



The Grey, Bruce, Dufferin & Simcoe POSTAL HISTORY STUDY GROUP

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CHATSWORTH PART II 1900 to 1950 *Revisited*

John Rossiter

[REF. 134]

The following is the second part of a postal history study of the Chatsworth Post Office. For Part I refer to our Study Group's *Newsletter* of May 1999 [Ref. 065].

PART I discussed the early postmarks from 1851 when the office was named East Holland (the name changed to



The Chatsworth CPR Railway yard was a busy place and at the centre of local business.

SEPIA-TONE PHOTO POST CARD COURTESY
Yvonne Krauter, Flesherton P.O.

Wishing All of You

*The Very Best of the Season
and a
New Year filled with*

PEACE, JOY and HAPPINESS



Chatsworth, January 1, 1857) up to the year 1900.

During that time period there were only four different postmarks used including the East Holland postmark. The Postmasters in those early years were:

H. Cardwell – From the office's inception as East Holland on July 6, 1851, Mr. Cardwell continued on as Postmaster after the name change to Chatsworth on January 1, 1857 until his death on July 28, 1880.

J. W. Elliott – September 1, 1880 to December 15, 1890.

Mrs. Ida Elliott – February 1, 1891 to September 10, 1902.

I wish to thank Mr. William H. P. Maresch for his letter along with photocopies of Chatsworth covers, which helped confirm the postmarks shown prior to 1900. Mr. Maresch also reminded me of the Chatsworth Roller Cancel No. 1, used after 1900.

Chatsworth's growth continued into the 1900's partly

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CHATS WORTH ONT.
AP 6
1908

Late use of the first full circle hammer. Unusual use of a roller cancel is seen here on a post card.

1888. I'm surprised I can find no record of this postmark in the proof book. It is shown here on a post card mailed on April 6, 1908 along with the Roller Cancel N° 1 (type IV) noted by Mr. Maresch. I understand 1908 was the first year of usage for this roller. Incidentally both the Chatsworth and

due to the coming of the Railway in 1873. A horse drawn stage operated between Chatsworth and Durham until 1908 when Durham obtained its own rail service. A pamphlet issued by Chatsworth's Board of Trade in the early 1900's listed: numerous stores, two blacksmith shops, a sawmill, two banks, two medical doctors, a veterinarian, etc. The pamphlet further noted that three stage coaches travelled in and out of the village. Many other points were referred to promoting the village as a growing community. Chatsworth at that time was a timber-purchasing centre and also held a monthly horse fair.

Markdale Post Offices made use of their rollers not only for parcels and third class mail but also for other mail including post cards.

The second postmark carried over from the 1890's is the Chatsworth Broken Circle Postmark. A registered cover mailed November 13, 1903 is our exhibit.

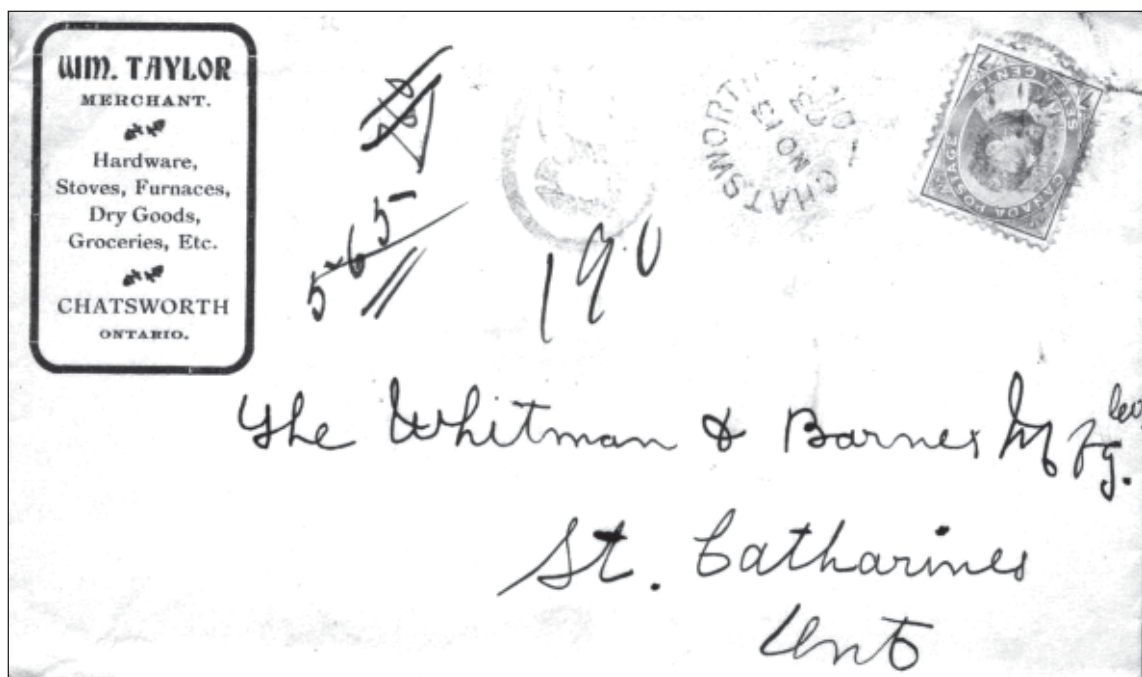
Chatsworth's first duplex hammer has a proof date of May 13, 1914.

