford post office was only two miles away. Their member of parliament refused to apply on their behalf, so they submitted their request directly to the Post Office Department. The Post Office Department had a list of suitable names, from which, at a

public meeting in the nearby school, Mount Nebo was chosen. This Biblical name would have been too close to the recently established Mount Nemo post office designation, north of Burlington, so "Mount" was left off, and it became Nebo.

In 1909 Kanyengeh Post Office was opened at the 4th concession road and sideroad 60 of Tuscarora. The same year Oneida got Lythmore, at the corner one mile east of Clanbrassil.

Perfin Study Group

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



The LA machine is still in very limited use but W. G. Symes reported copies of Sc. No. 404-5 and No. 458C. He also reports on machines still in use. C26-CPR, C26a-CPR, 13-IHC, C12n-CHI(mon), P10-PS and L1-LA.

He also reports stamps with phosphor bands that he has found. These are Scott 340 and 405 with perfin C26a from the Winnipeg office of the CPR for use there and in their Western division. A curious point in his report of these "tagged" stamps is that they appear with the LA perfin on Scott 401 and 405 which must have been perforated in Toronto. Why "tagged" stamps from the Toronto Post Office? My own guess would be that an over supply of tagged stamps could be distributed to any postal division for disposal as, so far as we know, Winnipeg is the only office where the sorting and facing experiment is being conducted.

After getting this report I mentioned to my Winnipeg contact, Harold Wilding, that I had this report and he was good enough to send me a small supply of CNR tagged stamps on C21. These are on Scott 401-2-3-4 and 457. I will be glad to send samples of these to any reader while the supply lasts.

An interesting letter in the backlog from

F. W. L. Keane, No. 505 mentions the April 1968 column discussing the "P.A." Perfin which had shown up on return addressed envelopes to the Royalite Oil Company of Calgary. My remarks tended to show that the stamps were being perforated by a "PAID" perforation design such as are used in banks for cancellation purposes. My column also suggested that the Royalite Company were the culprits. Mr. Keane points out that the envelope is similar to the one sent out by the company for convenience of credit card customers and are usually sent out unstamped. He also mentions that the cheque tax was discontinued long before the Cameo issue so the stamps could not have been used on cheques for tax purposes. I quite agree with Mr. Keane.

Now, where does this leave us? As the covers in question had been mailed in Edmonton we should perhaps take a look there for some Royalite credit card customer who has acquired or has access to a "PAID" perforating machine, has philatelic tendencies and is confusing the issue by manufacturing "P.A." (Province of Alberta) Perfins?

Mr. Keane also reports he has a copy of perfin E1 on Scott No. 217 which would extend the period of use of this design to the 1935 issue.

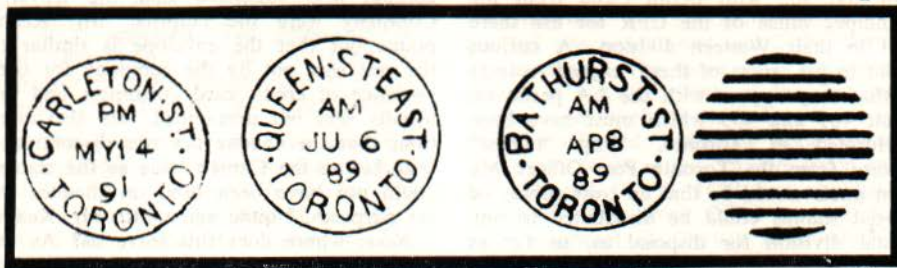
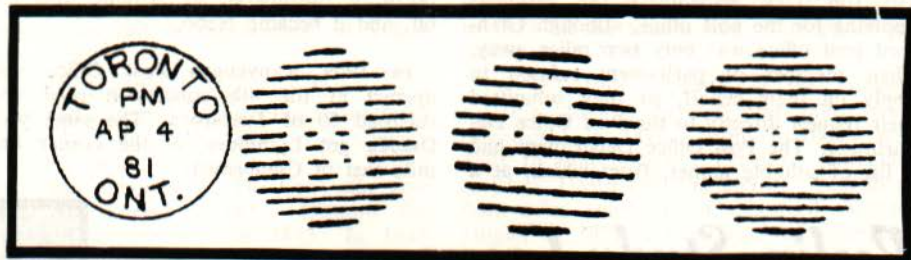
MOVING?

