

published monthly by and for members of the British North America Philatelic Society

BNA TOPICS

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Pres. J. R. ...
Treas. W. ...
Secretary ...
Editor H. R. ...

British Colonial Airmails

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No. 6

Articles by —

Barraclough

Meyerson

Levine

Pollock

Quebecca

Trickey

Official Publication of the
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EDITOR'S PAGE

In July's "Topics," Ernie Kehr, Stamp Editor of the New York "Herald Tribune" kindly offered to secure for the membership the special cancellation and cachet applied to covers mailed at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede during the week of July 10-15.

We hope that interested collectors took advantage of Ernie's kind offer. I did, and probably had him working overtime. I sent him a set of seven Canadian patriotics, with a request for blocks of four on the covers, at least one cover for each date of the exhibition. They came through in fine shape, and make an attractive appearance. Many thanks Ernie, hope to be of service to you sometime.

Walter Pollock wants to know if the first hundred members will be the easiest or the hardest.

Lets hope the hardest Walter, and that the other hundreds will hop on the BNAPS Band Wagon.

This issue brings us some questions to ponder over. Some in the Letters to the Ed. column and others in the feature articles. This organization, I feel confident, has in its membership those capable of answering those questions. Will you write your answers to "Topics"? Thanks.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The current hot spell has taken its toll on stamp activities, and vacations are still the main topic of interest. With the next issue of "Topics," we should find the tempo of interest in collecting greatly increased.

The Board of Directors have met several times in the past few weeks, delving into regional zones and the club circuit questions. Progress has been reported. Your idea or suggestion on the above would be appreciated.

B N A P S for All B.N.A. Collectors

CONGRATULATIONS TO # 45.

J. Alex. Park of Grosse Point Farms, Mich., did it before, and he's done it again. First prize was awarded him at "ChipeX III" for his British Colonial exhibit and First Prize for General Competition. B.N.A. was well represented. We are proud of you, Alex.

This issue will reach you a bit later than the usual distribution date, due to time out by our esteemed printer for a well earned vacation. Let's all hope he had a grand time.

Report of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

- 93 Baulch, Bert L., 162 Chatham St., Brantford, Ont., Can.
94 Fleischman, Andrew, 5806—201st., Bayside, N. Y.
95 Hansley, Lester, A., P. O. Box 632, Inglewood, California.
96 Turner, George C., 37 King St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.
97 Stitt, William B., 7 Putnam Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Eoggs, Thomas E., 1048 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse 10, N. Y. (Coll.) (c) CAN, NFD—A*o, 19, CA, 3c small Queen, Cos, L, V, CAN, C. Egypt, Ber., Jam. by Ens. J. A. Siverts, No. 59.
Chadbourne, Walter W., 825 Woodsdale Road, Wilmington 280, Delaware (Coll) P.E.I., N.B., N.S., A. CO, L., by J. Levine No. 1.
Curtis, Kenneth V., 1723 "G" St., N.W. Washington 6, D. C., (D-Coll), B.N.A., B.W.I., Br. Col., by H. R. Meyers No. 9.
Hale, H. Warren K., 3193 Westmount Blvd., Montreal, P.Q., Can. (Coll) CAN—Locals, Genuine & Pictitious, U.S. Locals, by J. R. Barraclough #33.
Hemond, Gaspard, 775 Roy St., Montreal, P.Q., Can., (Coll) CAN, NFD—A*o, B*o, Cos, CA, by A. K. Grimmer No. 81.
Hitt, Henry C., Box 345 Bremerton, Wash., (Coll) (c) CAN, PRE—Ao, specialty B.C., by W. R. Hoffman No. 10.
Jacobi, H. Jr., 51 Flatt Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Can. (Coll) CAN, NFD, PRE—A*o CA, CAN, CO, L, B.C., N.S., Co. Ger. States by R. J. Duncan No. 37.
McLemore, A. R., 295-5th Ave. N. Y., 16, N. Y. (D-Coll) Br. Amer., Br. Col. Air-malls, by F. H. Odell No. 2.
MacR Makepeace, Colin, 1030 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, P.Q., (Coll) CAN, NFD, PRE—A*, L, R, CAN, C. CAN, NFD, AM, BR. U.S., MEX., Post., Rev., Stationery by, J. B. Kilton No. 57.
Harvey, Dorothy D., Orchard Lake, Mich. (Coll.) Can. *o, AM B CAs V pl.
Marler, George C., 1559 McGregor St., Montreal, P.Q., CAN. (Coll.) (cx) CAN—A*o, 1911-1925, B, BK, C, PE, PL, by J. R. Barraclough No. 33.
Piser, Harold P., P. O. Box 67, Flushing, N. Y. (Deal) Precancels, by J. Levine No. 1.
Wright, John P., Box 537, Keene, N. H., (Coll.) CAN—R, Br. Amer. U.S. by H. R. Meyers No. 9.