The village had an old cannon, old even in 1867 when it was fired to celebrate Confederation causing many windows to be broken. The cannon was again fired on November 11, 1918 to signal the end of World War I.

PART II identifies the Postmarks used by Chatsworth after 1900 and up to 1950 (two of these were first used in the late 1800's).

The first of these is a late use of the first Chatsworth full circle postmark. This full circle postmark was first used at least as early as

The second full circle postmark was proofed on

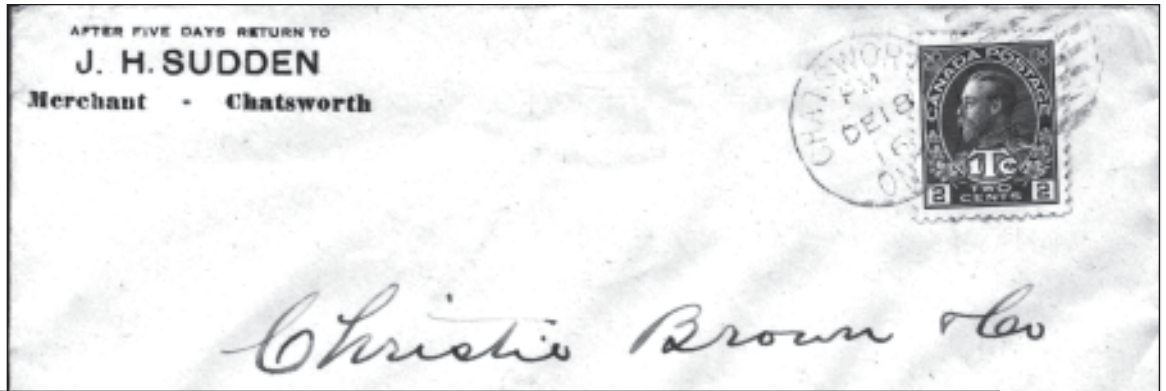


CHATS WORTH ONT.
NO 13
1903

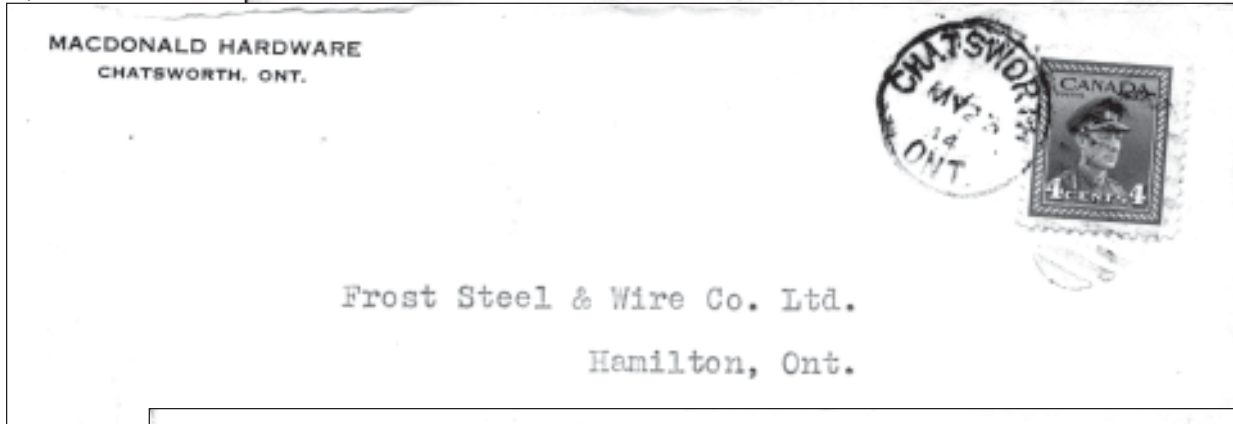
Use of the first broken circle hammer has been noted as late as 1908.

Wm. Taylor was an enterprising merchant selling everything from stoves to groceries including the proverbial kitchen sink.

CHATSWORTH ONT.
 PM
 DE 18
 1916
The first duplex hammer.