Don't Forget BNAPS!! Notify the Secretary at least three (3) weeks or more before you leave your present address and advise your new address. Avoid delay of receipt of your copy of the magazine. Remember — Don't forget to advise the Secretary — JACK LEVINE, 511 Peyton St., Apt. C, Raleigh, N. Carolina 27610.

Toronto Branch and Street Post Offices

by Dr. Fred G. Stulberg

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The Street Post Offices of Canada are of particular interest because they reflect the maturation of urban Canada, and highlight the trend towards industrialization of the larger eastern cities. Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Toronto were the cities that established these satellite post offices during the nineteenth century, although other cities by virtue of geographical growth engulfed post offices previously established in the suburbs. Toronto, more than any other city, formed its Street Post Office system to the greatest degree of sophistication and this, in fact, served as the foundation of the Sub Post Offices in the larger cities today. This urban decentralization of postal services started in Toronto in 1881.

In 1880 three distinct post offices were operating within the geographical bound-

aries of Toronto—as a matter of fact, within a few miles of each other. There was the main Post Office (Toronto's seventh), in the center of the downtown area; the Legislative Assembly Post Office in the Parliament Buildings a mile or so to the west; and the Union Railway Station Post Office almost directly across the street from the Legislative Assembly building. All three were operated autonomously, responsible only to the Post Office Department at Ottawa. Early in 1881 three more Post Offices made their appearance, but these were directly connected to the Toronto Post Office and were actually designated as Branch offices.

THE BRANCH SYSTEM

The names of these new offices, as one

may expect, were the North, East, and West Branch Offices, and were situated at what was then close to the directional limits of the city. There was no South office since Toronto's south is Lake Ontario. These offices processed all mail received and, as far as is known, issued money orders. They were true post offices in every sense with their own postmasters but under the guidance of the Toronto Post Office. There were two sets of cancelling devices known to these offices and both were of the duplex type.

The first type (Fig. 1), which was used for a period of one year, was composed of a single ring "TORONTO, ONT." dater coupled with a grid type killer showing an "N", "E", or "W", in intaglio.

The second type (Figure 2) indicated the branch name in both the dater and the grid killer and these came into use in 1882. Examples from the East Branch are the rarest, since this post office was situated in a section of the city that was relatively sparsely populated, and with low industrial density. In fact, the growth of Toronto to the east was slower than in any other direction until well into the twentieth century.

THE STREET SYSTEM

The next major change came in 1886, at which time the Street Post Office era was ushered in. The North Branch, situated at Queen and Bathurst Streets with Follis Johnson as postmaster, became Bathurst Street Post Office, and the East Branch with W. C. Price as postmaster, (from Mr. Giles), became Queen Street East Post Office at Queen St. East and Parliament Street. In addition to these, three new post offices were established. These were Bleecker Street Post Office at Wellesley and Bleecker Streets (northeast section) with Mrs. E. Newton as postmistress (Toronto's first); Dundas Street Post Office at Dundas Street and Ossington Avenue (west section) with Albert Hudgin as postmaster; and the Spadina Avenue Post Office at Spadina Avenue and College Street (west central section) with Joseph Reading as postmaster. It appears as though the initial device of each of these six post offices was a single ring dater and a ten bar killer duplex. These are shown in Figure 3.

