

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

## **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial					 1
Internatio	nal A	fairs			
Part 3					 3
Hints on I	dentif	icatio	n of		
Admiral P	recan	cels P	art 2		 6
Some Not	es on	Imper	ial		
Penny Pos	tage	Part 2			 14
Canadian	Railw	ay Pos	tmark	S	
Hammer \	/arieti	ies Pa	rt 17		 18
Letters to	the E	ditor			 24

WHOLE No. 169

VOL. 17 No. 1

AUGUST, 1978

# **AUGUST 30-31 AUCTION**

FINE CANADA PROVINCES BRITISH COMMONWEALTH U.S.A. & FOREIGN

Illustrated Catalogue \$3 Subscription to Catalogues and Prices Realized for Next 20 Sessions \$10 (Ontario Residents add 4% S.T.)

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

37 KING STREET EAST TORONTO, CANADA M5C 1E9

CABLES - SISTAMP, TORONTO. PHONE 416 364-6003

## MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

## Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

Vol. 17 No. 1

August 1978

Whole No. 169

## **EDITORIAL**

#### CAPEX SOUVENIR SHEETS

A set of specially printed, limited edition souvenir sheets prepared by the three security printing firms which print all of Canada's postage stamps were available for purchase ONLY by visitors to CAPEX, and were restricted to one set per admission ticket. The vast majority of collectors of Canadian stamps, including most of the members of our society were, therefore, unable to obtain them. It is reported that 10,000 sets were printed and that each sheet is serially numbered. We do not propose to give further details of these 'emissions' which clearly serve no valid purpose, apart that is from (presumably) providing CANADA POST with some much-needed additional revenue. In this respect, should we be proved wrong, and some if not all, of the proceeds have been earmarked to underwrite the expenses incurred by mounting the Exhibition this will in no way justify this incursion by CANADA POST into the realms previously occupied by sand dune states or those which aspire to their status. We have no hesitation in stating that these are undesirable issues; that they will further militate against the reputation of CANADA POST; that they are contrary to the interests of philately and that they clearly fall into the category of 'undesirable and unnecessary issues' which ought to be, and we hope will be, excluded from the major catalogues.

As noted in our April issue (page 294) an 'official' souvenir sheet of three stamps to mark CAPEX '78 was issued on 10th June. These were, and still

are, at the time of writing, available for purchase by the general public and should NOT be confused with the additional 'limited edition' souvenir sheets to which reference is made above.

We do not intend to comment further; but we invite the opinions of our members. More importantly we invite those of our members who agree with the sentiments expressed above to write to the editors of major catalogues urging them to exclude these dubious items from their prospective publications.

## INDEX TO VOLUME 16

Members are asked to note that the Index to Volume 16, the last number of which was issued in June (whole number 168) will be inset with our October number.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS 1978/79

At the Society's A.G.M. in 1974 it was agreed that with effect from 1st October, 1975 the annual subscription to the Society should be £5, or such lesser amount as the Committee should decide. In the event the Executive Committee decided that an annual subscription of £3,50 would be sufficient. We are pleased to inform members that for the fourth consecutive year the Committee has decided to maintain the subscription at this level. We are sure that members will be equally pleased that the Society has been enabled to do this at a time of unprecedented inflation, as well as being agreeably surprised. We are equally sure that members will realise that the maintenance of the subscription at its present level is a tribute to the Society's officers in general and in particular to those entrusted with the guidance of its financial affairs. IT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED, HOWEVER, THAT MEMBERS CAN ALSO HELP TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF THE SOCIETY BY PAYING THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS ON OR BEFORE 1st OCTOBER NEXT. THE COST OF SENDING POSTAL REMINDERS TO FORGETFUL MEMBERS IS QUITE CONSIDERABLE. MAY WE URGE MEMBERS, THEREFORE, TO SEND THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS ON OR BEFORE THE DUE DATE. NEITHER THE TREASURER NOR THE ASSISTANT TREASURER WILL RAISE ANY OBJECTIONS TO SUB-SCRIPTIONS WHICH ARE PAID IN ADVANCE! CHEOUES OR POSTAL ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY AND SENT TO MR. J. H. BRYCE, 3 SWANSTON PLACE, FAIRMILEHEAD, EDINBURGH 10. MEMBERS CAN ALSO HELP BY ENROLLING NEW MEMBERS AND SUPPORTING THE SOCIETY'S CONVENTION AUCTION AND EXCHANGE PACKET. THESE ARE THE THREE SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INCOME TO THE SOCIETY, WITHOUT WHICH IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS AT SUCH A MODEST LEVEL. PLEASE PLAY YOUR PART IN HELPING THE SOCIETY.

# "International" Affairs

(PART 3)

#### By D. F. Sessions

As foreshadowed in the January "Maple Leaves", I should now like to consider the remaining towns of British Columbia which used International machines. Apart from Vancouver, 5 other towns are involved. It will be seen that the normal trend is for slogan cancellations to appear from 1912, there is then a dearth of them during the War years until the Patriotic slogans appear in 1917.

#### Victoria

Victoria appears to have received its 'International' in 1907 and, with only one machine in use until its replacement in 1919, the chronology is straight forward.

One small point of interest is that all full strikes of obliterator type 3 that I have seen (ranging from 1908 top 1915) show the bottom line shortened at the right. This suggests that the same die was in use throughout that period and therefore, possibly, throughout the life of the machine. Anyone with 1907 copies or post-1915 is requested to examine them and let me know whether the short line is consistent throughout.

The letter is missing from the obliterator in strikes noted from 8.12.10 to 1.11.11, it is present in a strike dated 20.12.11.

#### Nelson

Nelson also, apparently, took delivery of its International in 1907. Only one machine was in use throughout the period under review and it is interesting to note that the obliterator was changed from type 3 to type 4, presumably at the beginning of 1914. The slogan "Nelson Twelfth Annual Fruit Fair" was recorded by earlier reporters as used in 1914 but it is not listed by David Proulx in his slogan handbook and I have not yet received a report of actual use. Can anyone come up with a copy?

#### Nanaimo

So far no reports have been received of use prior to 1912 and obliterator type 3 has not been recorded for Nanaimo. Obliterator type 4 appears to have been in use continuously from 1912 to 1919 as there have been no slogans reported either.

Both a duplex and C.D.S. cancellation have been noted for Nanaimo in 1912, so it is quite possible that the International was not put into use until later in 1912. It is interesting to note that 6 or 7 towns ceased to use these Internationals in 1912/13 and it seems likely that such machines would still have a useful life and could therefore have been transferred to another town such as Nanaimo.

## **New Westminster**

Again, with only one machine delivered, the chronology is straightforward but the reporting of obliterator 3 for 26.10.19 is a little late as the removal of the Internationals from B.C., as from most other places, seems to have taken place about June 1919. Anyone with either International or Universal strikes between June and December 1919 is urged to report, be they slogans or wavy lines.

Obliterator type 3 has been noted from 14.5.09 to 16.11.12 without the die number or a space therefore.

#### **International Chronology of Victoria**

Standard Obliteration 3	Early date	Late date
Hub D Die 1 only Hub H Die 1 only	24.10.07 2.1.08	30.12.07 4.4.19
Notes 1. 'Universal' noted 26.7.19		
Slogans		
Victoria Fair	30. 7.12	24. 9.12
Victoria Carnival	27. 1.13	2. 8.13
Dominion Exhibition, Victoria	24. 3.14	22. 8.14
\$25.00 for \$21.50 (Flag 26-2)	21. 2.17	31. 3.17
Save Your Money (Flag 33—2)	5. 4.17	10.10.17
Victoria's Winter Season	17.10.18	6. 1.19
Buy War Savings Stamps	14. 4.19	17. 6.19

The last mentioned slogan was also used in the Universal machine(s) that followed, 26.7.19 reported.

Standard ol	bliteration 3 use	ed during slogar	n period	
4.12.13	24.12.15	22.12.17	26.12.17	4.4.19

#### Nelson

Standard obliteration 3.		
Hub D Die 1 only	9.12.07	17.12.07
Hub H Die 1 only	15. 1.08	19. 5.13
Standard Obliteration 4.	25 1 14	7, 9,18
Hub H	25. 1.14	7. 9.18
Replacement machine noted from 26.10.19		

#### Slogans

Nelson Fruit Fair 1913	15. 8.13	8, 9,13	
Chahko Mika, Nelson B.C.	4. 6.14	14	
Nelson Twelfth Annual Fruit Fair	14	14	
Save Your Money (Flag 35—6)	13. 4.17	5.10.17	

Standard of	oliterations 3 a	and 4 used duri	ng slogan per	iod
28.2.13	19.5.13	25.1.14	5.4.15	7.9.18

#### Nanaimo

Standard obliteration 4. Hub H

25.12.12 25. 4.19

#### Notes

- 1. Obliterator 3 not recorded
- 2. Universal in use from 1919
- 3. Duplex and C.D.S. both noted in 1912

#### **New Westminster**

Standar	d obliteration 3.		
Hub D	Die 1 only	8.12.07	24.12.07
Hub H	Die 1 only	13. 1.08	26.10.19

#### Notes

1. Obliterator without die number or space therefore noted 14.5.09—16.11.12.

2. Universal in use from 1919.

Slogans		
Provincial Exposition 1912	20. 7.12	7. 8.12
Provincial Exposition 1913	9. 6.13	12. 9.13
Provincial Exposition 1914	29. 5.14	20. 8.14
\$25.00 for \$21.50 (Flag 30-3)	2. 4.17	9. 8.17
Buy War Savings Stamps	19	19
Last mentioned slogan also used in Universal machine	e in 1919.	

Standard obliteration 3 used during 'slogan period'

22.5.12 16.11.12 2.3.14 28.4.15 18.6.15 10.7.16 2.8.16 15.10.17 1.2.19



## HINTS ON IDENTIFICATION OF

ADMIRAL PRECANCELS

by R. S. Cheshire and H. Reiche

### PART TWO

The original article was by way of general introduction. This and subsequent articles will be directed towards the Admirals in particular.

In October 1968, a series of articles was started in MAPLE LEAVES by F. W. L. Keane and R. B. Hetherington which listed the various printings that had been found on the precancelled stamps of the Admiral Issues. Since 1968 subsequent editions of MAPLE LEAVES have listed these printings for each town that issued precancels.

Hans and I have carried on with this study and have added over 300 items to these original articles. This we have managed to do by our own efforts, and with the help of other collectors. We have grouped all the articles together — a check list of what printings have been recorded — and call them the Master Notes. This knowledge can be passed on to other interested members. By getting more collectors interested and pooling the information a more complete picture of these printings to be found on the Admiral precancels can be built up.

Two copies of the Master Notes are, at present, maintained. Hans and I notify each other of each new find so that both sets of Notes are identical and up to date.

The format of the Notes, is identical to the MAPLE LEAVES articles, and is reproduced here for ease of reference:—

1 cent	Original die. 1912
green	Original die retouched. 1913
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 Original die retouched, dry. 1926 New die, dry. 1925
2 cents	Original die. 1912
red	Original die retouched. 1913
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 Original die retouched, dry. 1924 Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 Thin paper. 1924

3 cents	Original die, wet. 1918
brown	Original die retouched, dry. 1922
3 cents	Original die retouched. 1923
red	New die. 1924
4 cents	Wet. 1922
bistre	Dry. 1925
5 cents blue	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913 Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916
5 cents violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922 Marler Types 5, 7: Reiche Types 2, 4. 1922-24 Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923 Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925 Thin paper. 1924
7 cents	Wet. 1924
Red brn	Dry. 1926 (?)
10 cents	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912
plum	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920
10 cents	Wet. 1922
blue	Dry. 1925 (?)
20 cents olive	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925
50 cents	Original die, wet. 1912
black	Retouched die, dry. 1925
\$1	Wet. 1923
orange	Dry. 1925 (?)

To enable members to identify what they have it seems essential that we take a look at the question of identification, in light of the categories listed in the Master Notes.

Precancels can be normal, inverted, double, double inverted, triple, triple inverted, and double — one being inverted. The last three categories seldom occur and are very scarce. These categories resulted in how the sheet was placed when the overprinting occurred. After a good night on the town, a 'double inverted' was more likely to occur!!

To enable us to enter these various categories into the Notes, we adopted the same coding as used in the 'Official Catalogue'. The only exception being the 'normal' which we recorded as 'n'.

(c)	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(a)</i>	(n)
	Marina Por	CAPO, X	DA PONT
D ONE CENT	ONE 1	DONE CENT	ONE I

invert

normal

(bx = triple - cx = triple invert - h = double, one inverted)

double

double invert

Hans and I would be grateful if any member who identifies printings in their collections, that are not recorded in the MAPLE LEAVES articles, would notify either of us so that they can be added to the Master Notes. Any member wishing a set of 'up to date' Master Notes is asked to contact me, when I will do my best to supply on re-imbursement of costs.

The precancel 'TYPE' listed in the MAPLE LEAVES articles by Keane/Hetherington are too varied to list here. This publication is an essential element and once obtained there will be no difficulty in following the identification it contains.

If we look at the format of the Master Notes, and before dealing with the identification of each value in sequence, it is essential that we fully understand the difference between WET and DRY printings. It will be seen that this variance is one of the MAIN DIFFERENCES on the 1c yellow, 2c green, and 20c olive values and the ONLY DIFFERENCE on the 3c brown, 4c bistre, 7c brown, 10c blue, 50c black and the \$ orange values. Without this knowledge we shall not progress very far.

# Wet and Dry Printings

11 (资源)(新闻》等(第)(第)(平)(第)(第)(第)(第)

The early printings were by what is called the 'wet printing method'. The paper was moist during printing and the gum was applied after the paper had been dried. This method was used exclusively until the 26th December, 1922.

The so called 'dry printing method' was then introduced. This printing was on paper of a low moisture content which was gummed prior to printing.



Wet Printing

Dry Printing

The 'wet' method caused the paper to shrink when drying making them narrower than their 'dry' counterparts.

If one places a 'wet' copy on top of a 'dry' copy and line up the outside of the left frame lines, the variance in width is immediately apparent when the right frame lines are viewed.

It is recommended that members build up their own 'Test Card' of identified copies of each value, so that 'known copies' can be laid on top of the specimen to be identified, and the width is apparent at a glance. If we can give any help with this – please let us know.

#### CANADIAN PHILATELIC DATA

The Canada Post Office Postal Pioneer Museum released for sale the 1c floral precancelled stamp on 1 February 1978. Other precancelled low denomination stamps are expected soon. A limited quantity were cancelled on cover on this first day of availability.

The tragic air crash of a Pacific Western Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft at Cranbrook British Columbia on Saturday 11 February 1978 took the lives of 42 crew and passengers. Only seven survived this sixth worst Canadian air disaster. It is purported that due to a mix-up in communications a snowplough was working on the runway when the aircraft was landing. In attempting to abort the landing the aircraft crashed, exploded and burst in a ball of flame. The pilot was Chris Miles, 31 years old, of St. Albert, Alberta. The aircraft was on PWA flight 314 from Fort McMurray Alberta to Calgary Alberta and Cranbrook, BC. Although this flight carries mail during the week, none is despatched on Saturdays or Sundays. Postal authorities in Ottawa confirmed with British Columbia postal officials that no mail was aboard. Thus there are no crash or interrupted flight covers concerning this tragic crash.

(We are indebted to Major R. K. Malott for the above information – Editor.)

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

**SELLING?** — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

**BUYING?** — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are ---

Home £2.50 - Europe £4 - Rest of World £6

WARDWICK CHAMBERS NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK DERBY DE1 1HJ

Telephone 46753

## PRECANCELS ON THE ADMIRAL ISSUE (Winnipeg) by R. B. Hetherington & F. W. L. Keane

		Precancel		cel		
		Type 1	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6
1c. green	Original die. 1912 Original die retouched, 1913	. a .n	nab	na	n a	
1c. yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920.            Original die retouched, dry. 1926.            New die, dry. 1925.	n n	n n	na	n a n	
2c. red	Original die. 1912 Original die retouched. 1913	a n	n a	na	n a	
2c. green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 Original die retouched, dry. 1924 Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 Thin paper. 1924	n n n	n n	n a n	n a n	
3c. brown	Original die, wet. 1918 Original die retouched, dry. 1922	n	n	n a n	na	
3c. red	Original die retouched, 1923 New die. 1924	n n	n n	n n	n a n	n
4c. bistre	Wet. 1922 Dry. 1925				na	
5c. blue	Marler Type 1; Reiche Type 1. 1912 Marler Type 1A: Reiche Type 1a. 1913(?). Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1914 Marler Type 3: Reiche Type 3. 1916		n	nab		
5c. violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922.          Marler Types 5&7: Reiche Types 2&4 1922-24.         Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923.          Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925.          Thin paper. 1924.	n n n	n	n a b n n n	n n n a n n	
7c. red-brn.	Wet. 1924 Dry. 1926 (?)	n	n a	n n	n	
10c. plum	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1. 1912 Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2. 1920		n a	n n a		
10c. blue	Wet. 1922 Dry. 1925 (?)	n	n	n a b	na	
20c. olive	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet. 1912 Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry. 1924 Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry. 1925	n n	n	n n	n	-

## **Recent Auction Realisations**

## All Canada



#### H. R. Harmer Ltd.,

41, New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH.

## Bournemouth Stamp Auctions,

The Auction House, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 5PX. 1879 FREE envelope to New Brunswick with blue double ring HOUSE OF

#### N.W.P. Auctions,

West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside.

1893 Q. Victoria 20c & 50c (S.G.115/116) Mint. Cat. £140 ......£39 1937/38 Postage set complete mint with 10c 'a' No. & '37 Coronation. (S.G.356/367) Cat. £75.15 .....£50

L.C.D. Stamp Co., Sheraton Centre Hotel – Mezzanine, Suite 104, 100 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada.

S1 orange (S.G.255) well centred marginal single, MH, VF	. \$60
S1 (S.G.285) well centred block of four, registered cancellation, of	lated
1.9.29 rather weak, vert. perfs. otherwise VF	\$150

#### Jim Miller,

#### Box, 160, Kamloops, B.C. Canada, V2C 5K6.

#### Cavendish Philatelic Auctions,

#### Wardwick Chambers, 69 Wardwick, Derby DE1 1HJ.

#### NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

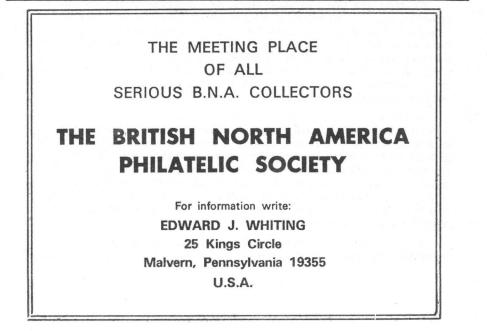
**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

Guildhall Chambers

13 Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne NE1 3AF Tel. 06 32 22142/27126



## Some Notes on Imperial Penny Postage and the 1898 Map Stamp

(Part 2)

#### By R. B. Winmill

Another interesting observation about this stamp concerns the imperfs. A listing in Holmes,<sup>8</sup> credited to the late Dr. Jephcott and associates, claims that there were 200 each of the black, lavender and carmine, black and blue only and black only in addition to 1000 black, blue and carmine.

There are several probable errors and omissions here. Initially, the existence of imperfs (in reality plate proofs), in black and red only, is ignored.<sup>9</sup> I suggest that this item, along with the other two partially printed items, were probably released in quantities of 200. There may also exist plate proofs in red only.

This leaves unresolved, the question of the fully printed imperfs. The figure of 200 black, lavender and carmine imperfs must be incorrect, if only because one collector is in possession of three sheets, all of which have been seen by the author! There is also an unconfirmed report that a New York dealer possesses a full sheet! Moreover, there are numerous other smaller pieces around, in various lavender and greyish shades.

Similarly, the figure of 1000 black, blue and carmine imperfs must be incorrect because consultations with a dozen collectors and two dealers brought to light sheets and centre line blocks totalling fifteen — that means there are at least 1500 such stamps. Since this brief and informal survey was only cursory in nature and included only those collectors and dealers readily accessible to the author, the results are definitely incomplete. There are undoubtedly many more — several have been learned of since including seven reported by one prominent dealer alone 10

In the light of this, it must be suggested that there were many more imperfs issued than previously believed. While empirical evidence to support such a contention is definitely lacking, it could be suggested that there are at least 5000 copies of the two fully printed imperfs. Given the number in the hands of dealers and major collectors, together with the regularity with which they appear in auction, this figure would appear to be realistic.<sup>11</sup> Part of this deluge could possibly be accounted for by the Ritter horde, however that in itself can not be the full explanation. It seems probable that the blue imperfs greatly outnumber the lavender ones.

If this estimate of 5000 is anywhere near accurate, pricing becomes an interesting question. Pairs currently list at S225 (Scott) and in recent



auctions have generally realized about S200. Yet even by the conservative Jephcott estimate, these two imperfs together are almost as common as completely imperf Confederation, Historical or Scroll stamps. Why the enormous price differential? Should the estimate of 5000 prove correct, this item (in both colours) would be more common than all the part perf and imperf material combined, for any given value (assuming that the Jephcott figures for these latter issues are accurate).

The Jephcott figures, as they appear in Holmes, indicate that the fully printed imperfs, are from plate 1. Such fully printed material from plate 5 is not mentioned. However Tomlinson does suggest that such material originiates from each and every plate. While aware of this apparent discrepancy for many years, its full impact had never occurred to me.

However, while on a recent business trip a prominent dealer showed me two perforated centre line blocks. Both had the red plate 'A' and since one possessed the long armed cross, it had to come from plate 1. The second block, bearing the identical red characteristics was blue and carried the short cross, hence it had to originate from plate 2. *(see illustration)* Then an imperf centre line block was produced. Believing, rather naively, that Dr. Jephcott was correct (i.e. forgetting Tomlinson's comment), I at first glance, missed that fact that the island configuration varied from that on the other two blocks. When this fact was observed, I initially dismissed it as some type of aberration. However, while confirmation of the existence of imperf plate 5 material would be dependent upon a careful re-examination of this item (as opposed to my cursory examination), there is a definite possibility that such plate 5 material does exist,\* hence demonstrating that Tomlinson was correct and that Dr. Jephcott omitted these.

#### \*(The existence of Plate 5 imperf material has now been confirmed – Editor)

Tomlinson had serious reservations concerning the existence of copies lacking the red printing, but nevertheless, reports have persisted for years, of such items. In the past year, these reports have originated in Australia, Switzerland, Great Britain and Canada.

Regrettably, the author has been able to secure only a couple of used examples for study.<sup>12</sup> In my opinion there was considerable doubt as to the authenticity of these items. However, at least one prominent, experienced and reputable Canadian dealer reports having seen such items and that they were, in his opinion, genuine. Some thirty years ago, six copies, two of which were allegedly authenticated and purchased by Gibbons in 1917, were reported.

There are several possibilities to consider. Such items may be genuine. Since fraudulently perforated proofs and forgeries are known, this is a possibility. Similarly they could be faked by removing the red ink, a process which is said to be technically feasible.

Tomlinson, in arguing that no such material exists, was probably unfamiliar with the plate proofs. Sharpe probably saw plate proofs and discussed these with Deaville, hence was even further convinced that the stamps were genuine.

Yet, the greatest possible care should be exercised when purchasing such material and unless the favourable opinion of a competent expert committee can be secured, one should avoid all such items. Since confirmation of these items is not, at the time of writing, available, these items must all remain suspect. It cannot be categorically stated that any such pieces are fraudulent, but neither is there any conclusive evidence to the contrary as no such material accompanied by a certificate, has been seen.

8. L. S. Holmes, Holmes Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America, (11th edition), Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1968, p. 183.

<sup>9.</sup> Though earlier, their existence is acknowledged. See *Ibid.*, p. 44. Other sources also mention this item and I have seen three examples.

- 10. Ocean colour of these seven blocks is unknown. The information is as of March 6, 1977 and fails to include the holdings of several very prominent map collectors with whom no contact was made.
- 11. At least two major dealers concur in this estimate to the extent that they believe it to be 'approximately correct'. However one major dealer is firmly convinced that nowhere near this number exist and is quite vocal about it. Given the 'favour' nature of this material, it is unlikely that official figures will ever be known.
- 12. These were loaned by Mr. L. R. Horning.
- 13. See Lt. Colonel L. W. Sharpe, "Thirty Years After" in *Popular Stamps*, Volume XI, Number 3, April 1948, p. 28-31. This article and a further brief letter by Sharpe, were reprinted some years later in another journal.

Two centre line blocks showing both the long (Plate 1) and short (Plate 2) crosses. The long cross exists only in conjunction with Plate 1, while the other plates bear the shorter cross. Illustration by kind permission of Mr. J. Hennok.

#### Obituary: A. F. L. McGREGOR, F.C.P.S.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Alan McGregor in May 1978. Alan was one of the most enthusiastic and hard working members of the Society, having been Treasurer from 1962-67. Pressure of work made it necessary for him to give up part of the work then, but he continued to collect the subscriptions for a few years, when on doctor's orders he had to give up this work also.

A bank manager by profession, he was ideally suited to the job and did much to nurture the Society's finances during his term of office. He continued his interest and concern on the financial side and was always pleased to give advice and suggestions for the betterment of the Society. In recognition of his good work he was made a Fellow in 1970.

Although dogged by recurrent periods of ill health and hospital treatment he nevertheless managed to lead an active life and to travel within reasonable distance of his home on holiday and on visits to many friends in the area. Latterly his attendance at Conventions was restricted so that it was a pleasure to see Allan and his wife Margaret at St Andrews last September. Although a keen collector he was not a specialist and the social side of the Society probably gave him most pleasure. He enjoyed these gatherings as meetings of friends — and all who attended were his friends. He was always bright and a pleasure to meet — and never a word of complaint came from him. He was a gentle-man in the true sense of the word.

The Society's sincere sympathy goes out to Alan's wife, Margaret and their two sons in their sad bereavement.

# CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS, HAMMER VARIETIES (Part 17)

## by Philip R. Grey and T. P. G. Shaw

This final instalment deals with the Canadian Pacific lines from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to Calgary, Edmonton and Nelson. The main lines were busy R.P.O. routes and long series of numbered hammers were issued.



A. Moose Jaw-Swift Current-Medicine Hat-Calgary. (433 miles).

Shaw No.	Shaw Type					
W.85	4I	Moose Jaw & Calga	ry R.P.O.			
		No. 1	1918			
W.86	17A	Moose Jaw & Calga	ry R.P.O.			
		No. 1	1947	No. 9 (Sq. Amp.)	1916	
		No. 4	1932-57	No. 9 (R. Amp.)		
		No. 7	1921-39	(Fig.1)	1931-55	
		No. 8	1932-49	No. 10	1911-15	
				A.	1955-65	
		(Squared Ampersands)		(Rounded Ampersands)		
		No. 1	1921-22	No. 1	1937-54	
	No.	No. 2 (Stop after "Jaw"		No. 2	1939-54	
		and "Cal."	1910	No. 3	1953	
		No. 2 (24mm.diam.		No. 4	1940-45	
		Central dot	after	No. 5	1935-52	
		"Cal"	1921-35	No. 6	1936-46	
		No. 3	1900-46	A (Fig.2)	1930-37	
		No. 5	1913-17			
		No. 6	1902-11			
		No. 10	1933-47			
		No. 11	1920-47			
		No. 12	1941-60			
W.87H	17A	M.J. & Cal. R.P.O.				
		No. 1	1954			

计计算机的复数形式

	B. Sask	atoon-Macklin-Hard	isty-Edmonto	on. (368 miles)			
W.141	17A	Sask. Hard. & Edm	onton R.P.O.				
		No. 1	1924-33	No. 3	1930-49		
		No. 2	1939	No. 4	1938-45		
W.141D	17A	Sask. Hard. & Ed. R.P.O.					
W.141D	1771	No. 1	1953-59	No. 4	1956		
		No. 2 (Fig.3)	1950-52	No. 5	1954-56		
		No. 3	1949-54	110. 5	1754 50		
		110.5	1)4)-54				
	C. Medic	ine Hat-Lethbridge-C	ranbrook-Ne	lson. (449 miles)			
W.74	17A	Med. Hat & Nelson	R.P.O.				
		No. 3	1932-51				
W.77	17A	Med. Hat & Nel. R.	.P.O.				
		No. 1	1922-57	No. 8 (R.Amp.)	1932		
		No. 2	1913	No. 9 (Sq. Amp.)	1912-19		
		No. 3	1919	No. 9 (R, Amp.)	1931-39		
		No. 4	1931-40	No. 10	1937-51		
		No. 5 (Fig.4)	1942-54	No. 11	1936-57		
		No. 7	1921	No. 12	1932-50		
		No. 8 (Sq.Amp.)	1915-19	No. 13	1942-52		
W.80	17A	M. Hat & Nel. R.P.					
		No. 8	1930-55	No. 12	1947		
		No. 11	1938				
W.72C	17A	M.H. & Cran. R.P.					
		No. 1 (Fig.5)	1953	No. 3	1952-54		
		No. 2	1953	No. 4	1952-53		
		DCPPB	ranch Lines.				
W.91	17A			Jaw-Shaunavon 186	miles)		
		Dash under 0 of "I		(Stop after "No.")			
		No. 1	1929-35	No. 1	1939-54		
		No. 2	1931-54	No. 2 (small)	1955-57		
		No. 3 (Fig.6)	1931-37	No. 3	1952-58		
				"No.") – 1939-47			
W.89	17A	M. Jaw & Macklin					
		(Squared Ampersa		(Rounded Ampersa			
		No. 1	1916-33	No. 1	1935-56		
		No. 2	1940-46	No. 2	1930-52		
		No. 4	1935-55	No. 3	1935-58		
W.158	17A			ent-Empress 117 miles			
		No. 1 (1. sans serif	, hy] hen afte	r "Emp."	1929-33		
		No. 1 (stop after "			1944.45		
W.68	17A	Macleod & Calgary	R.P.O. (109	miles)			
		No. 1	1937-47	No. 2	1932		
W.66B	17 A	L.B. & Ed. R.P.O.	Lacombe-Bre	ton-Edmonton 132 m	iles)		
		No. 1	1952	No. 2 (Fig.8)	1951-53		
W.33	17A	Cor. & Lac. R.P.O.	(Coronation-	Lacombe. 107 miles)			
		No. 1 (R.Amp.)	1932-50	No. 2 (Sq. Amp.)	1921		

#### B. Saskatoon-Macklin-Hardisty-Edmonton. (368 miles)

## NEW STAMPS

## JEWELWEED - LOW-VALUE DEFINITIVE (12-cent)



On 6 July 1978 a new 12-cent low-value definitive featuring the Jewelweed flower was released by Canada Post. It is available on a continuous printing basis from the British American Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa.

The design for the work is by Heather Cooper of Toronto and is reproduced in three-colour gravure plus one-colour steel engraving. The stamps measure 20mm by 24mm in the vertical format and are printed on coated-one-side gravure paper with PVA gum.

The stamps are available in panes of 100, and marginal inscriptions will bear the printer's and designer's names and the Latin designation of the flower (Impatiens capensis) in the side margins facing in at the four corners.

The total production will carry the general tagging and is protected by Canadian copyright laws and international copyright convention.

### NEW STAMP BOOKLETS AND STATIONERY

New postal stationery and stamp booklets are now on sale in Canada.

A new 30-cent aerogramme featuring a colour photograph of an arctic sky will replace the 25-cent "Prairie Sky" pictured on the 1977 aerogramme. A minor change in the shape of the glued portion of the stationery has been made to facilitate opening. Pre-stamped 14-cent envelopes will also be issued in both the personal stationery and business sizes. The selling price of an envelope is three cents more than the postage it bears. Twelve-cent pre-stamped envelopes will continue to be available to accommodate the new third-class rate.

Stamped postcards will also be available for the first-class rate. The selling price is two cents above the face value. The indicia design first developed by Brian Fisher for the 1975 stationery issue was retained because it inhibits counterfeiting. This year the colour combination is purple and blue.

A new set of 50-cent stamp booklets, containing three 14-cent stamps of the Queen Elizabeth letter-rate definitive stamp and four two-cent stamps of the wildflower issue featuring the western columbine, will also be available.

#### STREET SCENES DEFINITIVES

The Street Scene definitives are now to be issued on 6 July 1978. The 50c and 75c stamps will appear as previously described in our new issue columns. However, the 60c denomination *will not* be issued. Because of new postal rates which will be in effect by that date, an 80c value will be issued in the same design as previously announced for the 60c stamp.

One further change to the 1978 program has been required. The issue of the high-value National Park definitive will be postponed until 1979. The 12c Flower definitive will be issued on 6 July 1978, as previously announced.

\*(See our April, 1978 issue, page 295 for illustrations and details of these stamps – Editor.)

Following a practice introduced in 1972, these booklets feature 10 different pictorial cover designs. This series is intended to complement the low-value definitive stamps depicting flowers and trees. Nine of the booklet covers show a more detailed view of the six flowers and three trees on the low-value definitive stamps. The tenth cover shows drawings of plants used as heraldic emblems, to correspond with the letter-rate stamp featuring a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The back cover carries a text describing the plant illustrated on the front cover.

These booklet covers are printed in dark green on ivory stock, which has been pre-printed with a 'safety' motif, and are the work of Heather Cooper, who also designed the definitive stamps.

Intended primarily for sale in vending machines, these 50-cent booklets are available in sets of 10 or singly (random selection) from the Philatelic Mail Order Service in Ottawa, or from philatelic outlets in selected post offices across the country.



Basic No.	Issue	Variei No.	ty	Desc	cription
71.	1c, x 4 + 6c. x 1 + 8c, x 5.	B33	B32	71a.	Blue Pictorial Covers (10).
	1 pane of 10. 604E1/544c.			71b.	as 71a with slug mark ("Motorcycle").
				71c.	as 71a but Clear Sealing.
				71d.	as 71c with slug mark.
	604Eqi/544ci.	B33q	B33	71e.	as 71a but General Tagged. (OP-4)
				71f.	as 71e with slug mark.
				71g.	as 71e but Clear Sealing.
	Aug. 1972.			71h.	as 71g with slug mark
CHRI	STMAS BOOKLETS 196	58 and 1	969.		
72.	5c. Eskimo Carvings. 2 panes of 10	B17	SB2	72a.	Tabs at right. (Panes SG.630/ CS.488ai).
	Nov. 1968			72b.	Tabs at left. (CS.4881)
		B18	SB2a	72c.	Tabs at right. Winnipeg tag. (630p/488aiq.).
				72d.	Tabs at left. Winnipeg tag. (CS. 488aq).
73.	5c. Children	B20	SB3	73a.	Tabs at right. (644/502ai).
	2 panes of 10.			73b.	Tabs at left, (CS. 502a)
	Oct. 1969.	B21	SB3a	73c.	Tabs at right. Winnipeg tag.
					(644p/502aiq)
				73d.	Tabs at left. Winnipeg tag.
					(CS. 502aq).
1972	<b>DEFINITIVES "QUEEN</b>	& PRIM	ME MI	VISTEI	RS" (ALL General Tagged OP-2)
74.	1c. x 3 + 6c. x 1 +	B34	B34	74a.	Red Pictorial Covers (10 Aircraft)
	8c. x 2.			7.41	Clear Sealing.
	1 pane of 6.			74b.	as 74a. with slug mark
	10 Apr. 1974.			74-	("Canuck").
				74c. 74d.	as 74a but Brown Sealing.
				74a. 74e.	as 74c with slug mark. ("Canuck"). as 74a but fluorescent covers
				/40.	(requires uv lamp)
				74f.	as 74e with slug mark. ("Canuck").
75.	1c. x 6 + 6c. x 1 +	B35	B35	751a	normal.
	8c. x 11	200	200	75b.	as 75a with slug mark.
	1 pane of 18. Jan. 1975.				

## CANADA BOOKLETS PART IV - by P. HARRIS

Note: (1) In Pictorial Sets the SLUG MARK is always on the same ONE cover for a given printing. However, the cover with the slug mark may change for a subsequent printing, (EG. Variety No. 69f), although it does appear that a maximum of two different can occur.

(2) There are other varieties requiring a uv. lamp to see them.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Major R. K. Malott writes:

#### NEW PHILATELIC ITEMS

The Post Office Department has released a number of new philatelic items without any advance notice. The dates that I list are the first observed dates by myself in the Ottawa area and are first day of availability, and not a first day of issue. In all cases cancellations were obtained from the Post Office's philatelic Museum Post Office. Anyone wishing further data may contact the undersigned, Major R. K. Malott (Ret'd), 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1.

- a) Plate No. 2 for the S2.00 Vancouver stamp on 28 March 1978. The colours appear to be much darker, but the perforation is the same, perf 11, and they are not tagged.\*
- b) Postal stationery envelopes size No. 8 & No. 10, for the 14c rate with a basic purple colour with blue, white and pink included. There are no code markings on the front as in the revised 12c stationery. Availability date 1 April 1978.
- c) 50c Booklets were released on 1 April 1978 also. The outer 10 designs and data on the back are the same as the previous floral and tree designs but printed in a very light green with wavy lines in lieu of the sepia colour. The inside of the booklets has the mailing data as the earlier issue, but on the right hand side. The postage is composed of four floral 2 cent stamps and three of the new 14 cent Cameo Queen Elizabeth red coloured stamps, plus one slogan stamp "Code it . . . Post it! Codez et postez!"
- d) A new 30c aerogramme was released also on 1 April 1978 and was in use in Ottawa several days before available from the Postal Museum. The new aerogramme is the same as the earlier ones except for the following three points:
  - 1. Canada 30 in lieu of Canada 25 along with a red maple leaf;
  - 2. A beautiful new design on the back of the aerogramme depicting what appears to be a Canadian Arctic scene Northern Lights, snow clouds, barren rock, and Eskimos in the distance. It is hoped that the P.O.D. will advise what the scene depicts and if it is a painting or a photograph.
  - 3. The cut on the bottom glued flap is different with a ¼ inch insert.
- e) A new 14c post card with the new purple shade available on 11 April 1978.

Apparently new plate numbers for definitive stamps and precancelled 3c and 5c will be available in the near future.

\*(This has now been reported perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  – Editor.)

10 management of the second

#### Mr. A. Spencer writes:

#### FREE UNDER CONVENTION

Recently I purchased an envelope for which I can find no record or information. This envelope appears to have been officially used for the transmission of Money Orders, possibly State allowances, to Canadians living in America. It measures 150mm x 90mm, is buff in colour and has been preprinted as follows:

Top left: Money Order/ADVICE Top right: FREE UNDER CONVENTION Body: The Postmaster

> At..... State of .....

> > UNITED STATES

#### Bottom left: M.O. No. 4P.M. – 1,000,000-12-18

The example I have has been addressed to Tampa in the State of Florida and has a Willow Bunch Sask. date stamp for April 2nd 1921.

I would be pleased to hear from any members of the Society who can supply further details of this envelope, especially regarding the 'Convention' referred to.

### Major R. K. Malott writes:

#### NEW POSTAGE DUES STAMPS

I submit the enclosed data that may be of interest to your readers: "On 29 November 1977 the Postal Museum's Philatelic Post Office of Canada Post at Confederation Heights, Ottawa, Ontario, released for sale for the first time new 5c, 20c, 24c, and 50c postage due stamps of the current design, comb perforation 12cm x 12cm. On 4 February 1977 the comb perforation 12cm x 12cm were released for the 10c & 12c postage dues. On all these values -1c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 20c, 24c, and 50c the plate inscriptions are now on the side of the pane of stamps in lieu of the top and bottom. There are 100 stamps to the pane of these red coloured postage due stamps. In ordering examples of all the values it was discovered that there were no 12c postage due stamps. There was no indication why this should be. Is this a temporary recall or a permanent one? If permanent one the panes with the side plate inscriptions should be a worthwhile item to locate as they have been in use for only a few months - since February 1977. To record the availability of these new postage due stamps a number of envelopes with the new stamps and old ones with the side plate inscription were cancelled with the postal museum cancellation. Anyone wishing more data may write to Major R. K. Malott, 16 Harwich Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, CANADA".

# **Phillips**

Our next auction of the Stamps and Postal History of British North America in Montreal is in the Autumn and already includes a fine collection of Newfoundland with an interesting reference collection of forgeries and fakes of the earlier issues, some good airs with 1932 DO-X mint and used on cover, 1933 Balbo mint, scarce essays and colour trials, imperforates including the 1932 3c, 10c, 1933 air 10c, 1933 Gilbert 2c, 4c and 15c, all in unmounted mint imperforate blocks. Collections and single items for inclusion in this sale are required by the end of September. Our commission rates are very competitive.

#### PHILLIPS SON & NEALE

7 BLENHEIM STREET, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1Y 0AS Telephone 01-629 6602

## FIRST EDITION OF PHILATELIC BULLETIN TO HIGHLIGHT CANADA POST AT CAPEX '78

The Honourable J. Gilles Lamontagne, Postmaster General, has announced that the first edition of Canada Post's new Philatelic Bulletin will feature the Department's participation at CAPEX '78 in Toronto from 10 to 18 June 1978.

The Bulletin will appear quarterly, with the first issue to be available in June. This new publication will contain information of interest to collectors about Canada Post's philatelic products and services that are not now being covered by other publications.

Initially the Bulletin's format will be that of a newsletter. Its free distribution will include those customers currently on Canada Post's philatelic mailing list.

Other features of the first edition include details of new postal items, philatelic stock revision, and an exhibition schedule for the remainder of 1978.

#### Amendments to Membership to 25th June 1978

#### New Members

- 2208 McCUTCHEON, John C., 25 Summit Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada T7B 3N7.
- 2209 JOHNSTONE, William G.R., 14324 97a Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 0E9. (B, C)

#### Deceased

641 McCUTCHEON, Dr. J. E.

683 McGREGOR, A. F. L.

#### Change of Address

- 1756 DIXON-NUTTALL, Col. J.F., C.B.E., "Shady Rise", Bourne View, Allington, Salisbury, Wilts.
- 381 HARRIS, Dr. H.C.A., Old Wool Cottage, Codford St. Peter, Nr. Warminster, Wilts BA12 ONE.
- 1608 HOLDEMAN, R.F., 21 Nelson Road, Bognor Regis, W. Sussex PO21 2RY.
- 1981 LOVE, A.G., 34 Acacia Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4S 2K5.
- 1914 MEWSE, R.A., 17 Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.
- 1864 MOSS, J.S., Bixby Street, Lebanon, N. Hampshire, U.S.A. 03766.
- 1547 PAWLUK, W.S., PO Box 2545, Postal Station 'A', Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 2G3.
- 469 ROBERTSON, D.G., Chalkmead, Nutfield Road, Merstham, Surrey RH1 3DY.
- 126 SISSONS, J.N., Suite 27, King Edward Hotel, 37 King Street E., Toronto, Canada M5C 1E9.

#### Amendment to Address

2186 FRANCIS, W.L. add Manchester M20 OHU.

#### Change of Interest

- 1756 DIXON-NUTTALL Now reads C, D, Map.
- 1608 HOLDEMAN Now reads A, NWT, Yukon, E. Arctic Patrols.
- 1555 SUTTON Now reads CS, CG, CGA, CEN, F.
- 2117 MURRAY Add D, P, SP, PH

#### Address required

888 CALDWELL, N.D., formerly Durwards, Tamarisk Way, Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.

#### Revised membership: 721

## **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

## WANTED

SQUARED CIRCLES on 1c. and 3c. Jubilee plus any with R.F. greater than 45, also 5 hole O.H.M.S. and Assa. Cancels. N.C. Tunna, 20 Eagle Crest Place, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 2W1.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.



## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

## IN LONDON 12/13 SEPTEMBER

contains the collections formed by O. H. Downing and Walter C. Hetherington and includes a wide range of pre-stamp covers, a unique 12d black on entire letter to the U.K., fine sections of the Large and Small Queens with many covers; the Maritime Provinces include Nova Scotia with a superb marginal 6d yellow-green on cover and a 3d bisected with 6d on cover.

**Illustrated catalogue 70p** 

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

## ROBSON LOWE LTD.



50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ Telephone: 01-839 4034 Telex: 915410 V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1977-78

President:

E. Killingley, 16 St. James Road, Bridlington, YO15 3PF

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Treasurer: J. A. Grant, F.C.P.S., 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh EH4 3QZ

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

> Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

> > Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

## NEW FROM CANADA.....

The 4th Release pages completing Volume 1 of "The Manual of Canadian Fakes & Forgeries" by Kenneth Pugh

are NOW available . . .

\*\*\*\*\*

#### NOTE:

(Sold out in Canada!!!)

\*\*\*\*\*\* also

CANADIAN MILITARY POSTMARKS by Major W. J. Bailey . . £2.40p

now available

from

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S. 51 WESTFIELD ROAD BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

## **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial	 	29	
International Affairs (Part 4)	 ·	31	
Hints on Identification of Admiral Precancels Part 3	 	34	WHOLE No. 170
Some Notes on Imperial Imperial Penny Postage Part 3	 	42	VOL. 17 No. 2
Letters to the Editor	 	52	OCTOBER, 1978

## NOVEMBER 15 - 16 AUCTION

## FINE CANADA

## U.S.A.

## GREAT BRITAIN & COMMONWEALTH WORLDWIDE INCLUDING AN EXCEPTIONAL ESTATE PROPERTY AND A DEALERS STOCK

Illustrated Catalogues \$3

Subscription to Catalogues and Prices Realized for next 20 Sessions \$10 (Ontario Residents add 4% S.T.)

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

37 KING STREET EAST TORONTO, CANADA M5C 1E9

CABLES - SISTAMP TORONTO. PHONE 416 364-6003

## MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

**INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

#### Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

Vol. 17 No. 2

October 1978

Whole No. 170

## EDITORIAL

#### CAPEX 'SOUVENIR SHEETS'

In our last issue we suggested that in addition to the official miniature sheets produced by Canada Post for sale to the general public in connection with 'Capex' a limited number of additional 'souvenir sheets' would also be available to visitors to the Exhibition. At the time of writing our usually reliable source of information certainly conveyed this impression, and we are happy to be able to refute this. Canada Post was NOT responsible for the issue of these so-called 'souvenir sheets'; its only involvement (presumably) was in sanctioning the reproduction of three different Canadian stamps which illustrated the various printing processes adopted by the security printers in the past.

Our gullibility, if that is the word, has a simple explanation: nothing that Canada Post does now would surprise us in the least! We are so used to extravaganza of one kind or another from that source that we did not hesitate to lend credence to what appeared to be but the latest example. Our disquiet does not end here, however: we were also wrong in our glib assumption (again based on reports received) that visitors would only be allowed one set of three 'souvenir sheets' each. Such was, perhaps, the intention of the organisers; but it did not work out in practice. Some visitors obtained one set, some obtained more than one set, most obtained none at all. Because of the unexpected flood of visitors the 'souvenir sheets' were rationed, and when the allocation for the day had been exhausted late-comers were disappointed. How many fell into the latter category can best be judged by the fact that only 10,000 of these sets of sourvenir sheets were printed and an estimated 70,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles during the ten days that the Exhibition was open.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a flourishing black market in these 'souvenir sheets' existed and continues to exist. It is reported that these emissions are now changing hands at 100 dollars a set, which says a lot for the depth of some collectors' pockets, but little for their sense of discrimination or even intelligence.

## NEW STAMP ISSUES

Our June issue foreshadowed a departure from our usual practice of publishing full details of future new issues of Canadian stamps unless sufficient members indicated to us that this was contrary to their wishes. At the time of writing very few have taken the trouble to protest about this proposal, and one who did admitted that he had ceased to collect any Canadian stamps issued after 1970. At the same time very few have written endorsing the tentative suggestion. All this indicates that there is monumental indifference on the part of most of our members. This, perhaps, is the most graphic commentary upon the whole of the subject. With this issue we are, therefore, ceasing to publish details of new Canadian stamp issues, apart that is from the annual stamp programme and any additions or amendments thereto that may arise.

In this connection, however, we would add that details of new issues can be obtained from Canada Post Philatelic Service, Ottawa, Canada K1A OB5 by simply writing to this address and requesting inclusion on their mailing list. This service is free of charge and normally details of new issues are received well in advance of the date of issue.

#### Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S.

Members will be pleased and interested to learn that Dr. Hollingsworth, our former long serving Secretary, has been honoured by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada by election to a Fellowship. The terms of the award refer to Dr. Hollingsworth's extraordinary devotion, dedication and concern in areas academic and administrative within the general philatelic fraternity. We are pleased to be able to take this opportunity of expressing our heartiest congratulations to Dr. Hollingsworth and we are certain that the whole of our membership would wish to be associated in this expression of appreciation.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (part 4)

#### by D. F. Sessions

(We regret that we were unable to include the concluding paragraphs of Part 3 of this series in our last issue. These, which refer to Prince Rupert and which contain the key to the hubs and obliterators described, are reproduced here at the commencement of Part 4. Readers are asked to note that the key is also applicable to Part 4 as well as Part 3 – Editor.)

#### **Prince Rupert**

As with Nanaimo, no obliterator 3 has been recorded for Prince Rupert and obliterator type 4 is only reported from 1914, so the remarks contained in the previous paragraph are equally applicable here.

Apart from the basic reporting by Ken Barlow, additional data on the British Columbia section has been provided by :--

Mike Anderman, John Gatecliffe, Graham George, Charles Hollingsworth, Sandy Mackie, Doug Murray, George Potts, Bill Robinson, Bill Williams and the late Ken Willington. Despite this assistance there is an abundance of material hidden in many collections and it can only be brought together if you will look and see what you have, then drop me a line ...

David Sessions, 32 Bayswater Avenue, Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Key :-

Hub D carries Town name, initials of Province, 'Can' & year around the circumference.

Hub H carries Town name, initials of Province and year around the circumference.

Obliterator type 3 – see illustration in Maple Leaves No. 164 page 210.

Obliterator type 4 - is similar but with no indicia.

Continuing our survey of the Provinces let us now consider the markings of New Brunswick. Only 3 towns in New Brunswick received International machines and usage appears to have conformed to standard pattern.

#### St. John

The capital city received its International machine in 1902 and the hub pattern D was changed to pattern H at the beginning of 1908. From strikes seen so far it appears that the date hubs from 1902 to 1906 show St. John NB – Can, whilst in 1907 the dash is omitted. It should be remembered that at this time the year was fixed so the hubs were changed each year. The recorded data indicates that only one machine was in use from 1902 through to its replacement by a Universal in 1919. It is interesting to note that the "Buy War Savings Stamps . . ." slogan has been reported in both the International and the Universal machine on the same day, 27 May 1919, which

could indicate the actual date of changeover. Reports of confirmatory strikes would be welcome, particularly the time marks.

#### Fredericton

Fredericton seems to have taken delivery of its one machine in 1907, and follows the normal pattern of using hub style D until the end of 1907, replacing it with hub style H in January 1908. Again the changeover from International to Universal took place during the period of use of the "Buy War Savings Stamps . . ." slogan in 1919. Reports of dates held in your collection and the machine used are requested.

#### Moncton

Moneton was the only other N. Brunswick town to use an International. Like Fredericton, it took delivery in 1907 and in that year hub D was used. Style D was replaced in 1908, in the usual way, by style H.

Only two slogans have been recorded during the International period, both "patriotic". Once again, the replacement of the International machine took place during the currency of the "Buy War Savings Stamps..." slogan in 1919. Reports of dates of use of this slogan and the machine type would be welcomed.

Readers will, I hope, recall that the International machines carry the year at the bottom of the date hub whilst Universals carry the Province.

Additional data for the towns of New Brunswick has been received from Bill Robinson, Charles Hollingsworth, John Donaldson, Doug Murray, Rick Parama and Eric Beilby.

Research of this nature can only be carried out with the co-operation of many collectors. These markings are, in many cases, quite common yet there are still many gaps to be filled on the data sheets. Please have a look at your covers and see if you can provide some new dates.

#### CHRONOLOGY

St. John Standard Obliterator 3	Early date	Late date
Hub D Hub H	4.12.02 25. 1.08	23.12.07 16. 9.18
Slogans St. John Exhibition Aug. 31 – Sept. 7 (1912) St. John Exhibition Sept. 5 – 12 (1914) \$25.00 for \$21.50 Buy War Savings Certificates	10. 7.12 10. 4.14	3. 8.12 29. 8.14
(Flag 27–1)	15. 2.17	6.10.17
Buy Victory Bonds to the Limit of your Ability (Flag 37-8)	29.10.18	20.11.18

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction	19	27. 5.19
The last mentioned slogan also appears in a Universathe International in 1919.Standard obliteration 3 used during 'slogan period'.30.7.131.6.1524.11.1520.5.183.9.18		nich replaced
Fredericton Standard Obliteration 3		
Hub D Hub H	13. 7.07 1.08	23.12.07 14.11.18
<b>Slogans</b> Fredericton Exhibition Sept. 15-20 (1913) Save Your Money Buy War Savings Certificates	13	13
(Flag 35–3) Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction	1. 3.17 19	8.10.17 19
The last mentioned slogan also appears in a U replaced the International in 1919 (17.12.19 has bee Standard Obliteration 3 used in slogan period. 18.9.16	Universal mac en noted).	chine, which
Moncton Stand Obliteration 3		
Hub D Hub H	5. 7.07 13. 2.08	9.12.07 15. 1.19
Slogans Save your Money Buy War Savings Certificates (Flag 35–5) Buy War Savings Stamps & Help Reconstruction	17. 4.17 19	7. 6.17 19

The last mentioned slogan was also used in the Universal machine which replaced the International in 1919.

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXCHANGE PACKET ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE EXCHANGE PACKET SECRETARY ADDRESS: INSIDE BACK COVER



# HINTS ON IDENTIFICATION OF

## ADMIRAL PRECANCELS

by R. S. Cheshire and H. Reiche

#### PART THREE

I hope that following the Part Two article, the problem of differentiating between 'wet' and 'dry' printings is now a thing of the past.

This article now deals with the identification of each value in sequence, as outlined in the format of the MAPLE LEAVES articles, and the Master Notes.

These notes are brief. They have been built up as guides only and are not foolproof. Their aim is twofold:

- (1) To try to get the ADMIRAL COLLECTOR to look a little further into the subject; and
- (2) To offer to the PRECANCEL COLLECTOR a wider field of collecting – to get away from merely 'ticking' items off in the Precancel Catalog.

The identification will be easy for the Admiral collectors, who will be aware of the differences already. These notes are therefore primarily directed towards Precancel collectors. I found notes, very similar to these, passed on to me by Fred Keane, very helpful and more or less 'Confusion Free'. Identification will be possible without difficulty with a little practice.

Members wishing to delve deeper into identification should obtain the recognised works of reference by either G. C. Marler or H. Reiche.

#### ONE CENT GREEN

- Original Die Shade always a definite blue-green. Printing almost always fine and clear. Upper spandrel lines, if present at all, are very finely drawn. Upper right spandrel line does not meet the top horizontal shading line.
- Re-touched Die Earliest printings definite blue-green, latest printings definite yellow-green. Many intermediate shades. Many printings much less clear than Original Die. Strong upper right spandrel usually present. Upper right spandrel line usually extends to meet the top shading line. On most specimens there is a small outward bulge in the upper left spandrel opposite the space between the third and fourth shading line.





Original Die

**Retouched Die** 

#### ONE CENT YELLOW

Retouched Die WET Printing

**Die** Also possibly better generally known as Die I. There is a space between top of 'N' of 'ONE' and the oval, and space between 'CENT' and the lower frame line. Darker shade than the dry printings.

Retouched Die DRY Printing Description as above, but printed by the DRY PROCESS. i.e. wider. Check your TEST CARD. Scarcer than the wet printing as only found on two plates -186/187.

New Die DRY Printing Better generally known as Die II. The 'N' of 'ONE' touches the oval, and 'CENT' almost touches lower frame line. This type was only printed by the DRY process.





Die I

Die II

#### TWO CENTS CARMINE

- **Original Die** The shade of this printing is a rather unattractive rose carmine. The upper right spandrels are very fine, if present at all, similar to the original die of the One Cent Green. The upper right spandrel line starts one below the top horizontal shading line.
- **Retouched Die** The *upper spandrels are heavy in most cases.* There are many shades of this printing from a deep rose carmine, through scarlet to deep carmine. The richer shades provide a ready identification in most cases.

(For illustration see 1c Green)

#### **TWO CENTS GREEN**

Retouched Die WET Printing Easily identified. The lower right corner of the frame line is rounded.

Retouched Die DRY Printing As above, but because by DRY Process it is wider than its WET counterpart.

**Re-Engraved Die** Easily identified. There is a short horizontal spur which extends to the right from the lower right corner. There is also often a dot to the left of the left numeral box. The printings are always dry.





Re-touched Die

Re-Engraved Die

## THREE CENTS BROWN

Wet PrintingThere are no problems at all when using the 'Test Card'.<br/>The width will enable you to make identification without<br/>difficulty.

#### THREE CENTS CARMINE

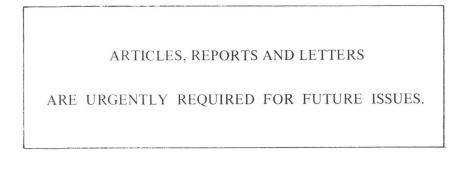
- Original Die More generally known as Die I. There are three complete white spaces' over the last 'E' of 'THREE'. Easily identified.
- New Die More generally known as Die II. 'Spaces' over the last 'E' of 'THREE' partially filled by the stem of the maple leaf. Easily identified.



Die I

Die II

(To be continued)



#### RAMBLING THROUGH THE LIBRARY by R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S.

There follow a few more summaries of articles in the Library which do not appear in the Library list. These may be borrowed on receipt of a 9p. stamp and the understanding that they be returned within two weeks.

CONFEDERATION 1867 — the story of the events leading to Confederation and the stamps commemorating the event.

CANADIAN POSTAL CODE – details of its operation.

DIAMOND JUBILEE LABELS - a phantom philately article on the souvenir labels which were sold at the time of the 1897 Jubilee.

DESIGNERS' INITIALS – The hidden dates on Canadian stamps are well known to collectors but how many are aware of the initials of the various designers which are equally difficult to trace in the stamps.

OFFICIALLY SEALED – Useful notes and check list of the various issues of these 'stamps'.

**PAPER MAKING** – a brief history of the subject from 105 AD to 1948.

X-RAYS IN BNA PHILATELY – a technical article of the uses to which X-Rays can be put in disclosing papers, forgeries, repairs, etc.

CANADIAN TRANSATLANTIC MAILS -a brief history of the mail services from 1788.

CANADA – WEST INDIES MAIL CONTRACT – Contract of 1906 between Canadian Government and Messrs. Pickford & Black of Halifax N.S. for a steamship service between Canada and the West Indies. Details of steamers (size, speed and passenger carrying), fares, mails and ports of call.

THE ILLUSTRATED POSTCARD IN CANADA – Brief story of their use in Canada from 1870.

BIBLIOGRAPHY – A 1953 lecture by J. B. Kaiser to the American Philatelic Congress on the subject of Bibliography as the basis of Philatelic Research.

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY AND STAMPS - A 1936 article by A. Stanley Deaville of good general interest with possibilities for a thematic display.

BLACKOUT CANCELLATIONS - articles on the different types of wartime security cancellations.

2c FERRIAGE RATE – the story of this charge on mails between Canada and the United States.

CANADIAN CELLO-PAQS – the story and check list of these interesting experiments which enclosed panes of postage stamps between 1961 and 1968.

CHARLES CONNELL – an article dealing with the well-known New Brunswick 5c stamp.

IMPERFORATES & PART PERFORATES 1859-1942. Their history and a check list.

HENRY HECKLER – the stamp dealer who, on his death in 1928, left what was probably the greatest accumulation of 19th Century Canadian stamps ever put together. He was a Major in the 63rd Halifax Regiment who, in 1885, overprinted postal stationery "Official" and "Service".

PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY – articles on the equipment needed to make your own apparatus.

THE MICROSCOPE – how to use it to the best advantage.

SHIPS – the stories of the ships depicted on the 1975 issue.

MAXIMUM CARDS - the story behind the issues from 1971.

MAPS – Two excellent maps: The Highways of Canada, Yukon, N.W.T. and Newfoundland 1967 (Scale 45 miles to the inch) and National Geographic Magazine map of Canada 1947 (Scale 126 miles to the inch).

#### THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Since the publication of the Library list in May 1976 the following books have been added :—

British Columbia Airways Ltd.	H. L. Banner
Check List of Canada's Definitives 1954-76	K. D. Heyn
Complete Listing of 'Admiral' articles	H. Reiche
Canada Cover Catalogue	McAlpin & Gandley
Large Queens Report	H. Reiche
Reference Manual of B.N.A. Fakes, Forgeries and	
Counterfeits	K. Pugh
Canada Specialised Catalogue	1978
Canadian Official Stamps Textbook and Guide	R. Wrigley
Canadian Official Stamps Catalogue (8th edition)	R. Wrigley
Admiral Colour Identification Chart	H. Reiche

Library lists are still available to members on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. It is regretted that books cannot be loaned to overseas members.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

**SELLING?** — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

**BUYING?** — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are —

Home £2.50 — Europe £4 — Rest of World £6

WARDWICK CHAMBERS NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK DERBY DE1 1HJ

Telephone 46753

# **Recent Auction Realisations**

# All Canada



#### H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond Street, London W1A 4EH

# L. C. D. Stamp Co. Ltd., Sheraton Centre Hotel – Mezzanine, Suite 104, 100 Richmond St.W., Toronto, Canada M5H 3K6

3c Small Queen tied by Toronto-East Duplex, Mr. 7 '86 (DS, Type 8). . \$110 (Scott No. 37c)

1 - 20 cents Edward VII well centred, higher values with small gum thins (Scott Nos. 89 - 94) ..... \$150

## Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JZ

1929 50c blue, fine unmounted mint ..... £130 1928-29 Booklet panes perf. 12, 1c, 2c and 5c fine mounted mint ..... £46

# Bournemouth Stamp Auctions, The Auction House, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, England BH2 5PX

# Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, Wardwick Chambers, 59 Wardwick, Derby, DE1 1HJ

1912 = 21 lc and 2c perf. 8 x imperf. S.G. 224a &	224b unmounted mint
vert. strips of 4. Cat. £256	£195
32 various covers inc. W.W.11 with 'dumb' c.d.s.,	Eastern Arctic Patrols
T.P.O., R.P.O., Exhibitions etc.	£14

#### NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

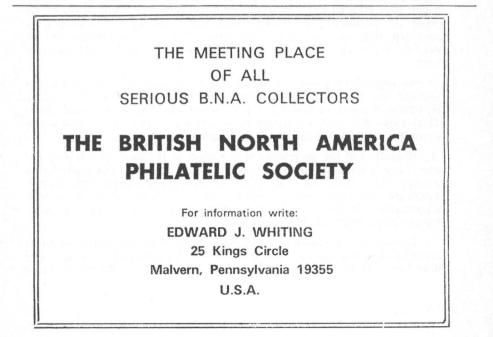
**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

**Guildhall Chambers** 

13 Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne NE1 3AF Tel. 06 32 22142/27126



Some Notes on Imperial Penny Postage and the 1898 Map Stamp (Part 3) by R. B. Winmill

Over the years, references have frequently arisen to "thick paper" varieties. Such pieces have been offered in public auction (Maresch Sale No. 89, Lot 291 or LCD, Sale No. 19, Lot 446). The only mint copies reported appear to be the LCD strip of three. This strip felt thick and brittle, but when measured, proved to be of identical thickness as all ordinary mint copies (.0039 of an inch). The item was probably auctioned as "thick paper" because its brittle nature gave the feel of thick paper.<sup>14</sup>

The used Maresch copy was distinctly thicker: it was cardboard like. An exhaustive two year search, which saw over 25,000 maps examined, yielded only four other examples. Two were distinctly thicker than ordinary copies while two were almost cardboard. There are several possible explanations.

This could be a genuine thick paper such as is known on various Victorian issues. If this is a thick blotting paper, the cardboard-like effect could be accounted for by the fact that some gum was absorbed into the paper, thus creating the stiff cardboard effect observed. Perhaps the effect could be accounted for through inadequate soaking — this would be consistent with the scarcity of mint copies. To test these theories, two of the four copies were repeatedly immersed in water for prolonged periods of time.

No appreciable effect was noted despite the soaking. The two copies retained this thick property – indeed they were thicker than other copies, regardless of degree of soaking. The facts presented lead to two conclusions. Thick paper does exist. A frequency of only one in every 6250 plus copies examined, suggests that the item is far from common.

Regardless of the uncertainty with respect to the cause of this phenom' enon there is no doubt that such copies do exist. The two thick paper copies average .0041-.0042 and .0043-.0045 of an inch respectively while the two cardboard like copies average .0043-.0045 and .0046-.0048 of an inch respectively. Ordinary used copies approximate .0036 inches while mint ones measure .0039 -.0040 inches thick.

Fortunately for students of this stamp, three of these examples are town cancelled and may provide clues as to where to look for such material. They bear Lion's Head, Clinton and Peterboro obliterations – the fourth bears

what is probably a Toronto flag. The interesting point is that all four copies are the greyish shade and at least three, and possibly all four. originated in southern Ontario.

Like so many other obscure varieties, this item is of real interest only to the specialist. Prices can be determined only on an individual basis and depend largely on how desperate specialists are at the moment. Copies have recently sold for as little as \$5.00, however, the Maresch copy, which was admittedly a superb example, on the thickest paper I have ever observed, brought \$55. Most copies have been sold for \$25-S40.

Tomlinson, during his previously cited study, concentrated his efforts concerning the red plates, on the constant varieties occuring in the Pacific Island group. Obviously, not all positions can be identified by this criteria alone. However, recent preliminary research suggests that, as postulated by Tomlinson, it will probably, through careful study of sheets and large multiples, become possible to position any copy, probably of either red plate, through the study of the Caribbean and particularly Indian Ocean islands.

Red plate 'A', used in conjunction with the first three black plates would appear to present no real difficulty because sheets and large multiples are common, thus presenting the student with no real problems.

If multiples of the first three plates are common, the same cannot be said for plate 5. Tomlinson stated that he owned only two blocks of four and one of six.<sup>15</sup> He was also able to borrow a few pieces including a sheet and a half sheet. While such material may not be as rare as he implies, it is far from common.<sup>16</sup> However, this material is sufficiently scarce and the demand from specialists is so great, that the accumulation of adequate material for study presents difficulties.<sup>17</sup>

The mysteries of red plate 'B' can be unravelled, but it will take many years of accumulating and concentrated study to accomplish this goal. Yet, even at this stage, a few preliminary observations can be noted. For example, the multiples I own or have examined reveal that the Pacific Island configurations on stamps 6-8 and 16-18 bear peculiar characteristics. Stamps 16 and 17 appear to have very fine islands while all six stamps have possibly peculiar, unique and identifiable Indian Ocean island configurations. Stamps 8 and 16-18 all appear to possess to some extent or other, various small red dots or irregulatities in the Pacific Island group. Unfortunately, at least a half dozen examples should be examined to ensure that these are indeed, constant varieties. Yet, only two pieces were examined to arrive at these very tentative conclusions. Finally, entire sheets must be examined to ensure that these characteristics are unique to particular positions.

Another commonly held misconception about the map stamp is that it was merely a Christmas stamp. That is a total fallacy. Indeed, the notion was so prevalent amongst the populace that Postmaster-General W. Mulock had to make public pronouncements denying this and stating that there was no intention of withdrawing the stamp immediately after Christmas.<sup>18</sup> This would appear to be confirmed by the fact that the map was extensively printed, even during the fiscal year following its issue. It is reported that 19,927,500 copies were delivered to the Post Office.<sup>19</sup> The report of the Auditor-General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,<sup>20</sup> revealed that the American Bank Note Company was paid the sum of \$2919.19 <sup>21</sup> for delivering 6,517,500 map stamps. Thus, only 12,410.000 were delivered prior to June 30, 1899 – the remainder being delivered the following fiscal year. Perhaps this misconception was prevalent due to the nature and inappropriate wording of the stamp itself – the "XMAS 1898" refers to the first day of Imperial Penny Postage and not to the festive season.

