

8 . OCT - 21 AM 1968



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal
of the
British North America
Philatelic Society

Volume 25, No. 8, Whole No. 270

September, 1968

Printed October 2nd

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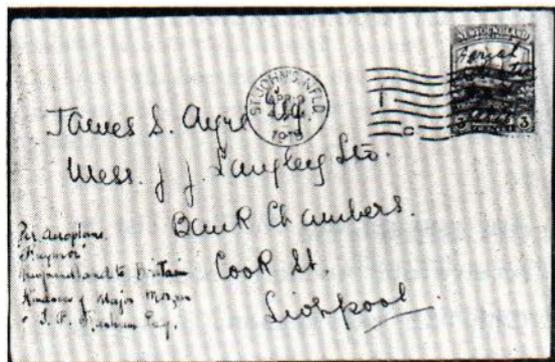
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BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
VOLUME 25 / NUMBER 8 / WHOLE NUMBER 270 / SEPTEMBER, 1968

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EDITOR: John H. M. Young, F.R.P.S.L., Keegunoo, 503 John St., Thornhill, Ont.
CIRCULATION EDITOR: C. Russell McNeil, Suite 3-C, 187 Park St. S., Hamilton 10, Ontario
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Dr. R. V. C. Carr, P. J. Hurst, L. J. LaFrance, Dr. W. G. Moffatt, K. G. Rose,
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ADVERTISING MANAGER: Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa., U.S.A. 19355
LIBRARIAN: Stewart S. Kenyon, 15205-74 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
SALES CIRCUIT MANAGER: James C. Lehr, 2818 Cheshire Rd., Devon, Wilmington, Delaware,
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Published at Toronto, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Subscription: \$5.00 per year; single copies, from the Circulation Editor, 50 cents. Opinions expressed are those of the writers. Printed by Mission Press, 53 Dundas St. E., Toronto.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, for payment of postage in cash. COPY DEADLINES: Display advertising copy must be received by the Advertising Manager one month prior to the month of publication. For membership details write to the Secretary.

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August 1, 1968

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McCleave, J. Graham, M.D., 221 Fulton Ave., Nashwaaksis, N.B. (C) CAN, NFD—Mint & used postage. Proposed by R. J. Woolley, No. 359.
PITSCHKE, Richard E., P.O. Box 6093, Cleveland, Ohio 44101 (C-X) CAN, NFD—Mint postage. Pre-stamp & stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint Airmails. SPECIALTY—Free O.H.M.S. covers. Proposed by R. V. C. Carr, No. 1427.
ROGERS, George J., Rm. 1134, Tudor Hotel, 304 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10017 (C-CX) CAN—20th century mint & used blocks. 1st Day, 1st Flight and Tagged covers. Plate Blocks. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint, used Airmails and on cover. Literature. Proposed by G. M. Llewellyn, No. 384.

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1907 Kuhlman, Fred, 553 Wardlaw Avenue, Ste. 5-B, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba
2176 Sanguinetti, Haughton E., Box 156, Barnstable, Mass. 02630
1893 Schenk, John A., 6707 Foothill Circle, Anchorage, Alaska 99504
2241 Taylor, William P., 409 Orangewood Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45429

MAIL RETURNED

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1653 Berest, Joseph, 1273 California Road, Eastchester, N.Y. 10709

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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, July 1, 1968	1041
RESIGNATIONS, August 1, 1968	3
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, August 1, 1968	1038

THE Editor's MAILBAG

Dear sir:

It might be of interest to some of our readers why the new Nonsuch stamp appears in two different forms, one with straight edges, the other without.

The Nonsuch stamps were printed in

sheets of 100 stamps only with two panes of 50 stamps arranged one left and one right pane. The stamps were printed by the web fed press, a new printing press now installed in the Bank Note Company. The sheets of 100 stamps only with two panes

a gutter between the right and left pane. The plate inscriptions as in the previous issue are on all four corners of each pane, thus eight inscriptions for the sheet of 100. After the sheets were printed a certain lot was taken out from the total printing for the Philatelic Agency supply. These were perforated by a comb 10 x 10 as regular panes. The very outside of the panes were cut to reduce the margins, but leaving the plate inscriptions intact. The margins which are cut off contain manufacturing process control information which the Bank Note Company does not like to let out. Then the rest of the panes were prepared for the post offices. The outside perforation pin rows, left and right and the top row of

pins were withdrawn from the comb and the panes were perforated. This left the outside margins and the top one imperforated. These margins were then cut off with all the information including the plate inscription. This left one margin only with perforation facing the stamps at the bottom. Panes were then stacked and stapled to a cardboard using the only remaining margin at bottom for this. Thus the existence of the panes all perforated from the Agency and the straight edged panes from the Post Office.

The 4 cent one Dollar booklet should be out when this appears as well as the 5 cents.

Yours sincerely,

H. Reiche

BNAPS REGIONAL GROUPS

Philadelphia—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Temagami*—Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, New York. *Vancouver*—1st three Wednesdays of each month at 8 p.m.; Dickinson Room, Stry Credit Union Bldg., 144 E. 7th Ave., Vancouver. *Winnipeg*—Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at previous meeting. Harold Wilding, 135 Traill Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. *Edmonton*—Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary F. N. Harris, 11013-129 Street. *Twin City*—Meets at members' homes on second Thursday of each month. J. C. Cornelius, 2407 Lake Place, Minneapolis, Minn. *Calgary*—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Murray Devlin, 1030-12th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

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

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More Sketches of BNA PSers

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

No. 121 J. HARVEY WESTREN No. 22

After almost a year of needling, your editor finally got a biography from one of our earliest members (as evidenced by his Number 22)—J. Harvey Westren. Then, in the midst of my waiting, his biography was lost on its way and the whole thing had to be redone by him! So, Harvey, I hope this sketch will be worthy of your great efforts.

A native of Toronto, he became a chemical engineer with training at the University of Toronto. Recently, he retired after 40 years with Dunlop of Canada Ltd., and now devotes much of his time to stamps.