(To be continued)

A Philatelic and Postal History of Newfoundland

By kind permission of the author

Brien C. Damien

(Continued from last month)

Freeling replied to the effect that Newfoundland could be brought into the fringe of the British postal system, more or less as Gower requested. Postmaster Solomon opened the office in 1806. In 1809 provision was made for forwarding letters to Brigus, Harbour Grace, and Carbonear. Merchant vessels carrying the letters to these ports received one shilling each. Then, Governor Admiral John Holloway, Gower's successor, issued this relevant proclamation: "I authorise Mr. Solomon to pay at the rate of one penny per letter to . . . any . . . person . . . who may deliver them to his care at the Post Office, and I also authorise him to demand two pence for every letter he delivers from his own office, one-half being for his own trouble." The first post office was simply an informal yet reliable agency for exchanging local letters and for entrusting foreign mail and receiving it with merchant boat masters. The facility

itself, a sideline for Solomon, consisted of perhaps a corner of his office and Watch Shop, a desk, chair, some pigeonholes and bookkeeping equipment. Due to the many methods of getting around paying for a collect letter, Solomon's other enterprises were much more lucrative than the Post Office. Britons writing to Newfoundland had to pay a high tariff, one shilling, for transmission to Halifax, in addition to Inland Postage to the British packet port, Falmouth.)

St. Johnsmen were soon accustomed to dealing directly with the merchant masters, rather than taking their letters to the post office, where they would miss several boats while the postmaster was occupied with non-postal business. After the following notice was issued, the gap between Solomon and his customers became a gulf:

"In consequence of the small number of letters brought to this office, in comparison

to those received at this port, the postmaster is under the necessity of informing the Public that no letter in future will be sent to the respective person to whom (it) may be addressed—but due notice will be given, as early as possible, by affixing a list on the outside of the office door; and it is expected that all letters will be paid for on delivery, as everyone must be aware of the trouble and inconvenience of entering such trifles in a book."

An enraged resident even wrote to the General Post Office Secretary requesting that he (the resident) be given the postmastership. Apparently, he believed that Solomon was dishonest as well as unbusinesslike. Although nothing came of the man's request, Solomon eventually had to concede to his customers, for shortly afterward he advertised for "a sober man who will undertake to deliver letters to the different persons to whom they may be addressed."

Simon Solomon himself engraved the first hand stamp used at the office. The ornate design of the imprint consisted of a double circle circumscribing (literally) the royal seal within, plus the words "Post Office Newfoundland." It was first used in 1810, and some think it followed another device made in London, making a rectangular impression with the royal seal and the inscription "General Post Office St. John's—Nfld." These devices were not used for postmarking, but rather indicating prepayment of postage. It was in 1821 that the first postmarking device—also engraved by Solomon—saw use, impressing the words "St. John's" on all mail passing through the office. Solomon made a second prepaid handstamp in 1827, producing a design identical to that of the 1810 device, except that the new design was positive, i.e. the background was white as opposed to the negative imprint of the earlier device.

(to be continued)

Canadian Revenue Study Group News

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

Static—First I would like to thank all those who have written asking for information and supplying information for this column. Since I have been involved with taking over the Treasurer's job for BNAPS my hands have been full and I ask your forbearance in replies. I am forwarding some to others whom I feel will more than adequately take care of your questions and be able to help you in finding sources of catalogs, lists, etc. I hope to be back on an even keel after the early dues deluge and work associated with it slows down a bit; thanks again for your patience.

To Revenue Group Members—by this time you have already received a four-page list of Revenue goodies. This is due to the efforts of Ed Richardson and Bill Rockett, along with an assist from others.

As Bill states, we hope to make mailings periodically to the members of the Revenue Group. We are trying to do this in a semi-catalog format, but this will in no way take the place of the catalog we hope to get out in the future.

One sending of sheets was made in 1969 and we hope for two or three to be sent out in 1970. So those of you who are in-

terested in Revenues, and not on the Group List, I'd suggest you get in touch with Bill Rockett and join the rest who are getting this information. Bill's address is 2030 Overlook Ave., Willow Grove, Penna. 19090.

Yukon Overprints—Another in the overprinted 50c Yukon has made its appearance in the form of a \$20 variety; this would be Sisson's R-18. An up-to-date listing of these items along with the colors of the surcharges is being worked on at this time and the information should be available in the near future.

Plastic Playing Cards—Bill Rockett advises that there are two different overprints on the 20c Red three-leaf with "Plastic Playing Cards" in three lines, along with vertical lines, and what appears to be a crown on top at the left side; better look out and see what you can come up with.