August dated copies, and to a lesser extent those of September 1899, appear to be relatively uncommon. Consultations with the owners of several callendar collections reveal that they consistently observed this pattern, particularly with respect to the month of August.

Moreover, a cursory survey of many dated copies and covers, in dealers stocks and various collections reveals that copies dated from October 1899 to March or early April 1900 are much more common than those of the late summer of 1899.

Nor is this phenomenon observed only with respect to a few isolated centres, but rather the late strikes exhibit a remarkable geographic divergence. Amongst the 1900 dates, at least 400-500 different towns have been observed, some dozens of times.

#### Footnotes continued

- 14. All measurements are courtesy of Jim A. Hennok.
- 15. Tomlinson, Op. cit., p. 38.

- 16. In recent Toronto auctions, there has been a full sheet, and two half sheets (one auctioned in 1974 and the other in 1977). Other similar material has reached the market iately, but in smaller pieces. A block of ten was sold in 1975, a block of four in 1976 and a block of six in 1977.
- 17. The already difficult situation is not helped any when, through ignorance, some of the few large multiples are broken up and sold as singles. This occurred in Canada durind 1977!
- 18. For example see *The Philatelic Advocate*, Volume VII, No. 1, July 1899, p. 5 and 8 or Volume VII, No. 4, October 1899, p. 55.
- 19. Boggs, Op. cit., p. 342. However 20,000,000 were requisitioned.
- 20. Canada House of Commons, Sessional Papers, Volume XXXV, Number 1, 1901, p. 541.
- 21. This sum was derived by netting out the cost of 7,600 jubilees delivered during the same time frame! The all inclusive cost was \$2934.39. There is obviously a minor cost discrepancy which cannot be explained.

(It is regretted that although a footnote (number 13) was included in the second instalment of Mr. Winmill's article in our last issue (page 17) it was not made clear to what part of the text that this referred. The reference

WITH DESCRIPTION OF A D

number 13 should have appeared after the words 'were reported' at the conclusion of the second complete paragraph on the opposite page. We apologise for this omission – Editor.)

Honours achieved at CAPEX by CPS and GB members showing BNA material.

Court of Honour : C. P. de Volpi Dr. F. G. Stulberg A. W. Leggett H. Gates S. Kanee C. H. C. Harmer E. A. Richardson

Non-competitive Jury Collection: P. Langlois Dr. R. A. Chaplin

Competitive:

competitive:			
Large Gold:	N. Clifford Jones	Silver:	C. G. Firby
Gold:	Dr. R. V. C. Carr		Dr. M. W. Carstairs
	G. Des Rivieres		Rev. J. S. Bain
	R. K. Malott		Dr. W. Greenwood
	J. E. Young		P. J. Weideman
Vermeil:	Dr. R. V. C. Carr		R.K. Malott
	F. Goodhelpsen		H. Reiche
	A. L. Steinhart (2)		Postal History of
	Dr. D. Sanderson		Canada Journal
	R. G. Woodall)		(Literature)
	G. C. Marler ) Literature		
Large Silver:	A. H. Groten	Bronze:	T. Morgan
0	S. Cohen (2)		N. Pelletier
	A. L. Steinhart		D. F. Sessions
	(with felicitations)		
	R. K. Malott		
	K. Pugh )		
		erature	
	The Canadian Philatelist)		

Readers will also be interested to learn that Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps Vol. V – BNA was awarded a Gold Medal.



114100-01411

#### B.N.A. PORTRAIT STAMPS OF QUEEN VICTORIA

#### by B. Fitzgerald

#### THE WINTERHALTER PORTRAIT

(For illustration see opposite. This is reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen – Editor)

Franz Xaver Winterhalter was born at St. Blasien in the Black Forest in 1806. He first studied to be an engraver but then decided to become a portrait painter. With this in mind he went to Munich in 1823 where his talent was soon noticed by Stieler who trained him. Success came in 1828 with his first commission, that of the Grand Duke Leopold. After this he painted royalty almost exclusively. Among these are included Napoleon III, the Empress Eugenie, Louis Philippe and Queen Amelie. David Livingstone and Benjamin Disraeli also fell under the stroke of his brush.

In 1843 he was commissioned by Queen Victoria to do a portrait of her at Windsor Castle. It showed Her Majesty in robes of the Order of the Garter and was set in the Throne Room there. It now hangs in the State Appartments where visitors can see it. Over the next twenty years Winterhalter did several more portraits of Queen Victoria, both alone and with her family. He died at Frankfort in 1873, renowned for his ability to suggest the superficial elegance of an aristocratic sitter.

It was his 1843 portrait of Queen Victoria that was chosen by the American Bank Note Co. for the 8½. 10 and 12½ cents values of Nova Scotia. The head was engraved by William Chorlton and the frame by Captain Pudholme. Newfoundland used the portrait in 1866 for its 24 cents issue and Bradbury Wilkinson prepared two essays for New Zealand in 1874 incorporating it, but they were, unfortunately, never adopted.

#### CUMULATIVE INDEX TO MAPLE LEAVES

Mr. O. H. Downing, who was responsible for the compilation of the original cumulative index to MAPLE LEAVES, informs us that he had now brought this up to date to include volumes 15 and 16. At the present it is not proposed to publish a further edition of the index but members are advised that the supplement is available on loan from the Librarian.

#### INDEX TO VOLUME 16

The Index to Volume 16 of MAPLE LEAVES is inset with this issue.

#### CAPEX '78

The long awaited International at Toronto is now no more than a memory, but its a memory that will long be retained by those fortunate to see one of the greatest accumulations of B.N.A. material that is likely to be gathered under one roof.

Over 14,000 paid admittance on the first day and, together with Royal Beaver Club members (3000 of them), they must have delighted the finance committee, but they caused a severe strain on the organisation. Many queued for several hours only to find fresh queues inside for the limited edition souvenir sheets. The long wait and the low number of sheets allocated for sale on the first day were severe tests of patience and some failed the test as witness the several scuffles that broke out.

After that hectic first day things settled down a little and one could concentrate on the philatelic feast both in the frames and at the dealers' stands. There was so much to be learned from the display material that it was perhaps a little disappointing that at any given time there were relatively few people studying it, with the notable exception of the Court of Honour which was graced with a permanent queue. However, it must be conceded that the attraction of so much material on offer at the dealers' stands was extremely difficult to resist. It is doubtful if visitors from these Islands, at least, have had the opportunity to haggle for such a wealth of material in so short a space of time. A weak Pound and the suspicion that some dealers had added in the date when pricing material meant the haggling had to be severe to achieve noticeable improvements in ones collection, but most collectors seem to have added something by the end of the Show, and, when questioned, seemed pleased to have found something they wanted.

Despite visiting the Exhibition on almost every day it may sound odd when I write that I only just managed to view all the BNA frames and only inspected the stock of a small proportion of dealers. However the reason was a pleasant one. It was almost impossible to go for more than ten minutes without recognising a familiar face and pausing for a chat, being introduced to a name long known but never met and pausing for a chat, or being accosted by an apparent stranger and finding him to be a longtime member of the Society . . . and pausing for a chat. Then, of course, there were the meetings of BNAPS, the Royal P.S. of London and the C.P.S. of G.B.

Our own meeting, arranged from afar and scheduled for the Beaver Lounge, did not make allowance for the large crowds and small lounge areas. The scheduled meeting place proved completely impossible and the only solution was a very informal gathering on the main floor. However, despite the primitive arrangements, eight of the U.K. contingent were soon in animated conversation with our friends from Canada and U.S.A. and we were particularly delighted to see Messrs. Dankin and Morgan who had journeyed from Australia.

Better things were on hand, however, thanks to some sterling organisation in an extremely short space of time by John Siverts and Cliff Guile. Determined that the occasion should not pass without something a little more festive, a joint C.P.S. of G.B./B.N.A.P.S. reception was laid on at the King Edward Hotel. By hastily prepared notices and word of mouth the word went round and, on the Wednesday night, a formidable gathering laid waste the trays of goodies and emptied the odd glass or two. The reception was a great success by any standards and for one that had been only conceived on the Monday afternoon it was little short or miraculous – thanks fellas.

Whilst many were attending the formal Banquet on the final Saturday a more informal meal was enjoyed at Eds Warehouse, an amazing eating place in Toronto, by members of the Society from both sides of the Atlantic, known to each other through our annual Conventions. After dinner it was coffee etc. with the Guiles. The ladies were all levered into Cliff's car, an exercise reminiscent of students and minis, whilst the gallant gentlemen trekked through the subways chaperoned by Joanne. A contingent from the official 'do' joined us a little later with news of the medal successes and these were duly toasted. For the record, regular Conventioneers should note that we were regaled with a tale concerning Morag and a venerable jumper. Nevertheless it was a fine end to a memorable week.

It is on such occasions as these that one realises that our Society is not only about philately, and it is to be hoped that the friends we met, both old and new, will be over here for one of our Conventions soon or, at the very least, for the London International in 1980.

D.F.S.

#### AVON CALLING .....

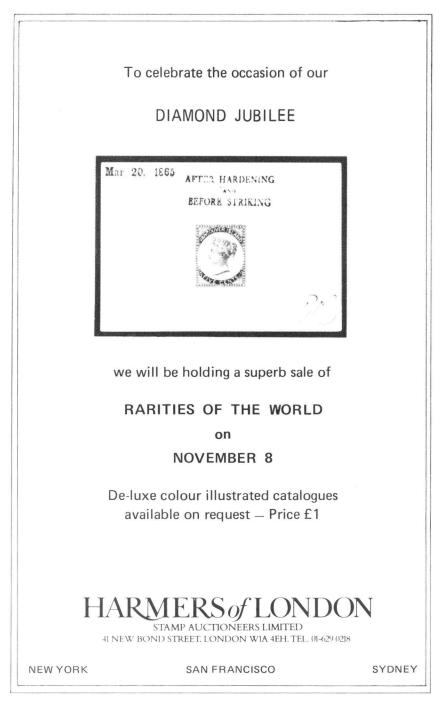
The Society's latest local group announces a full programme of meetings for the current season following a successful inaugural season.

The South-Western Group will meet on 12th October 1978 at Bonham's Auction Rooms, 14, Christmas Steps, Bristol at 7.30 p.m. Subsequent meetings are planned for the second Thursday in each month, except January, same time, same place.

Dickon Pollard has been elected contact member for the Group and full details can be obtained from him at 9, Christmas Steps, Bristol 1 (marked 'Personal').

Society members in the area have been advised of the programme, but if you are likely to be able to join us at any meeting, then drop a line.

D.F.S.



CANADA

(1st class)
U.K.
and to
domestic a
1
rates
ostage

Date		Postage	Registration	ration	Combined	п
of change	Canada	U.K.	Canada	и.к.	Canada	U.K.
6 Apr. 1851	3d per ½ oz.	Br.Pkt. 1/4cy-1/2stg. C.Pict. 1/1½cy-1/=stg. Br.Pict. 10cv-8dsta.		Collected in U.K.		
1854 31 Mar. 1855			1d cash	1d in Canada 6d paid in U.K.	4d cash	
2 June 1856 1857 1 Aug 1857		C.Pkt. 7%dCy 6d stg. Br.Pkt. 10dCy 8d stg.	1d rach or etamos		Ad rash or stamps	
Jan. 1858				7½cy cash or stamps		
July 1859 Feb 1866	5c per ½ oz.	Br. 17c Cash or Can 12%c Stamps	2c cash or stamps	12%c cash or stamps Bc cash or stamps	7c cash or stamps	
Apr. 1868 Jan. 1870	3c per ½ oz.	Br. 8c Cash or stamps			5c cash or stamps	
Oct. 1875 Oct. 1876 Oct. 1876 Oct. 1877	3c stamps only	Any pkt. 5c stamps	2c stamps 2c R.L.S. only	8c stamps 8c R.L.S. only 5c R.L.S. only	5c stamps 5c	
Jan. 1	3c per oz.	N.				
8 May 1889			5c R.L.S. or 2c R.L.S. + 3c stamps	5c R.L.S. or 2c R.L.S. + 3c stamps		
1 Aug. 1893 25 Dec. 1898		2c per oz.	5c stamps	5c stamps	8c stamps	7c
1 Jan. 1899	2c per oz.				7c	
15 Apr. 1915	3c (1c Tax)		100	100	8c 13c	8c
Oct. 1921		4c	100	100	190	140
	2c	3c 2c			12c	13c 12c
	AFTER THIS D/	AFTER THIS DATE CANADA AND U.K. THE SAME	. THE SAME			
July 1931	3	3c	法 御送 該 如今 》			13c
Apr. 1943	4	v	- 00		- 0	14c
Apr. 1954	2	5c	202		10	25c

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Mr. P. J. McSweeney writes:

#### 2 cent Admiral Coil Stamp

"Most collectors specializing in the Admiral Issue will know that in the first issue 1912-22 there were only three types of stamps issued for use in coil machines (apart from experimentals). Firstly there are the perf 12 horizontally with imperf vertical sides – the coil being in a vertical strip; secondly there are the perf 8 vertically with imperf top and bottom edges – the coil being in a horizontal strip, and thirdly there are those elusive perf 8 horizontally with imperf vertical sides – being dispensed in a vertical strip.

I recently purchased a small accumulation of stamps and, sorting through found an Admiral coil stamp which I put to one side. Not being an Admiral specialist I only gave it a precursory glance at first. When looking for it in my catalogue I realized it didn't fit into any of the three categories described above. It is a 2c carmine-red, the design being of totally normal appearance. What is interesting and mystifying about it is that it has imperf edges at top and bottom but is perf 12 vertically. I could not find any reference to such a variety in any of the books I possess. The perforations are evenly spaced, level on each side and clear of the design. The top and bottom imperf. margins are 3mm and 2mm clear of the stamp so it doesn't appear trimmed.

It is postally used with a duplex. The c.d.s. show a town ending in '-X', the year 1914 and N.B. at the base all within a circle. The killer is a vertical oval of at least 10 horizontal bars.

To my untrained eye it looks genuine enough and I would welcome any explanation, ideas, etc. as to its existence and validity."

#### Major R. K. Malott writes:

#### New precancelled stamps

I submit the following data for your possible publication in your philatelic publication: "On Wednesday 28 June 1978 the Postal Museum Post Office of the Canada Post placed on sale for the first time three items

.12c parliament blue, precancelled in panes of 100 stamps with the special warning printed in English and French on each side of the sheet. These precancelled stamps are tagged and the same as the regular 12c issue. An 8c postage due, red, printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, was also released. The third item was plate No. 2 of the 12c Queen Elizabeth issue, tagged and blue colour printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. A number of first day of availability cancellations were obtained on 28 June 1978 with the Postal Museum cancellation.

#### Cdr. C. Scott-Fox writes:

#### Bernier and Fleming issues

In a bottom left and bottom right corner block of light there is a regular printing error. A brown vertical line of varying intensity is carried over from the Fleming to the Bernier stamp in the bottom left corner 4mm from the left side and rising vertically for about 8mm. This appears in strength on the second and third lines of each block but not on the bottom line. It is also faintly to be seen on the first line of the right block. I would be interested to know if other members have seen this and whether it appears elsewhere on the sheet.

#### CAPEX ISSUE VARIETY

Some interesting information has surfaced regarding the new 12-cent Capex stamp issued by the Canada postal authorities on January 18 this year as part of the release of stamps and philatelic material for the international stamp show (CAPEX) held in June in Toronto.

A variety, considered to be major and constant, has been found on one of the stamps. Whether it appears on every sheet is not yet certain.

The stamp reproduces side by side an earlier issue of the Province of Canada – the 12-pence black Queen Victoria stamp of 1851. On the fifth image from the left and in the fifth row down from the top, a black spot already dubbed a "mole" can clearly be seen, without the aid of a glass.

Conjecture has it that the mark was caused by repair material when a cracked printing plate showed up. It is also reported that only 27 million of the originally planned 33 million stamps were printed.

The stamp itself is giving customers and postal officials "fits", according to a Winnipeg news source. Because the new stamp consists of two reproductions of the 12-pence stamp, printed in horizontal format, some not-tooobservant customers feel the result is two stamps. One Winnipeg customer is reported to have asked for 10 stamps for which she paid S1.20. On arriving at home and examining her purchase, she became convinced the postal clerk had erred and actually gave her 20 stamps for the price of 10, and phoned to the post office to that effect.

「「「「「「」」」」」

Others equally convinced that the stamp is actually two stamps which someone forgot to perforate, are separating them with scissors or knives and using only one on mail.

(With acknowledgement and thanks to "The Advocate" February 15th 1978)

# **Phillips**

# SELLING BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

At present we consider ourselves unrivalled amongst our British counterparts in being able to offer the stamps and Postal History of British North America in sales in the Spring and Autumn at our permanent auction rooms in Montreal. Vendors can also be sure of maximum coverage from British buyers as these sales are always on view at our London offices before the sale. It should also be noted that this type of material can be offered in one of our sales in London at much shorter notice. Intending vendors are invited to write or phone David Boyd for an explanatory leaflet and further details of our service.

# **PHILLIPS SON & NEALE**

Blenstock House 7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street London W1Y OAS Telephone 01-629 6602

#### Amendments to Membership to 14 August 1978

#### **New Members**

- 2210 LADD, Malcolm S., 16 Lime Tree Avenue, Garden Village, Kingstonupon-Hull, E. Yorks HU8 8QB. C.N.
- 2211 McGREGOR, Mrs. Margaret A., 73 Hammerfield Avenue, Aberdeen AB1 6LD.

#### Resignations

471 GEORGE, E.

#### Change of Address

- 1898 ADILMAN, P. L., Box 6446, Westakewin, Alberta, CANADA T9A 2G2
- 2078 CRAIN, E. R., 13263 Lake Lucerne Rd. S.E., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA T2J 3H9
- 2000 ELLIOTT, K. S., 2971 Earls Court, Abbotsford, B.C., CANADA V2S 4J4
- 2122 FROST, G. F. W., 6 Hildesley Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
- 1049 HORNE, B., No 2 –222 Eagle Ridge Dr. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA T2U 2V7
- 961 HUNT, H. R., Apt. 2B Golf's Edge C.V., West Palm Beach, Florida, USA 33409.
- 2171 JAMIESON, J. I., 217 23rd St. E., Saskatoon, Sask, CANADA S7K 0J3.
- 507 POLE, W. V., Inchkeith, 80 West High Street, Launder, Berwickshire, TD2 6TE.
- 1929 SCOTT-FOX, Cdr. C., National Defence College, Latimer, Chesham, Bucks HP5 10D.
- 1565 UNION PHILATELIQUE de MONTREAL, 816 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA H2L 1K3.
- 177 WALBURN, H. G., Box 279, Kelowna, B.C., CANADA V1Y 7N5.

#### Amendment to Address

2106 PARAMA, R., amend postcode to T5X 2K1

#### Change of Interest

- 2069 KRIZ, J. J., Now C & B, MO; NWT; N-PS & SP; PL
- 1929 SCOTT-FOX, Cdr. C. Now CG-CGE, MO.

#### Revised membership - 722.

# CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

#### WANTED

SQUARED CIRCLES on 1c. and 3c. Jubilee plus any with R.F. greater than 45, also 5 hole O.H.M.S. and Assa. Cancels. N.C. Tunna, 20 Eagle Crest Place, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 2W1.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 90Q.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

#### JOHN R. SMALLMAN

#### Box 329, Baddeck, N.S.,

#### Canada, BOE 1BO

#### (Member, Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association)

Fellow C.P.S.G.B. members, we invite your want lists for fine mint or used Canada and Provinces. We have strength in the issues of the Provinces, and also in the CENTENNIAL and CARICATURE DEFINITIVES, and have in stock most of the tagging, paper and gum varieties.

We have a fully illustrated 58 page price list, which we will airmail to you for £1.25. (Personal cheques acceptable – any currency).

In preparation – Price List of Centennial and Caricature Definitives, free when available to interested philatelists.

#### ROBSON LOWE AUCTIONS

SPECIALISED SALES

GENERAL SALES

POSTAL HISTORY

#### REVENUES

#### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA November 2nd

Several valuable Philatelic Estates and a fine lot of Canada with interesting Admirals offered by the order of D. G. Robertson.

With regular sales held in Basle, Bermuda, Bournemouth, Geneva, Johannesburg and London, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

\* \* \* \* \* \*

## ROBSON LOWE LTD. 50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ Telephone: 01-839 4034 Telex: 915410

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31



## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1978-79

President:

J. L. Bacon, 50 Mersey Road, Sale, Cheshire, M33 1LF

Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Treasurer: J. A. Grant, F.C.P.S., 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh EH4 30Z

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

> Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

> Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

# NOW AVAILABLE.....

the latest LYMAN'S B.N.A. CATALOGUE 27th Edition . . . Summer 1978 Price £1.85p inc. postage

also

Canadian Military Postmarks by Major W. J. Bailey . £2.40p

and

Pugh's Manual of Canadian Fakes and Forgeries all 4 Release pages, completing Volume 1 plus De Luxe Binder ..... Complete £19.45p

(Volume 2 is in preparation and will be available shortly to commence with Release pages No. 5)

(Subscribers overseas pay additional postage only)

All available from

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S. 51 WESTFIELD ROAD BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE

#### Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE Canadian philatelic society of great britain

# Maple Leaves

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Editorial	 	57	
A Pictorial Tour of Canada Through its			
Postage Stamps (Part 1)	 	59	WHOLE No. 171
Hints on Identification of		40.014	
Admiral Precancels (Part 4)	 	62	VOL. 17 No. 3
The Admiral Stamps	 	76	
Letters to the Editor	 	80	JANUARY, 1979

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

AUCTIONS

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

and

**GENERAL PROPERTIES** 

NEXT SALES

FEBRUARY 6-7

MARCH 28-29

CATALOGS \$3 EACH

OR 20 SESSIONS \$10

37 KING STREET EAST TORONTO, CANADA, M5C 1E9

PHONE: 416 364-6003 CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO

# MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

**INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

#### Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

Vol. 17 No. 3

January 1979

Whole No. 171

#### **EDITORIAL**

#### **RECIPE FOR SUCCESS**

Take a generous sample of members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, confine them within the walls of a hotel and leave to simmer for a few hours. Then add the following ingredients: three first class displays of prime B.N.A. stamps with a sprig of postal history, two study groups finely prepared and laced with some good humour, one exhibition of philatelic fare culled from the finest collections available and one record-breaking auction. Add, according to taste, one coach tour, one theatre show and season with two lively talks on the City of York and Antique Collecting and bring to the boil. Stir gently for four days and use as an entree to a banquet of unmistakably Yorkshire quality and content.

Those who were present at the Society's 32nd Annual Convention in York last September will quickly seize upon the missing ingredient in all this: one genial and energetic Yorkshire President in the person of Eric Killingley who crowned a successful year of office with a memorable display of his organisational skills and made 'York 1978' a Convention which will bear comparison with any that preceded it, and that is saying a great deal as committed 'Conventioneers' will testify.

But no Convention can be a 'one man band'. The arrangement of such an event entails a process which is continuous over much of the preceding year, and involves so many members 'behind the scenes' that we have always felt inhibited from naming names for fear of omitting some from a very long list who would be equally deserving of recognition as those who spring to mind.

That they wish to remain backroom boys, unsung and (apparently) unhonoured suits our convenience, therefore, very well and if we make an exception to this rule on this occasion we do so with the happy knowledge that no one will take us to task for mentioning them explicitly. We refer to John Parkin and Geoffrey Manton.

That no Convention Auction would be complete without them is a monumental understatement. To say that without them there would be no Convention Auction is obviously over-stating the case. What we can say categorically is that it is difficult to imagine a successful auction without John Parkin's hard work and Geoffrey Manton's professional expertise.

To be responsible for several thousand pounds' worth of valuable material, to describe and lot it, and arrange for the printing and distribution of the auction catalogue, to set the lots out for viewing before the auction at every available opportunity and to pack it all up and secure it again afterwards, is not a task to be lightly undertaken. Quite apart from the sheer physical demands that this entails, it also requires a great degree of dedication and enthusiasm. That John shoulders this burden with rare good humour, a great deal of patience and always uncomplainingly, is something we have come to expect.

Geoffrey Manton has been responsible for conducting the Convention Auction for so many years also that he too is taken for granted. It should not be overlooked that when we congratulate ourselves on the profit accruing to the Society's finances that it is his uncanny skill in plumbing the depths of bidders' pockets that largely accounts for this. That he always does this with a smile on his face reminds us that the process of painless extraction is not confined to a dentist's chair.

We are not, then, prepared to make any apology for singling out these two members for a special word of thanks. We believe it is overdue, and we know that everyone who attended Convention will join with us in expressing our appreciation for their work.

#### Mr. A. F. Judd

Our congratulations to Mr. A. F. Judd upon his election to the Presidency of the Society for the year 1978/79 must be tempered with an apology. In the Officers' Panel on the inside of the back cover of our last issue we 'promoted' Jim Bacon before his time and omitted Mr. Judd's name as President. This has been rectified in this issue and we wish to apologise to both members for an unfortunate error. The responsibility for this is entirely ours.

# A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part I)

#### by J. M. H. Parkin

#### **1928** Definitive Issue

Mount Hurd, British Columbia, is shown on the 10 cent value of this set. Seen from the valley to the north through which pass both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway, Mount Hurd is in the Yoho National Park and has an elevation of 9,275 feet. The word "Yoho" is an old Indian word meaning an exclamation of wonder or delight from the Cree language and it may well be that the totems at each side of the frame of the stamp are of Cree design.



Mount Hurd, representing British Columbia.

The Quebec Bridge is shown on the 12 cent value. Preliminary work on the bridge was commenced as early as 1899, but it was not until several years later that work really got under way. In 1907, on the 29th August the cantilever arm on the south side of the bridge collapsed and 70 people were killed. Work was resumed in 1910, but on the 11th September, 1916 the central span collapsed as it was being hoisted into place and a further 14 lives were lost. A new span was built and was eventually placed in position on the 20th September 1917.

The central span of the bridge is 640 feet long, and the total length of the entire bridge is 3,329 feet.

The first regular train was run across the bridge on December 3rd 1917. At that time the bridge carried two rail tracks along with footpaths. In 1929 a roadway was added and then, in 1949, one set of rails was removed to allow the roadway to be widened to accommodate the volume of traffic using the bridge.



Quebec Province.

Harvesting is shown on the 20 cent value and is an illustration of three horses drawing a binder which is being followed in the traditional way by a man placing the sheaves of corn into stooks to allow the sun and wind to dry them out. After drying out the corn was usually carted to the proximity of the farm and stacked. Later, normally towards the end of autumn, the corn would be threshed and stored for future use, the straw being used either for feed or bedding for the cattle.



Harvesting, representing the "Prairie Provinces" of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

"The Bluenose" is shown on the 50 cent value of this set of stamps. This schooner was known by the Nova Scotians as the "Queen of the Seas" but unfortunately was lost on a reef off Haiti in 1946. She was so well loved that an exact replica was built using all the original types of tools and many almost forgotten tradesmen's skills. Bluenose II is identical to the original outwardly, but below decks is fitted out in modern fashion. Such is her popularity that she is frequently booked for conventions and the like. This stamp has many times been voted Canada's best stamp.



Bluenose, representing the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa are shown on the Dollar value, and are, in fact, the rebuilt buildings, the original buildings, with the exception of the library, having been destroyed by fire in 1916. The new buildings were begun at once and were completed in 1922. The whole building is 470 feet long and 245 feet wide and has six floors containing some 490 separate rooms. The focal point of the building is the Peace Tower which stands 291 feet high. The clock face is some 15 feet 9 inches in diameter.



Parliament Buildings, representing Ontario.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXCHANGE PACKET ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE EXCHANGE PACKET SECRETARY ADDRESS: INSIDE BACK COVER



# HINTS ON IDENTIFICATION OF

# ADMIRAL PRECANCELS

# by R. S. Cheshire and H. Reiche

## Part Four

### FOUR CENTS BISTRE

There are no problems at all when using the 'Test Card'. Wet Printing The width will enable you to make identification without **Dry Printing** difficulty.

#### FIVE CENTS BLUE

- The spandrel lines are fine, with the upper right starting one **Reiche Type 1** line below the top horizontal shading line. The left numeral box line is not uniform in depth, and is often broken in various places.
- Reiche Type 1a Same as Type 1 but with retouches. Lower right or lower left spandrels and box often retouched.
- **Reiche Type 2** The left numeral box line is uniform in depth but at a point a little below the top the line bends outwards slightly and then inward at the top.
- The left numeral box line is straight and unbroken but **Reiche Type 3** noticeably wider at the bottom.

About 75% of specimens of the 5c Blue can be grouped into these three basic types, but the remaining 25% can only be laid aside, with a view to further study. If we can help we will willingly do so.





Type 1 Type 2 Type 3

#### FIVE CENTS VIOLET

Virtually no upper spandrel lines. The outside left numeral **Reiche Type 1** box line is weak or sometimes broken in two places, near the top. Left inside vertical line in numeral box broken at very top.

**Reiche Type 2/4** Upper spandrel lines almost gone. The *inside vertical lines* of both numeral boxes broken in many places.

- **Reiche Type 3** Easily identified. Upper right spandrel line nearly always present. WET PRINTING, therefore if specimen has upper right spandrel line and is WET, it must be Type 3. The outer vertical line in the right numeral box is fine, but narrows to very fine at the top.
- **Reiche Type 5** Easily identified. Has very distinct upper right spandrel line, and is the ONLY five cent value printed by the DRY Process. If specimen is DRY, it must be Type 5.

**Thin Paper** Easily identified. Has diagonal meshing appearance when gum side is viewed, and paper appreciably thinner. The 2c Green thin paper has identical characteristics.







Type 1

1

Type 3 Type 5

#### SEVEN CENTS RED BROWN

Type 2 & 4

Wet Printing

**Dry Printing** 

There are no problems at all when using the 'Test Card'. The width will enable you to make identification without difficulty. The 7c Bistre is only printed by the Dry process so can also be used for testing.

#### TEN CENTS PLUM

**Reiche Type 1** The upper spandrel lines, if present at all, are very fine. The right outer numeral box line is normal.

**Reiche Type 2** The difference between the two Types is in the right numeral box line. In Type 2 the bottom of the numeral box line, which at the same time is the frame line, is *narrower about 1mm above the bottom*. It looks as though a little piece has been broken out of the inner edge of the frame line.

Both types printed by the WET process only.



Type 1

Type 2

#### TEN CENTS BLUE

Wet Printing For some reason, this denomination seems to have many specimens in the 'in between' category, about half way between the 'wet' and 'dry' width. The 'Test Card' will be very useful with this value.

As the 10c Plum is always WET, and the 10c Bistre is always DRY, these values can come in handy with identification.

The shade can be a good guide when you have your 'eye in'.

#### TWENTY CENTS OLIVE

Reiche Type 1 WET Printing

Upper spandrel lines, if present at all, are very fine. Easily identified.

**Reiche Type 1** As above but DRY printing, and therefore wider. 'Test Card' will again prove useful.

Reiche Type 2 DRY Printing

Easily identified. The upper right spandrel has been retouched, and a strong spandrel line is always present. This Type is from plate 9.





Type 1

Type 2

#### FIFTY CENTS BLACK

Wet PrintingThere are no problems at all when using the 'Test Card'.<br/>The width will enable you to make identification without<br/>difficulty. The Dry printings are always sepia brown.

#### ONE DOLLAR ORANGE

Wet PrintingsThere are no problems at all when using the 'Test Card'.<br/>The width will enable you to make identification without<br/>difficulty. The Wet printings are a richer and warmer<br/>shade.Dry Printingsshade.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

One of the privileges and pleasures of the President of our Society is to send an annual 'message' to all members and this is one of the few occasions on which contact can be made with the many members it is not our privilege to meet personally.

I am deeply honoured to be President of the Society and can assure you all that I shall not spare myself in an effort to maintain the high standards set by my distinguished predecessors. In doing so I am fortunate in having a fine team of Fellows and Officers who dedicate a great deal of their time to furthering the interests of our Society. Perhaps I may be forgiven for reminding you that the future of the Society depends upon obtaining a good flow of new, young and enthusiastic members, and every effort should be directed to that end.

The past year was an outstanding one in the history of the Society and I must pay tribute to the leadership of the Past President, Eric Killingley, who was not only very active here but found time to represent the Society at Capex in Toronto, along with our Secretary and a band of U.K. members. A full report can be found elsewhere in this issue.

This year Convention will be held at the Dudley Hotel, Hove, from 10th to 13th October. Once again the charge will cover accommodation, breakfast and dinner. Please note these dates in your diary. Further details will appear in the April issue of *MAPLE LEAVES*, but perhaps I should just mention, for the benefit of potential visitors from overseas that Hove is adjacent to Brighton on the south coast and by rail is only twenty minutes from Gatwick Airport and fifty-five minutes from Victoria Station, London.

Our last auction was a record one and I urge you to start digging out suitable material for submission to Colin Banfield who has kindly agreed to supervise the lotting. Again, full details, including deadline, will appear in the April *MAPLE LEAVES*. Don't forget that there are awards to be won at the Convention Exhibition. Don't leave it too late; start planning your entry now and base it on 18 sheets.

May I wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year and I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at Hove in October.

#### **B.B.C. Television Programmes:**

A series of ten television programmes devoted to various aspects of philately is being recorded by B.B.C. 2 for transmission in 1979 – probably commencing in January. The programmes are the result of hard "prodding" by Major Ronald Spafford of Weston-super-Mare, a keen B.P.F. supporter, who is philatelic adviser to the producer, John Percival. Based on Bristol, the production team has travelled around taking film, including shots of the P.O. Stamps Advisory Committee in session.

# PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

## DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

**SELLING?** — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

**BUYING?** — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are —

Home £2.50 — Europe £4 — Rest of World £6

WARDWICK CHAMBERS NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK DERBY DE1 1HJ

Telephone 46753

# **Recent Auction Realisations**

## All Canada



# Bournemouth Stamp Auctions, The Auction House, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 5PX.

1908 Quebec <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c to 20c., a sound used se	et. Cat. $\pounds 150(8) \dots \pounds 150$
1937-38 1c. to S1 fine unmounted mint	

# Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, Wardwick Chambers, 69 Wardwick, Derby DE1 1HJ.

1875/78 5c Olive, S.G.70, very good used example. Cat. £35	5£11	
1897 Jubilee 6c mint, hinge remainder. Cat. £60		

# Harmers of London, Stamp Auctioneers Ltd., 41 New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH.

#### Robert A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6M8 Railway Cancellations

Q264B Rouses Point & Montreal R.P.O. July 28 190? partial strike (80%) on Montreal viewcard, franked with Scott No. 89 RF 200, Inv. 9 . . . . . . \$32 Q264C Rouses Point & Montreal R.P.O. Sept. 6, 1920. Lovely purple ink strike on Montreal viewcard. 2 X Scott. No. 104. RF 200, Inv. 2 . . . . . \$105

# L.C.D. Stamp Co. Inc., Sheraton Centre Hotel-Mezzanine, Suite 104, 100 Richmond Street West, Toronto M5H 3K6.

## YORK 1978

The historic and beautiful City of York was the very excellent choice of Eric and Joyce Killingley for the 1978 Convention.

This year brought a record attendance, with most people arriving on Wednesday afternoon or evening.

We were delighted to see so many Members from Canada and the United States, many with us for the first time, but we hope not the last.

On Wednesday evening the display was given by the Yorkshire Group, and the Ladies had a most interesting talk on York by a member of the Tourist Board.

Thursday morning saw our Editor, who commuted between his home and the hotel, disentangling himself from the One-Way streets! Many of the Ladies were seen following up Wednesday evenings talk by taking off for the "Digs" both Roman and Viking – we suspect that as well as stamps and antiques, there may be a Viking Long Boat crossing the Atlantic!

The afternoon if not used for viewing Auction lots, was taken up with sight-seeing, members - Trans-atlantic, British from South Wales to Aberdeen, were scurrying in all directions.

On Thursday evening while members were enjoying an interesting display of Large Queens by Stanley Cohen, the Ladies had a very stimulating talk on the treasures in the Castle Museum, by the Assistant Curator. A 100 year old gadget, which cored, peeled and sliced apples all at the same time, was the star of the evening. Many antique shops may now be bombarded by Ladies looking for just such an implement.

Friday's weather unfortunately started poorly, but eventually we were able to enjoy a lovely run through Castle Howard Park, Hutton-le-Hoe, Rosedale, and Helmsley, where we had tea.

A theatre visit - Julius Caesar in Elizabethan costume - was the activity for most of the Ladies on Friday evening, while most of the members enjoyed an interesting display by Geoffrey Whitworth on the 5 Cent Beaver. The Vice-President, however, played truant and had the un-divided attention of three of the Ladies for most of the evening.

Saturday morning brought a good Committee Meeting and a well attended A.G.M. where the President announced the retirement of Alfie Grant as Treasurer after 10 years and thanked him for the excellent way in which he had regulated the Society "Purse Strings".

The Annual Auction brought a good attendance and a record income of approx. £5000.

The Reception and Banquet on Saturday evening was also a record, with 83 persons sitting down to a good typical Yorkshire Dinner. The Editor, Lionel Gillam acted as Toast Master, but the poor President who had conducted such a good A.G.M. in the morning, was by evening loosing his voice. He was still able to reply with enthusiasm to the toast to the Society, however.

Geoffrey Manton and Pep Sessions were a good match for each other in proposing and replying to the toast to The Ladies.

After the Banquet we had our usual party, with stories and anecdotes from Lionel and Sandy Mackie. Sandy's stories being about his favourite girl-friend Morag - Elias and Enoch, alias Charles Hollingsworth, reminding us that out of his 25 years of Convention attendance he has heard about Morag for 23 of them!

On Sunday morning we were all reluctant to leave, even a mahogany card-table refused to return to London with its owners'.

A really happy time was had by us all, and if it was only the first or second time at Convention for some, we hope they will be able to attend again.

### From the Secretary .....

#### Points of interest from the A.G.M. at York

The Secretary reported 40 new members during the year but removals from the roll due to death, resignation and non-payment of dues had exceeded this figure and the net result was a drop in membership to 722.

The Packet Secretary reported that the experiment of selling material through the Packet at only 5% commission had failed to stimulate an upsurge of material. It was decided therefore, to revert to the normal rate of 10%. 15 Packets had been returned during the year with a gross value of  $\pounds$ 3475. Sales had averaged 40% and the sum of £100 had been transferred to the General Fund. It was hoped to make up one or two 'specialised' Packets to be circulated to collectors of relevant material.

In making his plea for more material, the Editor of 'Maple Leaves' pointed out that the change in printing method enabled him to reproduce photographs and line drawings without recourse to blocks. He apologised for the necessity to hold over articles, on occasion. This was due to either the acceptance of last minute advertising or the need to preserve a balance within the Magazine.

The Handbooks Manager reported a good year for sales due largely to Pugh's 'Manual of Fakes and Forgeries'. The Society is now the sole source of supply for the Day/Smythies handbook on Fancy Cancellations and only a few copies remained.

The Treasurer reported a surplus of £417 for the year ended Sept. 1977. The current year was likely to show a small surplus despite the original forecast of a deficit of some £60. After 10 years in harness, Mr. Grant tendered his resignation and received warm thanks from the meeting for his outstanding stewardship. Mr. R. Mewse was elected Treasurer in his stead and will take over the day to day running during April 1979.

The remaining officers were confirmed in their posts and Roy Mewse was elected third vice president. The three committee members elected this year were :- Scotland - A. S. Mackie; North - J. Parkin; South - Dr. D. Sanderson.

The award of fellowship was conferred on Horace W. Harrison of U.S.A. for his outstanding research work.

For the first time in its history, the Society proposed to make a nomination for the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, the ultimate accolade in international philately. The name of Geoffrey Whitworth FRPSL, FCPS, was to be put forward.

The index to *Maple Leaves* has been up-dated by Mr. O. H. Downing and a copy lodged with the Librarian. It was decided that it was too early following the initial printing to produce a reprint. The Librarian, Mr. Greenhill, volunteered to maintain the index until such time as a reprint was deemed viable.

**LONDON 1980.** The International Exhibition will be held at Earl's Court, London, from 6-14 May, 1980. The Society proposes to hold a reception for all members, both home and overseas, and our friends from BNAPS; the question of other meetings is also being considered. It is also proposed to endeavour to obtain a block booking at a suitable hotel so that as many members as possible, particularly from overseas, may be located in close proximity to each other. A sub-committee has been formed under the leadership of Mr. Colin Banfield and further announcements will appear in *Maple Leaves* in due course. Meanwhile any enquiries should be directed to Mr. Banfield.

Two additional contact members were appointed, Mr. C. Guile of Toronto for the Province of Ontario and Mr. W. Curtis for the Province of Quebec.

**1979** Convention: Incoming President, Mr. A. F. Judd, announced that the venue would be the Dudley Hotel, Hove, and the dates, 10-13 October 1979.

#### **COMPETITION AWARDS:**

Class 1	Research	1st D.F. Sessions	Imperial Rapid Cancell- ing Machines.
Class 2	Groups	2nd J.L. Bacon 1st London	Admiral Design Size Forgeries, Fakes and Heckler
Class 3a	Pre - 1897	2nd Yorkshire 1st G.E.L. Manley	50 cents Admiral. Precancels on Small Oueens
Class 3b	Post 1897	2nd F. Laycock 1st A.S. Mackie	5 cents Beaver Use of stamps for com- bined postage and regis-
			tration rates.

2nd Dr. C.W. Hollingsworth Montreal Street Postmarks

ue)

## BOOK REVIEW

#### **COLLECT CANADA COVERS**

This, the latest publication of the American Philatelic Society, is a unique work by E. A. Richardson. It has been edited by H. W. Harrison and the mention of those two names is a recommendation in itself. The author and editor need no introduction and we use the adjective 'unique' in connection with their latest published work advisedly. We know of no similar book devoted, as it is exclusively, to the many different kinds of covers emanating from Canada and its former provinces.

For ten years Mr. Richardson contributed 86 articles on this subject to "Covers" magazine of Albany, Oregon. These have been collated, revised and updated by Mr. Harrison and it is difficult to think of any aspect of postal history that does not receive attention. Apart from its intrinsic interest as a highly readable book we can well see it acting as a springboard from which cover collectors might well launch out into a specific (if not specialised) field, prompted and inspired by the wealth of possibilities that Mr. Richardson suggests. Advertising, airmail, military, provincial, exhibition, slogan, flag, numeral, leaf, combination and innumerable others are not only illustrated but also described in a way which would be extremely helpful for the purposes of writing up any such collection that was formed.

The overall impression that one forms after reading the articles is that intentionally or otherwise, they are inspirational; they appear to be designed not merely to provide interesting and fascinating reading but also to set readers thinking about the wealth of possibilities that the field of cover collecting provides. For those like the writer, who lack imagination and ideas then this work fulfils a long felt need. The phrase may be hackneyed and overworked, but it nevertheless cannot be improved upon as far as its aptness is concerned.

The publishers do not say 'money back if dissatisfied', but they may well have done so with every confidence. Prices at \$8.00 (\$6.40) to A.P.S. members the book is available from A.P.S., P.O. Box 800, State College, PA. 16801.

#### Canada Specialised Postage Stamp Catalogue (1979 Edition)

Members will be familiar enough with this excellent annual publication without any introduction. The Publishers, the Philatelic Publishing Co. of Toronto, continue to provide specialist collectors with complete listings of B.N.A. stamps priced as mint singles or blocks of four, or used similarly. Prices for stamps on cover from 1851 to the 1932 commemoratives and from the 1932 Medallion issue to date on F.D.C. are also included. There is nothing exceptional about this. What is remarkable is the way in which the publishers manage to provide 128 pages of information within limp, but durable covers, for as little as \$3.50 postpaid from the publishers. Most of the well known stamp varieties are priced and described adequately, but for good measure the publishers include semi-official air mail stamps, officially sealed stamps, stamps perforated 'OHMS', booklet stamps and plate number and inscription blocks. Clear type and adequate illustrations are added bonuses which will commend themselves particularly to those who are new to the complicated field of B.N.A. philately. This catalogue is of course available to members in Canada or U.S.A. from dealers or from the publishers at 127 Cartwright Avenue, Toronto., Ont. Members in Great Britain may obtain supplies from the Handbook Manager, Mr. S. F. Cohen, at 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE, price £1.70 postpaid.

#### LYMAN'S CANADA B.N.A. POSTAGE STAMP RETAIL CATALOGUE 1979 WINTER EDITION

A glance at the 28th Edition of Lyman's 1979 Winter catalogue is sufficient enough to understand the difficulty that the publishers must have had in describing their latest work without being over lavish in their praise, and at the same time not erring too much on the side of modesty. The coloured illustrations of all Canadian stamps from Scott No. 1 up to the latest 1978 C.N.E. 100th Anniversary commemorative, plus the semi-postals, airmail stamps, special delivery, registered, postage dues, war tax, official seals and officials with the stamps of the former provinces to make up full measure have been so well done that it is difficult to distinguish them from the originals. This is colour reproduction at its best and is such a welcome change from the half tone reproductions normally associated with stamp catalogues that we do not hesitate to predict record sales for this reason alone, to say nothing of the thousands of price revisions and the clear easily-read type which are the added bonuses. The catalogue is a delight to the eye and is the most attractive work of its kind that we have seen. At \$3 postpaid from Charlton International Publishing Inc., 299, Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont., M5V 129 this must be money well spent with satisfaction guaranteed, and if we subsequently hear that a second printing is required we shall not be surprised in the least.

# JOHN R. SMALLMAN

## Box 329, Baddeck, N.S.,

## Canada, BOE 1BO

## (Member, Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association)

Fellow C.P.S.G.B. members, we invite your want lists for fine mint or used Canada and Provinces. We have strength in the issues of the Provinces, and also in the CENTENNIAL and CARICATURE DEFINITIVES, and have in stock most of the tagging, paper and gum varieties.

We have a fully illustrated 58 page price list, which we will airmail to you for  $\pm 1.25$ . (Personal cheques acceptable – any currency).

In preparation – Price List of Centennial and Caricature Definitives, free when available to interested philatelists.



## **NEW ISSUES ?**

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

**Guildhall Chambers** 

13 Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne NE1 3AF Tel. 06 32 22142/27126

# **Phillips**

Regular auctions in London, Edinburgh, (or Glasgow), Montreal, (or Toronto) and New York – commission 10% to 15%.

Monthly auctions of a general nature are held in London interspersed with specialised sales of Great Britain, British Commonwealth and other groups or specific countries. (Commission 10% with a minimum charge of £4 per lot).

Sales in Scotland are held most months (except December and August). Lots of smaller value can be offered here. (Commission 15%)

Twice yearly auctions are held in both Canada and New York. New York is best for U.S. Stamps and South Americans whilst Canadian sales are mainly devoted to B.N.A. (Commission in New York 10%, Canada 15%).

## PHILLIPS SON & NEALE

7 BLENHEIM STREET, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1Y 0AS Telephone 01-629 6602

# THE ADMIRAL STAMPS

# Problem areas, difficulties and misconceptions

#### by Hans Reiche

According to all catalogues the stamps were issued in 1912. Some give the date as 1 Jan. 1912. Both Mr. Marler and the author suggest in their handbooks that the issue date for some values was in December 1911. The 2c red exists with a date 15 Dec. 1911. Why are these early dates so rare? Remember that the K.E. stamps were still being printed while the K.G. V stamps were coming out. Dated copies in general are hard to find and first day dates rare. Most stamps show machine cancels and no date. Of interest is that many years ago a lot of first day cancels appeared in Ottawa of the later values. These were sold at an auction in San Francisco.

The issue dates of coils and booklets remain somewhat a problem area for the specialist. In the coils the difficulties are that the coils were issued for some values from original sheets and only later on from actual coil plates. For example the 1c green vertical coil perforated 12 horizontal exists with partial inscriptions in the paste-up, indicating that plates 13 and 14 were used from sheets. Plates were approved in February 1912 but the actual coil plates only in September 1912. The 2c red perforated 12 horizontal exists dated 1912 but the 1c green, as far as the author is aware has not been found. Why? According to the Canada Year Book these were issued around March April 1912. The 3c brown coil perforated 12 has been found by the author to come from Plate 100 with partial inscription in the paste-up. Certainly a very late plate for the use of the coil.

May be too much has been written about hairlines, but here are a few additional notes. Plate 4 of the 2c red which is well known for its hairlines is far overrated in value. It is very common. The intensity of the hairlines is not a varying factor with increased wear of the plate but rather the plate shows strong hairlines closer to its margins than it shows in the centre. The proof sheet in the Bank Note Company and blocks from the sheet do not show any change in the strength of these hairlines. A total of 14 blocks have been examined. Why this plate was not rejected is not clear. Re-entries and retouches can be found on this plate.

The question of the lathework or engine turn has been discussed in many articles. Many theories have been explored. A special paper is being prepared by the author on this subject. Of interest here is only that a large number of so-called worn lathework, which of course it is not at all, show a clear albino impression of the lathework but not inked in. This fact will be used later on to expose another theory.

Both Marler and the author list in their handbooks a number of plates which had not been reported and which may have not been used for printing. During the last years the author collected new information and it is now evident that a large number of the unreported plates have been found. Only 22 remain on the missing list. The re-use of the plate which can be identified normally by the change in manufacturing order number appears to create a somewhat lighter shade from the original printing. This is apparently due to an acid cleaning process of the plate before re-use, reducing the depth of information on the plate slightly. Further confirmation of this is still needed.

Reports of various paper thicknesses indicate that not only the 2c green and the 5c violet exist on the so called thin paper but also the 7c brown and the 10c blue. The 7c brown is rather scarce in mint condition. The thin papers have a negative distribution from 2.7 to 3.2 thousands of an inch, when the normal papers have a normal type of distribution centred around 4.0 thousands of an inch. These measurements were made by the author with a large number of samples allowing for a good confidence in the data. This type of distribution for each paper thickness is very interesting as it would suggest that the selection of the normal paper thickness was well defined and specified and minor random variations only occurred. The so-called thin papers were obviously not controlled by any specification and may be traced as purely experimental. Another misconception which existed for some time is that all sheet stamps were printed only on the vertical wove paper. The existence of stamps from the sheets on horizontal wove paper is now established. The 2c red, 2c green, 5c violet and the 10c blue all can be found on this paper. The 10c blue is the most common of all. Other values may exist.

One argument which has been raging for some time is whether or not curved plates can be retouched or even re-entered. The author in his handbook mentioned the existence of certain stamps which come from the curved plates and show re-entries which cannot be found on the original proofs. Williams and Williams in their excellent book on Philately show that Switzerland entered on curved plates. Marler in his latest book on the K.E. stamps writes that he has now found that re-entries have been made on curved plates. This practice has been continued for many years and the author reported finds like this as late as the 1954 Q.E. definitives.

There are two values in particular which show a large number of minor re-entries in the bottom oval. These are the 3c carmine and the 5c violet. Why do these two stamps have these re-entries and what may be the cause? These re-entries are probably not in a strict sense re-entries but caused by a displacement of metal or a metal flow which occurred during the reentering process. Further research is needed to clarify this.

The Essay and Proof book lists a number of items but it is believed that others exist. One of the problems here is that many proofs have been cut down and an identification of the actual size of the proof card is often not possible. This has led to some listing of proof sizes which will require further verification. Some new essays have apparently been found recently in the War Tax stamps.

Some years ago the author suggested that certain stamps such as the 3c red, some of the 2c green and the 7c brown could be plated. This stemmed from the fact that a large number of minor marks could be found on some

of these stamps. The 7c brown has hardly a subject on both plates which do not show some minor marks. What is the reason for these marks? It has been suggested that old steel plates were used and that the initial information was not properly erased leaving some marks on the plates before re-using them. Are there any other theories?

The 5c violet is listed in all catalogues with the re-drawn frame line. The frame line is not re-drawn at all but the upper spandrel line or lines are re-touched. These are not more valuable then all the other 5c violet stamps as almost 23 million were printed. Similar to the above the 20c is always described as re-drawn frame line and this one carries a higher price for some unknown reason. Here the upper right spandrel line has been retouched on Plate No. 9. About 47 million stamps were issued from plates 1 to 7 and Plate 8 was not used as this was a cracked plate. Plate 9 produced almost 51 million stamps and therefore this plate should be the cheapest rather than the most expensive.

Many other problem areas could be mentioned but the above show that additional research is needed in order to resolve some of them.

## CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM SOUVENIR ENVELOPE

The Canadian War Museum (CWM), a division of the National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada commemorated the 60th anniversary of the termination of hostilities of the First World War, in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), by hosting 90 Canadian First World War veterans from various battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the CWM on 10 November 1978. On this occasion an extensive exhibition of First World War Art and artifacts was opened. The exhibition "Tragic Victory", will be open for public viewing for four months terminating on 31 March 1979.

A specially designed souvenir envelope and insert describing the event was prepared and issued on 11 November 1978. The envelope depicts the Canadian memorial at Vimy Ridge coloured rust with the bilingual wording in black — "Lest We Forget/Nous Nous Souviendrons" and Canadian War Museum/National Museum of Man/Musee Canadien de la Guerre/Musee National de l'Homme." At the lower left is a bilingual circular cachet imprinted on the envelope in black displaying the war memorial at Vimy Ridge with the titling "Canada 1918-1978 Canada/11 November 1978/Peace 1918 Paix/Anniversary 60th Anniversaire. The envelope uses one of three different types of stamps cancelled on 11 November 1978 by the beaver cancellation of the Canada Post Museum at Ottawa. The stamps used are either the 1968 Vimy Ridge .15c commemorative (//486); three John McCrae .05c commemorative (//487); or one .14c stamp of current design depicting the Canada Peace Tower (//715) in which is enshrined the Books of Remembrance listing the names of all the Canadians who gave their lives during the First and Second World War and the Korean War.

The insert in the envelope reads :

#### "TRAGIC VICTORY" 11 November 1978

This souvenir envelope commemorating the termination of the First World War Hostilities, 11 November 1918 is presented to you with the compliments of the Canadian War Museum. National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada.

#### "UNE VICTOIRE TRAGIQUE" le 11 November 1978

Cet enveloppe souvenir marguont la cessation des hostilites de la Premiere Guerre Mondaile, le 11 novembre 1978, est un hommage de Musee Canadien de la Guerre, Musee National de l'Homme, Musees Nationaux de Canada.

Any collector wishing to purchase one or more envelopes may do so by sending an order to: Tragic Victory Envelopes, c/o The Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0M8.

The cost of the envelope is as follows :-

- (a) \$1.75 Canadian or \$1.50 US for each envelope with the .15c Vimy Ridge commemorative;
- (b) \$1.00 Canadian or .85c US for each envelope with the three .05c John McCrae commemoratives.
- (c) .75c Canadian or .60c US for each envelope with the current .14c design depicting the Canada Peace Tower.
- (d) Unused envelopes with the design and printed card are .15c each plus .15c postage for a total .30c Canadian or US value equivalent. The .15c postage applies to one or more envelopes ordered up to a total of a 2 ounce package (10 envelopes).

Payment should be made by Canadian or US postal money orders made payable to the Marketing Branch, National Museum of Man. Personal cheques are not acceptable and please do not send cash through the mail. Those ordering envelopes with the Vimy Ridge or McCrae stamps will receive a twelve page bilingual booklet issued by DVA on Lieutenant Colonel John McRae, the famous Canadian poet who wrote. "In Flanders Fields." All items will be sent in a reinforced envelope, postage prepaid.

The Canadian War Museum celebrates its 100th anniversary in 1980. It is planned to issue another souvenir envelope with an appropriate design and cachet for that event.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Mr. J. Hillson writes:

#### 5 cents Small Queen, Plates and Imprints.

In the April, 1973 issue (Whole No. 141, page 252) Mr. E. M. Blois raised a query about the 5 cents Small Queen plates and imprints. What it boiled down to was: did the first 5 cents plate have an imprint, and if not, was the type VI (British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa) added about 1889 as suggested by Boggs? So far no answer seems to have been forthcoming and yet it should be possible to determine it. The following may help members to know exactly what to look for.

There were three plates: two 'Montreal' and one 'Ottawa'. The last was laid down in the period 1888-1892 and has the type VI imprint. Naturally the stamps are in the brownish grey shades.

The first Montreal plate, the one in question, shows the usual position dot at the lower left on 90% of positions. The second Montreal plate does not, nor of course does the Ottawa plate.

The second Montreal plate carried the type V imprint (British American Bank Note Co., Montreal). I have examples from the left, right and bottom.

So all one has to find are examples bearing lower left position dots and either the type V or type VI imprint to settle the question once and for all.

Of course if no one has such an item then it might be that the first Montreal plate never had an imprint. It would also be of interest to know if anyone has copies with lower left position dots on the brownish grey (2nd Ottawa) printings. If not it would indicate that the first Montreal plate was out of use by 1889.

#### Mr.J. Hillson writes:

#### 2 cents Small Queen, Major Re-entry

I recently acquired a very fine example on piece of the major re-entry on the 2 cents Small Queen from a dealer who, having found that the stamp was catalogued at 5p, threw it in at no charge with a used 6 cents Small Queen I had just bought, it having a single position dot in EACH lower corner. Boggs advanced the theory that the probable cause was the erroneous use of the central guide line of the impression below, using it in fact to rock in the base of the design half way down from where it should be.

The copy I obtained is a particularly fine one, virtually centred, but with the essential full bottom margin and a very light strike of the c.d.s. part of an undated (no year) Montreal duplex, so no part of the variety is obscured.

Unrecorded as far as I know is the fact that ¼mm. below the central guide line is part of the scroll work from the top of the design. This appears on both sides of the rim of the medallion.

Had the guide line of the impression below been used as Boggs suggests the top of the design would have been not  $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., but 3 mm. below to take account of the distance between stamps on the sheet (or impressions on the plate).

On the other hand had the guide line on the actual impression from which the variety came been used, then one would expect the top of the design to coincide exactly with the guide line.

One wonders if this variety is another example of what is believed to have caused the 5c/6c, a multi impression transfer roller being given too long a pass, rather than a simple locating error which would have been more credible if it were the first impression on the plate to be laid down. And that is the one thing that is known – it wasn't!

#### From the Packet Secretary.

At Convention this year I proposed to investigate the possibility of making up smaller more specialised packets in addition to the general circuits, which would continue with a varying selection of material. This hopefully would solve a few problems as far as some members are concerned. Firstly, it should cut down the time taken in sending in a book for the packet and getting it back. Secondly, it should give the specialist collector more of what they want and thus do away with the problem of having a packet, not buying anything, and incurring postal expenses.

I intend to try to make up packets of about five books for circuits of ten to fifteen members in the following categories :--

1) Mint and used issues up to EDW. VII

2) Mint and used issues of GVI and E.R.II

3) Mint issues only of GVI and E.R.II

4) Covers only of all reigns

5) Precancels.

These categories will be entirely dependent on regular contributions made to suit them, I would therefore ask everyone to give this their attention, and if they are interested to let me know which category they wish to be put into. The general packet will still go out as normal and I will only remove members if they tell me to do so.

In conclusion I must say that the success of any packet is due to the support of the members. So please remember it is up to you to help. I anticipate being able to start this early next year.

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS**. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

SELL WITH CONFIDENCE . . . SELL THROUGH HARMERS

# HARMERSofLONDON

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

THE MEETING PLACE OF ALL SERIOUS B.N.A. COLLECTORS

# THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For information write: EDWARD J. WHITING 25 Kings Circle Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 U.S.A.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 21 November 1978**

#### **New Members**

- 2212 McLENNAN, Roderick J., 62 Highland Drive, Truro, N. Scotia, Canada, B2N B2N 1B9 B, CR, CL.
- 2213 ORDISH, Roger, 33 Albany Terrace, Richmond, Surrey. B.
- 2214 STEARN, James A., 39 Moor Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 6AW. CR-CGC, UO. PS.
- 2215 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Aquisitions Section, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706, USA.
- 2216 CURTIS, Derrick C., 2940 Ridgeview Drive, Prince George, Brit. Col. Canada, V2K 3R9. B, C, MO.
- 2217 SOUTHERN, Peter F., 9 Nab Close, Bollington, Nr. Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 SR8. C, CR-CE.
- PLAYTER, Glenn, 157 Main Street, Newmarket, Ont., Canada, L3Y 3Y9 PH (Newmarket, Ont.) 2218
- 2219
- BLACK, Malcolm F., 63 Denewood Avenue, Birmingham B20 2AF. CHARINGTON, C. Barry, Garden Flat, 62 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol, 2220 BS8 3DX.

#### Reinstated

WEATHERHEAD, Douglas J., 101 Derwent Road, Palmers Green, London N13 921

#### **Change of Address**

- 1776 CHURLEY, G. H., P.O. Box 3333, Langley, Brit. Col., Canada, V3A 4R7.
- 1096 CRAWFORD, D.A., 596 Dufferin Avenue, London, Ont., Canada, N6B 2A4. 1664 PAGE, P.L., 39 Jellicoe Road, Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk.
- 1008 PATERSON, J.A., 11d Burwood Road, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 4AB.
- 2025 ROLING, P.V., Box 7427, West Trenton, N. Jersey, 08628, USA.
- 1507 STEPHENSON, Miss A. E., Horncastle Residential College, Mareham Road, Horncastle, Lincs. LN9 6BW.

Resignations

Donaldson, Mrs. D. M.

Ellis, J. P. M.

Freshwater, W. L.

Sutton, J. F. H.

Wheeler, Mrs. P.

Hopper, Mrs. H. M.

1737

1022

1777

1555

1797

696

#### **Revised Interests**

1575 BANFIELD, C. - Cov, F. P. PH, PS, SC. 1664 PAGE, P.L. - C, P, PH, SC.

#### Deceased

668	Harvey	, J.	D.	M.
200	**	-	***	

- Keane, F. W. 398
- 1104 Kemp, C. A.
- 1151 Todd, J. D.

#### Removed from Roll through non-payment of Dues

1898	Adilman, P.L.	1112	Ferguson, W.P.	2152	Matthews, L.
1334	Anderson, D.H.	2042	Greenslade, T.	2130	McGill, R.W.
2084	Basque, D.	2020	Gray, J.M.	2141	Saroya, K.S.
2089	Berman, J.	2163	Haugh, J.J.	2082	Slater, R.L.
1738	Blander, J.	1757	James, S.	1888	Smele, D.H.
1178	Coffin, F.W.	1829	Law, C.	2116	Thomas, D.
2078	Crain, E.R.	2105	Leahy, J.	1795	Trimmer, V.R.
2160	Curtis, D.A.	2075	Longworth-	2161	Ure, J.
1186	Falken, S.R.		Dames, C.A.	1683	Wagner, N.E.

#### **Address Required**

888 Caldwell, N.D., formerly of "Durwards", Tamarisk Way, Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.

Revised Membership - 696.

# CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

## WANTED

SQUARED CIRCLES on 1c. and 3c. Jubilee plus any with R.F. greater than 45, also 5 hole O.H.M.S. and Assa. Cancels. N.C. Tunna, 20 Eagle Crest Place, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 2W1.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

Canadian military postmarks, Army, Navy, Air Force any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

Canadian Ship Letter postmarks any from Jarrett Types 425-441. Photostats and prices please. L. G. Bellack, 11 Mardley Heights, Welwyn, Herts.

## LONDON 1980 SECRETARIAT

A secretariat for LONDON 1980 has been established at Danes Inn House, 265 Strand, London WC2R 1AF.

The exhibition will be held at Earls Court, London from May 6th (Penny Black Day) to May 14th and will feature 4,000 frames and about 200 trade stands.

A brochure outlining initial details for intending visitors, exhibitors or standholders is available from the Secretary, LONDON 1980, P.O. Box 300, London, WC2R 1AF.

LONDON 1980 is being organised jointly by major trade and collector bodies in this country and the British Post Office, through International Philatelic Exhibitions Ltd., a company limited by guarantee, whose chairman is George South, MBE.

NAMES AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE

Where is there postal history reference to the Red River Manuscript datestamp?

Where is there information about the "Piastres 2 Dollars" Revenues? Do you know anything about the Riel Rebellion?

Serious students of philately and postal history need

# THE INDEX TO THE PHILATELIST 1866-76 and 1934-74

Collectors with an enquiring mind find it indispensable too!

An invaluable work of reference in 150 pages

£20 + 66p postage U.S. \$40 + \$2 postage

available from

THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, ROBSON LOWE LTD 39 POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH, BH2 5PX.



President:

A. F. Judd, Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Cres., Hove, Sussex, BN3 2VV

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Treasurer: J. A. Grant, F.C.P.S., 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh EH4 3QZ

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

# CANADA SPECIALISED 1979

Now available .....£1.70p (inland post paid)

#### \*\*\*\*\*

A few copies are still left of the very popular Manual of Canadian Fakes and Forgeries by Ken Pugh.

Available in 4 parts together with a De Luxe Binder.

> For all other Handbooks still available please write to :--

# **STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.** 51 WESTFIELD ROAD BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

# **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial	85	
Some Notes on Imperial Penny Postage and the 1898 Map Stamp (Part 4)	87	
From The President	90	WHOLE No. 172
The Jubilee Issue of Canada (Part 1)	91	VOL. 17 No. 4
Convention 1979	101	APRIL, 1979

# **J. N. SISSONS LIMITED**

# **AUCTIONS**

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CATALOGUES AND PRICES REALIZED NEXT 20 SALES - \$10 (ONTARIO RESIDENTS ADD 7% SALES TAX)

# **PRIVATE TREATY**

COLLECTIONS AND ACCUMULATIONS INDIVIDUAL RARITIES AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE AT OUR OFFICE PERIODIC LISTS SENT TO SUBSCRIBERS

# WHOLESALE CANADA

A COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF USED SOME MINT CANADA. MINT & USED PROVINCES & NEWFOUNDLAND LIST AVAILABLE ON REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

# **IF YOU WISH TO SELL**

WE'LL BE HAPPY TO SEND YOU DETAILS OF OUR SERVICES & COMMISSIONS

# Suite 27, 37 King Street East Toronto, Canada. M5C 1E9

PHONE 416 364-6003 CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO

# MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED 1946**

#### Founder:

#### A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

#### Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

Vol. 17 No. 4

April 1979

Whole No. 172

## **EDITORIAL**

#### **STAMP PROGRAMME 1979**

Elsewhere in this issue we publish details of Canada Post's stamp issuing programme for 1979. Its belated appearance is due solely to the fact that it was not released in time for our January issue, and we apologise for the suspense in which some of our readers may have been kept! They are probably few in number since the details were, of course, readily available in the philatelic press much earlier in the year.

The press release which accompanies the programme states that "at least 39 new stamps will be issued this year", thus implying that there may be some more "goodies" in store. The programme as it stands represents an increase of five stamps over the number issued in 1978, an "improvement" that not everyone will welcome, if for no other reason than the fact that their cost will be disproportionately greater owing to the increased postage charges effective from 8th March when the first class letter rates and airmail rates were increased to 17 cents and 35 cents respectively.

The total face value of the new issues amounts to \$10.14, including six stamps in se-tenant pairs, a miniature sheet of twelve stamps and four se-tenant Inuit stamps. Just under a third of the total cost is represented by the issue of new £1 and \$2 definitive stamps of questionable necessity unless it is argued that a period of seven years is long enough for definitive stamps of the same design to be maintained in use.

Having said this it is only fair to add that the overall cost (at face value) of the 1979 issues is still about the same as that of the 1978 issues; but then, fortunately, it is not every year that Canada Post can exploit an international stamp exhibition. We should be thankful for small mercies! One last word: before any of our transatlantic members reach for their pens in defence of Canada Post we add that we would level the same strictures at the British postal authorities if it fell within our remit to do so.

#### Mr. H. W. Harrison, F.C.P.S.

In our last issue the Secretary's summary of the Annual General Meeting contained the bald announcement that Mr. H. W. Harrison had been awarded a Fellowship of the Society for his outstanding research work in the field of B.N.A. philately.

Inevitably such an extract from the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting had to be brief, but those who were present will not need to be reminded of the tributes which were paid to Horace by the Chairman and members of the Fellowship Committee.

That the decision to grant the award was a unanimous one, wholeheartedly endorsed by every member of the Society present scarcely needs to be added, and we can think of no one more deserving of the honour which an award of a Fellowship of the Society signifies.