Shown below is a later period of usage for this duplex hammer.



February 18 or 19, 1923. My earliest strike is dated September 15, 1932. Note the corner card from A. McGillivray, Postmaster in 1932. This postmark was in use for over 25 years with the hammer showing some deterioration in the last years of its use. See page 218 for a cover using this same postmark mailed overseas March 15, 1943 to J. H. Macdonald, R.C.A.F.



PROOF STRIKE

The first duplex hammer was again put into use (30 years after its proof date) in 1944 as is shown by the cover dated May 23, 1944.

The second duplex hammer was proofed on October 4,

1949. I do not have a cover showing this cancel in my collection so it is necessary to reproduce this strike from the Proof Book. On this same date October 4, 1949 the third full circle postmark was also issued. My earliest cover is dated June 28, 1950. This third full circle hammer is very similar to the second full circle postmark although there appears to be a slight difference in type size and a definite difference in the placing of the indicia.

As noted above the first two hammers were carried

*Globe
 Fronts
 Out*

CHATSWORTH ONT. / SP 15 / 1932
Postmaster McGillivray's letter was struck with the second full circle hammer

over from the 1800's so we have five new hammers that I am aware of, used in this 50-year time span, the roller canceller, the second full circle postmark and the first and second duplex hammers and the third full circle postmark. Are there any other Chatsworth postmarks we've missed identifying for this period from 1900 to 1950? If so please let our editor know.

CHATSWORTH ONT.
MR 15
1943

20 years of use has taken
its toll on the second full
circle hammer.



Postmasters: 1903 to 1954

Alexander McGillivray: May 5, 1903 to February 5, 1936

John R. McGillivray: February 5, 1936 to May 29, 1954

Thanks to Bob Vogel for his help providing a list of Chatsworth's Postmasters along with the loan of numerous texts.

REFERENCE:

A New History of Grey County by T. Arthur Davidson, published by The Grey County Historical Society in 1972.

Grey County Broken Circle Postmarks by W. Bruce Graham
Proof Strikes of Canada, Vol. VI, Duplex Proof Strikes of Ontario by J. Paul Hughes, published by Robert A. Lee Philatelist Ltd.

Full Circle Proof Strikes of Ontario by J. Paul Hughes, published by Robert A. Lee Philatelist Ltd.

Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930 by E. A. Smythies, FCPS.
A Handbook of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.



CHATSWORTH ONT.
AM
28 VI
1950

Very similar to the second full circle hammer, the third full circle hammer was proofed on October 4, 1949, at the same time that the second duplex hammer came into use.

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in the County of Grey since 1857



*Its Hamlets and
Post Offices*
Albemarle Township
BRUCE COUNTY

PART III

[REF. 135]

James E. Kraemer, F.R.P.S.C.

We continue our postal exploration of Albemarle Township by taking a closer look at the hamlets of Cape Croker, McIver and Purple Valley and Adamsville. This present series was begun in issue N° 21.

CAPE CROKER

Cape Croker is located on the 15,586 acre Cape Croker Indian Reservation on Georgian Bay, northwest of Wiarton. The reservation was set aside in the Indian Treaty of October 13, 1854 which surrendered most of the Saugeen peninsula to the government. It is known to the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians as Nayaashiinigming and is a part of their traditional homeland known by them since before the time of written history.

Approximately 700 Indians, most of whom are descendants of the original Ojibway and Potawatomi settlements plus a few Mohawks are ruled by an elected chief. Prior to 1852 hereditary chiefs ruled the reserve. Both the cape and the community owe the origin of their name to John Wilson Croker; (1780-1857), Secretary to the British Admiralty from 1809 to 1830. Admiral Henry W. Bayfield (1795-1885), bestowed the name on the Bay during his survey of Georgian Bay. Croker who was born in Galway, Ireland was also a politician, a writer and a member of parliament.

Frederick Lamourandiere, Indian Secretary and interpreter at Cape Croker from the 1860's to the 1890's represented the Indians and presented their land claims to the government on a number of occasions. In 1873 he asked the postal authorities to establish a post office on the reservation. Cape Croker post office opened on October 1, 1873 with Mr. Lamourandiere being appointed the first postmaster. The post office was erroneously listed as Cape Crowther, but the spelling was soon changed to Cape Croker. The post office was located in the postmaster's home which stood near the old frame Roman Catholic church, one of the first buildings at Cape Croker.

Mr. Lamourandiere served the community as postmaster for 33 years until his death on November 2, 1906. He was a fisherman and often left the post office in the care of his wife when he was away from home. Mrs. Lamourandiere was a sworn-in postal assistant. A son, W. E. Lamourandiere succeeded his father as postmaster

on November 12, 1906. He was also the Secretary of the Indian Band. On December 6, 1906 W. E. Lamourandiere lost his life by drowning, along with four other Indians in rough seas in McGregor Harbour, Georgian Bay. They were returning home from Sydney Bay where they had a timber cutting contract.