Upper and Lower Canada Law Stamps—It would appear that this is a fruitful field for members to start looking about for catalog help. Since there appears to be many perf varieties, overprint errors, etc., it would be helpful if members would look

over and check their collections of these stamps and forward the information to your column editor for compilation, and getting others to verify their existence. This could also include proofs, trial colors, and so forth.

At Auction—As mentioned in an earlier column a \$2 Inverted-Head in the Bill stamps and a 5c Inverted-Oval Saskatchewan Law stamp were offered in Robson Lowe's sale last July. It appears that these were withdrawn as the list of prices realized does not include them.

Meanwhile a \$2 Inverted-Head in Sisson's last sale brought \$525. Other scarce revenues in this sale also enjoyed good prices.

Ontario Law Stamps—Although the February column expressed some ideas and listed varieties, we're still getting plenty of controversy about these issues. In all probability the final summation of all pertinent facts will be in the future specialized revenue catalog. Meanwhile don't get discouraged, and if you have what appears to be new or any substantiating information please send it along.

Tobacco Stamps—We are beginning to get some activity shown on this front; how about more getting into the action? We could still use an updated list of what exists; after all, more than 20 years have passed since the last listing appeared. Come on and give us a hand!

Rounding Up Squared Circles

Editor: DR. W. G. MOFFATT, Hickory Hollow, R.R. 3, Ballston Lake, N.Y. 12019



The illustration for this month's column shows several items from a small collection of error varieties sent for examination by Clarence Kemp. I have selected this particular group of OTTAWA errors and corrections in order to call attention to a typographical error in the paragraph on Ottawa, at the top of page 23 of the Third Edition Handbook. Items (4) and (5) in that paragraph refer to the month appearing as "CO"; however, it is quite clear from the photograph that the correct situation is "inverted OC". And there is a big difference between the two. These strikes have put me on the track of an interesting explanation for a variety of similar errors, which I will defer to a later column. In the meantime, can you think of a likely reason for the day number being right-side up even when the month is inverted? And why the day might logically precede the month, when

the month is inverted? And why so many inverted dates occur during the last three months of the year?

The OC 2/93 error is a new error date, unlisted in the paragraph on OTTAWA errors; the upper right illustration is the error for OC 20/93, although the portion of the loop of the zero does not reproduce too well in the photo; the bottom row illustrates the error in time period 3, and its subsequent correction.

* * *

John Siverts sent a number of items for examination, all but one of which was reported in December 1969 Topics. The remaining item, on which I report at this time, is most interesting. It is QUE. & CAMP. M.C. LOCAL, Second Hammer (No. 20 at base), Third State, dated JU 1/98. John reported it as a new early date

for this state and, indeed, it is about a month and a half earlier than the Handbook earliest date listing. I was about to include this item in the December column, when I decided to check to see how much the gap had been narrowed between the latest date for Second State, and this new early date for the Third State. Much to my surprise, this date is earlier than the listed latest date for the Second State, an impossible situation. Since I had already returned the strike to JoJohn, I wrote back to him for another look at it, in the event I had overlooked something. Apparently not; the date is very clearly JU 1/98, and the upper half of "20" is very neatly trimmed away. I think at this point we need to re-examine the late date of AU 1/98 reported for the Second State.

* * *

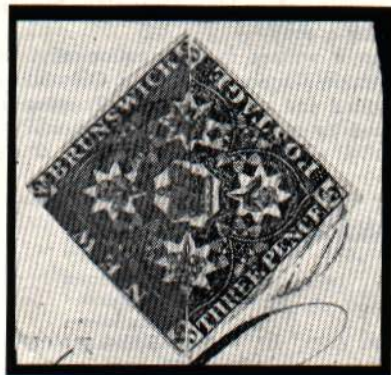
Jack Benningen of Calgary has written to me about the two most interesting pieces. I had stated in a previous column (June-July 1969 TOPICS) that I was convinced that WINGHAM "10" dates were year errors for "01", and that if this were so, then the latest date was in need of revision (that is, "01" dates are known later in the year than "10" dates). The reason for this opinion was that "10" dates were invariably reported on Leaf issues and it seemed to me that an occasional strike ought to show up on an Edward issue. Jack now reports having a Bank of Hamilton postcard bearing a 1c Leaf cancelled with the WINGHAM squared circle, MY 10/10. But the card also carries a HAMILTON circular date stamp for May 11, 1901 and the reverse side of the card carries a green rubber date stamp, MAY 10, 1901. This is the first solid evidence to support the contention that "10" year dates are errors for "01". Will readers please check their collections for further covers which, through receiving or transit marks, or manuscript dates, show the WINGHAM "10" to be an error.