Horace has worked tirelessly in the cause of B.N.A. philately for more years than, perhaps, he wishes to be reminded about, and in this respect there are many who would concur with the sentiment that the award is as much belated as it is deserved. We would certainly not quarrel with that expression of opinion. As a contributor to *B.N.A. Topics, Maple Leaves* and other philatelic journals, as an author of repute whose name is a household word particularly in the field of registration marks, as a staunch and loyal member of the A.P.S., the B.N.A.P.S. and the C.P.S. of G.B., as an active and leading participant in the organisation of many international stamp exhibitions and, not least of all, as a friendly and indefatigable correspondent with all who seek his help and advice, he has ensured for himself a name to be conjured with and a place of honour in the ranks of those who have worked devotedly in the cause of philately in its widest sense. Long may he continue to do so!

## THE 1980 CONGRESS

The 1980 B.P.F. Congress will be held in Cambridge at the invitation of the Cambridge P.S. who have previously been the hosts in 1925, 1938 and 1967. The exact date for 1980 has not yet been decided but a further announcement will be made as soon as possible.

Arrangements for the 1979 Congress at Harrogate from Wednesday, August 29th to Saturday, September 1st are well in hand. Details of the programme, souvenirs and accommodation will be available shortly.

#### SOME NOTES ON IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE AND THE 1898 MAP STAMP PART IV by R. B. Winmill (Continued from Whole No. 170)

On July 1, 1899, the excess quantities of the three cent leaves and numerals were called in and the forthcoming provisionals were announced. <sup>22</sup> This is consistent with the fact that on July 28, 1899, the numeral provisional was issued, followed on August 8, 1899 by the maple leaf provisional, <sup>23</sup> The 4,120,000 such stamps may well have superseded the map stamp on a temporary basis. The great majority of these provisionals are found dated principally between August and October 1899. The precise period for which the map stamp was current, is impossible to ascertain with precision. However, calendar collections usually run from December 7, 1898 to the end of December 1899, thus giving de facto recognition to this thirteen month period (possibly incorrectly) as that during which the stamp was current.

However, the stamp may well have been on sale at some locations until the spring of 1900. Hence, one could advance a plausible argument to support the contention that the stamp was current until mid 1900.

While the concept of Imperial Penny Postage, in Canada, had its origins at least as early as 1854 and W. Mulock attempted to introduce a similar scheme effective January 1, 1898,<sup>24</sup> it did not actually take effect until December 25, 1898, following the Imperial Conference held during the summer of 1898! In fact, this pet concept of Mulock's had been mentioned in the Dominion Parliament as early as 1896 when a Mr. Richardson proposed a question: "Has the Government in accordance with a memorial from the Winnipeg Board of Trade considered the question of establishing a two cent letter rate of postage for the Dominion and if so, what is its decision in regard thereto?"<sup>25</sup> Mulock's reply was typically evasive and uninformative (are politicians ever otherwise?) However, he obviously continued to advance the cause because just two years later, the idea was carried to its logical conclusion.

The stamp itself made its appearance on December 7, 1898. Or did it? There are covers and off cover examples dated December 7, 1898 from Montreal, Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto and Bridgewater.<sup>26</sup> This had long been accepted as the first day of issue for the stamp. Yet some time ago, a copy surfaced which was distinctly dated December 6, 1898 at Kingston, Ontario.

Initially, upon first examination of this item, the strike, which appeared genuine, seemed to be correct. Further examinations tend to confirm this. The spacing of the "DE 6" is not dissimilar to other contemporary items; There is no indication that either a '1' or '2' ever preceded the '6'. How could this be? It could be an indicia error.

According to Moore, in his 1966 article, this earlier date is possible because allegedly, Mulock stated in the House of Commons on December 5, 1898 that: "... this stamp could be put into use as soon as supplies were

received at each Post office."<sup>27</sup> This appeared to be a most peculiar statement; however the reason for suspicion was elusive.

It had not occurred to me that the author could have perpetrated an error in fact, but indeed he did. The Postmaster General could not have possibly made such a statement in the Canadian House of Commons on December 5, 1898 unless he was talking to himself. The reason is simple: the third session of the Eighth Parliament was prorogued on June 13, 1898, and the fourth session did not open until March 16, 1899!

Yet there still are two possible explanations. Mulock could have made a speech elsewhere, but this is unlikely. After discussing the problem with several authorities, the collective conclusion is that it appeared far more likely that a Post office circular was issued, permitting the immediate sale of these stamps. This, it was initially concluded, probably occurred on December 5, 1898.

Further research into postal records and other archival material reveals that such a circular was probably released on Saturday, December 3, 1898. A report published in the Manitoba *Free Press* read:

Ottawa Dec. 4 – The Post Office department has advised post masters that the new imperial penny postage stamps will be supplied by the department upon requisition. The new stamps will be available forthwith to the extent of its value for payment of postage on all classes of mail matter to all destination (sic) whether domestic, British or foreign.<sup>28</sup>

Since this dispatch was dated Dec. 4, 1898 and that date was a Sunday, it would appear probably that the circular was released late on Saturday. Hence Monday, December 5, 1898 would be the very earliest possible date for delivery of the stamps. Use on December 5, 1989 would be a highly unlikely possibility due to the fact that the stamps would have to be ordered by the Post Office in question, received, and sold, all on the same day! There is, of course, recorded use at Kingston the following day. The fact that a magnificent cover and a single, both Kingston December 7 squared circles, exist, lends credence to the December 6, strike (though it is a duplex). There is also an unconfirmed report that a second copy, dated at Hamilton and bearing the timemark '24' exists – once again, this town postmark is also known on December 7, 1898.

While it is not beyond the realm of possibility that further copies dated December 6, 1898, or possibly even December 5 will surface, given the intense study to which this stamp has been subject, the passage of each additional year renders this less likely.

Another curiosity about this stamp is its apparent foreign use. At least one copy exists cancelled St. Pierre, St. Pierre et Miquelon, 9 Mars '99 (it is position  $\frac{1}{55}$ ). And two copies are reported bearing strikes from the South African colonies! Unfortunately, all three strikes are off cover. Covers would suggest whether this was merely a stamp which got through the Canadian post uncancelled or perhaps whether these were posted in a foreign country, where the stamp had no postal validity. Fishermen could well have posted the St. Pierre item. Alternatively, perhaps it was merely a favour strike!

The Southern African strikes present more interesting possibilities because the Boer War was in progress and a Canadian contingent was present. Consequently, there was a Canadian postal presence in Southern Africa.

A most interesting incident occurring during the year was the sending of a postal contingent to South Africa to co-operate with the Postal Corps sent from the United Kingdom to deal with incoming and outgoing correspondence of the British Army at the seat of war.<sup>29</sup>

This in itself, leaves open the possibility that one of the five clerks<sup>30</sup> perhaps arranged a 'favour' cancellation. However, in this instance, because of the patriotic fervour present in Canada (consider the legacy of beautiful patriotic cards and envelopes this rabid patriotism endowed us with) at this time and because of a peculiar problem, it is possible that Canadian soldiers quite deliberately (and improperly) affixed this stamp for prepayment of postage in the South African colonies.

There are numerous tangential references to a scarcity of postage stamps in the field and the fact that stampless covers are commonplace, adds credence to this statement of the problem. Perhaps the clearest statement of the problem is thus:

Letters coming from Canadian soldiers at the seat of war were sometimes found to be without postage stamps, and as this was understood to be due to the occasional difficulty of procuring stamps in the field, instructions were given, with the concurrence of the Cape Colony Post Office, that such letters should be delivered in Canada without postage.<sup>31</sup>

Was the stamp utilized for some peculiar reason, perhaps in conjunction with Cape Colony stamps, as a patriotic gesture? The answer to this question is undoubtedly permanently obscured by the passage of time. However, either philatelic usage or improper usage are both possibilities. Of course, the stamps could have been placed on covers forwarded to the South African colonies, which somehow missed obliteration — hence they could have been cancelled by an observant postal clerk, on receipt.

These few facets of this incredibly complex and interesting stamp should provide a provocative stimulus for future research designed to either confirm or disprove these speculations. There is still much to be learned about this stamp and its use, and it is hoped that future students will be able to reconstruct the answers to the many riddles which still remain to be answered.

- 22. Canada Post Office Department, Department Circular, July 1, 1899.
- 23. See Boggs, Op. cit., p. 343.
- 24. This interesting matter is still not elaborated upon here because it forms a portion of a forthcoming volume by Mr. A. Steinhart of Toronto.

- 25. Canada House of Commons, Debates, Wednesday, September 16, 1896, p. 1305. There were however, also numerous earlier references in Parliament to a possible 2c domestic rate. Penny postage was not a pressing political issue if party platforms are any indication. See O. Carrigan, Canadian Party Platforms 1867-1968, Toronto: Copp Clark, 1968, p. 34-36. The party platforms of the 1896 election are both silent on the matter.
- 26. See C. Moore, "Early Dated Cancellations On The 1898 Map Stamp", in BNA *Topics*, Volume 23, Number 2, February 1966, p. 46. Moore did not record Kingston or Toronto, but Toronto collectors certainly possess these items now. All but one Montreal strike which I am aware of is 'St. Catherine Street'.
- 27. Loc. cit., R. Lowe reiterates this statement, though he does not claim the statement was made in the House of Commons.
- 28. "Imperial Penny Post Stamp Is Now Ready For Distribution". in The Manitoba Free Press, Monday, December 5, 1898, p. 3. The Toronto Mail and Express, Tuesday, December 6, 1898, p. 5., notes this stamp was not scheduled to be issued until December 26, 1898, but that public demand necessitated an earlier release. The Ottawa Citizen is silent on the matter.
- 29. Canada, House of Commons, Sessional Papers, Volume XXXV, Number 10, 1901, p. xxi.
- 30. W. R. Ecclestone, R. Johnston, K. A. Murray, F. B. Bedell and J. Lallier.
- 31. Sessional Papers (1901), p. xxi.

#### FROM THE PRESIDENT

By the time you read this message Alfie Grant will have retired from the office of Treasurer of our Society and it is, therefore, my privilege and pleasure to record our appreciation of his services which have extended over two decades: first as Packet Secretary from 1960-1963, and secondly as Treasurer from 1968 to 1979.

It has been the great pleasure and the good fortune for many of our members to work alongside Alfie for so many years, and I believe that we shall look back upon the years during which he was our Treasurer, as those which marked the time when our Society became fully established as one of the leading specialist societies in the United Kingdom with world-wide ramifications and appeal.

Without wishing to 'gild the lily' it was Alfie's dedication to office, coupled with financial acumen and integrity which were the dominent factors of his success as Treasurer. His paramount consideration was to conserve the funds of the Society and to ensure that the annual subscription remained at a reasonable level in days of inflation.

As a further tribute to him, it was fitting that in 1976 the Society conferred upon Alfie the highest honour it has in its power to award: that of a Fellowship of the Society.

# THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF CANADA

by Donald A. King



(This article by Donald King on the Jubilee issue of 1897 was the last one published by Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of the 31st March 1898. The citations and notes are enlightening as the stamps were just going out of use. He gave no reference list of this issue – Editor.)

(Part I)

The series of Canadian stamps now fast disappearing from public use is almost the same in character as it was in 1868, when it was first issued for the Confederated Provinces. Indeed, one of the values (the 15c) is identically the same, the others representing but slight modifications of the original design of 1868. Issued in 1869-72 this series has had, comparatively speaking, a long life. With very few exceptions all its contemporaries have vanished. During the period from 1869 to 1897 no change whatever was made in design and colour, and the only new varieties were those found to be absolutely necessary, as an 8c stamp to prepay combined postage and registration fee on letters, and the two high values of 20c and 50c. The Registration stamps were withdrawn.

In 1897 the Canadian Government's contract with the British American Bank Note Co. lapsed, and this Company was unsuccessful in obtaining a new contract – the new contractors being the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The year 1897 being that of the Victorian Jubilee, it was thought that, following a somewhat general custom, the auspicious period could not be more fittingly commemorated than by the issue of a special set of postage stamps. The postage stamp, it is needless to say, is an article of universal use, and from many standpoints has peculiar attractions for the public eye. The occasion was one that the department could readily avail itself of without inconvenience. The supply of the old series of stamps was well-nigh exhausted, and a Jubilee set would serve to carry the department through until the new permanent one, to be printed by the new contractors, was ready for issue. Accordingly a Jubilee set was wisely decided on, designs were prepared and accepted, and the series was manufactured by the new contractors. (i.)

It not being the intention of the department to make the set in any sense

a permanent one, it was thought that three months' circulation would be ample for all purposes. By the end of that time the Jubilee celebrations within the Empire would be over, and the permanent set would be in stock. A supply of the "Jubilees", presumably equal to an ordinary three months' consumption, was in due course ordered. The quantities were estimated on the actual output of the several denominations for a similar period, with the addition of the "dollar" values, (ii.) Just previous to the issue, on the matter coming up in Parliament, the Hon. the Postmaster-General made an official statement to the House of Commons, outlining his intentions in respect to this temporary stamp issue, and giving the total numbers of the stamps to be issued.

The Hansard report is as follows :-

## Extract from Canadian Hansard, May 20, 1897.

## "JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS

"Mr. Gibson asked :-

"1. Is it intended by the Post Office Department to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps on the occasion of Her Majesty's approaching Jubilee?

"2. If so, will such stamps be put into public use, and what course will be adopted whereby the public may purchase such stamps?

"3. Will there by any limit to the quantity to be issued?

"4. Of what various denominations will such issue consist?

"5. What will be the amount of each denomination to be issued?

"6. What steps will be taken to limit the number to be issued?

"The Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock): It is the intention of the Government to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps. Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale to the public in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold. There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of Jubilee stamps, and the total number of such Jubilee stamps to be issued, are set forth in the following schedule :--

"Schedule showing, the Demoninations and Total number of Jubilee Stamps to be issued:

Number to be issued		Denomination
150,000		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c. stamps
8,000,000	_	1c. "
2,500,000		2c. "
20,000,000		3c. "
750,000		5c. "
75,000	-	6c. "
200,000	_	8c. "
150,000		10c. "
100,000	_	15c. "
100,000		20c. "
100,000		50c. "
25,000		\$1.00 "
25,000		\$2.00 "

92

25,000	· · · · ·	\$3.00	>>
25,000		\$4.00	>>
25,000		\$5.00	"
7,000,000	—	1c.	post cards.

#### "Total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16.21½.

"As soon as the total number of stamps mentioned in said schedule is issued the plates from which they will have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of the head and two officers of the department. On the 10th June the Post Office Department will proceed to supply Jubilee postage stamps to the principal post offices in Canada, and through them the minor post offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. If this Jubilee issue were to wholly displace the ordinary postage stamps it would supply the ordinary wants of the country for between two and three months, but as the use of the ordinary postage stamp will proceed concurrently with that of the Jubilee stamps, it is expected that the Jubilee stamp will last beyond the three months. Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after the 19th June, 1897."

Possibly from this very frank explanation of the intention of the department – an explanation which is certainly characterised by straightforwardness – there may have germinated the feature of speculation which developed so rapidly in certain quarters, even before the stamps came into the public arena. The number of some values was small, as for example the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 6c., but, as has been remarked, it was the normal quantity of these stamps used in Canada, covering a three months' consumption.

Had the department any intention of catering to philatelists and their peculiar wants, the quantities would undoubtedly *not* have been quite so limited. The use of these particular values for years past became restricted through the reduction of letter postage to 3 cents per ounce, and the introduction of fifth-class matter, which practically took the place of the closed local parcel post; indeed it was only the larger city post offices that carried the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent in stock at all. This fact will be more readily understood when it is known that there are only two uses to which a single  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp can be put, viz., prepaying newspapers or periodicals weighing not more than 1 ounce within Canada and to the United States, and unaddressed circulars to be delivered to box holders in *city* post offices.

As regards the so-called "dollar" values, the statement that they were not necessary may be said to be hardly correct. There always has been a demand and use – not very extensive it must be admitted – for them for legitimate postal purposes in Canada, and instances in the larger post offices can, I am assured, be easily furnished of their use.

The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps has, it is observed with regret, condemned the Jubilee set as speculative and unnecessary, on the following grounds :-

"Canada Jubilee set - The objections to these stamps are that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets and not separately."

This black-listing has evidently been done hastily and, I surmise, without proper enquiry, the Society seemingly accepting as truth too many of the undigested paragraphs on the subject that have appeared in the philatelic press, many of which it is plain enough were written by those who know very little on the subject, and perhaps cared less. Probably, after consideration of the evidence that with your permission I shall adduce, the Society may deem it in the interests of higher philately, and but a just move towards Canada, to remove the now famous Jubilee set from the aforesaid objectionable list. The objections advanced are only two in number: First, "That the set includes high values for which there is no postal use." This is a palpable error. There is practically no limit of weight to a letter either in Canada or the countries comprising the Postal Union, and indeed to the latter it does not need a very heavy letter (3lb. 2oz.) to require \$5.00 to prepay the postage thereon. At a post office with which I am somewhat familiar the posting of letters and parcels for the United Kingdom and other Postal Union countries that called for postage from \$1.00 upwards was, at certain periods, a matter of daily, often hourly, occurrence, so much so that the only comment it excited was from the clerk cancelling, who would audibly wish that there were higher values in the permanent issue than 50c., and thus save time cancelling the entire length of a large envelope.

Within my own experience there has been more than one case where a letter has been mailed on which there was not space to place the stamps; an entire sheet (100) of 15 cents stamps was pasted on, obliterated, and then another with some odd values completed the prepayment; and the case can be recalled of a letter on which \$40.00 postage was prepaid. While the Jubilee set was in everyday use the sight of the higher values was quite common on any mail for the United Kingdom and Europe, shipping and commercial houses prepaying their mail with the "dollar" values simply as a matter of convenience.

For domestic use the low rate of postage, of course, limits their demand, but on the other hand there are uses to which the series is put that counterbalance this, It is true not many letters are mailed that require a \$5.00 stamp, that value covering a letter weighing 10lb. 7oz.; but, nevertheless, I have seen packages originating at and passing through the post office here that had from \$12.00 to \$15.00 postage on them, and the dollar values used, not lightly cancelled or by complaisance, but with the ordinary cancellation of the office of origin.

In Canada the large monetary institutions transmit their returns through the mail by the letter post, and it is by no means infrequently that parcels are mailed, that necessitate the dollar values for prepayment. To their agencies in other colonies where no local banks exist, letter postage is necessarily used, and packages for these colonies metaphorically "cry out" for the \$5.00 value.

In Canada itself, outside of the examples, given, the higher values are most in demand for the prepayment by publishers of newspaper matter at the 1c, per pound rate. In the larger cities, like Montreal and Toronto, this would amount to over \$5.00 daily, and indeed it can be safely said that as much as \$20.00 has been paid by publishers in the Jubilee stamps for matter posted in one day. These stamps are not affixed in the ordinary way; the department provides publishers with the proper blank books, the publisher weighs his mail, affixes stamps to the amount of the 1 cent per pound rate, and sends this book to the post office, where the weight is checked and the stamps cancelled by the ordinary method. A parallel case is that of newsagents remailing periodicals received by post. This matter is liable to the same rate, and is treated in the same way. It may probably be urged that the instances mentioned are exceptional. Granting this, it must at the same time be borne in mind that the number of these high values was comparatively limited -areasonable quantity in each case, taking into consideration all the circumstances. (iii.)

Again, it is alleged "that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets, and not separately." This statement, like the first, is at variance with the facts.

Even before the issue of the Jubilee set it became as apparent to the department as it was correctly surmised outside that an attempt was being concocted to "corner" some of the values, especially the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 6c., and it was absolutely necessary that some check should be applied with the view to protect the general public. It also became very evident that there was going to be quite a demand throughout the Dominion for sets for souvenirs, apart from the collectors' demands. (To be continued)

#### **CONVENTION AUCTION 1979**

Members are asked to note that all lots for the Convention Auction, whichwill be held at the Dudley Hotel, Hove, Sussex on Saturday, 13th October, should be sent to Mr. C. Banfield at 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex as soon as possible AND NOT LATER THAN 30th JUNE. ONLY B.N.A. MATERIAL is acceptable and lots must be accompanied by a brief description and estimate of value (minimum £2). Single stamps or small lots should be housed on paper or card (preferably the latter) not more than 5in. by 6in. LOTS RECEIVED AFTER 30th JUNE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION CATALOGUE. They will, however, be disposed of at the conclusion of the auction of lots which have been included in the catalogue. Prospective vendors are urged in their own interests, therefore, to ensure that their material is in Mr. Banfield's hands by the above deadline.

# **Recent Auction Realisations**

# **All Canada**



#### Robson Lowe Ltd., 50, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JZ.

50c. deep violet (S.G.187) a fine perfectly centred and lightly mounted block	Ń
of four£1,350	)
50c. deep violet (S.G.187) centred to top, few short perfs. and a couple stained	,
much original gum£115	5

#### Robert A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C., V1T 6M8.

# Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, Progressive Building, Sitwell Street, Derby, DE1 9BR.

# Harmers of London, Stamp Auctioneers Ltd., 41, New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH.

The selection of imperf. issues, twelve stamps, comprising 1852-57 3d. (3) 6d (3), 1855 10d (3), 1857  $7/_{2}d$ . (2), 1857  $1/_{2}d$ ., papers, shades, etc., all used, margins at places, faults, poor to fair .....£220 Officials: 1949 set, 1949-50 to 50c., and 1950 Special Delivery 10c. green, cancelled, chiefly fine .....£70

#### Vance Auctions Ltd.,

#### Box 267, Smithville, Ont., LOR 2AQ

S. G. 166, precancel, broken die variety, VF
S.G. 405 LL Plate block, small selvedge stain, and crease in one stamp, Fine, off
centre non-hinged \$40
S.G. 285, \$1 Parliament, fesh and VF Mint

# PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

# DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



# BONHAMS STAMP AUCTIONS MONTPELIER GALLERIES MONTPELIER STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW7 1HH

Reproduced opposite is a page from our Sale No. 4, held on 21st April, 1978.

We hope that you will favourably compare our describing with that of the great majority of auction houses. Every lot in the "Fancy Cancel" section of this sale sold, some for very good prices indeed. We are anxiously looking for more material for forthcoming sales.

Our latest innovation is the abolition of commission charged to vendors. We now charge a  $\pm 5$  cataloguing fee on each lot.

Can we help you in any way? Whether buying or selling Canadian material through us, you are assured of one of the most important points – our interest.

For further information and/or a catalogue of our next sale, please ring Dickon Pollard on 0272-20442 or write to the above address.

Lot 97	0	Estimated 1868 1ct red-brown, cancelled 4 ring '52', small part of 'S' of watermark, perforations fair. SG.55b	t Value £50	
98	0	1868 2ct green (4) with leaf cancels (different). Stamps fair-fine, one cancel in particular superb. (SG.56-57b) (One Illustration)	£30	
	End	ex 98         104         111		
99	0	1868 2ct bluish green, centred to NE, cancelled by two-ring '3' of Quebec. Watermarked 'HA', SG.57c	£45	
100	0	A similar lot, centered to bottom and ragged perfs. at left, watermarked 'M'. SG.57c	£40	
101	0	1868 3ct, fair to fine, with target cancels (or parts) in black, green, blue and red. SG.58.	£15	
102	0	1868 3ct brown-red, all with fancy cancels. Includes a Toronto '2', Memramcook '19', 2-ring '21' of Goderich, vert pair with Halifax duplex, 'Too Late' etc. 10 stamps.	£65	
103	0	1868 3ct brown-red, centred a little NE, cancelled by part strike of the Port Hope '14' in rays. SG.58.	£12	
104	0	1868 3ct brown-red, a fine copy centred to NW, cancelled with an Oshawa 'B'. SG.58. (///ustrated)	£12	
105	0	1868 3ct brown-red, two fair copies with Kingston '9' and 'IX' fancy cancels. SG.58.	£10	
106	0	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred NW, neat target cancel but a few short perfs. SG.58a.	£35	
107	0	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred NE, barred duplex cancel. SG.58a	£35	
108	0	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred low, barred cancel. SG.58a.	£30	
109	0	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred low, light cancel but a very slightly grubby copy. SG.58a.	£30	
110	0	1868 $12\frac{1}{2}$ ct, two singles and a pair on piece, fair-fine. SG.61-2.	£20	
111	0	1868 12½ct bright blue, slight staining at left, watermark 'A'. SG.61b. <i>(Illustrated)</i>	£30	

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

**SELLING?** — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

**BUYING?** — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are ---

Home £2.50 — Europe £4 — Rest of World £6

WARDWICK CHAMBERS NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK DERBY DEI 1HJ

Telephone 46753

#### **CONVENTION 1979**

The venue for this year's Convention is almost certainly an unfamiliar one for a fair proportion of our members. Over-shadowed as it is by its big brother Brighton, Hove has in many respects the same kind of relationship to that popular seaside resort that St. Annes bears to Blackpool. Both are so near to the main centres of attraction and popular entertainment that they need not, and do not wish to, compete in these fields. Both offer a refreshing and relaxing contrast to the 'bright lights' and the highly commercialised entertainment industry which characterise their brasher near-neighbours. To be 'next door to' but 'poles apart from' Brighton means, in a sense, that Hove can enjoy the best of both possible worlds. Not without good reason Brighton has been dubbed 'the London by the sea' with all that that implies, for good or ill according to taste! In his choice of Hove, therefore, as the venue for this year's Convention, our President is offering members a bite out of one or two cherries.

The hotel booking/competition entry forms which accompany this issue should be completed and sent according to the instructions contained thereon as soon as possible. Members are earnestly requested to read these carefully. This is so much a perrennial plea that, every year, we are tempted not to make it! But the early submission of forms to the correct recipients does help the organisers so much that we fear that any omission of this reminder will give the impression that any old time will do. It definitely will not! Last year a number of late-comers found a 'house full' sign outside the Viking Hotel in York. A block booking has been made at the Dudley Hotel on a first come first served basis. Once this accommodation has been taken up, alternatives have to be found. In this connection, we are reminded by numerous enquiries, that it is NOT necessary to book accommodation at the Dudley Hotel; if members wish to stay elsewhere but at the same time want to attend some or all of the Convention activities they are perfectly free to do so. Nor are they required to stay for the full duration of the Convention. It cannot be emphasized too highly that members are free to come and go as they please. All that we would now wish to add to that is that there are obvious advantages in staying under the Convention roof; but let no one be deterred from attending because, for no matter what reason, they wish to stay elsewhere.

# CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE ISSUES ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED – EDITOR

# JOHN R. SMALLMAN

## Box 329, Baddeck, N.S.,

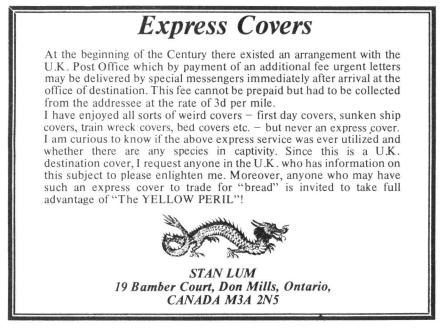
## Canada, BOE 1BO

## (Member, Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association)

Fellow C.P.S.G.B. members, we invite your want lists for fine mint or used Canada and Provinces. We have strength in the issues of the Provinces, and also in the CENTENNIAL and CARICATURE DEFINITIVES, and have in stock most of the tagging, paper and gum varieties.

We have a fully illustrated 58 page price list, which we will airmail to you for  $\pm 1.25$ . (Personal cheques acceptable – any currency).

In preparation – Price List of Centennial and Caricature Definitives, free when available to interested philatelists.



## **NEW ISSUES ?**

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

THE MEETING PLACE OF ALL SERIOUS B.N.A. COLLECTORS

# THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For information write: EDWARD J. WHITING 25 Kings Circle Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 U.S.A.

## MINT STAMPS

## By G. F. Hansen

If you have a copy of the spring 1978 edition, which is the latest Lyman's that I have been able to get hold of, it might be a good idea for you to study it with some seriousness. I particularly refer to pages 36 to 51 which covers the period from the Diamond Jubilee Issue of 1897 to the Peace Issue of 1946.

It is on the stamps of this period that Lyman's have chosen to indicate a percentage premium for never hinged copies; the premium can run from around 25 to 150 per cent, a very healthy premium indeed in most cases. When this system first came into use in Lyman's a few years ago a number of us certainly indicated our concern and even ridiculed the idea. After all, it is the face of the stamp that should count, not its hidden back.

However, following the practice which has been used by so-called stamp investors all over the world, many collectors here began to take the never hinged premium seriously and were quite willing, if not insistent, to pay the bonus prices for pristine gum. The result has been that dealers all over the country have been forced to follow suit so that they could meet the demands of their customers.

This means that many dealers now price their mint stock of the period involved in three grades – H.H., L.H. and N.H. These abbreviations are for Heavily Hinged, Lightly Hinged and Never Hinged and stock is arranged accordingly. Perhaps not surprisingly the H.H. and L.H. stock generally contains the stamps which are actually most attractive to the careful collector. Stamps in these two groups are likely to be clean, well centred and with fully intact perforations.

In the N.H. category the stamps are most likely to suffer from a little untidiness in appearance, perhaps a perforation or two nibbed a bit and most certainly rather poor centring. These copies invariably bear the full premium over the very finest of Lightly Hinged stamps and sell, according to most dealers, like hot cakes. What the collectors have done, in their anxiety to simply amass a number of stamps with magically complete and undisturbed gum, is to totally misread their Lyman's catalogue.

Let's carefully read a line from the catalogue. We'll use the \$1 destroyer stamps of the King George VI War Issue. What the catalogue says is that a Mint hinged stamp in Very Good condition is worth \$50, one in Fine condition is worth \$65 and one in Very Fine condition is worth \$80. A Never Hinged version bears a premium of 100 per cent.

Does this mean that any never hinged stamp is worh 100 per cent over \$80 or \$160, or does it mean that there is a 100 per cent premium over whatever price is indicated for a Hinged version? It should mean the latter but collectors, (or are they "investors") are so anxious to get their little pinkies on that no-gum marbel that they gladly shell out \$160 for what could charitably be called a Very Good version of a stamp that can be classed as Never Hinged.

This story can be repeated all down the pages of the catalogue and the dealers are simply having a really rough time trying to meet the demand for these Never Hinged stamps.

Why are the lightly hinged stamps, or even those with heavy hinge marks, generally more attractive than those complete gum wonders? Elementary, my dear Watson: The most selective collectors of the period involved always mounted their choice stamps in their collections with hinges because they had few alternatives.

These stamps have survived over the years in their visual attractiveness because they were lovingly cared for by true collectors, not someone who thought that stamp collecting was something on a par with hording diamonds, silver bars or gold ingots. *These collectors diligently sought out the perfectly centred stamps with fully intact perforations*, sparkling colour and pristine cleanliness. The stamps were carefully hinged and placed in good quality albums where they were stored over the years under near-perfect conditions.

The Never Hinged versions are quite often culls that were never mounted in stamp albums simply because they just didn't cut the mustard as far as the astute collector was concerned.

What is likely to happen next is that *the smart collectors will be picking up the truly attractive copies of the Lightly Hinged material at what are at present fairly reasonable prices.* These prices may be maintained throughout the coming catalogue year as the present version of Canada Specialized is certainly showing a great number of stamps under priced.

It is rumored that Lyman's is having problems with its current edition because of its efforts to come out in full colour at the old \$2.50 price. If this is true there may have been too little effort expended on up-dating prices and those shown may not be much better than those in Canada Specialized.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the author and the 'Winnipeg Free Press' for permission to reproduce this article – Editor).

## OBITUARY

#### F. W. L. KEANE

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Fred K eane in early October, 1978.

An early member of our Society he was always willing to help fellow members, though plagued by poor health for some years.

Born in Ireland in 1898 and educated at Eton he went to Canada in 1919, already a collector from the age of eight. Commercial fruit growing occupied him until 1939, and after five years in the army he returned to agricultural research until his retirement in 1962.

By his own admission specialising in 20 countries was too much and in recent years his final choices for research were Chile, B.C. Law stamps, Admirals, postal rates and the 1967 issue.

We will always remember his help, long letters and material assistance, but above all we will remember Fred as a gentleman.

J.L.B.

# THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

Originally founded in 1972 as the Postal History Society of Ontario, its name was changed to the present one in June 1977, to reflect the nature and scope of the Society. The Society promotes the study of the postal history of British North America only.

It is a non-profit making society composed of students of postal history at all levels of expertise, and promotes the communication of members through the society's Journal or direct.

Currently the Society publishes its quarterly Journal (The PHSC Journal) and plans are in the offing to expand either the size or frequency of it. Contents of the Journal vary from fully researched feature articles to current news items. Articles cover the full spectrum of BNA postal history – from the pre-stamp era, the various cancellation specialties, meters. local and regional histories to the modern postal coding. Each issue carries a balance of material of interest to members. Articles are not usually interrupted by advertisements which are kept to a separate throw-away section where possible.

Members may avail themselves of the inexpensive advertising in the Journal, and for their local clubs, the Society makes available its CERTIFI-CATE OF MERIT for competitive exhibitions (request data sheet on availability from the Secretary). The Society also presents its CITATION OF MERIT at its discretion to such individuals that have shown extraordinary promotion of BNA postal history, furthering the field of postal history studies.

Membership is available to all collectors - presently only one class of membership is open - annual full member. The dues schedule is noted on the application form and these are pro-rated to time of joining.

Although the Society's Journal is available only to members, ONE sample copy may be purchased for \$1 postpaid (mint U.S. and Canadian stamps accepted). This amount is credited towards membership on joining only. Those who do not purchase a sample copy, prior to joining, will receive their extra free copy at time of joining – the issue being supplied would normally be the current one. Applications for membership should be addressed to Mr. R. A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C. Canada, V1T 6M8.

## COLLECTING PRECANCELS by G. E. L. Manley

Last June I suggested that more collectors should take an interest in precancels, and I know that since then a few collectors have started to do so.

It might be of help to give a rough indication of the stamps that were precancelled for the use by firms situated in Toronto. This town has more items in the Official Catalog than any other. It started their use in the 1890's when it used at least three different Bar types, each consisting of two straight bars with a wavy line between them.

The next step was to use the name of the town and that of the Province separated by two lines. The first of these was a large type designed to cancel the 1893 50c. Then the regular issue was brought out and used for a number of towns (see the Catalog universal style 200). This type has the name of the town and the Province separated by two lines that have scrollwork either side and between them. It was used on the 1898 ½c Q.V. and then all the values of the Edward VII issue, and stayed in use right up to the 1928 1c KGV.

At the same time a special precancel was produced reading "For third class matters only" with the name of the town at the top above two thin lines. This is Universal style 202 and was used on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c Q.V. and up to 7c on the Edward issue. This type was used on printed matter only.

After this initial period Toronto had quite a field-day and produced another eight precancel types, mostly with the name of the Province abbreviated to "ONT".

In the early 1930's Toronto changed over to using the official number of the Money Order Office as all other towns very soon did. The number allocated to Toronto was '4530' and this was placed between two pairs of thin parallel lines. There are three different types of this group, but only the low-value stamps were precancelled. The last stamps to be used thus were issued in 1953.

So there you are -a wide choice with a great number of low-priced stamps to hunt for and study.

# PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS AND HELP THEM TO HELP US

## **BOOK REVIEW**

## Canada Tagged Stamps Handbook

Anyone seeking a way through the maze of tagged and paper varieties in Canadian stamps since they first appeared in 1962 will welcome Ken Rose's latest attempt to provide them with a reliable guide. The author modestly claims that it is not complete. But any listing, given Canada Post's prolific output of new stamps, is bound to be out of date by the time such lists appear in print. This latest work, however, covers the period from 1962 – May 1978, and apart from listing all known tagging and paper varieties (the latter conservatively reduced to seven) it also covers types of gum used for the Centennial issues. The listings also include rarity factors and must be considered a most valuable aid for anyone interested in forming a specialised collection of modern Canadian stamps. The handbook is available from the publishers: Saskatoon Coin & Stamp Centre Ltd., 217 – 23rd Street East, Saskatoon, Sask., S7K 0J3, priced \$3.95 postpaid.

#### **NEW STAMP BOOKLET**

Canada Post has quietly brought out its most expensive booklet to date. This booklet, likely to be known as the Cartoon booklet series, has been seen in Winnipeg and contains 25 14-cent stamps plus two labels arranged in a manner reminiscent of the \$1.50 booklets of the Centennial Definitives series. This booklet sells for \$3.50, the face value of the stamps it contains, and so far has been with five different covers, each bearing what can only be described as cartoons dealing with post office interests. The stamps are arranged in three rows, nine stamps in the top row, eight stamps and a label in the middle and bottom rows. All stamps except those in the central portion of the booklet will have straight edges on at least the top or bottom or one side.

From what I have been able to ascertain up to this point, the fully perforated stamps in the central portion of the booklets will be indistinguishable from normal sheet stamps. The stamp used in the booklets is the current 14-cent value bearing the portrait of the Queen. I wonder if the other version will only be available in Quebec?

This booklet is likely to be a good item for collectors to get early in the game. There has already been some indication that there will be an increase in postal rates before the summer of 1979, so these stamps will have a fairly short life span.

There is, as well, some question about just how popular these booklets will be with the stamp-using public. Shelling out \$3.50 for a mess of postage stamps which will only be good for posting 25 letters that may be delivered some sweet day – G od, the government and the postal unions all willing – isn't going to be all that popular an event to most of us.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the Winnipeg Free Press - Editor).

## **STAMP PROGRAMME 1979**

Date of issue	Subject	Value
24 January	High-value Definitive Fundy National Park	\$1
1 February 8 March	Quebec Winter Carnival Low-value Definitives	14c
	Queen Elizabeth II	17c
	Houses of Parliament Tree	17c 35c
10 April	Endangered Wildlife	
	Turtle	17c
07.4 1	Whale	35c
27 April	Postal Code	2 x 17c
	High-value Definitive	¢2
2 1 (	Kluane National Park	\$2
3 May	Authors	17c
	Emile Nelligan	17.
11 Mari	Frederick Philip Grove	17c
11 May	Colonel John By	17c
	Colonel Charles-Michel	17
15 June	de Salaberry	17c
15 June	Provincial and Territorial	12 x 17c
16 August	Flags – Miniature sheet Women's Field Hockey World	12 X 1/C
16 August	Championships	17c
	Canoe-Kayak World	
	Championships	17c
13 September	Inuit – Shelter	4 x 17c
17 October	Christmas/Un Year of the	
	Child	15c, 17c, 35c
15 November	Aircraft	2 x 17c
		2 x 35c

# **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA** AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

# SELL WITH CONFIDENCE . . . SELL THROUGH HARMERS HARMERSofLO

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 14th FEBRUARY 1979

#### **New Members:**

- DEARDEN, Steven; 1, Brackenhurst Drive, Wallasey, Merseyside L45 1HT. 2221 C, PH. V, David J.; c/o True North Philatelics, Box 1791, Winnipeg, Canada,
- 2222 LOW. R3C 3R1. CR-CS, CG-CGC, V.
- SHADBOLT, Brian; 30, Ruislip Road, Greenford, Middx. UB6 9QN. CGE, CEN. 2223
- BALLIN, Jonathan G.; 1, Struan Road, Sheffield, S. Yorks. S72EH, CGE, BS, Co, Cov. 2224
- BURCHELL, Eric; 46, Russells Close, East Preston, Littlehampton, W. Sussex BN 16 IBT. CR-CEN, SC.F. 2225
- PITCHFORD, Dennis; "Kenelm", 14, Elizabeth Grove, Dudley, W. Midlands 2226 DY2 7TG. C, N.
- 2227 COLE, Major C.; 82, Dial Hill Road, Clevedon, Avon. C, CGC.
- LOWE, David; 4, Landor Walk, London W12 9AP. C, UO. 2228
- GOULD, Arnold; P.O. Box 279, Benoni 1500, Transvaal, S. Africa. C. 2229
- 2230 DINGENTHAL, Harry F.; 2309, Northumberland Drive, Garland, Texas, U.S.A. 75041. CR-CG, Cov, SC.
- St.MARTIN, Stephen; 179, Circular Ave, Waterbury, Conn. 06705, U.S.A. B, C.
- ALLEN, Keith R. H.; 23, Pembroke Gardens Close, London W8 6HR. CS-CGC. 2232
- 2233 CUSWORTH, Martyn R.; 31, Park Drive, Shelley, W. Yorks. PS, CEN, CS.
- RIGLER, Yaakov; Box 391, Lefferts Sta., Brooklyn, NY 11225, U.S.A. CL, CEN, P. 2234
- PUREN, Frank E.; P.O. Box 291, Port Victoria, Mahe, Rep. of Seychelles. C.B.
- PHILLIPS, Gordon; 5, Putney Lodge, 5, St. John's Ave, London SW15 2AJ. A. 2236

#### Reinstatements

JOCKEL, Charles H.; 183, Station Road, W. Drayton, Middx. UB7 7NQ. 57 PA, Cov, A.R.PS.

1734 HOBBS, Arthur F.; 5, Swallow Dale, Kingswood, Basildon, Essex SS16 5JD. C.PS.P.FF.

#### Resignations

1791 BOUDIGNON, R.

625 COX, D,G.

#### Deceased

1120 WALKER, C.T.

#### **Change of Address**

- CHERNS, L., 6, Arvona Drive, St. Catherines, Ont. Canada, L2T 3J4. 1649
- COOK, A., 12, Sherwood Close, Derwent Braes, Shotley Bridge, Consett, 2146 Co. Durham.
- 2148
- GRAY, L. A., 2250 Chancery Lane, Oakville, Ont. Canada, L6J 6A3. GUILE, C. R., 342 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto, Ont. Canada, M4T 1P4. 1478
- HARRÍS, L., Bowcott Rise, Bowcott Hill, Headley, Bordon, Hants, GU35 8DE. 413
- 956 HILL, G. M., 320, Silvergrove Bay N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T3B 4R5.
- HOGG, C. L., P.O. Box 111, Lambeth, Ont., Canada, NoL ISo. 2071
- HOLTZ, A. G., P.O. Box 5430, Sta. 'A', Toronto, Ont, Canada M5W IN6. 2175
- JAY, J.T., 28 Belton Lane, Gr. Gonerby, Grantham, Lincs. 2043
- MALENFANT, Mrs. C., 244-AN Elgin Parkway, Fort Elgin, Beach, Fla 32548, 2167 U.S.A.
- 2168 MORGAN, T. R., c/o Royal P.S. of Victoria, Box 1559 P. GPO Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3001.
- 1351 PHILLIPS, E. 9, Percival Way, Ewell, Surrey, KT19 0JX.
- 1439 STEINHART, A. L., 45, Dunfield Ave, Apl. 1910, Toronto, Ont. Canada, M4S 2H3.

#### **Amendment to Address**

1030 RIVIERES, G.Des add 'Chambre 701'.

**Revised Membership** 712

# **CONVENTION 1979**

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ENCLOSED

HOTEL BOOKING/COMPETITION ENTRY

# FORM NOW.

# DO NOT DELAY, DO IT TODAY!

# **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

## WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spooner, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

Canadian military postmarks, Army, Navy, Air Force any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 90Q.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

ADMIRAL COVERS – wanted are registered, special delivery, soldier's parcel and other interesting 'rates'. Coil usages are particularly welcome. Similar material available for sale or exchange. Write John Linder, 734 Upper Belmont, Montreal, Canada H3Y 1K2.

CORRESPONDENTS IN GB to exchange GB new issues for Canada. S. A. Clark, 924 North Drive, Winnipeg R3T 0A8.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE PACKET ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE PACKET SECRETARY. FOR NAME AND ADDRESS PLEASE REFER TO THE OFFICERS' PANEL OPPOSITE.

# **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

AT 50 PALL MALL ON 12 JUNE 1979

fine sections of Canada including early letters and cancellations, Maritime Provinces, etc.

# **Catalogue 70p**

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

# **ROBSON LOWE LTD**.

50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ Telephone: 01-839 403 Telex: 915410



## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979-80

President:

A. F. Judd, Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Cres., Hove, Sussex, BN3 2VV

Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Treasurer: R. A. Mewse, 2, Bloomsbury Court, Bath Road, Hounslow, Middx. TW5 9SH

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

# Now arrived from Canada . . . .

COLLECT CANADA COVERS, Ed. Richardson £3.95 (Post Paid)

# VOLUME II of Pugh's Manual of B.NA. Fakes and Forgeries

The second Volume commences with Release Pages No. 5, together with a new De Luxe Binder.

Release 5 Pages	£3.75 (Post Paid)
New De Luxe binder	£3.00 (Post Paid)

The complete Volume I consisting of 4 sets of Release pages and De Luxe binder has been one of the best selling works both here and in Canada. Whilst still available, stocks are now very low and we understand there will be no reprint.

At the moment, these can still be supplied in their entirety, at the original prices, as set out below, and it is strongly recommended that any serious Canada collector should acquire this valuable work for his library:-

First De Luxe binder (to house Vol. I)	£3.00
1st set of Release pages	
2nd set of Release pages	£3.85
3rd set of Release pages	
4th set of Release pages	£4.50
Complete Vol. I with De Luxe Binder	
(Above prices all include INLAND postage paid)	

A list of all other available handbooks is available on request.

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S. 51 WESTFIELD ROAD BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE



JOURNAL OF THE Canadian philatelic society of great britain

# Maple Leaves

## **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial	
The Jubilee Issue of Canada (Part 2)	115
Convention Programme	121
Plating of the Canada 1859 12½ cents (Part 1)	124
Letters to the Editor	136

Whole No. 173 VOI. 17 No. 5 June 1979

# **J. N. SISSONS LIMITED**

# **AUCTIONS**

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CATALOGUES AND PRICES REALIZED NEXT 20 SALES - \$10 (ONTARIO RESIDENTS ADD 7% SALES TAX)

# **PRIVATE TREATY**

COLLECTIONS AND ACCUMULATIONS INDIVIDUAL RARITIES AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE AT OUR OFFICE PERIODIC LISTS SENT TO SUBSCRIBERS

# WHOLESALE CANADA

A COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF USED SOME MINT CANADA, MINT & USED PROVINCES & NEWFOUNDLAND LIST AVAILABLE ON REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

# IF YOU WISH TO SELL

WE'LL BE HAPPY TO SEND YOU DETAILS OF OUR SERVICES & COMMISSIONS

# Suite 27, 37 King Street East Toronto, Canada. M5C 1E9

PHONE 416 364-6003 CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO

# MAPLE LEAVES

## Journal of

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

**INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

## Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

VOI. 17 No. 5

June 1979

Whole No. 173

# EDITORIAL

#### **OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Occasionally our valued contributors write to us and gently remind us that their articles have not been published. Because of this we feel that a general explanation will be helpful, more especially since constant appeals are made for articles. First of all it must be said that ALL articles or contributions of any kind are ALWAYS acknowledged, and only returned if they are, for any reason, considered to be unsuitable. However, there are a number of factors which have to be borne in mind before a particular article appears in print. For reasons of economy the Society publishes a regular 28 page issue, five times a year, and for the same compelling reasons, advertising matter has to be given priority. The editorial task, after that, is to ensure that all dated copy, programmes, announcements, reports etc., appear in time for them to be significantly helpful and informative to the membership. It is only then that the task of selecting matter for publication can be undertaken, when the choice of articles for a particular issue is governed by a number of considerations. These include their length, the practicability of dividing them up into suitable instalments so that each part, as published, forms a coherent part of the whole series and is not arbitrarily determined by editorial scissors. A further consideration, and this is possibly the most important one, is the need to produce as far as is humanly possible a 'balanced' publication which does not include 'too much of a good thing', or to put it in other words too much on the same theme.

We are only too conscious of the fact that all this may *APPEAR* to be special pleading, but we are fairly certain that contributors, upon reflection, will grant that there are inescapable problems. *IF* the Society could afford to publish material without regard to the size of the issue we could of course more or less guarantee publication within at least two months of receipt. Unfortunately this is not so, and with costs being what they are, and the need to maintain a modest subscription being so essential, it is impossible to foresee a time when things will be otherwise. There is one advantage in all this, however. A regular issue of 28 pages with twelve issue to one volume does mean that every volume is of uniform size. We believe that this is appreciated by the many members who have their volumes bound, or who use 'Easibinders.'

One final word: we do not, and never have, laid down guidelines or 'rules' about the presentation of manuscripts. This is a common enough practice; but it is not one that we have ever adopted or intend to adopt. It would be very convenient for us to stipulate that all contributions must be typed with treble spacing and two inch margins on both sides. It would be very easy for us to insist that this be done. Whether this would encourage members to contribute to the magazine is a matter about which we have grave doubts! As things are we are grateful for all contributions, however thay are presented. We believe that it is the goodwill, the good intentions and the quality of the content of the contributions that are the supremely important matters, and will continue to act on those assumptions in the firm belief that members will not wish to quarrel with these priorities as we see them. In only ONE respect do we have to make stipulations: illustrations must take either the form of a photograph or a clear black on white paper drawing. No printed reproduction of an illustration can be better than the original, a factor that must be borne in mind when contributors send photocopied illustrations as opposed to photographs. The former just can not be reproduced by any known printing process with sufficient clarity or definition. If contributors will bear this in mind we shall be grateful. There have been several occasions recently when, of necessity, good articles have had to be rejected because they have been accompanied by photocopied illustrations. With the best will in the world it just is not possible to overcome technical difficulties which are beyond our control.

#### MR. R. A. MEWSE

Members are asked to note that in our last issue the address of the newly appointed treasurer was wrongly printed in the officers' panel. The correct details are as shown in this issue, viz: Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks. In this connection we wish to remind members, however, that all matters concerning subscriptions and the submission of subscriptions should be directed to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

# THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF CANADA by Donald A. King (Part 2)



The issue of the jubilee stamps touched the loyal heart of Canada, "and people bought a stamp who never bought before, and those who bought before now bought the more." Moreover, applications for stamps came in from foreign countries, and from nearly every colony in the empire; and while many of these were for souvenirs, yet the majority, it has been stated, were from collectors. These orders clashed against the speculative demand, and it was quite evident that if the latter was fully met there would be none for the former. The department, it is assumed, took the view that the collector should have the preference, hence prompt steps were taken looking to that end. In order to do this the initial supply sent to postmasters was accompanied by the following circular :--

"N.B. – Requisitions for *full sets* of the Jubilee stamps will be filled until the issue is exhausted. – E.P.S.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, "POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH, "OTTAWA, June 1897.

"SIR, -I am directed by the Postmaster-General to send you herewith a supply of the Jubilee stamps and 1c. post card, equal to one month's ordinary requirements of your office. Should this quantity prove insufficient it will, on your requisition addressed to this branch, be supplemented; but as the Jubilee issue is limited, it would be necessary for you to apply early in order to secure further supplies of the same.

"I am also to instruct you not to sell any of the accompanying stamps or post cards before the opening of your office at the regular office hours on the 19th June instant - the eve of the anniversary they are intended to commemorate.

"These stamps and cards are, of course, like the ordinary issues, to be sold at face value.

> "I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, "E. P. STANTON, Superintendent.

#### **"THE POSTMASTER**

"P.S. — As there appears to be a somewhat general desire on the part of many persons to purchase, for souvenir purposes, complete sets of the Jubilee stamps, it is hoped that you will so manage the sale of such stamps that persons applying to purchase full sets may be able to get them.

"E.P.S."

This proved quite effective. Postmasters generally acted up to the letter of the instructions in selling the stamps. If some such practical step had not been taken much dissatisfaction would probably have arisen, as the values that the speculators were keenly after would have been promptly secured by one or two interested parties. In thus instructing postmasters the department, as it was in duty bound, simply stood between the *bona fide* collector and the speculator, and this action enabled the public to buy the complete set at face value. The demand still increasing for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 6c. values, the department issued the following circular to postmasters :-

# "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, "POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH, "OTTAWA, 1897.

"SIR, – With reference to the numerous demands upon this office for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 6c. Jubilee stamps, I am directed to explain that the respective quantities of Jubilee stamps ordered bear, relatively, the same proportions to the actual requirements of the Postal Service; but the tendency to exhaust the HALVES and SIXES has increased to such a degree, that it has become necessary to restrict their sale to the purchasers of full sets. Hence I am to express the Postmaster-General's regret that he is unable, having regard to the limited character of the Jubilee issue, to comply with any requests for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. or 6c. denomination, apart from those for full sets. These sets may be obtained as long as the series of Jubilee stamps lasts, but as the demands upon it are unusually heavy, it would be advisable to apply for full sets at the earliest possible moment.

"When postmasters obtain such sets to fill orders actual or prospective at their respective offices, they must not, in any case, break the sets.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"E. P. STANTON, Superintendent.

"P.S. – Under no circumstances will there by any issue of Jubilee stamps, beyond the limits mentioned in the accompanying extract from Hansard, containing the Postmaster-General's statement on the subject."

As will be seen, it was decided to confine the sale of these values to complete sets only, but so soon as the demand for these sets was, to some extent satisfied, the department yielded to another class of enquiries and requests for partial sets up to and including the 50 cents and \$1.00 respectively, made a distribution of such sets, the numbers being apportioned upon a basis of the revenue of each money order office throughout the Dominion. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sets were thus distributed, and rapidly sold, as a very large number of requests for further supplies came in from the different offices. The following is the Circular sent to postmasters regulating the sale of these partial sets:

#### "POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA. "POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH, "OTTAWA, 1897.

"SIR, -I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying partial sets of Jubilee stamps. These sets consist of two kinds: one from a  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to \$1.00 (value \$2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), the other from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 50c. (value \$1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). You are instructed to sell these stamps as sets. and as sets only, representations having been made to the department that in various parts of the Dominion there is a desire to obtain such sets for souvenir purposes. You must not, under any circumstances, break a set; for, besides the disappointment that such a course would cause, you would render yourself liable to loss, the department having decided not to allow credit for any broken sets returned to it by a postmaster who, notwithstanding the instructions herein given, sells any denominations of the stamps, making up a set apart from the rest.

"I am also to ask you to use your best judgment in the sale of these sets, checking, as far as possible, any attempt on the part of speculators to monopolize them, and thus securing as general a distribution of such sets in your vicinity as the circumstances may permit. To enable you to make change in connection with the sale of the enclosed sets I include a sufficient quantity of ordinary ½c. postage stamps.

"I may add that the accompanying supply has been based strictly upon the annual revenue of your office, and, having regard to the total number of sets available and the extent of their distribution, represents that proportion to which you are entitled.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"E. P. STANTON, Superintendent.

#### "THE POSTMASTER."

All the centres of population, as represented by money order post offices, having had the opportunity to procure these small sets, it was represented that the smaller offices, chiefly non-accounting ones, could only procure the entire set, and from the remnant of stamps on hand a distribution was made early in December, leaving only a small reserve for complete sets on hand in the department.

The demand for the small sets was so great that the supply was exhausted almost all at once, and in reply to repeated requests for more sets the department issued the following circular:—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, "(Office of the Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch), "OTTAWA (end of August\*)' 1897.

"SIR, – The partial sets of Jubilee stamps already issued to your office constituted its share of these sets, having regard to their limited number and the area of their distribution, which comprised all the money order post

offices in the Dominion.

"Except a reserve for complete sets (from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to \$5.00 inclusive, cost \$16.20½) there is not a Jubilee stamp left in the department – all having been issued to postmasters. The plates, I may add, were destroyed on the 10th September\* instant.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, "--, Superintendent.

## "THE POSTMASTER".

It will be seen that the department had, as it were, three distinct issues of sets. First, the entire series to every post office ordering them; second, the small sets up to 50 cents and \$1.00 issued to every money order office; third, the small sets issued to non-accounting post offices, the latter being the small village offices. A systematic effort was made to give everyone a chance to secure a set for sourvenirs or collecting purposes. (iv.)

The treatment of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 6c. values was that most criticised; but it must be understood that as regards the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp it is a value – as has been already remarked – that is only carried in stock by the large city post offices, and that an artificial and speculative demand for the same from offices which ordinarily did not hitherto carry them could not be complied with. The city post offices were supplied with them in limited quantities, and they were sold apart from the sets in any manner that the judgment of the postmasters at the several offices seemed to dictate. In order to make then go as far as possible some postmasters sold only one to each applicant, some two; and in some cases it was "first come first served" with as many as you desired, in keeping with the total number for sale.

I have myself bought them on several occasions at the local post office – apart from sets, merely the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. alone; and as recently as the present month I was enabled to obtain a  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. at face at the post office.

The extraordinary demand for and popularity of this denomination arises, of course, from its low face value and scarcity of number. It would not be pretended by anybody that the stamps were demanded for legitimate use – that is, for postage – as, again to repeat what I have already more than once pointed out, the demand for this particular value is most limited, and even in a case where it was *bona fide* the department would not be justified in breaking sets to meet the case when the old issue of  $\frac{1}{2}c$ . stamps could be used for the purpose, and could be readily obtained, if not in stock in the post office, at all events from the department at Ottawa.

The 6c., which is perhaps more generally in use, was disposed of on a basis of revenue; that is, on the amount of business done by a post office, and apart from sets, was thus sent to about 500 of the large accounting post offices (that is, 500 distinct places, apart from city post offices) with the first supply. This used up nearly 50 per cent. of the total number, the balance, like that of the ½c., being reserved for the complete and the partial sets.

This stock issued was, in most cases, disposed of for the ordinary postage calling for this special value; though, of course, when it was discovered that the offices had this value in stock for ordinary ise, the stamps were bought up by collectors and speculators, and are held by them. This the department could not very well prevent, unless, as in many cases, the postmaster, using his judgment, would not sell all to one party. For the first couple of weeks of the issue they were used for postage quite freely – until, in fact, collectors, becoming aware that they were procurable in a number of offices, bought them up.

The 6 cents was, it can be claimed, sold to the public in the ordinary manner so long as the supply lasted. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, in the offices that had them for sale, were disposed of according to the direction of the postmaster, in some offices in the ordinary manner, and in others in an extraordinary one, but wherever a stock was carried they were sold apart from sets.

On the whole, throughout the Dominion, the postmasters very creditably acted up to the spirit of their instructions, and dealt fairly with all, regardless of sex or colour.

In spite of all that has been said to the contrary - and too much stress cannot be laid on the fact - not one Jubilee stamp of any denomination was sold by the department except through postmasters, and the instructions to these officers speak for themselves, and show that no taint of speculativeness attaches to the issue.

After a careful consideration of the official documents, and of information which I here submit, all of which is absolutely correct, it appears to me that it would only be an act of common justice for the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to remove the Jubilee set from their list. It could, I am convinced, only have been placed there through a lack of proper investigation of the facts. Now that the facts are before the Society, do not you think, Mr. Editor, that it would be advisable for the Society to revoke their decision? Surely the Jubilee stamp of Canada is entitled to that deliberate investigation into the merits of its issue that should always precede any action on the part of the Society touching speculative issues; that is, if the Society has any ambition to be considered by the philatelic world as one that will deal out even-handed justice though the heavens fall.

It is no light matter this attempt to throw discredit on England's premier colony on a question of internal policy, when it can be incontestably shown that she has acted fairly and above-board.

\*There appears to be a little confusion in the matter of dates here!

## THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

The high cost of postage quite understandably prevents many members from borrowing books and files from the Library. I am, therefore, endeavouring to break down some of the more popular subjects into sections, each of which may be suitable for study. These may be borrowed by sending a 9p stamp (or current First Class post rate) and undertaking to return in two weeks, thus avoiding additional postal charges for reminders.

The file on CANCELLATIONS is thus divided into:-

Amelia Pickard covers Barrel cancels Cancellations 1851-1900 Cancellations 1888-1901 Carrier marks C.d.s. – two and three ring Circular town stamps from 1829 Cork Cancellations Crown Cancellations Determining the day of cancels Early duplex marks Early Street & District cancels Fancy cancellations Government cancels House of Assembly marks Kicking Mule cancel Modern cancels of N.W.T. Montreal Duplex cancels

Moon cancellations New Carlisle Provisional Nicaragua Shield cancel Numeral cancellations Numeral Mailboat cancels Oval Registered date stamps Paid to the Lines Port Carling Postmaster's initials Posted on the High Seas Roval Tour - 1951 Seal Obliterations Squared Circle Forerunner Stellarton Duplex Star Straight Line postmarks Time Marks in Canadian cancels Toronto Duplex cancels Union Steamships Ltd. Way Letters

(For Mr. Greenhill's address please refer to the officers' panel inside the back cover – Editor).

# **CONVENTION 1979**

PLEASE COMPLETE THE ENCLOSED

HOTEL BOOKING/COMPETITION ENTRY

FORM NOW.

# DO NOT DELAY, DO IT TODAY!

#### CONVENTION PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 10th October

Arrival of Members. 8.15 p.m. Displays – The Map Stamp – Charles King. Moderns – Roland Greenhill, F.C.P.S.

8.15 p.m. Ladies at Leisure

#### Thursday, 11th October

10 a.m. Study Circle – Street Cancels – Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S. 7.30 p.m. Ladies – Theatre outing to be arranged.

8 p.m. Displays – Postmarks on the Small Queens – Stanley F. Cohen,

F.C.P.S.

10 p.m. Auction material on view.

#### Friday, 12th October

10 a.m. Study Circle – Squared Circle Cancels – Stanley F. Cohen, F.C.P.S.

- 2 p.m. Coach Tour The Sussex Countryside
- 8 p.m. Ladies Talk on Regency Brighton.
- 8 p.m. Displays Varieties and side lines. Bill Williams, F.C.P.S. Multum in parvo – The Sussex Group.
- 10 p.m. Auction material on view.

#### Saturday, 13th October

9.15 a.m. Meeting of Fellows.

9.30 a.m. Meeting of the Committee.

11.15 a.m. Annual General Meeting.

2.30 p.m. Auction – to be conducted by Geoffrey Manton.

- 7.00 p.m. Reception by President.
- 7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards

### COMPETITION ENTRY FORMS

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a notice of the recent death of Mr. Leo Baresch. Members are asked to note, however, that competition entry forms should still be sent as directed, i.e. Leo Baresch, 220, Church Street, Brighton, East Sussex, where his former partner, Mr. W. Gattiker has kindly consented to act in his stead. —

#### FELLOWSHIP

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:-

- (a) Outstanding Research or
- (b) Outstanding service to the Society.

Nominations are solicited for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form which is obtainable from the Secretary.

Completed forms are to be *returned* not later than 13th August, 1979.

# PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

# DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

**SELLING?** — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

**BUYING?** — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are —

Home £2.50 — Europe £4 — Rest of World £6

WARDWICK CHAMBERS NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK DERBY DEI 1HJ

Telephone 46753

# PLATING OF THE CANADA 1859 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> CENTS. (PART 1)

## by Lt-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

In 1947 the London Philatelist published R. W. T. Lees-Jones' classic solution of the plating of the Canada 1859 12½ cents. More than 30 years have elapsed and although his original plating has stood the test of time, subsequent research has modified or added to his details of plate variety features. Many of these new findings have never been recorded, except in private notes and correspondence, some of which I have been able to obtain. It might therefore be of interest to collate this information. In addition, an examination of some 400 copies has revealed new plate varieties and in these cases I have noted the number of examples which I have actually seen or had reported to me.

A facet of the stamp which seems to have been neglected is the horizontal lined background. On examination this is seen to be far from regular and contains many dots, specks, bald patches and other irregularities. The great majority of these are probably due to odd particles of dust etc. adhering to the plate or other ephemeral printing inconsistencies, confined perhaps to one impression only, and are of no significance whatsoever. Sometimes, however, they recur with sufficient regularity to warrant the assumption that they have become a permanent feature of the plate. I have been cautious about these features and have only recorded those which appear on more than two copies and in different printings. This is an aspect which deserves further study.

Lees-Jones' original articles and diagrams are perhaps not available to all, but I assume that anyone with any interest in the subject possesses G. Whitworth's First Decimal Issue of Canada in which the diagrams of C dots and secondary dots are given and the basic principles of the plating examined. It is therefore superfluous to reprint them.

I have rearranged the plating in numerical order rather than by groups which I have found more convenient, but I have added a list of the groups into which all recurrent varieties fall.

#### GROUPS

- Group 1 North Margin 1 10.
- Group 2 East Margin 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.
- Group 3 West Margin 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91.
- Group 4 South Margin 91 100.
- Group 5A Miscellaneous plate varieties 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 46, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 100.
- Group 5B Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 52, 61, 67, 71, 72, 81, 82, 91. Note: This includes all stamps in the 1st vertical column with the exception of 51, Having examined 5 copies of 51 this spot does

not occur on any of them.

- Group 5C Small dash or dot in white oval level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA. 6, 67, 70, 77.
- Group 5D Secondary dot entirely within white oval. 30, 40, 78.
- Group 6 Weak rocking-in 3, 13, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 55, 56, 64, 67, 68, 71, 77, 81, 82, 87, 96, 98.
- Group 7 C dot None (or practically none) 1, 3, 11, 13, 17, 21, 27\*, 28, 30\*, 31, 41, 46\*, 50, 51, 59, 60, 61, 71, 78, 81, 91, 99.
  \*These have minute parts of dots barely showing, the greater part being hidden in the green background.
- Group 8 Two C dots 33, 35, 37, 39, 64.

Note:

- Group 9N 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 36, 42, 45, 52, 53, 57, 68, 72, 80, 90, 92, 100.
- Group 9C 2, 8, 9, 10, 20, 22, 54, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 85, 89, 96.
- Group 9S 5, 23, 25, 29, 32, 34, 38, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 58, 73, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98.
  - 9N, 9S or 9C relate to whether the C dot rests on the north or south or is placed centrally in the C. '¼' means that the C dot is a quarter way down the distance between the squared end of the mouth of the C and a point opposite the centre line of shading inside the inner oval. Other fractions in proportion.

The position of the secondary dot is described by :-

- (a) Its N & S relation to the centre line of the shading (which projects slightly into the white oval).
- (b) Its E & W relation to the inner frame line of the central oval.

#### PLATE CHARACTERISTICS

Group	Plate Pos'n	
1 3 5A 5B 7	1	C dot – None S dot – None Top of sheet guide dots – a guide dot N.W. or N.W. cnr. Guide dot outside stamp 1mm due west of "C" in CANADA. Guide dot east of "E" in POSTAGE in the white border. Extra dot between left frames opposite "C". Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12 (5 seen) Late: – Dot outside frame over "K" (Reported but not seen)
1 9C	2	C dot - C 1/3 S dot - Central on centre line touching rim Top of sheet guide dots - one at each end and two (one over the other) placed over "2" of 12 in N.W. cnr. Recut :- Outer vertical frame line upwards in N.W. cnr. Late :- Dot between frame lines in N.E. cnr.
1 6 7	3	C dot $-$ None S dot $-$ Centred on centre line and just cuts thro' rim. Top of sheet guide dots $-$ similar to 2 but with additional dot 2mm east of the pair.

Late imprint copy shows pronounced weakness at top from N.W. cnr. to N.N. "12". (1 seen, 1 reported)

1 4 C dot  $- N \frac{1}{3}$  S dot - Centred on centre line  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm from 9N rim. Top of sheet guide dots – group of four in N.W. cnr., another 1mm due east, one at N.E. cnr. & another 2mm due west of it. 5 C dot - S 1/3 S dot - Centred on centre line  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm from 1 95 rim. Top of sheet guide dots – one at N.W. cnr., another 1mm due east, two small dots in N.E. cnr. & another 2mm due west. 1 6 C dot N 1/3 S dot – Resting on centre line touching rim. Top of sheet guide dots – one in N.W. cnr., another 1mm 5A 5C due east, two in N.E. cnr. & another 2mm due west. **9**N Small dash or dot in white oval on level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA; this type of flaw also occurs on 67, 70 & 77. Dot in white oval above "TA" in POSTAGE and 3 dots due east (two in vertical white border and one outside). 7 C dot – segment <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>N S dot – between 1st and 2nd line 1 5A above centre line, touching rim. 9N Top of sheet guide dots - similar to 6. Dot outside west margin 4mm from top opposite "1" of "12" in N.W. cnr. 8 C dot - top central. 1 S dot = On centre dot, touching rim.9C Top of sheet guide dots - similar to 6 and 7. 1 9  $C dot - C\frac{1}{4}$ 5A S dot – Centred on line above centre line and away from rim 9C Top of sheet guide dots - similar to 6, 7 and 8. 1 10 C dot = C 1/52 S dot - Centred between 1st and 2nd line above centre line 5A - touching rim. 9C Top of sheet guide dots - similar to 6, 7, 8 and 9. Guide dot indicating east of sheet between frames opposite "E" in POSTAGE. Bald ring round secondary dot (4 seen). Note: Seen photograph of one stamp with faint letting in N. margin above "K". Possibly JM the initials of the engraver James Major. (Does not appear on early proofs). C dot - None S dot - None3 11 Guide dot opposite "C" in CANADA outside west frame 5A line on level midway between 1st and 2nd lines over centre 5B 7 line.