Harvey spent quite a bit of time with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada retiring with the rank of Major. There are two daughters (stamp collectors both) and a "non-philatelic" son (but Grandpa got his two elder grandchildren on their way in stamps!). Besides stamps, there is music, art, the theater, activity on a YMCA board, and work as a trustee of the public service group having six cemeteries and a crematorium.

As to the stamps, Harvey started as most of us have, as a boy and spurred on by his father (whose collection mysteriously disappeared just prior to Harvey's birth). Soon he limited his collecting to North America with France and the Low Countries thrown in. As a young adult, it became BNA with an early collection of Canada First Flight covers. This left 10 years ago so he could spend his time on Canadian Pre-Cancels. He has written articles on pre-cancels for over 40 years. Then, there are piles of covers of the Admirals to work



on, and he claims the days are too short to get things in order—spoken like a true philatelist!

Besides being a very early member of our society, he is a life member of the American Philatelic Society, a founding member of the Postal Stationery Society, a member of the Toronto Stamp Club, and "other philatelic societies"—once it was the International Pre-Cancel Club, I know.

If ever you visit the Toronto Club at one of their meetings, I am sure you will find Harvey there to greet you.

Scott's Catalogue

Appearing August 15 with a striking gold and black dust jacket, Volume I of Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue for 1969 has 33 more pages than its predecessor because the United States, United Nations, British Commonwealth countries and Latin America have issued just less than 1,900 new stamps since Volume I of the 1968 edition of the Encyclopedia of Philately was published a year ago.

There are new prices as well as new stamps in the new Volume I—4,937 in the United States section, 17,204 in British Commonwealth and 8,040 in Latin America for a total of 30,181 price changes.

Stamps of two new countries appear in the new Volume I: those of the British Indian Ocean Territory, which came into being January 17, 1968, and the Southern Yemen People's Republic, releasing its first stamps April 1, 1968.

Historical Survey of Canada's Century *Seen in its Postage Stamps*

by Donald Jean

PART II

Eleven years after England issued the world's first stamps for the prepayment of postage, and four years after the United States adoption of the thought, the post offices of the Canadian provinces placed adhesives on sale. In 1851, British North America consisted of the united "Canadas", Quebec and Ontario (April 23); Nova Scotia (May 12); New Brunswick (September); British Columbia-Vancouver Island (July 30, 1860); Prince Edward Island (January 1, 1861). First issue dates are given in brackets.

New Year's Day 1857 was celebrated in Newfoundland by offering to the public its first adhesive.

Governed by a British appointed governor who had a chosen council of "reputable" citizens, selected from the local "Establishment", the provinces had a semi-colonial status. These advisors proved to be autocratic self-seekers whose voluntary actions earned them the nickname "Family Compact".

Widespread discontent brought on the Mackenzie-Papineau insurrection, a little affair, but it led to an inquiry by Lord Durham whose analysis of the condition in the memorable "Durham Report" led to responsible government by an elected assembly which was to act in an advisory ability.

The trustee, Sir Francis Bond Head, affectionately known by the nickname "Bone-Head" was removed. A fable has it that his nomination was an error. A cousin of the same name was intended. But this groping incompetent had done his worst.

The name Canada comes from the Indian word for a group of huts or village. Cartier had asked a native guide the name of the country. The answer "kannata" he took to mean the country, which he so wrote in his journal.

Another entry calls Chief Donnacona of Stadacona (Quebec) the king of Canada. But the best fable has it that a Portuguese member of the crew, sighting the Gaspé shoreline noted "ca nata", there is nothing there. He has since been evinced quite wrong.

It should be noted that the title "Canada" up to the time of Confederation related only to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. After the 1841 Act of Union, they were known as Canada East and Canada West, but before this they were called Lower and Upper Canada.

Postmarks of that period bore such abbreviations.

The joint legislature had two co-premiers, selected from the leaders of the party in power—one from Quebec (French Canadian), the other from Ontario (English Canadian). This is demonstrated on the 20c Baldwin-Lafontaine adhesive of 1927.

Sir John A. Macdonald on the 1c and Sir Etienne Cartier on the 10c of the same series, shared the premiership of another government.

One hundred years of Self Government was commemorated on a 4c stamp in 1948. In the center is shown the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa; are in the upper corners, George VI and Victoria, the monarch in 1848. The queen had selected the new site as it was further inland and thus safer from invasion from the south.

This is something of an anomaly for the structure had not been completed nor employed at that date. The seat of the legislature had been changed about from Quebec, Montreal, York (Toronto) and Kingston.

During the trouble, the Montreal edifice they used, was burned by a mob. Ottawa was chosen by the Fathers of Confederation as the new federal site, it being central and having the most suitable edifice.

To them, the opposition had bemoaned the huge cost of the new building and its great, unneeded space. They didn't foresee the burgeoning needs of a growing nation. In 1860, the cornerstone was laid by the Prince of Wales.

The adhesives issued by the different provinces showed more imagination than the Victorian issues which succeeded Confederation, contrary to what might have been expected. The first, designed by a 24-year-old Scots civil engineer, Sandford Fleming (1826-1915), was the Three Penny Beaver.

He is perhaps better known as the originator of standard time which was adopted throughout the globe. This was during the period that he was chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sidereal time was observed which meant that a time difference existed along the line varying from station to station and disregarded the running time of the trains, which made time-tables somewhat confusing.

The first Canadian rails to reach the Pacific, in 1871, Fleming surveyed the right-of-way from Fort William to Vancouver. He was also instrumental in laying the cable to Australia. Sir Sanford, although he was knighted and had a university lately named for him, has as yet to be honored with a Canadian postal issue.

The three penny issue is reproduced on the 15c "Centenary" of 1951. The beaver is also shown on the 1954 Wild Life 5c. This small animal has been esteemed a national symbol for centuries, along with the maple leaf, for it was the prime basis of the fur trade which opened up the wilderness.

The beaver skin was the standard token for exchange. At one time a trade axe commanded a pile of pelts to the height of its handle and a musket the same. These old firearms were pretty long. Coats made of the beaver fur were highly prized by the traders for, being worn next to the skin, the guard hairs were worn off and body oils gave the fur a great lustre.