Henry William Jermyn, son of J. W. Jermyn the Indian agent, was set up on the reserve by his father as the owner and operator of a general store. The stores in the area were noted for selling goods at very high prices. The storekeepers were able to have the debts of individual Indians paid annually from the Indian Band's Capital Fund. This always caused dissension since many felt such debts should be paid by the individuals concerned.

The post office was relocated to Henry William Jermyn's store and officially reopened on January 3, 1907. Since Jermyn was a white man making a living on an Indian reservation the Indian Council asked him to move. He sold his general store to Willis Keeshig in October 1920. Willis Keeshig, a son of Edward Keeshig was an Indian. He was appointed postmaster effective December 1, 1920. His wife Marian, an English war bride became his assistant. William Keeshig, a W.W. I veteran had never recovered completely from being gassed in France. He died on May 15, 1922. His wife carried on operating the store and post office. Her official appointment as postmaster was on August 1, 1922.

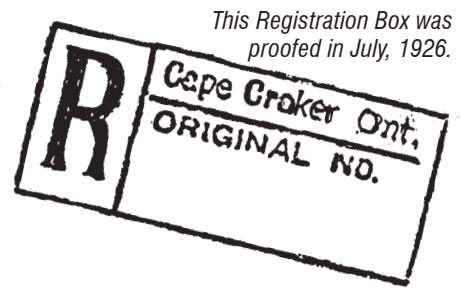
Marian Keeshig sent her resignation to the Post Office Department on October 19, 1923 advising them that she was marrying Benjamin (Ben) Strapp, a non-Indian who would operate the store. The Department



AN OJIBWA CHIEF

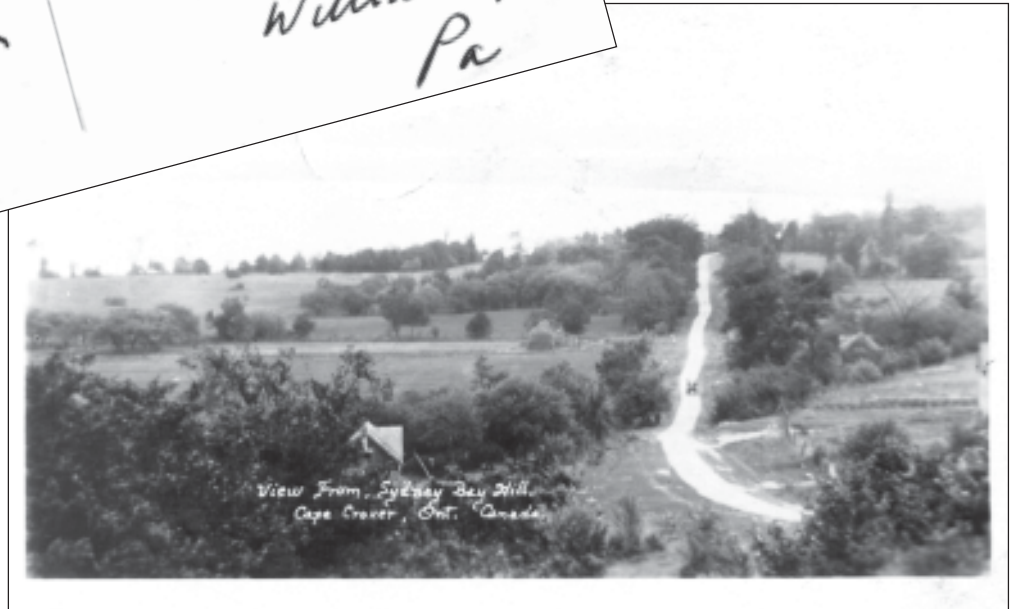
Fearless in war the Ojibwa were the strongest Indian Nation in Canada. They controlled the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior from Georgian Bay to the Prairies. The Ojibwa speak an Algonquian language. The name Ojibwa refers to the puckered seam that is characteristic of their moccasins. The appellation Chippewa is a corruption of Ojibwa.

Pontiac (1720-1769), a famous Indian Chief had an Ojibwa mother. An Indian, bribed by the English, murdered him.



CAPE CROKER
ONT.
AU 3
31

This sepia photo post card shows a view from Sydney Bay Hill, Cape Croker, Ontario, Canada.



Proof strike of the 21-mm A1 hammer with 7.5 and 6.5 mm arcs. There are no known records of cancelling instruments between 1873 and 1926.

was quite happy with her services and reappointed her Postmaster, under her new name, effective November 7, 1923.