Jack has now been able to close the gap in determining the day on which the "bent R" first appeared in "MR" at WINNIPEG, in 1895. Prior to this report, I knew of 4/MR 25/95 with normal "R", followed by 4/MR 28/95 with the "bent R". This left only MR 26 and MR 27 to find. Jack now reports having MR 27/95 with normal "R"—time mark not clear, but showing flat top of 3, 5, or 7—and another strike 5/MR 27/95 with normal "R". The dam-

age, then, must have occurred between 5/MR 27 and 4/MR 28. Thus, very few time marks now need to be found to exactly pinpoint when the damage occurred. I include 5/MR 27 and 4/MR 28 since the damage may have occurred during either of those time-periods (one-hour time periods?). I suspect that the damage resulted from the hammer striking a coin enclosed within an envelope as remittance for some small purchase. I think, then, that normal "R" and "bent R" will be found with the same time mark, on the same day, some time between 5/MR 27 and 4/MR 28. What a fascinating "matched pair" that will make!

John Siverts has sent me two items that may help to elucidate the mystery of the "JU" indicia which appeared in the time-mark space at ARNPRIOR in June, July and August of 1906. The Handbook, page 22, lists the following: JU/ JUN 18/06; JU/ JY 10/06; and JU/ AU 7/06. Now, one's first impression would likely be that "JU" cannot have been intended for "JUNE", because JUN 18 appears additionally on one strike, and JY 10 and AU 7 on the other two. But I think that JUNE was exactly what was intended by JU! I think that "JU" meant "JUNE" to the clerk who put it in the hammer, but that he was not the same clerk who later put in JUN 18, JY 10, and AU 7. The two strikes submitted by John are JU/ JY 10/06 (which duplicates one of the above listed dates), and MY/30/06. The upper indicia slot was normally empty at ARNPRIOR—except in 1900 when "00" appeared in that slot—so the appearance of a three-line date is suggestive of a substitute mail clerk. I think we shall find MY/31/06 and (at least) JU/1/06—or even later three-line dates for June. The regular clerk, on his return, may have looked in the type box for "JU" and, not finding it there, ended up taking "JUN" from the type box of some other cancelling device. This would have left "JU" in the upper indicia slot, and JUN would then have appeared for the remaining JUNE dates; at the end of the month, JUN would have been removed and JY inserted—still leaving "JU" in the upper indicia slot. Admittedly, this is a lot of crystal-balling, but I think it has more to recommend it than anything else I have heard. Can readers report three-line dates for ARNPRIOR, either earlier or later than MY/30/06?

Record Price for 12d Black



From the Dale-Lichtenstein sale:
this unusual pair of bisects

Toronto dealer William Maresch made newspaper headlines by paying \$26,000 for a 12p black, a superb mint copy with a margin at the right, at the seventh H. R. Harmer sale of the Dale-Lichtenstein collection. The sale took place late in January in New York city, offering early Canada and the Provinces. (See cover).

Prices were good but not startling on the Provinces, while the early Canada bids hit new peaks. "The stock was good, there was lots of competition, and it was impossible to buy the really good copies," said Maresch.

The sale grossed \$336,866.50.

Some of the highlights of the sale: a superb 6p used lemon yellow New Brunswick (Scott 2) fetched \$475, while two mint VF orange-yellow copies brought \$1100 and \$1050; a 1s (Scott 3) used went for \$1700 and a mint copy in dull violet (Scott 4) sold to Toronto dealer George Wegg for \$2100. A unique strip of three on cover, with a 3d, sold for \$23,000. A 1s quadrasect on cover fetched \$6750, while two combined bisects of Scott 4a and 1b, to make the 7½d rate (illustrated above) on piece sold for only \$625. A similar combination of the Nova Scotia 6a and 2a, but on cover, went for \$3000.

Province of Canada imperf and perf Beavers occupied a full session of the week-long sales. A practically-complete Kingston mailbag seal strike Scott 4a with large margins went for \$320, and a Scott 12 on cover

with a Yorkville strike fetched \$300. A complete sheet of 12p black on India on card went to J. N. Sissons for \$8000, and a 6d grey-violet Scott 13a, sheet margin copy on cover went to George Wegg for \$2300. Blocks of four of the large queens fetched good prices: 1c Scott 23 for \$4400; Scott 23a for \$2300; a block of eight of the 3c Scott 25 brought \$1600; a block of four of the 6c light brown went for \$1000; a similar block of the 15c slate for \$2500; and a block of the 6c red-brown, one of three or four known, for \$550.

"Specimens engraved by the British American Bank Note Company . . ." (illustrated in Boggs on page 223) fetched \$2800, and a similar but folded sheet went for \$1300. Jubilee mint in strips of three with imprint, went for \$1050, \$1500, \$1500, \$1500 and \$1600 for the dollar values, to Mercury Stamp Company.

The Port Hood provisionals didn't do well; the one-third 1c joined to another one-third mint, valued at \$3700, sold for only \$600; a 2c on two-thirds mint valued at \$1450 went for \$400, and a 2c on two-thirds, on cover, sold for \$1150.

The final BNA sale in this series is the tenth, being held in December of this year.

* * *

R. Maresch and Son of Toronto held their 53rd and 54th auction in Toronto on February 5 and 6. Mail bids were particularly strong, with nearly 400 received.

Two used 6d brown-violet perforated pence copies in immaculate condition sold for \$350 and \$375; the last was tied to a small piece and had never been immersed in water. A used 3d on thin paper (Scott 4d) sold for \$130.

A superb 1c orange large queen mint went for \$46, and a NH mint 3c rose carmine with jumbo margins (Scott 41a) sold for \$105. A 2c orange Registration, well centred and uninged sold for \$36, and the blue-paper Officially Sealed, mint and centered, fetched \$77.50.

A New Brunswick 6d olive-yellow with good margins with a red "Paid" cancellation sold for \$185, and a Nova Scotia 1d red-brown with a light cancellation on a copy with large margins sold for \$210.

British Columbia Notes

Through the graciousness of my dear friend Stuart Johnstone, I have been permitted to root through his B.C. notes and there, dated January 15, 1965, was a paper listing the numerical cancels with comments made by Gerry Wellburn. Knowing that I could not get Gerry to write this article, I am revamping his original listing using

N 1 1860 New Westminster
(as stamp obliterator)
N 2 1860 Douglas
N 3 1860 Hope
N 4 1860 Yale
N 5 — ? Once thought Lytton
—not sure—maybe Rock
Creek?
N 6 — Silmilkameen
N 7 1864 Lytton(?)—sure not
Rock Creek
N 8 1864 Clinton
N 9 1866 Seymour—not
Alexander
N10 1864 Williams Creek
N11 — ? not known but there
are strikes
N12 1865 Ashcroft
N13 1864 Quesnelmouth
N14 1866 French Creek

N15 1864 Lillooet
N16 1864 Lac le Hache
N17 — ? has never been seen
N18 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N19 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N20 1864 Soda Creek
N21 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N22 1864 Van Winkle
N23 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N24 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N25 — ? never been seen
N26 1870 Langley
N27 1868 Spences Bridge
N28 1869 Burrard Inlet

N29 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N30 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N31 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N32 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N33 1867 Ladners Landing
N34 — ? not known
G.W. has strikes
N35 1860 Victoria
N36 1860 Nanaimo
Summing up: 21—known, 2—possible, 11—seen but not known, and 2—never seen.
Ink: All are found with black ink.
Red ink—No. 1 and No. 4
Blue ink—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 35 and 36.
Dull violet ink—No. 10.

these later notes, and have given him the opportunity of making corrections by sending him a copy.