ADDITIONS

- 98 Nixon, W. C., 48 Gilford Road, Sandymount, Dublin, Ireland (Coll.) CAN, NFD—A*, B*, PE, PL, V.
71 (cx) CAN, NFD, PRE—A*o 19, CA L, U.S. AM., CO, Hawaii.
88 (c) CAN—A*o, AM, B, BK, C, R, L, V.
98 (CX) CAN NFD—A*. AM, B, BK, C, PE, PL, L, V.

CHATTER

A very kind thank you to Mrs. Kenneth S. Fletcher, #39, for her list of prospective members. A fine example of earnest and sincere cooperation.

RE: The Victoria and Edward Booklets—Nelson S. Bond writes and expressed his opinion, shared by other authorities, that the Edward Pane is considerably rarer than the Victoria. Thanks also to Nels Bond, for his answers to my questions about the Sask. Laws.

Incidentally, I expected a deluge of letters discrediting the \$5, \$10, \$20 value as existing in the "Second Issue." Of course not. The question should have read, "First Issue," and not "Second Issue."

New applicant, H. Warren C. Hale "will be glad to answer any questions, or discuss matters concerning Canadian Locals and their simulants."

Likewise new applicant Henry C. Hitt offers to expertize issues of British Columbia for any member.

For you Revenooers, still no reports from any members of a 20c "Third Issue Sask. Laws," nor a mint \$5 of the same issue, and likewise, same issue, no block of four.

Here and There

by Quebecca

The total land area of Canada is 3,466,566 square miles.

The first long distance telephone talk in Canada was conducted by Alexander Graham Bell, between Brantford and Paris, a distance of eight miles, on August 10, 1876.

There are 19 National Parks throughout Canada, having a combined area of 12,403 square miles. A National Park Issue, would be a fine idea.—After the war, of course.

Canadian revenue stamps sure make a beautiful showing. Saw a few sample pages recently from Jack Levine's collection.

There were 67 different scenes on post cards issued by the P. O. in 1932. King George V Issue. 2c Brown is the value printed on each card. How many collectors have these complete?

At a recent meeting of the N. Y. group, a fine collection of Postal Stationery was shown by Mr. Sheffield. Some of the attractive items were post cards made up by the different R.R.'s.

Walter Bedell gave us a treat when he displayed a complete collection of booklet panes.

The current 2c Brown booklet with French printing on cover is quite an elusive item.

"Odd-eyed" sounds much better than "Cock-eyed," when referring to the well-known coil variety.

Canadian booklets carry no commercial advertisements. Why call the booklet that contains strips, "chewing gum" booklets? For the lack of a better name, let us call them what they are "Tiny" or "Small."

Harold Meyers has a very nice collection of Canadian Flight covers.

W. R. Hoffmann has been busy looking through his accumulation of Canadiana for his flight covers. He must read Emco Journal.

F. H. Odell, #2, has a fine collection of used British Colonies. You might say they are fine used.

I wonder if E. Kehr is collecting material for his B.N.A. article, it's quite a trip he is taking.

Recently a chap wrote me saying he does not feel qualified to write an article for "Topics," as his collection is just an amateur one and not complete.

"I have collected various things since I was a youngster, had the measles, mumps and scarlet fever, they threw the book at me. I collected marbles, tops, arrowheads, bird's eggs, also a few samples of minerals and stones. Started a coin collection, also paper money, which I am still keeping up (first million was too tough, so I'm going after the second).

As to stamps, I started quite young, gave it up for many years, then started again about 18 years ago. (I figured it out that after he married and sold the idea to the Mrs., would be about 18 years). I was greatly intrigued by the beautiful engraving and printing on the Canadian issues, so much so that I concentrated on getting all these issues I could afford (note he does not say specialized). Since the Jubilees, I have in my album mint singles and blocks of all the issues, gum and shade varieties, etc. My booklets are mounted in a separate album. I started with only panes of each issue and the different varieties, later I added the complete booklets. My coils are complete in pairs and in strips of four.

The entire collection is mounted in loose-leaf albums, no write-up appears on the pages as yet, some day if I live long enough and contact the right kind of an artist, I am going to have this done.

Not a bad start for an amateur."

I note where member J. Alex. Parks has entered his Canadian collection in competition for prize at the S.P.A. convention. At the time of writing this, winners had not yet been announced. Our best wishes. "You've done it before, and we hope you do it again."

Remember, your slate of nominees, with 5 endorsers, must be in the sec's hands not later than October 15, 1944.

Incomplete Notes

by J. R. Barraclough

With the hope that some one may be interested in—
4 and 2 Ring Numeral Cancellations

Many collectors of the Stamps of Canada have, from time to time, interested themselves in the varied types of cancellations used by the Post Office, from the common type "Target" to the modern Town Cancellations with Patriotic Slogans and National Advertising propaganda for Victory Bonds, etc. Of these many types of cancellation, the 4 and 2 Ring Numeral cancellations stretching as they do from around 1855 to as late as 1890, form an avenue of interesting study and research with many problems still unsolved, and many variations still unexplained. With no intention of implying that these notes are complete, or even that they may be construed as accurate in all details, I submit them hoping some interested person will add to them and correct if necessary, their inaccuracies.

Let's start at the beginning and see how this all began:

Post Office Department, Toronto, 21st April, 1851.

Stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters

Postage stamps are about to be issued, one representing the Beaver, of the denominations of Three Pence; the second representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denominations of Six Pence; and the third representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of One Shilling; which will shortly be transmitted to the Postmasters at important points, for sale. Stamps so affixed are to be immediately cancelled in the office in which the letter or packet may be deposited, with an instrument to be furnished for the purpose.

J. Morris, Postmaster General

"Regulations and Instructions for the Government of the Post Office Department in Canada."

No. 20—Letters posted to be sent by mail are to be carefully postmarked on the face or address side, with the name of the Post Office, the month and the day of the month in which they are posted.

No. 44—Letters are to be postmarked on the back or seal side with the date of the day on which they arrive.

We therefore have the distinction made from the very beginning of Canadian postage stamps, between Cancellation and Postmark.

Just a word about cancellations and postmarks generally—Cancellations vary tremendously:

- A. Standard or Official Types supplied by the Post Office Department.
- B. Hand Made, such as Cork, etc., that frequently seemed an attempt on the part of a Postmaster or one of his clerks, to show their ingenuity, humor or even artistic ability. In this class you have Crowns, Crosses, Maple Leaves, Funny Faces and oddities all kinds.
- C. Pen Cancellations—Sometimes a cross, a wavy line and even the initials of the Postmaster. The lack of a regular cancellation stamper or obliterator might have been due to many causes. I remember seeing one in use as a tack hammer in St. John, N. B., some years ago.

Broadly speaking, the 4 Ring Numeral Cancellation was used on Stamps prior to Confederation and thus cover Upper and Lower Canada, Canada West and Canada East or Ontario and Quebec, whichever designation pleases you best. This obliterator was used primarily to cancel the stamp and was made up of 4 Rings or concentric circles with a numeral in the centre. The numerals were allocated to Cities, Towns and Villages, in alphabetical order. Barrie, U. C. being No. 1 and Windsor, U. C., No. 50. Fifty numbers were issued at the start but later two more were added to satisfy Brockville and Clifton, who doubtless had felt annoyed at being overlooked. However, one of the hardest problems yet to be solved is why Toronto with all its civic pride, never demanded a revision so it too could have a number—or did it have one—and if so, which number?

As the method of proving these numerals is of course the presence of the Town Cancellation placed in the lower left hand corner of the cover, it becomes a very interesting search to find covers that will answer the question that arises, as to what numeral belonged to what city, etc. The obvious difficulty of having any permanent list made up alphabetically is shown by the fact that the original list was amended shortly after being issued, when Brockville was allotted No. 51 and Clifton No. 52.

That the 4 Ring Numeral Cancellations persisted long after Confederation, was doubtless due to the various Postmasters preferring to use the old obliterator, instead of a new one, because he liked the 'feel' of it, just like a favorite golf club or fishing rod. Maybe the new one just didn't have the proper weight, maybe the handle didn't suit, and maybe, as my French Canadian friend once said, of his repugnance to innovations, "What's good enough for my grandfather, is good enough for me." (Freely translated.)

A very excellent list of the 4 Ring Numeral Cancellations is contained in Mr. Fred Jarrett's book, "Standard British North America," issued in 1929. This list as given by Mr. Jarrett follows:

#1	Barrie, U. C.	#27	Ottawa, U. C.
2	Belleville, U. C.	28	Paris, U. C.
3	Berlin, U. C.	29	Perth, U. C.
4	Bowmanville, U. C.	30	Peterborough, U. C.
5	Brantford, U. C.	31	Picton, U. C.
6	Brighton, U. C.	32	Port Dover, U. C.
7	Collingwood Harbor, U. C.	33	Port Hope, U. C.
8	Chatham, U. C.	34	Port Sarnia, U. C.
9	(not issued)	35	Prescott, U. C.
10	CoBURG, U. C.	36	Preston, U. C.
11	Cornwall, U. C.	37	Quebec, L. C.
12	Dundas, U. C.	38	St. Catharines, U. C.
13	Galt, U. C.	39	St. Hyacinthe, L. C.
14	Gooderich, U. C.	40	St. Thomas, U. C.
15	Guelph, U. C.	41	Sandwich, U. C.
16	Hamilton, U. C.	42	Sherbrooke, L. C.
17	Ingersoll, U. C.	43	Simcoe, U. C.
18	Kingston, U. C.	44	Smith Falls, U. C.
19	London, U. C.	45	Stanstead, L. C.
20	Melbourne, U. C.	46	Stratford, U. C.
21	Montreal, L. C.	47	Three Rivers, L. C.
22	Napanee, U. C.	48	Thorold, U. C.
23	Niagara, U. C.	49	Whitby, U. C.
24	Oakville, U. C.	50	Windsor, U. C.
25	Oshawa, U. C.	51	Brockville, U. C.
26	Owen Sound, U. C.	52	Clifton, U. C.

Can some one tell me why Toronto, U.C., Hull, L.C., Sorel, L.C., Drummondville, L.C., Valleyfield, L.C., Levis, L.C. and Joliette, L.C., all Cities, Towns and Villages with larger populations than Simcoe, U.C., (population in 1861 of 1856) were not allocated a numeral?