Ben Strapp was the son of the Rev. Arthur Wright Strapp (1861-1923), the United Church minister at Cape Croker. One year later in 1924, the Strapps sold the general store including the post office to Thomas Jones and purchased a farm near Purple Valley. At a later date Mrs. Strapp returned to England along with her children. She died in England and shortly after, her children returned to Canada.

Thomas Jones was a member of the largest family name on the reservation. He was a son of Peter Keyedonce Jones (Meshqueb), the Indian Chief. Thomas Jones succeeded his father as Indian Chief at Cape Croker. Less than a year after he was appointed postmaster, Mr. Jones resigned. He found that the post office took too much of his time with little recompense.

Lennox Johnston was appointed postmaster on October 28, 1926. He operated a store in a building which also served as a residence. The post office moved

across the road from Tom Jones' store to Johnston's store. In 1931 the Post Office Department took a survey of business at Cape Croker. As a result the post office was closed on October 14, 1931. Chief Tom Jones died in 1961. His wife operated the store until 1963 when she sold the business to Joseph and Irene Akiwenzie.

CAPE CROKER POSTMASTERS

Post office established:	Oct. 1, 1873
Frederick Lamourandiere	Oct. 1, 1873 until Nov. 2, 1906 Death
W. E. Lamourandiere	Nov. 12, 1906 until Dec. 6, 1906 Death
Henry William Jermyn	Jan. 3, 1907 until Oct. 13, 1920 Resigned
Willis Keeshig	Dec. 1, 1920 until May 15, 1922 Death
Mrs. E. Marian Keeshig	May 16, 1922 Acting
Mrs. E. Marian Keeshig	Aug. 1, 1922 until Oct. 19, 1923 Remarried
Mrs. E. Marian Strapp	Nov. 7, 1923 until Oct. 1, 1924 Resigned
Thomas P. Jones	Oct. 12, 1924 Acting
Thomas P. Jones	Oct. 13, 1925 until July 14, 1926 Resigned
Lennox Johnston	Oct. 28, 1926 until Oct. 14, 1931
Post office closed:	Oct. 14, 1931

McIVER

When the *Tories* lost the election of 1896 J. W. Jermyn, the Indian agent lost his job and was replaced by a well known successful farmer and merchant, Mr. John McIver. Mr. McIver settled in Bruce County in 1871. A large stock raiser, he owned 358 acres south of Cape Croker near the entrance to the Indian reserve. His home was considered the most pretentious in all of Albemarle Township. It was located on the south west corner of Lot 15, Concession 12.

In 1877 Mr. McIver asked the Post Office Department for better postal service and suggested that a post office be established on his premises. The Department agreed and further suggested that it be called, McIver. Since there was no local objection the post office opened under this name when it was established on August 1, 1878.

John McIver in whose honour the post office was named was appointed postmaster. He was very active in municipal and community affairs. Mr. McIver served as reeve of Albemarle Township in 1855, part of 1886, in 1888, 1889 and 1895.

Although Indian agents had extensive jurisdiction over the Indians they were generally noted for being very ineffective. Their, "do nothing", attitude was really a reflection of Departmental policy. To make matters worse they were political appointees. As a result McIver was not considered a good Indian administrator. He was absent from many band council meetings. McIver gradually lost the confidence of the Indians and the Band Council, who eventually asked for his removal.



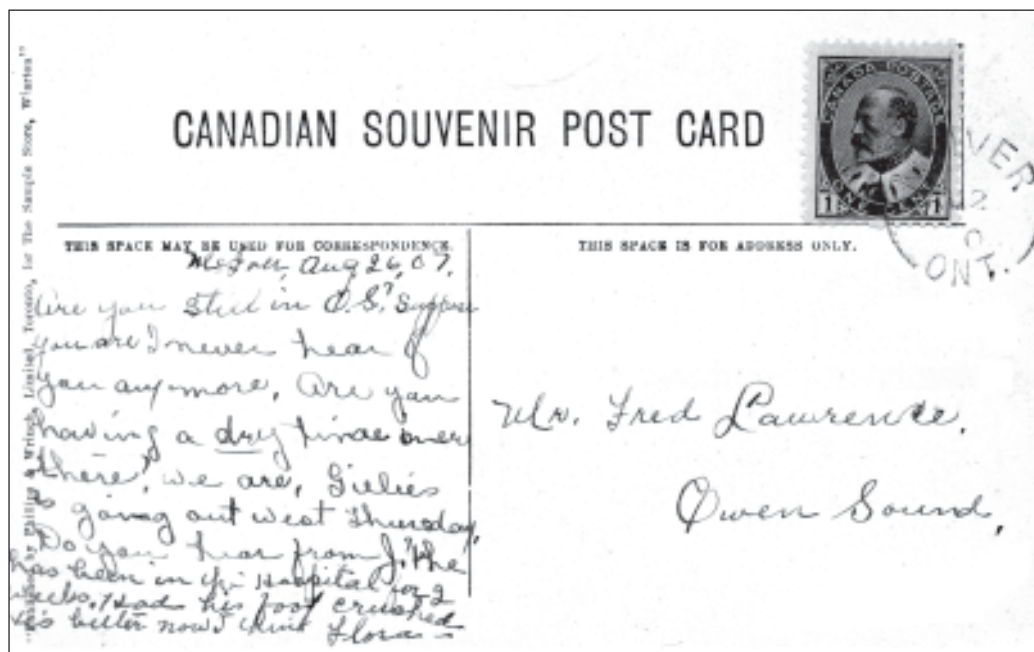
Home of John McIver, postmaster 1878-1915.
Arrow indicates the location
of the general store and post office.