This is written in anticipation of a new column in *Topics* on British Columbia to be edited and written by Bill Topping and assisted by his fellow B.C. collectors.

—Dr. R. V. C. Carr

Tagging Along

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

This 15th article in the series is being written January 19, and is one of the few times when I wish the information could appear quickly. However, let us hope that our friends in Winnipeg were sufficiently on the ball to have been aware of what has happened, and will pass on the information for publication in this column.

Back in mid-December all of us on Ottawa's mailing list received a single printed sheet which contained an excerpt from an address by the Superintendent, Postage Stamp Division, Ottawa, November 17th, 1969. In it there were several references to tagged issues—the main ones being of course the tagging of high values, and Commemorative Issues. On January 5th, I sent a letter to Mr. G. Toal, the postmaster in Winnipeg, which contained the following questions:

1. Do you know which values will be tagged?

2. Will the higher value Commens such as Expo 70 be tagged?
3. Have you any idea of the date of issue of any of the high value tagged definitives?
4. Assuming that tagged supplies may be fed into the normal stream as required—would it be possible to obtain any advance information as to date(s) of issue?
5. If 4 above is impossible or impractical, would it be possible for someone there to keep a record of the first day date(s) of the high value stamps?

On January 7th Mr. Toal replied as follows:

I regret I do not have enough information to answer the questions you raised. I have written to the Superintendent, Postage Stamp Division, though, and trust that some information will be forthcoming shortly.

On January 14th the following letter was sent from Ottawa:

Your letter of January 5th addressed to Mr. Toal, Winnipeg, Manitoba, regarding tagged postage stamps has been referred to this office. The following is the information you require:

1. The 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c stamps are tagged.
2. The Expo stamp and the United Nations issues will be tagged.
3. The tagged high values were issued to the Postage Stamp Depot in Winnipeg in December 1969.
4. Issued during December 1969.
5. No Specific day of issue was designated for the tagged higher value stamps.

Yours sincerely,
C. Mullen, Philatelic Service

So, once again we are left firmly in mid-air as to the first day dates of tagged stamps. Mr. Mullen states that "the following is the information you require" which must be the understatement of the year — which granted was only 14 days old when his letter was written. Now are left with the remote possibility that some collector in Winnipeg was industrious enough to check the local post offices during December, or the other alternative that some enterprising collector has his own Winnipeg date stamp, and can decide for himself when the first day dates were.

This will be a difficult task, because so few high values are used on letters, such a small percentage are saved, and an even smaller percentage come from Winnipeg.

I wonder why the 8c was missed? Back in the days when I used to get bulk mail, there were a surprising number of 8c definitives used where 6c would have been enough. There are still 50c used also, but only on registered letters, and therefore miss the Sefacan Machine altogether.

I suggest you be very cautious about purchasing high-value-tagged on nice clean, prepared covers, or pieces as "First Days" until more information is obtained.

For those who did not see the Ottawa bulletin, the Manitoba Centennial stamp was also tagged.

Regrettably the listing and type chart from the December issue of Topics is already out of date. The rarity factor opposite the rose-violet 3c Cameo with type 3a has to be raised from B to C. Mr. W. D. Hurst of Winnipeg reported, and has shown the cold purple shade with type 3a. This is a new reporting, and so far one of a kind. The type chart will presumably also be out of date, because this will be the first time we have had the large sized stamp in horizontal format tagged. Whichever variety of bar they decide to use — it will require a new type.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

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

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 for the removal of and replacement by the Society of their stencil on the mailing list.

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HELP! I'm in need of Canada number 337 plate number 8, lower left position, with wide margin. Send for inspection, along with asking price (I'll pay postage both ways) to: DONALD JEAN, C.P. 101, Richmond, Quebec.



SIDNEY HARRIS

Newfoundland

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