The European fashion in men's beaver hats settled a great demand for the hair so that by the late 1800's the animal faced suppression. However, careful conservation restored the colonies. Over 300,000 skins are taken annually these past years.

OTHER B.N.A. ISSUE

On Canadian Adhesives appeared two different pictures of Queen Victoria as a young woman. When she ascended the throne in 1837, she was 17. There was, as well, a portrait of her companion, Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg, and one of Jacques Cartier.

The pence issue was imperforated; perforated varieties appeared after 1858, about five times the number being printed. The 12 penny black, of which only 1,510 were placed in post offices, was used for overseas mail. Some were recalled and destroyed.

British Columbia had a 3 penny showing an ornate "V" containing the royal scepter and surmounted by the crown, besides the

profile of the Queen. The Centenary of the city of Victoria was commemorated in 1962 by a 5c stamp which reproduced the B.C.-Vancouver 2½d.

Many interesting stamps were issued by New Brunswick. There was a portrait of a pioneer wood-burning locomotive on the 1c, and a hybrid steam sailing ship on the 12c, besides the picture of the prince as a boy.

On a questionable 5c denomination appears a picture of a Charles Connell. Scott catalog lists this as No. 5, as does Lyman and Lowe, identifying it as "perf 12" with the confusing footnote that it was cut apart by scissors. It is shown only as a proof and die sample in Holmes.

New Brunswick had three pence denominations with the crown center, for the first nine years. It was encircled by the four heraldic flowers of the United Kingdom. The adhesives were intended to be affixed to the envelope diamond-wise for the crown is diagonal to the corners.

The same portrait was employed by Newfoundland except that the crown was placed vertically. The Postmaster General allowed permission to reprint 800 copies of each of the three denominations, in 1890, on stout paper.

Newfoundland had its own 92 year postal history, since it did not enter Confederation until 1949. During this period, the colony had nine different issues—one is mentioned above, up to 1868; another was a triangle. Both had the heraldic flowers, shamrock, thistle and rose.

Both important products of the island were an innovation, the 2c Codfish, and 5c Seal. Fish did not appear on a Canadian stamp until the \$1 denomination of 1951 and, except for the beaver, an animal was not shown until the wildlife series in 1953.

Three different pictures of Queen Victoria were employed and one each of the Prince Consort and Prince Edward. Albert's picture is different from that of Canada, but the Prince of Wales was imitated from the same engraving as the 17c New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island showed only the queen. Designs have profiles with minor alterations, and three-quarter-face identical to Nova Scotia's 1c, and the 5c and 10c regulars of New Brunswick, and the Canada 6 and 12 pence, and 12½c issues.

There must have been a number of official pictures of the "Good Queen" available

(Continued on page 210)

Canadian Revenue Study Group News

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

More on Yukon-Dawson Overprints

Another overprint value has turned up on the 50c Blue Territorial Court stamp. This is a \$3.00 overprint in Black, same style as those previously reported, so this now brings the total to four new varieties for this issue. We are still looking for further information on the time of use and the reason for the overprints.

Newfoundland Inland Revenues

Wallace Mitchell offers the following re the current issue of Newfoundland Inland Revenue stamps. "I have found that the 5c, 10c, and 25c values are found in panes of 50 stamps, actually two panes of 25 side by side with a gutter between. The left pane shows the inscription "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd. New Malden, Surrey, England", and a large italic script "2". The right pane is the same but has "2a" following the printer's inscription. The other values, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50, \$5.00, and \$20.00, I have seen only in single panes of 25, either with the "2" or "2a". It would appear that these higher values have been cut apart before distribution, but it would be interesting to know if any of our members have seen any of these with a wide gutter between (about $\frac{7}{8}$ ") or with a number other than "2" or "2a".

If anyone can help on this I'm sure Wallace would appreciate hearing from you.

Interesting B.C. Document

Jack St. Laurent has turned up an interesting document with a 25c B.C. Law Fee shown in a manner that brings to mind the "Bisects".

The document has two 10c black Law Stamps, apparently 4th Issue and alongside one is a 5c King Edward VII Postage stamp. One B.C. Law has a purple CANCELLED on the diagonal and the other 10c Law stamp and the 5c King Edward are cancelled across the center together with a purple CANCELLED. The stamps are also tied to the document with the circular embossed seal "County Court of Cariboo". An oval Barkerville cancel in purple is also on the document. An interesting question would be as to how this was accounted for at audit time.

So you see there is always something new turning up.

Alberta "Prairie Provinces Conservation Stamps

While these stamps are in the class of a private conservation issue, we pass along the interesting information as supplied by Louis Armson, Don Amos and Ed Richardson.

"The correct years are 1945-46. The designer was Dr. Wm. Rowan, F.R.C.S. Zoologist, University of Edmonton, and he was also the originator of these issues. These were to raise funds for wildlife research in the Provinces. In 1945 the ten year cycle hit bottom and Dr. Rowan decided it was time to take notice and study the situation. He had been interested in the subject for many years and drew the stamps in hopes of raising enough money to finance a large research venture. He hoped to raise \$5,000 to \$8,000.

The stamps were distributed by their Game Department to various vendors who annually peddle licenses. Dr. Rowan's monogram appears in script "WR" on all stamps but in different locations. Apparently sale of these Conservation Stamps netted only \$800 and the fund was subsequently used to help out students in conservation."

Since the fund was expected to raise up to \$8,000 it is a possibility that perhaps 32,000 stamps were printed including all varieties as the value of each stamp was 25c. It would appear that only approximately ten per cent of these were sold, in which case one would expect that there must still be a considerable number of these stamps around somewhere.

First Issue Bill Stamps

Earle Piggott has reported and I have seen a 1c perf. 12½ with the E broken in both the ONE and CENTS. A 3c perf. 13½ has all the lines of shading on the neck missing and the upper right frame line is broken.

Come on some of you other holders of Bill Stamps, let's check them out and see what we come up with.

Again thanks to all who help keep this column supplied with items of interest in the Revenue field.

Early Post Offices of the Listowel District

by Max Rosenthal

The last of the townships of Waterloo County to be settled was Wellesley, its first settlers locating on the site of Heidelberg in 1832. The township was not actually surveyed until 10 years later. The next township west, Mornington, in Perth County, was surveyed in 1848, but in 1843 had already come John Chalmers and his two sons, settling near the Nith River, the stream running through what were later Morningdale and Millbank. Immediately north of Wellesley Township, Maryborough Township, in Wellington County, was surveyed in 1849. Richard Rolls the year before was its first settler. The first store in the township was kept in a log shanty by John Dickson, who settled on lot 14, concession 4 about 1848 for two years, and then built on the 4th line, lot 14, just east of Spring Creek.

In 1850 a general store was opened by William Rutherford at Millbank, southeast of the corner of the 6th concession road and 15th sideroad, in Mornington. With John Freeborn he had built saw and grist mills on the Nith River there. Freeborn built one mill on the west side of the stream, which is flanked there by a bank of considerable height. Asking a surveyor called Maxwell to suggest a name for the place, that man took his inspiration from the location. In 1851 Rutherford opened Millbank post office, with himself as postmaster.

About a mile northwest, where the Nith crossed the 8th concession road, and provided power for a flour mill, in 1849 John Nicklin had erected Morningdale Mills. The Ontario Archives has a letter from Nicklin, headed Morningdale Mills, Mornington, December 16, 1852, sent to Andrew Geddes, Crown Land agent, Elora. The postmark on the front has MILLBANK, U.C., in thin letters, not thick as in postmarks from the 1840's of other places, but also breaking a double circle. Dec. 17, 51 is written in by hand in the centre, and it is all in brown ink. Nicklin became the first postmaster of Morningdale Mills in 1854. At first it was a sub-post office of Millbank. It was classed in the 1890's. It was on the

south side of the road between the two branches of the Nith.

In 1851 was also opened the post office at Drayton, where the 11th concession road crosses the boundary road between Maryborough and the next township east, Peel, also in Wellington County. The post office was at first called Peel and Maryborough, but in a year its name was changed to Drayton, and its post office was always on the Peel side of the boundary.

Wellesley village, on the Nith River just north of the southern boundary of Wellesley Township, was originally settled by John Smith. In 1849 he built the first sawmill there. John Zoeger opened the first store. It was known as Schmidville until 1852, when Wellesley post office came into being there.

Where the road north from Wellesley curves left to go to Millbank, Crosshill post office was opened in Wellesley Township the same year, named after Crosshill, Ayrshire by Scotsmen who had settled there in 1843. The vicinity of Hawkesville, at the 12th concession road and the 2nd sideroad of Wellesley, was settled by the Hawke brothers in 1847. Gabriel Hawke opened the first store, and soon after, in 1852, was the first postmaster. Its name was at first spelled Hawksville.

Hollingshead came from King Township, north of Toronto, to Maryborough, and had a sawmill running in Hollen in 1853, where the Conestogo River crosses the 6th concession road, and the next year put up a grist mill. A post office was established in 1852, with Samuel Robertson, one of the earliest settlers, as first postmaster.

In St. Clements, at the southeast corner of the 8th concession road of Wellesley and the 2nd sideroad, Adolph Stroh conducted a tavern in which was opened a post office in 1853.

The next township in Perth County west of Mornington, Elma, was surveyed in 1848, while north of it Wallace Township, Perth's most northerly one, was surveyed in 1852 and 1854. Land in both was put up for sale in 1854. Settlement in Elma began in

1848, with the arrival of George Code. Receiving 500 acres, he built a sawmill, and laid out a town plot named Trowbridge, where the Maitland River crossed the 10th sideroad. Elma post office was established there in 1854, with Code as postmaster, but was changed in name in 1858 to Trowbridge. In the other township, Wallace post office also appeared in 1854, at the corner of the 5th concession road and the 6th sideroad.

In 1852 Andrew West erected a hotel in Mornington Township, where the present Highway 19 crosses the 4th concession road, the first building in Milverton. When a post office was opened in 1854 it was called West's Corners, but, in the early 1870's, after a public meeting, it was renamed Milverton. Opened in 1855 at the southwest corner of the 4th concession road and 5th sideroad in Wellesley Township, and settled in 1848, Weimar changed its name in a few years to Bamberg, at the suggestion of postmaster Ferdinand Walter.

John Binning was the first pioneer of Listowel, locating in 1852 on the Wallace, or north side of the present highways 23 and 86, road a quarter mile west of the main corner. Another early settler was James Barber, who purchased 400 acres on the south or Elma side, where a considerable portion of Listowel is now built. Next summer came John Tremaine. In 1855 D. D. Hay, from Innisfil Township, Simcoe County, south of Barrie, purchased three acres from Barber, on which he built a mill. The same year William H. Hacking arrived, and purchased one acre of land from Tremaine, on which he erected a general store.

Logs for the store being secured, men came to raise the building. After long deliberation, it was decided to call the locality Mapleton. Meanwhile, William Gibson erected a log building west of the Maitland River in Elma, where he sold groceries. This place afterwards became the first hotel. Gibson named this locality Windham. When a post office was opened in Hacking in 1856, the name Mapleton was applied for, but there was already a place of that name in the province, so the Post Office Department conferred the name Listowel. It was at first spelled Listowell. When Listowel was incorporated in 1866 portions of both Elma and Wallace Townships were included.

Also in 1856 in Wallace Township appeared Trecastle at the corner of the 9th concession road and the east boundary road

with Maryborough. In the latter township was opened Huston, on the north side of the 11th concession road, west of the 12th sideroad, named after John Huston, who lived about two miles south. William Robinson opened the first store in 1855, and the post office the next year. In the same township Rothsay was opened at corner of the 14th concession road and 9th sideroad. Cathage came in Mornington Township in 1856 at the corner of what is now Highway 19 and the 13th concession road. Its first settler, Thomas Hamilton, had named the hamlet for himself, but because of the already existing city of Hamilton, the new name was given. Donegal, opened in Elma Township in 1856 at the 10th concession road and 30th sideroad, was named by its first postmaster John Foster after his native place in Ireland.

Settled about 1847, in 1858 Linwood, at the corner of the 11th concession road and 9th sideroad of Wellesley Township, got a post office. Also opened in 1858 was Monkton, on the present Highway 23, where it crosses the southern boundary of Elma Township. It owed its origin to the construction of the Logan Grand Road. In 1857 T. M. Daly, a contractor on this road, built a blacksmith shop there, the first building. James McKenzie also arrived, and opened a post office the next year. The village itself is often called West Monkton. In Wallace Township the same year appeared Shipley, on the 36th sideroad south of the 5th concession road.

Musselburg was opened in Mornington Township on the south side of the 3rd concession road, in lot 17. It was closed in the 1890's, being only a half mile east of Poole. Dorking post office was opened in the very northeast corner of Wellesley Township. In the 1890's it was moved north across the present Highway 86, into Peel Township.

Newry, at the northeast corner of the present Highway 23 and the 10th concession road, was named after the birthplace of Charles Coulter, who became its first postmaster in 1862. Newry Station, where the railway crossed the highway three-quarters of a mile north of the old village, was first opened as a post office in 1876, upon the completion of the railway, when a station was built. A large trade sprang up, and the new village far outgrew Newry itself. To prevent confusion, at a public meeting the people of the new community decided to change the name of their post

office. After a long discussion and a number of names being submitted to the meeting Atwood was selected. The change was made in 1885.

Poole had been mapped out by government surveyors as the metropolis of Morningstar Township from the corner of the 3rd concession road and the 15th sideroad westwards, but stayed a small village. However, in 1865 it got a post office. The same year in this township was established Burns, at the southeast corner of the 11th concession road and 9th sideroad, and Hammond, in Elma, at the northeast corner of the 6th concession road and 30th sideroad. Receiving a semi-weekly mail from Listowel, Hammond was locally called Gotham. Fran, Morningdale Mills, Burns, Carthage, and later Tralee, further north and west, received a tri-weekly mail, while Musselburg got a daily mail from Poole.

Edgcombe was opened in Mornington at the southwest corner of Highway 19 and the 7th concession road. It was closed in 1874, being only two miles north of Milverton. Molesworth moved north across Highway 86 from Grey Township, Huron County into Wallace, at the 60th sideroad. Around 1870 came Wallenstein, at the southeast corner of the 2nd sideroad of Wellesley Township and the same highway. It moved north into Peel Township in the 1890's.

The first man to live within the later limits of Palmerston was Thomas McDowell, to be later its first mayor. He settled in 1854 in Wallace Township in what is now Palmerston's southeast quarter, followed by William Dalley, who started a tavern and a small store in Minto Township, Wellington County, at the northwest corner of the main intersection of the present Highway 23, the boundary road between the two townships. Dryden post office was opened on the south or Wallace side in 1866 with William Johnston as postmaster. It was only a farm settlement until 1871, when the railways began to come, converging to make it an important junction. The Great Western Railway built its works and roundhouse there. In 1873 its name was changed to Palmerston, by John McDermott, reeve of Wallace. When Palmerston was incorporated in 1876 the whole town was officially designated to be in Wellington County.

In 1852 Richard Moore settled at the northwest corner of the 9th concession road and 9th sideroad of Maryborough Township, and later laid out Moorefield. At the

northeast corner a post office appeared around 1870.

In the papers of Postmaster-General Sir Alexander Campbell, in the Ontario Archives, is a letter from Member of Parliament George A. Drew, Elora, sent March 18, 1872: "A number of my friends in the Township of Maryborough are in dispute about the Huston P.O. in this way. On the line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce R.W. there is a station, 'Moorsfield,' about a mile or a mile and a half from the village of Huston at which station a village is springing up, and a number of my friends wish and have been urging on me to assist them in getting the post office removed from Huston to the station. This I cannot move on as the Huston people are really say all friends as well as those interested in Moorsfield Station.

"The only way I can see out of the difficulty is to get an office at Moorsfield. This will not add anything to the expense of the Department except the amount paid the postmaster. If a petition were required for the establishment of the new office I can get it." Note Drew's' spelling Moorsfield, instead of Moorefield.

In 1871 Gowanstown, named for Thomas H. Gowan, was opened in Wallace, at the corner of the present Highway 23 and the 5th concession road. Lebanon post office was opened in 1874 in Maryborough on the south side of 3rd concession road west of the 6th sideroad, and in 1877 Riverbank, on the south side of the 17th concession road slightly west of the east boundary road of Maryborough. The same year appeared Tralee in Mornington Township, at the southwest corner of the present Highway 19 and 86, and Newton in 1881, at the corner of the 7th concession road and the 9th sideroad. Opened as a station on the same railway line, in 1883 Britton post office came into existence at the corner of the 4th concession road and 30th sideroad in Elma.

Hesson opened the same year in Mornington, at the 13th concession road and 15th sideroad, with William P. Mack as postmaster, was formerly Mack's Corners. S. R. Hesson, Member of Parliament for the north riding of Perth, did much to improve postal facilities in that section, so it was named after him. Two post offices appeared in Wallace Township in 1885, Brotherton, at the 7th concession road and the north boundary road, and Kurtzville, at the 5th concession road and 4th sideroad. The

(Continued on page 210)

More About the "Halo" Effect

by Wm. Pekonen

During 1965, a curious postage cancellation phenomenon was noticed. The ink being used in Post Offices to cancel stamps was creating a bleached out effect surrounding the inked markings.

To remind those who may vaguely remember the report and to explain to those who did not see my original article, I repeat my findings of that time.

Being ignorant of the cause, I wrote to the Post Office Department and asked them what caused the bleached-out appearance and why it was being used. Several letters were received. The department wrote, "This was something completely new to us and was not the result of any deliberate change in our ink". The letter went on to state that investigations were being carried out.

The results of examinations by specialist members of the Post Office engineering branch were given in another letter. "You will have noticed that the fluorescence associated with the postmarks occurs in areas surrounding the heavily pigmented impressions and it is easy to deduce that the fluorescence results from a characteristic of the oil vehicle in the ink or of components of the ink soluble in the vehicle. In fact, fluorescence is common in oils of all origins and is to be observed, for example, in various degrees in common lubricating oils. To this extent, cancelling inks of the type now in use by the Post Office Department and having the characteristics currently considered necessary are likely to exhibit the type of fluorescence you have noted.

"As pointed out in Mr. Cote's letter, fluorescence of this kind does not give us concern in mail handling techniques and processes we are not using."

Recently, on a hot summer night when it was too warm to sleep comfortably, I dug out some stamps-on-paper and my ultra-violet light. An interesting hour was spent on the floor rooting through the stamps. Several curious items revealed themselves under the glare of the shortwave ultra-violet light.

Firstly — only a very minute trace of the "halo" effect can be found in the later cancellations. Checking the items cancelled

only a few weeks ago with items three years old, the following was revealed. The cancellations of 3 years ago STILL SHOWED THE HALO EFFECT although there was some evidence of fading. Item cancelled since then — 1966, 1967, and 1968 do not show many traces on most stamps. The Halo effect does appear on stamps which have been cancelled in Post Offices where the volume of mail is not very great. The reason for this apparent change is not clear to me. Has anybody else any other facts to report on the appearance of the "halo" effect on Canadian stamps? I would be pleased to read or hear about similar occurrences and in particular if anybody has noticed widespread usage of "halo"-making ink during the last few years.

The results of "Exploring" with a short-wave ultra-violet light is nothing new to those who own a light. The sudden-appearing brilliance of the European stamps in amongst comparatively dull-appearing Canadian stamps is quite startling. The glowing bleached paper literally jumps out at you. It has been rumoured that the Canadian Postal Department has taken precautions to ensure that bleach paper containing phosphorescent substances are kept out of the stamp printing process. It is a surprise therefore to discover certain Canadian stamps which glow under the ultra-violet light.

It appears that the Narwhal stamp is printed on a slightly glowing paper. It is not quite as noticeable as some of the other stamp-papers. Two other current commemorative stamps are printed on "glow" and "non-glow" paper. These are the Meteorology and the International Hydrological Decade stamps. Here are two different varieties of paper. It is impossible to tell the difference between the two paper varieties unless you view them under an ultra-violet lamp. It's worthwhile to own a lamp but be cautious about purchasing them. Some lights can be dangerous to the eyesight. You can have lots of fun if you take the proper precautions. Check with a reputable stamp-dealer. He can advise you of the various differences between ultra-violet light rays.

PLEASE SUPPORT "TOPICS" WITH ARTICLES

The Canadian Stamp Collector

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

Nova Scotia's first issue of three stamps was of the same set of denominations and almost the same design as that issued by New Brunswick. One of the roses was replaced by a mayflower, the colony's official flower, but that was the only change made by the printers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, England, other than the name of the colony itself.

Postal rates in Nova Scotia were 3d for local mail within the province and to any part of British North America; 8d to the United States, Newfoundland and the West Indies and 1 shilling 3d currency to England, all per ½ oz. This first issue came out in 1851 and was followed by a 1d value in 1853. The design here bore some semblance to the earlier issue but the central portion bore a diamond shaped portrait of the Queen.

In 1853 a new rate of 6d sterling (7½d currency) was put into use for mail to the United Kingdom. As in New Brunswick the confusion of rates coupled with a short issue of stamps led to the bisecting of various values to make up the proper rates of postage. This habit of bisecting was so common in the Maritimes that it continued for many years after the Dominion of Canada was issuing stamps of all values required to meet postal rates. Maritimers

were using bisected stamps simply to use up three stamps on two covers where two of the proper denominations were required.

In 1859 Nova Scotia converted to decimal coinage and a new issue was required. This consisted of 1c, 2c, 5c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. The 2c value did not appear until 1863 but this set, printed by the American Bank Note Co., of New York is judged by many to be the most beautiful set of stamps ever produced. The three low values had profiles of the Queen while the three higher values had front face portraits of the Queen. The stamps were a bit larger than the later Large Cents Issue of Canada. While the first issue was imperforate the cents issue was perforated 12. Paper used in the cents set was both white and a tinted yellow so that two varieties exist of each denomination.

After Confederation there was naturally a large quantity of the last issue left on hand. No official estimate has ever been made of the face value of these remainders but they were sold in 1896 for a reputed \$18,000 and this stock has found its way onto the market from time to time keeping this beautiful set of stamps available to collectors, in mint condition at least, at reasonable prices. Used copies, too, are reasonably priced on today's markets.

Tagging Along

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

NUMBER 7

This seventh article was unscheduled, unplanned, and perhaps unnecessary, but I must admit to two ulterior motives in putting it together. First, anyone who has seen the photostats of my reference collection will realize the vast number of variations that have appeared in the phosphor stamps for use in the Winnipeg area. I have found it essential to have a type code for my own use, and it will be presented herewith for anyone who is interested in tagged stamps, because I intend to use it in any forthcoming articles. It is so much easier to say "misplaced type 2" than to have to go into detail about "one wide bar in the centre

whereas there should be two narrow half bars covering every vertical perf."

The second hope I have is that a few Catalogue editors will see their way clear to use this code, or even one of their own, to clarify this complex issue of phosphor bars. I have in mind, of course, Bileski, Commonwealth, a very slight hope of Gibbons, and by the wildest stretch of the imagination Scotts. However, enough pipe dreaming, and on with the types.

You will note that I have limited the list to major types—9 in all. I fully realize that within types 3, 6, and 7, there are 1,

(Continued on page 210)



Type 1.



Type 2.



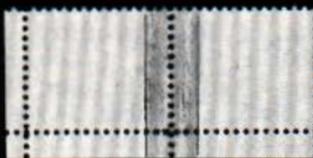
Type 3.



Type 4.



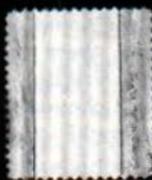
Type 5.



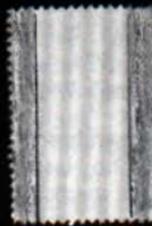
Type 6.



Type 7.



Type 8.



Type 9.

These are not separate types but incorrect impressions of the 9 major types previously described.



Misplaced Type 2.



Misplaced Type 3.



Misplaced Type 8.

A Major Shade Variety In Newfoundland Aerophilately

Dr. James J. Matejka Jr., Fellow, R.P.S.L.

When a mere nineteen stamps constitute a complete country, a specialist must seek far and wide some elaboration so that a better representation of these nineteen stamps can be obtained and made ready for the viewer. Consequently, essays, original drawings, die proofs, progression proofs, flight covers, first day covers, postmarks and what-have-you devices are used for this purpose to give the viewer a "full meal" of all of the ramifications possible. As a rule one might cast a rather jaundiced eye upon shade varieties, but now, in the Land of Hearts' Delight a real color variety has turned up!

In the Commonwealth Review of July 5, 1968 there was reported a radical difference in color in the 10c airmail stamp of Newfoundland of the 1933 series (Scott's C14 or S.G. 231). The author was offered this stamp and without hesitation bought it. The real thing now was to get to the background of this stamp and why it was not brought to light before this time—a mere thirty-five years.

It seems that this shade was purchased by a Dr. Sheldon or Shelton, who later became a "Mr.," as he became a medical specialist in Great Britain. It was purchased directly from the Newfoundland Post Office at St. John's while the stamp was current. A complete sheet of fifty was ordered, and, upon receipt, the sheet in question had a block of four stamps removed from it. Attached to this broken sheet was another block of four of the

same value stamp, but of this shade variety to make up the complete order of fifty stamps. It must be remembered that this was a common occurrence in the Newfoundland Post Office—to sell partial sheets and make up the difference with loose stamps of the same denomination).

The block of four remained in the original owner's collection for some thirty years. The block then was sold to a John Lea of Manchester, England, who, in turn sold it to a Dr. R. William. Dr. William had the block of four expertized by the Royal Philatelic Society of London after recognizing a variation in color. The Royal gave the block a number 54,964 when it was expertized on August 23, 1962. It was of the opinion that it was a genuine shade of S.G. 231 (or Scott's C14).

The regular stamp, as we know it, is known as a tangerine orange (BCC 55 (9/1)) whereas the variety is actually an Indian Yellow (BCC6 (6/1)). With the two stamps side-by-side, there is no doubt that there is indeed a striking difference, which no amount of chemical or other methods of bleaching could induce.

This now boils down to the question—is this stamp an error of colour in the printing or is it a colour trial perforated and issued in error? (An example of this, the Commonwealth Review notes, is the 2½ pence Prussian/Blue issue of Great Britain's Silver Jubilee.) Do you have this variety in your collection?

Notes on The New Holmes Catalogue

by a collector in Britain

The publication of a new edition of Holmes' specialised catalogue of B.N.A. is always a matter of considerable interest to B.N.A. collectors, especially as it happens at long intervals. For example the 8th edition was published in 1954, the 11th edition now—three editions in 14 years. Intended primarily for collectors in Canada and U.S.A., it may be of interest to note how it strikes a collector in Britain.

(1) About 160 out of 400 printed pages are of little use or interest to the average collector in Britain, who does not get very excited over semi-official airmails (40 pages), stationery and postcards (50 pages) or Fiscal and Revenue stamps (70 pages); but these are doubtless important for Canadian collectors.

(2) The space given to different aspects of Canadian philately is clearly not based

on their popularity. Thus on the one hand "round postmarks" (the great majority pre-stamp) fill 10 pages and stampless covers a further six pages. On the other hand, the ever popular "Squared Circles" are given two lines and no illustration, "duplex" are given two lines and one illustration. Out of 190 post offices that used over 500 duplex (vide duplex handbook), the catalogue for some unknown reason picks out London and Hamilton for exclusive mention and illustrates only the London 6 cancel. Also for some unknown reason the catalogue does not mention the word "duplex", but, contrary to the rest of the world, calls them "combination markings". One wonders why?

(3) Comparing the 8th edition of 1954 and the 11th edition of 1968, it is astonishing to find that the great majority of pages in the two editions are *identical* (except for price alterations). This would suggest that there had been no intensive research and no new discoveries in the last 14 years, whereas everyone knows it was a period of intense research and publication of many important works. For example (to mention only a few): Argenti (New Brunswick / Nova Scotia); Whitworth (1859 issue); Reiche (Admirals); handbooks galore on Map stamps, Registered stamps, Squared Circles, R.P.O.s, Duplex, Rollers, Precancels, Fancy cancels, etc., etc. Not one of these publications is even mentioned in the catalogue! Harrison's fine list of Registration cancellations is also worthy of mention.

(4) A specialised catalogue must be kept up to date, and record new discoveries as they are published. A few examples where this is ignored are noted below:

(a) In the Large Queen issue we find a description of the watermark—"A few of these came with the papermaker's name in large letters". This obviously refers to the watermark reading

E & G BOTHWELL
CLUTHA MILLS

When, Oh! when, will Canadian (and American) catalogues stop repeating this hoary old mistake? Twenty years ago the researches of Lees-Jones and Stephenson were published, which proved conclusively:

(i) that there is no papermaker called E. & G. Bothwell and no paper mill called Clutha,

(ii) that this was a watermark adopted by Andrew Whyte & Sons Ltd. of Edinburgh in which E & G stood for Edinburgh and Glasgow, Bothwell was the name of the

street in which the paper was stored, Clutha was an old name for the Clyde,

(iii) that Messrs. Andrew Whyte supplied this paper to the Canadian authorities, which was made to their order by Messrs. W & J Somerville of Gloucester.

Incidentally, the rare Alex Pirie script watermark on the 15c lilac-grey perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ is recorded and vaguely valued (\$100-up) but not described nor shown as perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ nor dated 1877. If this catalogue can spare 6 pages for pre-stamp covers, can it not spare half a page to get these watermarks correct? (The only watermarks in Canadian philately).

(b) The list of *registered stamps* is the same now (except for prices) as it was 14 years ago, and ignores all new discoveries established by modern research. In the 2c value we still find the October 1888 printing described as scarlet, and the S.Q. 3c of the same date and printing, *with the same pigment and identical shade*, as rose-carmine! To call one (incorrectly) scarlet and the other (correctly) rose-carmine simply leads to confusion.

After the printing of Oct. 1888 in the deep rose-carmine shade came the paler rose-carmine of Dec. 1888, and this was followed in Jan. 1889 by the orange-red shade. The catalogue makes no mention of either of these printings and shades.

The 5c list is quite out of date and misleading. It shows only two shades, yellow-green (1875) and blue-green (1888).

It is in fact necessary to record *four* shades which occurred with this stamp as follows:

(i) *Deep green*. (Not mentioned in the catalogue). This was the standard shade from 1875 to 1893 when printing of special registered stamps stopped.

(ii) *Yellow-green*. This is a rare shade, ten times as rare as the deep green, which was printed to a limited extent before 1888. Both the above shades are found with plate I (with Montreal imprint).

(iii) *Blue-green*. This shade is found only with plate III with Ottawa imprint, and printed 1888 or later.

(iv) *Dull sea-green*. This shade is found only with plate II one of the most interesting stamps in Canadian philately, and not even mentioned in the catalogue! This plate was made in 1886 but all wrong, i.e. it had one large pane 10×10 instead of the usual two panes 10×5 , and the stamp impressions

were squeezed together so close vertically that it did not fit the perforating machines; so this plate was put away in cold storage without being used and without being finished off, i.e. it was full of guide lines and dots and re-entries but no imprint. However, to cope with the greatly increased demand for 5c stamps after the 2c stamps were abolished, this unpopular plate II was brought into use—still in its printing of registered stamps finally ceased in early 1893.

All this information has been published; is it too much to expect that some mention of it would be made in a *specialised* catalogue?

Another surprising omission is the 5c perf 12 x 11½—surprising because of the two known copies of this rarity, one is in the Vincent Greene collection, who was a member of the Revision Committee of the 11th edition. (The perf 12 x 11¼ is, of course, comparatively common).

The quotation for 8c registered on cover

has jumped from \$75 to \$300, and is still on the low side.

(c) *Essays and Proofs*. A revised and edition, detailing *Essays and Proofs*, 20 pages, 60 illustrations, 360 price quotations, which should prove very useful to the millionaires attempting to make a complete collection of these—which would be an expensive business! Of the 360 priced items less than ten are under \$20, over 100 are \$100 or higher, and runs up to \$1500 and \$2000; \$10,000 might not suffice for a complete collection. But this new section sets a high standard for completeness and up-to-dateness for the older sections to follow.

Generally speaking, it is evident that in the beginning, 20 or 30 years ago, a great effort was made to compile a first class specialist catalogue, but in recent years, except for essays, proofs and price revisions, the same enthusiasm to keep the catalogue up to date has not been evident. However there is always another edition looming up for the future. E.A.S.

HISTORICAL SURVEY — (Continued from page 200)

but the adhesive manufacturers seem to have either copied from the same paintings, or lifted portions of existing engravings directly from another stamp lie. In all,

there were only four different busts. The Prince Edward Island adhesives were electrotyped which gave them a somewhat blurred, washed-out appearance.

TAGGING ALONG — (Continued from page 206)

2, and 3 mm. variations in the bars, plus the narrow bars on the narrow selvege on the Cameo issue and the 644 Christmas issue. I have, however, added two types (6 and 7) to distinguish between the 5 and 6 bar splits, but of course selvege is necessary to identify each correctly. The list could have been longer—or shorter, but 9 seemed to be the happy medium.

I have also added three "misplacements" at the end of the illustrations, because they are referred to quite frequently in my articles. There can be no argument about the misplacements of types 2 and 8. A case could be made for the fact that a misplaced type 3 could be a type 5, applied to a value other than the 4c in error. However, in the tens of thousands of tagged stamps I

have examined under the light, there has been only one case of the wrong type being applied to a stamp—and that was either a type 6 or 7, (no selvege on my block of 10) applied to the 1c Cameo. With those kinds of odds, we must assume that any misplaced type 3 is just that, and not a type 5 applied to the wrong stamp.

Two new reportings this time—the current 2c reported mint from Bileski, and Charles D. Blair, Westland Michigan, and the 1967 5c Christmas by Bileski. Just to get you used to the idea, the above 2c has misplaced type 3, and the 1967 5c Christmas has also a misplaced type 3 phosphor bar. Any Questions? Complaints? Suggestions? New reportings?

EARLY POST OFFICES — (Continued from page 204)

first was named for Montezuma Brothers, its first postmaster, who had taken an interest in providing mail accommodation for his neighbors, the second for John Kurtz,

on whose farm it was established. Freeborn was opened in Mornington Township in 1886, at the corner of the 9th concession road and 3rd sideroad. Its postmaster was

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that John Freeborn who years earlier had founded Millbank.

In the 1890's several post offices located on boundary roads moved into this area from adjoining townships. Heidelberg went from Woolwich Township into Wellesley Township, at the 10th sideroad. Bosworth and Stirton moved from Peel Township into Maryborough, the farmer on the 14th concession road, the latter at the 9th concession road. Topping moved north into Morning-

ton across what is now Highway 19 from North Easthope Township, where that road turns northwest to become the boundary road.

In 1896 Fernbank post office was opened in Mornington at the line of concession 10, on the 15th sideroad. None other was established in this area before 1910, when rural mail delivery began to close the small ones.

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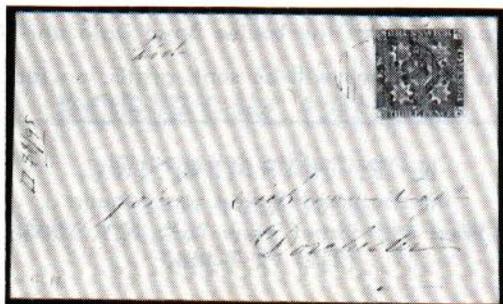
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