The Indians said that he was generally absent from the reserve attending to work on his farm some miles outside the reserve. In 1910 the Indian Affairs Department replaced McIver as Indian agent.

When rural mail delivery was established in the area in 1916 the McIver post office closed. Officially it closed permanently on December 15, 1915. John McIver had been its only postmaster having served for more than 37 years.

McIVER POSTMASTER

Post office established: Aug. 1, 1878
John McIver Aug. 1, 1878 until Dec.31, 1915
Post Office closed: Dec.31, 1915



Proof strike of the 20.5-mm
A1 hammer
with 11.0 and 8.0 mm arcs.

McIVER
ONT.
AU 26
07

Post Card mailed to Owen
Sound where it arrived on
Aug. 28, 1907.
Earliest known strike of the
20.0-mm A1 hammer with
8.0 mm arcs

PURPLE VALLEY

Purple Valley is largely on Lot 24, Concession 13 in Albemarle Township. The late Dr. E. Sherwood Fox described the area as “a land dominated everywhere by a brooding background of grey, the landscape at Purple Valley has a splash of (purple) colour.” The community of Purple Valley took shape close to a dense forest with deep purple blue shadows. Because of this natural occurrence, Charles Watchorn, an early settler, suggested that the place should be known as Purple Valley. The Purple Valley area had been surveyed in 1855 by George Gould, O.L.S., for Charles Rankin, O.L.S.

The Purple Valley-McIver area has a certain unique distinction. The rare Hart’s Tongue Fern, a distinct species grows here in the damp shady crevices of the Dolomite Rock.

A post office at Purple Valley was established on September 1, 1884, in Thomas Hambly’s log house where he kept a general store. Mr. Hambly’s house was located on the west end of Lot 29, Concession 12. He became Purple Valley’s first postmaster. His wife the former Charity Stockdale passed away in 1887. Thomas Hambly served as postmaster for seven years until his death on March 2, 1891. He fell through the ice while on his way to Colpoy’s Bay and drowned.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Charbonneau, nee Hagyard was appointed postmaster on July 22, 1891. Sarah Ann had married Antoine Charbonneau in Quebec in the 1860’s. She was a widow with several children. Her husband Antoine (Anthony) has died very suddenly on October 24, 1890, of a heart attack. He was 54 years old. Mrs. Charbonneau was almost destitute. She opened a store in her log home on Lot 24, Concession 13. The postmaster’s position earned her \$10.00 a year. Although a pittance today this was a significant amount in the 1890’s. It supplemented her income from the store and as a result she was able to continue the business for the next few years.

The Purple Valley store was built in 1900 by Malcolm McMillan, husband of Sarah A. McMillan. The store and post office in 1913 with Charles Gilbert as postmaster.



The store and post office at Purple Valley in 1896. Mrs. Sarah A. Charbonneau, postmaster.

In 1898 Sarah Ann married Malcolm McMillan, a Westerner, and resigned as postmaster. She was immediately reappointed under her married name Sarah Ann McMillan. Her husband, Malcolm built a new store, in 1900, in front of the old log building where they were living. They moved into this new building relocating the store and post office there as well. The McMillans operated the business for eight years until 1908 when they decided to rent the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Trout rented the store. Mrs. McMillan resigned as postmaster on March 3, 1908 and asked the Postal Authorities to transfer the post office to Percy Trout. The Trout’s operated the store and post office until 1911 when their lease expired and they decided to move to Western Canada. The McMillan’s decided to again operate the store and post office. Percy Trout resigned on March 24, 1911 and Mrs. Sarah A. McMillan was appointed postmaster on April 22, 1911.