Dot in margin 2mm west of S.W. "1" of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (2 seen); this only shows on wide margined copies and apart from this it is difficult to distinguish between 11, 21, and 31. Spot of colour in white oval and under "1" of N.E. 12 (Only 1 seen).

5A 7

67

7

C dot - N 2/3 (a half dot)

S dot – On centre line – just away from rim. Smudge of colour immediately over "P" in PENCE on medallion ring and upon dotted background beyond.

5A 13 C dot – None

12

S dot - Rests on line above centre line - touching rim. Weak rocking-in round "1" of 12 in N.W. cnr. starting just below the top line and downwards for about 4mm and 1mm wide of the left margin.

Later :- Weak entry in N.W. cnr. ré-touched. 2 dots appear in upper portion of "2" of S.W. 12.

9N 14 C dot – N 2/3

S dot – Centred on centre line – just away from rim. Vertical frame line at base in S.E. cnr. v. faint. Recut later.

9N 15 C dot and S dot – as for 14. 14 and 15 are hard to distinguish.

 9N 16 C dot N 2/3 (as for 14 and 15) S dot – as for 14 but cuts into white oval. Background of frame line east of "TA" in POSTAGE is not very heavily rocked-in.

- 17 C dot None. S dot Centred in white space formed by 2nd and 3rd line over centre line adjoins rim.
- 9N 18 C dot N½ S dot On centre line and not touching rim.
  6 Weakness in outer frame lines in N.E. cnr. where horizontal and vertical frames meet. Line in toe of "2" in S.E. 12.

Late :- Dot over "K" in PACKET and plate shows wear along top in N.W. cnr. above "1" of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and "C" to centre of stamp.

(to be continued)

# **BOOK REVIEW**

# Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index, 1864-1973

A cynic once said that book reviewing was generally confined to saying commonplace things about books that were, at best, indifferent in quality. This may well be so. Certainly it is always difficult to avoid using clichés whether the work under review is good, bad or indifferent. For once, however, it can be said about CANADIAN PHILATELY: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX. 1864-1973 that here is something we have never seen before, that is obviously the product of some very intensive and extensive labour and that will prove very useful to students. Cimon Morin, the Librarian at the National Postal Museum in Ottawa has produced a compendium of all the literature, ranging from major works to single articles on every aspect of Canadian philately and postal history that he has been able to track down. And that is saying a lot. In his introduction Mr. Morin says that his work is not meant to be exhaustive: but it does not take a great deal of time to discover that it is as nearly so as it is possible to be. We would not like to hazard a guess about the length of time it has taken him to compile listings of all the books, handbooks, articles, monographs, brochures, auction catalogues and the rest that have to do with B.N.A. stamps, both Canadian and provincial, the postal markings and postal history and stationery that go to make up nearly 250 pages. Here is a mine of information that would prove very daunting indeed to explore were it not for the excellent author and subject indexes that point the way clearly for the researcher or student and lead unerringly to the desired references. There must have been numerous occasions in the past when writers would have welcomed such an aid as is now presented to them. If they prayed for such (and surely they must have done) their prayers have now been answered, and if the word 'indispensable' appears to spring too readily to our aid so be it. For that is what Mr. Cimon's work is, indispensable to all serious students and researchers, and very grateful to him they will surely be, or ought to be. CANADIAN PHILATELY: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX, 1864-1973 is available from the Publishing Centre, Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, P.Q. K1A 0S9. All orders must be accompanied by a cheque or moneyorder made payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Price: Canada, \$9.80; other countries \$11.80, Catalogue number SN3-108/1979. ISBN 0-660-50175-9.

> CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE PACKET ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE PACKET SECRETARY.

# OBITUARY FRED JARRETT, R.D.P., F.C.P.S.

The passing of Fred Jarrett, on January 22nd last, removes from the philatelic stage one of the best known names in Canadian philately, and one who in many ways dominated that scene during the whole of the living memory of most, if not all, of our readers. Of him it has been said that he never did anything unless he did it well, and he did many things. An expert speed typist in his earlier days, he became in succession a representative for Underwood Typewriters, Special Secretary to Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Canadian Overseas Military Forces during World War I, author and lecturer. In April, 1974 he was one of 66 Canadians to be presented with the Order of Canada, and award which, for the first time, was in recognition of contributions to philately. Fred was an Honorary Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Additionally he was the oldest signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, an honour headed by King George V in 1921. Of him it can be truly said that all who knew him were proud to acknowledge his friendship. A great man and a famous philatelist has passed from the scene which he graced with such distinction: but he will remain a legend.

# LEO BARESCH, F.C.P.S.

In a way the name of Leo Baresch, who sadly passed away on March 2nd last, is synonymous with Canadian philately. So many older members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain will remember with deep affection the man who inspired them to collect his favourite country. In its early days of formation he was a power of strength to the Society and as its President in 1957 he set a high standard which has been emulated ever since. Since turning from industry to full time dealing, his love of stamps, especially the Classics, was both infectious and inspiring. Many of today's collectors all over the world have benefited from his sound advice and help. He was a Fellow of our Society and also of the Royal Philatelic Society. His name was renowned throughout the philatelic world and he will long be mourned by all who knew him.

In offering condolences to his family on behalf of all members of the Society, as a very close personal friend may I add how much I mourn with them the passing of a great gentleman.

S.F.C.

# NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

# An Invitation

# To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the "Royal" please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 1054, Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1G5, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

Annual Dues: \$10.00

Admission fee: \$2.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

# STAMPS GALORE

The Federal Republic of the Disunited States of Orukumbigum have issued the long-awaited set of demi-postal stamps, all of which are inscribed "Federal Working Association of Free Weeds", which will according to the Postmaster General, Mr. Szykquilla Nkwanababa, benefit, possibly, from one of the surcharges they will bear.

At the press conference announcing the issue the P.M.G. brushed aside a question from a representative of the *Free Press of Ikwakawayo* with his fly swat which, hit the intrepid reporter across the cheek. His questioner, apparently, asked the P.M.G. which 'organisation' would benefit from the other surcharges. Mr. Nkwanababa replied that 'his lips were sealed', and added that he had no doubt that his interrogator's lips would be effectively sealed also if he interrupted the press conference again.

"For a long time," he then continued, "I have been conscious of the failure of previous administrations to meet the needs of those thematic collectors of weeds on stamps. They have been shamefully neglected in the past," he thundered. "Immediately I took office I determined to remedy this intolerable situation. The discriminatory policies of my predecessor (God rest his soul) have now been reversed by the issue of a *short* set of stamps in the following denominations: 1, 2, 4, 7, 9 and 11 bungs with surcharges of 100, 200, 400, 700, 900 and 1,100 bungs respectively.

"The Stamps will feature six of the most beautiful weeds of our magnificent countryside, namely the lesser bedwort, the witches spittle, the phonipanzi, the hairy flycatcher, the shepherd's whistle and the greater chortleberry.

"Printed se-tenant in sheets of 98 and perforated 113.7/8 by 112<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> the stamps will be available, under the counter."

Mr. Nkwanababa on this point paused dramatically and gazed around at the expectant faces of what is reputed to be the largest gathering of philatelic correspondents ever to assemble in the half-civilised world.

They waited resignedly as he paused to refresh himself with a liberal draught of pepsiwiski and then proceeded to produce from a huge portmanteau a roll of paper which, with the assistance of four of his aides, he began to extend to its full length. Sprinkled with what appeared to be gold and silver lamé the sheet of 'stamps' scintillated in the glare of a spotlight as they were gradually revealed to his audience.

Blasé and hardened as they were to extravaganza of this kind, the gentlemen of the philatelic press could scarcely forbear to gasp as the aides continued to extend the sheet of 'stamps', with arms outstretched, until it completely concealed not only the platform on which the P.M.G. stood, but Mr. Nkwanababa as well, apart that is from his head. "Big is beautiful!" he screamed and then his voice rose to a crescendo as he continued "these stamps are the greatest! Each one measures one foot by 11.3/16 inches. And let me remind you, he cautioned listeners, that our feet are the biggest in the world. And these stamps are the biggest in the world and they will need the biggest albums in the world too." Here there was a pause to allow the impeccable logic and profundity of this announcement to earn its due reward. "My staff", he then continued, "have calculated that because of the ingenious arrangement of the stamps it will be possible to collect them in 7,779 different blocks of four!

"But do not imagine for one moment that I have neglected the interests of specialist collectors. My printers have arranged for a limited number of the surcharges to be inverted, doubled, trebled, perverted, involuted and convoluted, as well as omitted. The stamps will also be available with centres inverted, tagged and untagged, partially tagged, imperforated, imperforated vertically, imperforated horizontally, watermarked, unwatermarked. They will be printed on plain paper, 'brite' paper, 'hi-brite' paper, dull paper, brown paper, blotting paper, sandpaper, emery paper, laid paper, unlaid paper, wove paper, unwoven paper and toilet paper!

"And as for gum, by gum", the P.M.G. beamed upon his audience, sensing its expectancy, "you can't lick it. Not if you want unmounted mint you can't. But I am catering for all tastes. The gum will come in 57 different varieties, mint of course." Here he paused for the expected laughter, and - then he glared when his frantically scribbling audience maintained a stony silence.

The P.M.G. has a sense of humour as well as a habit of losing it when it is not appreciated. "Mint," he repeated.

"And parsley!" a misguided humorist at the back shouted. He was immediately seized and frog-marched out of the conference hall by two members of the People's Police, whereupon his more fortunate colleagues made noises which they hoped would pass for laughter.

(This despatch reached the Editor through most unusual channels. The writer, understandably, wishes to remain anonymous. He also apologises for the abrupt conclusion of his report. Apparently he is under 'hut arrest' for upstaging the P.M.G. In the true tradition of his profession, he has managed to smuggle this report out in a coconut.)

# PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS AND HELP THEM TO HELP US

## **STAMP PAPER**

The various printing processes used to print Canadian postage stamps – steel engraving, photogravure and offset lithography – require three different finished papers to achieve top quality reproduction of postage stamp designs. The total volume of paper used for postage stamps is relatively small, and therefore the different papers were developed around commercial standard paper stocks.

For the past several years, two different base stocks have been used. The base stock for sheet-fed lithography printing, e.g., Inuit stamps, has used a commercial offset base paper. The base sheet contains traces of optical brightener, which can be seen on the gummed side but is usually effectively masked by the clay coating on the side to be printed. The amount of show-through of the optical brightener (fluorescence) on the printed side may vary within a run, depending on minor variations in the clay coating.

A bulkier base stock has been used in the production of paper for steel engraved printing, e.g., the one-to seven-cent Prime Minister definitives. This same base paper is also used, with a different clay coating, for printing by gravure or by a combination of gravure and steel, e.g., the 15-to 30-cent Tree definitives.

To improve the quality of stamp paper further, the three printing companies Ashton-Potter Limited, British American Bank Note Company and Canadian Bank Note Company – have been working with the paper manufacturer, Abitibi Provincial Paper, to standardize the base paper.

Beginning with the 1979 Quebec Carnival stamp issue, a standard bulkier base stock will be used for all three of the finished papers. This will allow the paper manufacturer to produce the one base stock in large quantities, in three or four production runs a year, and to control the consistency and quality of the base paper better. As before, the base paper will then be gummed and prepared for the different stamp printing processes: left uncoated for steel engraving; either coated one side for gravure or gravure and steel printing; or coated one side for litho or litho and steel printing.

This change to a standard base stock for all three finished papers should result in improved consistency of Canadian stamp paper and a reduction in observable paper variations.

### NOTES ON THE CURRENT DEFINITIVES

Plate 1 of the 1c to 10c printed by the CBNC are listed perforated 12 x 121/2.

Plate 2 of the 10c (CBNC) and 5c (BABNC) were issued on October 3/78 and January 23/79 respectively, but the perforation for both is  $12.8 \times 13.2$  using a Gibbons Instanta Gauge.

On the 50c of the 1978 Street Scene the secret date is on the licence plate – for plate 1 "1978" for plate 2 "1979".

# **REVISIONS TO CANADA POST STAMP PROGRAMME FOR 1979**

It has been announced that a special United Nations Year of the Child stamp will be issued by Canada Post on 24th October, 1979 rather than combined with the Christmas stamps.

A 15-cent definitive picturing a Canadian wildflower will be released on 16th August for third-class mail.

The 17-cent stamp honouring the Canoe-Kayak World Championships to be held in Jonquière, Quebec, will be issued 3rd July rather than 16th August as originally scheduled.

# **NEW BOOKLET**

Two new stamps were issued on 28th March, 1979 for inclusion in the 50-cent vending machine booklets. The stamps are a 5-cent maroon coloured and a 1-cent slate coloured, featuring the same design used for the 17-cent Houses of Parliament stamp.

These two new stamps are available only in the 50-cent booklets and will not be printed in any other form. The booklets contain a total of six stamps: in the top row of the pane, two 17-cent Queen Elizabeth II stamps and one 1-cent Houses of Parliament stamp; and in the second row, three 5-cent Houses of Parliament stamps. The single colour 1-cent and 5-cent Houses of Parliament stamps appear in the booklets only because technical limitations in booklet production prevented inclusion of the multi-colour 1-cent and 5-cent Flower stamps, the current definitives supplied in pane format.

Following the practice introduced in 1972, these booklets feature 10 different pictorial cover designs. Nine of the booklet covers show a more detailed view of the six flowers and three trees on the low-value definitive stamps. The tenth cover shows drawings of plants used as heraldic emblems, to correspond with the letter rate stamp featuring a portrait of Her Majesty. The back over carries a text describing the plant illustrated on the front cover.

The booklet covers are printed in blue on ivory stock, which has been pre-printed with a 'safety' motif, and are the work of Heather Cooper, who also designed the flower and tree definitive stamps.

# **NEW POSTAL STATIONERY FOR 1979**

New postal stationery, including postcards, envelopes, and an aerogramme, were placed on sale by Canada Post on 28th March, 1979. The postcards and envelopes are available in 17- and 15-cent values.

The current 12-cent short (No. 8) and long (No. 10) envelopes have been overprinted in the 15-cent denomination. The 14-cent (No. 8) envelopes now in use will be overprinted in the 17-cent denomination.

Labour disruptions at the envelope supplier have necessitated the overprint; however, when normal production is resumed, the 15c (No. 8) and No. 10 and

17c (No. 8) envelopes will be produced in new colours. Details of this later issue will be released when available.

The new 17-cent (No. 10) envelopes will be available in the current indicia design with new olours of blue and brown.

The 15-cent postcard will be available featuring the indicia in green and brown while the 17-cent card will be in blue and brown.

The postcards and No. 8 envelopes will retail for three cents above face value, and the No. 10 envelopes at four cents above face value, with bulk discounts available on box lots of 500 envelopes and 1000 postcards.

The fifth in the series of aerogrammes featuring sky scenes will depict a sky over the Atlantic coast. This 35-cent aerogramme will have the same die cut as in the past, and the blue-grey paper stock has been continued. This year, however, the picture will be printed with a four-colour process rather than a three-colour, as in the past.

The specifications for all the stationery items have been maintained.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM CANCELLATION DEVICE DESIGN COMPETITION

A posthorn, the symbol of mail service throughout the world, and the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings, are the basic design features of the prize-winning cancellation design in the contest sponsored by the National Postal Museum.

Frank Alusio, 46, an airport planner with Transport Canada in Toronto, Ontario, and an avid philatelist since the age of six, was the designer of the cancellation. Richard Allen of Ottawa, Ontario, was the artist of the second place award, three stylized maple leaves within a post office counter shaped frame. Both of the award-winning designs will be used when the museum moves later this year to a permanent location opposite the Parliament Buildings on Wellington Street in Ottawa.

# ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Dudley Hotel, Hove, E. Sussex, on Saturday, 13th October, 1979.

Nominations for the following offices are solicited:-

1. Vice-President to be selected from members resident in Scotland.<sup>+</sup>

- 2. Secretary.
- 3. Treasurer.

4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are:- J. E. R. Thompson, G. Whitworth, W. Williams.

They, together with the retiring secretary, are eligible for re-election.

Nominations should be sent to the Secretary by 12.7.79.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Mr. K. S. Mackenzie, PH.D., Philatelic/Postal History Research Officer, National Post Museum writes:

# ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

I enclose a copy of an item I would greatly appreciate having reproduced in your publication. I started this project following Capex, when it dawned on me, from looking at postal history displays, that there might just be a good deal of this correspondence still extant. I consequently approached a few of my own contacts, and frankly was overwhelmed with the response. This has emboldened me, and at the suggestion of several people I am now broadening my quest as shown by the enclosed.

I would like to emphasize, at this time, that there is not the slightest suspicion that this material was dispersed by other than the best methods, legal, moral, or whatever. I would not normally think of making this point. However, under current circumstances I thought it important to do so. The project is simply to reconstruct, as much as possible, the early correspondence connected with the Allan Royal Mail Line. I would therefore be most gratified if you could print this on behalf of the Museum.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was the first Canadian-owned and operated ocean steam navigation line. Better known as the Allan Royal Mail Line, it served on the North Atlantic from 1854 until swallowed up by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company at the time of the First World War.

It had many agencies in many countries, but the major ones were Edmonstone, Allan & Company at Montreal and Portland, Maine; G.B. Symes, in Quebec; J. & A. Allan, Glasgow, and Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool. The massive correspondence by which this far-flung network was kept in touch has been dispersed over the years, much of it, naturally enough, into the hands of dealers and collectors.

The National Postal Museum is attempting to reconstruct this correspondence through the good services and co-operation of dealers and collectors, in order to retain a documentary record of our pioneering mail line. Already news of this project has been spread by word-of-mouth, and already there has been an amazing reponse from the philatelic community, both here and in the United States. It is now our purpose to advertise this project as fully as possible, to invite all proud possessors of this correspondence to send photo-copies to the National Postal Museum, Ottawa.

Those who respond will be reimbursed their normal cost for photo-copying, and unless anonymity is requested their kind co-operation will be suitably acknowledged once the results of this project are made public.

# Professor G. Finley writes:

## George Heriot, Deputy P.M.G.

I am anxious to trace any correspondence relating to George Heriot who was Deputy Postmaster General of British North America from 1799 to 1816. I am preparing a large monograph on him for publication and should be most grateful for any information concerning documents that your readers may have which they might care to write to me about at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

I should be most grateful if you could publish the above paragraph in your *Maple Leaves*.

### Mr. G. E. Pond, writes:

## Simcoe Post Office

This year, (1979) marks the 150th Anniversary of The Simcoe Ontario Post Office. The original post office building still stands and is owned and occupied by The Simcoe Chamber of Commerce who purchased it several years ago to save it from the wrecker's hammer. It is now used for their offices.

During part of July and running through Simcoe's great Friendship Week-end "August 1st Week-end" to the middle of August, it is planned to re-create the old post offfice atmosphere in one of the rooms of the old building. A committee has been working with the Public Affair's Section of the Canada Post and has been in touch with the postal museum in Ottawa and the Eva Brook Donly Museum in Simcoe. A sub-post office will be set up and special post marks obtained.

The community of Port Dover, seven miles to the south of Simcoe on the shores of Lake Erie, is celebrating its Centennial during this same year and it is hoped to run a special stage line between the Simcoe Post Office and the Port Dover Post Office sometime during the Friendship Festivities.

A special cacheted envelope is being prepared to mark the 150th Anniversary of the Simcoe Post Office and plans are underway to include an insertion which will be either -

1. A brief history of the Simcoe Post Office, or

2. A reproduction of a contract for transporting His Majesty's mail dated July 1831 for one Daniel Hazen Jr. to carry the mails between the post office of Simcoe, Port Dover and Vittoria.

It is felt that these envelopes will be of interest to Canadian Philatelists and Postal Historians. Copies can be obtained at \$2.00 plus stamped addressed return envelopes (legal size) and they will be forwarded sometime in early August. Orders should be addressed to the writer at -

R.P.S. No. 7572, Postal History Committee, Simcoe Chamber of Commerce, Simcoe, Ontario.

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS**. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

# SELL WITH CONFIDENCE ... SELL THROUGH HARMERS HARMERS of LONDON

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

> THE MEETING PLACE OF ALL SERIOUS B.N.A. COLLECTORS

# THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For information write: EDWARD J. WHITING 25 Kings Circle Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 U.S.A.

THE REPORT OF COMPANY OF COMPANY OF COMPANY

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 23rd APRIL, 1979

#### New Members:

- 2237 JONES, Raymond; 22 Ffordd Llanerch, Afoneitha, Penycae, Wrexham LL14 2NA. CGE.
- 2238 ORPHANOUDAKIS, E; 42, Woodland Road, Ulverston, Cumbria, LA12 0DX. B, N.
- 2239 FERGUSON, Roy J; 20 Thorntree Road, Northallerton, N. Yorks, BL6 1QF. CGE BS.
- 2240 GATTIKER, Werner; c/o Leo Baresch, 120 Church Street, Brighton, E. Sussex, BN1 1WH.
- 2241 VANDERBURGH, George; P.O. Box 204, Shelburne, Ontario, Canada, L0N 1S0. C, PD, PS.
- 2242 PACY, Robert C.; 166 William Street, Stoneham, Mass. 02180, U.S.A. C.
- 2243 COOK, David L. J.; 14 Dryden Road, Penarth, S. Glamorgan, CF6 1RT. C,B,N.

616 2121

1674

884

2196

2062

2200

Loxston, J. M.

Petzoldt, H. H.

Specterman, D.

Thompson, W.

Mortimer, D.

Rushton, E.

Stanwick, R.

#### **Resignations:**

2090	Adlestone, G.D.
1348	Baugild, G. C.
955	Drake, A. J.
1806	Goodwin, L. J.
1043	Grimble, R. W.
2091	Harper, A. W.
1073	Helliwell, L. C.
2174	Vialkana C

2174 Kjelkens, G.

#### **Deceased:**

745	Attenborrow, C. C.	817	Grant, J. A., FCPS.
263	Baresch, L., FCPS.	206	Jarrett, F., FCPS.
		1831	Scrivener, I.E.

#### Change of Address:

2165 ANDERMAN, M., \*403, 1817, 16th St.S.W., Calgary, Alta, Canada. 1886 MOOR, N., 39, Algarth Road, Algarth, Pocklington, York, Y/4 2HW.

#### Amendment of Address:

2024 GILMORE, J. A., 70, S. Parkwood Avenue, Pasadena, Ca 91107, U.S.A. 280 MARTIN, T. S., 323, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, Notts, NG19 7ES.

#### Change of Interest:

1803 FRASER, D. A., C, P, PH, SC, PER.

1895 WIEDEMANN, P.J., SC, RO, C, COV, F, MET, PD, PH, PL, OS, DLO.

#### Address Required:

1952 TAYLOR, L., formerly 19 Dalziel Place, Edinburgh.

1554 GROSS, J., formerly Laubova 2 Vinohrady 13000, Praha 3, Czechoslovakia.

#### Revised total 699 members.

# **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

# WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

Canadian military postmarks, Army, Navy, Air Force any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

ADMIRAL COVERS – wanted are registered, special delivery, soldier's parcel and other interesting 'rates'. Coil usages are particularly welcome. Similar material available for sale or exchange. Write John Linder, 734 Upper Belmont, Montreal, Canada H3Y 1K2.

CORRESPONDENTS IN GB to exchange GB new issues for Canada. S. A. Clark, 924 North Drive, Winnipeg R3T 0A8.

# **ROBSON LOWE AUCTIONS**

SPECIALISED SALES

**GENERAL SALES** 

POSTAL HISTORY REVENUES

# **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

Features regularly in our monthly auctions. in Bournemouth and usually in the specialised British Empire sales in London. With regular sales held in Basle, Bermuda, Bournemouth, Geneva, Johannesburg and London, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

**ROBSON LOWE LTD.** 

50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ Telephone: 01-839 4034 Telex: 915410

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

V.A.I. NO. 239 4486 3

# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979-80

President:

A. F. Judd, Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Cres., Hove, Sussex, BN3 2VV

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

> Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

> Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

> Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

# PUGH MANUAL OF B.N.A. FAKES AND FORGERIES

Volume II Release Pages 6 and 7 are now to hand in a combined issue. This has been done to reduce printing costs and increased postages.

The combined pages total no less than 112 pages with revisions and photographs. Increased paper costs have caused the combined issue price to be little altered at  $\pm 7.50p$  for the two sets (Postage included).

Release pages 5 and binders for Volume II still available. Place your order now as stocks cannot be replaced once sold.

No further Release pages are expected until late autumn 1979.

We hope that by the time this appears in print the long awaited 'Collect Canada Covers' by Ed. Richardson will have finally arrived here from U.S.A. Apologies to all those members who ordered their copies so long ago and have been kept waiting . . . price £3.95p. (Post paid).

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S. 51 WESTFIELD ROAD BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

9-5

# Maple Leaves

# PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Editorial	141
The 'Glasgow Packet Paid' Handstamp	145
Notes on the Canadian Postage Due Issues, 1906 – 1966	
Plating of the Canada 1859 12½ cents (Part 2)	152 Vol. 17 No. 6
Letters to the Editor	164 August 1979

# NEXT AUCTIONS

August 15 - 16

November 15 - 16

FINE CANADA

THE PROVINCES

# U.S.A.

# BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

AND FOREIGN

Catalogues \$3 ea. Subscriptions to Catalogues & Prices Realised 20 Sessions – \$10

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

Suite 27, 37 King Street East Toronto, Canada. M5C 1E9

PHONE 416 364-6003

CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO

# MAPLE LEAVES

# Journal of

# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED** 1946

## Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

# Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 75p each

Vol. 17 No. 6

August 1979

Whole No. 174

# **EDITORIAL**

#### QUERIES AND PROBLEMS

In our 'Letters to the Editor' columns in this issue we publish a letter from Mr. R. F. H. Baker who is seeking information about the use of Canadian stamps in the U.S.A. Readers of members' letters sent to us for publication will know that this method is frequently used by those who have queries or problems, and who hope, by these means to have them elucidated by others. Where the matter is of general interest we are frequently in the happy position of being able to publish replies which are sent to us for this purpose. In many cases we know that replies to letters are sent personally to the member who raised the query or problem in the first instance. It must be very seldom, if ever, that a query or problem arises that cannot be answered, either wholly or partially, by some member somewhere. Indeed it is the primary objective of the Society to associate and unite collectors or postal historians in the pursuit of their common interests. It is for this reason that Study Circles are organised, and Group Meetings arranged on a geographical basis. However inactive the former may be, or may appear to be, we know from personal experience that all the secretaries of the study circles are only too pleased to help members with their queries or problems. Their names and addresses are published in the handbook; all that enquiring members have to do is to write to the appropriate secretary, or, as in the case mentioned above, to us. For the vast majority of our members it is ONLY by correspondence with others with similar interests that information can be exchanged, queries answered and knowledge in a particular field of B.N.A. philately or postal history extended. More important, in our humble opinion, is the happy consequence which is frequently brought about by the exchange of correspondence: correspondents become friends and we know of many instances where such 'pen' friendships have existed for several decades. With a membership which is literally scattered all over the world this is almost certainly the most positive benefit which the Society has to offer its members. To our new members especially we would say, therefore, "study the Society's Year Book and use it to your advantage. Someone, somewhere is waiting to hear from you".

## STUDY CIRCLE OF STREET CANCELLATIONS

A study circle on Street Cancellations under the chairmanship of Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth will be held at Convention on the 11th October. All members attending Convention who have any items of interest in this field are asked to bring them along.

# OBITUARY

# JAMES ALFRED GRANT, F.C.P.S.

"Alfie" Grant died suddenly on Sunday 22nd April 1979. He was a faithful supporter of the Society and had until very recently been our Treasurer. He was President in 1973. All who attended Conventions and had any dealings with him will miss his friendly nature and sense of humour. The day before he died he had attended the Congress of Scottish Philatelic Societies at Stirling. He will also be missed by the Edinburgh and Scottish Societies of which he was a keen member. Our sincere sympathy goes to his wife, whom many of you will have met at Conventions, his son and daughter.

J.H.B.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON SQUARED CIRCLES: NEW FINDS AND ERROR INDICIA ON THE MAP STAMP by R. B. Winmill



Following requests for information, many conscientious members reported their holdings of assorted cancels, and other map related material. Many contributors have raised enquiries concerning the availability of material generated through the gracious compliance to these requests by RPSC, BNAPS and CPS (GB) members. The largest number of such requests concerned the squared circle cancel on map. On the assumption that everybody interested is familiar with Dr. Moffat's map check list and his column in *BNA Topics*, some of the more interesting and relevant findings are sketched below.

Several persons are interested in the size and number of collections. About fifty holdings, of various sizes were reported, five of which exceeded one hundred towns: regrettably a roster is unavailable for the fourth largest collection. There is also a sixth collection which is barely under this mark. Moreover, there is a broad distribution amongst the scarcer strikes. For example, the three largest collections combined, between them lack ten known strikes and each one of them has about a half dozen strikes found nowhere else.

While London and Maccan were initially reported by Dr. Moffat, it is doubtful that anyone was fully aware of the magnitude of these finds. Not one, but two, strikes of London, have been confirmed and four off cover and one on cover strikes of Maccan are known! All of these strikes have been examined or reported by impeccable sources.

Similarly, two examples of Mitchell have been reported on map, one being owned by a party active in this study. A Charlottetown cover, long rumoured to exist, suddenly appeared for examination! It bears two strikes dated June ? '00. Cobourg was reported twice but the only one examined, proved to be a misread Gore Bay! Athens has been reported, however, since its whereabouts is now unknown, it is omitted.

In the notes to his checklist, Dr. Moffat makes the following observation "Merritton – Low Probability; known De 8/94 to Oc 12/98 and then MR 3/02 to No 13/02. Probably not in use during the Map stamp era." Fortunately for map collectors, this is incorrect and an example was recently located in an exciting new find. The strike, dated My 16 '00, is a free strike on the front of a cover. The stamp is barely tied by a distinctly ugly killer, also observed on one or two other (non map) covers from this office.

This rather remarkable lot, offered through a prominent dealer also yielded other important surprises, which combined with reports and observations, are elaborated upon, below.

Acton: Fe '99 (No strikes are reported for this town in 1899).

- Lunenburg: Ju 3 '99 (This is apparently the latest date known for this hammer).
- Martintown: 25 Mr '9 (This arrangement is most peculiar to begin with, but why the missing "9"?).
- Picton: PM, Fe 1 '00 (While the use of PM is well documented in 1900, no map collector has any recollection of this timemark on map).
- Powassan: De 19 '98 (No strikes were previously reported on any stamp in 1898).
- St. Hyacinthe: AM Fe 23 '99 (No map collectors contacted had ever witnessed this timemark on what is a common strike on map stamp).

Several other errors were examined and oddities noted. They include inverted "8's" as follows : Brockville, De PM 19 '98; Montreal (Ste. Cunegonde), PM De 15 '98; Sarnia, PM No 18 '99; Williamstown, De 24 '98; Brandon, No 18 '99; and Victoria, NT Au 18 '99. Two other possible inverted "8's" are reported: those being Lakefield 2 De 8 '99 and Picton, 2 De 28 '99. Both of the strikes lack the clarity necessary to confirm this.

All Glencoe strikes on map, are nude. Goderich strikes often appear to lack a "9" in the year date and Ja 20 '99 was an even worse day than usual for the clerk — he also inverted the "2". Ja 9 '98 on North Sydney is a classic goof. The map stamp was not available for distribution to Postmasters until De 3 '98. Imperial Penny postage was not even finalized until mid July, 1898 and the stamp was not designed until much later. This is obviously a year date error. During the map era, Huntsville invariably employed a timemark, yet on Fe 3 '99, this timemark is lacking! Hence, it is possible to acquire AM, PM and blank strikes of this town on map. During the spring of 1899, Toronto clerks were rather careless because the year date reads "66" for some time.

From another source, Nels Pelletier, of Toronto, uncovered a decent strike of Kincardine, dated Oct 6 '99 on map. This is not only the first strike reported on map but also appears to be the latest date recorded for this hammer.

In addition, numerous covers have been found from many assorted towns, from whence none were previously recorded.

The co-operation of all members in this phase of the project has been appreciated and it is hoped that these titbits will prove to be of interest to the dozens who co-operated and provided us with information, photocopies, photographs or items for examination.

THE "GLASGOW PACKET PAID" HANDSTAMP by H. E. and H. W. Duckworth



The "Glasgow Packet Paid" handstamp – illustrated above is frequently found on Mail from Canada to Scotland in the 1860's and 1870's. A. W. Robertson (reference 1) has made the not unreasonable assumption that this handstamp was applied to Mail carried by the Allan Line on steamers plying directly between Quebec and Glasgow. We have recently had the occasion to check this assumption and to establish the (quite different) circumstances under which this handstamp was used. These circumstances will be described in detail in a forthcoming monograph *The Large Queens Stamps of Canada and Their Use, 1868-1872* but, in the meantime, we give a brief summary of them.

Soon after the Allan Line changed its Irish port of call (*en route* to Liverpool) from Queenstown to Londonderry in 1860, the route for forwarding the Scotch Mail was altered in accordance with the following letter (reference 2) from the Imperial Post Office to W. H. Griffin, the Canadian Deputy Postmaster General :-

#### 7 July 1860

Sir,

As the correspondence from Canada for the whole of Scotland, forwarded by the Canadian Mail Packets and landed at Londonderry, would, in most cases, reach its destination earlier if sent by steamer from Belfast to Greenock, rather than if forwarded via Dublin and Holyhead, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that each of the Canadian offices exchanging Mail with this country may be instructed to make up, in future, a Mail for *Glasgow* to contain all the Letters, Newspapers &c addressed to Scotland.

A distinct Letter Bill containing the particulars of the correspondence sent, should of course accompany each Mail for Glasgow.

This arrangement will only apply to Mails forwarded by the Canadian Mail Packets, as no other Packets call at Londonderry.

#### F. Hill

Hence, thereafter, the Scotch Mail was forwarded by train from Londonderry to Belfast and thence by regular Mail Packet to Greenock, *en route* to Glasgow where the distribution took place.

As the Allan liners carried Mail sorters, it was the hope that the Scotch Mail would be completely sorted during the Voyage from Quebec (or Portland, Maine, during the winter months) to London and could then be forwarded to its final destination immediately upon its arrival in Glasgow. This hope was not always realized: instead, sacks of unsorted Scotch Mail often arrived in Glasgow and received an arrival handstamp there, as part of the sorting procedure. For example, we have seen an August 29, 1870 Circular from the Canadian P.O.D. to the Ocean Mail Clerks (who did the shipboard sorting) in which it is noted that "much inconvenience has arisen from the frequency with which Mails from Scotland have recently been landed unsorted" (reference 3). The arrival handstamp used during this Glasgow sorting was the "Glasgow Packet" handstamp. Mail sorted on the ship simply passed through the Glasgow Post Office, already in bags for the several Scotch districts and towns, and received the arrival handstamps of its final destinations.

Approximately half of the letters from Canada to Scotland carried by the weekly sailings of the Allan Line during the period 1868-1872 received the "Glasgow Packet Paid" handstamp shown in Figure 1. Examples which we have recorded are shown in Table 1, together with the corresponding steamer arrival times at Londonderry (reference 4). In each example the date of the handstamp is consistent with a reasonable transit time from Londonderry to Glasgow, particularly when one keeps in mind that scheduled packet service was employed between Belfast and Greenock.

### TABLE 1

Date of Glasgow Packet Handstamp	Ship	Arrival at Londonderry		
FE 20 1868	Austrian	FE 19 afternoon		
MY 13 1868	Austrian	MY 11 21:30		
JU 17 1868	Nova Scotian	JU 16 07:30		
OC 6 1868	Peruvian	OC 4 22:30		
NO 26 1868	Nestorian	NO 24 24:00		
DE 5 1868	Nova Scotian	DE 3 19:55		
MR 18 1870	Peruvian	MR 16 23:50		
JU 15 1870	Peruvian	JU 14 14:55		
30 MY 1871	Austrian	MY 30 02:45*		
JU 7 1871	Prussian	JU 6 05:15		
NO 14 1871	Sarmatian	NO 12 23:20		
AP 26 1872	Prussian	AP 24 17:30		

## \*The recorded arrival time in Liverpool would suggest that this date is MY 29.

There is a corresponding "Glasgow Packet Unpaid" handstamp, shown on the right in Figure 1, for which we have seen earlier examples, but none in the period 1868-1872. Although they would be rare, examples probably exist. Not shown are the "Glasgow Col. Packet Paid" and "Unpaid" handstamps which were used in the early 1860's, and which the handstamps under discussion replaced.

Finally, it should be acknowledged that Allan liners did make direct sailings between Canada and Glasgow during this period – using such steamers as the *St. David, St. Andrew, Damascus* (reference 5), *St. Patrick* and *Ottawa* – but we have seen no reference in Canadian Post Office records or in contemporary Canadian newspapers to suggest that they were ever used for the conveyance of Mail.

#### **References:**

- 1. A. W. Robertson, A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles, 1955, page E95.
- 2. America Letter Book No. 12, Post 48,139, in British Post Office Records.
- Correspondence with Ocean Mail Clerks, RG3-9-203 in National Archives of Canada. This aspect of the Ocean Mail Clerks' duties is also discussed in Kenneth S. Mackenzie The Canadian Ocean Mail Clerk, 1860-1887 (National Postal Museum of Canada, 1978), page 21.
- 4. The arrival times shown are mostly from contemporary issues of the London *Times* and are actually the arrival times at Moville in Lough Foyle, as telegraphed from Greencastle. Steam tenders carried the Mail the 16 miles from Moville to London-derry and arrivals at Londonderry were about 3 hours later.
- 5. The *Damascus* was used for one Mail Packet sailing from Portland on 12 December, 1868.

# <u>CONVENTION 1979</u> PLEASE COMPLETE THE ENCLOSED HOTEL BOOKING/COMPETITION ENTRY FORM NOW. DO NOT DELAY, DO IT TODAY!

# BOOK REVIEW

# LYMAN'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADA - B.N.A. POSTAGE STAMPS 29th EDITION

This is the second full colour edition of this well known catalogue. At first glance it is obvious that a large number of initial shortcomings of the first catalogue have now been overcome and this one is even a better catalogue than the one before. Colours are much better, even though some difficulties still exist on certain stamps. Again the cover is very attractive and we notice with interest the Canadian flag stamp has been replaced with the Maple Leaf stamp. We wonder why? Deletion of highly specialized material, such as rare imperfs, is a step in the right direction for a general purpose type catalogue. The addition of quantity issued for each stamp is valuable information. The identification of each stamp by a colour should be suggested for the next issue because the design information is not sufficient. The Grading Guide could have used a better selection of specimens as the very good stamp illustrated is not even good, the fine not even very good and very fine not even good. The separate listings of perforations used for the early stamps and the additional notes are very helpful to a beginner. As colour printing is not cheap, the price for the catalogue is a bargain at \$3.00. Certainly a must for any collector and dealer.

# THE CANADIAN LATHEWORK DESIGN by Hans Reiche

This new booklet which has been published should be of interest to many collectors who have often wondered what it is that makes this rather peculiar design on some stamp sheets so controversial. The booklet attempts to describe some of the various theories which have been expounded over the many years, adds some new dimensions to the problem and tries to rationalize all this into a possible solution. The number of illustrations not only give readers some impression of the lathework system but also indicates some of the difficulties which are inherent in this design. The 12 page booklet, printed by offset method, is clear and easy to read with an attractive cover. Certainly a booklet to be recommended to anyone collecting Canadian stamps.

Regardless of the final proof reading, the author informs us that the printers accidentally inverted one photo thus requiring an errata sheet to be inserted. The photo of the Narrow Band of Lathework appears as almost non-existent, but the very faint black bottom line is all that is left of this design on this interesting block. The booklet is available from Unitrade Associates, P.O. Box 172, Station "A", Toronto, Ont. M5W 1B2, price \$3.00 postpaid.

# NOTES ON THE CANADIAN POSTAGE DUE ISSUES FROM 1906 to 1966 (Part I) by Gib Wallace

Until 1906 all unpaid or underpaid letters were handstruck with a number of marks, such as Short Paid, Over ½oz., Insufficiently Prepaid etc. which are shown in Boggs' and Jarrett's books. On July 1, 1906, the system was changed to adhesive stamps being affixed to letters and cancelled by the postmaster at the time of delivery. These stamps were to be used for no other purpose.

## First Issue 1906-30

The shades of this issue vary considerably during the twenty four years of use, the method of printing changed from the wet paper printings to the dry printings and even the paper changed to a thin wove for a short time. This gives us enough to think about as well as a few re-entries for fun.

The initial shades in use until 1924, as mentioned in Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia vol. V part 2, were deep lilac, reddish lilac and mauve. Using the limited number of dated copies I could find (the majority were pen or crayon cancelled) it would appear that the first shade was mauve and was used until early 1910. The last copy I have is dated Jan. 5, '10. Following on from this is a deep lilac which is much scarcer as it seems to have been used only during 1911. The colouring is deep but dull in appearance. The next order was brightened up with more red in the ink, giving a richer tone in reddish lilac. This was used early 1912 but due to lack of material I cannot tell when the main shade, which was red-violet, took over. The red-violet was the standard colour until 1928 and coincided with the 5 cent Admiral exactly.

Up until the end of 1922 these stamps were produced by the wet printing method, but in December the new method was introduced, wherein the paper was printed in a much drier state. This caused less shrinkage, so the overall measurements of the stamp were larger, from 20 x 17½mm to 21½ x 18mm. We now have all three values of the red-violet in both sizes. The dry printings continued from there onwards, except for the thin 'experimental' paper of 1924.

For a very short period only, a thin experimental paper was used, which will be readily distinguished by its marked grain. This paper was used in October 1924, as was the 5 cent Admiral, and measures 2.7 mils to 3.0 mils. According to Hans Reiche in his book on the Admirals, the reason for the appearance of these stamps on thin paper has never been explained, as the Post Office does not have records to show that these were ever issued.

In 1928, the last order given to the Canadian Bank Note Co., two new values were requested, 4 cents and 10 cents, along with a re-issue of the 2 and 4 cents values. These came in a deep violet, much darker than any previous orders. Robson Lowe suggests that the 1 cent was not issued in this shade and as yet I've not seen one. On all other shades the three values are to be had.

The only re-entry I have seen is on the 2 cents and occurs as a doubling of the outer left frame line from below centre to the bottom. The inner frame is doubled from the top to the bottom but with short breaks, the shift being to the left.

In Part 2 we will deal with the postage due issues of the thirties.

# THEFT OF STAMPLESS COVERS

We have been advised by the Department of Justice for New Brunswick that a large number of stampless covers of the period 1795-1841 have been surreptitiously removed from the Archives of the New Brunswick Museum, and also from other Archives in the Maritimes, for the suspected purpose of distribution for profit.

These covers bear the following inscriptions:

Group a.	Messrs. John Ward & Sons John Ward Jr. Hon. Charles Ward Caleb Ward C. Ward various writers.	1828-1841
Group b.	Lieut Col. Beverley Robinson W. H. Robinson C. Robinson F. P. Robinson and others.	1799-1810
Group c.	Jonathan Bliss Benedict Arnold	1793-1802
Group d.	James Burns A. Coates Richard Hasluck	1836
Group e.	R. F. Hazen E. J. Jarvis	1837

Needless to say the Museum is most anxious to recover this material, and the Department's solicitor has accordingly been instructed to take whatever legal steps may be necessary to recover this historically valuable property.

Any information which members might provide as to the whereabouts of these covers would be greatly appreciated and should be communicated to E. Joanne Oley, Solicitor, P.O. Box 6000, Centennial Building, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 5H1.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER AND OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

**SELLING?** — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

**BUYING?** — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are —

Home £2.50 - Europe £4 - Rest of World £6

WARDWICK CHAMBERS NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK DERBY DE1 1HJ

Telephone 46753

# PLATING OF THE CANADA 1859 12½ Cents (Part 2) by Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

Plate

Group posn.

5A 9N	19	C dot - N ½ S dot - Rests on line above centre line, touching rim. Compared with 18, N.E. cnr normal. Nose flaw (small dash on bridge of nose); a progressive flaw, faint or non-existent early and strong later. 2 small dots and slightly bald patch in horizontal lined back- ground 1mm S.E of secondary dot (v faint in early ptgs) and
2 9C	20	slightly bald ring round secondary dot (v faint in early pigs) and slightly bald ring round secondary dot (4 seen). C dot $-$ C 2/3 S dot $-$ Centred on line above centre line 1/3 in white oval. Guide line runs N & S in vertical white border at right. Dot east of "E" in POSTAGE in white vertical border. Dot outside right frame at bottom. Weak rocking-in of frame line at left of "12" in S.W. Cnr. Recut later.
3 5B 7	21	C dot – None S dot – None Very similar to 11 & 21. Guide dot outside west margin opposite "C" in CANADA. Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12 (3 seen).
6 9C	22	C dot - C ½ about width of a dot away from top. S dot - Small, centred on central line - touching rim. Signs of weak rocking-in between "C" in N.W cnr and "1" of 12 in N.E. cnr. Recut later. Late :- Dot on rim of head medallion 2mm south of normal dot.
5A 6 9S	23	C dot – S ½ S dot – Centred on centre line touching rim. Weak network from "c" of N.W. 12½C to top of "1" of N.W. 12 (depth of 1mm). Recut later. Faint vertical scratch in inner oval just below "C" in CANADA (3 seen).
5A 9N	24	C dot $-N \frac{1}{2}$ S dot $-$ Rests on centre line width of a dot away from rim. Plate scratch from ear to base of "L" in STERLING, curving eastwards thro' "N" of STERLING. Note: $-$ This scratch seems only to show on early well printed copies. Seen 4 copies of this posn and the scratch is only visible on one early ptg and then only thro' "LING".
5A 9S	25	C dot $-S \frac{1}{2}$ width of a dot away from top. S dot $-$ Bisected by rim and centred on centre line. Late state :- Scratch thro' "2" in S.E. cnr extending upwards

		thro' the angle of "L" & onwards thro' "LING".
5A 7	26	C dot – None. S dot – Centred between 1st & 2nd lines above centre line – just breaking thro' rim. Smudge of colour in N.W. angle of "X" in SIX and spot of colour immediately above in white oval.
5A 6 7	27	C dot - None. S dot - Centred on centre line ¾ in white oval. Tiny dot on rim above secondary dot. Dot in S.E. "2" (Not seen, 1 reported). Weak rocking-in under top, starting in "C" in N.W. cnr and end- ing short of "1" of 12 in N.E. cnr extends downwards to top of value oval. Recut later.
6 7	28	C dot – None. S dot – Large, resting on centre line and touching line but one over centre line – adjoining rim. Weak rocking-in N.E. cnr east of "2" of 12½ – v faint.
5A 7	29	C dot – None. S dot – Rests on centre line, touching rim. Spot of colour outside left margin about 1mm from bottom. Weak inner oval frame line below "K" in PACKET. (2 seen).
2 5D	30	C dot – None. S dot – All in white oval. (c.f. 40 & 78). Guide dot in white oval border adjoining "E", almost touching outer rim of oval. Minute dot in white oval ½mm S.W. of secondary dot. (3 seen, 2 reported).
3 7 5B	31	C dot – None. S dot – None. Posn dot outside west frame line – central. V similar to 11 & 21. Guide line outside west frame (1 reported – not seen). Right frame line re-centred. Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12 (3 seen).
5A 9S	32	C dot S 2/3. S dot – Rests on centre line, touching rim. Secondary state :– Fishtail in last "E" in PENCE. N.W. cnr recut – outer frame lines prolonged N & S.
8	33	C dot – Two tiny dots (v similar to 35 & 37). S dot – Centred on centre line, touching rim. Late :– 2 copies – One shows dot in top of "2" in S.W. 12: Other shows cleft in S.E. "2" distinctly double.
9S	34	C dot $-$ S base. S dot $-$ On centre line and does not touch rim. East marginal frame heavily recut.
5A 8	35	C dot – Two (v similar to 33 & 37) S dot – Rests on centre line, bisected by rim. Dot outside frame line east of top of "E" in POSTAGE (2 seen).

9N 36 C dot - N top.S dot – On centre line and just cuts thro' rim into white oval. 5A C dot - Two (v similar to 33 & 35).37 S dot - Away from rim and centred on line above centre line -8 not touching centre line, but top of dot touches line next to one above centre line. Dot outside west frame about 2mm from base. 5A C dot - S 1/5 half dot.38 S dot – Centred on centre line 6 **9**S <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in white oval. Smudge of colour on top of outer frame line about 11/2mm from N.W. cnr. Weak S.E. spandrel - recut later. 8 C dot - Two (large over small)39 S dot - Blurred, largish and indistinct - does not touch rim. East outer frame line strong. 39 & 64 are v much alike as regards C dots. 2 40 C dot – Small at top. 5A S dot – All in white oval central above centre line (larger and 5D more central in white oval than 78 and no guide dot east of "E" as in 30). **9**S Dot under "E" in PENCE 2mm outside stamp (same dot as the one over 50). Small dot in outer oval below "LI" of "STERLING" (4 seen). Later :- Dots opposite N.E. "C" of 121/2c. C dot - None.S dot – None. 3 41 Outer frame line (lower half at S.W.) v faint. (31 is v strong 5**B** here). Vertical guide line thro' left posn dot which rests on line 7 above centre.

Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12 (2 seen).

(To be continued)

# CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE ISSUES ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED – EDITOR

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

# DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



# FROM OTHER MAGAZINES

# A CANADIAN NORTH WEST POST OFFICE

(We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Loxston for this interesting extract from "The Postage Stamp" which is here reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Magazines Ltd. – Editor)

During the summer of 1903 I spent some weeks with my brother and his family on their ranche in the north west of Canada, 300 miles beyond Winnipeg. We were forty-five miles from the railway, and although the letters for a great part of the district, were fetched from the station every morning by the man who drove "the stage", and took travellers and parcels to the trains, the letters were only taken for twenty miles of the way to the nearest town, Fort Qu'Appelle, and left at the post office there. Hence, if any of us chanced to go to "the Fort" during the week, we called and asked the postmaster if he would kindly give them to us, otherwise we had to wait until Friday evening for them. Our letters for post had to be written and taken to our own post office, five miles away, on Wednesday, as our own post-master always drove off early on Thursday morning with the mails to Fort Qu' Appelle, which was thirty miles from his house, returning on Friday afternoons with the incoming mails.

Describing a visit to the post office, the writer continues :- "As the farmer, our postmaster, was out, my brother said to the wife, "We have come for our letters, Mrs. Mac; and please we will take all you have for Mrs. B-, and also for the H-s" (some of our neighbours living about three miles further away than we did). The good woman then disappeared, returning in a minute or two with several letters in her hand, which she gave to my brother. My sister then said, "and have you any newspapers or parcels for us?" At this Mrs. Mac again left the kitchen, and presently returned with a large basket (such as laundresses use to send home the washing in), and placing it upon the table, said, "Here they are; you can pick them out for yourselves!" and this we did. I then said, "As I am Mr. Jobson's sister, and have come from England, I want to see all I can. Please will you show me where you keep your letters?" "Oh, yes!" said Mrs. Mac, in a very pleased voice, and then she took me into her larder. It was funny to think of letters and parcels being kept in a larder! - *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, 3.10.08*.

# CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE PACKET ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE PACKET SECRETARY.

# INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Part 5)

# by D. F. Sessions

# (Continued from Whole Number 170)

In this instalment it is proposed to look at the markings of Newfoundland where only two post offices, both in St. Johns, utilised the "International" cancelling machines.

#### ST. JOHNS

The main post office in St. Johns did not conform to the usual pattern of use of International machines at all. For a start, the earliest impression I have had reported is January 1911 whereas most major towns had been equipped by 1908. Dr. Willan (Maple Leaves Aug. 58, p.131) notes that two machines were installed in 1910, but I am still waiting for reports of 1910 usage. Secondly, St. Johns is the only town, apart from Medicine Hat, to commence use after 1908 with obliteration type 3. Other towns that started late all used obliteration 4. Another point, although two machines are alleged to have been in use, I have had no report yet of an obliteration 3 carrying die No. 2 although a die 2 has been reported for the 1918 slogan "Food Will Win the War, Don't Waste It".

In the field of slogans, St. Johns is unique as far as its Internationals are concerned. Whereas other towns used a slogan for a given period and then discarded it, St. Johns seemed to delight in re-introducing slogans after withdrawal which makes a chronology difficult to portray. By taking the extreme dates of usage reported, a number of slogans appear to have been used for five or even ten years. It is doubtful, however, that there were ever more than two machines in use so, as the periods of use overlap extensively it is apparent that the slogans' appearance were of sporadic nature.

In the circumstances it has been found necessary to log the earliest and latest dates noted for each slogan and to note individual dates of use during that period. I know there are a number of collectors of Newfoundland in the Society, some of whom (rightly) bewail the lack of Newfie articles in "Maple Leaves". It would be of great assistance if they would look at their collections and report the dates of their slogan cancellations, and confirm whether or not the cancellations are apparently from an International machine (see M.L. Oct. '78 p.32). Also please report early dates for obliteration 3 and dates of this obliteration from 1918 onwards. It it hoped that if enough people report enough material, a clearer pattern will emerge.

Most of the extreme dates listed below are from Daniel Meyerson's handbook. Meyerson notes that the Internationals were used until 1933 whereas Dr. Willan claims 1937. The slogan "Buy Goods Made in Newfoundland" has been noted in an International machine on 12.Oct.1935 and in a Universal on 11 March 1937 so reports of this slogan are particularly sought, as are those for the previously listed slogan "Keep Sunday Sacred".

### ST. JOHNS EAST

This post office conformed to pattern in that, starting as late as 1924, it used obliteration 4 and not 3. Presumably the post office was not a large one at this time and it is assumed that the machine used was one withdrawn from another post office. It is known that in some instances postmasters bought the machines for use in their own post offices. Only one slogan "Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods" has been noted and, with an 'earliest' date so far as 11 Sept. 1928 one is tempted to assume that the slogan was transferred from the main post office where it has been reported to 5th April 1928.

A split circle date stamp has been noted to 13 Jan. 1924 and a full circle date stamp 11 Feb to 24 Apr 24 so it seems likely that the machine was not in use much before May 1924.

Apart from basic notes and listing from Ken Barlow and the references in the text, data on the Newfoundland section has been gratefully received from Bill Robinson, Doug Murray, Matthew Carstairs and Pete Weideman. This is a very short listing, so if you can add something please write to

David Sessions, 32 Bayswater Avenue, Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT.

Slogans are listed in order of earliest noted us, dates below slogan are reported dates of use.

#### Key to Listing

Obliterator 3 – see illustration in Maple Leaves No. 164 p.210. Obliterator 4 – is similar but with no indicia Hub 6 – carries Town name and abbreviated Province with Year at foot.

Chronology Newfoundland – St. Johns Standard obliteration 3 – Hub G	<b>Early Date</b> 24.1.11	Late Date 20.5.27
<b>Slogans</b> Food Will Win the War Don't Waste It (Dies 0, 2) 8.2.18; 29.6.18; 25.7.18; 14.11.18; 21.12.18; 2.2.19.	6.2.18	3.1.19
Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods 23.8.21; 28.9.26; 14.1.22	10.6.21	5.4.28
Have You Contributed to the War Memorial 22.3.22; 23.3.22; 8.7.22; 14.9.22 (Also believed used 1921)	14.3.22	26.9.22
Address Mail to Street or Box Number 21.6.23; 17.5.24; 14.12.27; 7.1.29; 25.9.30; 27.1.33; 1.3.33; 15.4.33; 6.6.33; 4.8.32; 5.3.28; 28.11.3	1.3.23 35	2.11.33
British Empire Exhibition 27.11.23; 12.4.24; 23.10.23; 25.6.24	17.10.23	31.10.24

Wear a Poppy Remembrance Day 21.10.25	31.10.24	11.11.29
New Foundland For Your Vacation Write Tourist Burea (N.B. New Foundland two words) 18.4.26	u 28.4.25	28.7.26
Newfoundland For Your Vacation Write Tourist Bureau (N.B. Newfoundland one word) 25.5.27; 15.9.27	3.5.27	29.9.30
Shop and Mail Early Insure Parcels 10.2.29; 6.1.29; 28.1.31	20.11.28	14.4.32
Commemorating First Transatlantic Air Mail June 14th	1919.	Sole date 14.6.29
Prevent Forest Fires Save Our Forests 3.8.29; 23.8.31; 19.5.32; 27.2.33; 12.4.33; 4.5.33; 18.2.31; 1930 with blank date.	18.7.29	12.2.34
Keep Sunday Sacred 18.12.30	2.11.30	18.2.31
Buy Goods Made in Newfoundland 10.10.34; 15.1.35; 19.9.35; 1.5.35; 12.10.35 (N.B. Late date is probably Universal as 11.3.37 has be	16.5.34	
(IN.B. Late date is probably Oniversal as 11.5.57 has be		S Universar).
Standard Obliterations in "slogan" period.9. 6.199.3.2124.11.216. 2.268. 4.2623. 2.2117.11.2118.11.2120. 5.2710.6.1927. 9.20	10.3.21 2.1.26	26.11.21
<b>St. Johns East</b> Standard Obliteration 4 – Hub G	3.5.24	10.4.26
<b>Slogan</b> Buy Made in Newfoundland Goods 21.1.32; 14.3.32; 28.7.32; 6.7.33; 27.1.33; 28.4.33; 26.8.29; 6.8.32; 19.2.31; 8.3.33; 6.5.33; 23.3.31	11.9.28	20.2.34
20.0.27, 0.0.32, 17.2.31, 0.3.33, 0.3.33, 23.3.31		

Standard obliteration 4 has not been noted during "slogan" period.

### PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS AND HELP THEM TO HELP US

#### NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

## Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

### An Invitation

#### To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the "Royal" please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 1054, Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1G5, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

Annual Dues: \$10.00

Admission fee: \$2.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

160

## Express Covers

At the beginning of the Century there existed an arrangement with the U.K. Post Office which by payment of an additional fee urgent letters may be delivered by special messengers immediately after arrival at the office of destination. This fee cannot be prepaid but had to be collected from the addressee at the rate of 3d per mile.

I have enjoyed all sorts of weird covers – first day covers, sunken ship covers, train wreck covers, bed covers etc. – but never an express cover. I am curious to know if the above express service was ever utlized and whether there are any species in captivity. Since this is a U.K. destination cover, I request anyone in the U.K. who has information on this subject to please enlighten me. Moreover, anyone who may have such an express cover to trade for "bread" is invited to take full advantage of "The YELLOW PERIL"!



STAN LUM, 19 Bamber Court, Don Mills, Ontario, CANADA M3A 2N5

#### **10 CENTS FLOWER DEFINITIVE ISSUE**

The 10-cent flower definitive has recently been issued with a Plate 2 inscription. This occurred before the change in printing contracts and the plate remains a Canadian Bank Note printing. However, this printing is perf. 13 in contrast to the perf.  $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  on the original Plate 1. In addition, the inscription has been moved from the top and bottom to the side margins.

The 12-cent Jewelweed definitive issued on 6 July 1978 is now available in pre-cancelled format. This stamp is of British American Bank Note origin, and thus the pre-cancelling is in a different format from those previously produced by Canadian Bank Note. Both the marginal inscription and the cancellation bars are in red rather than black. The marginal "warning" inscriptions have been moved from the side margins to the top and bottom margins.

Collectors' Subscription Service customers who have a standing order for left- or right-hand strips of 20 stamps will receive the corresponding top or bottom strips; left-hand strips will be replaced by top-margin strips and right-hand ones by bottom-margin strips.

The fourth in the series of aerogrammes featuring Canadian sky scenes was released during September 1978. The 30-cent aerogramme features a Quebec sky scene.

#### LOW-VALUE FLOWER DEFINITIVES

The low-value flower definitives, one cent to 10 cents inclusive, were printed by Canadian Bank Note Company, using a combination of one-colour steel engraving and three-colour lithography. It has been discovered that these stamps were printed with fugitive ink pigments, which have a strong tendency to change colour with continued exposure to ultraviolet light or even sunlight. This effect is most noticeable on the two-cent and 10-cent values, but also occurs on the other denominations. Collectors are advised to exercise caution when purchasing what would appear to be printing varieties of these stamps.

Because Canada Post is in the process of revising its definitive stampprinting contracts, several denominations will be printed by a different security printer in future.

The British American Bank Note Company has been awarded the contract to print all future issues of the low-value flower definitives. These stamps will appear if and when they are required to replenish the Canadian Bank Note stamps currently in stock. They will be issued with a Plate 2 inscription and will be perf. 13; whereas the Canadian Bank Note Plate 1 printings were perf.  $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . In addition, the new printings will be similar to the current booklet stamps, steel engraving (one colour) and gravure (three colours).

The main difference between the two types of printing processes is the number of press runs required. The combination of steel engraving and lithography requires two separate press runs; the steel engraving and gravure combination is accomplished on a single run.

You may have noticed that the Canadian Bank Note sheet stamps have a sheen visible to the naked eye that is absent from the British American Bank Note booklet pane stamps. This calendered effect occurs when the paper is pressed between plates in order to smooth and glaze the various inks being applied.

It should also be noted that the printer has been changed for other denominations as well. The 50-cent Street Scene definitive is now being printed by Canadian Bank Note Company with a Plate 2 marginal inscription. The perforation will remain the same, but once again the printing process will change. The new printing will be a combination of one-colour steel engraving and three-colour lithography, replacing the British American Bank Note's combination of steel engraving and gravure.



#### \$1.25 CAPEX STAMP

The new issue announcement stated that although the 13-cent and 30-cent values of the Capex issues would be issued with general tagging, both in sheet format and as contained on the souvenir sheet, the \$1.25 stamp would be untagged in both formats. An error occurred at the printer's during the printing run of these stamps, and the entire supply of the \$1.25 stamp in sheet form was tagged. The \$1.25 stamp issued as part of the souvenir sheet, however, was printed in untagged format.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Mr. R. F. H. Baker writes :-

#### Canadian stamps used in U.S.A.

I have recently acquired two items which were apparently posted in the U.S.A. but which bear Canadian stamps. One, sent from Melville Square (postmarked August 13th, 1906) via San Francisco (postmarked August 22nd) and finally marked Suva (Fiji) September 25th. Two, a postcard sent from Seattle (postmarked August 23rd, 1910) to England with a K.E.VII 2 cents stamp.

I should be grateful to any members who could help in the following ways (a) by informing me of the whereabouts of Melville Square (b) explaining the necessity for a second cancellation at San Francisco, and (c) commenting on the use of Canadian stamps for the prepayment of postage in the U.S.A. Was this by accident or by agreement?

#### Major R. K. Malott writes :-

#### Release of Plate No. 2 .50c Street Scene

The following data may be of interest to your readers.

On 13 December 1978 Canada Post released for sale at the National Postal Museum Post Office, Confederation Heights, Ottawa, Ontario plate number 2 of the .50c street scene stamp printed by Canadian Bank Note Company, the design by Mr. Tom Bjarnason. All the colours of the second plate are much darker in shade: for example the golden yellow colour of the grain storage elevators. The plate number 1 was printed by the British American Bank Note, Ottawa No. 1, designed by Tom Bjarnason, Engraving by Author Ponting. The stamps are tagged and appear to have a glossy finish that stamps of plate number 1 do not have on the surface.

#### Mr. H. Reiche writes:

#### 2 cents Admiral Coil

Reference the letter by Mr. McSweeney on the 2c Admiral coil (Whole No. 170), I would like to mention that in my Admiral handbook I list a 1c War Tax stamp perforated similarly to the one he reports. The reported 2c appears to come from Sussex NB. It is suggested that a user cut sheets apart for easier dispensing and application and that may be these look like coils but actually are not. They certainly have not been officially issued.

#### THE ADMIRALS Re-entering or retouching a plate that has been hardened and bent by The Hon. George C. Marler, P.C., F.C.P.S.

In the January number of Maple Leaves Hans Reiche has referred to the argument which he says has been raging for some time as to whether or not curved plates can be retouched or even re-entered. It has long been his opinion that it is possible to re-enter a curved plate and in support of this view cites what I said in my book on the Edward VII Issue of Canada.

It is a fact that in the early days of the Edward VII issue the manufacturers, using a curved bed on which the curved plate was placed, did re-enter worn subjects of the early plates, but the result was to produce numerous stamps in which a part of the subject was doubled.

The reason for this is easy to understand. When a steel plate has been entered the dimensions of each subject correspond exactly to those of the relief on the transfer roll, but the bending of the plate changes the situation radically. It not only increases the length of each subject, but it changes the engraved lines, particularly the horizontal, widening them if ever so slightly and bringing the bottom of the engraving closer to the surface. Due to the bending, the dimensions of the subjects no longer correspond exactly to the relief on the transfer roll, and if the plate is re-entered some lines will be doubled.

This indeed was what happened to the early plates of the Edward issue. The re-entering produced a host of stamps in which a part of the design — usually the upper part — was doubled.

That it was possible to re-enter these early plates cannot be denied – though the results would be considered unacceptable today – but re-entering the plates ceased to be possible when the manufacturers adopted the practice of hardening the plates and then bending them.

In the case of the Admiral issue it is possible that stamps from curved plates will be found with re-entries that do not show on the approved plate proof, as it is known that sometimes after the proof was approved further work on the plate was carried out. I know of subjects that were retouched after the plate proof was approved. I do not know of any re-entered subjects, but there was nothing, apart from the time, work and expense involved, to prevent the siderographer from putting the plate in the transfer press and reentering as many subjects as he wished.

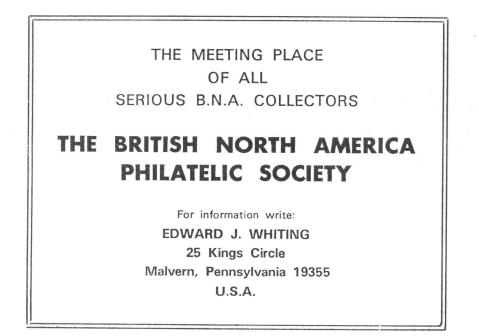
But once the plate was hardened and bent, it could no longer be reentered.

Does this mean that a curved plate cannot be re-entered? The answer is that if the plate is curved when the subjects are transferred to it, it can be reentered so long as it remains in its original state. Bend it further, strengthen it, or harden it and re-entering ceases to be possible. What about retouching a plate after it has been hardened and bent? Obviously this is possible -a line may be etched on the plate, or the plate may be softened and a worn line recut - but the task is regarded as being more difficult than that of engraving a new plate.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Reiche also touched on the TWO CENTS Carmine with hairlines. He is right in saying that it is common. He said, also, speaking of the intensity of these lines, that "The proof sheet in the Bank Note Company and blocks from the sheet do not show any change in the strength of these hairlines". Having many times seen and examined the proof of Plate 4 from which the hairlines originated, I can affirm that this proof shows no hairlines at all, for the reason that they occurred only when the hardened plate was bent.

For a long time, a photograph on display in the Sir Alexander Campbell building which houses Canada Post in Ottawa showed a cylindrical plate in process of being engraved. But the plates for the Admirals were not cylindrical; they were flat when the subjects were transferred to them, and hardened and bent after the engraving had received final approval.



#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 14 JUNE 1979

New Members

- JAMES. Thomas. (since deceased) 2244
- 2245 LAVENDER, Eric C., 23 Chessel Avenue, Bitterne, Southampton, SO2 4DY C.
- 2246 WHITE, Ian F. W., Chestnut Cottage, 8 Chestnut Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 1DJ. C.
- 2247 BUCKLER, Lester H., 6 Riverside Blvd., Thornhill, Ont., CANADA, L4J 1H3. RLS, CR2, F.
- 2248 HARPHAM, Paul., 14 Hilltop Avenue, Scunthorpe, Sth. Humberside, DN15 8LD. C. N. PH.

Deceased

2244 JAMES, T.

Change of Address

- CURTIS, W. R., P.O. Box 74, Postal Stn A, Toronto, Ont., CANADA M5W 1A2. GROSS, J., M9 Kvetua E 143, 379 Oi Trebon, 11 Kopecek, Czechosolvakia, SSR. 1462
- 1554
- 1979 HILL, D. R., 36 Sanderling Place, Don Mills, Ont., CANADA, M3C 2J1.
- 1981 LOVE, A. G., 57 Castlewood Road, Toronto, Ont., CANADA, M5N 2L1.
- 2046 MESSENGER, R. G., 8 Bally Halv Place, St. John's, Newfoundland, CANADA, A1A 2B4.
- 1506 PARKIN, J. M. H., 12 Lime Grove, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
- 1315 ROSENBLAT, D. G., 6133 Ascot Drive, Oakland, California, U.S.A. 94611.
- 1842 SMITH, A. D., Chelmtree, Upper London Road, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex, CM7 8OH.
- 1952 TAYLOR, L., 13 Kilamaurs Road, Edinburgh, EH16 5DA.

Revised total - 703 members.

# **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA** AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

SELL WITH CONFIDENCE . . . SELL THROUGH HARMERS

# MERS of L

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

### **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

#### WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

ADMIRAL COVERS – wanted are registered, special delivery, soldier's parcel and other interesting 'rates'. Coil usages are particularly welcome. Similar material available for sale or exchange. Write John Linder, 734 Upper Belmont, Montreal, Canada H3Y 1K2.

CORRESPONDENTS IN GB to exchange GB new issues for Canada. S. A. Clark, 924 North Drive, Winnipeg R3T 0A8.

### **ROBSON LOWE AUCTIONS**

SPECIALISED SALES

**GENERAL SALES** 

POSTAL HISTORY

REVENUES

#### **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

Features regularly in our monthly auctions in Bournemouth and usually in the specialised British Empire sales in London - next one 25 September.

With regular sales held in Basle, Bermuda, Bournemouth, Geneva, Johannesburg and London, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

#### ROBSON LOWE LTD. 50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ

Telephone: 01-839 4034

VAT No 23

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

Telex: 915410

#### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1978-79

President:

A. F. Judd, Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Cres., Hove, Sussex, BN3 2VV

Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 32 Bayswater Ave., Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

# PUGH MANUAL OF B.N.A. FAKES AND FORGERIES

Volume II Release Pages 6 and 7 are now to hand in a combined issue. This has been done to reduce printing costs and increased postages.

The combined pages total no less than 112 pages with revisions and photographs. Increased paper costs have caused the combined issue price to be little altered at  $\pounds7.50p$  for the two sets (Postage included).

Release pages 5 and binders for Volume II still available. Place your order now as stocks cannot be replaced once sold.

No further Release pages are expected until late autumn 1979.

We hope that by the time this appears in print the long awaited 'Collect Canada Covers' by Ed. Richardson will have finally arrived here from U.S.A. Apologies to all those members who ordered their copies so long ago and have been kept waiting . . . price £3.95p. (Post paid).

### STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S. 51 WESTFIELD ROAD BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

#### **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial	• •	• •	•	• •	169
Canada's Medium Value Definitives 1972-76	 				172
Canada's Registry System 1826-1911	 				176
Plating of the Canada 1859 12½ Cents (Part 4)					180
Small Queen Study Circle					184

Whole No. 175 Vol. 17 No. 7 October 1979

11.20

#### NEXT AUCTION

NOVEMBER 14th - 15th, 1979

#### CANADA AIRMAILS

Gold Medal Collection of E. A. Richardson with particular strength in Semi-Official Airmails on and off cover, Columbia, Scadta and Ca. overprints.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FOREIGN

Subscription to catalogues and prices realized next 20 sessions - S10

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

Suite 27, 37 King Street East Toronto, Canada. M5C 1E9

PHONE 416 364-6003

CONTRACTOR AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRI

CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO

### **MAPLE LEAVES**

#### Journal of

### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED 1946**

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. 66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 7

October 1979

Whole No. 175

#### EDITORIAL

#### **MINT STAMPS**

In our April issue we published an article under the above heading by Mr. G. F. Hansen. This first appeared in the 'Winnipeg Free Press' and was deemed to be of sufficient interest and value to warrant its wider circulation among the majority of our members who had, for obvious reasons, not been able to read it in its original form. How many other philatelic journals have followed our example we do not know; but that it deserves the widest possible publicity we have no doubt.

Since its publication news has reached us of a development which stems directly from the demand for unmounted mint stamps on a scale which hitherto was restricted, but which is now becoming increasingly widespread. We refer to the practice of 'regumming' mint stamps which had been previously mounted with stamps hinges, or which had gum which for a variety of reasons had been 'disturbed'. Predictably stamp 'doctors' are responding to the almost obsessive demand for unhinged or 'never hinged' stamps by manufacturing by foul means what cannot be supplied by fair ones. What makes this practice all the more deceptive (and therefore dangerous to the unwary) is the increasing sophistication which gum 'fakers' are bringing to their art. The days when gum was redistributed on valuable 'classic' stamps or replaced by such an inadequate substitute that none but the most gullible tyro could be deceived have long since passed. In many instances indeed the gum has been removed deliberately in order to prevent the deleterious effects which primitive or ageing adhesive substances were having upon early classic (and now not so classic) stamps. After a hundred years or more they have graduated from pristine unmounted mint to mounted mint (with various unnameable mounts!) to the 'unused' condition beloved by generations of standard catalogue editors. And the better they are for it, and the more likely they are to endure the ravages that time will undoubtedly wreak upon them.

'Down market' the situation is entirely reversed. The advent of the stamp investor, the increased collector demand, the growing scarcity and inflated values of the middle issues of the first three decades of the twentieth century have made the latter attractive propositions to fakers who have seized upon the opportunity to exploit 'unhinged' collectors and investors to the full. So far removed are they from the fumbling, bungling amateurs of the past that the products of their handiwork are at their worst scarcely distinguishable from the genuine article, and at their best are so skilfully executed that reputable dealers and knowledgeable experts alike can easily be deceived.

It is rumoured, with what degree of credibility we cannot say, that the regumming industry is centred 'somewhere in Europe' in a country that shall be nameless, but where the unmounted mint craze reached epidemic proportions several post-war years ago. That the disease has spread to the four corners of the philatelic world needs no emphasis; but the popularity of Canadian stamps is such that they are particularly vulnerable to the virus, and it is with these that we are exclusively concerned.

Original, genuine gum can be removed, analysed and then manufactured to order. It can be applied so skilfully to an unused (or apparently unused) stamp with such finesse that for all intents and purposes it can be converted into the desirable unmounted mint state that can command, in some instances, a premium of 100 percent or more over its poorer relation, be it so lightly hinged that the traces of the hinge mark can scarcely be detected under a powerful glass! To such heights (or is it depths?) of the ridiculous has the unmounted 'craze' reached (or sunk?) that the first thing many dealers or collectors do with a newly acquired mint stamp, or one that may be acquired, is to turn it over (with or without tweezers) and peer closely at the gum on the back with such intensity and concentration that the uninitiated might well be forgiven for concluding that they were about to witness some bizarre experiment in hypnotism! In the world of art if a dealer or collector displayed so little concern for the 'picture' and such a morbid interest in the canvas (or whatever) at the back ot it, he would not be deemed eccentric; he would quite rightly be considered to be in need of the attention which only a psychiatrist specialising in obsessional neuroses could provide.

Now, as if this horror story was not enough, comes news from a valued correspondent in Canada that the *REPERFORATED* stamp has made its appearance in response to the demand for 'mathematically' centred stamps. Again, this is nothing new, as specialists in early perforated classic stamps know very well. To a stamp forger all things are possible, even to the extent of deceiving the experts (or setting them at each other's throats). That the experts can be made to look foolish, or provoked to ungentlemanly abuse, is well known. To the past masters of the art of forgery reperforating stamps would be an elementary exercise that they could safely leave to a 'prentice hand. The comparative ease with which such a technique can be applied makes it all the more dangerous.

CAVEAT EMPTOR by all means, but more importantly let the buyers (and sellers) get their priorities right. Mr. Hansen deserves well in his efforts to restore some sanity to a hobby which has always had its faddists, but which really cannot afford an army of collectors who are permanently and irretrievably unhinged. In this, as in many other respects, dealers have a responsibility which if properly exercised can contribute enormously to their own well-being and that of philately as well. In the long run, if not the short, their own self-interest should remind them that they depend upon the health of the hobby, and that by pandering to its morbid symptoms they only exacerate a condition which they can, if they are so minded, do much to cure.

#### SECRETARY, CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Members are requested to note that the address of the Secretary, Mr. D. F. Sessions, is now 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS 1979/1980

It will not come as a surprise to members to learn that increases in printing charges, the cost of paper and stationery and the prospective increase in postage rates will necessitate an increase in subscription rates if the Society is to be enabled to maintain its present services and remain on a sound financial footing.

What may be surprising is the fact that, after all these considerations have been taken into account, the Committee has decided that a modest increase of 50p per annum, *RAISING THE SUBSCRIPTION TO £4*, will be sufficient to enable the Society's anticipated expenditure to be met.

We are confident that members will appreciate the reason for this decision and will continue to lend their support to the Society during these 0.1 most difficult times.

It will also help if members pay their subscriptions promptly. According to rule these are due on 1st October and should be sent (by cheque or postal order made payable to the Society) to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10, Scotland.



#### CANADA'S MEDIUM VALUE

DEFINITIVES 10c.-50c.

1972-76 by Peter Harris

This issue has produced many major variations which have yet to be widely noticed. It seems likely to rival the now famous "Centennial Issue". I have used my own numbers in the listing which follows as no catalogue as yet even starts to cover this issue adequately.

I acknowledge with thanks the information which I have received from many correspondents. In particular I would mention Leo Beaudet in Ottawa who has done some remarkable detailed research on many modern Canadian issues.

Any additional information would be appreciated (my address 11 North Parade, Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, NR32 4PA). In particular, dated copies are needed to establish dates of issue more accurately.

- (I) WINNIPEG TAGGED. (Phosphorescent bars). Tag Bars 9mm. wide. Perf. 12.4 x 11.9.
  - (1) Vertical rib paper. (LO/LO to LO/MED).

MV1	10c.	Type I	17 Oct. '72	Blank Corners only (CB).
MV2	15c.	Type I	17 Oct. '72	Blank Corners only (CB).
MV3	20c.	51	17 Oct. '72	Blank Corners only (CB).
MV4	25c.	Type I	17 Oct. '72	Blank Corners only (CB).

(2) Smooth paper. (LO/MED). MV1b Type 1 Oct. '72 ?? CB only.

 (II) GENERAL TAGGED (Fluorescent bars). Fugitive tagging (OP-4). Tag Bars 3mm. wide. Perf. 12.4 x 11.9. Vertical rib paper. (LO/LO). MV5 10c. Type I 17 Oct. '72 Plate 1.

MV6	15c.	Type I	17 Oct. '72	Plate 1.
MV7	20c.		17 Oct. '72	Plate 1.
MV8	25c.	Type I	17 Oct. '72	Plate 1.
MV9	50c.	Type I	17 Oct. '72	Plate 1.

- (III) GENERAL TAGGED. Non-fugitive tagging (OP-2). Tag Bars 3mm. wide. Perf. 12.4 x 11.9
  - (1) Vertical rib paper. (LO/LO to MED/HI). MV10 10c. Type I early '73? Plate 1. MV11 15c. Type I early '73? Plate 1. early '73? early '73? **MV12** 20c. Plate 1. **MV13** 25c. Type I Plate 1. MV14 50c. Type I early '73? Plate 1. (2) (Lightly) horizontal rib paper. (LO/LO to MED/LO) MV12b 20c. May '74? Plate 1. MV13b 25c. Type I May '74? Plate 1. (3) Smooth paper. (LO/MED to MED/HI). MV10c 10c. Type I June '74? MV11c 15c. Type I June '74? CB only CB only

	150.	ryper	June / T.	CDOMy
MV13c	25c.	Type I	June '74?	CB only
MV14c			June '73?	CB only

(IV)GENERAL TAGGED. OP-2. Tag Bars 4mm. wide. Perf. 12.4 x 11.9.

(1) Vertical rib paper. (MED/MED). MV15 10c. Type II June '74? CB only

(2) Smooth Cream paper. (DULL/DULL to MED/HI).

MV15a	10c.	Type II	June '74?	Plate 2.
MV16a	15c.	Type II	Mar '75?	CB only
MV17a			Mar '74?	CB only
MV18a	25c.	Type II	Nov. '74?	CB only
			Aug. '74.	Plate 1.

(3) Smooth White paper. (HI/HIB to HIB/MED). MV15b 10c. Type II June '74 Plate 2. MV16b 15c. Type II Mar. '75? CB only MV17b 20c. Sep. '74? CB only

(V) GENERAL TAGGED. OP-2. Tag bars 4mm. wide. Perf. 13.2.

Smooth	paper	. (DULL	/DULL ro 1	MED/HI).
MV20	10c.	Type II	Jan. '76?	Plate 3.
MV21	15c.	Type II	Jan. '76?	Plate 2.
MV22	20c.		Jan. '76?	Plate 3.
MV23			July '76??	Plate 3.
MV24	50c.	Type III	Jan. '76?	Plate 2.

The following have been reported but I have not seen copies :-

(MV12c)20c. OP-2, 3mm., Perf. 12.4 x 11.9, Smooth paper. (MV17) 20c. OP-2, 4mm., Perf. 12.4 x 11.9, Vertical rib paper.

Plates 2 of 20c. and 25c. are reported by the Canada Post Office as not having been used as they were "found to be substandard in some details".

- 10c. Type II "has a much deeper recess impression of the green colour, the original cross hatching around "Canada" being entirely obscured".
- 15c. Type II has changes to the shading, the mountains in particular having a large new much darker area.
- 25c. Type II: the polar bears and their shadows now have "solid" centres of shading.
- 50c. Type II is explained by the Canada Post Office as follows. "The difference is the result of improvements in the gravure ink, the inking process and the wiping process on the press." It is a much darker blue than Type I. Type II is still from Plate 1 as the *engraved* cylinder was not involved in this improvement and it is this cylinder which prints the marginal inscriptions.
- 50c. Type III is intermediate in appearance between Type I and Type II. Although visibly different it is hard to pinpoint definitely differing features. However, all the Type IIIs have a different perforation (13.2).

Other notes on the above listing:

1. 法引用的 建酸盐酸盐 化酸盐酸盐 化乙酰氨基

- (1) Paper fluorescence. Statements such as "LO/LO to MED/HI" indicate two or more different papers within the range, distinguishable with a uv lamp. The terms are standardised by the Peter Harris Canada Fluorescent Papers Standard Card.
- (2) The OP-4 to OP-2 tagging change is very clear under a uv lamp as the OP-4 smears all over the place. To the naked eye the OP-4 is not as easily seen as the OP-2. All other variations listed here do NOT require a uv lamp to see them.
- (3) The ribbing of papers can easily be seen by looking along the lines of the ribbing, holding the stamp up to the light if necessary. Strictly speaking, "ribbed effect paper" is the correct description, but this is usually abbreviated to "ribbed paper".
- (4) The change in width of the tag bars is distinguishable by the naked eye, particularly with left or right hand marginal singles, horizontal pairs or blocks. It is not so easy to discern in ordinary singles.

#### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

(Reprinted from the Philatelic Bulletin Vol. 1 No. 2 with acknowledgements and thanks to Canada Post – Editor.)

In early 1967 Canada Post began to replace the postage due stamps that had been used since 1935. The new postage dues were originally issued in a regular stamp size of 20 mm x 17 mm, using a line perforation 12 with dextrine gum. The denominations and quantities printed were as follows :-



1c	2,603,000
2c –	6,511,500
3c –	3,502,000
4c –	5,000,000
5c –	4,010,000
6c –	5,519,000
10c –	11,520,000

Some of the values in that set had a relatively short period of use. During 1969 Canada Post released some of the same values and added two new values, but using a new modular size of  $20 \text{mm} \times 15 \frac{1}{2} \text{mm}$ . The denominations printed, once again using the same perforation type and gum, were 1 cent, 4 cents, 5 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents and 12 cents.

The next changes occurred during 1973-74 when nine values were released in the modular size but with PVA rather than dextrine gum. The denominations issued were 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents and 16 cents. Some values of this set are still available from the Philatelic Mail Order Service. Please consult the latest Mail Order Product List.

The current set of postage due stamps available from the Philatelic Service was released during 1977. The main difference between this set and the former is that the stamps have been printed with a comb perforation of  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  rather than the former line perforation of 12. In addition, the inscription on corner blocks has been moved from the top and bottom margins to the selvedge on the sides of the panes. The complete set is available from the Philatelic Service in denominations of 1 cent, 4 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, 20 cents, 24 cents and 50 cents.

# UPDATE ON CANADA'S REGISTRY SYSTEM 1826-1911 by Horace W. Harrison, F.C.P.S.

Because of a misunderstanding, Post Office Department Order No. 22 was omitted inadvertently from the Canadian registry system update that appeared on Page 968 of the October 1978 issue of *The American Philatelist*. Here, then, is the omitted order.

#### **DEPARTMENT ORDER**

No. 22

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Quebec, 10th April, 1855.

On and from the 1st May next, the instructions now in force, regulating the manner in which letters marked, or supposed to contain money, are to be recorded by Post Masters, will be superseded by a system of Registration to be applied to all letters without reference to the nature of their contents, for which the senders may desire to secure the benefit of a special record of the receipt and delivery by the Post Office, and for which record they may be willing to pay in advance a charge of one penny on each registered letter or packet, in compensation of the trouble and expense attendant upon such registration.

The following Regulations are to be carefully observed by all Post Masters :

1. When a person posting a letter or packet desires to have the same registered, the fact must be notified to the Post Master and a penny paid in advance as the registration charge, and it will then be the Post Master's duty to stamp or mark the letter conspicuously on the face with the word "REGISTERED", and to enter the address both in his Sent Mail Book, and on the Letter Bill with which he forwards the letter to its destination.

2. Post Masters if asked so to do, will grant a certificate of the Registration of a letter handed in for Registry, to the party posting the same, on a form which will be supplied by the Department.

3. Post Masters receiving Registered Letters for delivery, must be careful to deliver them only to the individuals to whom the letters are directed or to their order, and a receipt is to be taken for the delivery of each Registered letter, which should be carefully preserved by the Post Master.

4. All Registered letters received in a Mail either for the receiving Post Master's own delivery or to be forwarded on by him to another Officer are to be entered in the Book of Mails Received.

5. At Forward Offices, the record in the Mails Sent Book of Registered letters sent away, is to include all Registered letters received from other offices to be forwarded to destination, as well as Registered letters actually posted at the despatching office.

6. When a Registered letter is sent as "Forward" although the postage may not be included in the Letter Bill, the address must nevertheless be entered therein, and a record kept of the address and amount of Postage rated upon it, and also of the Forward Office to which it is sent and of the date of despatch.

7. Any neglect of these Regulations which shall involve the loss of a Registered letter or render it impracticable to trace the transmission or delivery of a Registered letter, will make the Officer in fault liable to be held accountable for the consequences.

8. Any complaint of the loss or supposed miscarriage of a Registered letter must be immediately reported to the Post Master General with all the particulars of the case, such as the name of the writer of the missing letter, the Office in which the letter was mailed, and the date of posting, the description of the contents, the postage paid, if any, the address of the letter and the reason for supposing it to be lost.

9. Should a Post Master receive a letter stamped as Registered, the address of which has not been entered on the Letter Bill by the sending Post Master, he will carefully correct the fault by entering the address himself upon the Bill, and report the circumstance to the Post Master General, or Inspector of his District.

10. At Offices where Registration entries are numerous, the entries of Registered letters received should be daily compared strictly with the entries of Registered letters sent away and delivered, in order to verify, the accurate disposal of every Registered letter passing through the Office.

11. Post Masters who are not paid by fixed salary will be permitted to retain the amount received by them for the Registration of letters in compensation for their trouble.

12. No charge is to be made on the delivery of a Registered letter, except the ordinary postage, should any be due upon the same.

13. The instructions now given are intended to supersede Part XII of the Book of Regulations, and the term *"Money Letter"* will not henceforth be used to designate the class of letters receiving the benefit of Registration.

14. The Letter Bills, Dead Letter returns and other forms supplied by the Departments will be altered to provide for the entry of "*Registered*" instead of "*Money*" letters, and Stamps bearing the word "Registered" will be furnished to the Offices requiring them.

15. Post Masters having "Money Letter" Stamps in their possession will be so good as to return them to this Department by the first post after 1st May.

ROBERT SPENCE Post Master General.

#### ON DEALING WITH PACKETS

It is hoped the following suggestions may be of some help in some way or other to members both new and of long standing.

- 1. Give yourself ample time to look through the packet. Mistakes come when one has to be hasty.
- 2. First check that the correct number of books are in the packet, as stated on the circulation list and put them in numerical order.
- 3. Next fill in date received on the advice slip, which must be sent to the Packet Secretary even if you take nothing at all. Also the name of next on the list. It is best to fill in the certificate of posting at this point also as it is most frustrating to seal up the packet and then find you have left the next chap's address inside!
- 4. Before removing any stamps look through all the books, there may be cheaper or better copies of stamps to be found in another.
- 5. As many of us are perhaps limiting our expenditure, make a list book by book of the stamps you want, with price, so that you can eliminate those necessary to bring the total within bounds.
- 6. Then go through each book *one at a time*. Always sign a space as soon as a stamp is removed. It is very easy to overlook a space if you don't do this. On finishing a book, check the number of stamps taken against the number of spaces and put them on one side. Do each book separately like this and if you find a discrepancy it is much easier to go through one book than try and check through several with stamps all mixed up.
- 7. As each book is finished, enter the total number and cost on the book *and on your advice slip.* It is a good plan to enter your name in the collumn on the book as soon as you know you are going to remove stamps.
- 8. Finally check all your totals of stamps and cost, book by book, and enter the final total on the circulation list and advice slip.
- 9. Replace books in box in numerical order.
- 10. Generally, always be on the lookout for unsigned spaces and deal with them as instructed in the rules. Also, for loose stamps, the space can always be found. Give more than a passing thought to your Packet Secretary. He has a most trying job checking every book, reading rotten writing, (use a rubber stamp) and trying to rectify careless mistakes.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

#### (GEOFFREY MANTON)

#### FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS, and all kinds of PHILATELIC and POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

> SELLING? - take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving - if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE Annual Subscriptions — including Lists of Prices Realised Home £4 Europe £5 Rest of the World £7

> CAVENDISH AUCTIONS PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET, DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP. Telephone: 0332-46753

# PLATING OF THE CANADA 1859 12½ Cents (Part 3) by Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

Plate

Group posn.

6 9N	42	C dot $-N \frac{1}{2}$ (half dot). S dot $-$ Centred between 1st and 2nd line over centre line, touching rim. Weak rocking-in around "12" in N.W, S.W, and S.E cnrs: all recut later.
6 9S	43	C dot $-$ S 1/3 (further away from top than 25). S dot $-$ Centred on centre line and just cuts thro white oval. Weak under "C" of N.E 12½.
6 9S	44	C dot $-$ S 1/3 very small. S dot $-$ Touches rim and its top touches underside of centre line. Slightly weak rocking-in under centre of top margin.
6 9N	45	C dot $-N \frac{1}{4}$ S dot $-$ Centred on centre line bisected by rim. Very faint vertical weakness west of N.W 12.
5A 6 7	46	C dot $-$ None S dot $-$ Central below centre line $-$ just cuts into white oval. Spot of colour in "N" in CANADA and another immediately over it in white oval. Weak network top and bottom.
9S	47	C dot $-$ S 1/6. S dot $-$ Rests on centre line touching rim. Strong frame line opposite "12" in the vertical line in S.W cnr.
9S	48	C dot – S 1/6. S dot – Rests on centre line, touching rim. Weak frame line in S.W cnr. – horizontal and vertical. Strong frame opposite "12" in vertical line in S.E cnr.
5A 9S	49	C dot – Minute dot on south in top cnr.– almost non-existent. S dot – Centred on 2nd line above centre line – cuts thro rim. Fine line extends from "E" in POSTAGE horizontally thro white oval border of medallion thence thro white frame border Late:– Dot in oval under N.E "C" and an extra dot in "S" in POSTAGE (normally there is only one).
2 5 <b>A</b> 7	50	C dot – None. S dot – Rests on centre line not quite touching rim. Dot over "K" in PACKET outside stamp (same dot as the one under 40). Tiny guide dot opposite "E" in vertical white border adjoining inner side.

er side.

Late :- Outer frame line in N.W cnr. doubled horizontally westwards and vertical line from "NA" to N.W cnr.

51 C dot - None. Guide dot central outside west margin.

3

6

7

9C

S dot - None.

Guide dot outside frame at N.W cnr. in line with top inner frame line (about ½ mm from top) and another central outside west margin.

Weak rocking-in at bottom south from S.W " $\frac{1}{2}$ " east to a postion under "ES" in PENCE STERLING. Recut later. Note:— This appears to be the only stamp in the 1st vertical column which does not have the spot of colour in the white oval under the "1" of N.E 12. Having examined 5 copies, it does show in any of them.

S dot – Central on centre line just free of rim. Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E 12. (reported but not seen – one copy (proved by pair) without this spot.

- 5A 53 C dot  $N \frac{1}{2}$ .
- 9N S dot Rests on centre line width of a dot away from rim. Tiny spot of colour in "E" in STERLING about 1mm away from S.E. cnr. on a diagonal line eastwards. Late :- Extension of "2" of ½ at base over S.W frame.

54 C dot - C 1/3.
 S dot - Centred on centre line, bisected by rim.
 Late :- The two west vertical frame lines problonged upwards in N.W cnr.

5A 55 C dot - S 1/3 S dot - Centred on centre line  $\frac{1}{4}$  in white oval and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in horizontal lined area.

9S 1st State :- Weak rocking-in round "1" of 12 in N.W. cnr. and round "1" in S.W. cnr. 2nd State :- N.W cnr. recut. 3rd State :- Dots in last "E" in PENCE, in white oval below

and outside centre of bottom frame.

- 5A 56 C dot S ¼. S dot Central just cuts rim.
  66 Weakness along top, starting in N.W cnr. cutting round "2"
  9S of 12 all along top to N.E cnr. (not recut later). Late :- Large dot near top of shaft of "1" of S.W 12.
- 9N 57 C dot  $N \frac{1}{4}$  small, resting on north side. S dot - Between 1st and 2nd line above centre line and touching rim.

9S 58 C dot - S  $\frac{1}{4}$  - small. S dot - Small, centred between centre line and line above and just cuts thro rim into white oval.

- 7 59 C dot None. S dot Largish centred on centre line half in horizontal background and half in white oval.
- $2 \quad 60 \quad C \text{ dot} \text{None.}$
- 7 S dot Centred on centre line bisected by rim. Large double guide dot east of "E" in POSTAGE central in white oval, thro which faint N & S guide line.
- G1 C dot None.
  S dot None.
  Major re-entry. Base of "1" of 12½ in S.W cnr. extends over inner frame line; doubling in both top frame lines at left and in lettering. (Note especially "S" and "T" in SIXPENCE). Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E 12 (6 seen). Minute dot in background midway between diadem and inner frame line opposite "T" in POSTAGE (6 seen).
- 5A 62 C dot C 2/3. S dot Under centre line but top touching it just away from rim. Late :- Re-entry all over; base of S.W "1" extends over frame line; inner frame lines doubled vertically in S.W cnr. many letters and figures show doubling; note "N" in PENCE.
- 5A63C dot C 1/3S dot Between 1st and 2nd lines above9Ccentre line touching rim.

Smudgy double dot over "E" in PACKET and dot over "D" in CANADA in white oval margin.

Note (Lees-Jones) :- There are stamps of this position from early printings both with and without dot over "D"; also early and late proofs with and without the dot.

(To be continued)

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE ISSUES ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED – EDITOR

#### PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

#### DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



#### SMALL QUEENS STUDY CIRCLE PERFORATIONS AND SHADES

#### MACHINE GAUGE Perf. 11.5 to 11.6

The correspondence which appeared under "Letters to the Editor" (Maple Leaves April 1975 to April, 1976) relating to Mr. J. Hillson's theory that the Machine Gauge, generally known as  $P.11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  was used at Montreal only, created considerable interest amongst our members. Following Mr. Hillson's summing up, there was a note by the Editor stating ... "it is learned that several members are now engaged on further research to try to establish whether the Machine Gauge P.11.5 to 11.6 was used at Montreal only, or at both places".

Briefly Mr. Hillson's theory appears to rely on the change of colour from rose-red in 1873 in respect of the 3c S.Q. and that the correlation of shade and perforation indicates to him the progressive transfer of the S.Q. plates from Ottawa to Montreal and that he had never seen an orange-red or dull red 3c perforated 12 before the end of 1875. Members may wish to refresh their memories by re-reading the correspondence referred to in the opening paragraph.

During the past three years a few of our active members have made a careful study of early to present day Specialized Handbooks and Catalogues, published articles dealing with the classification of the printings as well as some original notes on the Small Queens printings, which were passed to us by one time Authors and Students. We read in the well known Shoemaker Article "In view of practically no governmental or printers' records being available on this issue it is only through dated copies that any dates may be assigned to the different varieties". However, the Postmaster General's Report for the year ended 30th June, 1897 (re-printed in Boggs Vol. 2) states that 24,508,900 3c postage stamps were issued to Postmasters (Small Queens) under the heading of "First Ottawa and Montreal Printings Perf. 11½ x 12". In recent Specialized Catalogues we find that the number issued has been rounded off to 24,500,000 3c Orange red/First Ottawa Printing/Perf. 11½ x 12.

In our opinion the information given in Specialized Catalogues is based on the orders placed with Ottawa, which still leaves in doubt the actual place of printing, prior to the official change when ALL the printing was transferred to Montreal (before the end of 1874).

Specialized Catalogues from Jarrett onwards appear to agree that there was a change of Shade to Orange Vermilion in March, 1873 and there was a change of perforation to  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  in September, 1873.

It is also generally accepted that a Machine Gauge P.11.5 to 11.6 was introduced for Postage Stamps sometime in 1873 which used in conjunction with the P.12 gauge provides the perforation known as  $P.11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

It is known that  $P.11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  was also used for the 1868 Third Issue of Revenue Stamps and we have inspected several with Bank Circular dates from 1869 onwards. (P.12 x 12 was also used.)

It was decided to make a detailed examination of the stamps used on Covers between 1873 and 1875, particularly those posted from larger Towns or Cities and check the Shades and Perforations, in the hope that we might gain some further information.

1873 (Jan. to Mar. 3) All Rose shades. Perf. 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

(Apr. to June 16) Vermilion Shades including Orange/Verm. Perf. 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. on White Paper (untoned).

These stamps appear to be the first Vermilion Shades as classified by Shoemaker as No. 9 (March 6, 1873) and various catalogues as March 1873.

**Note:** Stamps of this period were susceptible to oxidization probably due to mercuric sulphide being used to produce a vermilion colour.

June 18 as before but P. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (Cover from Montreal).

- June 23 to July 29. 3 covers from one corespondent, all posted at Guelph, Shade Orange/Verm. (free from oxidization) P. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.
- July to Nov. Variety of Shades Red/Orange/Verm. Perfs. 11½, 11¾ x 12 and 11¾ x 11¾.
- Dec. 11 Copper Red shade (almost pale Indian Red). Perf. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12. Posted at Kemptville.
- 1874 April 17 Orange Shade P. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12. Posted at Ottawa.

1875 March 1 Pair of Orange/Red P.11½ x 12 (Hamilton to England)

Later covers examined show that P.  $11\frac{3}{4} \ge 12$  (as well as P.  $11\frac{1}{2} \ge 12$ ) was used during 1875 at Montreal.

Apart from finding that P. 11½ was used in June, 1873 which is three months earlier than the catalogued date of September, our studies may have added little to Philatelic knowledge. The Orange shades 1874 and 1875 are of the same Colour Group which is generally accepted as the Montreal shade. Until we have a mass produced Colorimeter that will give a consistent reading for each shade there is nothing more that we can do but continue to have fun with our stamps.

The Secretary of the Small Queens Study Circle is Mr. W. Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middx. HAO 2LQ, England.

#### A HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES 1853 – 1967 by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

When this work first appeared in 1967 in a limited edition of 500 copies it so quickly sold out that a second edition was called for within a few months of its publication. Now that, at long last, a reprint has been undertaken by the American Philatelic Society we can make a fairly confident assertion that it will prove as successful as the original edition. This was printed on art paper, with cased full blue cloth and blocked on the spine in gold lettering. Such refinements are now, alas, a thing of the past. A limp cover encloses the 196 pages of text, illustrations and maps which represent the result of fifteen years of study and research into the history of every Canadian railway over which R.P.O's have operated, together with a detailed commentary upon every railway postmark known at the time of publication. This work will be available from dealers in philatelic literature in Canada U.S.A. and from Mr. R. L. Sine, P.O. Box 800, State College, Pa. and 16801 price S11.00 postpaid. Members in the United Kingdom may, however, obtain copies from the Handbooks Manager, Mr. S. F. Cohen, 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 3QE price £5.00 postpaid.

#### STAMP COLLECTING by F. J. Melville

This well-known work has now gone through four editions and the latest, in 1978, now appears in paperback form as one of the "Teach Yourself Books" published by Hodder & Stoughton. When it first appeared in 1949 it was hailed by philatelic reviewers as an instrument for popularising stamp collecting among those to whom it was no more than a schoolboy's hobby, or a pastime for somewhat eccentric old gentlemen.

Such attitudes still exist, of course, but if they are less widespread than formerly a great deal of credit for this must go to the author, the late Fred Melville. Now, nearly 40 years after his death, the debt that is owed to him for his services to philately is gradually being recognised. His books and articles and his work in founding what is now known as the National Philatelic Society will remain as monuments to his memory as long as the most popular hobby in the world exists.

"Stamp Collecting", is far more than a popular "introductory" work for the uninitiated, however. It has rightly been described as "practically an encyclopaedia of stamp collecting", herein lies the author's genius. His ability to simplify his subject without talking down to his readers was undoubtedly his greatest gift. This is then indeed a book for beginners, both young and old alike; but the wealth of information that it contains in most readable form also makes it a work from which even the most experienced collector or advanced philatelist can derive a great deal of benefit and knowledge.

The publishers are to be congratulated on their initiative in issuing this work in paperback form and thus making it readily available (at  $\pounds 1.25$ ) to a wide potential readership throughout the world. One final word: this latest edition has now undergone three revisions and the latest, in 1978, by Arthur Blair has ensured Mr. Melville's work remains up-to-date without detracting in the least from the freshness or originality which characterised "Stamp Collecting" when it first appeared.

#### NEW BOOKLET STAMPS

\$4.25 Stamp Booklets were issued on 3 July 1979. The booklets contain twenty-five 17-cent Queen Elizabeth II definitives, and the covers are available in five separate designs featuring cartoons that encourage the use of the postal code. The cover designs are the same as those used on the \$3.50 booklets issued last November.

The stamps in the booklets are perforated 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , similar to those in the 50-cent booklets released in March. Sheet stamps of the same definitive issue are perforated 13. Seven of the stamps in the booklets are perforated on all four sides. The British American Bank Note Company printed these booklets as well as the 50-cent vending machine booklets issued in March.

#### Letters to the Editor (continued from page 192)

#### Mr. G. George writes :-

#### Ottawa FREE duplex

No doubt some members will be as surprised as I was to come across an unsuspected duplex with FREE as the 'killer'.

I have three examples on cover of the 19.5mm dia. c.d.s. OTTAWA with 2 line date under and indicia 1 or 2 above, with FREE in plain capitals 16mm x 5mm to its right and slightly under 8mm from the nearest point of the circle. The conclusive evidence to my mind is that one example is a partial double strike, having the doubling exactly matching. The dates are between May 2 1882 and March 21 1883.

I should be interested to hear of other indicia and earlier or later dates.

#### NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Glutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS**. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

STOP PRESS: We are to auction the incredible "Dr. Matejka"
Collection of *Newfoundland Airmails* in New York on October
30. Catalogues available from London, price £1.

# HARMERS of LONDON

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

### **Express** Covers

At the beginning of the Century there existed an arrangement with the U.K. Post Office which by payment of an additional fee urgent letters may be delivered by special messengers immediately after arrival at the office of destination. This fee cannot be prepaid but had to be collected from the addressee at the rate of 3d per mile.

I have enjoyed all sorts of weird covers – first day covers, sunken ship covers, train wreck covers, bed covers etc. – but never an express cover. I am curious to know if the above express service was ever utlized and whether there are any species in captivity. Since this is a U.K. destination cover, I request anyone in the U.K. who has information on this subject to please enlighten me. Moreover, anyone who may have such an express cover to trade for "bread" is invited to take full advantage of "The YELLOW PERIL"!



STAN LUM, 19 Bamber Court, Don Mills, Ontario, CANADA M3A 2N5

#### LONDON SECTION PROGRAMME 1979/1980

Monday, November 26th, 1979 Members – Bring, buy and display.

Monday, February 18th, 1980 George Manley – Precancels

\* \* \*

Monday, March 17th, 1980 Annual Auction – Material from Canada and members.

\* \* \*

Monday, April 21st, 1980 Roland Greenhill – Display

\* \* \*

Monday, May 19th, 1980 A.G.M. and Members competition for the "Beaver Cup"

\* \* \*

#### WHY NOT COME ALONG TO A MEETING. WE CAN OFFER A STIMULATING AND AMUSING EVENING COLLECTORS OF ALL INTERESTS CATERED FOR

Meetings are held in Room 10 on the 3rd Floor of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, SW1 (2 minutes from Embankment Station).

Members normally meet from 18.30 onwards for exchange and discussion. Displays begin at 19.00.

All members of the society are invited to these meetings and visitors will be welcome.

The London Section Secretary is TOM ALMOND, 2 FILBERT DRIVE. TILEHURST, READING, BERKS, RG3 5DZ. Telephone: 0734-411052.

190

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### NOTES ON THE CANADIAN POSTAGE DUE ISSUES FROM 1906 to 1966 (Part 2) by Gib Wallace

#### Second Issue 1930-32

The British American Bank Note Co. having secured the contract to produce and print the Canadian postage stamps for a five year period, changed all the designs including those used for insufficient postage payment. One plate was made for each value showing a marginal '1' for the imprint. This was reversed on the 1 and 4 cents.

Two new values, the 4 cents and 10 cents, were needed for different rates coming into use. The 1, 2 and 4 cents were issued in 1930; the 5 cents at the end of 1931; with the 10 cents in August 1932. The 10 cents, in use for only twelve months, is scarce because only 309,000 were produced.

The first orders were printed in a dark almost slate violet, but the last order, which produced the 10 cents, changed considerably to a light bright violet. The dated copies are mostly 1933.

A re-entry was reported in Maple Leaves in October 1958 on the 1 cent. This consisted of a double right frame line from 1½ mm. from top to the bottom frame. I discovered a mint block of the 1 cent having this re-entry in an old stock book along with a block of the 10 cents. I was amazed to find an identical re-entry. Some years later I purchased a similar re-entry block of the 10 cents. Sorting through used copies, I found a grubby 2 cents similarly re-entered. This one was not so pronounced due to over inking near the top.

I thought one die was used for all values, with the numeral omitted, but the spacing of the numerals is too perfect. Re-cut frame lines would seem to be ruled out. Adjacent stamps are much weaker than those with doubled frames. What then is the reason? I would appreciate help on this point.

#### Third Issue 1933-34

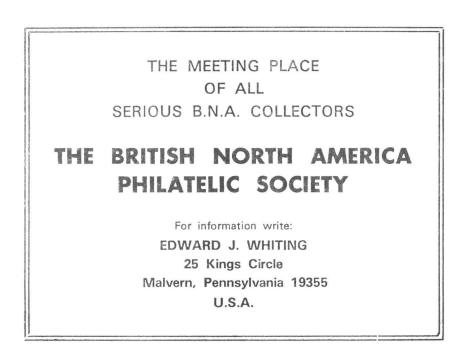
In this issue the 5 cents value was not produced for economy reasons. One plate was made for each value and printed in a dark violet; almost the same shade as earlier previous issue. A late order of the 2 cents came in a reddish shade which is much scarcer.

#### Fourth Issue 1935-66

The contract for printing was won back by the Canadian Bank Note Co. who held it until 1967. In the early printings only the 1, 2, 4 and 10 cents values were produced. As this issue had the longest run of any Canadian stamps, including the 15 cents Large Head of 1868, there are needless to say colour differences. This issue covers the last two years of the reign of King George V, the short reign of King Edward VIII, the whole reign of King George VI and the first 15 years of Queen Elizabeth. Most catalogues list only one shade for all values except the 1 cent, also in red-violet. All the first four values produced can be seen in the early shade of dull violet, the middle period of red-violet and the later orders in dark violet. The new values; 5 cents, 1948; 6 cents, 1955; and 3 cents, 1965 are only in dark violet.

With the introduction of 'Hibrite' or re-cycled paper containing chemicals to brighten it, the last order of this issue was affected. The modern world even caught up with this humble stamp. The 1, 2, and 6 cents are the ones printed on this paper and are not easy to obtain.

Errata in Part 1: Line three from the bottom of page 149 should read "5 cents".



#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 15 AUGUST 1979

#### **NEW MEMBERS**

- McLEAN, Andrew R., \*3–956, W 14th Ave., Vancouver, Brit. Columbia, CANADA V5Z 1R4. C, CEN. 2249
- 2250 GORDON, Dr. Zane M., 58 Duncannon Drive, Toronto, Ont., CANADA, M5P 2M2. CL.

#### REINSTATEMENTS

- MARTEL, Marcus, 5 Furzehatt Park Road, Plymstock, Plymouth, Devon. 2099 C, P, SC, RPO, D.
- 1759 THORNE, Leonard B., Top Flat, 28 Clarence Street, Dartmouth, Devon TQ6 9NW. C, N, B, PH, BS.

#### RESIGNATIONS

842	Catterall, F. W.	9	McNeill, H.
1982	Collins, D. E. M.	1547	Pawluk, W. S.
1275	Dawson, A.	963	Pickering, I. T.
1446	Fraser, R. T.	2051	Woolcott, R. J.

1622 Irvine, A. F.

#### **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

- BLADON, N. E., 81 Glan-Y-Mor Rd., Penrhyn Bay, Llandudno, Gwynedd 1972 **LL30 3PF**
- 2004 BROOKS, M., 66 High Street, Chasetown, Walsall.
- 1040 CHARRON, J. J., 419 Boul, Lafayette, Apt. 4., Longeuil, Quebec, CANADA J4K 3A4.
- GOODALL, J. D., 87 Akins Drive, St. Albert, Alta, CANADA, T8N 3A5. 1404
- 2077 GUGGENHEIM, M., Leuengasse 2A, Fach 22, CH4007, Basel 7, Switzerland. 806 HILLSON, N. J. A., 52 Stamperland Gardens, Clarkston, Glasgow.
- 1959 MANN, P. M., P.O. Box 575, Guelph, Ont., CANADA N1H 6K9.
- 1683
- MARK, K. Y., 100 Ellerbeck Place, Kingston, Ont., CANADA. MARSDEN, Maj. P. S. S. F., "Ashgarth", 36 Church Meadows, Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxford, Oxon. 392
- 1958 MOIR, B. M., 4 Chute Lake Road, Kelowna, Brit. Col., CANADA V1Y 7R3.
- 517 ORKIN, P. A., 7 Blackstone Road, London NW2 6DA.
- 1923 ORR, A., P.O. Box 565, Doha, Qatar.
- PARAMA, R., 20 Seymore Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta, CANADA T8N 0K9. 2106
- 1581 SESSIONS, D. F., 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7ND.
- 1643
- SHERRATT, T. S., 66 Bromyard Road, St. Johns, Worcester, WR2 5DA. SMITH, A. F., 11 Berts Drive, Apt. 7, Halifax, N. Scotia, CANADA B3M 2R6. 1019
- 1990 WILKINSON, J. L., P.O. Box 3058, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 80210.

#### ADDRESS REQUIRED

- HALLETT, T.C. formerly 63 Brisbane St., New Church Road, Camberwell, 2191 London.
- 1686 WASSELL, P. R. formerly 223 Highcliffe Road, Sheffield.

#### **REVISED TOTAL - 698 MEMBERS.**

# **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

#### WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

#### SECRETARY - NEW ADDRESS

See Officers' panel opposite for new address of Secretary.

# **ROBSON LOWE AUCTIONS**

SPECIALISED SALES

**GENERAL SALES** 

POSTAL HISTORY

REVENUES

Telex: 915410

### **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

Features regularly in our monthly auctions in Bournemouth and usually in the specialised British Empire sales in London – next one 14 NOVEMBER.

With regular sales held in Basle, Bermuda, Bournemouth, Geneva, Johannesburg and London, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

### **ROBSON LOWE LTD.**

50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ

Telephone: 01-839 4034

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

#### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1978-79

President:

A. F. Judd, Flat 1, 34, Adelaide Cres., Hove, Sussex, BN3 2VV

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

> Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

> Assistant Treasurer: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

> Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex NOW AVAILABLE ...

# REPRINTS OF TWO POPULAR BOOKS ...

# THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898 by Fred. Tomlinson, F.C.P.S.

Due to continued demand from abroad, the Society has had a second reprint made of this popular book. Copies are available to members only at the original price of only **£1.20p** (inc. postage).

#### A HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICE 1853–1967 by Lionel F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

The American Philatelic Society have reprinted this outstanding work by permission of the author, the Editor of Maple Leaves. Price £5 (inc. postage).

Both these books have been out of print for a number of years.

Obtain your copies now from :-

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, B15 3QE, ENGLAND.

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Editorial
International Affairs Part 6 201
A Pictorial Tour of Canada Through Its Postage Stamps (Part 2)
Plating of the Canada 1859 12½ Cents (Part 4)
Railway Postmarks Part 1

Whole No. 176 Vol. 17 No. 8 January, 1980

2-16

J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

**NEW ADDRESS** 

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL

SUITE 1-129

NEXT AUCTION

FEBRUARY 27th - 28th, 1980

at the

ROYAL YORK HOTEL

CONFEDERATION ROOM

# **J. N. SISSONS LIMITED**

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO, CANADA, M5J 1E3

PHONE: 416-364-6003

CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO.

# MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

#### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

**INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

#### Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 8

January 1980

Whole No. 176

#### EDITORIAL

#### **CONVENTION 1979**

We are so used now to reporting on the major event in the Society's calendar in terms which leave no one in any doubt that it was an outstanding occasion that there must come a time when we run out of superlatives. As we write this it is with an uneasy feeling that that time has arrived, and that as far as we are concerned anyway the last word has been said. Certainly it would be much easier to say that as usual everyone who played any part whatever in its organisation is entitled to feel the utmost satisfaction that springs from the knowledge of a job well done; and that those who attended, and merely enjoyed all the good things 'laid on' for their benefit, owe a very great deal to the few who made it all possible. We could do that and move on to 'next business', a temptation, however, that must be firmly resisted. There are very good reasons why this must be so. No convention can be possible without the work of many unseen hands throughout the year which precedes it. Study groups, displays, the auction, exhibition, theatre outings and coach tours, not to mention the Annual Banquet and presentation of awards do not just happen. Still less do they happen with unqualified success without a great deal of preparation and planning beforehand and a great deal of hard work 'on the day'. To dismiss this with a few perfunctory sentences would not only do less than justice to the occasion; it would be unfair to 'the few' and grossly unfair to the generator of all the action: the President.

Despite the oft-repeated assertion that no Convention is a 'one-man band' he is always the mainspring, and in the last resort success or failure very much depends, in fact entirely depends, upon his enthusiasm, hard work and initiative. Just how the Society sets about the choice of the right man for the job has always remained a mystery to us; but that some unseen forces are at work which ensure that the right choice is made with unerring prescience is always evident, and never more so that in 1979. The 'unseen hands' and the happy band of volunteers will, we know, join with us in saying that Allan Judd not only stamped his personality upon Convention '79 in a manner which few have equalled and none have excelled; but he also left everyone fortunate enough to attend Convention with the indelible impression that Convention '79 will long be remembered as one of which the Society can be more than usually proud. That he would modestly disclaim responsibility for this in no way dimishes our responsibility for placing on record the gratitude and thanks of the Society to him and his charming lady for all the hard work and dedication which they devoted to making the occasion happy, successful and memorable.

#### ASSISTANT TREASURER

As reported in the summary of the proceedings of the Society's Annual General Meeting elsewhere in this issue, Mr. T. Almond has been appointed to succeed to Mr. J. H. Bryce as the Society's Assistant Treasurer. Members are asked to note, therefore, that subscriptions and all matters referring to them should be directed to Mr. Almond at 2, Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks., RG3 5DZ. As far as Mr. Bryce is concerned this is very much a case, however, of laying down one burden and taking up another. Mr. Bryce, who assumed the office of President of the Society for the past nine years, and no one more than he is in a better position to disabuse his successor of any idea that the office is a sinecure. As far as we are concerned we can only guess at the volume of work which is entailed in processing the subscriptions of members which literally flow in from all corners of the world, and, we suspect, at all sorts of times and certainly in all sorts of currency!

Under these circumstances a 'stint' of nine years appears to be, and almost certainly is, long enough. The Society, therefore, owes more than the usual debt of gratitude to Mr. Bryce who has uncomplainingly shouldered very heavy burdens of responsibility, not least of all during the latter six months of his office when the untimely death of the Treasurer, the late Mr. J. A. Grant, threw the whole burden of administering the Society's complex finances on to his shoulders. To the Society's congratulations and best wishes which are accorded to Mr. Bryce upon his election as President must also be added, therefore, the very sincere thanks of the officers and members for the very able way that he has discharged such onerous duties for so long. To Mr. Almond, his successor, officers and members will wish to extend their best wishes for the future, and thanks for assuming a very great burden of responsibility. In this connection we do not think that it is inappropriate to remind all members that officers of the Society act in a voluntary, unpaid capacity; that at times they are entitled to take a holiday; and that all the time they are also concerned with the little matter of earning some bread and butter, if not some jam! May we enjoin all members, therefore, to remember that when that letter appears to have remained unanswered or that urgent enquiry has not met with an immediate response, that someone, somewhere, is taking a well earned breather, or may, indeed be unwell or involved in domestic problems. *Please remember that your officers too are human and that they ALL do their best!* 

#### NEW CANADA PRECANCEL FIND by R. S. Cheshire



#### BRIDGEBURG 1 – 74h

The current upsurge of interest in Canadian precancels has resulted in many previously unrecorded items being found over recent months.

The illustration here shows the 1c green Edward VII with double overprint, one being inverted. This copy has been verified by the editor of the Canada Precancel Catalogue and will be listed as Bridgeburg 1 - 74h. The author purchased this item recently in South Africa.

This new find opens up a very interesting topic. Although one new variety has been found - two others must have existed. Maybe they have been destroyed - maybe, like the above, they are waiting to be found - How about checking?

The Bridgeburg precancel was used on the 1c green Edward VII, 1c green and 1c yellow George V Admiral issue. Only one precancel plate was used and a constant variety occurs ten times on each sheet. This error – the misspelt 'BRIBDGEBURG' – was never corrected and each sheet has this error on the right hand stamp of each of the ten rows.

When one follows the above to its logical conclusion it becomes obvious that the stamps from Row 1 to Row 10 of the sheet containing the above new find must have contained the 'Bribdgeburg' error.

- (a) The stamp from Row 1 would have 'Bridgeburg' as normal and 'Bribdgeburg' inverted.
- (b) The stamp from Row 10 would have 'Bribdgeburg' as normal and Bridgeburg' inverted.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

# (GEOFFREY MANTON)

# FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS, and all kinds of PHILATELIC and POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

> SELLING? - take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving - if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE Annual Subscriptions — including Lists of Prices Realised Home £4 Europe £5 Rest of the World £7

> CAVENDISH AUCTIONS PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET, DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP.

#### Telephone: 0332-46753

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS – Part 6 by D. F. Sessions

Seven towns in Nova Scotia, the last of the Provinces to be studied, are known to have used "International" cancelling machines.

#### Halifax

As one would expect, the capital town of the Province was the most prolific user, having been one of the earliest towns to receive a machine. The first date we have is December 1902, and, despite continuous use for about 17 years, there is no evidence that more than one machine was in operation.

Halifax conforms to the normal pattern of usage in that slogans were introduced from 1912 and there appears to be no overlap in use. A Universal machine replaced the International in 1919, probably in June or July. A "Buy War Savings Stamps . . ." slogan was used in both the outgoing International and the incoming Universal.

No dates have yet been reported either for the first slogan, in 1912, or the 1917 "Red Cross . . ." slogan. The latter could be quite scarce, if the preceding slogan was used up to 7 Oct. 1917, as it is unlikely to have been used beyond the closing date of the Exhibition, 24.October.1917.

#### Truro

Three more towns of Nova Scotia took delivery in 1907. The earliest of them so far recorded is Truro where May 1907 is noted.

Only two slogans have been noted from International machines, both of these were used in 1919 and no dates have yet been forthcoming. The last slogan "Buy War Savings . . ." also appeared in the incoming machine which is understood to have been a Columbia. Whilst dates are earnestly solicited as usual, in the case of the "Buy War Savings . . ." slogan, photostats or sight of actual covers would be particularly welcome.

#### Sydney

Use at Sydney has been noted from July 1907 with slogans appearing from 1912 in the usual way. Despite the early introduction of slogans, until the patriotic slogans appeared in 1917 they were only used to publicize the annual Cape Breton Island Exhibition. Very few reports have been received and one would guess that the slogans were used for only about 3 months in each year. A "Universal" machine replaced the International in 1919 and, as usual, a version of the final International slogan "Buy War Savings . . ." appeared in the incoming machine. Reports of use in both machines would be welcomed.

#### Amherst

Reports of use at Amherst have been very sparse, despite usage from at least October 1907. Only one slogan has been noted, the ubiquitous "Buy War Savings . . ." legend which also appeared in the incoming Universal machine.

#### Yarmouth

As with most towns commencing use after 1908, only obliteration 4 has been noted from Yarmouth. No slogans have been reported in use with an International machine, which it is assumed was replaced in 1919 as in other towns. A listing in "Collectors Digest" (1922) indicates two slogans during 1919 – "Buy Victory Bonds All Canada is your Security" and "Buy Victory Bonds Every Dollar Spent in Canada". However the former is listed as Universal machine and the latter Columbia; if this is so it is extremely unusual. Anyone with examples of either is requested to forward either a photostat or the actual cover for inspection.

#### New Glasgow

In common with Yarmouth, New Glasgow also seems to have introduced an International in 1913, but unlike most other towns, use appears to have continued right through to late 1936. A Pitney Bowes machine has been noted in August 1937.

No slogans have so far been reported, which seems rather unusual in a period of over 20 years, after 1912.

#### Glace Bay

Only one firm report of use of an International has been received, March 1918. A Universal was in use from 1919 and no slogans have been reported for the period up to 1919.

Apart from the basic notes of Ken Barlow, additional data has been received from Doug Murray, Mike Anderman, Bill Robinson, John Donaldson, Rich Parama and the late Ken Willington. As always, any additional dates will be welcome, there are a number of gaps in the listing and the material is not excessively scarce.

Correspondence to David F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol 10.

#### Chronology of Nova Scotia

Key :-

Obliterator type 3 - see illustration in "Maple Leaves" No. 164, Page 210. Obliterator type 4 - similar but with no indicia.

- Hub D carries Town name, initials of Province, 'Can' and year around the circumference.
- Hub H carries Town name, initials of Province and year around the circumference.

Halifax Obliterator type 3.	Early date	Late date
Hub D Die 1 only Hub H Die 1 only Note: Inverted 'D' in obliterator-recorded 8.4.18.	15.12.02 21. 1.08	28.12.07 28. 9.18
Slogans		
Provincial Exhibition Halifax Sept. 8-16 (1912)	.12	.12
Provincial Exhibition Halifax Sept. 3-11 (1913)	29. 5.13	28. 8.13
Halifax Firemen's Tournament and Summer		
Carnival 4-9 Aug. (1914)	26. 2.14	1. 8.14
Provincial Exhibition Halifax Sept. 8-16 (1915)	12. 8.15	23. 8.15
Help To Win The War Buy War Savings		
Certificates (Flag 21-3)	22. 2.17	7.10.17
Red Cross Exhibit War Trophies Oct. 17-24 (1917)	.17	.17
Buy Victory Bonds To The Limit Of Your		
Ability (Flag 37-3)	22.10.18	22.11.18
Buy War Savings Stamps & Help Reconstruction	26. 3.19	19. 5.19

The above slogans also appeared in the Universal machine which replaced the International in 1919.

Use of obliterator type 3 during the 'slogan period' :- 20.1.13., 24.9.14., 30.12.14., 1.2.16., 10.3.16., 8.4.18.

#### Truro

Obliterator type 3 Hub D Die 1 only Hub H Die 1 only	24. 5.07 11. 2.08	11.11.07 31. 3.16
Slogans Let Us Not Demobilize Patriotism Buy Victory		
Bonds (1919)	.19	.19
Buy War Savings Stamps & Help Reconstruction (1919)	.19	.19

The above slogans were also used in the Columbia machine which replaced the International in 1919.

Sydney		
Obliterator type 3 Hub D Die 1 only	11. 7.07	25.12.07
Hub H Die 1 only	11. 2.08	18.11.18

Slogans		
Cape Breton Island Exhibition Sydney Sept. 24-26		
(1912)	24. 7.12	.12
Cape Breton Island Exhibition Sydney Sept. 30 -		
Oct. 4 (1913)	19. 6.13	22. 9.13
Cape Breton Island Exhibition Sydney Sept. 29 -		
Oct. 3 (1914)	.14	.14
Cape Breton Island Exhibition Sydney Sept. 21-24		
(1915)	15. 7.15	14. 9.15
Cape Breton Island Exhibition Sydney Oct. 3-6		
(1916)	.16	.16
Help To Win The War Buy War Savings Certificates		
(Flag 23.10)	2. 4.17	9.10.17
Buy War Savings Stamps & Help Reconstruction	.19	19
The above slogan also appeared in the Universal ma	chine which	replaced the

International in 1919.

Use of obliterator type 3 during the 'slogan period' := 24.5.12, 16.7.18.

#### Amherst

Obliterator type 3 Hub D Die 1 only Hub H Die 1 only	12.10.07 29. 1.08	5.11.07 .11.18
<i>Slogans</i> Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction	.19	.19

The above slogan also appeared in the Universal machine which replaced the International in 1919.

#### Yarmouth

Obliterator type 4		
Hub H Die I only	21. 1.13	4.12.17

The International was phased out in 1919 with no slogans having been recorded therein. Please refer to text.

#### New Glasgow

Obliterator type 4.		
Hub H Die I only	2. 9.13	23.11.36
	1027	

11.3.18

Replaced by Pitney Bowes machine, probably in 1937.

#### **Glace Bay** Obliterator type 4. Hub H Die I only

Universal machine in use from 1919.

#### A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part 2) by J. M. H. Parkin (Continued from Whole No. 171)

1000 5 0 11 5

#### 1930 Definitive Issue

The Parliamentary Library on the 10 cent value is of Gothic style structure and is the library for the Parliamentary Buildings. The library is primarily intended for the use of members of parliament and officials but is also open to the public for reference purposes only. When the main parliamentary buildings were destroyed by fire in 1916 the library was all that survived. It was again threatened by fire in 1952 and a large part of the contents were severely damaged by water. The library is about 140 feet in diameter and is 132 feet high. The wooden panelling inside is of hand-carved white pine, no two carvings being alike. The floors are of oak, cherry and walnut. In the centre of the ground floor is a white marble statue of Queen Victoria by the English sculptor, Marshall Wood.

Parliamentary Library representing Ontario.



The Old Citadel, Quebec is shown on the 12 cent value and the old town walls, and harbour beneath are clearly to be seen. The original walled township of Quebec was, of course, founded in 1608. The actual site was selected with miltary care at a point where the river is only about one mile wide. The Citadel looks down from natural rock ramparts and was entirely surrounded by a thick stone wall. Since those early days, the city has expanded beyond the original walls and some roads carry normal everyday traffic through the archways that are now all that is left of the old city gates. The citadel is still the official summer residence of the Governor-General. The Old Citadel representing Quebec Province.



Harvesting is shown on the 20 cent value and the method has become a little more modernised since the 1928 issue. This time we see a crawler tractor drawing an early harvester, with grain storage elevators in the background. The grain is extracted from the corn ears by the same machine that cuts it and is fed out either into sacks, or, more often, into a grain trailer. The straw was normally cut quite long, and left on the ground to rot down and provide humus for the following crop.

Harvesting representing the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



The Acadian Memorial Church, Grand Pre<sup>-</sup> on the 50 cent value is the National Historic Park, Grand Pre<sup>-</sup>, Nova Scotia. This is a replica of the old St Charles Church which was burnt down at the time when the Acadians were deported. In 1922 this replica was built as a memorial by a Roman Catholic organisation of Acadians and is now used only as a museum of Indian and Acadian relics. The statue in the foreground is the "Evangeline" and was cast in bronze in Paris by Phillipe Hebert, a Canadian Sculptor of Acadian descent. Hebert died before the statue was completed and his son, Henri, finished it. It is said that when one looks at the statue from one side the face of Evangeline appears young and unlined, whilst as one walks around she gradually becomes old and heavily lined.

The Acadian Memorial representing the Maritime Provinces.



Mount Edith Cavell on the one dollar value. This mountain summit is said to have been a famous landmark amongst the early explorers and travellers in the "Rockies". Named after the heroine nurse of World War I this is the dominating peak of the Athabasca Valley, in the Jasper National Park.

Mount Edith Cavell representing British Columbia.



# PLATING OF THE CANADA 1859 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Cents (Part 4) by Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

## Plate

Group	posn.	
6	64	C dots – Two (small over large)
8		S dot - Centred on centre lin

8		S dot – Centred on centre line – distinct and cutting thro' rim. Weakness in N.E. cnr. in angle formed by frame line and 12½. Frame line due east thereof v faint and weak.
5A 9C	65	C dot $-$ C 1/3 S dot $-$ Centred in white space between centre line and line above it $-$ just away from rim. Vertical frame line weak at junction with horizontal in N.E. cnr. Dot under "2" of N.E 12 and in "P" in POSTAGE.
5A 9C	66	C dot $-$ C 1/3 S dot $-$ On line above centre line $-$ bisected by rim. Dot in middle of base of "2" of 12 in S.E. cnr.
5C 9C	67	C dot $-$ C 1/5 S dot $-$ Rests on centre line $-$ touching rim. Small dash or dot in white oval on level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA (as in 6,70 & 77).
5A 6 9N	68	C dot - N ¼ - a half dot resting on north side, a shade nearer top than in 57. S dot - ¼ in white oval and ¾ in horizontal background - just above centre line and touching next line but one above. Weak rocking-in N.W. cnr recut later. Late :- Two dots in "1" or N.W. 12 and flaw on medallion edge over "N" of PENCE.
5A 9C	69	C dot – C 1/3 S dot – On centre line – does not touch rim. Dot under frame line S.E. cnr. Dot outside but touching outer frame line under S.E "12" (3 seen). Smudge of colour below "E" in PENCE between bottom frame lines (3 seen).

-----

Late :- Further dots appear in white oval under first "E" in PENCE and in base of S.W " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

<sup>5</sup>A70C dot - C ¼S dot - On centre line - cut by rim.5CProof does not show any guide line.

9C		Small dash or dot in white oval level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA (as in 6, 67 & 77). Early :- Fine line thro' "T" in POSTAGE and thro' white oval under "S" in POSTAGE. Fine line in base of "2" of S.W 12. Small dot in white oval level with top of "C" in CANADA. Late :- Dot in base of "2" of S.E 12 at end nearer "½". Line in S.W "2" has disappeared, but line in "T" and dot level with "C" remain.
3 5B 6 7	71	C dot - None S dot - None Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E. 12 (5 seen). 1st State :- Weak rocking-in east of "1" of N.E. 12, extending downwards. Vertical dotted guide line thro' left central guide dot (which is moved further out in later state). 2nd State :- (Re-entry). Weakness in N.E. cnr. recut but new weakness appears in S.W cnr. Base of "1" of S.W 12 extends over inner frame line and outer vertical frame line doubled in S.W corner.
5A 5B 9N	72	C dot – Tiny dot on north side halfway. S dot – Centred on centre line – just free from rim. Dot in white oval under "1" of N.E 12 (2 seen). Late :– Appears to have been re-entered, doubling showing in N.W & S.W cnrs.; first "A" in CANADA slightly double and "1" of S.W 12 cuts frame line.
9S	73	C dot $-$ S base (below level of centre line). S dot $-$ Bisected by line over centre line $-$ does not touch rim.
9C	74	C  dot - C 1/3. $S  dot - On centre line - touches rim$ .
5A 9C	75	C dot – C 1/3. S dot – On centre line and away from rim. Two dots between frame lines under "ST" in STERLING.
5A 9C	76	C dot – C 1/3 S dot – Small on centre line – not touching rim. Late :– (probably last ptg only). Strong engraver's slip when retouching, extending from base of N.E "2" thro' "O" in POSTAGE and white oval (2 seen, 1 reported). (See Maple Leaves Vol. 15 No. 12 Jan. 1976 p. 346).
5C 6 9C	77	C dot – C 1/3 S dot – Resting on centre line – away from rim. Weakly rocked-in N.E cnr. extending from top about ½mm wide downwards to top of "1" of "½" in 12½. Small dot in white oval on level with bottom leg of first "A" in CANADA (as in 6, 67 and 70). Later :– N.E cnr recut, but dot remains.

- 5D 78 C dot None. S dot Large, wholly in white oval 7 centred on level with centre line (cf. 30 & 40).
- 9S 79 C dot S ¼ S dot Rests between 1st and 2nd line above centre line just free of rim.
- 2 80 C dot  $N \frac{1}{4}$
- 5A S dot Centred on centre line touching rim.
- 9N Inner and outer frame lines on left doubled nearly whole length. Recut 1865.

Late blue green proof shows dot outside frame opposite base of S.W "1" of 12.

- $3 \qquad 81 \qquad C dot None. \qquad S dot None.$
- 5B Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E 12 (4 seen) 6 Central guide dot on left opposite "C".
- 7 Dotted vertical guide line at left. Weak rocking in at base under oval from S.W "½" to S.E "1", and weak outer frame line opposite N.E "½". Weaknesses recut later.
- 5B 82 C dot  $C \frac{1}{2}$
- 6 S dot ¼ under and ¾ over centre line just away from rim 9C Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E 12 (3 seen). Late :- Weak rocking-in at top (2 seen).

5A 83 C dot – S <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

98

S dot – Centred on centre line – well away from rim. Large dot in "D" in CANADA and second dot in "S" in POSTAGE (there is normally only one).

(To be continued)

# CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE ISSUES ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED - EDITOR

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

### DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



# RAILWAY POSTMARKS by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. Part I

Some time ago a member wrote to us and complained that there were many aspects of Canadian philately which must be a closed book to some, at least, of our readers and pleaded for more articles of an introductory nature. His argument was a convincing one: so many contributions to *MAPLE LEAVES* are of what he called an 'advanced' nature which presupposed a knowledge of the topic which he did not possess and which he ventured to suggest many others would not have as well. 'Why not', he asked, 'have more articles for beginners, or indeed for specialists in some aspects of Canadian philately or postal history whose knowledge of other branches was sketchy or non-existent?'

Now although it was not difficult to concede his point, indeed it was incontrovertible, it was another matter to try to persuade knowledgeable contributors to 'lower their sights' and to get down to basic principles in a series of articles which might, happily, spark off an interest among some of our members and lead them into wider, if not deeper fields of knowledge.

That we were not wholly unsuccessful in some respects (in this connection 'Hints on the Identification of Admiral Precancels' by Messrs. Cheshire and Reiche is an admirable example) it must still be admitted that there is a very wide range of opportunities for specialist contributors which has yet to be exploited.

This article is prompted by two considerations, therefore: one, to encourage members to look at a fascinating field of postmark collecting which already enjoys considerable popularity and two, to inspire other contributors to emulate our example.

In our August, 1978 issue Philip Grey, in collaboration with the late T. P. G. Shaw, concluded his series of articles on some of the hammer varieties to be found in the many thousands of different railway postmarks that have been used during the years 1853 to 1971, when the last railway post office in Canada was withdrawn from service.

Concurrently with these articles our member, Lewis Ludlow, has been undertaking a similar exercise in *B.N.A. TOPICS*, although on a different basis. While Lewis Ludlow has been dealing with hammer varieties in the order in which they appear in his CATALOGUE SECTION OF THE HAND-BOOK OF CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION POSTMARKS, starting with the Maritime Provinces, Philip Grey has used a wider, but more selective canvas, and has dealt with some of the postmarks on a geographical basis which was set out in *MAPLE LEAVES* as long ago as 1953.

After 25 years, therefore, it may be said that Philip Grey has played his part, and indeed taken more than his fair share of the work involved in popularising the collection of railway postmarks. A great debt of gratitude is owing to him and if it is true, and we certainly believe that it is, that the collection of Canadian railway postmarks enjoys today as wide a field of popularity as that accorded to the collection of squared circles, a great deal of the credit for this happy state of affairs must be laid at his door.

Having said this, and without in any way wishing to detract from the fascinating pursuit of 'squared circles', duplex, fancy cancellations, etc., or to decry their interest, it is certainly permissible to point out that many considerable advantages which railway postmarks enjoy over their competitions in the popularity stakes. First of all there are many more of them as one would expect when they have enjoyed a life of 118 years as opposed to the brief span of existence of many other types of postmarks. There are more, many more, therefore, for collectors to go at and the opportunities for them to build up representative collections are correspondingly wider.

In his work, to which we have referred, Lewis Ludlow lists some 2540 different railway postmarks and since its publication in 1975 a considerable number have been further reported. These, it is hoped, to be able to incorporate in a later work together with the earliest and latest dates of usage.

It would be wrong, however, to suggest that their sheer weight of numbers, and therefore easier availability, is the only advantage which the collection of railway postmarks enjoys. They also have the unique characteristic of being intimately linked with the development of the vast Canadian railway complex of modern times from the handful of primitive pioneer lines which existed in the early 1850's. They have, in a few words, a history of their own which is quite separate and distinct from the part which other postmarks play in postal history. We believe that because they are a part of railway history, and therefore a part of the history of a great nation as well as being a part of postal history they can rightly claim an individually and a uniqueness that sets them apart from all others. Therein lies their fascination.

In this, and future articles, we shall deal with some of the major types of postmarks that have been used over the years. Suffice it to say here that some 180 different types of postmarks are known to exist in a variety of shapes and sizes. To the virtues of Canadian railway postmarks which we have extolled above can therefore be added the spice of variety to whet the most jaded of appetites.

> CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE PACKET ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED BY THE PACKET SECRETARY.

## THE B.N.A. PORTRAIT STAMPS OF QUEEN VICTORIA

#### THE CHALON PORTRAIT

Alfred Edward Chalon was born at Geneva in 1781. Whilst still a youth his family moved to London where he seemed destined to go into his father's mercantile business. However his artistic inclinations overruled this and he became a student at The Royal Academy in 1797 and eventually a Royal Academician in 1816. He excelled himself in striking, eloquent portraits, so much that at one time ladies of the aristocracy flocked to him to sit for their portrait.

With such a reputation it is no wonder that he was commissioned by Queen Victoria to do a portrait of her shortly after her accession to the throne in 1837. The portrait was so beautiful and charming that he won instant fame and was appointed Portrait Painter in Water Colours to The Queen. He decided however to retire shortly after this and concentrate on oil paintings of historical scenes. He died at Kensington in 1860.

The Chalon portrait became the officially endorsed one, copies of which hung in all British Embassies. The portrait itself was presented by The Queen to Prince Albert and was last publicly seen in 1897, after which it vanished and turned up many years later in The Belgian Royal Collection where it now remains. Samuel Cousins made a finely engraved copy of it in 1839, and it is from this that most stamp versions were taken.

Sir Sandford Fleming when designing the first issues of Canada in 1851 realised the perfect suitability of Chalon's Head for reproduction on postage stamps. Thus The Chalon Head made its debut on the famous twelvepence issue of Canada, the die being engraved by Alfred Jones, an English engraver then working for Rawdon, Hatch, Wright & Edson (later to become American Bank Note Co.).

A finer engraved version appeared in 1853 on The Nova Scotia 1d. issue. Indeed it owes its fineness to the mastery of William Humphrys, for he had to use as his working model a poorish water colour drawing by Edward Corbould. In 1860 The American Bank Note Co. produced for New Brunswick three values with The Chalon Head, however they were far below Humphrys' standard. Their subsidiary, the British American Bank Note Co. tried in 1870, with an imitation of Humphrys' Nova Scotia Chalon Head but the result was worse than the New Brunswick type.

The Chalon Head in Canada also found its way onto banknotes as early as 1849, Rawdon, Hatch, Wright & Edson printing them for The Farmers Joint Stock Bank of Toronto and it even appeared on The Gas Inspection stamps of 1897. It was the pioneer usage of The Chalon Head by Canada and The Provinces that greatly attributed to its popularity with other colonies and it becoming the distinctive mark of those early classic stamps.





# NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267



The "Dr. Matejka"

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

#### AEROPHILATELY

Following our enormous success with the first auction in New York, which realised over \$400,000, we are pleased to announce MARCH 18th

as the date for the sale of the final portion in London. The deluxe fully-illustrated catalogue will be available shortly, price  $\pounds 1$  (list of prices realised 20p each) post free.

> WITH CONFIDENCE ... THROUGH HARMERS HARMERS of LONDON

STAMP AUCARONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

#### NEW STAMP NEWS

On 16 August 1979 Canada Post released in Ottawa without prior notification Plate No. 2 of the Foral one cent Bottle Gentian, tagged, printed by the British American Bank Note Co., perforated 13mm. At the same time as the official issue on 16 August 1979 of the .17c Field Hockey Champion-ship commemorative and the .15c definitive depicting the Canadian Violet, a precancelled floral .15c definitive of the Canadian Violet was issued, perforation 13, and printed by the British American Bank Note Company. A quantity of envelopes were cancelled on the first day of availability of the Plate No. 2, one cent floral and the .15c precancelled floral definitive. (With acknowledgements and thanks to Major R. K. Malott – Editor.)

#### 1979 35 Cents Christmas Stamp

We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Clark, our contact member for the Prairie Provinces, for the interesting note that the 1979 35 cents Christmas stamp was issued with 'tagging' on all four sides. This is as a result of experience with the 1978 Christmas stamps, all three of which were in the vertical format (as is the 35 cents 1979 Christmas stamp). The former were very frequently placed HORIZONTALLY upon envelopes and as a consequence did not trigger the cancelling machine. By 'tagging' all four sides it is hoped to obviate this difficulty, and in future it is thought likely that all commemorative stamps in a vertical format will be so treated.

#### **PVA Gum**

Also from our same valued correspondent comes a timely warning to members NOT to soak the gum off modern used 'on paper' Canadian stamps. PVA gum unlike dextrine gum is impregnated into the paper and not laid on to the surface of the stamp. As soon as the stamp has floated off the paper (in from 5 to 10 minutes) it should be laid face down on a suitably absorbent surface and when dry placed in a glassine envelope and pressed for 24 hours in order to correct the tendency to curl. Attempts to soak off the gum completely will only result in removing some of the starch and fibres from the stamp leaving it with none of its natural stiffness.

### From the Secretary . . .

The Annual General Meeting was held at Hove on 13 October 1979 and the following officers were appointed :-

President – J. H. Bryce Vice-President – D. F. Sessions Secretary – D. F. Sessions Treasurer – R. A. Mewse Librarian – R. S. B. Greenhill Editor – L. F. Gillam Advertising Mgr. – G. L. Birch Handbooks Mgr. – S. F. Cohen Packet Secy. – R. Grigson Publicity Officer – C. G. Banfield Asst. Treasurer – T. Almond Asst. Editor – E. Killingley

Elected to Committee :-J. E. R. Thompson - Scotland G. Whitworth - North W. Williams - South

Honorary Auditor - J. P. Macaskie

**Fellowship:** Hans Reiche of Ottawa was elected a Fellow of the Society in recognition of his published writings on Canadian philately.

vention 1980: The next Convention will be held from 1 to 4 October, 1980, at the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh.

**Minutes:** A copy of the minutes has been sent to  $e^{-\alpha'}$  committee member and a copy will be on display at next Convention. Multiwhile, any member requiring a copy should write to the Secretary, a SAE build be appreciated.

Annual Competition: Through the good offices of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. a new award has been made available for annual competition. The award takes the form of a certificate of merit and 12 months' issues of "Stamp Monthly". The award will, initially, be made at the judges' discretion.

#### 1979 Competition

Class 1	Research and Study	<ul> <li>1st G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S. – Plating of 5c Beaver.</li> <li>2nd Dr. C. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S. 10c Small Queen.</li> </ul>
Class 2	Regional Groups	1st South West – Centennial Booklets. 2nd Yorkshire – Uses of the ½c Small Queen.
Class 3(a)	B.N.A. pre 1897	<ul> <li>1st G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S. – Early Canadian Proofs.</li> <li>2nd Dr. M. Carstairs, F.C.P.S. – Temporary and Experimental datestamps.</li> </ul>
Class 3(b)	) B.N.A. post 1897	<ul> <li>1st D. Sessions – K.E.VII Definitives, Proofs and Plates of 1c &amp; 2c.</li> <li>2nd Dr. M. Carstairs, F.C.P.S. – K.E.VII covers sent overseas.</li> </ul>

#### Trophies

Godden	G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S.	
Bunny	D. Sessions	
Admiral	W. McGann	
Lees-Jones	J. Donaldson	
Aikins	Lt. Col. D. Prichard	

Early Canadian Proofs. K.E.VII Definitives. Admiral Booklet Panes. Definitive Series 1977-79 Plating of the 12½c value, 1859 issue.

Stamp Monthly Award – D. Sessions.

#### Subscriptions

As announced in "Maple Leaves", the subscription for the current year is £4. If you have not already paid, please forward your remittance to our new Assistant Treasurer :—

Tom Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, RG3 5DZ, England.

If you have already sent your remittance to Ian Bryce this is perfectly in order as Ian will continue to pass any subscriptions received to the Treasurer in the usual way.

David Sessions, Secretary.

# PLEASE SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS. SAY YOU SAW IT IN "MAPLE LEAVES".

# FOUR NEW STAMPS AND A SOUVENIR STAMP PACK FEATURING CANADIAN AVIATION

On 15 November 1979 Canada Post issued four commemorative stamps and a special limited-edition Souvenir Stamp Pack featuring Canadian aviation.

The aircraft stamps are the first of a new series, and the 1979 issue features flying boats. Two of the stamps carry the 17-cent denomination of first class domestic postage, while the other two carry the 35-cent denomination of international letter mail.

One of the 17-cent stamps depicts a Curtiss HS-2L in the silver and yellow colours of the Ontario Provincial Air Services, as it was employed on forest fire patrols in the 1920's. Its modern counterpart, the Canadair CL-215 "Water Bomber", is illustrated on the other 17-cent stamp, releasing its load of water and fire-retarding chemicals over a raging forest fire. This aircraft wears the red and yellow finish of the aircraft operated by the Province of Quebec.

The Vickers Vedette, carrying its 1930's R.C.A.F. colour scheme of red and the hull, yellow wings, and red, white and blue rudder stripes, is portrayed on one of the 35-cent stamps in its photographic survey role. The other 35-cent stamp shows the Canso aircraft in which Flight Lieutenant David Hornell of Mimico, Ontario, won the Victoria Cross. Painted in Coastal Command white, the aircraft flies above a surfaced U-boat.

The aircraft paintings are by Robert Bradford, aviation artist and curator of the Aviation and Space Division of the National Museum of Science and Technology. Designs and typography are by Jacques Charette, Ottawa graphic designer.

The 36,000,000 17-cent and the 25,000,000 35-cent stamps were printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto.

Available at the same time as the new stamps is a Souvenir Stamp Pack containing the first set of four stamps on a stamp page with clear mounts. The folder carries seven vintage photographs of the flying boats, along with historical text by Robert Bradford. The pack design is by Jacques Charette. The pack has protective plastic packaging and is priced at \$2.00

#### BOOK REVIEW

# LYMAN'S CANADA B.N.A. POSTAGE STAMP STANDARD CATALOGUE 30th EDITION

The new winter edition of Lyman's Standard Catalogue of Canada B.N.A. Postage Stamps is now available price \$4.00 postpaid from Charlton International Publishing Incorporated, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont. or from book stores and stamp dealers at \$3.50. Members in Great Britain can also obtain their copies from the Handbooks Manager, Mr. S. F. Cohen, price  $\pounds1.75$  postpaid. (Address in Officers' Panel inside back cover).

New features include prices for F.D.C. from 1931 to date and the incorporation of a check list for mint, used and F.D.C's into the listing of stamps instead of as an appendix to the catalogue. This is obviously of greater convenience to collectors.

The biennial publication of this well known catalogue is a reflection of the continued volatility of the Canadian stamp market, and this 30th Edition contains some 3,000 price changes.

Both mint and used stamps up to and including the 1946 'Peace' issue are priced according to condition (very fine, fine and very good) for mint stamps and (very fine and fine) for used. Subsequent to 1946 prices are included for plate blocks and non hinged very fine mint stamps and very fine used stamps only. Prior to the 1947 issues premiums expressed in percentages are included to cover the prices of non hinged mint stamps.

Other features include numbers of stamps issued (where known) and a grading guide covering both early and modern issues which it is hoped will assist newcomers to the hobby in establishing standards of quality. In this connection it is a matter for regret that the criticism levelled at this feature in our review of the 29th Edition is still valid. At the time our reviewer stated that the "very good stamp illustrated is not even good, the fine not even very good and the very fine not even good".

Of course it is a matter of subjective judgement when trying to determine the condition of stamps, but so far from helping the 'beginner' we feel that the present feature, where the imperforated issues are concerned, can only serve to confuse. We do not underestimate the difficulty involved in illustrating a reliable guide; but we certainly think that the publishers could do better, and if they cannot, that it would be advisable to omit this part of this 'guide' completely.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Mr. G. E. L. Manley writes:

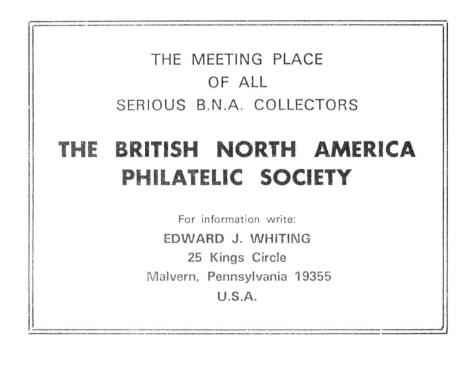
#### Montreal '21' Roller Cancellation

In my article concerning the above (Whole No. 76, April, 1962) I implied, by omission, that the 5 cents Small Queen was not so used with this cancellation (as a precancel). I am pleased to state that I recently obtained a fine copy of this on a 5 cents Small Queen and hope that this information will be of interest to readers.

#### CORRIGENDUM

#### **Small Queens Study Circle**

Please note that on Page 184 of the October issue, the date for the Postmaster General's Report should read 1875 (not 1897 as printed). The figures given appear in Appendix J No. 7. The heading referring to First Ottawa and Montreal Printings Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  is believed to be inserted by Boggs.



#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 12 NOVEMBER 1979

#### **New Members**

- 2251 NEWTON, Malcolm K., 1 Commercial Union House, Grosvenor Street, St. Helier, Jersey. CG, CEN.
- 2252 COVERT, Earle L., Box 1070, Hay River, N.W.T., CANADA XOE ORO. PS, R.
- 2253 MANUGE, C. F., RR 2 Wentworth, Cumb. Co., N. Scotia, CANADA BOM 1ZO.
- 2254 YOUNG, Michael L., Cob Nash, 108 Wells Road, Malvern Wells, Worcs, WR14 4PG. C, N
- 2255 CROWTHER, Alan L., 22 Burgamot Lane, Comberbach, Northwick, Cheshire CW9 6BU. CGC, CGE, PH

#### Reinstatements

1265 ROY, Mrs. Peter E., P.O. Box 9723, Ste Foy, P.Q., CANADA G1V 4C3.

C

#### Resignations

- 2227 COLE, C (temporary resignation during 2 year foreign 'tour').
- 2146 COOK, A.
- 1554 GROSS, J.
- 2025 ROLING, P.V.
- 1858 WATERS, H. P.
- 1181 WHIPPLE, A. E.

Change of Address

- 1469 AITKEN, H. D., 111 Saturn Road, Etobicoke, Ont., CANADA M9C 2S7.
- 1208 BETTS, E. C., 2800 Quebec Street, N.W., Apt. 635 Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A.
- 989 BOYD, N., 335 Eastlawn Blvd., Windsor, Ont. CANADA N8S 3H3.

- 2201 ESAW, F. A., Newton Bldg., Salford University, Salford 5, M5 4WT.
  211 HEDLEY, R. P., 4824 Edgewood Dr., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075, U.S.A.
  1863 HARK, K. Y., 259 Borden St., Toronto, Ont., CANADA, M5S 2W5.
  1262 MATEJKA, J. J., 614 North Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, ILLinois, 60302, U.S.A.
- 1008 PATERSON, J. A., Eindhoven, Effingham Common Road, Effingham, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT24 5JW.
- 1789 PEACH, A. J., 83 Sunrise Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex.
- 2085 SEARLE, G. P., 8 Castle Hill Park, Wepre Lane, Connah's Quay, Clwyd.
- 1969 SMALLMAN, J. R., Box 130 Naramata, Brit. Columbia, CANADA, VOH 1NO.
- 2136 SMITH, R. B., c/o Dames & Moore, 1626 Cole Blvd., Golden, Colorado, 80401, U.S.A.
- 1686 WASSELL, P. R., 28 Bents Drive, Sheffield, S11 9RP.
- 2203 WINMILL, R. B., P.O. Box 6152, Stn. J. Ottawa, Ont., CANADA.

#### Removed from Membership for non-payment of dues

			Feagan			2166	Terry
			Fitzgerald				
805	Dankin	2198	Hansen	1093	Parker	1565	Union Phil
723	Davenport	1590	Hoare	2103	Pryce James		Montreal
			Holmok		Reid	1248	Whitehead
			Jay		Schumann		
1648	Dutton	1391	Leach				
			Met. Toronto		Stewart		
50	Falconer		Library	2108	Taraschuk	1464	Young
1943	Farthing	1680	Mitchener	2100	Taylor R.		

# **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word.

Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

#### WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 — Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precanceis. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

Dated Small Queens 1c, 2c, 3c only, Squared Circles on Map Stamps, and anything from New Brunswick. Offers please to M. Wedgwood, 120 Queensgate, Bridlington, Yorkshire YO16 5JH.

Address Required

2165 ANDERMAN, M. formerly 403, 1817 16th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta, CANADA.
624 DENT, C.W. formerly Gooderhams, Snipe Farm Road, Nr. Woodbridge, Suffolk.
2029 HANES, A.D. formerly CFPO 5056, 757 Baden Baden 1, W. Germany.

Revised Total - 661

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

### February 20

With fine sections of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Catalogue £1

With regular auctions held in BASLE, BERMUDA, BOURNE-MOUTH, GENEVA, JOHANNESBURG and LONDON, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

### **ROBSON LOWE LTD.** 50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ

lephone: 01-839 4034 Telex: 915410

Telephone: 01-839 4034

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979/80

President:

J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

> Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer: Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

# NEWLY ARRIVED FROM CANADA .....

1980 CANADA SPECIALISED . . . new features and prices . . .  $\pounds 2.00$ 

LYMAN'S WINTER 1980 CATALOGUE. . . . . . . . . . £1.75p

and FROM U.S.A. . . . with apologies for the delay in new supplies reaching me . . .

HISTORY OF CANADIAN R.P.O's 1853-1967. Gillam. . . . £5

(All prices include inland postage paid)

\* \* \* \* \*

Reduced prices for earlier issues of Lyman's also Canada Specialised . . . list on request.

\* \* \* \* \*

A complete list of all available Handbooks is available.

\* \* \* \* \*

Please note :--There may be some delays in the despatch of Handbooks during the month of January only.

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, B15 3QE, ENGLAND.

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

5-3

# Maple Leaves

### **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial	•	•	•	•	ć	•	•	•	•	•	•	225
Railway Postmarks Part 2 .												229
Barrell Cancellations								•	•			232
Plating of the Canada 1859 12½ cents (Part 5)												236
The "Little Norway" Story	<i>.</i>											244

Whole No. 177 Vol. 17 No. 9 April, 1980

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

## **NEW ADDRESS**

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL

Suite 1-129

Toronto, Ontario.

NEXT AUCTION JUNE 4-5, 1980 Royal York Hotel.

Subscription to Catalogs & Prices Realized for the Next 20 Sessions 10 (Ontario + 70c s.t.). Catalogs 2a ea. (Ontario + 21c s.t.).

# **J. N. SISSONS LIMITED**

The Royal York Hotel, Suite 1-129, Toronto, Canada, M5J 1E3

Phone: 416-364-6003

Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

# MAPLE LEAVES

### Journal of

# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

### **INCORPORATED** 1946

### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 9

April 1980

Whole No. 177

### EDITORIAL

**CONVENTION 1980** 

"Edina! Scotia's darling seat! All hail thy palaces and tow'rs."

If past experience is anything to go by the choice of Edinburgh as this year's Convention venue will prove to be a most popular one. Regular 'conventioneers' have always regarded Scottish Conventions as having something about them that the others haven't got. We say this without having to be reminded that in our last issue we commented at some length upon the memorable 1979 Convention in Hove, which is as far removed from Scotland as it is possible to be without getting one's feet wet. That some mysterious alchemy is at work north of the Tweed, that there is an indefinable spirit about Scottish Conventions which defies analysis and that it is intangible, yet all-pervasive, is so well known to confirmed addicts that it would be superfluous to mention it were it not for the fact that we wish more members would test the atmosphere for themselves. All kinds of theories have been advanced in an attempt to account for what remains unaccountable. All to our certain knowledge emanate from 'foreigners' south of the border; the 'natives' remain modestly and secretively silent, totally unco-operative under the most intensive interrogation. We are left groping for words and despairing of ever being able to come up with the right answer. The formula is as elusive as ever and we suspect that it will always be that way.

It would be presumptuous of us to extol the virtues of Edinburgh itself; thousands of pens have undertaken that task far more successfully that we could ever hope to do, not least that of Scotland's own bard whom we quote above. Twenty-one years ago, when Convention was last held in Edinburgh our predecessor, Jim Woods, summed up the proceedings succinctly enough: "It is obvious from the many reports received that a good time was had by all". That, if it was not the greatest understatement of 1959, must have very closely rivalled it. We can confidently predict that history will repeat itself. Passports or visas are not necessary; there are no customs posts along the border. There are no exchange controls; English money is very readily acceptable! Porridge and haggis are for those who prefer such fare; forced feeding is not practised! No duty is chargeable on the native spirit, apart, we hasten to add from that already levied by the Chancellor; it is otherwise freely exportable! The President will NOT pipe everyone aboard the good ship 'Carlton'. Dress is optional; those without the kilt need not wear one!

With these reassurances all we are left to do is to advise members to complete the enclosed booking form and return it to our President, Ian Bryce, as soon as possible. May we also anticipate enquiries so frequently received about the Convention venue? It is NOT necessary for members to stay at the Carlton Hotel if for any reason they do not wish to do so. Alternative accommodation is readily and easily available nearby. Arrangements for this can, of course, be made personally; alternatively Ian Bryce will be only too pleased to help and advise if members make their wishes known to him. In this connection please refer to his presidential message on page 227.

### LLOYDS COLLECTOR'S SCHEME – IMPROVED BENEFITS FOR 1980

Harmers of London announce that following negotiations with Lloyds underwriters, benefits applicable to their Stamp Collectors Insurance scheme will be improved from 1st January, 1980.

### £12,500 TRANSIT LIMIT

Every collectors policy will automatically incorporate transit insurance cover up to £12,500 (or sum insured if less ) – the existing limit is £10,000. Additional premiums and the need to make special requests are thus normally avoided. Furthermore postal transits under £75 may be sent by ordinary post.

### LISTING TO START AT £1,000

The level at which underwriters require advice of individually valuable items is being raised from £750 to  $\pounds 1,000$ .

Scheme limits were last raised at the beginning of 1978, since when there has been a marked up-turn in stamp values.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Firstly let me say how sorry I was that I was unable to attend the Hove Convention. I understand that everything went well.

I am very conscious of the honour that you have bestowed on me in electing me your President for the coming year, I only hope that I will be able to maintain the high standards set by my predecessors.

It all started at a meeting of the Edinburgh Philatelic Society in 1964 when the late Alfie Grant and I were talking. He invited me to join the Society and take part in the local meetings which were active in those days, and up till a year a go, but are now no more owing to lack of local interest. I must admit that the thought that I would become your President never crossed my mind.

However, enough reminiscing and down to the business in hand. The 34th Annual Convention of the Society has been arranged to be held at the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh from Wednesday 1st to Saturday 4th October, 1980. The Scottish contingent is getting a bit thin on the ground but we will do our best to make this a memorable Convention. We have the stalwarts from Aberdeen and Betty and, hopefully, others to help.

To those of our members who have never attended Convention - make this a first - Edinburgh is a beautiful city and you will be made most welcome.

One final point — it is not necessary for those attending Convention to stay in the Carlton Hotel. Anyone wishing alternative and less expensive accommodation should write to me. I can supply the Edinburgh Tourist Accommodation Register 1980 which gives all the relevant information. I will mark places which are close to the Carlton but cannot undertake to make the necessary booking. This would have to be done by the individual concerned.

### **CONVENTION AUCTION 1980**

Members are asked to note that all lots for the Convention Auction, which will be held at the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh on Saturday, 4th October should be sent to Mr. J. Hannah at 4, Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen AB1 6NB as soon as possible AND NOT LATER THAN 20th JUNE. ONLY B.N.A. MATERIAL is acceptable and lots must be accompanied by a brief description and estimate of value (minimum £2). Single stamps or small lots should be housed on paper or card (preferably the latter) not more than 5" by 6". LOTS RECEIVED AFTER 20th JUNE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION CATALOGUE. They will, however, be disposed of at the conclusion of the auction of lots which have been included in the catalogue. Prospective vendors are urged in their own interest, therefore, to ensure that their material is in Mr. Hannah's hands by the above deadline.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

# (GEOFFREY MANTON)

# FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS, and all kinds of PHILATELIC and POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

> SELLING? — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving - if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE Annual Subscriptions – including Lists of Prices Realised Home £4 Europe £5 Rest of the World £7

> CAVENDISH AUCTIONS PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET, DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP. Telephone: 0332-46753

### RAILWAY POSTMARKS Part 2 by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

It is possible to distinguish seven principal types of railway postmarks which have been most commonly in use from the late 1850's until 1971, and since these are the types which are encountered most 'frequently it is proposed to deal with these first. Of these seven the first three are chiefly to be found in use during the nineteenth century, the remaining four being of a later usage. The Edwardian period, therefore, forms a watershed during which the earlier types were gradually being phased out and replaced by, for want of a better term, "modern" types of postmarks, types indeed which remained in use until railway post offices ceased to function.

In the description of these types it is proposed to use the type numbers which were originally designated to them by T. P. G. Shaw in his HAND-BOOK AND CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION POST-MARKS (1963) and by Lewis Ludlow in his later work which is essentially a revision and updating of Shaw's catalogue (1975). We believe that a few of the latter are still available from the author, and although neither of these works is entirely indispensable, no one can really undertake a serious study of R.P.O's without them, at least after the initial stages. If this series of articles helps to bridge the gap between the present time and the publication of Lewis Ludlow's proposed new edition it will at least have served a useful purpose in tiding members over that difficult period when handbooks are not available and interest is easily lost.

The first postmark type that we propose to deal with (type 4C) will be easily recognisable as being the normal "split circle" type which was issued to thousands of ordinary post offices in the nineteenth century except that the base is broken by a figure, usually, but not always, preceded by the abbreviation 'No'. These numbers, and those incorporated into other types of railway postmarks are sometimes designated as "clerks' numbers", erroneously so in our opinion. There is no evidence that one particular hammer was designed solely for the use of one particular clerk only, at least officially. In practice, of course, since every clerk was responsible for the safe-keeping of his equipment he might well have retained the use of one particular hammer. In such instances the presence of an identification mark (such as a number) was a useful check when a hammer or hammers were 'lost' or mislaid. All the evidence from postmark proof books point to the fact that when a new railway post office was established at least two hammers were ordered, even when the R.P.O. was a small one (i.e. one which operated over a short distance or did not deal with a large volume of mail). In the case of "large" R.P.O's (i.e. those operating over long distances or dealing with a heavy volume of mail) as many as eight different hammers of the same type (4C)were in use on the Great Western Railway as early as 1859. Later, on the

Montreal & Toronto R.P.O., as many as sixteen different hammers of the same type (which will be referred to later) were in use over a period of at least 35 years (i.e. from 1911 to 1946).

Because of its period of usage (1860 circa to 1890 circa) the type 4C postmark with which we are concerned here is rarely found on stamps since this kind of usage, as an obliterator, was forbidden by post office regulations. It is, however, exceptionally found on the "cents", "large queens" and, as might be expected, most frequently on the "small queens" issues, especially after 1890 when the use of circular date stamps (as opposed to obliterators) to cancel stamps received official sanction. Because type 4C railway postmark can easily be confused with the 'ordinary' post office split circle type there is no doubt that a considerable number of them still lurk unrecognised (or unheeded) in many collections of used Canadian stamps. and it goes without saying that they are well worth a search. The writer can lend a particular air of authority to this recommendation since only recently he found a long sought for railway postmark on a six cents small queen which had reposed for many years in his own general collection! Even a part postmark, provided that it is sufficiently entire to be definitely identifiable considerably enhances the value of a used stamp. It is here that the two major catalogues, referred to earlier, are invaluable because both quote rarity factors which at least provide broad distinctions between the more common and rarer postmarks.

In common with all other early types of railway postmarks type 4C is most frequently found on the front of entires as transit marks, or as transit marks on the reverse of registered covers, the stamp or stamps having been cancelled at the original post office. Despite possible exceptions there is no evidence to suggest that railway mail clerks were also provided with obliterations. During sortation 'en route' any uncancelled stamps were cancelled with the clerk's handstamp, post office regulations notwithstanding! The usage of railway postmarks as transit marks on the reverse of registered covers was particularly common from quite early years until about 1940, and it is by no means exceptional to find two, or even more, different railway postmarks used as such on the same cover. These, when they are accompanied (almost invariably) by a despatching, or originating, 'ordinary' post office circular date stamp and a receiving date stamp as well make it possible to trace the whole course of the route by which the letter was conveyed.

The reverse of pre-war registered covers is, therefore, a particularly fertile field which all railway postmark collectors learn to explore.

There is one further distinguishing feature that we need to mention in connection with postmark type 4C and that is the most important of them all; they all contain the original names of the railway over which the post offices (or mail cars as they were then termed) operated.

These names, because they were usually lengthy, are almost invariably abbreviated, to some extent at least, and below we append a list of all the known abbreviations used in type 4C postmarks :

Can. Central Rwy. (Canada Central Rwy.). G.T.R. T. & S. (Grand Trunk Rwy. Toronto & Sarnia). G.T.R. M. & T. (Grand Trunk Rwy-Montreal & Toronto). G.T.R. T. & K. (Grand Trunk Rwy. Toronto & Kingston). G.W.R. H. & T. (Great Western Rwy. Hamilton & Toronto). L.H. & B.<sup>1</sup>Rwy. (London, Huron & Bruce Rwy.). Mid. Rwy. (Midland Rwy.). Musk.<sup>6</sup>Br. (Muskoka Branch Rwy.). Nor. Rwy. (Northern Rwy.). N.R.T. & M. (Northern Rwy. Toronto & Meaford). N.R.T. & C. (Northern Rwy. Toronto & Collingwood). P.E.I.R.R.C. & S. (Prince Edward Island Railroad, Charlottetown & Summerside). Q.M. & O. Rwy. (Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Rwy.). T.G. & B.R. (Toronto, Grey & Bruce Rwy.). T.G. & B. Ex. R. (Toronto, Grey & Bruce Extension Rwy.). W.G. & B. Ry. (Wellington, Grey & Bruce Rwy.). W.G. & B.R. (Wellington, Grey & Bruce Rwy.). Tor. & Nip. R. (Toronto & Nipissing Rwy.). H. & T.R. (Hamilton & Toronto Rwy.). N.B. illustrated at the heading.

Welland Rwy. and Hall's Bay R.T.P.O. are the only types of 4 C postmarks with the name of the railway in full.

(To be continued)

### HANS REICHE

The award of a Fellowship of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain which was announced at the Society's Annual Convention in October last year was the result of a unanimous decision of the Fellowship Committee. It will come as no great surprise to members who were not present at the Annual General Meeting that the committee's recommendation also received unanimous support and agreement. There must be very few, if any, students of B.N.A. philately who are not cognisant of the work of Hans Reiche, particularly in the complex field of the Admiral issues and precancellations to name but two of his many varied interests. As an author whose works must figure prominently in any serious student's philatelic library, as a regular contributor to the philatelic press and particularly to MAPLE LEAVES Hans Reiche has established himself as one of the most prominent leaders in contemporary B.N.A. philately, and among his peers it is difficult to think of anyone more worthy of the honour bestowed upon him. Those who know him personally will also testify to his quiet and unassuming manner, his good humour and above all his modesty. Beneath these outward traits, however, lie the serious thinker, the untiring researcher and the indefatigable worker in the cause of B.N.A. philately. The Society is proud to number him amongst its members and all must be delighted in the honour so worthily bestowed upon him.

# BARRELL CANCELLATIONS by Luke Asquith

In the late 1940's and early 1950's many U.S.A. Post Offices were using a hammer cancellation made up of two concentric circles of 31 and 27 mm. with the name of the P.O. and State between the upper halves of the circles and the year of use between the lower halves. Horizontally across were recorded the code for the month of issue, then the day of month in Roman figures, followed by the time and am/pm.

It is learned that similar hammers were issued by OTTAWA to 34 Canadian P.O's in mid-1955. The main differences being that the concentric circles were of 35 and 30 mm. and the horizontal indicia recorded the date in Arabic figures, then the month in Roman numerals, followed in turn by time in Arabic figures and then am. or pm.

Although the hammers are reported to have been supplied in 1955 some do not appear to have come into use until 1956 or 1957 and, in one case, 1961. In all there appear to have been 46 hammers in use comprised of 2 each at EDMONTON and REGINA of ALBERTA, and MONCTON N.B., while MONTREAL and TORONTO account for 5 and 6 respectively.

The first known dates of use have been recorded in all cases except that of D.L.O. MONTREAL of which the writer has seen a part cancel with no indicia of date.

No date of last use is recorded in the list below, as there do not appear to have been any fixed dates for discontinuance or return for destruction of these hammers, and it may well be that by chance (or favour) a stray use is made.

(We are grateful to Mr. Asquith for the following list of "Barrel" cancellations with their earliest dates known. This amplifies the number of post offices and extends the dates of usage previously listed by Mr. K. Barlow in Whole No. 158, page 50 - Editor.)

1.	BRANTFORD ONT.	7	IX	1955
2.	GALGARY ALBERTA	15	VII	1955
3.	EDMONTON ALBERTA	22	VII	1955
4.	EDMONTON ALBERTA Term.A	16	VIII	1955
5.	FORT WILLIAM ONT.	7	Х	1955
6.	FREDERICTON N.B.	5	IX	1957
7.	GUELPH ONT.	18	Ι	1956
8.	HALIFAX N.S.	22	VII	1955
9.	HAMILTON ONT.	2	IX	1955
10.	KINGSTON ONT.	25	VI	1955
11.	KITCHENER ONT.	22	VI	1955
12.	LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA	26	XII	1956
13.	LONDON ONT.	16	IV	1956

14.	MONCTON N.B. MONCTON N.B. R.B. MONTREAL P.Q. MONTREAL P.Q. A.M.S.	7	VII	1955	
15.	MONCTON N.B. R.B.	9	VIII	1961	
16.	MONTREAL P.Q.	8	XI	1955	
17.	MONTREAL P.Q. A.M.S.	3	VII	1950	
18.	MONTREAL P.Q. D.L.O.				
19.	MONTREAL P.O. S.D.	7	III	1957	
20.	MONTREAL P.Q. B & FR	15	IX	1958	
21.	MOOSE JAW SASK. NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.	29	IX	1955	
22.	NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.	20	VIII	1955	
23.	NIAGARA FALLS ONT.	8	III	1956	
24.	OSHAWA ONT. OTTAWA ONT. PETERBOROUGH ONT.	5	IV	1956	
25.	OTTAWA ONT.	20	VIII	1955	
26.	PETERBOROUGH ONT.	8	XII		
27.	PORT ARTHUR ONT.	19	XII	1955	
	QUEBEC P.Q. REGINA SASK. REGINA SASK. STA-A	14	VII	1955	
29.	REGINA SASK.	30	V	1955	
30.	<b>REGINA SASK. STA-A</b>	30	V	1955	
31.	CA THEDINES ONT	27	T	1057	
32.	ST. JOHN N.B. ST. JOHN'S NFLD. SASKATOON SASK. SHERBROOKE P.Q. SUDBURY ONT. TORONTO ONT. TORONTO ONT. A.M.S. TORONTO ONT. C.D.	20	VII	1955	
33.	ST. JOHN'S NFLD.	5	III	1958	
34.	SASKATOON SASK.	5	VII	1955	
35.	SHERBROOKE P.Q.	8	VIII	1956	
36.	SUDBURY ONT.	15	VII	1955	
37.	TORONTO ONT.	20	VIII	1955	
38.	TORONTO ONT. A.M.S.	15	V	1956	
39.	TORONTO ONT. C.D.	11	III	1960	
40.	TORONTO ONT. R. TORONTO ONT. S.D.	17	II	1956	
41.	TORONTO ONT. S.D.	3	II	1957	
42.	TORONTO ONT. TERM.A	28	Ι	1957	
43.	VANCOUVER B.C.	4	VIII	1955	
44.	VANCOUVER B.C. VICTORIA B.C. WINDSOR ONT. WINNIPEG MAN.	6	VII	1955	
45.	WINDSOR ONT.	30	VIII	1955	
46.	WINNIPEG MAN.	4	V	1956	

### BOOK REVIEW

**1980 Canada Specialised.** (A. Leggett & W. Maresch). This new edition of a popular catalogue has a new feature in that a list is shown for the first time of pre-stamp period straight line town cancellations for the Provinces of Canada. This somewhat unusual feature precedes the listing of the issued stamps of 1851. A value is placed on these postmarks on covers, an ambitious undertaking indeed! The usual price increases for the stamp period occurs throughout, and the surcharge of 200% for unmounted Mint for the small queens shows to what extent gum is being valued by our friends in Canada. A useful book, obtainable from our Handbook Manager (see last page this issue) for  $\pounds 2$  (post paid).

### **1980 STAMP PROGRAMME**

- Jan. 23 Arctic Islands 17 cents Olympic Winter Games 35 cents.
- Mar. 6 Canadian Art 2 x 17 cents, 2 x 35 cents.
- May 6 Endangered Wildlife Atlantic Whitefish 17 cents Greater Prairie Chicken 35 cents.
- May 29 Rehabilitation 17 cents. Gardening 17 cents. Uranium Resources 35 cents.
- June 18 'O Canada' Miniature Sheet 2 x 17 cents.

- June 20 John G. Diefenbaker 17 cents.
- July 4 Music Healey Willan Emma Albani 2 x 17 cents. Ned Hanlan 17 cents XXII Olympic Games 35 cents.
- Aug. 27 Saskatchewan and Alberta 2 x 17 cents.
- Sept. 25 Inuit Spirits 2 x 17 cents, 2 x 17 cents.
- Oct. 22 Christmas 15 cents, 17 cents, 35 cents.
- Nov. 19 Aircraft Military Aircraft 2 x 17 cents, 2 x 35 cents.

We apologise for the belated appearance of the above. Any complaints on this score should be directed to Canada Post. Any criticisms about its prodigality can, however, be sent to us. We are conservative in these matters, and our feelings have been sufficiently publicised in the past. There is no avoiding the obvious: we are getting old. But we are not crotchety, yet, not dyed in the wool, not living in the past, not 'not with it' to the extent of being opposed to every new stamp issue that Canada Post turns out. We just happen to think that one can have too much of a good thing, and judging by the deafening silence which greeted our decision not to publish full details of every new issue most members either agreed with the decision, or were speechless with indignation or just plainly apathetic. What the consensus of opinion really is we do not know; we only wish that we did. It is not our province to determine the contents of MAPLE LEAVES according to personal prejudices. Much more 'news' and details of new issues could and would be published if we were certain that the demand was there; as things were the Editorial Board made its decision on no firmer basis than the 'hunch' that the limited space in MAPLE LEAVES could be better used than by publishing details of new issues that are freely available from Canada Post and promptly reported in the philatelic press. We do, however, try to strike a balance. We are aware that not all our members specialise in the 'pence' and first 'cents' issues! We are equally aware that not every member will seize upon every article that we publish on no matter what with ecstatic cries of delight. All we do is our best.

### SAY YOU SAW IT IN "MAPLE LEAVES"

### CALTAPEX '80

CALTAPEX '80, the annual show of the 57-year-old Calgary Philatelic Society, is expected to be Western Canada's largest and most important stamp exhibition of 1980 according to announcement by E. A. Harris, chairman of the committee in charge.

Scheduled for May 18th to June 1st, the show will be combined with the 52nd. annual meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and as a result will draw important exhibits from collectors throughout Canada and the United States.

More than 5,000 pages of exhibits will be on display in 12,000 square feet of space in the Palliser Hotel in downtown Calgary, Alberta, and a dealers bourse will feature 30 dealers from both sides of the international boundary.

Besides competitive exhibits, a court of honor will present unusual items from the Canadian National Postal Museum at Ottawa as well as some material from the big international stamp show scheduled in London, England, earlier in May.

Canada Post will be in attendance with a special booth and post office, a special CALTAPEX '80 cancel will be supplied to all mail posted at the show and the club will also conduct seminars, film showings, raffle, free draws and a trading area for use by members. A two-session auction will offer hundreds of high class lots.

A regional meeting of a British North American Philatelic Society and a study seminar sponsored by the Canadian Military Mail Study Group have already been planned to take place during the show and other organizations are also expected to conduct meetings.

Further information may be obtained by writing to CALTAPEX '80, P.O. Box 1478 Galgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2L6.

### FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS TO

"MAPLE LEAVES" WILL BE

GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY

THE EDITOR.

# PLATING OF THE CANADA 1859 12½ Cents (Part 5) by Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

5A 9S	84	C dot – S top about width of a dot from top. S dot – Centred between centre line and 1st line above – half in white oval. N.E. cnr. appears to have been strengthened in all ptgs. Late :– Three dots under "P" in POSTAGE in white oval and another under them within the medallion.
9S	85	C dot $-$ S ¼ about width of a dot from top. S dot $-$ Rests on centre line $-$ touching rim.
5A 6 9C	86	C dot – Top central – cone shaped. S dot – Centred on line but one over centre line – bisected by rim. Slight weakness in N.W cnr. and east of N.E "½". Line of colour 2mm in N.W "2" of 12 in lower west part of "2" in angle as it swings back to make base of foot (1 reported – not seen).
6 9S	87	C dot – part of dot S 1/5. S dot – Centred on line above centre line – away from rim. Early :– Weak rocking-in at base from S.W "½" to under "S" in STERLING. Late :– Recut. Weakness at base eliminated but new weakness along while length of top. Not recut.
98	88	C dot $-$ S (almost touching top) S dot $-$ Centred between 1st and 2nd lines above centre line $-$ touching rim.
9C	89	C dot $-$ Top central touching top (like 86). S dot $-$ Centred between 2nd and 3rd lines above centre line - just cuts thro rim.
2 5A 9N	90	C dot – Tiny dot in top N cnr. (merely a speck). S dot – On centre line – touching rim. Guide dot as in 30 but smaller. Inner horizontal frame line prolonged eastwards in N.E. cnr. Recut 1865.
4 7	99	C  dot - None $S  dot - Centred on centre line - v  small$ portion breaking thro' into white oval.
2 4 5 A 9 N	100	C dot $-N\frac{1}{2}$ S dot $-$ Centred on centre line $-1mm$ from rim. Very small guide dot on east side of outer white oval level with top of "E" in "AGE".

Dot just below outer frame in S.E cnr. Dot in margin outside stamp over "E" in PACKET.

3 4 5A 5B 7	91	C dot – None. S dot – None. Spot of colour in white oval under "1" of N.E 12. Two guide dots (large and small) in S. cnr. ½mm west of junction of outer frame lines (4 seen, 1 reported).
4 5A 9N	92	C dot – N 1/3 (¾ size). S dot – Centred on centre line – touching rim. Late :– Dots in "PO" in POSTAGE. Faint line in "2" of S.W "½".
5A	93	C dot $-$ S 1/3 S dot $-$ On centre line $-$ just touching rim. Three minute dots in outer oval below "I" in STERLING (4 seen).
4 5A 9S	94	C dot – S ¼ small. S dot – Small centred just above 1st line above centre line – touching rim. Major re-entry, constant throughout life of plate. Doubling in most letters; line thro' top of CANADA and STERLING and SIX & POSTAGE; doubling at left of PACKET & PENCE; at N.E. & S.E "12"; doubling in bottom outer frame line and in outer oval frame line east of "TAGE".
4 5A 9S	95	C dot – S 2/3 S dot – Centred on centre line – about ½mm from rim. Dot in background below "1" of S.W 12. Dot outside bottom frames below S.W "C" of 12½c. Bottom frame strong. Some ptgs show extension of bottom frame line and cross hatching between vertical frame lines in S.W cnr.
4 5A 6 9C	96	C dot – Central at top. S dot – Central on centre line – bisected by rim. 1st State :– Weakly rocked-in whole length of east side. Recut :– Weakness entirely eliminated. Re-entered :– Outer west vertical frame line extended at base.
4 9S	97	C dot $-$ Large at top on S side. S dot $-$ Centred on centre line $-$ bisected by rim. Guide dot between east frame lines east of "E" in POSTAGE.
6 9S	98	C dot – Practically at top S side. S dot – On centre line – not touching rim. Weak rocking-in at top from "C" in N.W cnr. ½mm deep to "1" of 12 in N.E cnr. Weak entry recut later.

# REPLY CARDS! by "The Yellow Peril"



A reply card franked by an additional pair of %c "Little Queens" to provide the required postage to return the "reply" to Canada. Mailed in ST KITTS January 14 1892 and arrived in Montreal February 2 of the same year (Photo by Bill Edward)

For the convenience of correspondence, a double post card was issued in December 1882 to afford the original sender of this form of card the means of sending with his communication a blank prepaid post card to be used in reply. Each half of the double card bears a 1c postage stamp impressed thereon.

Although these cards were intended for use within the Dominion, they may be used for correspondence with the UK or other UPU member countries if an additional 1c postage stamp were placed on each half thereof. (British reply cards could be re-posted in Canada for return to a UK address without any additional Canada or other postage stamp prepayment.)

Domestically used reply halves are occasionally seen but reply halves returning from abroad are almost never seen. A reason could be that would-be-users were not familiar with them. Another reason is that other post offices would not recognize them even though the Lisbon Postal Congress of 1885 stipulated that UPU member countries were obliged to honour them. Theoretically, reply halves should be found returned with an additional 1c Canadian stamp; returned with an additional equivalent stamp of the country of re-posting; or returned without any additional stamp, but postage dued.

### WANTED

During the past three years I purchased only two reply cards used from abroad. This is not enough! I must buy more! Since my purchase was from the top UK postal history dealer, it follows that I should make known my "wants" in a UK publication. I want not only reply cards used from abroad with Little Queens, but any reply cards bearing subsequent issues up to and including the Admirals. Needless to say that any postage dued reply cards and reply cards franked with other than Canadian stamps would really turn me on!

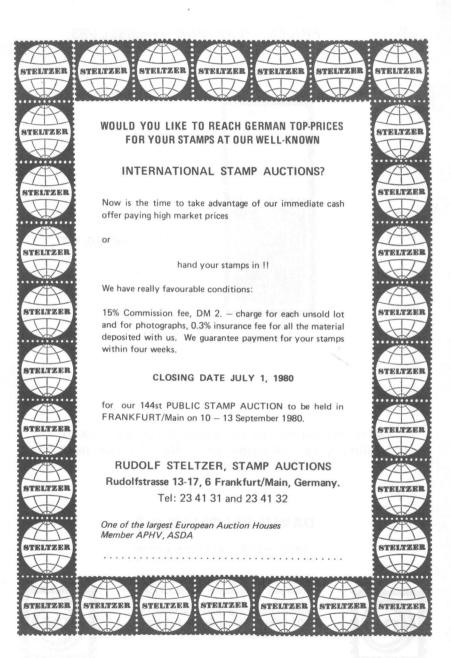
Two minor "wants" are: December 7 1898 Map cover; and 1c Green Admiral major re-entry – block or single, mint or used, hinged or otherwise.

WHAT ELSE IS NEW? Virtually every dealer has homes for the above – so why should he sell them to me? Appreciation and possible reciprocation for one reason. Prompt payment another; and the third? Anyone having such material to sell can really "stick" it to me – I don't mind! During the past year the medics (some very attractive) have unmercifully and regularly stuck it to me and for something I do not enjoy (admittedly for my own good). So why shouldn't someone stick it to me for something I enjoy?



STAN LUM 19 Bamber Court, City of North York, Ontario, M3A 2N5, Canada.





# PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

### DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



### NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS**. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

SELL WITH CONFIDENCE ... SELL THROUGH HARMERS HARMERS of LONDON

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

## THE "LITTLE NORWAY" STORY by C. R. McGUIRE Head, Research and Administration, National Postal Museum, Ottawa. (Part 1)

### Introduction

This article is based on an eight panel exhibit prepared by the staff of the Postal Museum. The display was shown at the B.N.A.P.S. Convention Exhibition, October 1978 in Clearwater, Florida and at "Stampex" in Toronto, Canada in June 1979. The Museum will send this display to Oslo, Norway where it may be seen in the Court of Honour at "Norwex '80", the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held 13-22 June 1980. It will eventually be displayed in the Museum's new quarters at 180 Wellington Street, Ottawa. The complete postal history story of Little Norway is planned for future publication, as one of the Postal Museum's booklet series.

If any readers can provide information, or the loan of photographs and unusual material concerning the Norwegian War-time operations in :-Canada – Toronto, Muskoka and Vesle Skaugum (in Ontario).

- material is particularly required for the camps in Lunenburg (in Nova Scotia) and the British Commonwealth Air Training Schools (in Saskatchewan);

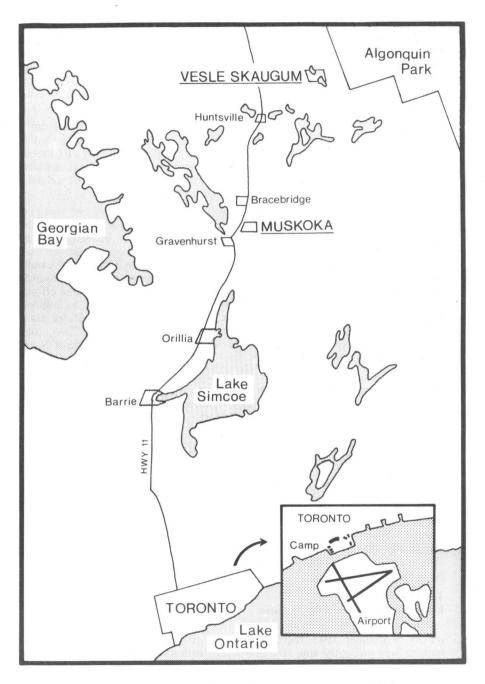
Great Britain – please contact the author.

### Brief History of Camp Little Norway

When Nazi-Germany invaded Norway on 9 April 1940, over 125 years of peace came to an end. The brave Norwegian attempt to repel the numerically overwhelming and superiorly equipped invaders virtually ceased on 7 June. King Haakon VII established a government-in-exile in London, England on 10 June. For the next five years, he continued to direct Norway's fight against the aggressors from his headquarters in Great Britain.

On 4 August, 120 men from Norway's Army and Navy Air Forces arrived in Toronto, Canada under the joint command of Major (later General) Bjarne Oen and Captain (later Admiral) Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen. Although the camp was officially opened on 10 November, the training of forces to liberate Norway began in September. The camp was located at the foot of Bathurst Street behind the old Maple Leaf Stadium. The actual flight training took place at the airport on Toronto Island which the men reached by a ferry. The Headquarter's staff worked with the Norwegian Consulate at 341 Church Street.

Initially operating independently, the two air forces were united by Royal Decree on 28 March 1941. Major (later Colonel) Ole Reistad was appointed Commanding Officer of the Camp. Competent and well-respected by all ranks, Reistad held this position for the duration the Camp operated in Canada.



Map showing the location of the Little Norway establishments.

On 4 May 1942, the training centre was moved to the Dominion Airport, (now Muskoka Airport) located near Gravenhurst because the Toronto facilities were too small. Although basic flying training continued until the end of June 1945 this Camp was officially closed 31 March (1945). The Norwegians took intermediate and advanced training at various British Commonwealth Air Training Schools located in Saskatchewan and Ontario.

The Norwegians also had a rest camp in the Muskokas, "Vesle Skaugum" – ("little clearing in the woods"). It was named after Crown Prince Olav's residence outside Oslo, Norway. After escaping and travelling by circuitous routes to Canada, Norwegians were able to rest and relax from the ordeals of war, surrounded by terrain and in a climate similar to their homeland, before beginning their strenuous training programme.

Norway was the only entirely Nazi-occupied country to have training centres. All Norwegian activities were financed by the government-in-exile with income from the Norwegian Merchant Marine. The majority of the Norwegian Merchant Marine was fortunate to escape being captured by the Nazis. To the enemy's annoyance and detriment, the Merchant Marine aided the allies throughout the war by carrying badly needed supplies around the world. Winston Churchill is reputed to have said that the war-time effort of the Norwegian Merchant Marine was equivalent to the work of one million fighting men. People of Norwegian descent, mainly in the United States, also assisted with gifts and contributions. Throughout World War Two, the outstanding bravery and dedication of Norwegians in the fight against Nazi aggression was second to none.

Contributions to the "Wings for Norway Fund" were used to purchase aircraft for use by Little Norway and for fighting the Nazis from bases in Great Britain. Members of Norway's fighting forces even pledged part of their meagre salaries to finance the war effort.

There were other methods of raising money to benefit the Norwegian war effort and several groups were formed to obtain assistance. One organization sold special seals in Canada for the benefit of the Norwegian Relief Fund.

In the Spring of 1945 the Norwegians transferred their entire training operation from Canada to Winkleigh, Devon in the south of England. They helped liberate Norway on 8 May from operational bases in Britain and Europe. Through the efforts of those trained at Little Norway, King Haakon was finally able to return to his people on 7 June 1945 — ironically, exactly five years to the day that the Norwegians were forced to capitulate to Nazi tyranny.

### The Post Office

### Little Norway - Toronto, Ontario.

Captain Paul Borresen sent a letter to the Canada Post Office Department on 23 September 1941 requesting a post office for Little Norway. His request was promptly approved and a post office was opened on 9 October

1941 to serve the postal requirements of the men stationed at the Camp. The office was located in the guardhouse, near the entrance to the Norwegian Air Force grounds, at the foot of Bathurst Street on the shores of Lake Ontario. It operated between the hours 7.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Monday to Friday. The post office was closed on 31 March 1943 when the Norwegians moved to Muskoka. During its period of operation, post office revenue totalled \$2,455.95.

### Little Norway, Muskoka (located near Gravenhurst, Ontario.)

Although Crown Prince Olav officially opened Little Norway, Muskoka on 4 May 1942, the post office facility was not established until 2 April 1943, immediately after the first office was closed and the majority of Norwegians had moved from Toronto. A cottage-type building located opposite the aircraft hangar was used for the second office which initially operated from 7.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The hours were later changed for the convenience of airmen to 8.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. For the period it existed, postal revenue amounted to \$4,055.59. The office closed on 2 April 1945 when the last of the Norwegians left for England to liberate their homeland.

Both post offices were accounting offices. They were operated at no cost to the Canada Post Office because space was supplied rent-free by the Norwegians who also provided maintenance at no charge. The postal employees were, however, paid at the sub-post office salary rate.

Mail and rations for Muskoka and Vesle Skaugum were flown daily from Toronto as weather permitted. There was no regular post office at the rest camp. Mail was distributed and picked up in the Mess Hall.

The Little Norway Headquarters operation on Church Street did not have a post office, only a mail room. Mail was franked by a Pitney-Bowes postage meter model HX, serial number 82417, first known used in January 1941. Later, for publicity and identification purposes, two meter slogans were added to the machine. The first –

### "WINGS FOR NORWAY"

was used between late 1941 and January 1945. This meter is known imprinted on envelopes and tapes. The second -

### "R.N.A.F. 1940-1946 FAREWELL CANADA"

was only used during February 1945, mainly on invitations to attend the official closing of Camp Little Norway at 4.00 p.m., on Friday 16 February 1945.

(To be continued)

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Mr. C. R. McGuire, Head, Research & Administration, National Postal Museum writes :

### Canadian Stamps used in the U.S.A.

This refers to Mr. R. F. H. Baker's enquiry in *Maple Leaves*, August 1979 concerning the use of Canadian stamps in the United States of America.

To begin with Mr. Baker's specific questions :-

- 1. I do not know where Melville Square is located but it must have been quite a distance from San Francisco because the cancel is dated nearly nine days early than the Frisco cancel.
- 2. The card has a San Francisco transit cancel because mail for the Pacific-Orient normally went on board ships departing from that city where it was put in the appropriate bag in the Foreign Mail Section of the main post office.
- 3. Canadian stamps are only valid in the United States or for that matter in any foreign country under the following circumstances:
  - a) If the stamp is affixed to the reply portion of a Canada Post Office Reply Postcard and sent to Canada from the country to which the complete card was originally addressed. Unlike many countries, Canada has never had an International Reply Postcard. Therefore, it is necessary for the required additional postage to be affixed to both halves of a domestic reply card to have it properly franked at the International postcard postage rate.
  - b) If mail is posted on board a Canadian registered ship and dropped off at a foreign port of call for onward transmission. This mail is known as "Paquetbot" mail and usually receives such identifying hand stamps as "Posted on the High Seas", "Mailed at Sea", etc. which are applied in the Purser's office on board a cruise-type ship.

The main post office of port cities of many countries regularly receiving ship mail, for example Canada and Great Britain, have special cancels for postmarking such mail.

Of course, there is always the possibility that stamps of a foreign country were accepted in error or by favour. The former easily occurred when the mail was cancelled with a machine cancel.

When found incorrectly franked with foreign stamps by U.S. post office officials, the postcard was forwarded to the local Dead Letter Office. A special card was sent to the addressee requesting the outstanding postage due (since the postcard was franked with a stamp, double deficiency was not charged). When the postage was received, a stamp was affixed to the card and it was forwarded to the addressee. Often a hand stamp stating "This is the

mail for which you sent postage" was applied to the card.

In the case of Mr. Baker's postcard, cancelled at Seattle (a West Coast U.S. port city), the card may have been mailed on board a Canadian ship. Although ship mail should be properly identified, it often is not, particularly if the ship is a freighter or a smaller cruise ship, particularly operating on inland waters.

### Mr. J. Hillson Writes:

#### Small Queens Study Circle Report

The Small Queens Study Circle Report by Mr. Williams in the October, 1979 issue of Maple Leaves makes interesting reading but a number of points are raised which appear to need further clarification.

1. The Postmaster General's reports state quantities issued of each denomination but make no reference to Ottawa, Montreal or Perforation. There is no reason why they should. The heading referred to is Boggs. It should be remembered that the Postmaster General did not bother to differentiate between Large and Small Queens in his report for Year ended 30th June 1870, a rather more important change than the one under discussion.

2. The Specialized Catalogues referred to presumably include Holmes whose listing I believe current Specialized Catalogues have used as a basis, to some extent at least, for this period. Holmes in turn owed much to Jarrett's work. Apart from the Rose Carmine of 1888 (S.G.105) the only shades that Holmes lists from March 1873 are Vermilions with varying qualifying adjectives. Vermilion is basically a Red with a lot of Orange in it. He ignores the large quantity of 3 Cents issued between 1873-1876 with little or no Orange in the shade – Gibbons' Dull Red.

3. I have still never seen a Montreal shade Perf 12 before late 1875, and yet from Mr. Williams' report they should be quite common. The shades that I have seen for 1873 are (a) Rose Reds, (b) Dull Carmine Reds, both from Ottawa and Perf 12 approx., (c) Dull brownish Red Perf 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12 dating as early as mid January 1873, printed I believe in Montreal. In 1874 these dull brownish reds appear about as frequently as Orange-Reds, but still Perf  $11\frac{1}{2}$  x 12. I wonder therefore if Mr. Williams is being a little loose in his shade descriptions as was Holmes. It would have been nice of him, since they were my remarks which lead to all the activity he describes, if he had put me out of my misery by letting me see an Orange-Red Perf 12 dated mid 1873. There is after all no reason why they should not exist in quantity. Mr. Williams makes the point quite rightly that the Ottawa works had a Perf  $11\frac{1}{2}$ head which was used for the Revenue stamps possibly as early as 1868, but no postage stamps appear with this for 5 more years. Why? It would have been interesting to know the % of P 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 12 Revenue Stamps to Perf 12 during this period and whether this varied significantly after 1872. In the same way Montreal may very well have had a Perf 12 all round set up from its earliest days. I just haven't seen any evidence.

My point about Perf/shade correlation has with respect been over simplified. The main clue to my mind is the change of shade to what is virtually a new colour range in 1873 *coupled* with a change of both perforation *and* gum.

Finally I heartily concur with Mr. Williams' concluding remarks. If the Postmaster General had been precise there would have been nothing to chew on.

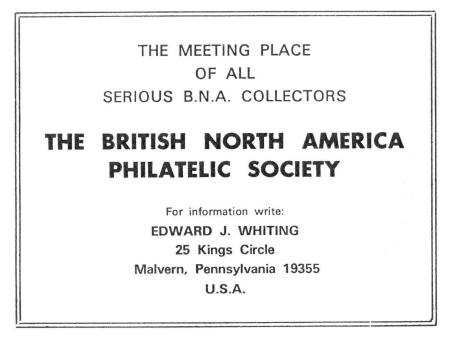
### Mr. R. B. Winmill writes :

### Map Stamp Plate 4

I have just received a reply to an enquiry I made of Mr. J. E. Kraemer, Curator of the Postal Museum, regarding the above. The reply, and I quote, is to the following effect :

"On the matter of a plate 4 the Museum has a complete plate proof sheet in black on .009 card. The engraving of the plate was completed on 10th December, 1898. It was found unsuitable for printing stamps and no stamps were printed from it."

So says Mr. Kraemer. I guess that the rumours I heard were correct! In any event, that should be of some interest to the numerous collectors who subscribe to your journal and who also wrote me, all virtually doubting the existence of such a plate proof.



### **AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 24 FEBRUARY 1980**

#### New Members

- 2256 ROBERTSON, David C., 121 Claremont, Alloa, Central Region, Scotland, FK10 2EO. C.N.
- SHAPIRO, Barry L., P.O. Box 9865, College Station, Texas 77840, U.S.A. 2257 CR-CG, N, SC, F, PS, PH.
- 2258 WENDT, Richard J., 215 West Elmwood, Clawson, Michigan, 48017, U.S.A. C, B, UO, CL, CS, PH.
- 2259 BROWN, Mrs. Geraldine M., Four Barnmead, Haywards Heath, W. Sussex, RH16 1UZ. C. ANDREWS, Thomas C., 2620 East Side Road, Ukiah, California, U.S.A. 95482
- 2260 PBL, R, FF
- BRADLEY, Whitney L., Apt. 814, 195 Natchez Road, Ontario, CANADA, N2B 2261 1W2. Map.
- 2261 BOGIE, Niall H. R., 14 Liberton Drive, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH16 6NN. N.
- 2263 WILSON, Dr. J. Don, Avalon Construction & Engineering Ltd., P.O. Box 8250, St. John's, Newfoundland, CANADA, A1B 3N4.

#### Reinstatements

- DANKIN, M. 805
- 1303 HOLMOK, Dr. E. H.

#### Deceased

2182 GRATTAN, A. W. D. 1084 LANGSTROTH, Dr. R. S.

#### Resignations

2080 KNIGHT, Mrs. S.

2104 YORKE, R. H.

2056 ZAHN, J.

#### Change of Address

- 1908 BEAUDET, L. 1386, Louis Lane, Ottawa, Ont., CANADA, K1B 3P3.
- 989 BOYD, Dr. N. O., 335 Eastlawn Blvd., Windsor, Ont., CANADA, N8S 3H3.
- 931 BUCHANAN, W. O., Sea Pines, B9, Brewster, Ma., 02631, U.S.A.
- CHARRON, J. J., 419 Boul. Lafayette, Apt. 4, Longueuil (Quebec), CANADA, 1040 J4K 3A4.
- FUNSTON, L., Flat 10, 41-43 Belsize Avenue, London, NW3 2BN. HILL, D. I., 19 Westby Street, Lytham, Lancs., FY8 5JF. 1209
- 2053
- KELL, R., 27 Briardene Close, East Herrington, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, 1417 SR3 3RU.
- 1959 MANN, P. M., P.O. Box 575, Guelph, Ont., CANADA, N1H 6K9.
- 706 MARLER, Hon. G. C., 1460 Dr. Penfield Ave., Apt. 504, Montreal, P.Q. CANA-DA, H3G 1B8.
- 2167 MARTIN, Mrs. C. (formerly Malenfant), 560 Queen Street, P.O. Box 56, Station A, Fredericton, N.B., CANADA, E3B 4Y2.
- 1800 NOBLE, G. J., P.O. Box 80, Kingston, Ont., CANADA.
- 1717 SQUIRRELL, M. J., P.O. Box 268, Lively, Ont., CANADA, POM 2EO.
- 877 WOOLLEY, R. J., 77 St. Clair Ave. East (507), Toronto, CANADA, M4T 1M5.

#### **Change of Interest**

1807	BUTTIMORE, D. (LRIC),	Cov., CS-CGE, PS, RC.
1040	CHARRON, J. J.	PBL.
2170	COOPER, D.	Met.

Revised total - 666.

### **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

### WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Dated Small Queens 1c, 2c, 3c only, Squared Circles on Map Stamps, and anything from New Brunswick. Offers please to M. Wedgwood, 120 Queensgate, Bridlington, Yorkshire YO16 5JH.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

WANTED CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS 1853 to 1930. All flights and phases, Pioneer airmail mint stamps. Semi-Official airmail stamps and covers, die proofs and essays. Government Issues C1 to C9, CE1 to CE4 die proofs and essays – Ray Simrak P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

WANTED Canadian Die Proofs and Essays, by collector. All issues prior to 1947. Please send particulars to – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

WANTED Canadian First Day Covers, by collector. 1930 Leaf, 1928 Scroll, 1917 Confederation, All Admiral Issues, 1908 Quebec, also any earlier issues – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1KO.

# **OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE AUCTION** will be held on 8th May and will be limited to 100 lots, BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN gems include fine examples of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1/-, a copy of the former quadrisected for use as a 3d stamp on a local letter, a bisected Canadian 6d used as a 3d, a bisected Newfoundland 8d used on a letter to Baltimore. Illustrated catalogue: £2. from **ROBSON LOWE LTD. 50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ** Telex: 915410

Telephone: 01-839 4034

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979/80

President:

J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistent Treasurer: Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

**Advertising Manager:** G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

**Publicity Officer:** C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA..... A BRAND NEW BOOK FOR YOUR LIBRARY.....

# "THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE POST CARD IN CANADA" 1878 – 1911

By A. L. Steinhart

\* \* \*

Amply illustrated and well written, this new book tells the story of the introduction of the postcard into Canada in 1871 and the rules and regulations which operated, with changes over the years until the regulations of 1907. Details of postal rates operating for postcards throughout these years are also given.

Collectors interested in any aspect of the Canadian postcard including those with both themes and postmarks will find this book of considerable interest.

Price . . . £4.50p (inc. postage inland)

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

List of other Handbooks available on request

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, B15 3QE, ENGLAND.

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham

7-14



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

### **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Editorial
The "Little Norway" Story (Part 2) 255
A Pictorial Tour of Canada (Part 3) 260
The First Decimal Issue of Canada 264
International Affairs (Part 7)

Whole No. 178 Vol. 17 No. 10 June, 1980

### J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

NEW ADDRESS

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL

Suite 1-129

Toronto, Ontario.

NEXT AUCTION JUNE 4-5, 1980 Royal York Hotel.

Subscription to Catalogs & Prices Realized for the Next 20 Sessions \$10 (Ontario + 70c s.t.). Catalogs \$3 ea. (Ontario + 21c s.t.).

# J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

The Royal York Hotel, Suite 1-129, Toronto, Canada, M5J 1E3

Phone: 416-364-6003

Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

# MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

#### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED 1946**

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

#### Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 10

June, 1980

Whole No. 178

## **EDITORIAL**

#### **CONVENTION AUCTION 1980**

In our last issue we announced that the date of this year's Convention Auction was 4th October, and drew readers' attention to the need to submit their lots to Mr. J. Hannah, at 4 Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen, AB1 6NB not later than 20th June, 1980. However, considerations of space did not permit us to draw attention to the considerable advantages which accrue to members who take this opportunity to dispose of their unwanted B.N.A. material. EVERY lot received by Mr. Hannah before the 20th June will be included in a printed auction catalogue which will be circulated to EVERY member of the Society, both at home and abroad. This means that some 700 collectors of B.N.A. stamps and postal historians with interests in the B.N.A. field will have the opportunity of bidding. Among these are many, if not all, of the keenest buyers of B.N.A. material in the world. It is not an exaggeration to say, therefore, that the Convention Auction is one of the finest opportunities to acquire or to dispose of long sought-after, or unwanted material respectively. Every year, since the auction was instituted, has witnessed growing interest and support for what is undoubtedly one of the greatest benefits which the Society has to offer to its members. Last year 362 lots were submitted for sale. Of these less than 10 were unsold. The vast majority sold at prices which exceeded the valuations, some by as much as 300 to 400%. Prices realised ranged from  $\pounds 2$  to  $\pounds 210$ , figures which surely suggest that the many satisfied vendors were only matched by the number of eager purchasers!

If, therefore, members wish to avail themselves of the opportunities which the auction has to offer, it is not too late to send Mr. Hannah their lots, large or small, to any value provided that they are not less than  $\pounds 2$ . There is NO maximum valuation! Lots should be accompanied by a brief, accurate description and small lots should be mounted on card preferably, for protection during transit.

One final point: this is the one opportunity that all members have to help themselves and the Society in a material way. The Society benefits financially and proceeds from commission help to meet running costs, thereby enabling it to maintain the annual subscription at a rate, which in real terms, is lower than it was thirty years ago.

We are convinced that there is not a single member in the Society who cannot, given the will, find some unwanted material. Will YOU give half an hour of your time to searching out and despatching those duplicates or those items in which you have lost interest? Remember, one man's meat is another man's poison! Help the Society to help you! Whether you overlook these cliches or not we do not really care. But don't overlook the underlying truth: 'trite is right'. DO IT NOW!

#### **BNAPEX '80**

Plans for BNAPEX '80, the annual convention of the British North America Philatelic Society are well under way. The convention, to be held in McAllen, Texas, November 6, 7 and 8, 1980, is hosted this year by the Texas Prairie Beavers, a regional BNAPS group.

General Chairman Bernard L. Shapiro suggests that interested collectors and dealers contact the following for specific information in the following areas:

ROOM RESERVATIONS: Lee W. Brandom, P.O. Box 3313, McAllen, Tx. 78501.

EXHIBITS: Edward A. Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City, Tx. 77573.

BOURSE: Larry W. Martin, Jr., P.O. Box 1061, Bellaire, Tx. 77401.

Open to the public, BNAPEX '80 will include an exhibition of choice BNA stamps and postal history, a dealer bourse featuring BNA material, a series of seminars on various BNA topics, a banquet, get acquainted party, excursions, and other social activities.

# THE "LITTLE NORWAY" STORY (Part 2)

## by C. R. McGuire

(Head, Research and Administration, National Postal Museum, Ottawa.)

#### **Post Office Personnel**

Acting Postmasters Captain Paul Borresen Captain Sverre Clausen	9 October 1941 – 15 May 1942 29 March 1943 – 12 May 1943
Postmasters Captain Paul Borresen Sergeant Torgrim Wang	16 May 1942 – 28 March 1943 13 May 1943 – 2 April 1945
Assistant Postmasters Sergeant Torgrim Wang Ungoff M. Hetteled I. Hetlelid Corporal Ole E. Olsen	9 October 1941 – 12 May 1943 October 1941 – November 1942 December 1942 – February 1943 March 1943 – April 1945

While Borresen and Clausen were officially responsible for the post office, they worked at Headquarters on Church Street. It was Sergeant Wang who actually performed the postal duties and supervised the operation of the Offices.

#### The Postage Stamp

In December 1941, Mrs. Helen McCart of Toronto first suggested that Little Norway should have a special postage stamp. The idea was actively pursued by Colonel Ole Reistad and John Darnall, the group's civilian public relations officer.

Initially, Reistad, requested authorization to issue a set of postage stamps. The stamps were to depict Norwegians at war and be valid for postage from Norwegian camps. They were also intended to publicize and help finance the Norwegian war effort. Soon the proposal was changed and only a single stamp was requested. The rationale for the stamps was based on the fact the United States military post offices in Canada were authorized to use American stamps. Canadians also had the same privilege in Newfoundland where they could use their own stamps.

With the financial assistance of George Unger Vetlesen, a Norwegian-American businessman, Reistad arranged with the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa to print a stamp utilizing one of the more appropriate of the nine designs intended for the originally proposed set. The design of the stamp (Fig. 1) was based on the cover for a publicity booklet entitled "Wings For Norway" drawn by Captain "Nick" Nicolaysen, Chief of the Radio School.

The main portion of design contained the likeness of the young men who served at Little Norway. They are shown walking on the top of the globe. Quartermaster Henry Bernard Malmoe, who is to the right of a Viking is

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

(GEOFFREY MANTON)

FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS, and all kinds of PHILATELIC and POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

> SELLING? — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving - if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE Annual Subscriptions — including Lists of Prices Realised Home £4 Europe £5 Rest of the World £7

> CAVENDISH AUCTIONS PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET, DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP. Telephone: 0332-46753

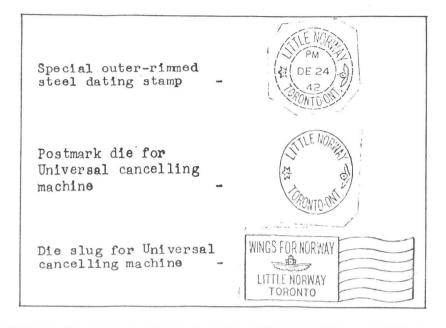


standing in "Norway". Malmoe was lost in action during a patrol flight from Scotland on 12 October 1943. Standing on the left in "Canada", is Sergeant Ulf Wormdal, who was killed while on manoeuvres with the Royal Air Force in the Orkney Islands on 16 March 1942. Both men were twenty-four years old when they died.

Canadian Bank Note Company employees, Herman Herbert Schwartz (who was responsible for designing, among other issues, Canada's famous 50c "Bluenose" stamp of 1928 – Gibbons 284) prepared the final artwork and Silas R. Allen, engraved the plate of fifty subjects with plate inscriptions in each of the four corners.

While arrangements for a special stamp were being negotiated, an urgent requirement arose for a distinctive postage stamp to mail copies of the book "Little Norway in Pictures". It was informally proposed that the existing supplies of Canada's 1935 6c Daedalus airmail stamp (Gibbons 355) be overprinted "LITTLE NORWAY" and the value increased to 7c to meet the new domestic airmail rate. The stamps were to be cancelled at Little Norway with special cancellations (Fig. 2). Although Peter Coolican, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General supported the idea, he was required by his superiors to officially reject it in his letter of 21 January 1943 to John Darnall.

Although Reistad had obtained unofficial authorization for the special stamp, the Canada Post Office Department eventually refused to grant permission to issue it because the Norwegian government-in-exile would not make a formal request on behalf of Little Norway. This lack of support confused advocates of Little Norway because a set of stamps (Gibbons 343-48) was released by Norway in Britain on 1 January 1943. These stamps were authorized by H.M. King Haakon VII "For Offices Abroad" and were used mainly on letters posted at sea on Norwegian Merchant ships. It has been speculated that the Norwegian government did not want two different

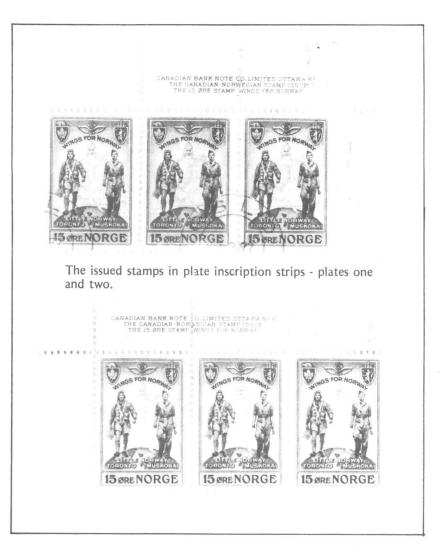


#### (Fig. 2)

sets of stamps available.

Continued, persistent efforts by Reistad and others failed to realize success. After the war the Norwegian government decided to issue a stamp (Gibbons 379) to acknowledge Norwegian gratitude for Canada's assistance and to pay tribute to those who served at Little Norway. Appropriately they chose the stamp that was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in 1942. Norway's stamp (Fig. 3) was released on 28 March 1946, finally ending a battle of another kind.

The final chapter to the Little Norway story occurred on 18 September 1976 when H.R.H. Crown Prince Harald unveiled a monument near the site of the first camp on the Toronto harbour front. At the instigation of Mr. Per Hysing-Dahl, a Norwegian member of parliament and, with the generosity of donors, a 3,000 pound granite boulder was brought to Canada from Lista, in the south of Norway. A bronze plaque is attached to the monument which depicts a portion of the Little Norway stamp showing the two airmen and the globe. The beginning of the inscription (which is carved into the boulder) – "In deep gratitude to Canada for her help and hospitality . . .", very suitably reflects the feelings of Norwegians for Canada.



(Fig. 3)

# A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part 3)

## by J. M. H. Parkin

#### **1935** Definitive Issue

The Mountie appears on the 10 cent value and is probably one of Canada's best known figures especially when dressed in "Review Uniform". The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were founded on the 23rd May, 1873 with the primary duty of suppressing whiskey trafficking to the Indians and the suppression of the general lawlessness of that time. They gradually won the favour and respect of all, both Indian and white alike. In some more remote regions, such as the Yukon he is, apart from being a Policeman, responsible for many other duties such as Customs and Immigration, Game and Fishery Officers, to name but a few. Apart from the Mounted branch and normal foot patrols there are all the usual specialised branches such as Highway Patrol, Marine Section, Dogs Sections etc.

The Mountie representing the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



The Charlottetown Confederation is on the 13 cent value. Charlottetown has the proud distinction of being the birthplace of Canada in that the Fathers of the Confederation met in the Confederation Chamber at Charlottetown and discussed and laid the plans that resulted in the union of the colonies. The Confederation chamber now houses a collection of rare old documents and photographs. The design of the stamp is from an original old photograph taken on the steps of the Confederation Hall in 1864.

Charlottetown Confederation representing the Maritime Provinces.



Niagara Falls appears on the 20 cent value. Situated on the river of the same name between Lakes Erie and Ontario, these falls thunder over a 160 foot precipice at an estimated rate of around fifteen million cubic feet of water per minute. They are divided at the head by a wooded island actually

making them into two falls. One is known as the American Falls and the other, and more spectacular, is called the Horseshoe Falls.

Apart from being a great tourist attraction these falls serve a very useful purpose in that the power generated is converted into electricity and supplies a number of nearby cities.

Niagara Falls representing Ontario.



Parliament Buildings, Victoria appear on the 50 cent value. These completed in 1897 and were officially opened on the 10th February, 1898. They are built of native grey and white stone and local slate. The stairways and landings are of granite and the majority of the timber work is from timber from the British Columbian forests.

The dome is 165 feet high and is surmounted by a 7 foot high statue of Captain George Vancouver of the Royal Navy. The buildings stand in 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> acres of ground and face out onto Victoria's Inner Harbour.

Apart from all the usual parliamentary departments, there is a library wing, museum, Rotunda beneath the dome, and the Provincial Archives in which, amongst many items, is the dagger with which Captain Cook was said to have been murdered in 1779.

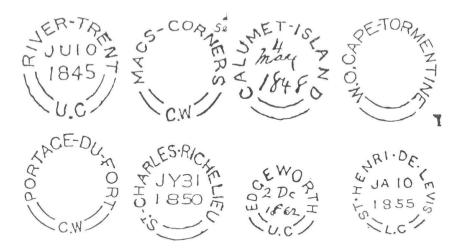
Parliament Buildings, Victoria representing British Columbia.



The Champlain Monument, Quebec is shown on the one dollar value. This statue is situated on the Dufferin Terrace, in Quebec and is in memory of a really great man. Champlain, a French explorer and coloniser of Cardinal Richelieu's era, explored the Saint Lawrence River and the neighbouring coast of Acadia and New England in the year 1603 and established a settlement at Port Royal. He founded the city of Quebec in 1608. Later, in 1613, he explored the area around the present site of Ottawa.

The Champlain Monument representing Quebec.





(Note: the postmarks illustrated above are dealt with by the author in sequence reading from left to right - Editor)

Until 1842 Canadian handstamps had serifs (like little wings) attached to the individual letters. These, it should be noted, were handcarved.

About 1840, however, a machine called a pantograph was patented. This consisted of a set of levers used in tracing, or reducing, a large design or pattern to a much smaller dimension. The design of letters a few inches across a circle could thus be reduced to the handstamp size. The machine also contained a metal arm on the end of which there was a spinning metal cutter that formed the lettering into its correct shape.

Recently I obtained 151 pages of the shipping list of Canadian handstamps as registered in the London, England, proof book. The instruments were largely made in Birmingham, England. Strikes of the shipped items accompanied a manuscript date showing when they were despatched to Halifax, Quebec or Montreal. These are dated up to 1852. Up to that period many provincial boundary lines were ill-defined and the lettering at the base of the handstamp indicating the province might be wrong or omitted altogether.

Offices with a small income were usually supplied with a one-piece metal instrument with no type dating as the expense of a type-dated hammer could not be justified. As a consequence manuscript dating was necessary in these instances.

A type-dated hammer was a two-piece metal instrument threaded to hold the steel letters, and the earliest known example of this type of postmark with new lettering is the River Trent U.C.

Three post offices are noted in the shipping lists which do not appear in my book on the 1755–1895 Post Offices. One was a surprise – "Macs-Corners C.W." in my home county of Kent. Its name was soon changed to Harwich in 1851 when Great Britain abandoned responsibility for the conduct of Canadian post office affairs.

Calumet Island was in the Ottawa River and probably no one cared or knew what province it belonged to. The post office was opened in 1847. A new instrument with "L.C." (Lower Canada) replaced the original hammer later.

Way Office, Cape Tormentine was similarly in undecided territory between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Later when the boundary was defined it was included in New Brunswick. Postmark evidence would suggest that it operated during the period 1840–1860.

Portage-du-Fort C.W., established in 1847, was originally wrongly sited in Canada West. When it was realised that it was on the north bank of the Ottawa River a new handstamp incorporating the letters L.C. (Lower Canada) was made.

St.-Charles-Richelieu post office was established in 1822, but there is no known reason why the abbreviation "L.C." was not included in the hammer. It was clearly in Lower Canada.

Edgewood - U.C. is an example of a change in hammer sizes which took place in the mid 1850's when the original two-part-circle inch wide postmarks were replaced by those measuring 20mm to 22mm.

St.-Henri-de-Levis-L.C. (22mm type-dated) appears sometimes in printed lists with "de-Lauson" added.

This two-part-circle type of hammer ceased to be manufactured abruptly in 1867 at the time of Confederation when Pritchard & Andrews became, as they still are, the main suppliers of handstamping equipment for the Canadian Post Office.

#### FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS TO

"MAPLE LEAVES" WILL BE

GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY

THE EDITOR.

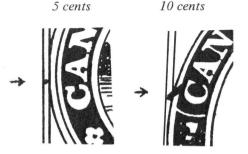
## THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA Constant flaws of the 1859 plates. by Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L.

At our 1978 Convention at York discussion took place as to how and why flaws and re-entries appeared on recess printed stamps and how and when these errors were removed.

On the 5 cents Beaver stamp it was shown how a dot by the 'C' of CANADA (Designated plate flaw number 46a) appeared at the second repair to the plate and was repeated on the two lower rows of stamps. This flaw is seen on stamps dated from mid 1862 to late 1863. It was not entirely removed by the next repair to the plate but by mid-1864 it had worn away.

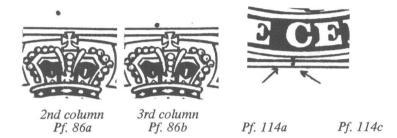
On the 10 cents Consort stamp a similar flaw in the form of a dash by the 'C' of CANADA was shown in detail from printings from order 17 of July 1864 through to the last use of the stamp in 1868. In this case the flaw appears on the twenty stamps of the two end columns, Nos. 9 and 10. Being a stamp of vertical design these two columns coincide with the two horizontal rows 2 and 1 on the Beaver plate. In the case of the 5 cents stamps row 10 would be the first row to be transferred and row 9 the second. On the 10 cents plate column 10 would be the last to be transferred and column 9 the one before it.

It was shown that both these flaws were caused by the transfer roll as it was being used to re-enter the plate. In the case of the 5 cents flaw we concluded that a piece of hard material had lodged in the roll and that, after two rows had been re-entered, it had been seen and removed, or the siderographer had turned the roll to use the second image of the die for the remainder of the transferring. In the case of the 10 cents the extraneous material must have been picked up while shifting the roll from being over the last subject in column eight to being over the first subject of column nine.



Examples of transfer roll flaws.

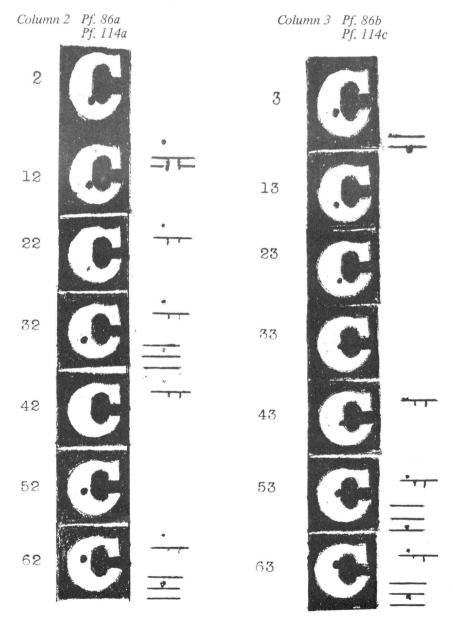
Questions were asked as to how and why flaws could appear on adjacent stamps which were situated on the sheet at right angles to the shift of the transfer roll. The examples discussed were the constant dots found on the second and third columns of the 5 cents Beaver in the early prints. (Designated Pf. 86a & 86b and 114a & 114c.)



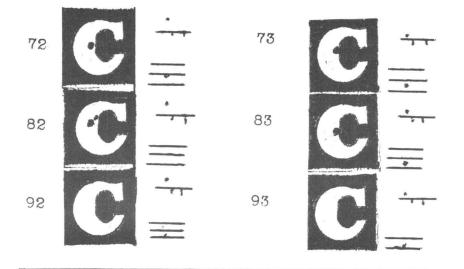
The method of measuring and marking out a plate was illustrated and to explain the dots in question it was shown that on the steel plate the siderographer did measure out, on two sides of the plate, the centre point for each stamp. The centre point was required because he knew that he was going to place the sidepoint on the transfer roll so that it coincided with the centre of the stamp design. These centre points were joined across the plate by a fine scratch. These fine lines show on the black proofs but not on the issued stamps. The dots in question fall on these lines but only show in vertical columns two and three.

One of these dots is found in the gutter above the crown. That in column two is always higher than the one in column three. The second dot is found between the three base lines under the 'C' of Cents. In all cases the distance between the dots remains constant and appears to maintain a relationship with the position of the 'C' dot seen in the 'C' of Cents. On the first printing the upper dot (pf. 86a) on position 12 is strong whereas by 1862 it has nearly worn away. On the first printing the dot at position 42 is very weak but strong on stamps dated 1862. On the third column these dots are always much nearer the frame line and only start part way down the column. All these dots have been eliminated by 1863.

The dots between the frame lines below the 'C' of Cents are again variable, with those of column three being lower than in column two. (These dots are known as plate flaws 114a and 114c). The following table illustrates the twenty positions of columns two and three and the identification features are set out so that plating can be possible. The resulting discussion could not find any reason for these dots to be showing on the stamps. There seems to be no reason why these marking points should have been necessary at all. There is no sign of them in the other eight columns and they cannot have been applied by the transfer roll.



266



#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 4th October, 1980.

Nominations for the following officers are solicited :-

- 1. Vice-President.
- 2. Secretary.
- 3. Treasurer.
- 4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are :- J. Hannah, Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, Dr. M. Carstairs.

They, together with the retiring secretary and treasurer are eligible for re-election, but in this connection it should be noted that the present treasurer, Mr. R. A. Mewse, is relinquishing his office. A new nomination is, therefore, required to fill this vacancy.

#### **FELLOWSHIP**

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for :-

- (a) Outstanding research or
- (b) Outstanding service to the Society.

Nominations are solicited for submission to the Fellowship Sub-Committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form which is obtainable from the Secretary.

Completed forms are to be returned not later than 4th August, 1980.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS Part 7 – by D. F. Sessions

In this issue I propose to deal with the 4 towns of Alberta that used International cancelling machines but, before doing so, I should just like to refer back to Part 5 and the markings of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Clarence Stillions of U.S. has come up with a completely new dater which I have not previously noted; the legend reads "St. Johns, L.C.D. N'fld" and the date is 29 April 1932. Clarence suggests that 'L.C.D.' stands for 'Letter Carrier Division' and I can think of no better. Are there any more examples floating about? If so, please let me know.

So now to Alberta where only Calgary and Edmonton received machines in the 1907 distribution. Lethbridge followed in 1912 and Medicine Hat in 1914.

#### Calgary

Calgary received its machine in 1907 and only the one machine appears to have been used until its replacement by a Universal in June/July 1919. From the time slogans appeared in 1913 the one followed swiftly after the other and, apart from 3 calls to buy war savings during the War, they related solely to local shows. Reports of two slogans "Alberta Spring Shows" and "Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows" have been reported prior to the "Calgary Exhibition . . ." slogan in 1919. I have seen neither and am of the opinion that only one exists. It will be seen that, prior to the War, the April slogans related to Horse Show (1914), Spring Stock Shows (1915) and Horse & Cattle Shows (1916). Can someone clarify this please?

The 1919 slogans "Buy War Savings . . ." and "Alberta Winter Fair . . ." are also reported as used in Universal machines. A slogan "Victory Stampede" is reported in Universal form on 26.7.19 and I therefore have doubts regarding use of "Alberta Winter Fair" being used in an International as the Fair took place 9-12 December 1919. I have not seen this slogan and would be pleased to hear from readers with copies.

#### Edmonton

Edmonton seems to have received its International at about the same time as Calgary and replacement probably took place early in July 1919 as the "Buy War Savings..." slogan has been noted in a Universal on 8.7.19.

Slogans were used only to advertise the Annual Exhibition from 1912 to 1916 and for War Savings during the War period and its immediate aftermath.

#### Lethbridge

It was not until 1912 that Lethbridge received its International and, following the normal pattern, obliterator type 4 was used as opposed to Type 3. Replacement again took place around the beginning of July 1919 as a Universal version of "Buy War Savings..." has been noted on 2.7.19.

Like its more senior brothers, Lethbridge advertised only local events

through the slogan cancellations, apart from two Wartime exhortations.

#### Medicine Hat

No markings have been noted prior to 1914 and yet Medicine Hat used a Type 3 obliterator which was unusual for a late starter. So few reports of Medicine Hat have been received that the early date of March 1914 may well be preceded but a duplex has been noted in February 1912. Replacement took place in 1919 and, one assumes, about the same period as other towns but data is scarce.

Could be they had no interesting exhibitions for only two slogans have been noted and they are both War oriented.

The basic data was supplied by Ken Barlow and additional information has been received from :- Graham George, John Donaldson, Mike Anderman, Dorothy Sanderson, Sandy Mackie, Dan Rosenblat, John Parkin, Bill Robinson, Doug Murray, Charles Hollingsworth, George Potts. Additions and comments please to David Sections, 3, Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7ND.

#### **Chronology of Alberta**

Key: Obliterator Type 3 – see illustration in 'Maple Leaves' No. 164, P210. Obliterator Type 4 – similar but no indicia or space therefor.

Hub C carries Town name, abbreviated Province, 'CAN' and year around circumference.

Hub G as above but no 'CAN'.

The references to Flag . . . relate to Ed. Richardson's Flag Handbook.

#### ALBERTA

Earliest		Latest
Date	CALGARY	Date
	Standard International – Oblit.3.	
5.10.07	Hub C Die 1 only	24.12.07
2.1.08	Hub G Die 1 only	13.2.19
	Universal used from 1919; slogan	
	"Victory Stampede" 26.7.19 is reported.	
	SLOGANS	
3.2.13	Calgary Industrial Exhibition	4.7.13
22.9.13	Alberta Winter Fair	27.11.13
2.1.14	Provincial Horse Show	16.4.14
27.4.14	Calgary Industrial Exhibition	5.7.14
23.8.14	International Irrigation Congress	21.9.14
22.3.15	Spring Stock Shows	12.4.15
5.5.15	Calgary Exhibition	7.7.15
23.11.15	Alberta Winter Fair	4.12.15
26.2.16	Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows	26.3.16

28.6.16 8.11.16 28.2.17 10.4.17 .17 18.7.17 22.4.18 3.8.18 .19 .19 12.3.19 20.5.19 .19	Calgary Industrial Exhibition Alberta Winter Fair Help to Win the War Flag 23-1 Save your Money Flag 34-2 Calgary Industrial Exhibition Alberta Winter Fair Calgary Industrial Exhibition Alberta Winter Fair Alberta Spring Shows ) see Alberta Horse and Cattle Shows ) text Buy War Savings Stamps Calgary Exhibition Alberta Winter Fair	6.12.16 14.12.16 9.4.17 30.4.17 27.6.17 1.12.17 3.7.18 .18 .19 .19 1.5.19 17.6.19 .19
7.10.07 8. 1.08	Standard Obliteration 3 used in 'slogan' period. 16.12.1. 16.1.14 3.1.13 EDMONTON Standard International – Oblit.3. Hub 'C' Die 1 Hub 'G' Die 1 Notes. 1. 1-Blank noted 20.10.08 – 31.8.11 2. Universal in use from 1919 (8.7.19 reported). 3. 11-bar duplex preceded International and is also recorded in 1908.	19.12.07 10.12.19
6. 8.12 8. 2.13 19. 5.14 28. 7.15 .16	SLOGANS Edmonton Exhibition Edmonton Exhibition Edmonton Exhibition Edmonton Exhibition Edmonton Exhibition	7. 8.12 31. 7.13 14. 8.14 .15 .16

19. 2.17	Save your Money	Flag 34-1	7. 4.17
9. 4.17	\$25.00 for \$21.50	Flag 26-1	4.10.17
29.10.18	Buy Victoria Bonds	Flag 37-2	12.11.18
24. 4.19	Buy War Savings Bonds		28. 6.19
	(Also used in Universal in	1919.)	

Standard Obliteration 3 used during 'slogan' period. 28.4.14

## LETHBRIDGE

Standard International – Oblit.4. 15. 9.13 Hub 'G' Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919 (2.7.19 reported) 2. Oblit.3. not noted. 3. Duplex (11-bar) preceded International, noted 5.7.11

	SLOGANS	
19. 3.12	International Dry Farming Congress	12. 8.12
.13	International Dry Farming Congress	.13
5. 5.13	Lethbridge Exposition	.13
.13	Western Canada Irrigation Convention	.13
26. 5.17	- F	6. 9.17
21. 6.18	U	.18
28. 5.19	Buy War Saving Stamps	27. 6.19
	(Also used in Universal in 1919.)	
	Internationals used in slogan period	
	15.9.13 27.9.18 19.2.19	
	MEDICINE HAT	
	MEDICINE HAT	
11. 3.14	International – Oblit.3.	19. 4.16
11. 3.14		19. 4.16
11. 3.14	International – Oblit.3. Hub G	19. 4.16
11. 3.14	International – Oblit.3. Hub G Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919.	19. 4.16
	International – Oblit.3. Hub G Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919. 2. Duplex recorded 2.2.12. SLOGANS	19. 4.16
26. 3.17	International – Oblit.3. Hub G Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919. 2. Duplex recorded 2.2.12. SLOGANS Save your Money Flag 35-4	17. 8.17
	International – Oblit.3. Hub G Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919. 2. Duplex recorded 2.2.12. SLOGANS Save your Money Flag 35-4 Buy War Savings Certificates	
26. 3.17	International – Oblit.3. Hub G Notes: 1. Universal in use from 1919. 2. Duplex recorded 2.2.12. SLOGANS Save your Money Flag 35-4	17. 8.17

#### NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY

We have been informed by Mr. C. B. McGuire, Head of Research and Administration at the National Postal Museum, Ottawa, that he is at present engaged in compiling a book on Newfoundland Postal History with particular reference to handstamps, the handling and transportation of mail and postal employees. He would particularly like to hear from members who may be able to help him with information regarding postmarks used in the assorting office in North Sydney, Nova Scotia on mail to Newfoundland and on vessels operating between North Sydney and Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland during the period 1898 to 1949. In this connection Mr. McGuire may be contacted at 809, Tavistock Road, Ottawa, Ont., K2B 5N3.

# PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

# DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



#### NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

# Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS.** With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

# SELL WITH CONFIDENCE ... SELL THROUGH HARMERS HARMERS of LONDON

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

# CANADIAN RAILWAY

#### POSTMARKS by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.



# Part 3

The second type of railway postmark with which we are concerned here, and which is illustrated in the heading, will be familiar to everyone since it is in the form of a split ring. This, of course, is typical of postmarks used by many thousands of post offices (and particularly the smaller ones) during the last three decades of the 19th century and to a lesser and decreasing extent during the first half of the present century. Indeed they were still to be found in use in some of the small sub post offices in the more remote parts of Canada until recent times, and indeed may still be.

Because of their similarity the railway post office postmarks which we describe here can easily be overlooked in a search through used Canadian stamps, and for this reason we can only reiterate the recommendation contained in Part 2 of this series: "search and ye may find".

This type 4D postmark was used contemporaneously with the type 4C described in part 2. In common with type 4C it usually incorporated the name of the railway over which the railway post office operated, although, unlike type 4C, there are exceptions to this which will be referred to later. The other distinction which can be drawn between type 4C and type 4D is that the latter appears to have been more widely used; indeed some 28 different type 4D postmarks have been reported as opposed to the 21 type 4C described in part 2.

They are as follows :-

B.&L.H., B.&L.H.R., B.&L.H.Ry. and B.&L.H.R.R. (Buffalo & Lake Huron Rwy.), Can. Centl. Rwy. (Canada Central Rwy.), E. & N.A.R. (European & North American Rwy.), G.W.R. (Great Western Rwy.), Ham. & Nor. Westn. R.R. (Hamilton & North Western Rwy.), L.H. & B.R. (London, Huron & Bruce Rwy.), Mid. Rwy. (Midland Rwy.), P. Dover & L. Huron R.R., P.D. & L.H.R. (Port Dover & Lake Huron Rwy.), Q.M.O. & O. Rwy. (Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Rwy.), Newf'd. Railway P.O. (Newfoundland Rwy.), Intercol R.R. Amherst & Halifax (Intercolonial Rwy.), Moncton & Campbellton I.C.R. and Moncton & Campbelton I.C.R. (Intercolonial Rwy.) Note misspelling of Campbellton in the latter. St. John & Amherst Inter. Col. Rwy., St. John & Amherst I.C.R. (Intercolonial Rwy.), West Br. Ry. St. John & Vanceboro (West Branch of the European & North American Rwy.).

Eight other type 4D postmarks are known in which the wording is not abbreviated, viz:

Great Western Railway, Levis & Kennebec Railway, Quebec & Richmond

Railway, Quebec & Richmond M.C., Coastal T.P.O. N. & W., Sydney & Port aux Basques N'F'L'D. (Newfoundland) T.P.O., Halifax & Amherst P.O.Car, Moncton & Campbellton R.P.O.

N.B. The abbreviation T.P.O. (travelling post office) applies to post marks used on board ships in the majority of cases. It is sometimes, however, used in conjunction with the letter 'R' in which case the abbreviation 'R.T.P.O.' indicated a railway travelling post office and is, therefore, somewhat tautological! Both types 4C and 4D postmarks are usually about 20mm in diameter, but the former can vary in size up to 24mm approximately.

(To be continued)

#### **BOOK REVIEWS**

# Lyman's Standard Catalogue of Canada – B.N.A. Postage Stamps 31st Edition

There is very little to say about this well-known catalogue that has not been said before. All the attractive features to which attention has been drawn in the past remain: excellent colour illustrations, comprehensive listings of mint and used in various grades of condition, F.D.C., price changes in the light of current market conditions, all are there.

But we do not claim that everything is perfect. There is still room for improvement and maybe the editors will eventually get round to doing something about the quite justifiable criticisms that we have made, and others have made, in the past.

Despite what the publishers state the photo grading guide does NOT assist the inexperienced collector in establishing standards by which a collection can be evaluated. Indeed to the contrary as far as the imperforate pence issues are concerned. If the example on page 5 is of the threepenny 'Beaver' in "fine" condition we would give a very great deal just for the privilege of having sight of one in a "poor" condition, if only to be able to establish just exactly what the difference is.

This criticism does not apply to the examples given of mint stamps which are helpful enough, and when there is so little at fault it is all the more disappointing when things could so easily be put right.

Obtainable from Charlton International Publishing Inc., 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont. \$4.00 postpaid, or \$3.50 from book stores or stamp dealers.

# THE BLUE TAVISTOCK SQUARED CIRCLE by R. B. Winmill

When discussing the squared circle of this hammer the late Dr. A. W. Whitehead did not mention the existence of bright blue strikes.<sup>1</sup> Nor does Dr. W. Moffatt mention these coloured strikes in the appropriate column.<sup>2</sup>

However, these blue coloured strikes do exist. One or two covers bearing numeral issue stamps are known. Similarly, at least two strikes on the map stamp, one of which was listed by a western dealer some years ago and now reposes in the collection of a prominent Toronto collector of square circles are known, the second example of this strike, which is only partial, was sold at public auction in February 1980.

Tavistock is not a scarce squared circle: thus the question arises as to why blue strikes are so uncommon. Part of the explanation no doubt relates to the fact that this blue ink was used for only a limited period of time. All the examples observed were from late 1899. However, blue ink may well have been used more extensively and eventually the known period of use may be extended dramatically.

Yet the town of Tavistock was fair sized (about 1300 inhabitants) at this time. It is also known that the squared circle hammer was used extensively and regularly in this town.

When one of these strikes was found recently, it was a trifle filthy, with gum and paper adhering and was subjected to a brief soaking. It was then placed face down on white paper. When removed, the stamp left behind a bright blue pattern from the squared circle. The colour of the ink and its obvious solubility in water suggests that this ink may well have been either common stamp pad ink or perhaps even fountain pen ink. The blue is certainly not the usual type of ink employed for postal purposes.

In any event, this solubility may well be a large part of the reason for a dearth of blue coloured Tavistock strikes. If in water for more than five minutes, the ink begins to run and it can be assumed that eventually it would disappear or at least become illegible. Thus there are at least two possible explanations for the scarcity of the Tavistock strike in blue. The truth is probably a combination of both. The apparent scarcity of these strikes is a shame because they are quite stunning and beautiful.

<sup>1.</sup> See Dr. A. Whitehead, *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, (3rd edition) Thornhill: BNAPS, 1964.

See Dr. W. G. Moffatt, "Rounding Up Squared Circles" in BNA Topics, Volume 33, Number 1, 1976, p. 20-21.

#### "THE HALIFAX PHILATELIST"

(In our April and June issues, 1979 we published two articles on the 1897 Jubilee issues by Donald A. King which first appeared in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of 31 March, 1898. King, who was a well-known Halifax stamp dealer, was a frequent contributor to 'The Halifax Philatelist', the journal of the Canadian Philatelic Association. Below, by courtesy of Mr. C. R. McGuire, Head of Research and Administration, National Postal Museum, Ottawa, we reproduce extracts from 'The Halifax Philatelist', including an article by King entitled 'The Canadian Error'. The particular issue was dated January, 1888. – Editor.)

#### THE CANADIAN ERROR



The Canada 2c. brown registration is at this time mentioned frequently in the Figaro and several other philatelic publications. As there seems to be considerable doubt as to the origin, and as I was in the main instrumental in introducing them to the philatelic public, I have decided to give the information I possess on this subject to them.

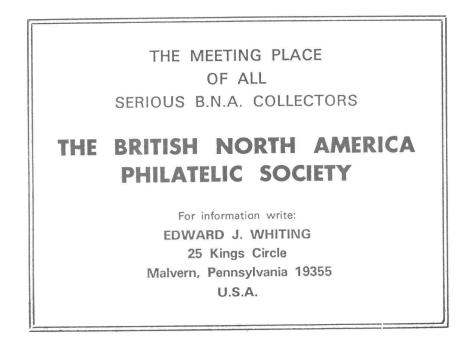
About the beginning of January, 1887, I was shown a registered letter received from Miscou Light House Post Office in New Brunswick. It had a BROWN 2c. registration stamp on it -a clear unmistakable dark brown. I immediately wrote the postmaster there for information relative to them. He answered and said that he had 23 on hand. That he had originally received 50 from the P.O. Dept. at Ottawa, and that they were BROWN when he received them. This he stated positively. I then sent to him for them, but before my letter reached him he had used two of them so that I received only 21.

Those stamps I showed to several philatelists and could not get two to agree as to their origin. Some said the change in color was due to the gum, others to chemical changes, others again said it was due to the atmosphere from the salt water. Very few would allow a misprint. In the meantime Mr. F. C. Kaye also came across another registered letter with brown registration stamp. This time it was from the P.O. of New Ross in Lunenburg Co., N.S. From this office about 50 were obtained. The postmaster at this office was also positive as to having received them from the Dept. at Ottawa in brown. The same objections were raised to those as to the others, as to whether they were a genuine misprint or not. In this case the atmosphere of salt water was not the cause as New Ross is in the interior. If the gum was the cause of their changing color, it is peculiar that we do not get more of them. Changes by chemical means were also tried. The only thing which would turn the red of the genuine color to brown, was sulphuric acid mixed with water, and this did not give a good clear color, having a somewhat greyish shade in it. Those experiments have, in my opinion, confirmed their genuineness. And now as if to make assurance in regard to their genuineness more sure, we find a third post office with them. This was Beauly, in Antigonish Co., N.S. There were, however, only 6 received from there, the postmaster had the same story as the others, he had received them from the Dept. at Ottawa in a brown color.

After reading this I do not think that any reasonable minded person will doubt their genuineness.

The Department of Ottawa was written to in regard to them, but as was to be expected, knew nothing of them whatsoever. No doubt if they had been seen they would not have been allowed to be issued to the public.

We do not deny that time does change the color in stamps, but with those we do not think that it had anything to do. A friend of ours informed us that in looking over a lot of old letters which he had taken out of a trunk and which had not been open for several years, he found among them several registered letters, one with the 2c. registration stamp almost a black, all the others having their normal color. With due consideration and deference to better judges than myself, I have no doubt in saying that it is my firm belief that those Canada 2c. brown registration stamps are a genuine misprint.



#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 20 APRIL, 1980.

#### New Members

- 2264 PUTZEL, Ralph F., P.O. Box 20, Bergvliet 7864, Cape, S. AFRICA.
- 2265 HAYNE, Neil A., P.O. Box 917, Station Q, Toronto, Ont., CANADA M4T 2P1. B,C,R,SC,P.
- 2266 RADLEY, Major K. J., 8 Ravenswood Park, Northwood, Middx. HA6 3PR.
- TRIMBLE, Ralph E., P.O. Box 532, Station A, Scarborough, Ont., CANADA, 2267 M1K 5C3. V,PH,R,PC.
- 2268 MATTHEWS, Veronica B., Flat 5, 48 Ryal Walk, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE3 3YF CGE,BS.
- 2269 HEASMAN, Robert G., 13635 100 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA, T5N 0J1. F.
- 2270 SISMONDO, Sergio F., P.O. Box 6277, Station J, Ottawa, Ont., CANADA, K2A 1T4. CR-CL.

#### Reinstatements

934 HELLIWELL, John C., 5 Yewtree Road, Plumley, Nr. Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 0UQ. C.

2166 TERRY, Mrs. Stella, 34 Brookwell Close, Chippenham, Wilts, SN15 1PJ.

#### Deceased

588	Bain, J.S. Lightfoot, E. G. H. McLaren, R. H. G.	1593	Sissons, J. Wadsworth, E. G. Yuile, J. W.	
Resig	ned			
2111	Burnett, J. T.	474	Gelinas, Col. J. A.	
10/0	C1. 1. 1. 1. T	1064	NO TO TO	

#### R

2 1860 Chadwick, T. 1864 Moss, Lt. J. S.

PH.

#### Change of Address

- 2165 ANDERMAN, M. I., Box 1771, Salmon Arm, B.C., CANADA, VOE 2TO.
- 2224 BALLIN, J. G., 9 Primley Park Lane, Alwoodley, Leeds, LS17 7JP.
- 931 BUCHANAN, W. C., Sea Pines, B9 Brewster, MA., U.S.A. 02631.
- 1776 CHURLEY, G. H., P.O. Box 57, New Westminster, B.C., CANADA, V3L 4X9. 2029 HANES, A. D., 126 School St., Site 20, Borden, Ont., CANADA, L0M 1CO. 743 HICKMAN, K. M., 43 Castle Drive, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland,
- TD15 1NU. 1011 RORKE, Father W., 1352 Farrell Ave., S.A. McKim, Delta, B.C., CANADA V4L
- 1VZ. 2155 TUNNA, N. C., Seven Seas, Ft. Lonsdale, 987 3344, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA.

#### Amendment to Address

- 2261 BRADLEY, W. L., Apt. 814, 195 Natchez Rd., Kitchener, Ont., CANADA, N2B 1W2.
- 1437 MOFFAT, W. G., Division St., RR3, Ballston Lane, N.Y., U.S.A. 12019.
- 1800 NOBLE, G. J., Add postcode K7L 4V6.

#### **Address Required**

1990 WILKINSON, J. L., formerly of P.O. Box 3058, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

Revised membership - 665.

# **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

#### WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Dated Small Queens 1c, 2c, 3c only, Squared Circles on Map Stamps, and anything from New Brunswick. Offers please to M. Wedgwood, 120 Queensgate, Bridlington, Yorkshire YO16 5JH.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

WANTED CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS 1853 to 1930. All flights and phases, Pioneer airmail mint stamps. Semi-Official airmail stamps and covers, die proofs and essays. Government Issues C1 to C9, CE1 to CE4 die proofs and essays – Ray Simrak P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

WANTED Canadian Die Proofs and Essays, by collector. All issues prior to 1947. Please send particulars to – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1KO.

WANTED Canadian First Day Covers, by collector. 1930 Leaf, 1928 Scroll, 1917 Confederation, All Admiral Issues, 1908 Quebec, also any earlier issues – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

# CANADA in LONDON

### 24th June a.m.

The fine collection formed by Frank Laycock of North Yorkshire with fine studies of the 1859-64 Cents, Large and Small Queen issues including plating studies, watermarked papers, blocks, bisects and a wonderful array of covers and cancellations.

#### Catalogue: £1

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST



**ROBSON LOWE LTD.** 50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ

Telephone: 01-839 4034

Telex: 915410

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979/80

President: J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistent Treasurer: Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ

Librarian: R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

> Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA...

RELEASE PAGES /8 and /9 Combined of the PUGH MANUAL OF FAKES and FORGERIES..to complete VOLUME 2.

These 111 pages are important reference material in your study of the O.H.M.S. Perforated issues; the Br. Columbia Surcharged issues; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward island as well as detailed information of the forgeries and the forgers .....

Price: £7.85p (inc. inland postage) (Please note that these pages are heavy and postage by surface mail to members OVERSEAS entails an extra postage cost of .75p.)

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The TWO Volumes of the PUGH MANUAL are still available in ALL sections together with the TWO DE LUXE Binders, if required

For full particulars of the cost of all of these and of all currently available Handbooks please write for free list.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

A VERY popular new book, in a limited printing... "THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE POST CARD IN CANADA" by A. L. Steinhart.

Amply illustrated and well written, this book has received acclaim from many of our members. Supplies are extremely limited so to ensure your copy, please order now before we are sold out –  ${f f4.50p}$ 

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE, ENGLAND.

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

#### **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

Canadian Stamps Used in South Africa	
during the Boer War	
Cover Question Time	
Random Thoughts on the Canada 1859	
Decimal Issue	
Black Die Proofs	

Whole No. 179 Vol. 17 No. 11 August, 1980



# MAPLE LEAVES

#### Journal of

#### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

#### Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. 66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 11

AUGUST, 1980

Whole No. 179

## **EDITORIAL**

#### LOCAL GROUPS

We have just received a timely reminder from our Vice-President, Jim Bacon, that the Lancashire and Cheshire Group resumed its meetings in January. In his letter Jim asks us to publicise the dates of future meetings, on September 9th and October 14th and we are, of course, only too willing to draw these dates to members' attention. He does not say, because it scarcely needs saying, that all are welcome to take advantage of this opportunity to meet fellow members, to talk 'shop', to exchange ideas, to discuss common interests, to answer questions and to pose them, to display 'treasures' (and possibly to acquire some!) and generally to participate in friendly social intercourse. It is on such occasions that new members can meet old, and newcomers to the hobby can rub shoulders with 'old hands', all secure in the knowledge that there are common interests to be shared and much to be gained by so doing. At such times when the hobby is brought out of the solitary confinement of the study, is allowed to breathe and walk abroad, if only for a few hours, fresh enthusiasm can be engendered. There is nothing splendid about the isolation in which all of us spend most of our collecting lives; but some of it is self-imposed and the main purpose of the Society, indeed of any society, is to remind its members that no one is an island. All

are a part of a continent, a complex of common interests which are best served when they are shared. And as far as the Lancashire and Cheshire Group is concerned they are to be shared at the Bull's Head, Hale Barns, near Altrincham at 8 p.m. on the above mentioned dates. Knowing Jim Bacon as we do we can say with confidence that he is providing an opportunity for enjoyable and profitable evenings that ought not to be missed. Incidentally, despite the geographical titles attached to 'local' groups, there are NO residential qualifications. 'Foreigners' will be equally welcomed!

#### O.H.M.S. COLLECTORS - WARNING

Reports are that 20,000 copies of used Canadian stamps (bought for \$1,000.00) ranging from the Admiral issue of 1911-25 and 1931 to the stamps of the 1950's, have been perforated with faked O.H.M.S. perforations. These "perfins" have been made up from the listing in Roy Wrigley's book "The Catalogue & Guidebook of Canadian Official Stamps", and include varieties, positions, and multiple perfs.

Apparently, all of this material originated on the West Coast. Of the 20,000 originally faked, 5,000 are in the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police but 15,000 are still at large with a resale value of some \$750,000.

If buying any O.H.M.S. material of this type, BE WARY, and know what you are buying.

The 14c QUEEN ELIZABETH Definitive has been found with the red colour missing. It seems that some sheets have been found in eastern Canada with 22 stamps in the middle of the sheet with this missing colour.

(Reproduced with acknowledgements and thanks to the Editor of the Buffalo, the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society – Editor.)

#### MR. J. E. KRAEMER

Mr. James E. Kraemer, Manager and most recently Curator of the National Postal Museum, has been appointed to a new position with the Post Office Department. Mr. Kraemer, in almost ten years of dedicated service to the Museum organized and guided it through its formative years, to the point where it is within months of opening at a new, expanded site in the heart of downtown Ottawa. The new location which expands the museum to 4 times the present size, is at 180 Wellington Street.

A new Curator will be named as soon as possible, following normal Civil Service staffing procedure. Meanwhile Mr. C. R. McGuire has been named acting Curator.

Mr. Kraemer is a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. He is also a member of the British North America Society's Order of the Beaver.

#### CONVENTION PROGRAMME 1980

#### WEDNESDAY 1st OCTOBER

8.15 p.m. Arrival of Members.

Display – Canadian Postal Rates 1900-1950 – Dr. M. Carstairs 8.15 p.m. Ladies – at leisure.

#### **THURSDAY 2nd OCTOBER**

- 10.00 a.m. Study Circle to be arranged.
- 2.00 p.m. Coach Tour Traquair House The oldest inhabited house in Scotland.
- 7.30 p.m. Ladies Talk on Edinburgh.
- 8.00 p.m. Display Canadian Covers E. Killingley.

10.00 p.m. Auction material on view.

#### FRIDAY 3rd OCTOBER

- 10.00 a.m. Study Circle to be arranged. Afternoon free for sightseeing.
- 8.00 p.m. Ladies Theatre Outing.
- 8.00 p.m. Display Cross Border Mail Dr. D. Sanderson.
- 10.00 p.m. Auction material on view.

#### **SATURDAY 4th OCTOBER**

- 9.15 a.m. Meeting of Fellows.
- 9.30 a.m. Meeting of Committee.
- 11.15 a.m. Annual General Meeting.
- 2.30 p.m. Auction to be conducted by Geoffrey Manton.
- 7.00 p.m. Reception by President.
- 7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet and Presentation of Awards.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Things are coming along well for this year's Convention. In this issue the Convention programme is included and I hope you will find it interesting. As you will see, the two Study Circle mornings are unfilled owing to a lack of response to invitations to fill these. I will make further attempts but if there are any volunteers please let me know.

John Hannah tells me that the Auction Lots are pouring in and he now has over 500. This will make for a big sale and, I hope, a successful one.

Unfortunately, because of business pressure, Sandy Mackie will be unable to attend this year's Convention. We will certainly miss him and Marjorie. Convention Exhibition entries should be sent to LESLIE TAYLOR, 13 KILMAURS ROAD, EDINBURGH, who has stepped in to fill the gap.

By the time this issue reaches you, all booking forms for accommodation at the Carlton Hotel should be in my hands. However, if there are any last minute requests, I will try to fill them.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

# (GEOFFREY MANTON)

# FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS, and all kinds of PHILATELIC and POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

> SELLING? — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving - if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE Annual Subscriptions — including Lists of Prices Realised Home £4 Europe £5 Rest of the World £7

> CAVENDISH AUCTIONS PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET, DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP. Telephone: 0332-46753

## CANADIAN STAMPS USED IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE BOER WAR by Kenneth Rowe

The Boer War was the first major conflict to involve citizen soldiers who were also stamp collectors. The results are apparent not only in the various "emergency" issues but also in the many delightful frankings which can be found.

Stephen G. Rich in his handbook "The Philately of the Anglo Boer War" assembled a comprehensive list of foreign frankings which included Canadian stamps. Various authors writing in the Anglo Boer War Philatelist have added to the list. Most such frankings must be considered to be philatelic in nature as only the current issues of G.B., Cape, Orange Free State, Transvaal or Natal could be used officially in the war zones.

As far as I can determine, the only two recorded entries bearing Canadian postage have actually had the postage paid by an additional adhesive postage stamp of one of the regular issues. (Figures 1 and 2).

Rich also reported on the status of a fake APO cancel which to date has only been found on single Canadian stamps. (Figure 3).

The following list includes all recorded Canadian postage used in South Africa and lists the recorded cancellations.

<b>S</b> .G.	Scott	Stamp	Postmark
121	50	½c Jubilee	APO 55
141	66	½c Black	?
141	66	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c Black	Fake
150	74	½c Black	Fake
151	75	1c Green	?
151	75	1c Green	Fake
154	76	2c Red	APO 55
154	76	2c Red	Fake
154	76	2c Red	Ficksburg O.V.S.
157	79	5c Blue	?
166	85	2c Map	FPO (Rich 7-13)
166	85	2c Map	Fake
Webb	P17	Postcard	APO 55

The postcard (Figure 2) seems to have been genuinely used. It was written by a member of Strathcona's Horse as follows :—

"Nearing Pretoria Oct 16 1900 Will be in Pretoria tonight after 2 days and nights on flat cars and have 4 more ahead of us perhaps more. Am fairly comfortable

bandian bontingent Field Fore. Brit S. africa. actin bereze. ME. T. KAORL Homarki Suffolk , Luglas

(Fig. 1)

(illegible) . . . . . However I guess we are the best off of any on the train. Don't know yet where we are off to but don't think it is for home. They say we are to have 4 months more campaigning. Train is very hot in fact we have an awning up and lots of ox blankets on the floor. Lots of rum but not much to eat. How I long for home. Passing Canadians all the way down the line.

Left . . . . . . (illegible) and am  $\frac{1}{2}$  way between Machadodorp and Heidelberg.

Jack"

The writer was Pte. J. Harte of Strathcona's Horse. They had handed over their horses to the 6th Dragoon Guards when the Natal Field Force was disbanded at Machadodorp. They were remounted at Pretoria. The card itself was difficult to read for in order to get all the message on the card Pte. Harte resorted to cross writing.

It would seem therefore that the use of the card was not inspired by philately but merely the use of what was available.

It is entirely possible that non-philatelic usage of Canadian stamps can exist. Such items would be Paquebot usage at Capetown or Durban after landing from incoming Canadian troopships.

The author would welcome additions to the list.

11年1月1日 相関時代 時日間にお 勝利



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

The Fake Cancellation - It is known for this date only and can be found on the stamps of Newfoundland, India and New Zealand! No covers are known.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. Part 4



The last two decades of the nineteenth century witnessed an enormous expansion of railway services, particularly in Ontario and Quebec. The completion of the first transcontinental line from Montreal to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway led to the acquisition of many of these existing lines and the building of others in order to act as "feeders" to the main line. The great rival and competitor of the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk Railway, (Riviere du Loup in Quebec to Windsor and Sarnia in Ontario) also built or acquired a similar network of lines. The opening up of previously isolated communities and the rapid increase in population brought about a need for better postal facilities, and the latter were provided by the establishment of railway post offices on a vastly greater scale than hitherto.

The years 1880-1900 also saw the introduction of a new type of postmark to replace those used on the older railways (types 4C and 4D) or for use on the new railways as they were opened for traffic. This type 9E (illustrated in the heading) is, therefore, principally found on the Small Queens issue.

Out of a total of approximately 170 different postmarks of this type that have been recorded about 70 were used in R.P.O's originating in Ontario, 35 were used in R.P.O's originating in Quebec, 22 were used in the Maritime Provinces and 4 in the western provinces. All of these incorporated the names of the two termini between which the R.P.O. operated. This, as we have noted earlier, had previously been exceptional; with the introduction of type 9E, subsequent railway postmarks it became standard practice as the older postmarks incorporating the names of railways were gradually phased out. The remainder, about 37, maintained the tradition of incorporating the name of the railway over which the R.P.O. operated with no indication of the termini of the R.P.O's (see list appended).

At this juncture it should be pointed out that the use of the term 'R.P.O.' in this series so far actually ante-dates its official adoption. Type 9E postmarks continued the use of the term 'Mail Car' which had been originally adopted in the earliest days of Canadian railway history, and it is principally characterised by the abbreviation 'M.C.' (for mail car) which always appears at the base with the name of the railway or names of the termini above in a circular date stamp of normal size (20 to 24mm. in diameter). The last feature of this postmark type which needs to be noted is that, in common with most of its predecessors, a direction mark north, south, east or west (or abbreviations thereof) appears above the date in the indicia as opposed to the time marks or 'A.M.' or 'P.M.' used in 'ordinary' postmarks. Alternatively, and exclusively on the long-distance R.P.O's, the terms 'night' or 'day' are to be found instead of a compass direction. These direction marks or the terms

'night' or 'day' (night is sometimes abbreviated 'N.T.' or 'N') and the letters 'M.C.' at the base of the postmark are therefore key factors in identifying railway postmarks of this era, and it should be noted in this connection that the abbreviations 'AM' or 'PM' were never incorporated in the indicia of any known railway postmarks. In fact the letters 'P.M.' only appear in one known railway postmark and these appear at the base, in immovable type, of a hammer used on the Ottawa & Brockville Mail Car. The wording is abbreviated 'Ott. & Brock. M.C.' and the postmark has been designated type 9B. It is, in fact, unique and why or how it came to be ordered in such an unusual way from the manufacturers, Pritchard & Andrews, remains an intriguing mystery.

The presence, therefore, of direction marks, or NIGHT, NT., N. or DAY above the date in a partial or poorly-struck postmark is an important factor in identifying railway postmarks of this period, and indeed those of earlier times. Conversely, the presence of a time mark or 'AM' or 'PM' in a postmark precludes the possibility of it being a railway postmark, despite apparent evidence to the contrary in both Shaw's and Ludlow's catalogues. It is our experience that where such time marks 'AM' or 'PM' are listed they are due to misreporting as a result of misreading a poor strike, or the postmark concerned is the manufacturer's proof copy. Such hammers, when received by the post office were adapted to accommodate moveable type incorporating direction marks, NIGHT, DAY etc. or train numbers in the indicia, according to the practice current at the time. (The only known exception to this being postmarks used on T.P.O's operating on the St. Lawrence River.) In this connection it should also be noted, however, that time marks based on the 24 hour clock should not be confused with the later train numbers mentioned above, and which were incorporated in the indicia of 'modern' railway postmarks which we shall consider later.

Finally, it is interesting to note that although type 9E postmarks were beginning to be phased out of use by the turn of the century they continued to be used in at least three railway post offices (Charlottetown & Tignish, Moncton & Campbellton and Palmerston & Kincardine) until well into the 1950's. The worn appearance of the latter postmark during the final twenty years of its long life points to the use of a hammer or hammers long after it or they should have been replaced. On the other hand the Moncton & Campbellton railway postmark in type 9E appears to have survived a long period of usage (some sixty years or more) until it is realised that a number of different hammers were ordered from the manufacturers during this time. Why, or how, the new hammers continued to be in type 9E and were not replaced by 'modern' types raises another interesting question, and one which will almost certainly never be answered. But this is a part of the fascination of postmark collecting and of railway postmarks in particular.

# Railway postmarks in type 9E incorporating the names of railways or abbreviations thereof:

Canada Atlantic, Canada Atlantic Ry., C.P.Ry. B. & O. Div. (Canadian Pacific Rwy. Brockville & Ottawa Division). C.O.Ry. (Central Ontario Rwy.). G.B. & L.E.Ry. (Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Rwy.). H. & N.W.Ry. (Hamilton & North Western Rwy.). Huron & Erie Rwy. Intercolonial Ry., L.H. & B.Ry. (London, Huron & Bruce Rwy.). Man. & N.W. Rwy. (Manitoba & North Western Rwy.). Mass. Valley Ry. (Massawippi Valley Rwy.). Midland Ry., N. & Pac.Jct.Ry. (Northern & Pacific Junction Rwy.). P.D. & L.H.Ry. (Port Dover & Lake Huron Rwy.). P.E.I.Ry. (Prince Edward Island Rwy.). P.E.Cty.Ry. (Prince Edward County Rwy.). P.E. Island Boat (Prince Edward Island T.P.O.). P.&P.Jn.Rwy. (Pontiac & Pacific Junction Rwy.). Quebec Cntl. (Quebec Central Rwy.). Shefford Rwy. (Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Rwy.). Souris C.P.R. Section, T.G. & B.Ry. (Toronto, Grey & Bruce Rwy.). W. Ont. Ry. (Western Ontario Rwy.). Welland Ry.

## WILD FLOWER DEFINITIVES

The changeover of printers of the Canadian "floral" definitives, affecting the 3 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents values took place early in 1979. During April, plate 2 was released of the 3 cents denomination, printed by the British American Bank Note Co. As with the previously released 5 cents value, the change has been made from lithographic printing to photogravure. The result is not so attractive in either case in so far as the photogravure method cannot produce a uniformly printed background colour in a solid tone. The effect is one of mottling. The sharp-eyed collector will also note that the green background colour of the B.A.B.N.C. printing has a duller appearance, and the brown intaglio colour chosen by the B.A.B.N.C. has less red to it than the Canadian Bank Note Co's, making for a less pleasing stamp overall. Moreover, all plate 2 printings are perforated 13 by 13½ as opposed to the 12 by 12½ perforations of the plate 1 issues.

(We are indebted to our Contact Member, Stuart A. Clark, of Winnipeg Manitoba, for this information – Editor.)

## OBITUARY

#### J. N. SISSONS

It is with profound regrets that I report the passing of Canada's number one philatelist and auctioneer - Jim Sissons. He died in Florida on February 18 at the age of 65 after a brief illness.

Jim began dealing in stamps in 1927 while at Westtown Boarding School, Pennsylvania. He was so successful that by the time he was in second year law he prudently abandoned his legal aspirations for a career in philately. In 1946 the subsidiary Company of Sissons and Wegg conducted their first auction. It was the first public stamp auction ever held in Canada.

Sissons BNA Catalogue was the forerunner to the present Lyman's. Another of his great works is the Standard Catalogue of Canada Revenues. One of his numerous philatelic affiliations was the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association of which he was its founder and first president. He was also an honorary member of the American Stamp Dealers' Association to which he was a consultant.

His favourite non-philatelic activities included golf, horses and bridge. Jim was an outstanding bridge player. Moreover, he frequently enjoyed Chinese food although he was unable to manipulate chopsticks with the same degree of dexterity as stamp tweezers!

Big Jim's untimely death was a serious loss to B.N.A. philately and a great personal loss for it was due to his guidance that I overcame my shyness when entering into auction combat. Going to his auction was like attending a social function — refreshments, audience participation, witty exchanges and the occasional ovation.

On behalf of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain I extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

Stan Lum.

#### FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS TO

"MAPLE LEAVES" WILL BE

GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY

THE EDITOR.

## COVER QUESTION TIME! by W. E. Lea

An interesting new correspondnce has recently come to light in Canada. It is addressed to P. H. Morgan who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy serving on H.M.S. Lion and H.M.S. Lee.



The bulk of the correspondence was sent to England and the first cover illustrated is addressed to Plymouth and then forwarded to Sheerness. *(See above).* The 12½c stamp pays the straightforward Canadian Packet rate to the U.K. and the '1' due mark pays the forwarding charge to Sheerness. Note also the change of ship at this time. The dates are Sydney C. B. May 31, 1869, Halifax N.S. June 3, Liverpool June 15, London June 16, Devonport June 16 and Sheerness June 17.

The next cover is addressed to Malta or elsewhere and left Sydney on February 5 1870. It arrived at Halifax on Feb. 8 and then London on Feb. 22. Regrettably there is no arrival mark in Malta but I assume the rate paid to be 23c. Colonial rate with two cents overpaid as the cover bears a pair of the  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. (See opposite Fig. 1)



(Fig. 1)



Finally, the mystery cover. (See above). Here the cover is franked with a 12½c stamp and two 2c emerald green copies. This time the cover is also addressed to Malta or elsewhere, but Malta has been crossed out and Sheerness substituted. The rate is  $16c - \frac{1}{2}c$  overpaid and can either be 8c double rate to the U.K. via British packet or the Colonial rate to Malta. What is clear by the postmarks is that the cover never went to Malta – Sydney Au 7 1871, Halifax Au 9, London Au 23, Devonport Au 27, London Au 28 and Sheerness indicipherable. Now the mystery – what does the manuscript 'Italian and Mexico' mean. Possible change of ship? and the '1' due? Why the long delay from London Au 23 to Devonport Au 27? Probably finding Morgan's ship and location. What a shame the envelopes lack the enclosures for more information about the letter writer and the recipient!

(N.B. The stamps on all three covers are cancelled with the two-ring "10" postmark of Sydney, N.S.)

## WRITING-UP A POSTAL HISTORY COLLECTION A "Systematic" Approach by L. G. Bellack

After starting to build up a postal history collection some five years ago, I began more recently to experiment with different writing-up methods.

My object was to establish a logical, systematic identification or description discipline, combined with a pleasing presentation. Its purpose should be to prevent (a) overlooking important facets, (b) overcrowding the album page with too much descriptive matter, (c) overstating some data at the expense of others.

Gradually, the "system" evolved from study of a fairly wide range of postal history subjects and some form of standardisation by the use of symbols looked feasible for general application.

In building up my collection I had concentrated on Routes, Rates, Stamps and Postmarks, with different degrees of emphasis and not always in the same order. Thus, my first experiments were directed towards a simple symbol sequence, acting as signposts for exhibit identification or description. Soon the new discipline began to work.

The first step was easy - finding a suitable symbol for Postmarks that would be self-explanatory.

# $\bigcirc$

Next, to find a stamp identification symbol was not difficult either - an easily recognisable postage stamp outline with the appropriate catalogue number inside it:

# **S.G**.33

The Postage Rate symbol came a good deal later – that was not such an obvious choice. Eventually, I came up with two alternatives and, frankly, I am still not sure which is preferable:



Finally, I hit upon my "Route" symbol. It is meant to convey sea as well as land transport:

The illustration of a complete album page with a not untypical postal history exhibit demonstrates how the reported systematic writing-up approach works in practice. *(See below).* 

Of course, my "solution" to the writing-up problem is probably no more than a simple starting point for readers' suggestions for further and perhaps more imaginative improvements.

1898 Yorkton, Assa. Cover to Augusta, Maine, U.S.A.

Via Winnipeg, St. Paul, Chicago – Jan. 11 – Jan. 17.

95 + 144 + 145 – Small Queen and Maple Leaf stamps, i.e. "Mixed Franking"



1889 Regd. Rate - single letter rate + 5c reg. fee.

1. c.d.s. of despatch 25mm – Jarrett type 316.

2. Reg. mark – Jarrett type 1474.

3. Backstamps: (a) c.d.s. of despatch (Jan. 11)

- (b) Winnipeg transit ds (Jan. 12)
- (c) St. Paul, Minn. Reg. stp. (Jan. 14)
- (d) Augusta, Maine Reg. stp. (Jan. 17)

(We are grateful to the Editor of the journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society for permission to reproduce this article – Editor.)

(Letters to the Editor, continued from page 306)

Mr. J. Donaldson writes:

#### **'FREE' MARKS**

Recently I acquired a number of 'Free' Marks ranging from 1837 to 1953. I am hoping to research the different uses, even the abuses, and types of Free Marks.

I wrote to Roland Greenhill asking if he had any information in the Library on the subject. Besides Jarrett he sent me the April, 1964 issue of Maple Leaves in which appeared a letter by the late Sir George Williamson asking for information on Free Marks. He mentioned he had in his possession a Jarrett type 1504 from Hamilton to Vittoria in 1837. Strangely enough I had purchased this cover from Canada the week before receiving the Maple Leaves – it's a small world!

I should be grateful if any member could supply me with any information on this topic. I am anxious to purchase Free Markings on cover or piece for any period, alternatively to borrow for examination.

## RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE CANADA 1859 DECIMAL ISSUE by Lt-Col D. M. C. Prichard

The recent reprint in Maple Leaves of Donald A. King's articles from Stanley Gibbons Monthly of 1896 contained a mine of information, even though some of the conclusions and speculations are now outdated. Obviously King did not have access to the voluminous correspondence between the Canadian Post Office department and the American Bank Note Company, who printed the stamps, which is published in Boggs Vol. II Appendix H. Otherwise he would not have made such heavy weather speculating whether the perforated pence issues were perforated by the printers or by the Canadian P.O. Dept. and why the 7½d and 10d were never perforated. It is quite clear from the correspondence that the perforation was carried out by the printers, and that the one order for the 7½d and the two orders for the 10d had all been delivered before the perforating machinery was ready.

The tables of receipts and issues of the 1859 decimal issue are invaluable but hardly easy to comprehend in the form set out in the P.O. Dept. annual reports. For the collector the primary use of these figures is to assist in allocating a dated stamp or cover to its correct printing. I have therefore recast the tables into a more practical form as shown at the end of this article. (*These will appear in our next issue – Editor.*)

It must be remembered, however, that the date of usage is not necessarily a conclusive indication of a particular printing because :-

- (a) In the small post offices the demand for stamps was extremely limited. This applies particularly to the higher values, of which a sheet or even part of a sheet might satisfy requirements for several years.
- (b) In the larger post offices there was always the possibility that the sheets of new supplies might be placed on top of existing stocks, so upsetting the normal sequence of issue.

As regards the remainders, these do not necessarily all belong to the last orders as they must have contained some of the earlier orders not yet sold to the public. When the large queens were issued in April 1868, postmasters had the choice of keeping their existing stocks, disposing of them in the normal course of business, or returning them to the P.O. Dept., in which case they were presumably reckoned in with the remainders, but we do not know to what extent the old stamps were returned. As the new issue coincided with a general reduction in postal rates, the 17c became practically useless and the 5c and 10c no longer represented any normal usage. On the other hand the 1c, 2c and 12½c had their counterparts in the new issue, and there would have been little point in returning them.

Contemplation of the tables and the correspondence between the P.O. Dept. and the American Bank Note Company quoted in Boggs Vol. II gives food for much speculation.

It is puzzling why the 10c was allowed to drift in colour from practically black (not at all resembling the 6d as specified) through shades of purple, brown and violet, ending up as a bright red-lilac without exciting any comment from the normally critical P.O. Dept. Why did the 10c, alone of all the values, exhibit this chamelion-like characteristic?

One wonders why the P.O. Dept. persisted in ordering in such small quantities. This policy sometimes caused critical situations. For example, on 28 March 1862 an urgent demand had to be sent to the printers to speed up deliveries of the 5c stamp. This must have been the 12th order of 13 February 62 for 1 million stamps. In response, a consignment of 700,000 was delivered early in April, but the balance was not received until after the next stocktaking on 30 September 62, by which time the stock in hand had fallen to the dangerously low level of 299,400, only one months supply at the current rate of issue. The printers explained that the holdup was due to the necessity for reorganising their machinery to cope with the increased demand not only for Canada, but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well.

It was apparently the practice of the American Bank Note Company to despatch the various orders piecemeal and not to wait till the total order had been completed. For instance, in the case of the first two orders for the 1c and 5c (totalling 1½ million) each value was delivered in no less than ten separate instalments. These two orders gave rise to one of the rare occasions when the experienced W. H. Griffin, who entered the postal service in 1831 and was Deputy PMG from 1857-88, was caught out. He complained that these orders had been delivered 50,000 short, but the printers pointed out that the orders included 50,000 stamps in books, which had possibly not been taken into account. Griffin had gracefully to admit that a clerical error had occurred.

These books (originally suggested by Griffin himself) contained a varying number of sheets. A consignment despatched on 26 Sept. 59 contained (as well as loose sheets) the following books of sheets :--

50,000 1c :- 1 book of 100 sheets, 2 of 50, 8 of 20 and 14 of 10.

50,000 5c := 1 book of 50 sheets, 1 of 40, 5 of 30, 8 of 20 and 10 of 10.I wonder whether any of the empty covers of these books survive. Described by the printers as being bound in thick marbled paper, they must have been quite attractive. It seems that not many were supplied. Perhaps the extra cost of 15 or 20 cents per book may have deterred the thrifty P.O. Dept., which always kept a sharp eye on expenditure. When at the end of 1864 the American Banknote Company asked for a modest increase in their printing charges from 20c to 25c per 1000 stamps, the P.O. Dept. demurred on the grounds that they were informed that the National Bank Note Company [rivals of the American Bank Note Co.] were paid only 12c by the U.S. Government. A.B.N. Co. pointed out the National Bank Note Co. had already asked the U.S. Government to increase the charge by 13 cents to 25 cents to recoup their losses from the old contract price of 1861. [One senses collusion between the two firms.] Furthermore, it was added, the two cases were not comparable, the U.S. contract being worth 40,000 dollars a year [nearly 25 times the Canadian contract.]

Shortly afterwards the printers demand for an increase in price for the embossed Nesbitt envelopes led to the abandonment of the whole idea. These envelopes, though widely used in the U.S.A., had never caught on in Canada. First ordered in 1859, they had been a drug on the market and even a reduction in the bulk selling price in 1864 failed to boost sales. Only 225,000 5c and 100,000 10c were ever ordered and although in the end practically all of the 5c were got rid of, more than half of the 10c remained unsold.

The training of the Canadian public to use postage stamps was a slow business. From 1851 to June 1859 there were three options. Letters could be sent :—

(a) Unpaid (postage to be collected from the addressee).

or (b) Prepaid in cash.

or (c) Prepaid by postage stamp.

In the early days unpaid or prepaid in cash predominated. Between 1851 and June 1859 54 million letters were carried but only 7½ million stamps sold. The collection of unpaid postage from the addressees must have been a great nuisance and concurrently with the decimal currency issue in July 1859 it was virtually killed by the introduction of a 2 cent surcharge on unpaid letters. The option of prepayment in cash, however, still remained and more than a third of all letters continued to be sent in this way. It was not until 1875 that prepayment by postage stamp became compulsory.

During the period 1859-68 the American Bank Note Company made dies, transfer rollers and plates (including repairs) to produce 6 different values of stamps, and printed, gummed, perforated and despatched 77 million stamps, not to mention two dies and equipment to produce 325,000 Nesbitt envelopes. For all this, their total remuneration over the 9 years only amounted to about 17,000 dollars. There could not have been much profit left.

Finally a piece of useless but possibly interesting information. The total number of stamps of the 1859 decimal issue over a period of 9 years would suffice for only 2½ days requirements in Great Britain today.

## An Invitation

## To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the "Royal" please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 1054, Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1G5, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

Annual Dues: \$10.00

Admission fee: \$2.00

**GROW WITH THE ROYAL** 

The Hotel Booking/Competition Entry Forms inset with this issue should be sent to The President (address inside back cover) or to Mr. L. Taylor respectively. For Mr. Taylor's address see page 283.

## PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

## DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



## NEW ISSUES ?

Not quite, but a new dimension for the collector.

If you would like to know more about the pleasures of adding a Cinderella volume to YOUR collection and more about beautiful stamps such as these, we are happy to assist in every possible way and we are always in the market for world-wide accumulations and single rarities of Revenues, Fiscals, Telegraphs, Railways, and general Cinderella material.

## Tim Clutterbuck & Co., Ltd.

**Revenue & Fiscal Stamp Dealers** 

5 Park Crescent, Brighton BN2 3HA Tel. 0273-61723

and at

P.O. Box No. 5, Hexham, Northumberland NE48 2SR. Tel. 0660 60267

# BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

As a discerning collector of fine B.N.A. you are invited to sell your stamps through the **HARMER INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS**. With centres in London, New York, San Francisco and Sydney, and with an established world-wide mailing list of buyers, you can be sure you are receiving the maximum price.

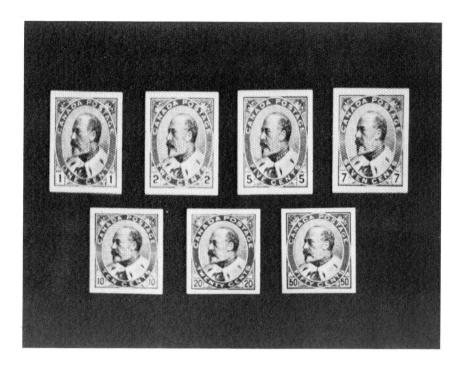
Send for a free explanatory brochure or call in to our offices where our Experts are always available to give unbiased and professional advice on the disposal of stamps.

SELL WITH CONFIDENCE . . . SELL THROUGH HARMERS

# HARMERS of LONDON

STAMP AUCTIONEERS LIMITED 41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 4EH. TEL. 01-629 0218

## BLACK DIE PROOFS by "The Yellow Peril"



#### (Illustration by courtesy of Bill Edward)

Although these proofs are listed in "THE ESSAYS AND PROOFS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA" (Minuse & Pratt) as "Trial Color small die proof on card, stamp size, black" little is known about them other than they were part of a presentation type booklet that was made posthumously. The booklet contained sets of Queen Victoria Leaf, Numeral – including the two essays, Map, Edward, Quebec, Admiral, Special Delivery, Officially Sealed and perhaps others. All were glued to their pages. The last intact book was sold in an U.K. auction about fifteen years ago. Consensus is that there were three of these presentation booklets issued. One may have been in the Lichtenstein collection; the second in the Canada Post Office (to be confirmed) and the third in the Royal Collection. According to the late Jim Sissons, there may be as many as five booklets for he remembered handling two, but he may have sold the same one (s) twice.

Can any member residing in the U.K. verify that there is, in fact, one in the Royal Collection? Any information on these off-beaten proofs such as date of issue, the occasion and the quantity produced etc. will not only be appreciated but will be of immense interest to our members.

### BOOK REVIEW

#### CANADA/B.N.A. POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE

The 10th edition or special anniversary issue of the Canada/BNA Postage Stamp Catalogue by W. Gandley and D. Stanley has just been published. Again in full colour the catalogue not only lists information on the designer of each issue but also the printer, the amount of stamps ordered for each issue, date of issue and extensive information about each stamp issue. Mint and Used in fine and good condition including on cover are listed. Starting from the 1927 Confederation issue the major plates for each stamp are identified and priced. The prices reflect the present market but as has been said before this fluctuates so fast that it is almost impossible for any catalogue to keep updated. A good example is the last flag souvenir sheet listed at a sales price of \$4.50. The price quoted by the majority of dealers is around \$3.25. Interesting is the note about the OHMS perforated stamps with no price changes until the question of the many forged stamps has been clarified. By now it is well known that one of the largest official perfin collections contained extensive numbers of forged stamps and for this reason one retail catalogue has eliminated these from their list. The catalogue is well bound, printed very attractively and with almost no editorial errors, which is not often found in other catalogues. One can only recommend this catalogue to all dealers and collectors as a good reference book, even though the colour reproduction is far from perfect.

Hans Reiche

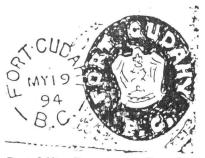
## ROBSON LOWE SALES DIARY

September	3/4	Bournemouth	General Sale
	5	Bournemouth	Postal History
	9/10	London	British Empire
	23/24	London	Overseas
October	1/2	Bournemouth	General Sale
	7	London	Revenue Stamps
	8	Basle	Great Britain
	21	Basle	Europe
	22	Basle	Great Britain, British Empire.
	23	Basle	Latin America
	24	Basle	Near East

## THE 1876 - 1895

### POSTMARK PROOFS

by F. W. Campbell, F.C.P.S.



About thirty years ago the Canadian Post Office Department discarded a large book of proofs of handstamp strikes of material they had ordered from Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa, a firm that was, and is, a large supplier of metal handstamps.

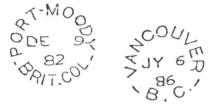
The large book soon found its way to a New York collector, and in November 1978 a microfilm copy of it was sent to the Canada Postal Museum in Ottawa. Photostat copies were made from the film, of which I obtained one. It consists of 711 pages each 14 inches long and contains some 25,000 postmark illustrations of the original handstamp proofs. Apart from 'ordinary' postmark proofs it contains those of other postal control material such as registration markings, railway postmarks, money order, banking blanks and even customs department square design markings for the use of the many postal employees who managed the customs in the smaller townships. For no apparent reason proofs for 1884 and 1885 are missing.



Many misspellings are evident (see the three Coquitlam postmarks illustrated above with the correct version on the right), while some places with a postmark can not be located in the printed lists of post offices of the period.

Fort Cudahy B.C. (illustrated in the heading) was a surprise as it is actually in the Yukon (former N.W.T.) a few miles east of where the Yukon River enters Alaska. It was the first headquarters of the Canadian Mounted Police before the Klondyke gold strike was made near Dawson City. About a year later a correct Ford Cudahy, N.W.T. handstamp was made. This, however, was short-lived for soon afterwards the nomenclature "N.W.T." was changed to "Yukon".

The first handstamp for Vancouver also appears on the proof sheets. Originally this had been called Granville, in which a post office was opened in 1874. The name was changed to Vancouver on 5th January, 1886. The Port Moody Post Office opened on 10th January, 1882 about 12 miles east



of Vancouver. (See illustration above).

It is also interesting to note that proofs of the squared circle postmarks were all illustrated until mid 1895, Sudbury being the last. After 1895 there are, therefore, no illustrations of any proofs of handstamps that were made later.

Finally, it is quite a coincidence, but the squared circle postmarks for Mansonville-Que-JU9-93 with thin lines, and Laurentides-Que-JU9-93 with heavy bars are both proofed on the same page about half an inch apart. Both, it will be noted, bear the same date.

#### STAMP BOOKLETS

Most students of Canadian philately are aware of an officially sanctioned experiment that occurred during 1970.

Opal Manufacturing Company Limited of Toronto, which had supplied Canada Post with stamp booklet vending machines since 1955, was permitted to place on sale from vending machines in Toronto a 20-cent booklet that sold for 25 cents. This booklet contained a pane arrangement of four two-cent and four three-cent stamps with a gutter in between – a pane arrangement that does not exist in any official booklet. These booklets were printed by Canadian Bank Note Company and went on sale on 26 October 1970.

It was discovered, after the fact, that approximately 225,000 of the total 2,200,000 booklets printed appeared with a perforation along the centrefold. This practice was discontinued, as it was felt to be unnecessary.

A lesser known officially sanctioned booklet experiment occurred early in 1972. For this experiment, the 25-cent booklets were stacked back-toback and rubber-stamped on the face "2 booklets of". It is estimated that approximately 3,200 of these double booklets were sold from vending machines – 6,400 single 25-cent booklets in total. These double booklets were never made available from the Philatelic Service and are not to be confused with the 25-cent booklets that were sold containing two panes of 25-cent value, with a sticker that read "50c". These were released in August 1971 and sold through the Philatelic Service.

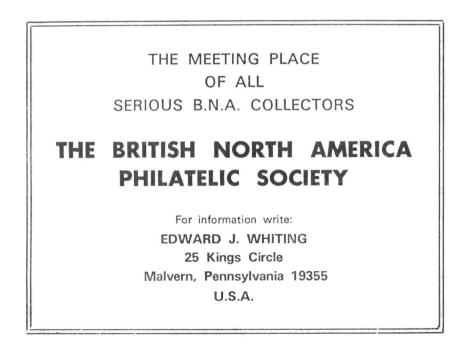
## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Mr. L. G. Asquith writes:

## Montreal Registration Marking

In the course of collecting 'barrel' cancellations I came across a cover which may be of interest to members. It is a registered cover (airmail) franked with a pair of the 15 cents 'gannet' stamp of 1954 (S.G.474). The sender was J. R. Reynolds, 713-5 Avenue S.W., Calgary, and the cover mailed from Calgary, Alberta Sub. No. 3 according to the usual rectangular registration mark in the bottom left corner. However, the stamps themselves do not appear to have been cancelled at Calgary. They are cancelled with an oval postmark reading at the base (under the date Feb. 15, 1957) "Montreal Registration, British & Foreign Mail" in three lines. Above the date appears the French version in two lines. On the reverse are two backstamps, one illegible, the other a Montreal P.Q.B. & F.R. barrel cancellation. The oval marking cancelling the stamps appears to be unusual, to say the least, and if any readers can throw any light on its usual purpose and period of usage I would be pleased to hear from them.

(See also page 295)



#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 22 JUNE, 1980.

#### New Members

- 2271 JOHNSON, Jonathan C., P.O. Box 6118, Station D, Calgary, Alberta, CANADA T2P 2C7 Per
- 2272 COX, Richard P., c/o Bank of Montreal, Smiths Falls, Ontario, CANADA K7A 4TI. B, C, PBL, R
- 2273 CANADA POST OFFICE, The Manager, Sales and Marketing Development, Retail Marketing Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1A 0B1.
- 2274 DeLACY-SPENCER, Rev. R., Rose Cottage, Newchurch, Kingston, Herefordshire HR5 3QF. RPO, A TILLEY, Giles E., 27 Hornton Street, London, W.8. CR-CS
- 2275

#### Deceased

1320 Fletcher, J. R.

2024 Gilmore, J. A.

#### Resigned

1584	Brown D. E.	1698	Cross, I. F.	1430	Gordon, R. J. C.
2149	Hale, M. B. S.	2047	MacPherson, V. A.	1463	Proud, E.

#### Change of Address

1469 Aitken, H. D., 1426 Oxford Street, Regina, Sask, CANADA S4N 4G5.

- Altken, H. D., 1426 Oxford Street, Regina, Sask, CANADA S4N 4G5. Beaupre, M., 937 Ave des Erables, Apt. 3, Quebec, Que., CANADA G1R 2M8 Curtis, D., 3916 Westview Drive, Terrace, Brit. Col., CANADA V8G 2S5. Grenier, G., 48 Les Chenaux, Vandreuil, Que, CANADA J7V 1G3 Hayne, N. A., P.O. Box 220, Bath, Ontario, CANADA K0H 1G0. Kanee, S., Apt. 18B, 200 Tuxedo Blvd., Winnipeg, Man., CANADA R3P 0R3. St. Martin, S., P.O. Box 550, Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A. 44203 Thompson, Capt. J. E. R., 47 Clover Way, Gunton, Lowestoft, Suffolk. 1933
- 2216
- 2159
- 2265
- 1110
- 2231
- 587

#### **Change of Interest**

1933 Beaupre, M. - CEN, SP, PH

Revised Membership - 662.

## **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

## WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. VICTORIAN, EDWARDIAN TOWN CDS. Offers to Martel, 5 Furzehatt Park Road, Plymouth, PL9 8LE.

WANTED CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS 1853 to 1930. All flights and phases, Pioneer airmail mint stamps. Semi-Official airmail stamps and covers, die proofs and essays. Government Issues C1 to C9, CE1 to CE4 die proofs and essays – Ray Simrak P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1KO.

WANTED Canadian Die Proofs and Essays, by collector. All issues prior to 1947. Please send particulars to – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1KO.

WANTED Canadian First Day Covers, by collector. 1930 Leaf, 1928 Scroll, 1917 Confederation, All Admiral Issues, 1908 Quebec, also any earlier issues – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

## **ROBSON LOWE AUCTIONS**

SPECIALISED SALES

GENERAL SALES

POSTAL HISTORY

## REVENUES

## **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

Features regularly in our monthly auctions in Bournemouth and usually in the specialised British Empire Sales in London - next one 9/10 September.

With regular sales held in Basle, Bermuda, Bournemouth, Geneva, Johannesburg and London, we attract international bidding from leading collectors and dealers and believe that

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST

## **ROBSON LOWE LTD.**

**50 PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5JZ** 

Telephone: 01-839 4034 Telex: 915410

V.A.T. No. 239 4486 31

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1979/80

President:

J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh 10.

Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Treasurer: Mr. R. A. Mewse, 17, Cornwall Avenue, Slough, Berks.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer: Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

**Exchange Secretary:** R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks. SL4 5AR

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent

**Publicity Officer:** C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex NOW AVAILABLE . . . Just arrived from CANADA . . .

LYMAN'S new Catalogue . . . 31st edition . . . £1.75p (Post

Paid). New colour illustrations and prices.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Send for full list of Handbooks available.

## \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

- SPECIAL - SPECIAL - SPECIAL -

An exclusive scoop for the Society is the acquisition of the sole U.K. distribution rights of the very popular new book

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE POSTCARD IN CANADA

1871–1911 by Allan L. Steinhart

This popular book has already been a best seller and is well illustrated and most informative . . . because of an exclusive arrangement with the author, we are able to REDUCE THE PRICE on the new printing delivery JUST RECEIVED . . .

## STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE, ENGLAND.

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham



JOURNAL OF THE Canadian Philatelic Society of great Britain

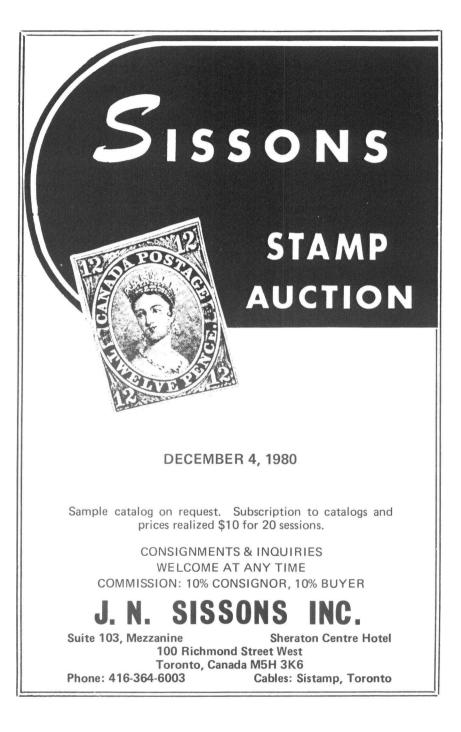
11-17

# Maple Leaves

#### **PRINCIPAL CONTENTS**

International Affairs, Part 8
Random Thoughts on the Canada 1859 Decimal Issue
York Post Office
Canadian Railway Postmarks, Part 5
A Pictorial Tour of Canada Through its Postage Stamps

Whole No. 180 Vol. 17 No. 12 October, 1980



## MAPLE LEAVES

## Journal of

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

#### **INCORPORATED** 1946

#### Founder:

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

## Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies 80p each

Vol. 17 No. 12 OCTOBER, 1980 Whole No. 180

## EDITORIAL

One of the dilemmas facing the editor of any journal of a society such as ours stems from the variety of its membership and the wide range of interests that have, as a consequence, to be served. Anyone who cares to do a little more than glance through the pages of the membership handbook will very quickly discover the very familiar names of those who figure prominently as acknowledged authorities throughout the field of B.N.A. philately and postal history. Some of these are 'specialists' in one or more of the branches of the philatelic tree; others have a wide-ranging, yet deep, acquaintanceship with the roots and the trunk and many of the branches as well.

On the other hand names of those will be found, and these are inevitably the majority, who would not claim any distinction at all. Nor are the latter new members necessarily. Many are members of long standing who have loyally supported the society from its earliest years. They have always subscribed to *MAPLE LEAVES* and may even read it. They may have a wide circle of friends and correspondents within the society; they may be 'loners' who have an intense and deep commitment to their hobby, but who pursue their solitary way as a matter of choice. Others would not pretend to anything more than a superficial interest in B.N.A. philately and postal history. About the only distinguishing feature common to most of them is their silence! They do not write to other members or officers of the society; they do not attend local group meetings or convention; they do not submit articles for publication; they do not borrow books from the library or subscribe to the exchange packet. Having said all this we must assume that by virtue of their membership alone that the contents of *MAPLE LEAVES* is of some concern to them, however minimal. And this brings us to our dilemma. How do we provide a journal which is interesting when we do not know what the interests are? How do we improve its content when no one is prepared to offer criticisms or make helpful and practicable suggestions? How, we are tempted to ask (and we yield to the temptation!) can we be expected to deliver the goods when we don't know what the order is?

Now if any of our readers who are numbered among the silent majority are still with us, may we appeal to them for help? Constructively critical letters will be welcome almost as much as would articles of a stimulating, interesting, fascinating and original nature about which editors can only dream!

Members will be aware that we have recently welcomed new contributors to our columns. Would that there were more of them! Their names join those which will be more familiar to readers; but none can reasonably be expected to sustain *MAPLE LEAVES* indefinitely. Some of our well-known contributors have already long exceeded what could reasonably have been expected of them, and how grateful we are that they have done so. But new and old contributors point the way for others and show by their example what can be done. Given the will every member can play his or her part in ensuring that the society's journal continues, as it has done for the past thirty years and more, not only to appear with the regularity that everyone expects; but to appear to some purpose: that is to reflect the opinions, the knowledge, the interests, the research and study of members, individually and collectively and to portray the activities of the society in all its many facets.

Our last issue appeared because seven of our members took the trouble and the time to sit down and play their part in its making. It is a tribute to those few that they did so when they might so easily have sat back and left it to the others.

Contrary to a widely-held belief articles and contributions are not conjured out of a hat; there is no way in which we can make them appear out of thin air; they do not 'just happen'. *MAPLE LEAVES* does not arrive regularly in members' mail by courtesy of some form of divine or supernatural intervention, however much it may seem to be so. All of it is the work of human hands and brains!

During the next two months somewhere, somehow, we hope that some of our members will be enjoying the satisfaction, if not the pleasure, in helping to produce future issues. Will you be one of them? Will you be one of those realists who have a healthy scepticism of the miraculous powers with which so many must think we are endowed? Will you be one of those who have not only read this appeal, but have done something about it as well? We look forward to hearing from you, unless of course you rely on faith alone. But what, we ask, in the scheme of things, is the good of faith without the 'good works' that should accompany it?

#### "INTERNATIONAL" AFFAIRS by D. F. Sessions Part 8

Before proceeding to the towns of Manitoba, a word of congratulation to one eagle-eyed correspondent who cast reasonable doubt upon my knowledge of modern history. In Part 7 (M.L. 178, p. 268), with reference to Calgary, I referred to slogans of 1914, 1915 and 1916 as "prior to the War"; this should have read "prior to the War Savings slogans" – a typographical lapse by yours truly! Printer's gremlins attacked one of the dates at the end of the Calgary chronology for '16.12.1' please read '16.12.12'.

Only two towns in Manitoba were in receipt of International machines, Winnipeg and Brandon.

#### Winnipeg

Winnipeg was one of the towns that received a machine in the initial distribution of 1902 and appears, ultimately, to have used three machines. Obliterating die '2' came into use in 1907 whilst a third machine seems to have been introduced around 1913.

Two different dies of the slogan "The Stampede Winnipeg" have been reported, one with a narrow slogan box (20.5mm), the other with a 'wide' box (24mm). As, for at least the first five weeks, the slogan was running concurrently with the "Canadian Forestry Commission" slogan there could well have been three machines in use at the time (mid-1913). The 'wide' slogan has been noted before 28 June 1913 (last reported date of 'Canadian Forestry Commission') and confirmation of use of the 'narrow' slogan before this date is awaited. Use of the standard obliterator with indicium '3' is noted in May 1914.

Two different forms of the die number '2' have been noted in conjunction with hub style G, the change took place in 1911. As indicia were removeable it could mean replacement of the number as opposed to the obliterating die.

The "Save, Save, Save" slogan flag was sent to Hamilton, where it has been noted from 20 April, 1917, and was superseded at Winnipeg by the "Save Your Money" slogan flag which is recorded from 16 April, 1917.

#### Brandon

Only one machine appears to have been used between 1907 and mid-1919.

Since publication of Ed Richardson's Flag Cancellation Handbook there have been reports of a Type 35 slogan flag, "Save Your Money", in use at Brandon in 1917. As more towns used a Type 35 flag than there were dies prepared, it seems that the Brandon die was sent elsewhere when the "Help To Win The War" slogan flag came into use. Dates so far recorded suggest Moncton as the likely recipient.

# CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

## (GEOFFREY MANTON)

## FOR THIRTY YEARS AUCTIONEERS OF FINE STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS, and all kinds of PHILATELIC and POSTAL HISTORY material

The stamps of British North America are nearly always well represented in our sales.

WE WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR NEW MODERN SALEROOMS – but even if you live the other side of the world we make it easy for you to buy or to sell.

> SELLING? — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving - if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE INTRODUCTORY CATALOGUE OF OUR NEXT SALE Annual Subscriptions – including Lists of Prices Realised Home £4 Europe £5 Rest of the World £7

> CAVENDISH AUCTIONS PROGRESSIVE BUILDING, SITWELL STREET, DERBY, GREAT BRITAIN, DE1 2JP. Telephone: 0332-46753

Winnipeg		
20.12.02 6. 2.07 20. 1.08	Standard obliterator Type 3. Hub B, die 1 only Hub E, dies 1 and 2 Hub G, dies 1, 2 and 3	10.12.06 19.12.07 7. 3.19
31. 3.12 15. 5.13 15. 5.13 21. 6.15 9. 2.17 26. 2.17 18. 4.17 23.10.18 25. 3.19	Slogans Selkirk Centennial The Stampede Winnipeg Canadian Forestry Convention National Patriotic Week Save, Save, Save Flag 36 – 2 Help To Win The War Flag 36 – 2 Help To Win The War Flag 35 – 9 Buy Victory Bonds Flag 37 – 11 Buy War Savings Stamps	14. 7.12 15. 8.13 28. 6.13 10. 7.15 13. 4.17 11. 9.17 6.10.17 18.11.18 20. 6.19
	Replacement machine reported 14.7.19.	
	Standard obliteration type 3 used during 'slogan' period16.3.1328.5.1411.10.1530.12.169.4.1430.4.1528.12.167.3.19	od.
Brandon		
23. 9.07 5. 1.08	Standard obliterator Type 3. Hub C, die 1 only Hub G, die 1 only	21.12.07 3. 5.18
$\begin{array}{c} 26. \ 1.13 \\ 1. \ 6.14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 4. \ 3.17 \\ 17. \ 4.17 \\ 21. \ 6.18 \\ 19 \end{array}$	Slogans Dominion Fair Brandon Summer Fair Brandon Summer Fair Brandon Save Your Money Help To Win The War Buy War Savings Stamps	18. 6.13 13. 7.14 21. 7.15 5. 7.16 2. 4.17 20. 9.17 18 19
	Replacement Universal machine noted from 29.6.19	

Standard obliteration type 3 used in 'slogan' period :- 3. 5.18

Acknowledgements :- basic data was supplied by Ken Barlow with additions from Mike Anderman, Graham George, Dan Rosenblat, Bill Robinson and Doug Murray.

Comments and additions please to David Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7ND.

## Chronology of Manitoba

Key:- Obliterator Type 3 - see illustration in *MAPLE LEAVES* No. 164, p 210.

Hub B carries town name and 'CANADA'.

Hub C carries town name, abbreviated Province and 'CAN'.

Hub E carries town name, and 'CAN'.

Hub G carries town name, and abbreviated Province.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS 1980/81

Members are asked to note that subscriptions to the Society for the year 1980/81 will be £5.00. In reaching this decision the officers and committee of the society have taken note of increases in all fields of expenditure incurred on behalf of members, and the need to maintain the present level of services. They are confident that members will appreciate that however reluctantly the decision to increase subscription rates was taken, there was no other alternative of an acceptable nature open to them.

Members are also asked to note that subscriptions should be sent as soon as possible to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ.

### THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Having acted as your Librarian for nearly twenty-five years I feel that the time has come to hand over to someone younger who may have fresh ideas as to how the Library can overcome the enormous postal charges and provide the facilities which I was able to give members in past years.

These years as Librarian have given me infinite pleasure as it has enabled me to make many friendships both by letter and in person through visits I have been able to make in this country and in Canada. I must make particular mention of my close association with the various BNAPS Librarians over the years and express my appreciation for the help readily give 1 on many occasions.

Our many books and files have already been passed to my successor – Colin Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex – who is well known to many CPS members at home and abroad for his sterling work for the Society before and during 'London 1980'.

Roland Greenhill.

# RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE CANADA 1859 DECIMAL ISSUE

by Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard, F.R.P.S.

(In our last issue we published an article under the above heading but unfortunately considerations of space precluded the publication of the tables which accompanied it. We are now happy to be able to include the details kindly provided by the author - Editor.)

## CANADA 1859 FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE

Between account dates

**D** 1

#### 1 CENT 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	Balance in hand unissued
30 Sept. 1859	1	1,000,400	679,800	350,600
30 Sept. 1860	2, 3, 4	2,000,000	1,986,400	364,200
30 Sept. 1861	5,6	2,200,000	2,262,000	302,300
30 Sept. 1862	7, 8, 9, 10	2,799,900	2,658,100	444,100
30 Sept. 1863	11, 12, 13, 14	3,500,200	3,119,300	825,000
9 months to				
30 June 1864	15, 16, 17, 18	3,000,000	2,584,900	1,270,100
30 June 1865	19, 20, 21	3,064,800	3,280,700	1,024,200
30 June 1866	22, 23	3,910,000	3,553,600	1,380,600
30 June 1867	24, 25 & half 26	5,100,000	4,071,700	2,408,900
30 June 1868	Half 26	900,000	2,989,000	319,900
TOTALS	y y	27;475,400	27,155,500	319,900

## Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year (Size of order in millions shown in brackets)

65% of 1(1)
35% of 1, All 2 (0.5), All 3 (0.5), 64% of 4(1)
36% of 4, All 5(1), 89% of 6(1)
11% of 6, All 7(1), All 8 (0.5), All 9(1), 10% of 10 (0.5)
90% of 10, All 11 (0.5), All 12(1), All 13(1), 18% of 14(1)
82% of 14, All 15 (0.5), All 16 (0.5), 76% of 17(1)
24% of 17, All 18(1), All 19(1), All 20(1), 4% of 21(1)
96% of 21, All 22(2), 30% of 23(2)
70% of 23, All 24(2), 33% of 25(2)
67% of 25, 80% of 26(2)

2 CENT 1859		<u>Between A</u> Received	ccount Dates	Balance
Year ending	Orders included	from	Issued	in hand
	in receipts	Printers	to P.O's	unissued
30 June 1865	1, 2, 3 & half 4	360,000	180,250	179,750
30 June 1866	Half 4 & 5	300,000	257,150	222,600
30 June 1867	6, 7, & 500 of 8	200,500	252,100	171,000
30 June 1868 TOTALS	4500 of 8	4,500 865,000	174,800 864,300	700 700

# Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year. (Size of order in hundreds of thousands shown in brackets)

30 June 1865	90% of 1 (2)
30 June 1866	10% of 1, All 2 (0.1), All 3 (0.5), 89% of 4 (2)
30 June 1867	11% of 4; All 5 (2), 30% of 6 (1)
30 June 1868	70% of 6, All 7 (1), 86% of 8 (0.05)

#### 5 CENTS 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	Balance in hand unissued
30 Sept. 1859	1	1,000,089	693,900	306,189
30 Sept. 1860	2, 3, 4, 5	2,499,986	2,576,700	229,475
30 Sept. 1861	6, 7, 8 & 40% 9	3,400,300	3,085,875	543,900
30 Sept. 1862	60% 9, 10, 11, 70% 12	3,300,350	3,544,850	299,400
30 Sept. 1863	30% 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	4,300,450	4,099,050	500,800
9 months to				
30 June 1864	17, 18, 19, 20	3,999,999	3,556,299	944,500
30 June 1865	21, 22, 90% 3	4,890,598	5,039,898	795,200
30 June 1866	10% 23, 24, 25, 26	8,100,000	5,697,200	3,198,000
30 June 1867	27, 28, 55% 29	5,100,500	6,445,300	1,853,400
30 June 1868	45% 29, 30, 31	3,199,900	4,914,700	138,400
TOTALS		39,792,172	39,653,772	138,400

**Between Account Dates** 

## TOTALS

# Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year. (Size of order in millions in brackets)

( and an and an	
30 Sept. 1859	70% of 1 (1)
30 Sept. 1860	30% of 1, All 2 (0.5), All 3 (0.5), All 4 (0.5), 77% of 5 (1)
30 Sept. 1861	23% of 5, All 6 (1), All 7 (1), 86% of 8 (1)
30 Sept. 1862	14% of 8, All 9 (1), All 10 (1), All 11 (1), 40% of 12 (1)
30 Sept. 1863	60% of 12, All 13 (1), All 17(1), All 15 (1), 51% of 16 (1)
9 months to	
30 June 1864	49% of 16, All 17 (1), All 18 (1), All 19 (1), 6% of 20 (1)
30 June 1865	94% of 20, All 21 (2), All 22 (1), 50% of 23 (2)
30 June 1866	50% of 23, All 24 (3), 60% of 25 (3)

# 30 June 1867 30 June 1868 40% of 25, All 26 (2), All 27 (2), 62% of 28 (2) 38% of 28, All 29 (2), All 30 (1), 90% of 31 (1.3)

#### 10 CENTS 1859

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	Balance in hand unissued
30 Sept. 1859 30 Sept. 1860 30 Sept. 1861 30 Sept. 1862 30 Sept. 1863	1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 & half 7 Half 7, 8 and half 9 Half 9, 10, 11, 12	200,000 300,000 499,998 400,000 600,050	112,150 314,950 401,400 450,198 564,550	87,850 72,900 171,498 121,300 156,800
9 months to 30 June 1864 30 June 1865 30 June 1866 30 June 1867 30 June 1868	13, 14, 15, 16 17, 18, 19 & 1/3 of 20 2/3 of 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 25 26	800,000 700,000 800,000 999,650 400,000	525,700 736,200 894,650 952,800 686,450	431,100 394,900 300,250 347,100 60,650
TOTALS		5,699,698	5,639,048	60,650

Between Account Dates

Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year. (Size of order in hundreds of thousands in brackets)

(		
30 Sept. 1859	All 1 (1), 12% of 2 (1)	
30 Sept. 1860	88% of 2, All 3 (1), 66% of 7 (2)	
30 Sept. 1861	34% of 4, All 5 (2), 66% of 6 (2)	
30 Sept. 1862	34% of 6, All 7 (2), 90% of 8 (2)	
30 Sept. 1863	10% of 8, All 9 (2), All 10 (1), All 11 (2), 22% of 12 (2)	
9 months to		
30 June 1864	78% of 12, All 13 (1), All 14 (2), 35% of 15 (2)	
30 June 1865	65% of 15, All 16 (3), All 17 (2), 52% of 18 (2)	
30 June 1866	48% of 18, All 19 (2), All 20 (3), 99% of 21 (3)	
30 June 1867	1% of 21, All 22 (3), All 23 (4), 50% of 24 (5)	
30 June 1868	50% of 24, All 25 (1), 85% of 26 (4)	

#### 12½ CENTS 1859

# Between Account Dates

Year ending	Orders included in receipts	Received from Printers	Issued to P.O's	Balance in hand unissued
30 Sept. 1859	1,2	200,000	90,700	109,300
30 Sept. 1860	3,4	300,000	215,550	193,750
30 Sept. 1861	5 and half 6	199,996	276,450	117,296
30 Sept. 1862	Half 6, 7, 8	399,996	324,450	192,842
30 Sept. 1863	9,10	300,000	381,492	111,350
9 months to 30 June 1864	11, 12, 13	399,990	280,290	231,050

30 June 1865	14, 15, 16 & part 17	676,600	373,650	534,000	
30 June 1866	Part 17, 18	400,100	408,550	525,600	
30 June 1867	19	299,950	439,750	385,750	
30 June 1868	Nil	Nil	317,000	68,750	
TOTALS		3,176,632	3,107,882	68,750	

# Approx. percentage of each order issued in each year. (Size of order in hundreds of thousands in brackets)

30 Sept.1859	90% of 1 (1)
30 Sept. 1860	10% of 1, All 2 (1), All 3 (1), 3% of 4 (2)
30 Sept. 1861	97% of 4, 83% of 5 (1)
30 Sept. 1862	17% of 5, All 6 (2), 55% of 7 (2)
30 Sept. 1863	45% of 7, All 8 (1), 94% of 9 (2)
9 months to	
30 June 1864	6% of 9, All 10 (1), All 11 (1), 34% of 12 (2)
30 June 1865*	*66% of 12, All 13 (1), Greater part (about 141,500) of 14(2)
	*Remainder (smaller part) of 14, All 15 (1), All 16 (2),
	*Smaller part of 17 (3).
	*Greater part of 17, 75% of 18 (3)
	*25% of 18, 77% of 19 (3)

N.B. Orders 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, as originally placed, totalled 1,100,000 but only 1,076,700 appear to have been received. It is not possible to determine in which order or orders this shortfall of 23,300 occurred.

17 CENTS 1859		Between Account Dates Received		Balance	
Year ending	Orders included in receipts	from Printers	Issued to P.O's	in hand unissued	
30 Sept. 1859	1	50,000	22,700	27,300	
30 Sept. 1860	2	50,000	47,575	29,725	
30 Sept. 1861	3	50,000	45,425	34,300	
30 Sept. 1862	4	50,000	57,625	26,675	
30 Sept. 1863	5,6	100,000	68,950	57,725	
9 months to					
30 June 1964	7	49,999	54,150	53,574	
30 June 1865	8,9	100,000	71,749	81,825	
30 June 1866	10	50,000	71,450	60,375	
30 June 1867	11, 12	100,000	78,097	81,973	
30 June 1868	Nil	Nil	48,097	33,876	
TOTALS		599,999	566,123	33,876	

Approx. percenta (12 orders of 50,	nge of each order issued in each year. 000 each)
30 Sept. 1859	45% of 1
30 Sept. 1860	65% of 1, 40% of 2
30 Sept. 1861	60% of 2, 30% of 3
30 Sept. 1862	70% of 3, 46% of 4
30 Sept. 1863	54% of 4, 85% of 5
9 months to	
30 June 1864	15% of 5, 93% of 6
30 June 1865	7% of 6, All 7, 36% of 8
30 June 1866	64% of 8, 80% of 9
30 June 1867	20% of 9, All 10, 36% of 11
30 June 1868	64% of 11, 42% of 12

#### JACQUES CARTIER

The first Canadian postage stamp to show the likeness of a "foreigner" and the first British Empire stamp to portray a commoner appeared in 1855.

This was a ten pence stamp bearing a likeness of Jacques Cartier, the Breton navigator who visited the new world three times between 1534 and 1542 and discovered the St. Lawrence River.



There was no suitable contemporary portrait of Cartier so the design was based on a painting done by a Russian artist, Francois Riss, who lived in France. His study of Cartier was made for the Hotel de Ville, at St. Malo, Cartier's birthplace. The painting was done in 1839.

The stamp, the fourth to appear in Canada, was valued at ten pence currency or eight pence sterling required to prepay a reduced basic rate on letters to the United Kingdom sent via the United States. This rate had been introduced by the imperial government in March, 1854.

The appearance of two denominations on the same stamp is explained by the fact that the colonial currency circulating in Canada was debased in comparison with the sterling and by law and had equated at £1 sterling to  $\pounds 1.4s. 4d.$  currency.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the Editor of 'The Buffalo', the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society – Editor.)

# YORK POST OFFICE by Max Rosenthal

It is ironic that the years when post offices opened in Ontario, and its predecessor, Upper Canada, are known for practically all establishments, except for its capital, and largest city, Toronto, which started out as York. Reference books generally state that York post office was opened in 1799 or 1800.

Perhaps we can pin down the year of origin better by examining such indirect evidence as exists? Niagara, the present Niagara-on-the-Lake was the original capital of Upper Canada; it had a post office from 1789 on.

In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe moved the capital to the infant town of York, across Lake Ontario. By 1797 Simcoe had left Upper Canada and Peter Russell was its Administrator. On September 6th Russell wrote from York to the Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada (Quebec Province later), General Robert Prescott:

"I return Your Excellency my thanks for your ready attention to my request respecting the transmission of public letters for this Province, and I have no doubt that I shall in future receive them more regularly in consequence. The letters for private individuals had better I think be referred to the consideration of the Legislature, which by establishing a small inland provincial postage, and appointing proper Post Houses for their being delivered it may secure a more certain delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, than the present practice of leaving them at the bars of taverns, or on the counters of shopkeepers. I have, however, to request of Your Excellency to recommend to Mr. Finlay to order a separate bag for York, against the next winter express, and if he has not already determined upon a postmaster for that town, I beg leave to recommend Mr. William Willcocks a merchant there, who offers to undertake the management of the business for his own benefit and that of the community."

On November 22nd, writing to Deputy Postmaster-General Finlay, Russell again recommended Willcocks as postmaster, adding: "The inhabitants of this town having represented to me that they have hitherto suffered very great inconvenience from their letters not being delivered to them by the winter express before its return from Niagara, which puts it out of their power for want of time to return answers by that opportunity".

So, we can see that York had no post office in 1797. Did it get one with that winter's "express" in early 1798? We don't know. The weekly newspaper, "The Upper Canada Gazette", which had strong government backing, moved from Niagara to York in September 1798. Perhaps this is a sign that York now had a post office? At any rate, the earliest definite proof of a post office there is in the Ontario Archives in the form of a bill for postage to the government, sent by William Willcocks, postmaster of York, on February 2 nd, 1799.

"Enclosed is a small bill drawn on you by Mr. Chewett for  $\pounds 22.5.6$  Halifax. Please have the goodness at your leisure to inform me whether I may expect to receive in time to remit to Montreal by the winter express."

So, it would seem that York post office was established in 1798, but further than that we cannot elucidate, unless more information comes to light.

What may well be the earliest postmarked cover from York is in the Soloman Jones Papers, in the Ontario Archives. The manuscript postmark "York 26 Febr 1800" appears on a letter to Jones from the Secretary of State. It is addressed to "Soloman Jones, Johnstown". (Johnstown was a district in Upper Canada of which Cornwall was the capital.)

On December 19th, 1801 "The Upper Canada Gazette" had this announcement:-

"To prevent disappointment and trouble, the public is requested to take notice that some time ago Mr. Willcocks resigned his place of Postmaster for York, his reasonable charges for the rent of an office, stationery, candles and a servant to attend, being disputed, although by his assiduity and attention the revenue was productive beyond expectation, as appears by the accounts rendered and the money he returned to the Postmaster-General at Quebec."

Donald MacLean became postmaster. A receipt from him to Dr. Baldwin, for postage on a letter to London, England, in the Ontario Archives says: "To the post office at York, 1807, April 6th, to letter for Mr. Wyatt 5sh. 6d. Received payment in full."

There are still non-philatelic historical works being published which state that William Allan was the first postmaster of York. The fact is that he replaced MacLean in 1807, to hold the position until 1828.

James Scott Howard took over as postmaster in 1828, and it was during his regime that York became Toronto. In March, 1834 the Town of York was incorporated as the City of Toronto. In those days, when postmarking devices had to be ordered from England, it took months for a new one to be provided. In the Macauley Papers, Ontario Archives the latest example of the old single circle York postmark is on a letter from Robert Stanton, sent August 26th, 1834. The year was never indicated on this postmark, but is in the letter. A letter written by Stanton on September 4th is already postmarked with a very large double circle enclosing CITY OF TORONTO U.C., with SE 6, 1834 in equally large type within. It is in red.

Perhaps there are letters in other collections which can narrow down this fortnight's gap still more?

# CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. Part 5

The first decade of the twentieth century witnessed a period of almost frantic railway building in the western provinces of Canada, and the commencement of the building of two transcontinental lines, the purpose of which was to provide competition to the Canadian Pacific and to open up territory which still remained inaccessible to that railway.



This period of railway expansion in the west, as formerly in the eastern provinces, was coincidental with the corresponding increase in the number of R.P.O's introduced to meet the needs of previously isolated and now rapidly expanding communities.

It also corresponded in time with the phasing out of type 9E postmarks described in part four of this series and the introduction of the most prolific (and therefore most common) type of railway postmark of all, type 17, with which we are now concerned. That only four type 9E postmarks were used in the western provinces (and one of these is doubtful) is due entirely to the fact that this type of postmark was being phased out of use precisely at the time of rapid railway expansion in the west. At the same time, for reasons that will concern us later, type 17 postmarks were not widely adopted for use in R.P.O's in the western provinces, as one might have thought, only 25 or so having been reported.

This type 17 postmark (illustrated in the heading) heralded a change in terminology in so far as the Canadian Post Office in the latter years of the nineteenth century abandoned the term 'mail car' and adopted the expression 'railway post office' in its stead. In type 17 postmarks, therefore, the abbreviation 'R.P.O.' invariably follows the name of the railway, or almost universally, the names of the termini of the R.P.O., and the hammers used were the 'modern' type circular date stamp with an outer ring of some 24mm. diameter and a dot or similar marking (exceptionally a small cross or star, or three stars in one instance) at the base.

More than 250 of these type 17 postmarks have been reported, excluding the many minor varieties of hammers, and since they enjoyed a life AS ATYPE of some 70 years they are the most frequently found. As we have indicated above the majority of these were used in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to a lesser extent in the Maritime Provinces. They were least used in Newfoundland where only six type 17 postmarks have been recorded, a fact which is easily explained by the independent existence, outside confederation, which it led until 1949. Again, as we have implied above, only two examples of a type 17 postmark incorporating the name of a railway are known and this is for a historical reason: by the time of the introduction of

type 17 postmarks most of the smaller, independent railways had been absorbed by purchase, amalgamation or leasing into the systems of the four 'giants', the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Government Railways (later, 1923) the Canadian National Railway.

The two type 17 postmarks incorporating the names of railways known definitely to exist are one, reading G.W.R.P.O. (Great Western Railway) that has been reported used in 1857. It is, therefore, extremely rare. The other, reading Halifax & S.W. R'y. R.P.O. on the contrary is fairly common. It was probably introduced for use on the Halifax & South Western Railway (Halifax to Yarmouth along the south west coast of Nova Scota) in 1905 when the railway was opened for traffic throughout its entire length. The earliest recorded date (1907) suggests this. What is more certain is that it continued in use at least until 1929, when it appears to have been superseded by the Halifax, Bridgewater & Yarmouth R.P.O. in type 17H. Both postmarks are, therefore, exceptional in their own way, the former because it anticipates the official adoption of the term 'railway post office' by some 40 years, the latter because it was introduced at a time when the Canadian Post Office had generally ceased to use the names of railways to designate railway post offices as a matter of necessity. Most of them, as we have seen, had by this time ceased to exist as separate entities. That the Halifax & S.W. **R'y.** postmark remained in use for at least 22 years is eloquent testimony to the regard for economy that the postal authorities exercised in those days! The Halifax & South Western Railway was in the first instance a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern Railway, and as such was absorbed into the Canadian Government system in 1919, later (1923) becoming a part of the Canadian National Railway. That it, therefore, never enjoyed an independent existence, lived in name only and had as its final memorial an obsolescent postmark are about the only claims that it can make to greatness.

There is one possible explanation for the existence of such a postmark at such an extraordinarily late time: a railway post office MAY have been brought into service before the railway had been completed, i.e. when the line from Halifax to Bridgewater Junction was opened for traffic in November, 1904. Since the railway was built in three pieces, from both ends and in the middle, over a period of eleven years (1894-1905) it is possible that the Canadian Post Office adopted the name of the railway for use in the postmark as a compromise solution to the difficult problem posed by the method of piecemeal construction that was undertaken. Only one thing is certain, however, and that is that the postmark could not have been used before 1901, the year in which the railway was incorporated and officially christened! As in so many other instances only postmark evidence indicating earlier dates than those recorded, or further research into post office records can provide the answers to the intriguing questions that the study of railway postmarks so frequently poses.

# HARMERS INTERNATIONAL STAMP SEASON TOTALS

Once again Harmers International report a record season, the Auction total for the four auction houses coming to  $\pounds 11,822,398$  with one Harmers of Sydney sale, estimated at  $\pounds 85,000$ , still to come in August.

Individual totals are :-

Harmers of London Harmers of New York Harmers of San Francisco Harmers of Sydney*	£3,217,279 £5,559,871 £1,793,970 £1,137,526
	£11,708,646
*One sale estimated.	

To this total must be added Private Treaty sales amounting to about £300,000, showing an increase in total turnover of over 37%.

#### SPECIAL SALES IN LONDON

Specialized auctions are always a feature at Harmers, and the 1979-80 season was no exception, with the "John Ayre" Falkland Islands (£248,966), the "Sir Henry Tucker" Cape of Good Hope (£175,160), the second portion of the "Dr. James J. Matejka" Newfoundland Airmails (£61,945), the "L. H. Shipman" Sarawak, North Borneo, Labuan and Brunei (£68,252), and the "Professor V. W. Dix" Australia. Properties offered for collectors who wished to remain anonymous included a superb collection of Great Britain Edward VII issues (£121,801) and an unusual one-day sale of Zanzibar (£27,597).

#### "WEST" COLLECTIONS BRING NEARLY £1 MILLION

One of the most important properties to come on the market for many years was the "Sandra Ilene West" collection of Bavaria, Germany, Saar and associated issues. The four-day auction comprising 1900 lots involved three Harmer Houses and brought a total of  $\pounds995,543$ .

Christopher Harmer of the San Francisco office negotiated the sale, but it was felt that London was the best venue. The stamps were catalogued in New York and exhibited in New York, Munich and London.

Many record prices were obtained, the highest being  $\pounds 52,500$  for a used block of four of the Bavaria 1849 1 kr. black.

# B.N.A. BOOKLET VARIETIES OTTAWA TOPS by W. J. McCann

How does one commence a new series of short articles on booklet pane varieties? With a rather scarce example. Why not? These articles are going to provoke more questions than provide answers. Many of the questions — how and why they occurred — are still unanswered after all these years. If we can find answers to some of these problems then the following articles will have served a useful purpose.



(Fig. 1)

Figure #1 and #2 shows portions of 'OTTAWA TOP' inscriptions on the tabs of a 2 cents red Admiral booklet pane. The distance between the bottom of the letters and the left vertical frame line in Fig. 1 is 9mm. whereas it is 10mm in Fig. 2. A comparison of the panes with the proof sheets in the National Postal Museum proves conclusively the 9mm. spacing is from Plate 15 and the 10mm. spacing is from Plate 16.

According to Hans Reiche's Part 2 of 'The Admiral Stamps' there are only four known panes with these 'OTTAWA TOPS' inscriptions. After Hans examined these copies he amended the list to a total of six. Do any other members have examples of these panes to add to the list?

(see over for Fig. 2)



(Fig. 2)

#### STAMPFEST CANADA 1980

After an extremely successful initial show last autumn, the organizers of Stampfest Canada have announced the dates for their 1980 show. Amalgamating the best features of last year's event with the many new suggestions received, the organizers believe they have put together an even more exciting show for 1980.

There will be 80 dealers present, carefully chosen so that all collectors should be able to find a dealer handling his specialty. Dealers from Europe, the United States and an interesting selection from Canada will offer the variety collectors come to see.

Featuring an interesting selection of dealers and post offices as well as the philatelic press, door prizes and two stamp auctions. Stampfest will again be held at the 18,000 square foot Sheraton Exhibit Hall in the Sheraton Centre, across from City Hall Square, Toronto. Handy parking, subway and surface route transportation, shopping, theatres, restaurants and nightspots are all close by.

Show hours are Friday 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th November next. Admission at the door will be S1.50 per day for adults and 75c for children. Admission will include the Show Programme and door prizes will be awarded daily.

#### "PAR EXCELLENCE"

The first issue of *PAR EXCELLENCE*, FLEETWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS, has been released by Fleetwood, a division of Unicover Corporation.

Fleetwood, established in 1929, is America's oldest and foremost purveyor of First Day Covers. The company promotes the collecting of First Day Covers, limited edition porcelain, art prints and other collectibles.

The purpose of *PAR EXCELLENCE* is to foster collecting around the world and to provide collectors with interesting, informative material not otherwise readily accessible to them.

"The premier issue of *PAR EXCELLENCE* opens up a new dimension in the world of collecting", according to James A. Helzer, Publisher of *PAR EXCELLENCE*. "This magazine is the product of several years of generating ideas and synthesizing the best into an ideal collector's publication. I am pleased with the results of *PAR EXCELLENCE*."

As a bimonthly magazine, *PAR EXCELLENCE* offers a variety of articles and features. For example, in the first issue, readers can learn about the problems in designing stamps for use in Australia's Antarctic Territory. Artist Ray Honisett describes his experiences in living and studying in Antarctica. During his stay there, Honisett kept a journal of daily experiences. One such entry mentions a first encounter on the cold continent: "For the past three hours we have been moving through 'Ice Berg Alley' – I am so excited I feel like laughing and crying at the same time. It's all so wondrous, so beautiful, incredible. Between us and this mass are dozens of big bergs, larger than city blocks, with wild shapes thrusting in every direction."

The noted plate collector and editor of *PLATE COLLECTOR* Magazine, Susan Elliot, discusses the evolution of plate collecting and offers tips on starting or enlarging a collection. Ms. Elliot feels that plates are the number three hobby in popularity, next to stamps and coins.

Readers receive a guided tour through The National First Day Cover Museum in Cheyenne, Wyoming, with its director. The text and visuals give a view of the first, the rarest, the most famous, the most valuable and the newest First Day Covers on permanent public display.

*PAR EXCELLENCE* has much to offer, not only to collectors, but to those interested in art, history, geography and culture. The magazine is not available on the news-stand or by paid subscription. Fleetwood makes it available, at no charge, to any interested person.

Members who wish to receive a complimentary copy of *PAR EXCELL*-*ENCE* should write to Customer Services, Fleetwood, One Unicover Center, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82008.

# PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:



'1927 De Pinedo S.G. 163'

Realised £12,000 (1978)

Why not contact us to discuss the possibilities of selling your collection or rarities in our next auction?

# DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

Case Postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 022/93.61.96

Geneva Office: 3 Route de Loex, 1213 Onex, Geneva. Telephone: 022/93.61.96



Dublin Office: c/o David Feldman Ltd., 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Telephone: Dublin 97.74.49



# BARREL CANCELLATIONS

We are indebted to Mr. L. G. Asquith for the following list of earliest known dates of barrel cancellations which update the previous listing published in our April issue (Whole No. 177). These dates were originally supplied by Mr. J. L. Purcell to whom we are equally grateful.

Fredericton	10.4.1956	Kitchener	6.6.1955
Lethbridge	5.3.1955	Montreal P.Q.S.D.	23.12.1955
Moose Jaw	11.8.1955	Oshawa	19.6.1955
Peterborough	30.11.1955	St. Catherines	12.12.1955
St. Johns Nwfd.	7.11.1955		10. 4.1955
Toronto, Ont. A.M.S.	15. 5.1955	Toronto, Ont. S.D.	19. 9.1955
Vancouver	19. 7.1955	Winnipeg, Man.	6. 7.1955

# THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

#### **EXCHANGE NOTES**

"Three varieties of sea beans or two alligator teeth for every Nova Scotia stamp, except 3 cents, or for any Prince Edward Island, or New Brunswick stamp."

(From THE HALIFAX PHILATELIST, March, 1887)



# A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part 4) by J. M. H. Parkin



Ten cents :- The Memorial Chamber, representing Ontario Province.

In this chamber, embodied in stone, is the spirit of the Canadian people. The Chamber beneath the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, was opened officially on the 11th November, 1928. The walls and ceilings are made from stone presented by the people of France, as is the marble of the columns. The floor is made up of various types of stone from the principal battle areas in which Canadians fought, such as Mons, Ypres, Mount Sorrel, Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Arras and Amiens. The black marble of the altar steps was a gift from the people of Belgium.

Enshrined in this altar is the Book of Remembrance in which are recorded the names of the 66,651 Canadians who died in the 1914-18 War.

As early as 1632 Samuel Champlain recorded on his charts the excellence of this harbour. In 1749 Lord Cornwallis established a permanent settlement at Halifax and since that time it has been of great military value both in times of war and peace. Halifax first attained commercial importance in the latter half of the eighteenth century when trading was developed with the West Indies. The first regular steamships to Liverpool were started in the year 1840 by Samuel Cunard.



Thirteen cents :- Halifax Harbour, representing the Maritime Provinces.



Twenty cents :- Upper Fort Garry Gate, Winnipeg, representing the Prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Now surrounded by the City of Winnipeg, and more or less overshadowed by the massive Fort Garry Hotel, this gate is a relic of the old pioneer days when the fur traders used to bring their furs into the town, from the great trapping areas around the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. The actual gate is a remnant of a complete fur-trading fort.



Fifty cents :- Vancouver Harbour Entrance, representing British Columbia.

This natural harbour was discovered by Captain George Vancouver in 1792 and is Canada's major west coast port. Located in Burrard Inlet, it has easy access to the Pacific Ocean through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca. The harbour is normally ice free and open to navigation all the year round.



One Dollar :- Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, representing Quebec Province.

This building in Montreal was built around the year 1705 as the hall and residence of the French Governor, Claude de Ramezay, after whom it takes its name. The chateau is now used as an historical museum and is open to the public. Many of the exhibits are related to the early settlement and agriculture in the area around Montreal.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill writes,

Fancy 'leaf' cancellation



An overseas member has asked me whether anyone can identify the leaf cancel which appears on the 2c Quebec Centenary illustrated above.

I cannot find a comparable type in 'Day & Smythies'. Stanley Cohen tells me that it is genuine and that he has examples of the same on other stamps. Although he does not have one on cover he has seen an example and believes, from memory, that it came from an office in Quebec Province.

If any member can help with more details I shall be most grateful.

Mr. H. Reiche writes :

#### **Admirals on Horizontal Wove Paper**

Further to my article on Admirals on horizontal wove paper, published in the last (August 1980) edition of *MAPLE LEAVES* it is over twenty years since I suggested that there was a possibility that in addition to other values found, the 50c might exist on horizontal paper. Although I mentioned this in a number of articles no actual copy had ever been seen by me. It is with great pleasure that I can now add that such a stamp exists. Amongst some of the material from the collection of Mr. F. W. Campbell an enlarged photo has two 50c stamps cut into half mounted on it. The enlargement has the following handwritten inscription: "Paper shrinkage vertically so far seen only on precancelled, grey stamps". The left half is about 1/2mm shorter than the right half. Both stamps are precancelled Niagara Falls, Ont. Both stamps come from the second plate apparently. The left half of one 50c stamp is on a horizontal wove paper, the other is on the regular vertical wove paper. The writer hopes that this major find can be confirmed by other complete copies of the 50c. Breaking up a collection of Early Canadian Air Mail Covers 1924-30 period. Early ones with various Semi-Official Stamps on Laurentide etc. at £15 to £20 each. Later ones with no semi-official on £3 to £6. Anyone interested please write for further details. Covers can be sent on approval to interested collectors.

> J. H. TOUT, 7 KELBROOK DRIVE, BURNLEY, LANCS., ENGLAND.

THE MEETING PLACE OF ALL SERIOUS B.N.A. COLLECTORS

# THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For information write: EDWARD J. WHITING 25 Kings Circle Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 U.S.A.

#### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 6 AUGUST, 1980.

#### New Members.

2276 NICHOLSON, John H. D., 18 Pinfold Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 2PB. B, N.

- 2277 BUNT, John P., "Alverne Hay", Trolver Croft, Feock, Truro, Cornwall, TR3 6RT. C
- 2278 WEATHERWAX, N. Jack, 23 Windham Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, CANADA, M2K 1X7. CS

2279 WARREN, Lewis E., 82 Clevelands Road, Worthing, Sussex VN13 2HE. C

- NORRIS, Sydney, 24 Adversane Road, Worthing, Sussex BN14 7QH. C PEPLER, John, "Woodlands", 9 Oakfield Road, Ashtead, Surrey. PBL 2280
- 2281
- 2282 HORNSBY, John C., 56 Highland Park Blvd., Thornhill, Ont., CANADA, L3T 1B3. C, BS, RPO
- HERSCOVICI, Seymour J., 1130 Lajoie #4, Outremont, Quebec, CANADA, H2V 1N8. C, B, CR2, PH 2283
- 2284
- TALMAN, John H., 35 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont., CANADA, M5C 2A1. BAILEY, Lt. Col. W. J., 2107 West 51st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA, V6P 1E2. B, MPO 2285
- 2286 RUTHERFORD, Thomas S., 7 Johnshill, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, PA12 4ES. C

#### Reinstatement

1848 BRIERLEY, William L., 66 Surrey Street, Glossop, Derbys. C, PS

Deceased

1991 BILLINGS, F. L.

#### Resigned

2268 MATTHEWS. V.

1842 SMITH, A. D.

1759 THORNE, L. B.

Change of Address

- BURNYEAT, C. E., 924 Lysander Dr. S. E., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA, T2C 1548 1**R**9
- 1157 LUDLOW, L., c/o Gamlen Far East, #303 No. 1 Iwata Bldg., 10-18 Higashi Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo 141, JAPAN.
- 2246 WHITE, I., 2 Jackies Lane, Wheatley, Oxford, OX9 1UN.

Amendment to Address

GILLAM, L. F. - add postcode S60 4BU. 568

Revised membership - 670.

# **CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements. Special price 3p a word. Discount for series insertions, 12 insertions at price of 9; 6 at price of 5; for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

### WANTED

SUNNY ALBERTA – TOWN cancellations and scenes on card, cover and stamp. Territorial period forward. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 – 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 1C2.

ONTARIO, WESTERN, NWT, YUKON, RPO, SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELS (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus rates, illustrated, military, slogans, flags, early postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to present, especially aerogrammes issued from 1970 to 1979. Please send offers to Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. CANADIAN 'FREE' or FRANKED markings on cover – all types, any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford HR1 1BY.

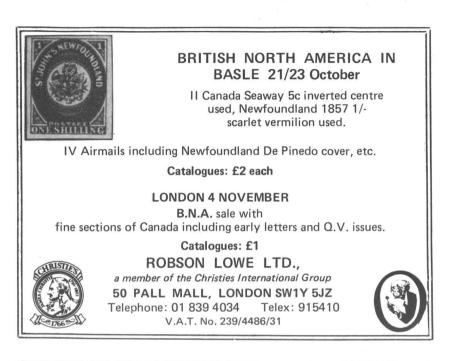
WANTED CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS 1853 to 1930. All flights and phases, Pioneer airmail mint stamps. Semi-Official airmail stamps and covers, die proofs and essays. Government Issues C1 to C9, CE1 to CE4 die proofs and essays – Ray Simrak P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1KO.

WANTED Canadian Die Proofs and Essays, by collector. All issues prior to 1947. Please send particulars to – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

WANTED Canadian First Day Covers, by collector. 1930 Leaf, 1928 Scroll, 1917 Confederation, All Admiral Issues, 1908 Quebec, also any earlier issues – Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont., NOR 1K0.

#### FOR SALE

Modern Mint Canada sent against your want list on approval. Older issues, mint and used, also available. References please. Mattatuck Philatelics, P.O. Box 550, Barberton, Ohio 44203, USA.



# THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1980/81

President: Mr. J. L. Bacon, 50 Mersey Road, Hale, Cheshire, M33 1LF.

Secretary: D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Handbooks Manager: S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3QE

Assistant Treasurer: Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ.

> Librarian and Publicity Officer: C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

Exchange Secretary: R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, Berks, SL4 5AR.

Advertising Manager: G. L. Birch, 10 Mountain View, Machen, Gwent. NOW AVAILABLE . . . Just arrived from CANADA . . .

LYMAN'S new Catalogue ... 31st edition ... £1.75p (Post

Paid). New colour illustrations and prices.

andal signer source period of Latern's frequence first a Later (1971). From

Send for full list of Handbooks available.

# \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

- SPECIAL - SPECIAL - SPECIAL -

An exclusive scoop for the Society is the acquisition of the sole U.K. distribution rights of the very popular new book

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE POSTCARD IN CANADA

1871–1911 by Allan L. Steinhart

This popular book has already been a best seller and is well illustrated and most informative . . . because of an exclusive arrangement with the author, we are able to REDUCE THE PRICE on the new printing delivery JUST RECEIVED . . .

# STANLEY COHEN, F.C.P.S.

51 WESTFIELD ROAD, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM B15 3QE, ENGLAND.

Richard Printing Co. The Spot, Rotherham