Can some one tell me why the following rated a 2 Ring Numeral when population is presumed to be the basis of numeral allocation and yet did not appear of sufficient importance to rate a 4 Ring Numeral?—Toronto, Woodstock, Branchton, Lindsay, St. John's, Que., St. Mary's, Acton Vale, Caledonia, Brampton, Aylmer, Clinton and Newmarket.

Can some one tell me why the following rated a 4 Ring Numeral when the list was alphabetical but did not rate a 2 Ring Numeral when the list was made up presumably on a population basis?—Brighton, Collingwood Harbour, Chatham, Niagara, Oakville, Oshawa, Paris, Port Hope, Preston, Sandwich, Smith's Falls, Stanstead, Thorold, Whitby and Clifton.

A census was made in Canada in 1861 and was used as a basis of representation in the House of Commons, at the time of Confederation in 1867. Quebec was allotted 63 seats and the population of Quebec in the 1861 census was the basis for distribution of seats. At the time of Confederation it was established that a similar census was to be made each ten years from 1861, at which time re-distribution of seats would take place. The First House of Commons was

constituted as follows and as such shows the distribution of population at the time:

Ontario — 82
 Quebec — 65
 Nova Scotia — 19
 New Brunswick — 15

On or about the time when Alexander Campbell was Postmaster General, a new system of allocation numeral cancellation was set up. In this system the basis of allotting numerals was by population or importance, not in alphabetical order as formerly. The 2 Ring Numeral cancellation was put into effect in which Montreal was No. 1 and not No. 21. Toronto was No. 2.

When studying the arrangement of numeral cancellation, many interesting idiosyncrasies seem to make their appearance.

Montreal—No. 1—Had a population in 1871 (3 years after the use of this 2 Ring Numeral Cancellation) of 131,000, and was rated No. 1 in the importance test. Montreal appears to have included, even as far back as 1871, it's suburbs of Lachine, Outremont, Verdun and Westmount, in it's rated population though they are separate cities and in 1871 even had a population of over 57,000. To this date, 1944, the Montreal Post Office is the main post office for this area and the others are substation post offices only.

Toronto—No. 2—Though not supplied with 4 Ring Numeral Cancellation, had a population in 1871 of over 59,000, exceeding in respect of population, all other cities (excepting Montreal and Quebec) and Quebec was given No. 3. Toronto has some other very interesting features. Though the 2 Ring Numeral, with #2 in the centre, is quite common still, the postmaster or some artistic clerk of his seems to have done his best to improve on this type of cancellation and developed many types of variegated rings surrounding the numeral '2'. Then also, there is the interesting variety known as stamped 'through cotton' where apparently a piece of cotton was tied over the obliterator and the webbing of this cotton is clearly visible in the cancellation. The desire for something different seems to permeate throughout all the cancellations emanating from this office.

Quebec City—No. 3—It quite common, but as it was and still is, the Capital City of the Province of Quebec, many of the covers showing this cancellation do not have the regular town cancellation on them because these covers were more or less Government letters, such as Writs, Summons and such court stationary.

Halifax—No. 4—Seems to have stolen a march on it's arch enemy, St. John, New Brunswick, because it was rated in importance No. 4, with a population of over 41,000. The reason may be found in the rating given Nova Scotia at the time of Confederation, where it was allotted 19 seats in the House of Commons and New Brunswick only 15 seats. Who knows?

As a matter of interest, the following is a list of 2 Ring Numerals and the population figures based on the 1871 census returns:

1 Montreal	130,833	23 Woodstock	3,982
2 Toronto	59,909	24 Stratford	4,313
3 Quebec	59,699	25 New Glasgow	1,676
4 Halifax	29,552	26 Windsor	4,253
5 Hamilton	26,880		(Leamington)
6 London	18,000	27 Ingersoll	4,022
7 St. Johns, N. B.	41,325	28 Sarnia	2,929
8 Ottawa	24,141	29 Coburg	4,442
9 Kingston	12,407	30 Pictou	2,883
10 Sydney, N. S.	1,700	31 St. Catherine	7,864
11 Frederickton	6,006		Ont. ?
12 St. Catherine W. ? ...	7,864	32 Barrie	3,398
13 Belleville	7,305	33 Sherbrooke	4,432
14 Guelph	6,878	34 Branchton	?
15 Brantford	8,107	35 Lindsay	4,049
16 Brockville	5,102	36 St. Johns, Que.	3,022
17 St. Hyacinthe	5,746	37 Amherst	1,839
18 Yarmouth	4,696	38 Bowmanville	3,034
19 Peterboro	4,611	39 ?	
20 Galt ?	3,827	40 Cornwall	2,013
21 Goderich	3,954	41 St. Mary's	3,120
22 Galt ?	3,827	42 Acton Vale	1,849

43 Windsor, N. S.	2,281	52 Caledon	1,246
44 Owen Sound	3,369	53 Three Rivers	7,570
45 Perth	2,375	54 Truro	2,114
46 Dundas	3,135	55 Berlin	2,748
47 Napanet	2,967	56 Brampton	2,090
48 Simcoe	1,856	57 St. Thomas	2,196
49 Prescott	2,617	58 Aylmer	1,650
50 St. Andrews, N. B.	?	59 Clinton	2,016
51 Picton	2,361	60 Newmarket	1,760

? means just that—Question—?

Many other very intriguing inconsistencies still are unexplained. For example:

St. Catherine West, Ontario, is listed as No. 12, but not mentioned in the census of 1871.

St. Catherine, Ontario is listed as No. 31 and in 1871 had a population of 7,864.

Perhaps St. Catherine, Ontario, absorbed St. Catherine West.

Galt, Ontario, seems to have used No. 20 and No. 22. Why?

Windsor, Ontario, and Leamington, Ontario, used No. 26. Was there only one post office?

Branchton, Ontario, had No. 34, but is not listed in the 1871 census.

No. 39 has never been allocated in any list as yet.

St. Andrews, N.B.—No. 50, is not listed until 1901 census, with a population of 1073.

In 1867, the composition of the House of Commons was divided:

Ontario	82 seats
Quebec	65 seats
Nova Scotia	19 seats
New Brunswick	15 seats

The allocation of 2 Ring Numerals was divided: Approximately,—

Ontario	40
Quebec	8
Nova Scotia	8
New Brunswick	3
Unknown	1

Was Ontario the favoured area?

No matter how general the interest of different collectors is in any one phase of philately, no two express their interest in exactly the same way. Two stamp acquaintances of mine collect the 4 Ring Numeral Cancellations on the 5 cent Beaver and the 2 Ring Numeral Cancellations on the 3 cent Large Queen's Head issue of 1868. Another acquaintance collects 4 and 2 Ring Numeral covers only, irrespective of the stamp on the cover. As for myself, I have been attempting to complete a set of the Large Queen's Head 1868, with a cover, for each numeral. This way of collecting I am afraid, was rather an over-ambitious one, because after some years I have in my collection only 163 specimens, out of 780 items I will need if the job is ever completed. A complete numeral under my plan, would include the following:

½ cent Black	3 cent Red
1 cent Red Brown	6 cent Yellow Brown
1 cent Orange	6 cent Dark Brown
1 cent Yellow	12½ cent Blue
2 cent Light Green	15 cent Red Lilac
2 cent Dark Green	15 cent Lilac

and a cover with numeral and town cancellations on the Face of the envelope.

Obviously, certain of these items have proven more elusive than others, particularly the Half Cent Black, One Cent Red Brown and Fifteen Cent Red Lilac. So far I have been unable to complete even one numeral and many numerals exist which I have been unable to find even one specimen of any value.

It is hoped some reader who may find the subject matter of these notes interesting, may be invigled thereby in starting this interesting branch of the hobby of collecting Canadian Stamps.

Letters to the Editor

Utica, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

In reference to a recent article in "Topics," "The Literature of Canadian Philately," I have recently read "The History of the Post Office in British North America, 1639-1870" written by William Smith and published in Great Britain. I found it to be a very detailed study of post offices and post office methods up to 1870. The facts appear to be soundly based upon long research in the "Canadian Archives," Journals of Provincial Legislatures, etc. The study of pre-confederation postal methods is especially interesting to cover collectors because it contains detailed accounts of mail handling in that period.

I am attempting to collect all possible information on the 8c small cents issue stamp. (Scott 48, abc). Perhaps other members have information that I do not possess. Not too much has been printed about this stamp to my knowledge. Would it be possible to ask via "Topics" if there is any information on the 8c 1893 Canada besides Jarrett and Hamilton?

Cordially,

W. B. Reals #89

Nantucket, Mass.

Dear Ed:

Each issue of BNA TOPICS is better than the last one. Congratulations. No. 5 is a dandy. Wish you were keeping as cool as we are up here. With best wishes,

J. B. Sheffield.

Banana River, Fla.

Dear Ed:

I wish to state that I have been receiving "Topics" each month and would like to say that it has a very good start. Mr. Forney, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Hoffman, and all the rest are to be commended on their work making it a success. I regret to say that since I am still on the learning end of the hobby, my contributions will have to be questions and short comments in place of articles, and this Navy life doesn't give us much time for that either.

There are a couple of things that come to mind which I would like cleared up. When they speak of the major re-entry on the 3p Beaver, which particular one do they refer to? Both the 3p Beaver and the 6p (#5) come on a thick hard paper, is this the same paper, and if not how does it differ? The 15c large cents in watermarked condition is cataloged at, I believe, one half as much as the 6c of the same issue. In all the years I have been searching for either one, I have yet to see the 15c at all. I am wondering where Scott gets the comparative scarcity. Also, please ask Mr. Hoffman the story behind the erroneous material circulated several years back on the existence of a 1c Victoria and Edward booklet pane. If none exist, how did it get out in the first place?

Whether these questions warrant an answer in "Topics" is up to you, but thought that I may not be the only one "in the dark" on these points. As you see, I have more questions than answers, but the only way to learn is by asking those who know. Mr. Pollock wrote about Philatelic Literature last issue. Please ask him where a copy of Howes works can be located.

Thanks much for your time, and only wish I could do more for the club.

Ensign John Siverts.

Towanda, Pa.

Dear Ed:

Having recently acquired an interesting and unusual Newfoundland Postage Paid Provisional cancellation that I fail to find listed I wonder if any of Topics readers have any information to clarify its usage.

This cancellation is a two line rubberstamp in red as follows:

PAID ALL

G.P.O., St. John's, Newfoundland.

The item I have is struck on a small piece of an old Newfoundland newspaper, which gives no clue as to date. However the paper was mailed to Boston, Mass., and bears the oval cancellation of that city, as well as a single line hand-

stamp in black "DUE 2 CENTS" plus a regular U.S. postage due of that amount showing that the Boston P.O. failed to honor the St. John's provisional marking and collected postage again.

Inasmuch as the PAID ALL marking was used in St. John's late in 1897 it seems likely that this may have been a companion stamp to the more common circular stamp of that date which appears in black, and may have been used on newspapers and other matter of a similar nature dispatched outside the colony.

Would greatly appreciate any information concerning the use of the marking that any member can supply.

Roy W. Trickey #92

RECENTLY DISCOVERED CANADIAN VARIETIES

- (1) 2-cents Brown, 1935, (Extension of bottom line on left side of frame. Stamp #90, Plate 2, upper right).
- (2) 3-cents Red, 1937, (Colour dot top margin and colour dash "A" of "Postage," Stamp #6, Plate 2, lower right).
- (3) 6-cents Air Mail, 1935, (Flaw in upper left hand portion of panel containing the word "Air," Stamp #10, Plate 1, lower left).
- (4) 2-cents Brown, 1937, (Dot in "T" of "Postage," also flaw in "E", of "Postage," Stamp #60, Plate 5, upper right).
- (5) 5-cents Blue, 1930, (Defective inner frame line at left of "Postes," Stamp #98, Plate 3, upper right).
- (6) 6-cents Air Mail, 1938, (Colour dot right numeral "6", Stamp #35, plate 1, upper left).
- (7) 2-cents Royal Visit, 1939, (Colour line "S" of "Postes," Stamp #44, Plate 3, lower left).
- (8) 5-cents Blue, Confederation, 1927, Dot in right numeral "5", Stamp #67, Plate 3, upper left).
- (9) 6-cents Air Mail, 1935. (Hairlines in "A" of "Air," Stamps 4 and 12; Also hairlines in left numeral "6", Stamps 13 and 14, Plate 1, upper left).

NEWFOUNDLAND AIR MAIL

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BNAPS #57

ASDA

Concerning Our Contribution to 'Vol. 1, No. 1'

by F. Walter Pollock

You who subscribe to or read **Chambers Stamp Journal** may recall the enthusiasm with which our first number was greeted by S. G. Rich, in his weekly column, "From Pole to Pole." His plaudits were expanded to three words, "It starts well," following which he devoted the remainder of the paragraph to his opinion of our suggestions for "Some Standard Catalogue Corrections," saying: "Walter Pollock is in with two pages of corrections for the Standard Catalogue—but I notice he nowhere mentions the worst error of the whole lot. I mean the description of the typographed blue and red parts of the 1898 Map Stamp as 'lithographed.' And I think he's definitely wrong in thinking that the Connell stamp of New Brunswick was merely an essay; it definitely saw actual use and was withdrawn in short order."

I wrote the editor the day after this appeared, but my letter was ignored, he probably not wishing to print any criticism of a regular contributor. To clarify the record, inasmuch as Mr. Rich has tried to confuse it by offering his opinions in lieu of facts, and for the benefit of those who, having read the columnar note and having thereafter seen no objection thereto, might suppose that Mr. Rich's opinions had been accepted as correct, I would like to reproduce my letter to Editor Chambers in these pages, as follows:

"Perhaps I should feel flattered that Mr. Rich....should have deigned to mention at all, my small contribution to the first issue of **B.N.A. Topics**, but notice seems to have been taken solely for the purpose of indulging in criticism, unwarranted and unfounded.

"Mr. Rich first takes me to task for having omitted what he is pleased to consider an error, though my article was simply entitled 'Some Standard Catalogue Corrections' and therefore was not represented as complete or comprehensive. I pointed out a few examples of errors, all of which could be so proven by fact and record.

"Mr. Rich says, '....but I notice he nowhere mentions the worst error of the lot. I mean the description of the typographed blue and red parts of the 1898 Map Stamp as lithographed.' Mr. Rich, is it a fact that this is 'the worst error of the lot' or is that just your opinion—come right down to it, can you prove that it is an error at all, or is that again just your opinion? Frankly, I don't think your citation is at all fair—you and I had discussed this amicably enough in personal correspondence, but I'll say now publicly, as I did before privately, that with all respect to your knowledge of the printing game, I'll still in this particular case, chose in preference to your opinion, the positive statements made to me by men actually concerned or closely associated with the production of this particular stamp.

"Mr. Rich more modestly thinks I'm 'definitely wrong in thinking that the Connell stamp of New Brunswick was merely an essay; it definitely saw actual use and was withdrawn in short order.' To this I must answer that there is obviously much difference between **thinking** and **knowing**.

"The label depicting Connell was ordered almost a year before it was to be issued on November 1, 1860, on which date New Brunswick was to change from sterling to decimal currency. The supply was delivered at least by May, 1860, and was ignored by the government of the Colony, which refused to recognize the existence of the 5c Connell as a **stamp**; witness the following letter written by Connell to the Provincial Secretary on May 15, 1860: 'I am in receipt of your favor informing me that you have been desired by His Excellency the Lt.-Governor to request that I would distribute the one, ten, and twelve and a half cent postage stamps procured by me and to take steps to procure a five cent stamp for future distribution. You will inform His Excellency that I was authorized by Minute of Council in December last to procure a one, five, ten, and twelve and a half cent postage stamp, and that all these denominations are now in the office of this department ready for distribution.'

Note that, on May 15, 1860, the label still awaited distribution. The government answered Connell in such uncompromising terms that he was obliged to resign office. Certainly it is inconceivable that his successor would have distributed them, and if Connell had sent them out before his resignation, there

were five months in which to recall them. I should like Mr. Rich to prove that the Connell definitely saw actual use'; there are indeed some vague and dubious reports of 'used on cover' but all seem to bear the postmark of Connell's home town of Woodstock, from which certain obvious conclusions may be drawn. And has not Mr. Rich, with entire justifications, blasted certain recent items regardless of their being found 'used on cover'?

"If my only errors, then, were of omission regarding the Map Stamp, and of belittling the Connell label, I did a pretty good job at that."

AUCTION PRICES***LEVINE

I know that the prices realized at auctions of B.N.A. material always provides much of interest to me and I am offering this report of a recent sale at Vahan Mozian with the intent and desire that this commentary will similarly offer notes of interest to others.

The above mentioned sale is of particular interest in that the material offered was not very common. Eight lots of Canadian Essays were sold, and thirty-one lots of Proofs, plus four Revenue lots.

ESSAYS

Herewith, a report of prices realized for these lots:

Victoria—1c Brown—Jarrett's #3	\$ 15.00
Victoria—3c black, pair, Jarrett's #15	22.00
Same—3c orange, pair	22.00
1897—Maple Leaf ½c, purple, background missing.—	
Another copy, value and background missing	16.00
3c, Same, 17 different shades, various bands	65.00
3c, Jarrett's #34, 5 different shades, various bands	30.00
15c violet on blued paper	8.50
15c brown, 15c scarlet, and numeral 15c gray	20.00

PROOFS

1851—6p blue gray on India with vertical "specimen" in red	10.00
6P red violet, 6P on yellow, color proofs on India	20.00
12P black on India, vertical "specimen" in green	39.00
Same, block of four, in red	115.00
1857—½P pale violet, ½P pale rose, Die Proofs	40.00
½P black on India, vertical "specimen" in red	5.75
10P claret, Die Proof	22.50
1857—6½P green, 6½P orange, 6½P black, India, proofs	17.50
1859—1c orange on card, 12½c green	12.00
5c black Beaver, India, block of 4	35.50
1c, 5c, 10c India	15.00
10c black brown, India	10.50
12½c blue, 12½c yellow on India	7.50
17c black on India, block of 6	45.00
17c blue, 2c rose on India, defects	3.00
1864—2c rose on India, pair	10.00
2c green on India, block of 4	30.00
1868—76-2c green, 5c olive green on cardboard	13.00
15c black, Die on India	17.50
1897—Jubilee ½c-\$5 complete on card	65.00
3c Color Proofs, 5 copies	20.00
1897—Maple Leafs, ½c, 2c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 5 proofs on card 3 Color Proofs ..	32.50

REVENUE PROOFS

1865—4c to \$2 Proofs, 9c, 50c, pairs, on card	40.00
Gas Inspections, 25c, \$3, \$4 color proofs, on India	26.00
Law Stamp, \$5 Color Proofs, on India, 3 copies	16.00
Excise Tobacco, 5c black, 10c scarlet, 15c black, cardboard	13.00
Excise Tobacco, 2 Proofs on Card, one "Boxes" black, "Caddy" in scarlet	13.50
Registration, 10c green Beaver, India	5.75

CANADIAN REVENUES

1869—\$1 blue & black Imperf., strip of 3, unused	9.50
Inverted Center, \$2 red & black "Bill Stamp"	145.00

Newfoundland Postal Stationery

by Roy W. Trickey, #92

The Postal Stationery emissions of Britain's oldest Colony have played a relatively obscure part in its philatelic history and detailed and accurate information is lacking on many items.

From much correspondence and my own observations I would like to present a list of these items such as are known to exist along with a means of identifying each. The accompanying check list includes only such items as I have been able to locate for my own collection, with one exception. This item being one designed as PC11, issue of 1904.

This list designates post cards with the symbol PC, Letter cards as LC, Envelopes as E and Wrappers with a W, beginning with PC1, which exists in two types as shown, we find a difference of opinion by the few postal stationery experts. Some prefer to call the two types an early and late printing, an opinion that I cannot agree with in view of the fact that close examination reveals many engraving differences. This would seem to indicate either a re-engraved die or the existence of two dies. Examination of several of both types also reveal that there is approximately 1/2mm difference in both the horizontal and vertical widths of the design, this being consistent with type. The Ascher Catalog lists these as Bright and Faint impressions, other opinion is that one might be a proof. In view of the facts that are available one opinion is as good as another until someone comes forth with the actual facts surrounding the issuance of this first card.

We find an item listed by Boggs in his Handbook under date of 1904, as a 1 cent green on cream, in a size 180x79mm with portrait of King George. I have not been able to find this item nor anyone who has seen it. Dr. W. I. Mitchell informs me he doubts its existence, therefore it is not included in our list. However if anyone does have it, the information should be made public.

As previously mentioned the one item listed which I do not have is the 1904 2 cents vermilion, with portrait of Queen Alexandra. Dr. Mitchell has this item, which must be very scarce as I have been unable to locate a copy in the past two years.

It is not my intention to present this as a complete check list, neither have we concerned ourselves with the shades that exist of the various varieties. Others interested in this branch should come forward with their views and information and eventually it should be possible to present a completely accurate listing.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| PC1 | 1873 | 1 cent Green on Yellowish stock. Design of Scotts A15. 112x70mm. |
| PC1a | | 1 cent Light Green on thinner white stock. Design same as PC1. 114x70mm. |
| PC2 | 1879 | 2 cents Vermillion on very white stock. Design resembles Scotts A16. 129x79mm. |
| PC3 | 1880 | 1 cent Green on yellowish stock. Design of Scotts A17. 119x75mm. |
| PC4 | 1880 | 2 cents Orange on Buff stock. Portrait of Queen Victoria in round frame. 126x82mm. |
| PC5 | 1889 | PC3 Surcharged new value "2 CENTS" in Black. |
| PC5a | 1889 | Broken "T" in "CENTS" of surcharge. |
| PC6 | 1891 | 1 cent Green, same as PC3 except very white stock. |
| PC7 | 1891 | 2 cents orange on medium white stock. Design same as PC4. 125x82mm. |
| PC8 | 1892 | 2 cents plus 2 cents Paid Reply Card. Red on medium white stock. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" is 54mm. in length. Card 137x88mm. folded. |
| PC9 | 1892 | Similar to PC8. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE is 55mm. long and larger type used in lower left corner inscription. 140x86mm. folded.
"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" is 55mm. long and large type used in lower left corner inscription. 140x86mm. folded. |

- PC10 1904 1 cent Green on medium white stock. King Edward VII in design somewhat resembling Scotts A39. 118x80mm.
- PC11 1904 2 Cents Vermillion. Portrait of Queen Alexandra.
- PC12 1911 1 cent Green on medium white stock. Portrait King George V. 120x79mm.
- PC13 1914 1 cent Green on light buff stock. Portrait King George V as on Great Britain, Scotts Type A82, but numerals of value at either side.
- PC14 1914 2 cents Vermillion on medium white stock. Portrait Queen Mary. 130x82mm.
- PC15 1915 1 Cent Deep Green on medium white stock. Stamp design same as PC13. Other inscriptions changed and less scroll work in design. 120x79mm.
- PC16 1930 1 cent Green on Buff stock. Design same as PC13. 120x79mm.
- PC17 1937 2 Cent Green on cream stock. Similar design as PC13. 120x79mm.
- LC1 1914 2 cents plus 2 cents red on white stock. Paid Reply Letter Card. Stamp design as PC17. 140x88mm. folded.
- E1 1889 3 cents Violet envelope on white watermarked paper. 119x93mm.
- E2 1889 3 cents Violet, envelope. Same as E1 except 140x78mm.
- E3 1889 5 cents Blue, envelope. White paper 119x73mm.
- E4 1889 5 cents Blue, envelope. As E3 except 140x78mm.
- W1 1889 1 cent Green, Wrapper, on Manila 125x300mm.
- W2 1889 2 Cents Red, Wrapper, on Manila. Size as W1.
- W3 1889 3 cents Brown, Wrapper, on Manila. Size as W1.

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67	1c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 475
68	2c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 4	1.25
69	3c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 4	1.25
70	5c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 4	3.50
71	6c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 4	5.00
72	8c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 4	6.00
73	10c Maple Leaf plate no. strip of 4	15.00
73	Very fine plate no. block of 6	20.00
74	½c Numeral 4 superb blocks. Different Shades & Paper	2.00
81	7c Very fine block of 12	12.00
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92	7c Edward. Superb block of 16	30.00
92	7c Edward. Superb block of 4	7.50
92a	7c Imperf. pair, superb	30.00
93	10c Edward. Very fine plate block of 6	17.50
94	20c Edward. Good plate block of 12	60.00
96	½c Quebec. Block with major re-entry	1.25
102	15c Quebec. Superb block of 4	15.00
102	15c Quebec. Superb block of 16	60.00
102	15c Quebec. Superb plate no. block	20.00
104	1c 1912 block with hairlines	5.00
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