In 1912 Sarah’s granddaughter Margaret (Pruder) Gilbert and her husband Charles Gilbert rented the store and purchased the stock. Sarah Ann McMillan continued on as the postmaster. She resigned on September 3, 1913 when Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert purchased the store and a farm that the McMillans also owned. Their son, Charles Gilbert, was appointed postmaster and served from October 29, 1913 until rural mail was inaugurated in 1916. The post office was closed permanently on July 31, 1916.

The 21-mm A1 hammer with 2.0 mm arcs is known used between March 19, 1892 and December 6, 1911. It is the only known hammer recorded for this hamlet.



Subsequently to the post office closing, the Gilbert store at Purple Valley remained in business under Mr. G. H. Gilbert until 1962 when it was purchased by Gordon Gilbert, a grandson and great, great grandson of Mrs. Sarah Ann McMillan.

PURPLE VALLEY POSTMASTERS

Post office established: *Sept. 1, 1884*
 Thomas Hambly Sept. 1, 1884 until Mar. 2, 1891 Death
 Mrs. Sarah Ann Charbonneau July 22, 1891 until 1898 Marriage
 Mrs. Sarah Ann McMillan 1898 until Mar. 3, 1908 Resigned
 Percy Trout May 1, 1908 until Mar. 24, 1911 Resigned
 Mrs. Sarah Ann McMillan Apr. 22, 1911 until Sep. 3, 1913 Resigned
 Charles Gilbert Oct. 29, 1913 until July 31, 1916

Post office closed: *July 31, 1916*

Mail service is provided today (2001) via RR#4 Wiarton. The postal code is N0H 2T0.

ADAMSVILLE

A farming community concentrated around the north-west corner of Lot 12, Concession 8 on County Road 9 started to form in the 1870's. A church, a school, a saw-mill, a blacksmith shop and a Halfway House which served as a stage hotel led to the establishment of a post office on October 1, 1888.

Samuel Adams was proposed and recommended for postmaster by A. McNeill, the conservative member of Parliament for North Bruce from 1882 to 1903. Sam Adams and his wife, Eleanor, came to Canada from Armagh, Ireland in the 1880's. They purchased Lot 12, Concession 7 EBR in Albemarle Township.

When a name was being proposed for the hamlet and post office, Mr. McNeill suggested it be Adamsville in honour of Sam Adams. The name was acceptable. Sam Adams was appointed the first postmaster of Adamsville. In 1889 he was appointed Tax Collector. The community prospered. In 1898 a shingle mill was erected in the hamlet. Mr. and Mrs. Adams moved to Mar in 1904 and Mr. Adams resigned as postmaster.

Mr. Walter Belson and his wife lived on Lot 15, Concession 8, EBR, when Mr. Belson was appointed postmaster on May 9, 1904. He moved the post office to his home. In July 1913 Mr. Belson sent his resignation to the postal authorities and the Belson's moved out of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Soper lived in a home on Lot 14, Concession 7 EBR, where Mr. Soper cleared land and farmed. Mr. Soper applied for the postmaster's position and received the appointment on September 8, 1913. When postal officials announced that rural mail delivery was coming to the area, Mr. Soper resigned effective May 31, 1915. The postal authorities declared the Adamsville post office officially closed on January 1, 1916. Today mail service to the community is via Wiarton, RR#4.

The church closed in 1967 and was remodelled into a



Proof strike of the first 20-mm A1 hammer with 5.5 and 6.0 mm arcs.

The second hammer also had a 20-mm circumference. However the arcs measured 6.0 and 5.0 mm and the "O" in ONT. was definitely oval.



home. The school closed the same year and is now the Community Centre. Very little of the once thriving hamlet remains today.

ADAMSVILLE POSTMASTERS

Post office established: *October 1, 1888*
 Samuel Adams Oct. 1, 1888 until Mar. 17, 1904 Resigned
 Walter Belson May 9, 1904 until July 13, 1913 Resigned
 Levi Soper Sept. 8, 1913 until May 31, 1915 Resigned
 Post office closed: *January 1, 1916*

This is an addendum to the article published in Issue N° 22.

MAR POSTMASTERS

The postmasters and their periods of service.

Post office established: *April 1, 1870*
 Edward White Apr. 1, 1870 until 1873 Resigned
 Thomas H. Lee Apr. 1, 1873 until Sep. 30, 1876 Resigned
 Edward White Jan. 1, 1877 until April 6, 1882 Resigned
 William Heasman Jan. 1, 1884 until Nov. 3, 1884 Resigned
 Nathaniel Given Jr. Oct. 1, 1887 until 1889 Death
 Mrs. Margaret Given Nov. 1, 1889 until Mar. 10, 1894 Resigned
 F. George Hicks May 1, 1894 until Aug. 6, 1896 Death
 Mrs. Rosina Hicks Nov. 20, 1896 until June 12, 1908 Resigned
 James T. Bartley Sep. 1, 1908 until Jan. 29, 1925 Resigned
 James Caidwell Jan. 22, 1925 Acting
 James Caidwell Mar. 20, 1925 until Sep. 9, 1925 Resigned
 Wilfred D. MacDonald Sep. 10, 1925 Acting
 William D. MacDonald Sep. 15, 1925 until July 23, 1937 Resigned
 David Murvin White July 24, 1937 until May 29, 1947 Resigned
 George P. (Percy) Steip May 30, 1947 Acting
 George P. (Percy) Steip July 2, 1947 until Jan. 15, 1963 Death
 Mrs. Helen E. Steip Jan. 16, 1963 Acting
 Mrs. Helen E. Steip June 14, 1963 until Dec. 30, 1969 P.O. reclassified
 Mrs. Helen Steip Dec. 30, 1969 Acting
 Mrs. Helen Steip Jan. 1970 until Sep. 15, 1975 Resigned
 Mrs. Colleen V. Johnston Sept. 16, 1975 until Dec. 1984

Post office closed: *December, 1984*

Post office re-opened: *January 20, 1986*

Mrs. June Moore Jan. 20, 1986 until June 25, 1999 Resigned
 Ms. Rene Stewart June 25, 1999

Non-Accounting Office Number 80707

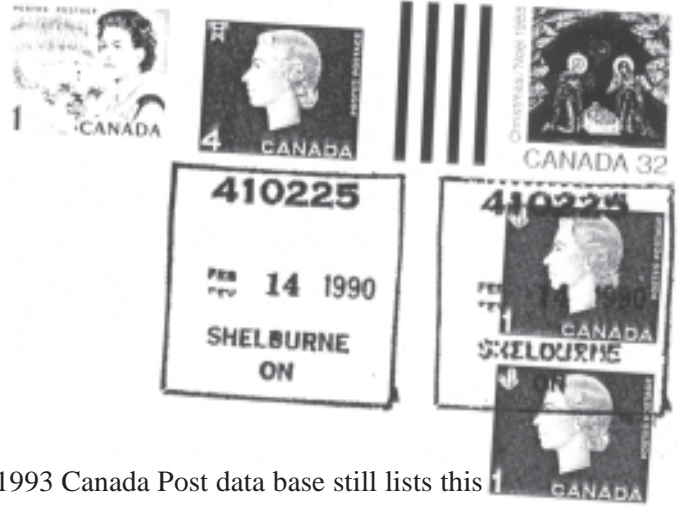
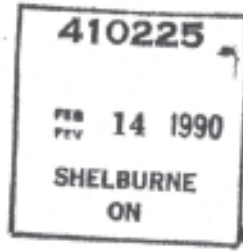
Money Order Office Number 3579

Post Office Computer Number 393401

Postal Code N0X 1X0

Shelburne 410225

The early 1990's were a period of rapid change in our postal system. Many private franchises were established in rural areas as well as cities. Because of low volume rural franchises were not very successful and many failed. This cancellation (410225) belongs to a franchise operated out of the Crest Hardware Store in Shelburne, located at 120 Main Street East. It began on February 21, 1990. The Febru-



ary 1993 Canada Post data base still lists this office as being open. We try to keep our data base of contemporary postal information in our four counties current and need this information. *When did it close?*

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12-29

The Companion Guide to Muskoka District Post Offices: 1861-1999

by SUSAN M. SHEFFIELD

- Published (2001)
- Soft cover, wire spiral bound,
- 272 pages, 6" x 9";
- ISBN 0-9681196-1-1.

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in the United States US \$32.50, elsewhere US \$35.

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20-23

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22-27

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BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB – Club meets on the **SECOND WEDNESDAY** of the month, 7:30 p.m., at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. CONTACT *Lew Metzger*, (705) 721-8354

COLLINGWOOD COIN & STAMP CLUB – Club meets on the **THIRD WEDNESDAY & FOURTH TUESDAY** of the month, 7:00 p.m., at the Library, Second & Maple Sts., Collingwood. *Fourth Tuesday is the regular night.* CONTACT *Stephen Morris*

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB – Club meets on the **FIRST WEDNESDAY** of the month, 7:00 p.m., at Anglican Church, 415 Russell St., Kincardine. CONTACT *John Cortan*, (519) 395-5817

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB – Club meets on the **THIRD WEDNESDAY** of the month, 7:00 p.m., at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. East, Owen Sound. CONTACT *Robert Ford*, (519) 376-4788

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB – Club meets on the **FIRST TUESDAY** of the month, 7:30 p.m., at the Hanover Library, 451 10th Ave., Hanover. CONTACT *Peter Knitz*, (519) 364-4752; *Jim Measures*, (519) 327-8265

JOIN A CLUB – SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE