



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Vol. 18 No. 1

JANUARY, 1981

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EDITORIAL

Volume 17

Inset with this issue members will find the index to Volume 17 of which our last (October, 1980) issue was the final number. As with past volumes we appeal to members for suggestions as to names and addresses of likely sources where the twelve issues of this volume (and indeed previous volumes) might be bound at reasonable cost. Any help in this direction will be appreciated.

New appointments

As members will appreciate the task of compiling an index to act as a guide through the 336 pages which go to make up a volume is no light one, and we are indebted to Mr. Eric Killingley who kindly undertook this onerous and time-consuming work. It will be seen from the officers' panel on the inside of the back cover of this issue that Mr. Killingley is for the first time recognised in his capacity as Assistant Editor, a post which he has held in modest anonymity for two years. He has, in fact, been responsible for the issue of several of our past numbers without the acknowledgement that was rightly due to him. No one can be more grateful than we are for the welcome break from editorial chores that this help has afforded us. Frequent reference is made in these columns to the anonymous band of helpers who act behind the scenes 'unhonoured and unsung' and Eric is not the least of them, although he will not thank us for saying so. We are braving his wrath because his appointment, two years ago, was made in order to ensure that come what may, the show would go on, or to be more specific in this

instance to ensure that in the event of our incapacity (permanent or otherwise!) *MAPLE LEAVES* will continue to appear with the regularity that members have every right to expect.

Members will also note that our Past President and former Assistant Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Bryce, has kindly undertaken to assume the role of Treasurer until a new permanent appointment can be made. At a time when he might reasonably have expected to be able to sit back and take his ease with the comforting knowledge that he has 'done his bit' for the Society, he now assumes a new responsibility, and no light one at that.

Nor is this all. In our last issue Roland Greenhill announced his retirement as Librarian to the Society after nearly twenty years of devoted work. Many indeed are the members who have reason to be grateful to him for his help, not merely in sending them books on loan, but very frequently in searching through long and laborious hours among the many hundreds of cuttings, pamphlets, magazines, booklets and other source material that go to make up the Society's fund of information, in order to help members with their queries or their research into the hundreds of different facets of B.N.A. philately and postal history.

But the story does not end here! Those who know Roland personally will not be surprised to learn that he did not lay down the reins of office before he was certain of a successor in the person of Mr. C. Banfield, our former Publicity Officer. He in turn has been succeeded in the latter capacity by Dr. Dorothy Sanderson. Lastly, but by no means least, Dr. Mathew Carstairs has succeeded Stanley Cohen as our Handbooks Manager. Now it is at this point that we hesitate; we are not prone to using phrases lightly, least of all to repeating them, and something told us that however appropriate the expression 'doing his bit' might be in some instances it certainly would be out of place here. Stanley has been our Handbooks Manager since the beginning of 1961, an appointment which he undertook *together with* that of Advertising and Publicity Manager! Some 'bit' indeed!

Stanley, therefore, joins Roland Greenhill with a long record of devoted service to the Society which is rivalled only by that of our former Secretary, Dr. Charles Hollingsworth. Between them they have 'clocked up' some forty years of hard labour in the service of members that will take some beating. No words, however carefully chosen, however sincere, however apt, can do justice to them; but it falls to our lot to try. Perhaps it might best be said that if the Society can rely upon their successors to do half as well as they have done it will continue to flourish. All members will wish them well; but above all, every member will wish to be associated in this expression of gratitude for long and faithful service of which both Stanley and Roland can very rightly be extremely proud.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Each year, at this time, your President sends his New Year message. This has to be similar to those of his predecessors – yet it has to be different!

In remembering predecessors my mind goes back to 'Doc' Willan, who led me from the field of collecting to the realms of 'digging'. I hope that I can keep the high standards of 'Doc' and other distinguished Presidents, and so I pledge all my effort for the coming year. During this time, I will be ever conscious of the honour bestowed upon me as President of your Society.

The President is only the titular head of the Society for twelve months. Every year our activities need a team of Fellows, Officers and 'back-room' workers to present issues of *Maple Leaves*, exchange packets, etcetera, and to finally organise Convention. This year, this team is again furthering the multifarious activities of our Society, and in remembering another memorable gathering in Edinburgh, are planning Convention 1981.

Convention 1981 will be held at the Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle from Wednesday 7th to Saturday 10th October. This is a hotel of high reputation with ample car parking and all modern facilities. The tariff includes breakfast and dinner with midday food available in three different restaurants within the hotel.

Carlisle, despite the efforts of Bonnie Prince Charlie and others, is still in England and lies twixt Hadrians Wall and the brightest jewel of England – the Lakes. I hope you will take this chance to see some of this beautiful country, as well as the stamps of Canada which we look forward to each October.

Further details will be issued in the April number of *Maple Leaves* – meanwhile be ready to send your surplus material in for the Auction and this year get 18 sheets ready for the Convention Exhibition. If you have never attended Convention, why not make 1981 your first?

Until then and throughout the coming year may I wish you all happiness and prosperity – see you in Carlisle.

Jim Bacon.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS – Part 9

by D. F. Sessions

In this issue it is proposed to deal with the Province of Saskatchewan where only three towns took delivery of an 'International' machine. Two towns, Regina and Moose Jaw, were included in the main distribution of 1907 whilst Prince Albert did not apparently commence to use one until 1913. At this stage it can only be remarked as coincidence that Moose Jaw's machine was replaced in 1913.

Regina

The 1916 Provincial Exhibition closed on 29 July yet the slogan appears to have continued in use up to 6 August which is unusual.

The 1917 Provincial Exhibition was held from 23 to 28 July so it seems likely that, as in several other towns, the slogan flag (23-8) was withdrawn for a period and then re-introduced thus making it somewhat scarcer than an apparent period of use of six months would suggest. The slogan flag in question was apparently in use at Calgary up to 9 April at least, the reason for the transfer is not known.

The last two slogans listed for Regina were also reputedly used in a Universal machine, this would provide an unusual degree of overlap and further reports of the use of these two slogans are earnestly solicited.

Moose Jaw

It is somewhat surprising to find one of the smaller towns, such as Moose Jaw, among the few towns to receive a Universal machine in 1913.

Prince Albert

Standard obliteration type 4 rather than type 3 was used at Prince Albert; this is typical of the towns that commenced using Internationals after 1912.

The slogan flags advertising the annual Prince Albert Exhibition have provided flag collectors with something of a challenge. To the author's present knowledge only two examples of the 1917 flag have come to light and one of those is on piece. Two examples of the 1918 version are also reported whilst only one example of the 1919 flag is known. Naturally, further reports would be welcomed.

Chronology of Saskatchewan

Key: Obliteration type 3 – see illustration in *Maple Leaves* No. 164, p210.

Obliteration type 4 – similar but with no indicia or space therefor.

Hub C carries town name, abbreviated Province and 'CAN'.

Hub G carries town name and abbreviated Province.

The references to Flag . . . relate to Ed. Richardson's Flag Handbook.

REGINA

<i>Earliest date</i>		<i>Latest date</i>
	Standard obliteration type 3	
23. 9.07	Hub C	24.11.07
8. 1.08	Hub G	22.12.18
	Slogans	
12.	Provincial Exhibition	12
13	Business Men's Convention	13
3. 6.13	Provincial Exhibition	1. 8.13
16. 2.14	Provincial Winter Fair	14
6. 7.14	Provincial Exhibition	14
4. 6.15	Provincial Exhibition	15
13.12.15	Provincial Winter Fair	10. 2.16
16	Provincial Exhibition	6. 8.16
16. 2.17	Help To Win The War (Flag 21-2)	11. 4.17
17. 4.17	Help To Win The War (Flag 23-8)	2.10.17
17	Provincial Exhibition	17
27.11.17	Winter Fair	17
22. 6.18	Provincial Exhibition	8. 7.18
22.10.18	Buy Victory Bonds (Flag 37-7)	14.11.18
1. 5.19	Buy War Savings Stamps	19
18. 6.19	Provincial Exhibition	19

Standard obliteration used in 'slogan' period :-
13.9.12, 1.10.12, 17.3.13, 20.1.15, 22.12.18.

Standard Universal noted 22.12.19.

Moose Jaw

	Standard obliteration type 3	
10.11.07	Hub G	12.12.12
Standard Universal reported 8.9.13.		

Prince Albert

	Standard obliteration type 4	
14. 3.13	Hub G	24. 1.18
	Slogans	
5. 7.17	Prince Albert Exhibition (Flag 40-1)	23. 7.17
1. 7.18	Prince Albert Exhibition (Flag 40-2)	10. 7.18
4. 6.19	Prince Albert Exhibition (Flag 40-3)	19
19	Buy War Savings Stamps	19

Standard obliteration used in 'slogan' period :-
24.1.18

Columbia machine reported in 1919.

Acknowledgements — Basic data from Ken Barlow with additional information from Mike Anderman, John Donaldson, Doug Murray, George Potts, Dorothy Sanderson, Bill Williams and Bill Robinson.

Any new data and comments please to David Sessions at 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

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ADMIRALS ON HORIZONTAL WOVE PAPER by H. Reiche, F.C.P.S.

The squat size booklet panes on horizontal wove paper are well known to all collectors. Plates for these booklet panes were bent on a vertical axis, or the short way and the sides of each stamp subject were parallel to the top and bottom of the printing plate. The paper was fed with the grain running towards the top of the plate and therefore across the stamps. This resulted in a horizontal wove paper and because the paper shrinkage occurred vertically these stamps are shorter than the normal stamps.

When the book on the Admiral stamps was written by the author in 1965 mention was made that the 10c blue existed apparently on the horizontal paper. At that time the author looked at a large number but did not find such a copy. The first report came from Mr. C. D. Blair who found copies of this stamp on a horizontal paper. It did not take long before other collectors reported these including the author who found a number of such copies not only pre-cancelled but from regular sheets. These stamps have the squat size appearance and are shorter than the normal stamps. Dated copies which were found indicated dates in 1923, the earliest reported is 15 May 1923 by Dr. J. Frank. No specific plates were identified but it is suggested that these stamps may come from Plates 15 to 18.

Some years ago the author came across another value which had been printed on a horizontal wove paper. This was the 2c green. Copies found so far are from the retouched die on a wet printing. No dated copies have been reported and no plates can be identified from which these might come.

Soon afterwards another interesting find was made by the author. The 2c red was located on the horizontal paper, again showing the typical squat size. This stamp has the appearance of coming from an early plate of the retouched die. One mint and one used copy are in the author's collection but no dated copies have been reported so far.

With three values reported on this paper it is very possible that other values exist. The most likely values are the 5c violet and the 50c, both have been claimed to exist but the author has not been able to trace these.

It is interesting that the three values mentioned are all printed on a transparent paper similar to the so called thin paper but without the grain which normally appears on the thin paper.

The reason for these stamps is not clear at all. It is impossible that the printing plate was turned or new plates were prepared which were bent similar to the booklets. The special type of paper may be the clue. This paper may have been cut at a right angle compared to the normal paper or fed into the machine differently. It is doubtful and not very likely that this paper had a grain at right angle to the normal paper because paper making systems do not lend themselves to manufacturing paper in this form. The author would be interested to hear of any other values on this paper.

MAILED IN STREET

by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

On going through a dealer's stock at a local Stamp Fair I came across an unpretentious cover which no doubt had been passed over as of no particular value, whereas in addition to the common Toronto machine cancel, it also had a reasonably good strike of an interesting undated mark reading "MAILED IN STREET - NEWSPAPER RECEPTACLE - TORONTO". It is illustrated in Jarrett as No. 830 and is linked to the date Dec. 1902 without any comment.



In correspondence with Mr. C. R. McGuire of the National Postal Museum it appears there is no definite information to explain what was the purpose of this instructional mark. It seems there is no reference to it in official records nor is there any specimen strike in the Pritchards - Andrews proof book and so it probably was made privately.

As to use, in view of the lack of official information one can but speculate that sometimes letters were liable to be placed in error in mail boxes intended for parcels, newspapers or other non-first-class matter and as these particular boxes were not cleared as frequently as the normal mail boxes, this hand stamp would then account for any delay in transmission.

Whatever the use, Mr. McGuire advised me it had been confirmed there were two types of this circular stamp. The first type reads "MAILED IN STREET - PARCEL & NEWSPAPER RECEPTACLE - TORONTO" and strikes in purple are known dated 29 August and 16 September 1902, and a third example in black dated 22 October 1902. The second type is as the example illustrated in this case in black and dated 21 February 1903. One other strike of this type is recorded also in black dated 30 December 1902.

I was naturally pleased to rescue this cover from obscurity and I would wish to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance received from Mr. McGuire of the Postal Museum staff.

THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA 1897–1898 (Part 1)

by C. R. McGuire,

Acting Curator,
National Postal Museum, Ottawa.



This article is based on a fifteen panel exhibit prepared by the staff of the Postal Museum with the assistance of several Canadian philatelists. The display was first shown at London '80, the International Philatelic Exhibition held 6-14 May, 1980.

This exhibit may be seen at Stampex '80, Toronto, 4-6 July 1980. It will eventually be shown at the Museum's new quarters, scheduled to open to the public 2 July 1980, at 180 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

NOTE: Words in brackets within quoted portions of this article were added by the author for clarification purposes.

INTRODUCTION

In a letter dated the 26th September 1896, W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance gave notice to the British American Bank Note Company that their contract (which required six months to terminate), would cease on 22 April 1897. Fielding's authority was an Order-in-Council dated 14 September 1896.

On 19 October 1896 tenders were invited for the manufacture and supply of postage stamps and related security items. Tenders were accepted up to noon of the 23rd November 1896. The contract was to be awarded for a five year, three month term to commence 1 July 1897.

Copies of the terms and conditions were sent to a surprisingly large number of printing firms in Canada, the United States and Great Britain – a total of forty-two. In addition, other firms learning of the call for tenders wrote requesting the specifications. Because of the various stipulations, particularly the requirement to build a plant in Ottawa, few firms could seriously consider bidding and only the following three actually submitted tenders for the contract:

- American Bank Note Co., New York (ABNC)
- British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa (BABNC)
- Barber & Ellis Company, Toronto.

A \$5,000.00 deposit was required to accompany a tender submission. The Barber and Ellis Company did not include the deposit. As a consequence their tender was not considered.

The British American Bank Note Company had printed Canada's currency and postage and revenue stamps since February 1868. The official

reason for changing contractors was given in the **Postmaster General's Report** for 1897:

"The contract with the British American Bank Note Company expired on the 22nd of April, 1897, and a contract was entered into with the American Bank Note Company for the manufacture and supply of postage stamps, etc. An estimate of the probable ordinary requirements for the next fiscal year and the comparison based thereon between the old and the present rates show that, under the new contract, stamp supplies will cost the department, say, \$10,000 per annum less than under the old contract, a reduction in outlay of about 20 per cent.

However, the 23rd January 1897 edition of the **Weekly Philatelic Era**, a well respected philatelic journal of the period, gives the following, rather pointed, explanation for the change of printers under the recently elected Reform (Liberal) government:

"The British American Bank Note Company, which for so many years have had the contract for printing Canada's paper currency and postage stamps, have been notified that their services will no longer be required. The shareholders in that company were not of the right political stripe for the new Government. The contract has now been given to the American Bank Note Company of New York. This company will have to establish a branch office at Ottawa and all the work will have to be done in Canada."

The further assessment of research conducted by the author among records in the Public Archives of Canada may reveal yet another reason for the change in printing firms. This may be the subject of a future article.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT

The contract was offered to the American Bank Note Company on 5 January and was accepted by the firm on 9 January 1897. However, there were several points which required clarification and the contract was not actually signed and returned by the Company until 19 March 1897. The firm lost no time in printing postage stamps because it delivered its first — the sixteen value Jubilee issue, on 12 June 1897.

In the meantime, upon learning that the contract was awarded to a "foreign" firm, G. B. Burland, President of BABNC wrote the following pointed letter to Fielding on 13 January 1897:

"With reference to the tender of the British American Bank Note Company, we would ask your kind attention to the injustice that would be done to the capital invested in the country if the work of the country is given to foreigners, and we ask that new tenders be taken for the following reasons:

- 1st. That ample capital has been invested at the request of the government to satisfactorily prepare all the work required by the government.
- 2nd. That the contract has been awarded in violation of the terms and conditions of the specification.
- 3rd. That no notice was given that foreign tenders would have privileges not embodied in the specification.

4th. That the terms of the specification would be violated by giving the privilege to foreign competitors for a double period without equal rights to the local company.

5th. That the greatest injustice would be done local capital by allowing free duty to such foreign competitors without any allowance, in lieu thereof, to the local company.

6th. That all persons tendering against invested capital should show their ability by having suitable premises and machinery with which to do the work, the tenders of all parties would then be on equal terms.

For the foregoing reasons and many others we respectfully ask a reconsideration of the subject.”

Fielding’s brief and, anything but encouraging reply on the 15th January states:

“I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant respecting the engraving contract.” and,

prompted Burland to write again, the very same day!

“We have to thank you for the time and attention you have given us with reference to the contract intended to be given to foreigners having no claims or interest whatever in our country, save a strong desire to get possession, at any price, of the bank note business of the Dominion.

The British American Bank Note Company was established to retain this work in Canada, large capital was invested by its citizens and the best of protection was afforded, and for years past I make bold to say that the Finance Department and the banks of the Dominion have had the note circulation of the country supplied them, at least thirty per cent less than the current rate for such work from New York.

Our capital now stands in great danger, not from competition with the citizens of Canada and their capital, but from one of the largest monopolies of the United States having no interests in the Dominion other than the purpose of securing its work and obtaining sole possession of the field with the ultimate result of being able to charge any prices they may think proper, as was done in former years.

In order to prevent such a calamity to the commercial interests of the country and to protect the large capital already invested we, the British American Bank Note Company, are prepared to accept the terms of the tender submitted by the American Bank Note Company, and thereby preserve, if possible, the bank note business of the Dominion which has been performed by us for the last thirty-five years in a satisfactory manner.

Asking your most serious consideration of the subject.”

If readers are surprised at such prompt same day action from the Government of the day, the fact that Fielding sent out another letter in reply to Burland’s second letter before the 15th was over, is even more amazing:

“I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date on the subject of the contract for Dominion notes, stamps, etc. The work in question was offered to open competition in accordance with a determination publicly announced some months ago. You had an ample opportunity

of tendering and you did tender. If your tender had been the lowest you would have received the contract, but unfortunately your tender was an excessively high one, the acceptance of which would have been a grave injustice to the public interests. The government deemed it to be their duty to accept the lowest tender coming from capable and responsible parties. Acting upon this view they have awarded the contract to parties whose tender was very much lower than yours. Under these circumstances it will be apparent to you that the government cannot entertain any new proposal from you for the work."

Despite the lack of a positive or even encouraging response from Fielding and the refund, with interest, of the BABNC deposit on the 18th January, Burland continued to pursue the matter. On the 28th January he sent Fielding a copy of his Company's petition to the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada-in-Council. The petition used basically the same arguments as Burland outlined in his letter of the 13th and 15th January, and included comparative figures to further substantiate the appeal for intervention by the Queen's representative. Regardless of the determined effort to retain the contract they held for thirty-five years, the BABNC failed to keep it. "Insult to injury" may have occurred when the ABNC built a plant just a few doors away from the BABNC on Wellington Street, where they were to keep the contract for nearly as many years as the former holder. It was not until 1930 that the BABNC regained the contract, and then only for five years before it returned to the CBNC.

Beginning in 1968, the contract for printing Canada's postage stamps was tendered for by the two competitors. Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto, a firm specializing in high quality, multi-colour lithography, began competing with the Bank Note Companies in 1971. Today the three firms share the task of producing Canada's postage stamps on a tender basis.

THE PRINTERS

By their contract, the ABNC was required to establish a subsidiary plant in Ottawa where "work . . . shall be done and performed . . . in such building or buildings as are approved by the Minister of Finance of Canada . . . (they are) to be fire-proof and to contain all necessary fire-proof vaults to ensure the safety of work". The only other work the contractors were permitted to perform on their premises was the engraving and preparing of bank notes for Canadian chartered banks.

On 21 November 1896, Mr. T. H. Freeland, Secretary and General Manager of the ABNC submitted his firm's tender. In his covering letter Mr. Freeland expressed concern that his firm would not be permitted to import the materials required to engrave and produce rolls, plates and postage stamps from outside Canada. In his reply of 14 December 1896 Mr. Fielding made it clear that the clause did not place such restriction and confirmed:

"Our chief purpose in requiring the work of this contract be done in Ottawa is that it may be performed by workmen in an establishment coming immediately under the supervision of this Department with a view to the greatest possible security against loss or fraud."

As their contract stipulated the printers constructed a building – on Wellington Street at the north-east corner of Kent Street. Because of the urgent requirement for premises, the building was built in winter, the first in Ottawa to have concrete and brick work done at that time of year. The firm remained at 224 Wellington Street for over fifty years until a shortage of space became critical. A modern printing plant was designed and constructed at 145 Richmond Road. In August 1950 the firm first occupied the custom plant, where it continues to operate today.

The firm was known as the American Bank Note Company until being incorporated by a letter of patent as, the Canadian Bank Note Corporation, on 24 March 1916. The name was changed again to the Canadian Bank Note Company by a supplementary letter of patent on 30 November 1922.

(to be continued)

(Note: the copyright of this article, both in whole and in part, is vested in the author, Mr. C. R. McGuire, and may not be reproduced without his expressed permission – Editor.)

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE CANADA 1859 DECIMAL ISSUE

It is regretted that there were some misprints in the tables of this article printed in the October 1980 issue of *Maple Leaves*. The following amendments should be made :—

1. 1c 30 June 1864 For “1,270,100” read “1,240,100”.
 2. 5c 30 Sept. 1863 For “All 17(1)” read “All 14(1)”.
 3. 10c 30 Sept. 1860 For “66% of 7(2) read “66% of 4(2)”.
 4. 12½c Last 8 lines to read :—
 - 30 June 1865 66% of 12, All 13(1), Greater part (about 141,500) of 14(2).
 - 30 June 1866 Remainder (smaller part) of 14, All 15(1), All 16(2), Smaller part of 17(3).
 - 30 June 1867 Greater part of 17, 75% of 18(3).
 - 30 June 1868 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.
5. 17c 30 June 1868 For “42%” read “32%”.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

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

Part 6

In part 5 of this series we remarked on the proliferation of Type 17 railway postmarks from the turn of the century onwards, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, in contradistinction to the Western Provinces where they were comparatively rarely used. The thought naturally occurs as to why this should be so until one glances at a map of Canada and more especially at a railway map. The answer then becomes a simple one: the huge distances involved in the Western Provinces, irrespective of the volume of mail carried by railway post offices, made it virtually impossible for one clerk in the course of a normal working day (or night) to cover more than a section of the 'run' before his shift was over and he was due for a rest period. This might involve an overnight stay (or an 'overday' stay!) after which he would normally work the next railway post office back to his original base. Depending on the volume of mail carried, and to some extent the season of the year, such a practice in the larger railway post offices operating over long distances might well be shared by a team of mail clerks up to as many as eight or even ten or more a shift. Quite clearly the kind of organisation involved in such operations was very different from that involved in a shorter 'run' where one clerk might work alone shuttling backwards and forwards between two termini over a distance which might be as little as 25 miles four or six times a day. These distinctions between, for example, the Medicine Hat & Nelson R.P.O. (operating over 450 miles in some 20 hours) and the Port Colborne & Port Dalhousie R.P.O. (operating over 25 miles in something under one hour) are real ones. What are now called the 'logistics' of the two situations were very different indeed.



The complex organisational and administrative problems presented by long distance R.P.O.'s are reflected in the kinds of postmarks used. Of necessity there had to be many 'hammers' and of necessity they had to be distinguished. The distinguishing feature, characteristic of the type 17A postmark (illustrated in the heading) was a number at the base, usually but not invariably preceded by the abbreviation 'No.' or very exceptionally a capital letter alone. Briefly, then, type 17A postmarks were adaptations of type 17, the number, or letter replacing the dot or star or cross normally found at the base of type 17. In all other respects they were alike, and it is for this reason that partial strikes of the two different postmarks can be confused.

The preponderance of type 17A postmarks in the Western Provinces is emphasized by the following 'count' which does not claim to be other than accurate enough to reflect the geographical 'facts of life' with which post office administrators had to contend.

Number of different type 17A postmarks used in :

Newfoundland	NIL
Maritime Provinces	NIL
Quebec	10
Ontario	68
Western Provinces	194

One final point is worth making: the various type 17A postmarks with different numbers at their base and different forms of the wording of the termini are a study on their own. The Winnipeg & Moose Jaw R.P.O. for example is known to have used numbers from 1 to at least 15, all of which the writer has seen with the exception of 12. It almost certainly exists, however. How many different 'hammers' were used during the course of its long life of some 65 years is a matter for those who, unlike us, don't care for a simple life. The writer's 27 varieties made up of different numbers and combinations of various spellings, abbreviations and punctuation marks is probably a very modest tally indeed!

(N.B. Both Shaw and Ludlow list two 'Railway' postmarks in their 'R' sections. One, R.81 is of doubtful existence, the other, R.44B more properly belongs to the 'W' section since the postmark not only includes the name of the railway (Grand Trunk Pacific) *BUT ALSO* gives some indication of the route, i.e. West of Wainwright.)

(Note: In part 4 of this series we referred to the exceptional uses of 'AM' and 'PM' in R.P.O. postmarks. Mr. G. C. Carr and Mr. R. D. Gray have both very kindly drawn our attention to examples of the Huron & Erie RWY. M.C. postmark (R73) in which the indicium 'AM' appears above the date. Mr. Gray also refers to the existence of a G. Bay & L.E. Ry. M.C. strike (R41A) in which the indicium 'AM' sometimes appears. These are certainly the first examples that we have known to exist (as opposed to those reported in catalogues, of which we are well aware and to which we have referred). In the light of the categorical statement that such abbreviations were never incorporated in indicia, apart from the exceptions we referred to, this obviously has to be modified. It would be reasonable enough to say, however, that such usage is most exceptional.)

EDINBURGH 1980

The very windy afternoon of Wednesday 1st October, saw a small but faithful "Band of Pilgrims" arriving for the 1980 Convention at the Carlton Hotel.

Ian Bryce (The President) and his wife Noreen waited patiently for all to arrive, but worried that a search party would need to be mounted to seek Leslie Taylor, who had gone some hours previously to Stirling, in pursuit of the back-plates for the frames.

On Wednesday evening members had an interesting display by Dr. Matthew Carstairs and the Ladies made their usual circle of chairs in the

Lounge – but they also were concerned – Where is Jim Bacon – President Elect? He had not arrived!

Thursday dawned fine and clear and after a Study Circle in the morning by Dr. Charles Hollingsworth, we had a very interesting Coach Tour through some beautiful country to Traquair House – the oldest inhabited house in Scotland – and with a Brew House. One can guess that there were a few bottles of “Real Ale” that would eventually arrive at different destinations throughout Britain.

On Thursday evening the Ladies had a most informative talk by Mr. Ian Hobbs about the Royal Mile in the Old Town and the growth of the New Town.

After the display on Thursday evening by Eric Killingley, the Yorkshire Group, still worried about the non-appearance of Jim, were considering asking John Parkin, to call out his ex-colleagues in “The Flying Squad” – to seek out Jim. Where were you Jim? At home arranging next years Convention?

On Friday the last of the judging of the Exhibition took place, with the discovery of a very new and different Exhibition – “Phun with Philately”. This display, its aptness and amusement, produced waves of laughter from an unseen audience in the Exhibition Room. It had taken about 9 months to compile by Neil Prior. Well done Neil! Perhaps you can produce another one in the future?

Eureka! Our President Elect has arrived – and has already spent part of the evening “chatting up” the two truants from the Theatre – Connie Whitworth and Betty.

Saturday’s Auction brought a record number of lots and also record takings of over £6,500.

As the latter part of Saturday afternoon came, there was nearly no seating plan for the Banquet, as Betty, spent at least 10 minutes going up and down in the lift (with a different Member at each floor). What a way to meet the Boys, and unable to persuade the lift to stop at the correct floor!

Our Annual Banquet was enjoyed by all and at the presentation of awards a new and special “Cup” was presented for the first time – “the Phunny Cup”, presented by Noreen Bryce for the display that had most pleased the Ladies and given the greatest pleasure. This was of course presented to a rather surprised, but we hope pleased, Neil Prior.

John Parkin proposed the health of the Ladies and was ably replied to by Jean Taylor, her first but we hope not the last time at the Convention Banquet. She obviously had first hand experience of being a philatelic widow!

Sunday morning saw us dispersing to our various homes, with the promise that “Jim’ll Fix It” for us to have the 1981 Convention in Carlisle as long as we take our hiking boots! Why not join us, even if it is your first time?

IN THE BEGINNING . . .

by J. E. Chambers

Once upon a time a boy was given a Strand Stamp Album, a packet of French Colonials and some stamp hinges. I remember noting that the donor had forgotten to erase the penciled price of the album on the back cover . . . ye gods . . . it cost seven shillings and six pence . . . a fortune when pocket money ran at two pence (old pence per week).

Over the years relatives were pestered for stamps and with this plus pocket money progressing to four old pence the album became in danger of being overloaded. Where did all those German inflation issue stamps come from? Must be valuable or rare: 1,000,000 marks and sometimes more!

I see that the Strand has several records of stamps acquired written proudly inside the front cover for all to see.

At this stage reputation and fame rested on the number of stamps in the collection. Quality was measured by the size and bright colour of the treasures.

Collecting continued for years with admitted various hiccups but there was always a return, often with added enthusiasm . . . "Do you still collect stamps", says uncle . . . "I've got these . . ." and so it went on.

All this led to an untidy hotch-potch of small collections (still including the Strand) the collections or accumulations or hoards were getting ever larger and untidier.

There were odd packets, letters from relatives, postcards, out of date catalogues, odd boxes, some sorted others contained mysteries . . . and the tattered remains of a 1930ish SG Catalogue.

I cried HALT! I could see that general collecting was doomed on a slim purse, and that some monies simply had to be spent on equipment. Also I came to several conclusions apart from this :-

1. to collect one or two countries only,
2. to have a regular stamp magazine and
3. to join a local stamp society.

Little did I know that this advice had been on offer in articles and books for years. I thought I was the inventor!

I chose but one magazine, with the knowledge that most of the rest could be found in the reading room of the local library.

Now what to collect? No hesitation on first choice – obviously Great Britain.

Second choice was more difficult. I searched through an up-to-date SG. Commonwealth catalogue, having dismissed foreign with some disdain. I wanted a country which was not too expensive (at that time remember);

where watermark and perforation varieties didn't bedevil every line, yet with enough challenge to be interesting. I chose Canada. I resolved to trade anything I had for Canada.

What a funny fellow I was. Canada simple! It can be I suppose but when you steep yourself in the information available in magazines, books etc., the narrow country lane gradually ends with highways and byways looking like Spaghetti junction.

The deviation starts with a dive into the secrets of precancels, plate blocks, postmarks and other marks on letters.

Postmarks and other marks: enough to last several lifetimes: squared circles, roller cancellations flags, R.P.O's (with or without Mr. Shaw).

Then the wicked Mr. Holmes leading to – dare I say it – FISCALS. What heresy!

I obtained a copy of Mr. Boggs and then was nearly overwhelmed with all kinds of interests: meter mail, ornamental cancellations on small cents; circles, stars, crowns, initials, bull's eyes, circles with numbers and without.

So now we are in the middle of Canadian simplicity with wet printings, dry printings, re-entries and so it goes on.

I need hardly mention Special deliveries, registration, airmail and semi official airmail.

I can hear some readers saying, "Well I never! He hasn't mentioned . . ." voicing his own particular love. I'm sure of that.

The joy of it all is, I could have stayed on the straight and narrow, but the roaming has made for a lifetime of interest and umpteen volumes of this and that.

Well there it is, dear Editor, an article which specialises in nothing, warns about nothing except enthusiasm, and when you come down to it says one man's "everything".

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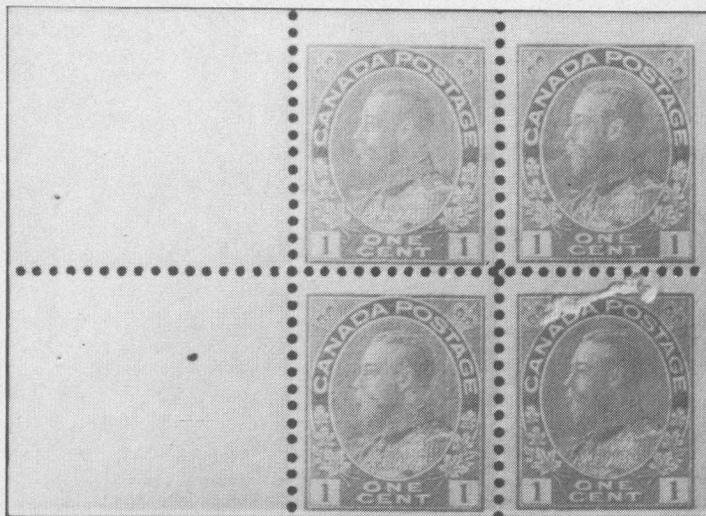
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B.N.A. BOOKLET VARIETIES
by W. J. McCann

A Paper Flaw



The above illustrated pane of the 1 cent yellow Admiral was shown as part of a competitive exhibit at the 1979 convention at Hove. The judges in their critique removed the pane from the page to examine it and acknowledged it to be a true flaw.

It is possible for some one to remove a layer of paper from the face of the stamp creating such a variety.

It appears that a small piece of paper or foreign matter may have been on top of the paper during printing. Afterwards, when the foreign paper was removed, the resultant flaw became evident.

Another possible explanation is that the flaw occurred before printing. This is suggested by the strong embossing on the colourless area whereas if the flaw occurred after printing especially on two pieces of paper the embossing would be weak. Are there any further possible explanations?

FROM THE SECRETARY

The Annual General Meeting and Committee meeting were held in Edinburgh on 4 October, 1980, and the following officers were appointed for the current year :-

President - J. L. Bacon	Advertising Mgr. - G. L. Birch
Vice-Pres. - C. A. King	Handbooks Mgr. - Dr. M. W. Carstairs
J. M. Parkin	Packet Secretary - R. Grigson
Secretary - D. F. Sessions	Publicity Officer - Dr. D. Sanderson
Treasurer - J. H. Bryce	Asst. Treasurer - T. Almond
Librarian - C. G. Banfield	Asst. Editor - E. Killingley
Editor - L. F. Gillam	Hon. Auditor - J. P. Macaskie

The balance of the Committee consists of :-

J. Hannah	Dr. C. W. Hollingworth
J. E. R. Thompson	G. Whitworth
A. S. Mackie	W. Williams

Minutes

A copy of the minutes has been sent to each Committee member and a copy of the A.G.M. minutes will be on display at next Convention. Any member requiring a copy meanwhile should write to the Secretary, a SAE would be appreciated.

New Officers

Members are asked to take note of the names of new office holders in order that correspondence can be dealt with efficiently. Whilst the appointments are effective forthwith it should be noted that the physical transfer of stocks of handbooks from Mr. Cohen to Dr. Carstairs is to be arranged at their mutual convenience. Members requiring handbooks should therefore write to Mr. Cohen until a note appears in M.L. that the transfer has taken place.

Society Treasurer

Ideally this position should be filled by a member with some knowledge of simple accounting. Unfortunately, in a Society such as ours, the talents of the bulk of the membership are unknown to the Committee and several abortive approaches were made to members to take on the post this year. In the event, Mr. Bryce agreed to take the post on a temporary basis in the light of his previous experience as Assistant Treasurer but would be greatly pleased if a willing volunteer could be found. Any member of the Society, based in the U.K., with some knowledge of bookkeeping/accounts, who is prepared to volunteer his services, is asked to write to the Secretary.

The Exchange Packet

Packet Secretary, Mr. Grigson, reports that pending negotiations over renewal of the insurance on the packet, no new packets were sent out between October and December. It is hoped that by the time this note appears the matter will have been satisfactorily resolved and normal service resumed. The consequent delay is unavoidable but, nevertheless, very much regretted.

Subscriptions

We are pleased to say that a number of members actually pay their subscriptions on time, without reminders! In view of the increase this year to £5, this has resulted in a number of members forwarding an insufficient sum. To avoid uneconomic correspondence the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Almond, asks that such members forward the balance of £1 to him at their early convenience, this will apply to members who pay by bankers order. In the case of overseas members, in view of the charges involved, it is proposed to collect the balance at the next renewal date.

Convention 1981

The next Convention will be held at the Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, from, 7-10 October, 1981.

Annual Competition

The 1980 awards were as follows :-

Class 1	Research and Study	1st G. Whitworth F.C.P.S. — 12½c Value of 1859
		2nd J. L. Bacon — 'Admiral' Frames.
Class 2	Regional Groups	1st Yorkshire — Early Quebec.
		2nd London — Province of Canada.
Class 3a	B.N.A. pre 1897	1st G. Whitworth F.C.P.S. — Large Queens
		2nd D. F. Sessions — 'Imperial' Machines.
Class 3b	B.N.A. post 1897	1st W. McCann — Newfoundland Booklets

Trophies

Godden	G. Whitworth F.C.P.S.	12½c Value of 1859
Bunny	W. McCann	Newfoundland Booklets
Admiral	J. L. Bacon	'Admiral' Frames
Aikens	Lt. Col. D. Prichard	Plating of the 12½c Value of 1859
Founders	Dr. D. Sanderson	Research
Gibbons Award	— N. Prior	

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. C. R. McGuire,
Acting Curator, National Postal Museum writes :

Montreal Registration, British & Foreign Mails

This refers to Mr. L. G. Asquith's query regarding the "Montreal Registration, British & Foreign Mails" cancellation.

I first observed a similar cancellation used on registered mail from or passing through Montreal (as a transit office) in the early 1930's.

A few years later this cancellation was replaced with another, the wording of which is not quite accurate because I have not only seen it used on mail to Great Britain, but also on letters addressed to South America and a number of European nations.

In all I have observed the four cancellations — the two described above and the two described by Mr. Asquith, used on about thirty covers. They all had two things in common — they were going abroad and they were registered. If I recall correctly, the last use I noted for the use of such a cancel was during the early 1960's. To my knowledge all these hand daters were used in the special section of the main Montreal post office through which all registered mail destined to foreign countries passed.

Mr. H. S. Ellerton writes :

Stamp varieties and 'bits and pieces'

Your editorial was no doubt intended to liven up members such as myself — a member of the silent majority.

I am I regret personally unable to write articles on a subject about which I only have catalogues and *Maple Leaves* to refer to and my collection of Canada, modest as it may be.

Whatever is published in *Maple Leaves* is always of considerable interest to me though some of it to me is rather technical.

I would, however, appreciate a column of 'Bits & Pieces' which no doubt I and many other members could contribute from time to time.

As an example of this I have stamps as listed below which I have yet to find catalogued or mentioned in *Maple Leaves*:

1971 S.G.687 Christmas issue 6c deep blue complete offset on reverse.

1972 S.G.707 \$1 the letters of CANADA are cracked in the printing.

I feel that a 'Bits & Pieces' column would be an interesting addition to *Maple Leaves*.

Please publish this letter if you feel it will create interest from the silent majority.

(Mr. Ellerton's suggestion is certainly a worthwhile one. We have in the past suggested that a members' queries and answers feature would prove of interest to readers if the queries and answers were submitted. Usually, however, they are so few in number as far as queries are concerned, that we have published them in the letter form in which they originated in the hope that other members would supply the answers. This very frequently occurs as in Mr. McGuire's answer to Mr. Asquith's letter in our August issue, which is published above – Editor.)

Mr. L. C. MacRae writes :

Re: Unlisted New Brunswick Way Office Postmarks

I am attempting to compile a more comprehensive listing of New Brunswick Way Office Postmarks than was included in Jephcott, Greene & Young. I would like to include the unrecorded postmarks, postmarks after confederation, and update the known dates of usage.

It would be appreciated if readers would send to the above a list showing unrecorded way office postmarks or unrecorded dates of usage. Please include the name of the way office, the type as listed by Jephcott, Greene & Young, as well as the date of usage.

Mr. D. A. Avery writes :—

5 cents on 6 cents S.Q. Re-entry

At the recent London (1980) Philatelic Exhibition I was surprised to see an exhibit which suggested that there are two states of the above well-known variety, both from unknown positions on the plate. The illustration of the alleged newly-discovered version, however, showed no evidence of the 5 cents entry in the band below ANA of Canada and AG of postage.

Closer inspection with the aid of a magnifier revealed that the two apparently different types were identical and as illustrated in Boggs on page 297. I think that it is worthwhile drawing readers' attention to this matter since it clearly points to the ease with which it is possible, unintentionally, to deceive oneself, and others!

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.

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ALTERATIONS TO MEMBERS TO 5 NOVEMBER 1980

New Members

- 2287 PAYNE, Prof. P. L., 14 The Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland AB2 1RP. CG.
2288 PARADELL, Michael A. F., 10 Stanley Road, Bromley, Kent, BR2 9JE. CR-CG, PC, MPO.
2289 VOSS, Rev. Jack K., 197 North Street, Jersey City, N.J., 07307, USA. C, B.
2290 McBRIAR, David J., 4 Longworth Way, Guisborough, Cleveland, TS14 6DG, C.
2291 MILLS, Andrew, Suite 6, 14205 - 96th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA, T5N 6C2. C, B, PE.
2292 LAMBERT, Donald P., 30 Ridgeway, Edenbridge, Kent. C.
2293 MARVIN, Frederick L., 16 Bloxam Gardens, Rugby. CS, PH.
2294 HOLT, Jonathan M., 14 East Borough, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, BH21 1PL. FF, Arctic.
2295 BROWN, Julien K., Creagmhor, Coach Road, Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, G65 0QA. C, CR, CEN, PC.
2296 SHEFFIELD, John, PO Box 3171, Stn.A., London, Ontario, CANADA, N6A 4J4.
2297 McCLEAVE, John G., 186 Willingdon St., Fredericton, Nr. Brunswick, CANADA, E3B 3A5. CR-CG, RLS, B.

Reinstatement

- 1551 PALSER, David, 14 Fordfield Road, Kitts Green, Birmingham B33 9TJ. C, P.
1878 METROPOLITAN TORONTO LIBRARY BOARD (Fine Art Dept.), 789 Yonge Street, Ontario, CANADA, M4W 2G8.

Deceased

- 469 ROBERTSON, D. G.
81 WHITE, W.

Resigned

- 866 Atkins

Resigned

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------|------|------------------|
| 866 | Atkinson, F. G. | 2114 | Skinner, V. L. |
| 2201 | Esaw, F. A. | 1612 | Taylor, C. J. O. |
| 2189 | Mensforth, E. | 1942 | Taylor, M. H. |
| 1914 | Mewse, R. A. | 663 | Woods, J. E. |
| 185 | Saunders, R. | 758 | Wright, G. H. |

Change of Address

- 1628 BOSCH, Dr. W. L., 300 East Fifth St., Vankton, South Dakota, USA, 57078.
1036 COLLINS, S. G., Manor Cottage, Old Quay Lane, Neston, South Wirral, L64 6QR
1763 GRIMSEELL, P., 'Linden Lea', Norton Bavant, Nr. Warminster, Wilts, BA12 7BB
1496 HOPPER, R. H., 30 Hazleton Way, Cowplain, Havant, Hants, PO8 9BS.
1110 KANEE, S., Apt. 18B, 200 Tuxedo Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA R3P OR3.
482 KING, C. A., 10 St. Leonards Road, Claygate, Esher, Surrey, KT10 0SL.
2228 LOWE, D., 2 Vicarage Close, Westonzoiland, Bridgwater, Somerset TA7 0LG
845 McCONNELL, L.D., 43 Old Croft Road, Walton-on-the-Hill, Stafford ST17 0NJ.
1684 SANDERSON, Dr. D., 4 Colt Close, Fernyhurst Estate, Rownhams, Southampton SO1 8JA.
2010 SPANN, F. A., 34 Stamford Grove, Stalybridge, Cheshire, SK15 1LZ.

Amendment to Address

- 2279 WARREN, L. E. - amend postcode to read BN13 2HE.

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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.

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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.

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Where is there information about the "Piastres 2 Dollars" Revenues?

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Assistant Treasurer:

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Librarian:

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.

Assistant Editor:

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OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Vol. 18 No. 2

April, 1981



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Journal of

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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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

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APRIL, 1981

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EDITORIAL

Convention 1981

The usual hotel booking form/competition entry form is enclosed with this issue. Members intending to attend Convention this year are urged to complete this and return it to the President, at the address stated, as soon as possible. We say this in everyone's interests. Primarily it helps the Convention organisers immensely if early notification is made, and secondly late applications may have to be refused because all the accommodation has been taken up by the 'early birds'. Having said this it bears repetition to say that it is NOT necessary to use accommodation at the Crown and Mitre Hotel in order to be able to attend Convention. Members may stay where they like and visit Convention whenever they like. There is no obligation to stay for the whole duration of Convention, and members who wish, for any reason, to use alternative accommodation are perfectly free to do so. In this connection, if any help is required in finding alternative accommodation, Jim Bacon will be only too pleased to provide suggestions. In a nutshell: members may come, go and stay where they please. The important thing is to attend Convention and enjoy it!

Volume 17

We are indebted to Mr. C. G. Thompson for the reminder that Mr. M. J. Martin, of Solihull Bindery, 45 Thurlston Avenue, Solihull, West Midlands is willing to undertake to bind the twelve issues of *Maple Leaves* which go to make up Volume 17. Mr. Martin is a skilled book-binder and has undertaken

the work of binding previous volumes for a number of members, including Mr. Thompson, who thoroughly recommends him. It should be noted, however, that members should write to Mr. Martin first, before sending their material. They should also mention Mr. Thompson's name. This will help Mr. Martin to refer to details of previous work undertaken when Volume 16 was bound in maroon covers with the title and volume number in gold blocking on the spine. It is undoubtedly significant that Mr. Thompson adds a warning when he says that Mr. Martin is very busy and members must not expect instant service! It will, of course, be a question of 'first come, first served', however.

Leaf Cancellation on 2 cents 'Quebec' issue

We are also indebted to four members who have very kindly replied to Mr. Greenhill's letter (October, 1980 *Maple Leaves*) regarding the above 'fancy' cancellation. All are agreed that it emanated from Souris East, P.E.I. Dr. Carstairs has this cancellation on cover, dated November 7th, 1905; our respondents are, therefore, "beyond peradventure of a doubt" correct. It PAYS to advertise in MAPLE LEAVES!

British Aerophilatelic Federation

An inaugural meeting of the above was held last October with the main aim of promoting the study of aerophilately in all its aspects. A note from our President, Jim Bacon, states that as an aerophilatelist he has studied the constitution and minutes of this first meeting and that he can recommend interested members to apply for details to: The Secretary, B.Ae.F., 338 City Road, London, E.C.1.

The London Group

Unfortunately details of the 1981 programme of the above group of the Society were received too late for publication in our last issue. The remaining meetings for this year, namely on 27th April and 18th May will be held in the group's new 'home' at the headquarters of the Royal Trust Co. of Canada, 48-50 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 at 6.30 p.m. Any members who may wish to attend will be welcomed. The thanks of the group are extended to our member Bob Traquair, Vice-President of the company, who has made it possible for members to meet in the new boardroom. Members who have received a programme through the post are asked to note that the Beaver Cup Competition will take place on 27th April and not the 20th, as advertised.

New Contributors

We are grateful to those few members who so kindly responded to our last appeal for contributions to future issues. This, uncontestedly proves (a) that some members read editorial 'matter' and (b) that some do something about it. We have also made a note of the more numerous promises we have received as well!

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are asked to note that subscriptions for the year 1980/81 were due on 1st October, 1980. If you have not yet forwarded your subscription please send your remittance (£5.00) to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, RG3 5DE.

It is regretted that Mr. Almond's address was wrongly printed in our last issue and we apologise for any inconvenience that may have been caused. In order to contain postage costs membership cards are not sent out automatically each year. If new cards are required please inform Mr. Almond at the time your remittance is made to him.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1981

Members are asked to note that all lots for the Convention Auction which will be held at the Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle on Saturday, 10th October, 1981 should be sent to :-

Mr. J. M. H. Parkin, C.P.S.,
c/o Cavendish Philatelic Auctions,
Progressive Buildings,
Sitwell Street,
Derby, DE1 2JP.

NOT LATER THAN 1st JUNE, 1981. It is most important that ALL envelopes or packages containing material for the Convention Auction are clearly addressed EXACTLY as above in order to avoid confusion.

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 1st JUNE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION CATALOGUE. They will, however, be disposed of at the conclusion of the sale of the 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. Parkin's hands by the 1st June at the latest.

NO RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR MATERIAL WHICH IS EITHER LOOSELY MOUNTED OR BADLY PACKAGED.

ADMIRALS ON HORIZONTAL WOVE PAPER

In our October, 1980 issue (page 333) we published a letter from Mr. H. Reiche on the above subject and which referred erroneously to his article which appeared subsequently in the January issue, 1981 (page 8). Considerations of space precluded the earlier publication of his article and the letter, therefore, appeared prematurely. The letter, which amplifies the article, should of course be read in conjunction with it. We apologise for this error, both to Mr. Reiche and readers. The responsibility for this error is entirely ours, not the printers nor, least of all Mr. Reiche.

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FIVE CENTS RE-ENTRY ON SIX CENTS

by W. E. Lea

This unusual variety, which Winthrop S. Boggs calls the most remarkable variety in Canadian stamps, is certainly of great interest to students of Canadian issues.

The first copy of this stamp which I had the opportunity of examining, was shown to me by R. W. T. Lees-Jones, and having at the time read the description as presented by Boggs in his famous book on Canada, I could not reconcile his theory with the evidence shown on the stamp. Boggs states:

"The plates were of unhardened steel, and when through wear or damage, it was necessary to strengthen or deepen any subject on the plate, it was only necessary to rock the transfer roller over the subject needing attention. It is obvious therefore that in a series with similar designs such as the small Queens, it is possible that in re-entering the plate or subject, the siderographer used the wrong roller — the one with the relief of the 5c stamp, and began his re-entering with it. Discovering his mistake, he chose the roll bearing the 6c relief and proceeded to enter the correct design. There is also the possibility that the roller was a mixed relief roller, that is, it contained the designs of two or more stamps. In rocking-in the stamp above, the roller may have rocked too far down, and the upper part of the 5c relief was entered on the plate. Careful study, however, leads us to the theory of use of the wrong roll."

After careful examination of the material at my disposal I cannot agree with Boggs that his theory of the use of the wrong roll is correct.

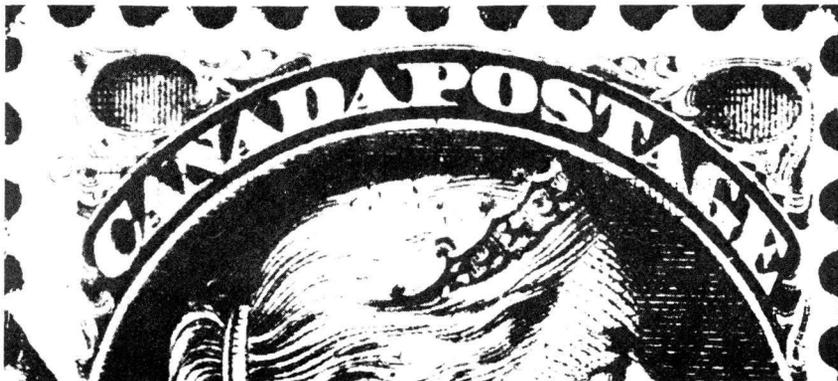
While at CAPEX I made every endeavour to obtain a copy of this most elusive stamp, without success, but on visiting New York, I was successful in purchasing a collection of Canadian stamps which contained this re-entry, and at the same time I started negotiations for a used block of six of the 6c in which the lower middle stamp was the 5c on 6c re-entry.

On examining the single stamp, I could not reconcile the fact that the siderographer had used the 5c transfer roll in error, as it occurred to me that the stamp would obviously show further evidence of re-entering, either on the head or through the numerals and value, as it would not have been possible for the siderographer to stop the transfer roller making the full impression on the plate, and in this event there would have been obvious signs of the burnishing-off of the wrong impression, but no such signs appear on any copies of this variety that I have seen.

Fortunately, I was successful in obtaining the block of six. On examination, this block shows the strengthening of the design of all subjects with the exception of the centre stamp on the top row. This stamp which is directly above the 5c on 6c re-entry is, in my estimation, the key stamp of the block; one is struck immediately by the exclusion of the upper part of the stamp from the re-entering operation, the top ornaments are very faint, and the lines are weak and worn. The top outer frame line is almost absent – more typical of a worn impression than a re-entry. It is apparent, therefore, that the transfer roller did not reach to the topmost limit of this subject. In the rocking-in the roller must have rocked too far down, and therefore covered the impression directly below. As this is the impression on which a portion of the 5c relief is entered, it is my contention that a mixed transfer roller (one bearing reliefs of the 5c and 6c at least), was used for the repair of the 6c plate, and that the 5c re-entry on the 6c was due not to the use of the wrong roller, but to the carelessness of the siderographer, who failed to observe that the correct roller was not fully registering on the subject which was being re-entered, so that the relief on the transfer roller directly below the 6c was entering an impression in the immediate lower vertical position on the plate. It is obvious that the short transfer of the re-entry on the upper stamp produced a new variety in Canadian Small Queens, and should eventually be of great help to students in determining the position on the plate of this remarkable variety.

The short transfer of the re-entry can easily be distinguished by the coloured mark which joins the frame and the vignette through the white circle immediately below the third A of “Canada”.

(Reprinted from “The Stamp Lover” with acknowledgement and thanks – Editor.)



THE EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL HAMMERS by A. M. Palochik

The "Eastern Arctic Patrol" comprised a number of expeditions into the Canadian Arctic Islands by sea. Its first purpose was to establish Canada's claims to the Arctic Islands; it was later used to re-supply the established settlements and R.C.M.P. posts.

The first voyage of the "E.A.P." was made in 1884 by a ship called the NEPTUNE, which later made several trips on behalf of the E.A.P. between 1884 and 1903. The ARCTIC followed in 1904, and made a number of trips in the period to 1920. In 1921, with the establishment of permanent R.C.M.P. posts in the Canadian Arctic, it became necessary to send the E.A.P. north on an annual basis. The ARCTIC made these annual trips from 1921 to 1925, while the BEOTHIC made them from 1926 to 1931. In 1932, because of the strain imposed by the depression, the Canadian government chartered space on board the Hudson's Bay Company ship, the UNGAVA.

The purpose of this article is to present a listing of the postmarks used on the mail carried aboard the E.A.P. ships. This listing will show only those hammers which have actually postmarked mail, as well as the official registration boxes used on board ship. Other cachets and markings are known, but are not listed because of their semi-official status. The only numbered listing of these hammers known to the author is that by Shaw and Ludlow in their book, "The Handbook of Canadian Transportation Postmarks". Because of the lack of organization in their list and omissions from it, a new numbering system is proposed here. This system is basically chronological, using the formate EAP. Along with the illustrations of strikes from the hammers, the earliest and latest usages of that hammer are also listed, the years for which the author has seen strikes of the hammer being underlined. Any assistance readers might provide in filling in the missing years would be appreciated.

The UNGAVA was the first ship of the E.A.P. to carry an official post office hammer, EAP-1. From 1933 to 1947 the E.A.P. rented space on board another Hudson's Bay Company ship, the NASCOPIE. Hammers EAP-2 to 8 have been seen used on NASCOPIE covers. The change from EAP-2 to EAP-3 was necessary because the NASCOPIE became a "Royal Mail Ship".

With the sinking of the NASCOPIE on July 21, 1947 it became necessary to use other ships on the E.A.P. This must have been foreseen, because with the introduction of EAP-6 the ship's name was deleted from the hammer and replaced by "Canada". The NORTH PIONEER, the REGINA POLARIS, the N.B. MCLEAN, and the ICE HUNTER finished the 1947 E.A.P. voyage. The REGINA POLARIS, the ESKIMO, the TERRA NOVA, and the CLARENVILLE were used in 1948, while the RUPERTSLAND was used in 1949. Other ships were very probably also used during this period; at least one of them used an official Post Office hammer, as can be seen by the existence of EAP-9.

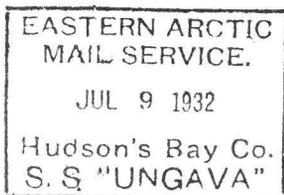
In 1950 the C. D. HOWE took over the duties of the E.A.P., and this association lasted until 1962.

With the introduction of air service in the Eastern Arctic, reliance on the delivery of mail by the E.A.P. diminished. There exist covers not mailed from an Eastern Arctic Patrol ship, which have nevertheless received an EAP-9 or EAP-10 box as a transit mark. The dates of these markings (March, April and May) are at a time when the waters of the Arctic are still frozen. This would indicate that the hammer was probably used in Ottawa during the off-season (the clearing house for Eastern Arctic mail was in Ottawa).

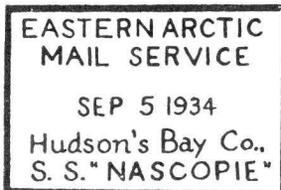
There is also some indication that more than one EAP-6 hammer was used, and that mail was cancelled on board ships other than the C. D. HOWE after 1950. Do any of the readers have information on this point?

EAP-11 is recorded in the "Pritchard Andrews Proof Book", but the author has never seen it used officially. It always appears as a back stamp, in an ink of a different colour than that used for the official cancels. Use of EAP-12 has never been recorded. There is one other Eastern Arctic hammer in the proof book, similar to EAP-6, but with H.M.S. in place of R.M.S. This is an error, and its use is not known to the author.

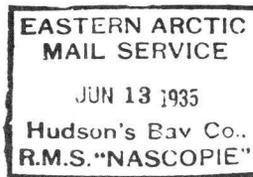
*These illustrations are taken from the proof book, and are slightly reduced in size in comparison with the other hammers. Proof dates were obtained by courtesy of the National Postal Museum, Ottawa, Ont.



EAP-1
 Proofed: June 22, 1932
 Usage: 1932



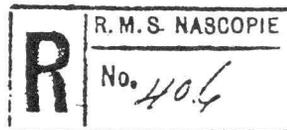
EAP-2
 Proofed: ?
 Usage: 1933, 34



EAP-3
 Proofed: June 13, 1935
 Usage: 1935



EAP-4
 Proofed: June 12, 1936
 Usage: 1936, 37, 38, 39, 40



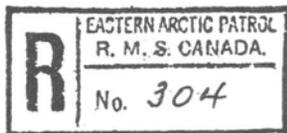
EAP-5
 Proofed: ?
 Usage: 1936 to 1943 (1939)



EAP-6

Proofed: May 13, 1941

Usage: 1941, 42, 43, 44, 45,
50, 51, 52, 53, 59, 60



EAP-7

Proofed: ?

Usage: 1944-

EAP-8

Proofed: July 29, 1947

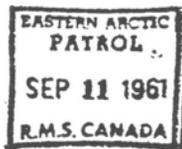
Usage: 1947-

EAP-9

Large EASTERN ARCTIC

Proofed: July 30, 1947

Usage: 1948, 54, 55

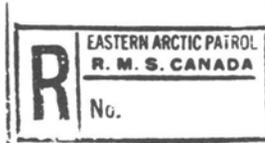


EAP-10

Small EASTERN ARCTIC

Proofed: ?

Usage: 1959, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64



EAP-11

Proofed: July 29, 1947

Usage: ?

EAP-12

R.M.S. CANADA aligned with
EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL

Proofed: July 29, 1947

Usage: ?

THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA 1897–1898 (Part 2)

by C. R. McGuire,

Acting Curator,
National Postal Museum, Ottawa.



THE DESIGN

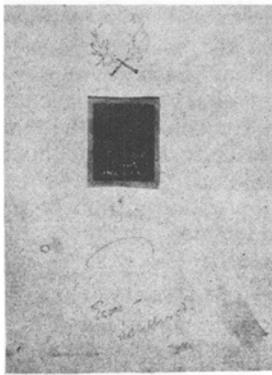
Preliminary designs were prepared by unknown ABNC artist(s). A series of essay-sketches were created with hand-painted watercolour borders and tipped-in engraved or photographic vignettes (Fig. 1). A half cent denomination was prepared with a vignette (missing when acquired by the National Postal Museum) depicting Alexandra, Princess of Wales (later Queen Alexandra). The border is carmine. There are two cent (green) and twenty cent (purple) denominations with engraved vignettes similar to the eight cent Small Queen issue. Finally, a fifty cent denomination was prepared with a photographic vignette of Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). The border is blue and the photograph is black and white.

Four other designs were prepared, also presumably by the ABNC. They include, a pencil and ink wash drawing, after a portrait of Queen Victoria by Heinrich von Angell similar to one used for the Jubilee issue (Fig. 2) and a series of photographic and wash drawings (Fig. 3). Two have pencil notation "not approved", the third, "approved" and source of vignette on the overlay which reads "Approved specimen taken from photo by W. & D. Downey, London, bearing autograph of the Queen and the dates 1837-1897".

The vignette for the chosen designs of the stamps was engraved by Charles Skinner (1845-1907) of ABNC, after an autographed photograph (Fig. 4) of Queen Victoria taken by W. & D. Downey, of Elbury Street, London during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. The Downey firm was the official photographers for the British Royal Family for many years.

The models for the leaves in each of the corners were actual leaves from maple trees growing on Parliament Hill, Ottawa. The leaves in the design give the series the name by which it has become popularly known. The outer frame of all denominations consists of one broad line all round.

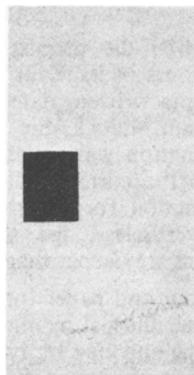




Original essay



Proposal for new frame



Retouched essay



Approved essay

THE METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The stamps were printed by the intaglio-engraved or recess method. A master die was made consisting of the vignette and "Canada Postage". Separate dies were made for the various denominations with the frame, leaves and values, individually engraved on each secondary die. The use of this procedure is substantiated by the minor differences in the shape and position of the leaves on each denomination. Transfer rolls, made from these working dies, were used to lay down the printing plates, made of unhardened steel. The plates were inked and the excess removed by wiping and burlap. The remaining ink was held in grooves cut below the surface of the plate. During printing, damp paper was forced under pressure, down into the depressions and retained the ink. As a result, lines on the face of engraved stamps are slightly raised and correspondingly depressed on the back. The adhesive was applied after the printing and dampened paper dried.

THE PROOF MATERIAL

Numerous die essays, proofs and colour trials exist printed on India paper, many are mounted or die sunk on card. With this material it is possible to trace the development of the issue through the various stages of design and colour selection to the issued stamps. However it is not practical in this article to illustrate all the material necessary to properly tell the complete story and it is difficult to describe the many pieces concerned.

One cannot, however, fail to mention the existence of the several essays – in various colours on India, unmounted and, mounted and/or die-sunk on card, for the unissued fifteen cent denomination. There also exists an unnumbered die proof essay (in vermilion) die sunk on large card which may be unique, for the unissued fifty cent value.

THE COLOURS

Colour trial die proofs, using the three cent die, were prepared in proposed colours of issue for the various denominations. Each was approved with comments written, dated (except the ten cent value) and initialled by "WM" (William Mulock, the Postmaster General). The colour for the three cent denomination was found unsatisfactory and Mulock decided it should be similar to the corresponding value of the Jubilee issue. He also wrote a similar instruction for the six cent stamp along the upper portion of this proof. Nevertheless, the shades of the issued stamps for these two denominations are deeper than their Jubilee counterparts.

The colour and paper for the five cent denomination was presented for approval in an unusual manner. The stamp was printed, perforated, affixed to an envelope and tied by two small odd-shaped punch holes, often used by printers for specimen purposes. The original approval was crossed out, indicating that the original submission may have been subject to changes before being approved by Mulock.

Denomina- tion	Colour	Date Colour Approved
half cent	N/A	Not known, however, it may be assumed it was decided to utilize the same black colour which was used for the previously issued half cent Large and Small Queen and Jubilee issues. Since Canada's next and last two, half cent stamps (the Numeral and Tercentenary issues) were also black, somewhat of a tradition appears to have been established and maintained.
one cent	blue green	21 October 1897.
two cent	purple	21 October 1897.
three cent	red	Originally approved 21 October 1897. Date Mulock made notes re: three cent and six cent colours is unknown.

five cent	deep blue	Undated.
six cent	N/A	See note for three cent above.
eight cent	orange	22 October 1897.
ten cent	brown	Undated.
	violet	

According to the Postmaster General's Report for 1898 :—

“To conform to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, the colour of the new 1c. stamp is green and that of the 5c. a deep blue. This necessitated corresponding changes in the colours of the other stamps of the new series; for example, purple, instead of green, being selected for the 2c. denomination, and orange instead of slate for the 8c.”

The domestic letter rate value (3 cent) continued to be printed in a red-carmine-vermillion shade, as it had since the Province of Canada issued its first postage stamp — the three pence Beaver, in 1851. Incidentally, the Beaver stamp has the distinction of being the first issued with a pictorial design. Previously, all postage stamps depicted a geometric design, the vignette of a statesman or, a monarch (like the “Maple Leaf” issue).

THE PLATE LAYOUT

Because of a misunderstanding, the half cent value was originally printed with plate layout A. The imprint “OTTAWA-N^o-1” is over stamps ten and eleven. Five hundred sheets of 200 stamps were printed and guillotined into two panes of 100 stamps with imperforate edges between the tenth and eleventh vertical rows. Although, the imprint was burnished off the original plate, traces may be found on examples of 9,500 sheets printed with plate layout B. The imprint — “OTTAWA-N^o-1” (the same format was used for all denominations except that the width of the “W” of “OTTAWA” varies slightly) is over stamps five and six of each pane which, unlike layout A, were perforated between vertical rows ten and eleven. There is no gutter between the two panes. A third plate layout exists because, unlike the other values — all printed “200 on”, the ten cent denomination was printed “100 on” (Plate layout “C”). (*see over*)

The “Maple Leaves” were the first regular issues of Canada to have imprints with plate numbers. The Jubilees were actually the first stamps to have numbered printing plates and imprints on the selvedge of each sheet.

(to be continued)

(Note: the copyright of this article, both in whole and in part, is vested in the author, Mr. C. R. McGuire, and may not be reproduced without his expressed permission — Editor.)

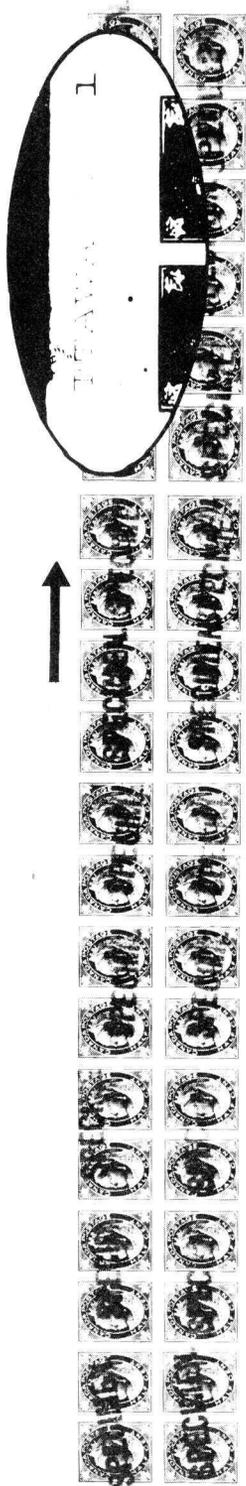


Plate layout "A"



Plate layout "B"

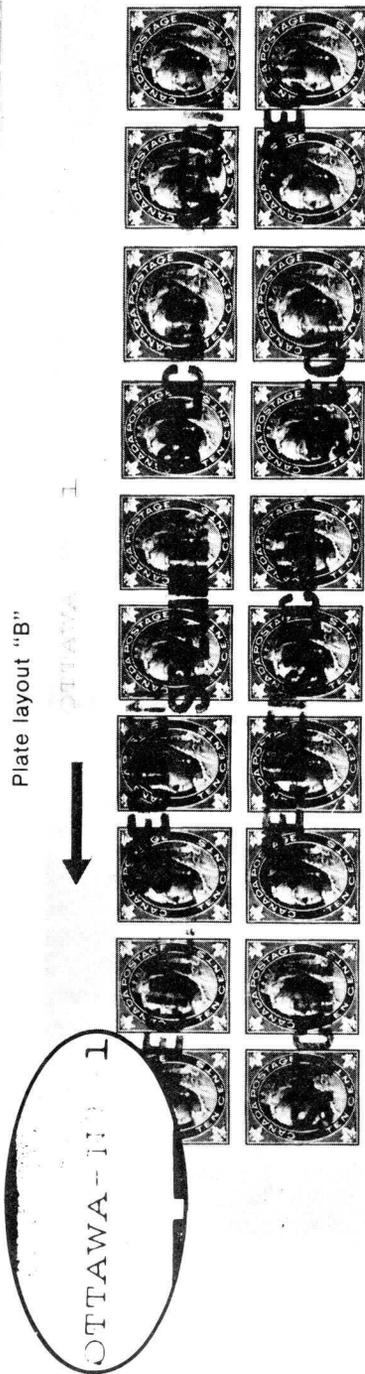


plate layout "C"

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

Part 7

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

Type 17H postmarks, of which an example is illustrated in the heading, have as their distinguishing feature, the abbreviation "R.P.O." at their base instead of, as with types 17 and 17A, immediately following the names of the termini inside the ring of the date-stamp. This is the controlling factor in determining the postmark type. Its existence, therefore, either wholly or partly in an incomplete strike is conclusive evidence with the following important proviso: postmarks with the abbreviations 'Ry.P.O.' or 'Rwy.P.O.' at their base also exist (type 20) and care must be taken when trying to identify partial strikes not to confuse the two kinds of postmarks.



It should also be noted that some pre-confederation Newfoundland postmarks have the lettering 'T.P.O.' at their base and these also have been allocated to type 17H by catalogue compilers. After 1949, however, whenever new hammers in type 17H were ordered for use in railway post offices operating over Newfoundland railways, they invariably bear the lettering 'R.P.O.'. This, of course, reflects the controlling influence of the federal postal authority and the loss of independence previously enjoyed by the Newfoundland Post Office.

As the third most commonly used Canadian railway postmark type its identification, therefore, can present difficulties. It is essential for this reason when attempting to identify partial strikes not to jump to conclusions. In the past some collectors have done precisely that with the consequence that some misreporting has taken place leading to difficulties which have not yet all been ironed out.

Furthermore it should also be noted that the United States Postal Authority also favoured type 17H as a style of railway postmark accompanied, fortunately, by a duplex killer usually containing the lettering 'R.M.S.' (Railway Mail Service). Despite this unique feature, peculiar to United States railway post offices, a few have been confused with Canadian railway postmarks and as a consequence have been included in both Shaw's and Ludlow's catalogues. They are notably Q133A, W4E, W133C and W154B. This confusion may possibly have arisen because they were used to cancel Canadian stamps, a practice which was by no means as uncommon as some might think.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that duplex hammers were never used on Canadian railway post offices, apart from in isolated instances, notably on the Quebec and Campbellton R.P.O. when some mail clerks improvised their own during the closing years of the nineteenth century. Examples of these are rare (the Canadian postal authorities forbade the practice immediately it was drawn to their attention), unofficial (which is self evident) but eminently collectable!

Canadian railway postmarks were used at one and the same time throughout the entire history of the railway mail service as transit marks on mail sorted for distribution 'en route', to cancel stamps which had escaped the attentions of the despatching office and to cancel stamps on letters handed to mail clerks by members of the public or posted directly by the latter into a box provided on the side of the mail car.

Finally it should be noted that type 17H is a comparatively modern style of postmark. Only isolated examples of its use are known during the nineteenth century, the earliest recorded date being 1884 on the Victoria Railway in Ontario (R.167). Widespread use, however, is not evident until the 1930's and as with types 17 and 17A type 17H remained in use until 1971 when the railway mail service was abandoned in Canada.

It is interesting to note that probably the last hammer to be made in type 17H was M.11A (Campbellton & Lewis R.P.O.). It was certainly the last hammer in type 17H to be used because when train number 123 from Campbellton pulled into Quebec station on 24th April 1971 it brought to an end an era in Canadian postal history which had lasted for 118 years, and the like of which will never be seen again.

CANADA
Postage Rates during the reign of King George V
6 May 1910 to 20 Jan. 1936
 by K. Barlow

During this period first class postage rates varied but not extensively. Air mail rates were introduced with the first successful commercial flights, while registration and special delivery fees doubled. The following table summarizes the most commonly used rates, for convenience in assessing the combined rates found on registered and special delivery covers.

Date	FIRST CLASS POSTAGE					Air Mail	Regist. Fee	Spec. Del. Fee
	Local	Domestic	U.S.A.	U.K.	Foreign			
1911	1c	2c	2c	2c	5c		5c	10c
15 Apr. 1915	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	5		5	10
15 July 1920	2	3	3	3	5		<u>10</u>	10
1 Oct. 1921	2	3	3	4	<u>10</u>		10	<u>20</u>
1925	2	3	3	4	<u>8</u>		10	<u>20</u>
1 July 1926	2	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	8		10	20
25 Dec. 1928	2	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	8	<u>5</u>	10	20
1929	2	2	2	2	<u>5</u>	5	10	20
1 July 1931	2	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	5	<u>6</u>	10	20

Dates given are effective date of change.

Rates changed are underlined.

Stamps with odd denominations were issued for combinations.

SCHOONER ON "MOST BEAUTIFUL STAMP"

The little fishing village of Lunenburg, N.S., was the home of the world's fastest sailing schooners. The fastest of them all was the Bluenose, now immortalized on a Canadian 50-cent stamp and a 10-cent coin.



The stamp, appropriately blue in colour, was issued in 1929 in the middle of the fishing schooner's 20-year fishing and racing career under Captain Angus Walters. The engraving is taken from a photograph of the 1923 International Trophy Race showing the Bluenose and her American opponent, the Columbia.

To her invincible racing prowess — never beaten in an International Trophy challenge — Capt. Walters even added the record for the largest single catch of fish ever brought into Lunenburg.

In 1933 the Bluenose turned into a "showboat" for a period when she represented Canada officially at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. Two years later the famous schooner sailed for England (taking 17 days) for the Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary. She took part in a race around the Isle of Wight, traditional course of the Royal Yacht Squadron. She was almost lost in a storm on the way home.

During the early part of World War II, the Bluenose was tied up at Lunenburg to avoid the U-boats; but then the West Indian Trading Company bought her, and she became a freighter, carrying sugar, rum and bananas among the islands of the Caribbean.

In 1946, the Bluenose struck a ledge off Haiti. The crew removed the diesel engines the next day. That night a storm blew up and the Bluenose sank.

(Condensed from an article in the Stamp Collectors Exchange Club Magazine, Sept. — Dec. 1959. Vol. 24, No. 2, and reproduced with kind permission of the Editor of "The Buffalo", the official journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society.)

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THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION

The Annual Convention Exhibition provides an excellent opportunity for members to display their work in B.N.A. philately.

The competitive classes into which a display may be entered are as follows :-

- Class 1 Research and Study into any issue.
- Class 2 Displays entered by Regional or Study Groups.
- Class 3a Displays of B.N.A. up to 1897.
- Class 3b Displays of B.N.A. after 1897.

Members are urged to plan their exhibits and send in the Entry Form overleaf as soon as possible. Non-competitive displays will be welcome, subject to available space.

In addition the Society has several handsome trophies, which the judges can award, at their discretion, to displays entered in the above classes.

The rules applicable to the Exhibition awards are :-

1. Amateur collectors only are eligible to compete.
2. The trophy to be held by the winner for one year.
3. A previous winner is not eligible to win the trophy (with the same exhibit) until three years have elapsed.
4. Entries must not exceed the maximum of 18 sheets.
5. In making the award consideration will be given to Philatelic knowledge, presentation, condition and interest.

The STANLEY GODDEN Trophy

For the best display of the Classic issues, postal history or postal stationery of :-

Canada to 1897 (to end of small cents issue).
Newfoundland to 1897 (up to S.G. 65a)
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.
British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
Prince Edward Island.

The BUNNY Cup

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history stationery of Canada or Newfoundland after 1897.

The ADMIRAL Cup

For the best exhibit of the Admiral issues 1912-27, with emphasis on original research, or for the postal history or postal stationery of this period.

The LEE-JONES Trophy

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history or postal stationery of the Elizabethan period. Nine sheets will be accepted.

The MEMBERS Trophy

For the best exhibit submitted by a member who has not previously been awarded a silver trophy at the Society's Annual Convention Exhibition. All B.N.A. material will be eligible but should contain some theme on any subject or period, postal history, postal stationery, postmarks, or stamps. (Nine sheets will be accepted). Only rules 1, 2, 4 and 5 apply to this award.

The AIKINS Trophy

For the best article of research in B.N.A. philately printed in *Maple Leaves* during the year prior to the Convention.

1981 STAMP PROGRAMME

Date of Issue	Subject	Face Value
Monday, 19 January	Music – Antique Instrument	1 x 17c
Wednesday, 4 March	Henrietta Edwards, Feminist Louise McKinney, Feminist Idola Saint-Jean, Feminist Emily Stowe, Doctor and Feminist	4 x 17c
Monday, 6 April	Endangered Wildlife – Vancouver I Vancouver Island Marmot Wood Bison	1 x 17c 1 x 35c
Friday, 24 April	Kateri Tekakwitha Mere Marie de l'Incarnation	2 x 17c
Tuesday, 19 May	Frederick H. Varley, Painter Marc-Aurele Fortin, Painter Paul-Emile Borduas, Painter	1 x 17c 1 x 17c 1 x 35c
Canada Week	Canada Day – Canada from 1867 to today	4 x 17c
Mid-July	John Macoun, Botanist Frere Marie-Victorin, Botanist Floralies de Montreal	2 x 17c 1 x 17c
Friday, 31 July	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1 x 17c
Friday, 14 August	Acadians	1 x 17c
Thursday, 3 September	Aaron Mosher, Labour Leader	1 x 17c
Monday, 5 October	Jules Leger	1 x 17c
Friday, 16 October	Christmas – First Canadian Christmas Tree Bicentennial	1 x 15c 1 x 17c 1 x 35c
Tuesday, 10 November	Aircraft – Training and Transport Aircraft DHC Tiger Moth Canadair Tutor Dash-7 Avro Canada Jetliner	2 x 17c 2 x 17c 2 x 35c

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TETE-BECHE ADMIRALS by The Yellow Peril



(Photograph by courtesy of Bill McCann)

Of the few modest pieces of exotic philatelic material that I manage to acquire, none has excited me as much as the tete-beche pairs of the Admiral 3c (brown) and 7c (red brown) stamps . . . maybe it's because that I am a forgery and an Admiral "nut"! Although they are forgeries, I prefer to label them "philatelic art" by Andre Frodel.

According to one informed source, Frodel obtained the genuine stamps to create the tete-beche pairs by dissolving the paper on which the stamps were originally printed. He then transferred the ink impressions, one upside-down, on to new paper. Incredible! The late Doctor Adamson (Edmonton) told me that he once soaked a 3d beaver in a dish of water for ten days; and when he remembered the bathing stamp, he found that the entire design had separated from its paper and floated to the surface of the water! The usual method an "artist" follows to produce this type of variety is first to "skin" the stamps and then press the skinned stamps, one inverted, on to new paper.

An equally incredible and interesting fact is that (according to the informed source) the tete-beche pair of 1c Admiral War Tax stamps, perforated "SPECIMEN" (illustrated and listed as MRIPI-S in "THE ESSAYS AND PROOFS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA") is, in fact, the product of the same "artist". I can still recall the good old days when I used to collect Sperati stamps, an instance where an expert took the Sperati "stamp" to be the genuine and pronounced the genuine stamp a "forgery".

I wonder where this pair of War Tax tet-beche perforated *SPECIMEN* stamps is now and if Frodel made tete-beche pairs of all the Admiral stamps?

WHEN WAS A POSTMASTER NOT A POSTMASTER?

by Max Rosenthal

When a road was completed from Quebec to Montreal in 1734, a post road system was established on it. The construction of the road was managed by the "grand voyer", or overseer of the roads. Post houses were located on it about every nine miles, with ferries across the wider rivers. There caleches or carriages were waiting to transport travellers.

A habitant (settler) was appointed "maire de poste" at each post house, and he carried passengers from his place to the next post house. He received his pay only from the persons he conveyed.

Now, maitre de poste means in a literal translation "postmaster", but there was no regular postal system in Canada during the French regime, although letters of the governor and intendant were carried by special messengers, who could include private correspondence. So, if there was no postal system, there could be no postmasters, at least as we understand the term. What was actually meant was that they were "masters of the post houses", where passengers were *posted* or sent on to their destinations.

After the British conquest, when actual post offices were established in 1763 at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, having postmasters in the regular sense, the system of "masters of the posts" was continued. After the American Revolution, in 1783, another such post route was planned by Governor-General Haldimand. He sent a surveyor with 200 men to work on the Temiscouata portage, to establish a road between Quebec and Nova Scotia, through what was to become New Brunswick.

When this Portage Road had been completed, a postal route was established on it. The Historical Research Bulletin of December 1948, a French-language publication from Levis, P.Q., quotes the Quebec Gazette of May 1786 on the establishment of a relay system on this route:

"The Commander in Chief, having received a proposal to make communications between Quebec and the neighbouring Province, New Brunswick, easier for the employees in the service of His Majesty and other travellers, as well as to provide facilities for passengers who disembark from vessels coming to Quebec, has decided to order me to establish post houses from Point Levis downstream to the beginning of the new road which leads to Lake Temiscouata." (This was signed by the Quebec postmaster, Hugh Finlay.)

These "Post Houses" were not post offices, but an extension of the old system described above. The Bulletin continues :

"The grand voyer who signed this notice established the post houses at the houses of these persons: Baptiste Begin, at Point Levis; Captain Roy, St. Michel; Antoine Fortin, St. Vallier; Joseph Blais, Berthier (this is the lower of the two Berthiers); Jean-Baptiste Dupuis, St. Thomas; Joseph Fournier, Cap St. Ignace; Emmanuel Despres, L'Islet; Francois Duval, St. Jean-Port-Joli; Pierre Senechal, St. Roch des Aulnaies; Raphael Martin, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere; Charles D'Auteuill, Riviere-Ouelle; Antoine Lebel. Haut Kamouraska; Alexis Desjardins, Bas-Kamouraska; Augustin Duplessis, Riviere-du-Loup (the lower one of that name).

Each post master received a shilling for their section of the route when the vehicle was drawn by a single horse, and 1sh. 6d. when it was drawn by two."

None of these places got post offices at that time, although they were all to receive such establishments in the 19th century. The "maitre de poste" at each point was there to carry passengers over his portion of the route, although these might also include couriers carrying mail between Quebec and the Maritimes.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Following the note in the January issue of *Maple Leaves* (P23), the Packet Secretary reports that arrangements have been made with a new insurer and a fresh policy will have been in effect from 1st February. As a result of material that has accumulated during the hiatus it is expected that, by the time this appears in print, some four or five new packets will have commenced their respective circuits.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the author and the editor of 'The Postal History Society of Canada' Journal for kind permission to re-produce this article - Editor.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. H. K. Dodwell writes:

Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.

According to Bonsor in his "North Atlantic Seaway", the Canadian Northern Railway started a steamship service of their own in 1909. They started with two modern, well-appointed steamers capable of 21 knots, and maintained a fortnightly service from Montreal and Quebec (Halifax in the winter) to Bristol, from May, 1910 until the disruption of the Great War in 1914.

Bonsor does not mention that these ships ever carried mail, but on several of the picture postcards that I have depicting the two ships (The "Royal George" and the "Royal Edward") they are given the title of "R.M.S." as opposed to "S.S.". I would be very interested to learn from members in the position to help whether in fact they did carry Canadian mails, and if so, did they do so regularly, and in quantity, or merely on occasions when the mails were not taken up, for some reason, by the regular Allan Line.

B.C. Mail before the opening of the C.P.R.

I had always understood that mails to the east of Canada from B.C. before the opening of the C.P.R. transcontinental line in 1885 went by coastal steamer to San Francisco, and then to New York by United States railway system (after the latter was opened right across to the Pacific in the late 1860's).

However, in the recent Sotheby-Parke-Benet sale in New York of the Simpson Small Queens collection there was a cover from Victoria, B.C. posted 1st August, 1873, franked 6 cents, addressed to England and with a Hamilton transit marking.

The franking is correct for the Allan Line transatlantic crossing, which in summer would have been from Montreal, as opposed to the 8 cents required for the shipment via New York. But is not a Windsor transit mark more usual than a Hamilton? All the covers which I have that have gone from Eastern Canada to Australasia and the Far East via San Francisco have Windsor transit markings; but this may not hold good for mail travelling in the opposite direction.

If any member has any information about the normal or recommended route for mail from B.C. (prior to 1885) to Europe; details of any instructions or agreements with the United States Postal Authority about this would be gratefully received by the writer. Furthermore, can anyone confirm that the ratio that I have read to the effect that in the 1860's about one fifth of European mail from Eastern Canada went via New York and the remainder via the St. Lawrence also applied to mail from British Columbia?

Mr. D. Avery writes :—

Montreal Registration, British & Foreign Mails

With reference to Mr. L. G. Asquith's letter in *Maple Leaves* August 1980 I cannot help with his Montreal "Registered" British & Foreign Mail oval postmark, but I can add that the only 2 postmarks I have of this type, but without registration, both emanate from Montreal.

The double-lined oval measures approx. 30mm high x 50mm wide. The date rests horizontally on the centre line and above this, following the oval contour, Division Des Courriers Etrangers and below the date, following the oval contour 2 lines, is MONTREAL/British and Foreign Mail Br.

My first example, in black, cancels a 3c Red Admiral and is dated JUL 19 1927. The stamp partly covers a handstamped signature similar to those used on "Free" mail. Also on the piece is an incomplete strike of the St. Johns N.B. Duplex dated JUL (inverted) 16/27. Like that on Mr. Asquith's cover the stamp was evidently not cancelled at the office of posting.

My second example, in purple, cancels a 1c yellow and a 2c green admiral affixed to an Air Mail envelope, printed with 2 pairs of diagonal Red and Blue lines, addressed to London, England, and, according to a pencilled note on the reverse, was carried on the 1st experimental flight to Rimouski. The date is MAY 5 1928 and adjacent to the postmark is a rectangular boxed Air Mail also in purple.

It would seem that this type of postmark could be peculiar to Montreal. Perhaps some other member will prove me wrong and if so, let us hear from you.

THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

"The Rise and Fall of Niagara" is the featured article in the 23rd Postal History Society of Canada Journal. Niagara, now Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, is located at the mouth of the Niagara River and was the original capital of Upper Canada. It was a major commercial centre on the Niagara Frontier until bypassed by the Welland Canal. The author draws upon contemporary accounts to trace the development of the Niagara post office and its transportation routes from the first settlement through the 19th Century. The role of the Niagara office in exchanging mails with the American postal system was of significant importance in the early days.

The Journal may be obtained for \$1.00 along with membership information in the society from the Secretary, Postal History Society of Canada, Box 3461, Station C, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4J6.

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New Members

- 2298 BEAUMONT, Donald, 288 Old Orchard Grove, Toronto, CANADA, M5M 2E5.
C, CS.
2299 DRURY, Mrs. Elsie M., 127 Allenby Avenue, Rexdale, Ontario, CANADA, M9W
1T2. CG, PD.
2300 BOWEN, John, 'Roslyn', 3B Parklands Avenue, Bognor Regis, W. Sussex, PO21
2BA. C.
2301 FELTON, James, Box 52494, Sam Houston Station, Houston, Texas 77052,
USA. P.
2302 SLAUGHTER, D., Box 8002, London, Ontario, CANADA, N6G 2B0.
2303 SYLVESTER, Mrs. Veronica F., 18 Monteith Crescent, Boston, Lincs, PE21 9AX.
CGE.
2304 BARTLETT, David W., 350 East Mall #403, Islington, Ontario, CANADA, M9B
3Z7. C, MO, PBL, BS, V, A.
2305 HARRIS, Nigel S., 6 Bens Acre, Horsham, W. Sussex RH13 6LW. CL-CE V, FF.
2306 PENZER, Brian T., 7 Birch Croft Road, Sutton Coldfield, B75 6BP. CGE, P,
NWT, PB.
2307 HUGHES, John W., 15 Sycamore Avenue, Horsham, Sussex, RH12 4TP. C,
COV, PH.
2308 BROWN, Robert, Box 442, Harriston, Ontario, CANADA, N0G 1Z0. CG.
2309 BUTLER, P. A., 7 Jerome Drive, St. Albans, Herts AL3 4LT. B, FF, FDC.
2310 FLEMMING, William B., 111 Hillcrest Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, CANADA,
M2N 3N8. C, CG, R.

Reinstatements

- 1260 DANE, Paul P. R. Lt. Cmdr. RN (Ret'd), 1 West End Road, Orton, Penrith,
Cumbria, CA10 3RT. C, N, RPO.
1833 SAMUEL, Edward A., 9 East View, Hadley Green, Herts, EN5 5TL.

Deceased

- 1209 Funston, D.
1282 Matejka, J. J.
2155 Tunna, N. C.

Resigned

- 1957 Bowden, Mrs. M.
1998 Goldstein, E. M.
2077 Guggenheim, M.
1723 Mayerovitch, D.
2119 Taylor, S. A.

Change of Address

- 2261 BRADLEY, W. L., 122 Sherwood Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario, CANADA, N2B
1K1.
2170 COOPER, D., 904-199 Academy Drive, Thunder Bay, Ontario, CANADA, P7B
5W2.
2272 COX, R. P. c/o Bank of Montreal, Verona, Ontario, CANADA, K0H 2W0.
2250 GORDON, Z. M., Suite 10, 2221 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA,
M6M 3Z5.
1876 McGUIRE, C. R. National Postal Museum, P.O. Dept., 180 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA, K1A 1C6.
1046 TRAUQUAIR, R. S., 2 Sloane Court East, London SW3.

New Total 632.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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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.

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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., N0R 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., N0R 1K0.

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THE SMALL QUEENS OF CANADA

by John Hillson

This small monograph produces a valuable addition to the original work written by Winthrop Boggs in 1945. The theme of the author is that a change in the printing venue inevitably resulted in the change in appearance. As an example, the popular 3 cents rose-carmine, long considered to be an Ottawa printing is established as a Montreal printing.

The work deals with the sheet format and inscriptions which vary, re-entries and fresh entries, the papers, the watermarks, the gum and the colours. The main body is divided into the first Ottawa printings 1870-74, the Montreal printings 1873-1888 and the second Ottawa printings 1889-1897. Essays and proofs are touched on, bisects (legitimate and otherwise) carefully explained.

There are three appendices – the 1867 Contract, three plans showing the layout of the sheets and the positions of the imprints and the quantities of stamps issued. There are twelve-half-tone illustrations.

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Maple Leaves

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June, 1981



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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
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INCORPORATED 1946

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

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.
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JUNE, 1981

Whole No. 183

EDITORIAL

CONVENTION 1981

Elsewhere in this issue members will find details of the Convention Programme as devised by the President, Jim Bacon. There is no doubt that a very great deal of time and care has been expended by Jim and his team of volunteers in order to ensure that it is as varied and interesting as human ingenuity will allow. A nicely blended mixture of 'all sorts' designed to cater for all tastes, philatelic and otherwise, fairly sums it up. Appropriately enough our Secretary will start the proceedings with some flag-wagging on the Wednesday evening, and by late Saturday night (or early Sunday morning!) we suspect that everyone will be 'flagging' in another sense from the surfeit of good things that have been 'laid on'. There may be a few exceptions; those with super-human stamina may survive unscathed from the continuous round of displays, coach tours, visits and meetings, not to mention the Exhibition, Auction, Banquet and presentation of awards. 'Flagging' or not we can be certain that *All* will have enjoyed themselves immensely.

To those for whom this will be the first time and who may feel daunted by the awesome round of events we must say that just as accommodation at the 'Crown and Mitre' is by choice so is indeed participation in the various 'happenings'. No one is dragooned into anything. Do or not do as you will, come and go as you please is, and always has been the order of the day. The important thing is to enjoy the Society's annual meeting of like minds, to meet new and old friends and cast dull care away.

If you have not already done so, the booking form enclosed must, however be sent to Jim Bacon as soon as possible. Accommodation at the Convention hotel is limited and bookings so far taken up indicate that it will shortly be more limited still! Members who wish to take advantage of alternative accommodation and who are, for any reason, unable to make their own arrangements should also contact Jim. He will be only too ready and pleased to help.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Those who intend to enter the competition for the various awards are asked to note that the rules governing these were printed in the last issue of *MAPLE LEAVES* (page 46). The competition entry form is contained on the reverse of the hotel booking form, and as with the latter should be sent to Jim Bacon at the address stated not later than 31st July. Exhibits themselves should also be sent not later than 31st August *UNLESS IT IS INTENDED TO BRING THEM TO CONVENTION PERSONALLY*.

ANNUAL AUCTION

Finally, as stated in our last issue, the closing date for the receipt of lots intended for the Convention Auction was 1st June. By the time, therefore, that this notice is in members' hands it will be too late for lots sent subsequently to be included in the auction catalogue. This *DOES NOT* preclude lots from being sent to John Parkin even at this late date. They will, however, be offered for sale at the conclusion of the auction when lots printed in the catalogue have been sold.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Arrangements for Convention are now well advanced. The Convention programme is included in this issue and you will see that Study Circles have been replaced by displays. This was a decision taken at the 1980 Committee meeting and I feel sure will be welcomed. The decision to have two coach tours is mine; this to get in as much as possible of the beauty of Cumberland.

The shops, the Cathedral, the Castle, Border Regiment Museum and many other places of historical interest are within ten minutes walk of the hotel.

John Parkin tells me that we already have 500 lots for the auction and with such a start please send in your surplus material and help to make this the biggest auction ever.

For anyone travelling by train a substantial fare reduction is available. Application forms for this reduction should be requested from me. For those travelling by car the hotel has an adjoining garage, daily tariff 55p, but please notify me of your requirements when submitting your booking form.

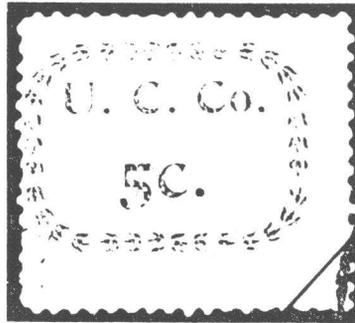
Jim. Bacon.

UPPER COLUMBIA TRAMWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

by A. F. Judd

The facts are on record concerning the type set local issue of stamps or labels issued in 1897 by the above company, and it is not the writer who put them together; the labour was done by Dr. Robert Carr whose researches led to an article in B.N.A.P.S. TOPICS of January, 1964.

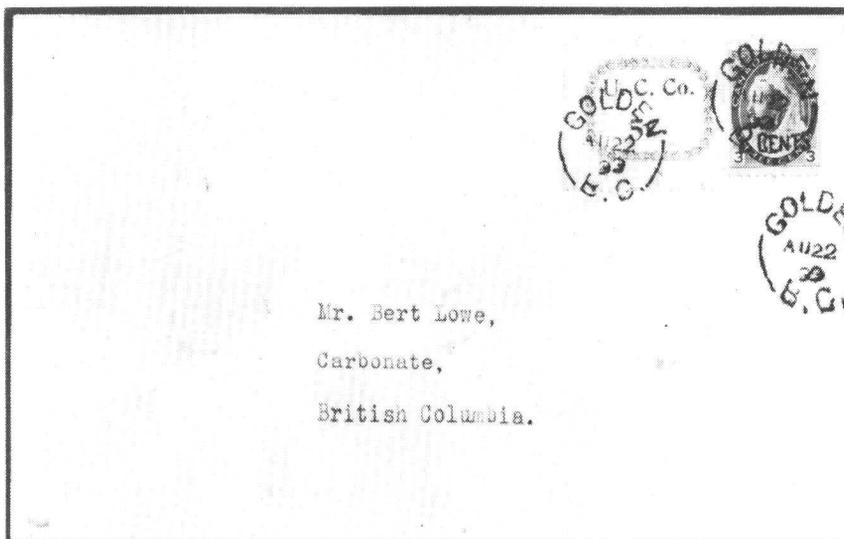
His article is a model of scrupulously documented investigation and I draw gratefully upon it in this resume of a little known subject. Those who are interested in detailed information concerning the types and varieties of these 5 cents crimson labels (illustrated in the heading) are referred to Dr. Carr's work.



The company was formed by the late Captain Francis Patrick Armstrong in 1891. He inaugurated a steamship service on the Columbia River and carried mail by boat between Golden and Windermere. Additionally he cultivated land on the east shore of the Columbia Lake in 1882 in order to grow potatoes for which he was paid \$40 a ton at Golden, 120 miles or so downstream. Produce was transported in Indian bateaux with native oarsmen until he contrived a more convenient method of transport in the form of 'The Duchess', a ramshackle vessel built of rough wood with a boiler brought from Eastern Canada. The keel was laid in 1886, the first of a fleet of paddle steamers to ply upon the upper Columbia. Subsequently the company was awarded a contract to carry mail between Golden and Fort Steel until 1897 when it was taken over by a stage coach company.

Because of the frequent and continual requests of settlers along the Columbia River for Captain Armstrong to post letters for them (after purchasing stamps on their behalf and attaching them to their letters) he devised these labels and sold them to cover the time and expense which such a service entailed. He may also, by such means, have intended to try to discourage settlers in this practice!

Two types of covers showing the use of the labels have been recorded. The first is addressed to T. C. Parsons, Esq., Secretary to the company, the second to Bert Lowe who was an old time prospector and bridge tender at Spillmachine, a town on the river between the lake and Golden. The former (dated 27th July, 1898) is probably 'non-philatelic'; but the latter (dated 22nd August, 1899) falls within the 'philatelic' group as apparently late in 1898 the company was ordered to discontinue the use of the labels. Dr. Carr, however, reports that no written record of the order has been found.



As mentioned above, there is little that I can add of a general nature to Dr. Carr's article; but since he mentioned the above cover without illustrating it, it is reproduced here 'for the record'.

In conclusion I must record my thanks to Mrs. T. N. Weir of Invermere, B.C. Captain Armstrong was her great uncle.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, on Saturday 10 October, 1981.

Nominations for the following offices are solicited :-

1. Vice President.
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are A. S. Mackie, J. M. H. Parkin and Dr. D. Sanderson. They, together with the retiring secretary and treasurer, are eligible for re-election. However, it will be recalled that Mr. J. H. Bryce accepted the post of treasurer on a temporary basis until a satisfactory replacement could be found. Mr. N. J. A. Hillson has agreed that his name may be put forward this year for the post of treasurer.

Nominations to the Secretary please by 10 July, 1981.

AN EARLIER TORONTO – A HISTORY OF PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

by R. F. H. Baker



The inland mail service in the Canada of the late 18th century and early 19th century, developed as the population spread itself throughout the colony. In 1816 the first road between Kingston and Fort York (now known as Toronto) was completed and one of the resulting Post Offices was named Toronto (Smiths Creek) by its first Postmaster, Charles Fothergill. This caused considerable controversy and apparent confusion, due to several other claimants on the name, and the Executive Council of Upper Canada insisted that it be changed. On June 16th 1819 the citizens of the settlement held a meeting and selected the name of Port Hope and in 1834 York changed its name to Toronto without problems!

So began the postal history of the town of Port Hope, as it became officially incorporated on the 6th March 1834, in the County of Durham. (Population 517). Now it is a thriving small town 110 kilometres east of Toronto on the shore of Lake Ontario, with a population of 10,000, with a fine modern Post Office opened in 1967 handling approximately 6¾ million pieces of mail per annum.

The story of Port Hope between these two dates is a fascinating history representing I feel sure, in the postal history sense, many such early small towns in Eastern Canada. As mentioned above Charles Fotheringill was the first Postmaster, serving for three years before he moved on to become a local M.P. His office had been in his own house (we think) and between then and

the opening of the first Federal Building in 1882, the Port Hope Post Office was located in up to seven different locations (mostly in general stores) but all of these cannot be proved.

With all these changes of location smooth and standardised operation was hardly to be expected and the Port Hope cork duplex marks are illustrative of this. To put it at its simplest, and this it certainly was not, the postmaster cut a hole in his barred killer and inserted a cork. The result was everything from a four segment berry, through a star to a letter H.

By the 1880's Port Hope had become a small but thriving industrial and agriculture centre (Population 5,700) with three railway companies serving the town and its products, including railway carriages, timber and whisky! Until this decade the Postmaster had been as much a shop keeper as official of the Post Office but with the appointment of Ebenezer Baird in 1878 the situation changed and in 1883 he became the full time occupant of the post at the first Federal Building on Queen Street.

Even at this date and later, under a hundred years ago, the problems of Canadian Posts, in particular the rural mail, were numerous and to us (perhaps just the British readers anyway) slightly amazing. The Postmaster's record book (still preserved by the present occupant of the position) records many a winter's day when roads were impassable. On January 3rd 1904 Mr. Baird records that a member of his staff could not bring the mail to Port Hope because the horse had eaten it! Later on in 1919 the mail was not brought in safely because it had fallen out of the rig and later that year there was no collection, because an employee "wanted to attend the fair"!

Port Hope's position as a town of some significance throughout the last 100 years plus, is illustrated by the fact that it was one of those towns which had its own four ring numeral cancellation (No. 33) square circle and more recently the "Do it Now" cancellation in 1958.

In 1934 the town had its own centenary slogan "Centenary and Reunion". There are two distinct railway strikes associated with the town, "Port Hope and Toronto R.P.O." connected with Grand Trunk Railway's Lakeshore route (Nos. 0293,294,396-398) and the now defunct Midland Railway's service North from the town, "Port Hope and Midland M.C." (0292).

It was not until April 1st 1948 that the first official letter carrier service was introduced to the town. In fact the first letter sent has been preserved and bears the date March 1st. The modern Post Office (*see illustration*) situated on John Street, was opened in 1967 and employs 20 full time employees and 5 contractors and as well as Port Hope serves the surrounding areas of Bewdley, Campbellcroft, Kendal, Newtonville, Pontypool, Bethany, Cavan and Millbrook.

In the very recent past the Post Office in Port Hope has acquired a philatelic counter and associated "Philatelic Cancellation".

In completing this brief story of Port Hope, I would like to point out that this article is very much in the nature of an initial report on the town's history and its postal service. If any readers are able to help me fill in many of the gaps in the story, their assistance would be much appreciated.

Finally I would like to thank Ralph Quigley, the Postmaster of Port Hope, and other citizens of the town for their help with the above.

BNAPEX '81

The 33rd Annual Convention of the British North America Philatelic Society will be held 24-26 September 1981 at the Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario. For information contact Mr. James E. Kraemer, General Chairman BNAPEX '81, Suite 200D, 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 7S8.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME 1981

WEDNESDAY 7th OCTOBER

Arrival of Members.

8.15 p.m. Display – Flag and Early Machine Cancellations – D. F. Sessions.

8.15 p.m. Ladies – at leisure.

THURSDAY 8th OCTOBER

10.00 a.m. Display – 1912 – 18 Admiral Dies and Plate Varieties –
J. Hannah

2.00 p.m. Coach Tour – Keswick and Derwentwater.

8.00 p.m. Ladies – Visit to Castle and Archives.

8.00 p.m. Display – Advertising Covers – J. M. H. Parkin.

10.00 p.m. Auction material on view.

FRIDAY 9th OCTOBER

10.00 a.m. Display of Competition Entries.

11.00 a.m. Display – Victorian Covers and Cancels 1870-96 – R. Grigson.

2.00 p.m. Coach Tour – Hadrian's Wall and Lanercost Priory.

8.00 p.m. Ladies – A Cumbrian Home.

8.00 p.m. Display – Pence and 1859 Issues – G. Whitworth.

10.00 p.m. Auction material on view.

SATURDAY 10th 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.

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BOOK REVIEW

LYMAN'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADA/BNA POSTAGE STAMPS, 33rd EDITION

The 33rd Edition of Lyman's Standard Catalogue of Canada-BNA Postage Stamps has just been published by The Charlton Press, price \$3.50.

This latest edition of Canada's most popular stamp catalogue introduces a completely new and revised format which will make it much more useful to the collector by listing all regularly-issued stamps in chronological order by issue date while at the same time maintaining the philatelic identity of individual sets and series. This includes the integration of definitives, commemoratives, semi-postal, airmail, special delivery and war tax issues.

Over 4,000 price revisions and 500 editorial changes and additions highlight this edition. For example, the 1977-1979 definitive issues have been completely revised, and included for the first time are quantities printed and dates of release for booklet and miniature panes.

Lyman's covers all issues for the Province and Dominion of Canada, pre-Confederation regions of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Although Lyman's is a standard catalogue several better-known varieties have been included, such as the Weeping Princess and the Shillingworth.

This new edition maintains the many outstanding features that have made Lyman's the most widely-used Canadian stamp catalogue for over 25 years. Every Canadian and B.N.A. stamp is illustrated in full-colour and there are three pricing grades, mint and used, where applicable, including a mint never hinged factor. The Photo Grading guide includes photographs and a chart which assists both novice and experienced collectors alike in grading their stamps.

The stamp illustrated on the cover of this edition is the 18th century mandora, an antique instrument which was the predecessor of the mandolin. Designed by Clive Webster of Toronto, this stamp was issued in a quantity of 22 million 500 thousand in conjunction with the "Look of Music" exhibition in Vancouver, British Columbia. Held from November 2, 1980 to April 5, 1981, this exhibition was the largest display of rare musical instruments (from 1500-1900) that has ever taken place.

Lyman's is available at bookstores and most stamp dealers, or directly from the publisher — The Charlton Press, 229 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M5V 1Z9. When ordering direct please send 50 cents for handling and postage. In the United States, Lyman's is available through Collectors Marketing Corp., 644 West 28th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001 and in Great Britain from Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Hamilton House, Green End Road, Radnage, High Wycombe, HP14 4BZ, price £1.80 postpaid.

THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA
1897–1898 (Part 3)

by C. R. McGuire,
Acting Curator,
National Postal Museum, Ottawa.



THE PRESS PROOF SHEETS

The dates plates were approved in Appendix I are taken from proof sheets on backer paper. The sheets are printed in various shades of the colour of issue. Some sheets have no specimen overprints (a). Others have a single non-serifed "SPECIMEN." (probably a rubber stamp) 8mm high x 36mm long impressed on the top of the sheet in the selvedge (b). The remaining sheets have the "SPECIMEN." across all impressions of the postage stamp (c). All "SPECIMEN." overprints appear to have been made with the same instrument and are all struck in deep orange ink. The original plates one and two for the two cent value were retouched. As a consequence, the press proof sheets from the "new" plates have much sharper impressions.

There is an interesting inscription written on four lines in lovely old English script lettering with India ink on the reverse of the press proof sheet for plate four of the two cent value which was approved 9 February 1898:

"Last of / Maple Leaf / Series / Feb. 4.98"

The writer of the inscription obviously thought at the time that this was to be the last plate for the series. However, there is no conclusive evidence that it was in fact the last plate to be made. It is very possible that one of the later plates for the three cent denomination was laid down after because this value was printed up to August 1898 using six plates.

THE ISSUED STAMPS

A number of reports in the contemporary philatelic press culminated when advance notice of the long awaited new issue appeared in the 9 October 1897 edition of the *Weekly Philatelic Era*:

"A new general issue of Canadian postage stamps is
imminent"

The article continued with information about the new contract, the printers and speculation over the design and details of the issue.

On 25 October 1897, the official announcement of the issue was made in the following **Circular to Postmasters** from R. M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster General :—

"NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements for a new issue of postage stamps, letter cards, stamped envelopes, post cards and post bands. These will be supplied to postmasters in the usual way.

Postmasters are, however, instructed not to sell the stamps of any denomination of the new issue until the stamps of the corresponding denomination of the present issue are disposed of. The filling of requisitions by the Postage Stamp Branch will be regulated by the same principle – that is to say, no item of the proposed issue will be sent out until the corresponding item of the present issue has been exhausted.....”

Details of the issue are recorded in Appendix II. Because of complaints from post office employees and the public concerning the difficulty in distinguishing the various values, which were only expressed in words, the “Maple Leaf” stamps were replaced a few months after they were released, by the “Numeral” issue. There was also a desire to artistically improve the stamp design by enlarging the oval containing the Queen’s portrait or by reducing the size of the vignette. (The author does not believe this was achieved with the “Numeral” design.) In addition, the Universal Postal Union was increasing pressure on its members to issue stamps with values expressed in arabic numerals. This was required for easy recognition when the stamps were used in mail addressed to foreign destinations.

THE PRINTINGS

The data in Appendix III is taken from the **American Bank Note Company, Post Office Department** orders register. All the stamps were printed in sheets of 200, cut and delivered in panes of 100. The ten cent is an exception, it was printed in sheets of 100. The figures represent the number of panes. The dates are assumed to be the day the stamps were shipped from the ABNC plant.

Unfortunately, the book only records beginning 20 January 1898. As a consequence, the dates and numbers of all previous shipments are unknown. Nevertheless, the balance appears in brackets and the sum equals the total printing for each denomination as recorded in a document recapitulating the **Issues of Postal Stamps and Cards Since January 1st 1897**, prepared by the Postage Stamp Branch and dated May 1899.

THE VARIETIES

Although unusual for stamps with such a short life, many minor and several major re-entries or re-touches and flaws exist. These varieties occur from slips of the engraver’s burin (a tool with a sharp pointed blade for cutting steel) made while working on the plate and, by re-touching portions of certain impressions when plate wear necessitated it. The varieties appear as:

- broadened, doubled or extended frame lines;
- strengthened portions of lettering or design;
- small dots; and
- smudges of colour.

The fact that the steel plates were unhardened (and the surfaces were not chrome plated for protection against wear as they are today) and, possibly

the poor “rocking-in” of the plates when they were laid down, also contributed to the existence of noticeable and constant varieties particularly, on the half, one, two and three cent stamps.

The most interesting constant plate flaw of the series appears on the fourteenth stamp on the left pane of the six cent value. Known as the “engraver’s slip”, the line was burnished off the original plate when it was discovered after 2,500 impressions were made. Initially, a slight trace remained which can be detected on the first examples printed from the corrected plate. After the corrected plate was used for some time, it wore and the “slip” completely disappeared. As a consequence, three examples of stamp fourteen of the left pane may be found.

THE PURPOSE FOR EACH DENOMINATION

Each of the stamps was issued for a specific purpose. Postal history items are normally found bearing combinations of the various denominations or with Small Queen, Jubilee, Numeral, Map or Edward issues. One of the finest formats, but often most difficult to obtain, is having each stamp used singly, in period, paying a proper postage rate (see Appendix IV). (*See opposite also for illustrations*).

APPENDIX IV

Major Postage Rates

for which a single denomination of a Maple Leaf stamp could be used to pre-pay a rate or fee – January 1897 to 24 December 1898.

- ½ cent – newspapers (weighing less than one ounce)
– unaddressed circulars (“householder rate”) (not exceeding 2 ounces)
- 1 cent – addressed circulars (per 4 ounces)
– books and individual newspapers (per 4 ounces)
– sample newspapers (per pound)
– domestic and U.S. postcards
– *local (or “drop” letters) – without carrier delivery
– unsealed international printed matter (per 2 ounces)
- 2 cent – * “drop” letters – with carrier delivery
– international postcards (to certain destinations) (*3)
– international sample rate (per four ounces)
– letters to and from certain ranks of the militia on Active Service (maximum one ounce)
– letters to and from certain ranks of soldiers and seamen on Active Service in Canada or elsewhere (maximum one half ounce)
- 3 cent – *domestic letters (*2)
- 5 cent – *1 international letters
– international postcards (*3)

Covers showing the proper single use of each denomination



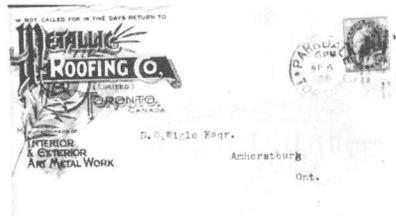
17-½ cents unaddressed circular or household rate. Note the Montreal flag without hub, used for cancelling third class matter.



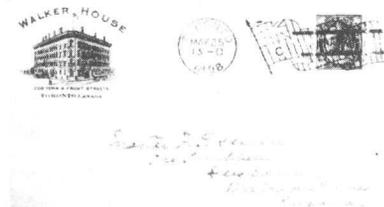
18-1 cent postcard rate



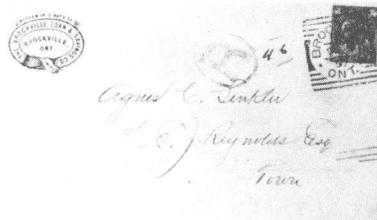
19-2 cent local or "drop" letter rate applicable to towns with letter carrier delivery.



20-3 cent domestic letter rate



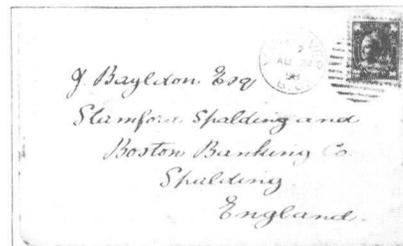
21-5 cent international letter rate



22-6 cent registered (5 cent) local or "drop" letter rate (1 cent) within a town with no letter carrier delivery



23-8 cent registered (5 cent) domestic letter rate (3 cent)



24-10 cent double weight international letter rate

- international commercial papers (per 10 ounces)
- registration fee
- acknowledgement of receipt (AR) fee
- 6 cent – parcel post (per 4 ounces)
- registered (5 cent), “drop” letter (1 cent)*
- double weight domestic letters (*2)
- 8 cent – registered (5 cent), domestic letter (3 cent) (*& *2)
- 10 cent – double weight international letter
- registered (5 cent), international letter (5 cent) *1

* per ounce or fraction thereof

*1 per half ounce or fraction thereof

*2 This rate also applied to letters to the United States and Newfoundland.

*3 The only countries to which the two cent postcard rate applied were: Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Newfoundland and Switzerland. Postcards addressed to other countries had to be prepaid at the five cent letter rate.

(To be continued)

N.B. The various appendices referred to (apart from Appendix IV) will be published in the concluding instalment of this article – Editor.

CALTAPEX '81

Jim Taylor, Chairman of the very popular 'CALTAPEX '81' Stamp Show and Bourse has announced that he has been able to arrange a change in show dates and location to meet the requests of numerous dealers and collectors. The show will be hosted again this year by the 'Calgary Philatelic Society'. Plans are well under way for what promises to be another super show!

The new dates are as follows: October 16th, 17th and 18th, 1981. The location, the Marlborough Inn, 1316 – 33rd Street N.E., Calgary, has been selected because of the fine facilities offered.

Plan now to spend a few days in Canada's fastest growing city, and enjoy some "Calgary-Style" hospitality. For more information write J. R. Taylor, P.O. Box 1075, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2K4.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS

Part 8

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



As with type 17H, which was the subject of the previous instalment of this series, and indeed with many other types of Canadian railway postmarks, the controlling factor in determining type 17F postmarks is to be found at the base of the enclosing ring of the datestamp where, in this instance, the name of the province in which R.P.O. operated appears, invariably in an abbreviated form. (See typical example illustrated in the heading.)

It is, perhaps, not a coincidence that the vast majority of such postmarks were used in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in the extreme east of the Dominion, and in British Columbia in the far west. Far removed from the seat of central government as all three provinces were, and independent until they confederated in 1949, 1873 and 1871 respectively, the postal administrations of these provinces, not surprisingly, appear to have continued to exercise a greater degree of autonomy in the administration of their internal postal affairs than is apparent in the provinces which constituted the original confederation in 1867. Both geographical and historical factors, therefore, combined to ensure that the further the long arm of Ottawa reached the weaker it became. That this did not, and still does not, apply merely to matters of postal administration does not concern us here!

As far as the provinces which made up the original confederation are concerned it only remains to be said that no type 17F postmarks have been reported used in R.P.O.'s originating in Ontario and only one and two in New Brunswick and Quebec respectively. On the other hand some 25 have been reported used in Newfoundland (all with one exception with the name of the province abbreviated NEWF'D). Significantly also they all appear from reported dates of usage to have been brought into use *BEFORE* confederation in 1949. The one exception (St. John's & Lewisport T.P.O.) has been abbreviation "NFLD". It appears to have been short lived (1953-1955) and can only be termed an aberration! Incidentally, the term 'travelling post office' (T.P.O.) was used in Newfoundland to differentiate those post offices which operated on board steam vessels from railway post offices (R.P.O.'s). This distinction, however, was not observed in British Columbia where vessels operating on Lake Okanagan (between Penticton and Okanagan Landing) used postmarks incorporating the misleading lettering "R.P.O.". The Robson & Arrowhead R.P.O. (sic) which operated on Lake Arrow is a similar example that is repeated in the numerous postmarks used on vessels which operated along the coast of British Columbia.

Apart from Newfoundland, type 17F postmarks are most frequently found in British Columbia, where at least 23 different postmarks, incorporating the abbreviation 'B.C.' (or, exceptionally "Brit. Col.") have

been reported. Four are also known to have been used in Prince Edward Island with the abbreviation P.E.I.

At this juncture it only needs to be added that other postmarks have been reported with the name of the province abbreviated at the base, but have been designated (wrongly in our opinion) as different types.

They are as follows: M68 (Inverness R'wy. N.S.) which belongs properly to the 'R' section of catalogues and has been listed as type 13B. R. 21, 22, 23 (C.P.Ry.M.C. British Columbia etc.) which have been listed as type 11, and R.29 (C.P.Ry. N.B.Div.) which has been listed as type 13B.

They appear to have been designated as different types from type 17F postmarks by virtue of the fact that they incorporate the names of railways as opposed to termini. This is surely an unnecessary and misleading distinction.

BOOKLETS – WITH GLUED-ON BOOKLET PANES

Some collectors are having a problem removing the glued-on booklet panes with the selvedge intact from the booklet cover, and it has been found that these panes, with the selvedge intact, can be removed using the following method.

Using the flat side of the handle of a pair of tongs, and with pressure, rub this glued-on selvedge back and forth at least 100 times. You can then slide the tip of the tongs (pointed) under the selvedge edge slowly easing it off the cover.

Also, should one wish a cancelled pane with selvedge attached, this method works: trim (cut) the cover, as close as you can, at the top and bottom of the selvedge, then apply glue to the cardboard strip, moisten the pane, and attach both to the envelope. The cardboard will float off leaving the selvedge attached to the pane when washed.

12 CENTS JEWELWEED DEFINITIVE ISSUE

This stamp is in short supply in used condition and is even more scarce pre-cancelled. Stuart Clark, our indefatigable contact member in Winnipeg, informs us that this is because it served for the short-lived (13 months) 3rd class letter rate (July, 1978 to August, 1979) when supplies of the 12 cents Queen and Parliament issues were still readily available. It was replaced in August, 1979 by the 15 cents Canada Violet issue designed to meet the new third class rate. We are also indebted to Stuart Clark for the useful "tip" above.

"INTERNATIONAL" AFFAIRS — Part 10

by D. F. Sessions

We now turn the spotlight on the Province of Quebec and shall deal initially with the two main users in the Province, Montreal and Quebec, both of which received their first International machine in 1902.

Montreal

The Post Office at Montreal used several 'experimental' machine cancellations in early and mid-1902 and it has been suggested that these were 'International' forerunners. The date hubs are in similar format to the standard International hub in most cases but the obliterations are remarkably crude when compared to the standard obliterator (TYPE 3) that had been used at Toronto since February 1902. Whilst it is quite possible that one

or more machines, including an International, were on trial it is also possible that obliterating dies were obtained locally as a replacement for the ailing flag dies that were finally withdrawn in March, 1902, after nearly 5 years service, by obliterations of 7 bars incorporating the word 'CANADA'.

The earliest regular 'International' marking so far recorded is 31 October, 1902, and this is consistent with the latest recorded Bickerdike marking, also 31 October, 1902. Four International machines appear to have been delivered to Montreal and replacement took place in 1919 in the usual way; however, at least one Universal was put into use from 1913 although use seems somewhat sporadic.

Although the die numbers in the obliterations suggest that a second machine was delivered within a year of the first, study of a number of covers between 1902 and 1906 shows the die numbers to have been used in discreet periods with no apparent overlap.

Two different indicia '3' appear in the obliterating waves, the earlier 'wide' version being replaced by a 'narrow' version some time after 1909.

Two sub types of hub type Ea have been reported, 1905/6 impressions bearing 'Rec'd' and impressions from 1906/7 bearing 'REC'D'. Similarly with hub type Gb, which is noted in 1908 with 'STA B' and in 1911 with 'Sta B'. One other point of interest concerning the hubs is an inversion in 1914 carrying neither day nor month.

Considering the size of the City and the number of machines used, very few slogans appeared. In two cases, 'Help The King Edward Memorial Hospital' and 'Cartier Centenary Celebration', die letters or numbers were incorporated into the obliterating die thus indicating that different dies of each slogan exist. As no more than two different types of slogan flag were in concurrent use at any one time, one is led to speculate that more than one die may exist of each type, particularly as no example of standard obliterator type 3 has been reported during their currency. However, the Pritchard & Andrews proof books give no evidence of the existence of twin dies and no identifying features have been noted.

Chronology of Montreal

<i>Earliest date</i>		<i>Latest date</i>
	Standard obliteration Type 3	
31.10.02	Hub B oblit. Dies 1, 2.	10.06
19. 2.06	Hub E oblit. Dies 1, 3.	16.12.07
12. 1.08	Hub G oblit. Dies, 1, 2, 3.	22.12.13
8. 1.14	Hub H oblit. Dies 1, 2, 3, 4.	24. 3.19
29.12.03	Hub Ea oblit. Dies 1, 2.	12.10.07
23. 9.08	Hub Ga oblit. Dies 1, 3.	25.12.12
11. 7.07	Hub Gb oblit. Die 1.	5.10.13
10. 4.14	Hub Ha (Station 'B') oblit Die 1.	7. 4.19
19. 6.13	Hub Ha (Station 'C') oblit Die 1.	26. 8.18
	Slogans	
30. 8.12	Child Welfare Exhibition	21.10.12
12	Help the King Edward Memorial Hospital (Dies C, D noted)	12
25. 4.14	Cartier Centenary Celebration (Dies 3, 4 noted)	4. 8.14
5. 2.17	Help To Win The War (Flag 22-1)	6. 7.17
20. 2.17	\$25.00 Pour \$21.50 (Flag 31-1)	24. 3.17
28. 3.17	Save Your Money (Flag 34-4)	6.10.17
4.11.18	Buy Victory Bonds (Flag 37-4)	20.11.18
1. 4.19	Buy War Savings Stamps	6. 6.19

Note: The last mentioned slogan has been reported in a 'Universal' machine from 23.6.19.

Numerous reports of use of standard obliteration type 3 from 1912 onwards have been received and there are too many to list here. However further reports are welcomed in order to more readily 'prove' the dates of use of the slogans.

Acknowledgements — Basic data from Ken Barlow with additional information from Eric Killingley, Doug Murray, Bill Robinson, J. Costain, Dan Rosenblat, Mike Anderman, Dr. Charles Hollingsworth, Eric Bielby.

New data and comments please to David Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7ND.



Hub type 'B'



Standard obliteration type 3



Hub type 'Ha'



Hub type 'E'



Hub type 'G'



Hub type 'H'



Hub type 'Ea'



Hub type 'Ga'



Hub type 'Gb'

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INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC YOUTH EXHIBITION

Postmaster General Andre Ouellet has announced that Canada Post and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will co-host the international philatelic youth exhibition, entitled CANADA 82, to be held in May 1982 in the Queen Elizabeth Hall at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds in Toronto.

"I welcome the opportunity of having Canada Post work with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, so that together we can further the interest of our youth in the fascinating world of stamp collecting and develop the junior collector through the challenge of national and international class competitions," said Mr. Ouellet in making the announcement.

Since 1969 the International Youth Commission of the Federation Internationale Philatelique (F.I.P.) has designated a member country to host this exhibition, which takes place every two years. Luxembourg, Norway, France, Bulgaria, and the Netherlands have hosted past exhibitions, attracting thousands of young people as well as a good number of adults who are interested in stamp collecting.

This will be the first international philatelic youth exhibition to be held outside continental Europe. It will feature stamp displays by postal administrations from around the world, as well as informative and educational exhibits of general interest.

To commemorate the exhibition, Canada Post plans to issue specially designed souvenir sheets of postage stamps.

"We want as many junior collectors and potential young collectors to attend and participate as fully as possible. CANADA 82 will be a true learning experience for all young people," added Mr. Ouellet.

Canada Post suggests that now is the time for young collectors and junior stamp clubs to start planning their exhibits. They will have many opportunities to participate by exhibiting in the international as well as the national classes of competition. Details of entry regulations will be published this Spring in philatelic newspapers and periodicals here and abroad.

FOR YOUR DIARY

OCTOBER 7th – 10th (CONVENTION)

SEND YOUR BOOKING FORM OFF NOW !

1939 ROYAL VISIT HANDBOOK

For the past two years Graham J. Noble of the Department of History, Queen's University and C. Ron McGuire, Acting Curator of the National Postal Museum have been gathering information in preparation for a postal history of the 1939 Royal Visit to Canada, the United States and Newfoundland slated for release late in 1982.

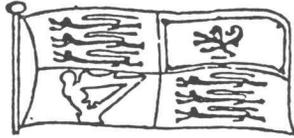
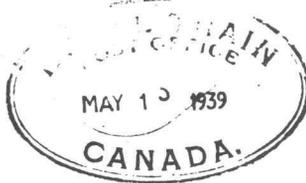
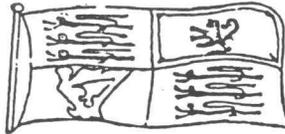
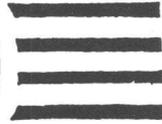
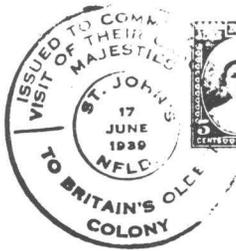
The authors are currently compiling an inventory of all known covers used from the Royal Train post office documenting cachets, commercial mail, usage of the various postal markings including purple cancels and covers addressed to the Royal Train.

The assistance of all collectors who have Royal Visit material is eagerly sought and readers are particularly urged to send details of the following items of special interest :-

- All known covers cancelled on the Royal Train including the type of cancel and time marks. Photocopies of all commercially used or unusual non-philatelic covers will be appreciated.
- Photographs of a postal-related nature (photocopies will be welcomed).
- Picture postcards of any Royal Visit scenes both commercially and privately produced items. (Again, photocopies appreciated).
- Details of any other relevant material including newspaper and magazine articles, monographs, documents, books, P.O. circulars, stamp and cancellation essays and proofs are needed.

If you can help in any way please contact Graham Noble at the address below. All information will be gratefully acknowledged and appropriate credit given. All hammers known postally used are illustrated here. (N.B. These are reduced in size for convenience of publication.)

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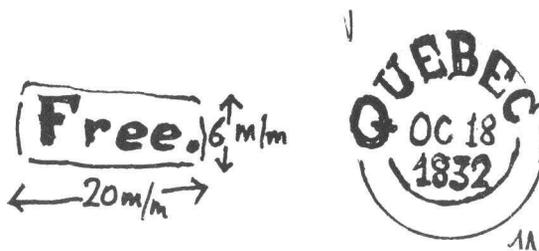


LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. L. G. Bellack writes:

'Free' Marking 1832

Could any of your readers help me to identify the frank (illustrated below together with the postmark referred to) found on an 1832 letter from Quebec to Sandwich U.C.? Could it be the first 'Free' handstamp. I have consulted Jarrett's handbook and can find none before 1840. The letter also bears a strike of a Quebec c.d.s. similar to Jarrett No. 226 but without, it will be noted, a fleuron. Any helpful information will be appreciated.



Mr. N. J. A. Hillson writes:

5 cents re-entry on 6 cents S.Q.

The Five Cents on Six Cents Small Queen Re-entry is one of the most intriguing varieties in Canadian Stamps, and a lot has been written about its cause from time to time.

Mr. Lea (*Maple Leaves*, Whole Number 182, p.33) has offered some very cogent arguments in support of the theory that it resulted from over-rocking of a multi-value transfer roller. However there are a number of factors which must be considered and which tend to point in another direction.

In the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 28, No. 2, Winthrop S. Boggs wrote an article about this variety when he pointed out that the transfer rollers used for the issue were about 19mm or 20mm wide, leaving virtually no room either side of the impression. As can be seen from the illustration on p.34 of *Maple Leaves* the Five Cents impression is not centred vertically – Mr. Boggs contended that there would not have been room on the transfer roll for one impression to be so far set off in relation to the other and that had the variety been caused by over-rocking the designs would have had to co-incide to the left and to the right.

There is yet another problem. The six cents value came into existence in 1872, some four years before the Five Cents. There is no evidence to suggest that a Five Cents was prepared earlier than late 1875/early 1876; if it had been then it would have been unlikely for it to have been necessary to issue the Large Queen five cents.

In making a transfer roller one rocks a piece of mild steel bar on to the master die, and in view of the work it had to do it would seem likely that more than one impression would be taken. The work piece is then case hardened in order that it will stand up to the wear involved in laying down the plates. To enter a new impression on an existing transfer roller would mean that it would have to be softened, the new impression taken and then rehardened. That inevitably will shorten its working life if it doesn't ruin it altogether, and I cannot see the printers taking such an unnecessary risk to save very little cost.

There is of course the possibility that a new transfer roll was laid down carrying both designs, post 1876. Even if that could be proved we come straight up against Mr. Boggs's objection above.

One final point, Mr. Lea states that once the entering of an impression on a plate is started it cannot be stopped before a full impression is made. Most machinery can be switched off at any time – even manually controlled equipment so perhaps a little more light could be thrown on that statement.

(The evidence of the 2 cents latent re-entry is of over-rocking a multi-impression single denomination roll.)

Major R. K. Malott writes:

New definitive issues and booklets

The following data may be of interest to your readers:

Canada Post released for sale in Ottawa on 4 February 1981 plate No. 2 of the current \$2.00 stamp (Lyman's No. 727), Kluane National Park, and plate No. 2 of the current 17 cents Queen Elizabeth definitive stamp (Lyman's No. 784). In addition a new outside cover variety of the \$4.25 pictorial caricature postage booklet set of five designs, now with a wavy line, was also released on the same date. A limited number of envelopes were cancelled at the Postal Museum on 4 February 1981 to obtain a first day of availability cancellation for the new plate numbers and the postage booklets. Further data on these items and specially cancelled envelopes may be obtained by writing to Major R. K. Malott, 16, Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada.

Further releases of new plate block numbers are expected in the next few months. The expected new rates may make some of these new plate numbers short-lived and of limited availability.

THE EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL HAMMERS

In our last issue the acknowledgements and thanks due to the author of the above article (Mr. A. M. Palochik) and the Editor of The Postal History Society of Canada journal, which should have appeared at the conclusion of the article (on page 37) were inadvertently transposed to page 51. We apologise for this error.

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Glasgow, G75 8RB. CR-CGC.
2314 McINNES, Glenn A., 514 Piccadilly Ave., Ottawa, CANADA, K1Y 0H8. CL, CS.
2315 MACDONALD, Duncan A., Flat 19, 48 Ullett Rd., Liverpool, L17 3BP. C.
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| 1783 Hall, A. H. | 2166 Terry, Mrs. S. |
| 1103 Long, T. M. | 1290 Wilkinson, F. C. |
| 1969 Smallman, J. R. | |

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2249 McLEAN, A. R., Apt. 2, 2476 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA,
V6K 1Y7.
2231 St. MARTIN, S. c/o G.A.C. 957 W. Main Rd., Middletown, R.I. 92820, U.S.A.

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- 2238 ORPHANOUDAKIS, E. formerly 42 Woodland Road, Ulverston.
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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.

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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., N0R 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., N0R 1K0.

BEAVER RE-ENTRY. I have re-entry no. 34 on thin wove (RPS cert.) "Close to large margins, central target cancellation" (Robson Lowe). Wish to exchange for A31 cracked plate flaw, any paper. Roger Ordish, 33 Albany Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

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Maple Leaves

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August, 1981



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INCORPORATED 1946

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

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Vol. 18 No. 4

AUGUST, 1981

Whole No. 184

EDITORIAL

Canadian Specialised Postage Stamp Catalogue

News has reached us of the prospective publication, possibly in September, 1981, of a work on Canadian philately which is designed to be a specialised catalogue of a kind which can truly lay claim to being such. Readers will be familiar with the series of *CANADIAN SPECIALISED CATALOGUES* which have been issued annually by the Philatelic Publishing Co. of Toronto. This publication will now, apparently, cease. To our knowledge it has always been favourably reviewed. Its obvious limitations were dictated by the commendable policy of the publishers of making available to collectors as much specialised information as possible about Canadian postage stamps in handy, pocketbook form at a reasonable price.

It has always been recognised, however, that in such a highly complex field as Canadian philately a more ambitious project, embodying a synthesis, in convenient reference form, of the fruits of researchers would meet the needs of serious collectors. If there are any areas of Canadian philately which have not attracted the attentions and detailed study of acknowledged experts we cannot think of even one. From the 'Pence' issues to the modern 'Centennials', spanning more than a century, philatelists whose names are household words have devoted their labours to widening the field of knowledge of their chosen subjects, and making their studies available to their fellow collectors. Some of their work is readily available, some has been republished to meet very evident demand, some is regrettably out of print.

Some of these authors are now no longer with us; but our readers will not be surprised to learn that many of our members and those of the B.N.A.P.S. are collaborating with Mr. Michael Milos, the compiler of the new catalogue, in order to ensure that the work when it appears is as comprehensive and as authoritative as possible. When it appears, and book reviewers ransack their lists of stock phrases and reluctantly reach the conclusion that this catalogue 'fulfils a long-felt need' they may lack originality; but we shall be able to rely upon it that, in this instance, they are absolutely right.

The Honourable George C. Marler

By the time that this appears in print most of our members will have been saddened by the news of the death, on 10th April last, of one of Canada's most distinguished politicians and scholars. He will, of course, be remembered by us pre-eminently as a distinguished Canadian philatelist. His other claims to fame, and they are numerous, are not perhaps as well known to members in this country as they are in Canada. A full tribute to him will be published in our October issue.

INTELPOST – COMMUNICATIONS OF THE FUTURE – TODAY

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(Reproduced from "The Buffalo", the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society by kind permission of the Editor.)

'FREE' MARKS by John Donaldson

REFERENCES :-

Books

- British North America – Jarrett.
- Canada & B.N.A. Handbook – Holmes.
- Postage Stamps & Postal History of Canada, Vol. I – Boggs.
- B.N.A. Encyclopaedia – Robson Lowe.

Articles

- Maple Leaves, Vol. 10, No. 4, April 1964.
- Canada Philatelist Nov./Dec. 1976.
- “What is a Duplex?” – F. Stulberg.

Acknowledgements :-

Mrs. Rose Saunders, (with whom it all began); Roland Greenhill, Colin Banfield, Dick Lamb, Graham Noble, Neil Prior, Mrs. Cully, E. F. Holdeman, T. R. Morgan (Australia), and James W. Brennan, Philatelic/Postal History Research Officer, National Postal Museum, Canada. David Sessions, Tom Almond.

Upon the face of numerous Canadian covers appears the word 'FREE' in many varied forms. Correspondence relating to Post Office business was at all times handled free and still is. This privilege was also accorded to all correspondence arising from the transfer of Crown Lands.

Manuscript :- The earlier forms of 'FREE' were written on the face of the cover by the deputy post-masters, the earliest noted being dated 1820. I have three entires from the post-masters at Trafalgar, Darlington and Ancaster addressed to the postmaster at Queenston, dated 1829, 1832 and 1833. All three have "FREE" in manuscript and the latter two "MONEY" in manuscript also.

(Note – Many of the earlier "Free's" emanate from Queenston as the P.M. there was an agent for both Canada and U.S.A. Post Offices. He paid the surcharge on cross border mail to the U.S.A. and recovered the amount due quarterly from the Canadian Post Offices. Fortunately for future Postal Historians he preserved the letters he received in their entirety!)

I have also a particularly late use of a manuscript 'FREE' dated 1896. This is understandable as it was from the Supreme Court, Northwest Territories and postmarked 'Regina'.

Straight Line Types :- The manuscript form of "FREE" was superseded by handstamps which appeared in various sizes, types and colours. These were often endorsed with the sender's signature or initials. Whilst some reference books give the earliest known use as 1840 I have three entires dated 1837 from Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton all with red Straight Line "FREE's" and I have seen one from Quebec dated 1832 (one that got away!).

It is the generally held opinion that "FREE" handstamps were introduced during the administration of T. A. Stayner, who was Deputy Post Master General from 1827 to 1851.

There is no doubt that there were abuses of the franking privilege. I have two "FREE" entires from P. M. Hamilton, 1837 to the Registrar, Vittoria acknowledging a deed for his brother; the other one from P. M. West Flamboro U.C., 1842 to a Presbyterian minister London, U.C. about the collection of subscriptions due to the church. Both of these are obviously not Post Office business. Boggs however writes "The Postmasters themselves had the franking privilege on their personal mail in addition to official correspondence". I can find no support for this in other references. Later the Post Office Act 1850 stated "... unlawfully use or affix to or upon any letter or packet any stamp, signature, initials or other mark or sign purporting that such letter or packet ought to pass free of postage ... shall be a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for life."!

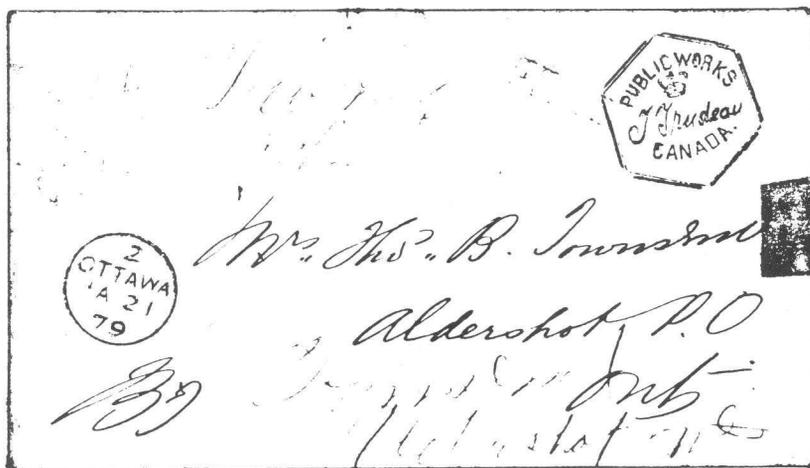


Fig. 1

From 1st July, 1855 a "FREE" franking privilege was granted to the correspondence of the Legislature and the Public Departments of the Government. This must not be confused with the original purpose of such marking. After Federation in 1867 only the Federal Departments had the franking privilege, the provincial Legislature being permitted to send documents open at the end free.

On a cover of mine of Militia Orders sent from Toronto to St. Thomas in 1856 there appears "O.H.M.S." and "PAID" with endorsement signature, (in manuscript) and a straight line handstamp "FREE". So there appears to have still been confusion twelve months after the Act.

The Legislature, Senate and House of Commons used many attractive and very collectable cancellations, some incorporated "FREE" in their design, others using a straight line handstamp "FREE" in addition to the cancellation. Many of these are illustrated in Jarrett, or for those who are fortunate to have them, in Colin Banfield's study notes of Government Cancellations given at the Cambridge Convention.

It must be remembered that the public had the Free privilege if they were writing to a member of the Senate or House of Commons provided the Chamber was in session. This type of correspondence was also often endorsed by the sender.

Only a few Public Departments incorporated "FREE" in their designs, but the majority used in the nineteenth century a straight line "FREE" in addition to their official cancellation. A surprisingly late straight line type in my possession is one from Alfred, Ont. to Department des Fleurs, Ottawa dated 27.5.1953.

A particularly interesting cancellation is that of the Public Works Department. It is a double lined hexagon with the words 'PUBLIC WORKS CANADA', the crown and a facsimile signature of T. TRUDEAU within. (Fig. 1.)

With the introduction of the Savings and Money Order Branches printed stationery was used with such words as "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE" or 'O.H.M.S.' with 'FREE' or "Free by order of the Postmaster General" added.

Registered 'FREE' Types :- There are two handstamp types known to me.

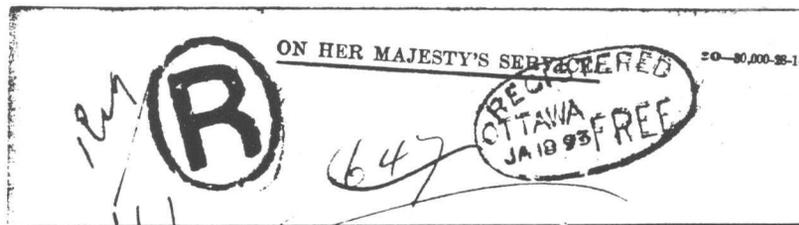


Fig. 2

- (1) Registered Ottawa 'FREE' with date in oval. (Fig. 2). Earliest known date 19.1.93, latest known date 13.11.99.
- (2) Registered Ottawa 'FREE' with date in rectangular box – only known date 6.4.89.

Keyhole Types :- Towards the end of the nineteenth century Ottawa, the seat of Government, adopted a cancellation known as a Keyhole Type. It consisted of a circular Ottawa dater and within it a straight line 'OTTAWA' and the designation 'FREE' outside at the base. (Fig. 3.) My earliest date is



Fig. 3

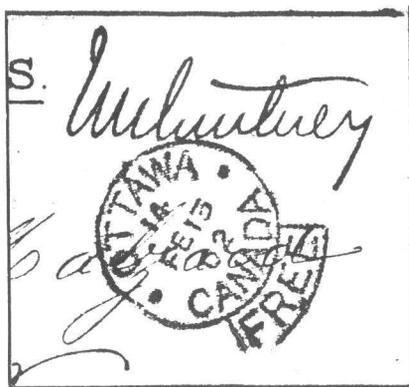


Fig. 4

18.10.98. This was superseded the following year by a similar type except that the 'FREE' was boxed with a narrower 'R'; earliest date 23.12.99. This was also superseded by a larger dater with a circular 'OTTAWA CANADA' within and 'FREE' boxed; earliest date 13.2.02. (Fig. 4.) There were further minor varieties of the keyhole type, my latest keyhole type is 20.5.43.

The House of Commons has also used at least two keyhole types of 'FREE', the first with 'HOUSE OF COMMONS CANADA' and date, the 'FREE' boxed, the other is bi-lingual.

"Duplex" Types :— Dr. Stulberg in an article in the 'Canadian Philatelist' in 1976 said that postal historians should modify the concept that stamp cancellation must be a function of a duplex device. He illustrated this by drawing attention to a double component instrument having a circular Ottawa dater with the designation 'FREE' to its right. Strikes of this mark are known from mid 1880 to early 1881. All are the same and show a 4mm. space between the two parts. The device was replaced by one of similar design that had a 7½mm. component separation. This type was used until early 1885 and then discontinued, probably giving way to the keyhole mentioned earlier.

However there were at least six other 'duplex' devices later incorporating the word 'FREE'. Details are set out below :—

Words in dater	Space mm	Base of 'FREE'	Height 'FREE'	Earliest known date	Latest known date
OTTAWA ONT.	mm 13	mm 35	mm 7	31.7.17	3.8.29
OTTAWA ONTARIO	14	35	8	21.8.32	14.8.33
OTTAWA ONT.	18 (With double wavy lines above and below 'FREE')	40	6	9.1.36	18.2.38

OTTAWA ONT.	18	50	15	22.5.45	4.6.45
OTTAWA ONT. CANADA	22	35	8	5.4.48	12.9.48
OTTAWA ONTARIO CANADA	24	32	8	28.3.50	

The modern high speed machine 'FREE' types are duplexes in concept, and consist of 5, 6, or 7 horizontal lines with the words 'OFFICIAL - FREE' or 'FREE CANADA FRANCO'. (See Figs. 5 to 10 below).

At the present time the free privilege is confined to the following :-

- (a) Post Office business correspondence.
- (b) Governor-General and his secretary.
- (c) Correspondence to and from the Speaker and members of the Senate and House of Commons.
- (d) Literature etc., and writing paper specially prepared for the blind.

More information is required especially as regards earliest and latest dates. Photocopies of any particular type would be welcomed. I hope members will co-operate, it would be appreciated. Letters should be sent to me at 23, Lingen Avenue, Hereford, HR1 1BY.

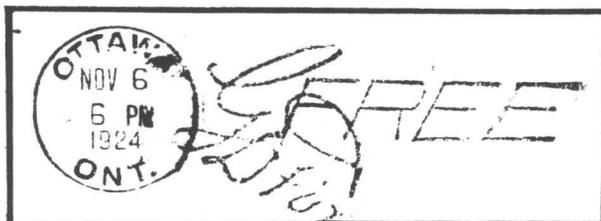


Fig. 5

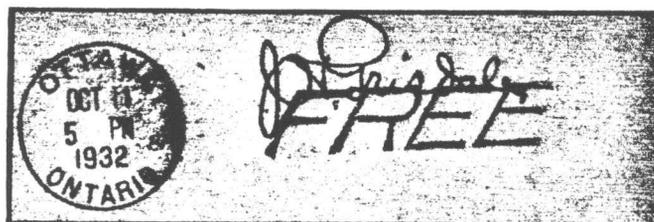


Fig. 6

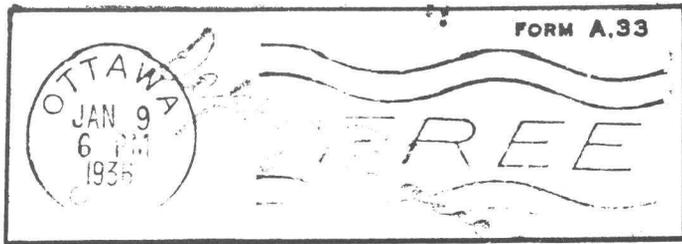


Fig. 7

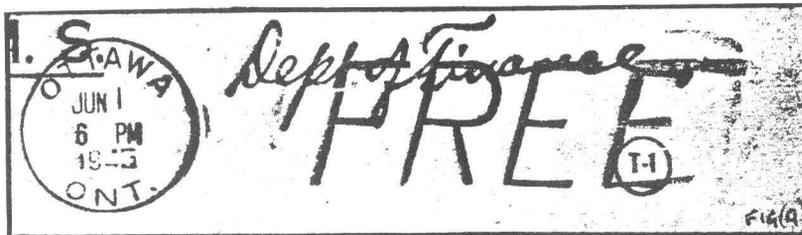


Fig. 8

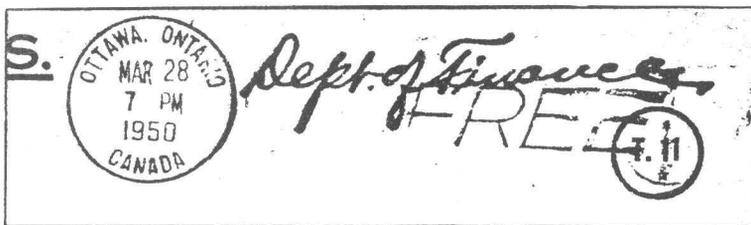


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

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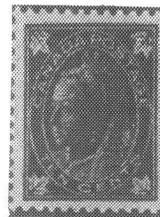
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**THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA
1897–1898 (Part 4)**

by C. R. McGuire,

Acting Curator,
National Postal Museum, Ottawa.



THE DISPOSITION OF THE PLATES AND TRANSFER ROLLS

The following handwritten certificate dated 13 May 1911, exists verifying that :—

“ . . . Plates, dies, rolls etc. (in eighteen boxes) from the American Bank Note Co. (were) cancelled (defaced and destroyed) at the Royal Mint between 19th April and 3rd May 1911 in presence of the undersigned (Mr. E. Daubney, of the Postage Stamp Branch, Post Office Department) and Mr. McHugh, a representative of the above-named Company” (and included):

Box 7

6 plates — three cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

4 plates — two cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Box 8

1 plate — five cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on No. 1.

1 plate — eight cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on No. 1.

1 plate — ten cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 100-on No. 1.

Box 15

1 plate — half cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on No. 1.

1 plate — six cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on No. 1.

Box 16

4 plates. — one cent postage — Queen’s Head — Maple Leaf — 200-on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

SUMMARY

QUEEN’S HEAD, MAPLE LEAF :—	NO. OF PLATES
½ cent — 200-on — No. 1	1
1 cent — 200-on — Nos. 1 to 4	4
2 cent — 200-on — Nos. 1 to 4	4
3 cent — 200-on — Nos. 1 to 6	6

5 cent – 200-on – No. 1	...	...	1
6 cent – 200-on – No. 1	...	...	1
8 cent – 200-on – No. 1	...	...	1
10 cent – 100-on – No. 1	...	...	1
	Total	...	19 plates”

There is also a note stating :—

“The (plate) numbers marked thus * where indistinct”

(Author’s note: probably because they were worn by use) and asterisks were placed against the following plate numbers of the one and two cent denominations:

1 cent – plate No. 3
2 cent – plate No. 3

The rolls were kept for almost fourteen years to the day before they met the same fate as the plates they were used to make.

It is normal Bank Note Company practice to retain transfer rolls after the printing plates have been destroyed. Rolls take less space to store and are kept to make new plates, should this become necessary in the future.

Another certificate, types on Canadian Bank Note Company letterhead dated 15 May 1925, states:

“We have this day examined and checked the following Plates and Rolls originally prepared for the Post Office Department by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, and hereby certify to their cancellation.”

This document is signed by Percy J. Wood for the Bank Note Co. (later President of the Company), E. L. Taylor (Superintendent, Postage Stamp Branch) for the Post Office Department and witnessed by M. E. Hueston. It verifies that the following rolls for the Maple Leaf issues were included in this particular cancellation process:—

Roll Number	Number of Subjects	Denominations
99	4	½ cent
100	4	3 cents
106	3	1 cent
	3	5 cents
107	4	3 cents
108	2	1 cent
	2	2 cents
	1	8 cents
	1	10 cents

It is interesting to note that three rolls – 99, 100 and 107 contained 4 subjects of a single value. Number 106 consisted of three subjects each of two values while, 108 had two subjects each of two values and one each of two other values, for a total of four different denominations on the same roll.

At the time of writing, the author has been unable to locate the documents verifying the disposition of the master and secondary dies nor the transfer rolls for the 6 cent value. However, since the one cent denomination is listed as being on both 106 and 108, one listing may in fact be a typographical error. One of the two could actually have been the six cent value. Because the three cent value was printed in such a large quantity (it prepaid the domestic and United States first class postage rate) it required six plates. It would not be unusual for eight transfer roll impressions to exist in order to lay down that many plates.

The author located letters dated 28 January 1913 and 17 March 1914, which Mr. E. J. Lamaire, Superintendent of Postage Stamp Branch, Post Office Department wrote to Mr. A. H. W. Cleave, Superintendent of Coining at The Royal Mint, Ottawa. Two cheques were enclosed with each letter made in favour of Messrs. J. B. Bourne and George Renaud "being for services rendered in destroying plates at the Royal Mint, as per accounts attached".

The first pair of cheques were for \$6.25 each, the second for \$10.00 each. Obviously, the Mint provided staff to perform the destruction of Post Office printing plates, etc. on a cost recoverable basis. The author understands that the defaced steel plates were melted down and the metal used by the Mint. However, this information requires confirmation.

The author and William E. Pawluk of Winnipeg are conducting a study of the Maple Leaf and Numeral issues. In time, it is hoped that all significant material for these stamps will be located, identified and, if appropriate, photographed. It is our intention that all aspects of the series of beautifully designed and executed postage stamps will be recorded in a comprehensive, well-illustrated publication. The assistance of all collectors with this project will be welcomed and, acknowledged in a handbook to be published in the future.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME CHANGES

The two displays on Thursday 8th October are interchanged:

10.00 a.m. Advertising Covers – J. M. H. Parkin.

8.00 p.m. 1912-18 Admiral Dies and Plate Varieties – J. Hannah.

Because of the large number of lots to be auctioned the Auction will commence at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday.

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All of our costs will be charged over and above your original quoted price and you will therefore receive the full amount. You only have to ensure that your collection is worth its price so that we can assume full responsibility toward the buyer, and let us photograph it. After examination and evaluation, we will return the collection to you, together with the photograph album, at our expense. You will then be responsible for the collection until it is sold.

You can also authorise us to retain custody of the collection until the sale is completed. In such case we can also offer you immediate advance payment of the major part of the sales price. Should we, unexpectedly, not have sold your collection within six months and you have found another buyer, you need only repay the advance payment you have received from us. There is no interest or other "fees" of any kind. We will be responsible for the cost of return postage as well.

If you change your mind **within** six months and no longer wish to sell, we are forced to charge U.S. \$75 for our expenses. The photograph album is, of course, still yours and is included in the charge.

YOU CAN NEVER SELL AT SAFER TERMS THAN THESE — AND PROBABLY NOT AT BETTER PRICES EITHER, at least not for many years to come. Send your collection together with information about the desired sale price, or for evaluation and photographing. We will pay by bank remittance or in the currency of your choice. We can also undertake to open a payment account in a European bank.

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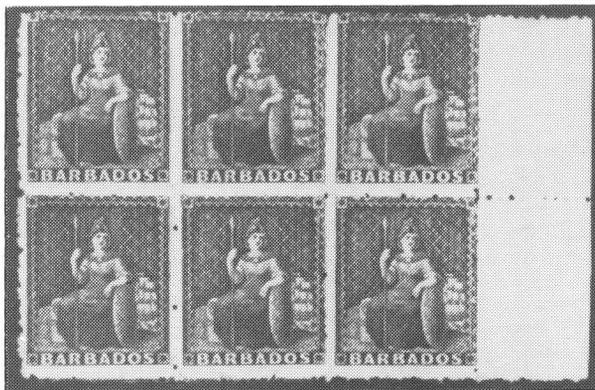
Stanley Gibbons Barbados and British West Indies Auction

10-11 September 1981

With one day devoted to an exceptionally fine collection of Barbados with strength in the "Britannia" issues including proofs, issued stamps and covers – one of the highlights being a part o.g. example of the famous 1/- blue "error of colour". The concluding item of this session is an attractive De La Rue Appendix Sheet of 1890 for an unadopted General Issue for the Windward Islands.

The second day covers Bahamas to Trinidad, featuring Cayman Islands with surcharges and manuscript provisionals, an attractive group of photographic essays for the 1919-21 pictorial series of Jamaica, classic period St Lucia, St Vincent and Trinidad on offer including (on cover) a fine example of the 1847 Lady McLeod (5c) of Trinidad.

Catalogues available from the auctioneers price £1 each.



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A PICTORIAL TOUR OF CANADA THROUGH ITS POSTAGE STAMPS (Part 5)

by J. M. H. Parkin

1946, Peace Re-conversion Issue.

Eight cents :- Ontario Farm scene, representing Ontario Province.



The catalogue description of this stamp, "Ontario Farm Scene" is, according to newspaper reports in Canada at the time of issue, hardly correct. The reason being that the design was "built-up" from a number of photographs. It is said that the farmhouse was near Arnprior, Ontario and that the other farm buildings, with the exception of the silo (which was fictional and added) were a farm just north of Toronto. The absolute outsiders were the horses and ploughman which were from the Baie St Paul district of Quebec Province.

Ten cents :- Port Radium, Great Bear Lake, representing the Yukon and N.W. Territories



This stamp shows a view of the lake at Port Radium. The nearest group of buildings are the actual harbour buildings where the ore from nearby mines was dealt with and loaded onto barges and shipped across the lake to Fort Franklin. The mine buildings are further in the background.

A geologist, J. MacIntosh Bell, explored this area in 1900 and reported the presence of pitchblende but it was not until the late 1920's that the mine was operated for pitchblende extraction. Radium was first produced from this mine in 1932. It was closed in 1940, but, in 1942, with an urgent need for uranium, the mine was re-opened and it is reported that the uranium for the first atomic bomb originated here. The uranium gave out in September 1960 and the mine was closed. It has now re-opened, this time as a silver mine.

*Fourteen cents : – LaGabelle
Hydroelectricity Plant,
representing Quebec Province.*



Situated on the St Maurice River, some 14 miles upstream from Trois Rivieres, this plant was placed in operation in 1924 with four generating units, a fifth being added in 1931. The power-house, which has an output capacity of some 123,500 kilowatts, forms part of the actual dam and occupies the river bed. In conjunction with another six similar installations, this plant is operated by the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.



*Twenty cents : –
Combined reaper and harvester,
representing the Prairie Provinces.*

This stamp really shows one of the major contributions to the allied victory, and also suggests the potential contribution to peace that had been, and was still to be made by the grain producing Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The vastness of the Canadian "cornfields" is clearly shown when one bears in mind the actual size of the stamp itself.

*Fifty cents :- Lumbering,
representing British Columbia.*



Two pictures were combined to make up the design for this stamp which depicts the timber industry in British Columbia. In one picture a Mr. Sam Stenstead of the O'Brien Logging Co., is shown cutting down a large tree in the Powell River district and in the second picture a Mr. Crocker, is about to start work on another tree for the Industrial Engineering Co. For the purposes of the stamp vignette both pictures were amalgamated.



*One dollar :- Train Ferry,
representing
the Maritime Provinces.*

The design of this stamp features the Prince Edward Island Train Ferry. Plans to build a tunnel and railway under the straits from Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, to Prince Edward Island were proposed and investigated between 1886 and 1891. Even a causeway was suggested but nothing definite was suggested until 1913-1914. An icebreaking car ferry with an extra strong hull was brought into service in September 1915, and since then additional car ferries, and also train ferries have been acquired, giving an all-year-round service across the Straits.

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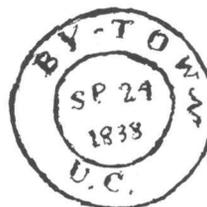
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BYTOWN'S VIEWS ON POSTAL AFFAIRS

by Max Rosenthal

In 1841 a Commission of the Upper and Lower Canada Legislature investigated the running of the Post Office whose shortcomings were one of the many causes of the rebellions in those two provinces five years earlier. The previous year, 1840, they had sent out two circulars to prominent men in many communities asking their opinions on the state of the Post Office, and what might be done to improve that Department, then ultimately under British control.



One of these important citizens was James Stevenson, Crown Lands Agent, and Agent for the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, located in Bytown, which was to become Ottawa in 1854, and the capital of the new Dominion of Canada in 1867. In 1840, however, it was only a rowdy lumbering town on the Ottawa River, although growing steadily. The head office of the Canadian Post Office was situated in Quebec City then. To the second circular Stevenson replied on January 16th of that year.

"It would be very desirable in all cases where it is not attended with much convenience to the Post Master that the delivery of letters to the public should be made as early after the arrival of the Mail as is consistent with due regard to the correct assortment of the letters. In many cases this is not done; for instance at this place the Lower Canada Mail in summer arrives at six or seven o'clock p.m., but is not delivered until next morning at nine o'clock a.m. This becomes a serious inconvenience, for the Lower Canada Mail outwards is made up at ten o'clock the next morning, thus precluding the possibility of answering letters, however urgent, in course of post to Lower Canada, or communicating with Upper Canada until the following post day. This inconvenience would be remedied by a general order to all Post Masters, similarly situated, to deliver the letters to the public, in all cases when it can possibly be done, in sufficient time to allow them to reply previous to the outward Mails being made up."

Bytown had come into being at the north end of the Rideau Canal after the latter had been begun in 1827, to connect Kingston, on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, under the direction of Colonel John By. A post office was opened in 1829 by Matthew Connell. George W. Baker succeeded him as postmaster in 1834. He still held that post in 1841 when the Legislative Commission sent two circulars to postmasters in the two Canadas. To the second General Circular he replied on January 9th, 1841.

"I can only speak of my own locality, and think it would be a great improvement if the Mail for Montreal were carried via L'Orignal on the south bank of the Ottawa, which is high, that to Kingston, Toronto etc. via Prescott, through the townships of Gloucester and Osgoode, would shorten

the distance materially, but the roads are not yet opened out.

“During the summer season a number of letters are sent to nearly all parts of Upper Canada by the steamboats on the Rideau Canal, to save time and postage. It is calculated that the steamers reach Kingston in two days, the Mail is the same time reaching Brockville.”

Great Britain already had postage stamps, with postage charged by weight, a fact in Baker’s mind when he noted:

“I think charging letters by weight, as practised in the United Kingdom, might be advantageously substituted for the present system. Letters are so frequently folded from carelessness or ignorance, that it is impossible to rate them correctly as single or double, and also if they contain only one or two notes of hand or bank notes, the overcharges and undercharges are very troublesome accounts to the Department.

“The charge for the transmission of newspapers by the Post within the Provinces are one penny each, other periodicals one penny per sheet, both in advance. Newspapers form by far the largest bulk in the transport of the Mail, which sometimes creates a difficulty when it is carried on horseback.

“The number of newspapers from the United Kingdom has considerably increased since the Postage was withdrawn. In conclusion I beg to repeat that it is my firm belief that it would greatly benefit the public service if all letters were pre-paid upon some scale like the one I formerly suggested, or the following. Letters of $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

“Under 50 miles, 3d, from 50 to 100 miles 6d, 100 to 150 miles 9d, 150 to 200 miles 1s, above 200 miles 1s 3d, additional weights in proportion.

“Stamps in sheets to be furnished to each Post Master and to be accounted for quarterly, this system would obviate the necessity of the present voluminous accounts, and an occasional visit from the Surveyor to the several post offices to check the stamps in hand with the return of expenditure to the General Post Office, would be the easiest check on the Post Master.”

As far as the rate not exceeding a half ounce went, Baker’s suggestion of 3d was prophetic. When postage stamps were introduced in Canada in 1851, letters not exceeding that weight were paid for by the new 3d stamp. However, distance within the Canadas was no longer a factor in the rates. There was an exception to this rule: letters posted in a post office to a box in the same post office had a $\frac{1}{2}$ d rate.

On March 19th Baker revealed to the Commission, in reply to a second Post Master Circular: “Letters sent annually, about 360. Letters received annually, about 360. Newspapers and other printed publications received 1 quarterly, 2 monthly, 3 semi-weekly, 4 weekly, and 2 daily for six months. Franking privilege worth at least £50 per annum. In addition to the above I send and receive a great number of letters purely on Post Office business, respecting letters advertised in the Office, and enquiries about letters to persons temporarily absent, which I cannot calculate. Newspapers and other publications are also frequently sent for the purpose of pushing them into circulation.”

THE SMALL QUEENS OF CANADA

by John Hillson

This small monograph produces a valuable addition to the original work written by Winthrop Boggs in 1945. The theme of the author is that a change in the printing venue inevitably resulted in the change in appearance. As an example, the popular 3 cents rose-carmine, long considered to be an Ottawa printing is established as a Montreal printing.

The work deals with the sheet format and inscriptions which vary, re-entries and fresh entries, the papers, the watermarks, the gum and the colours. The main body is divided into the first Ottawa printings 1870-74, the Montreal printings 1873-1888 and the second Ottawa printings 1889-1897. Essays and proofs are touched on, bisects (legitimate and otherwise) carefully explained.

There are three appendices — the 1867 Contract, three showing the layout of the sheets and the positions of the imprints and the quantities of stamps issued. There are twelve-half-tone illustrations.

Price: £3.50, postage inland 30p, overseas 50p.

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*

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GROW WITH THE ROYAL

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. J. T. Humphrey writes:

Empress of Ireland wreck

I have recently acquired two covers dated 26/5/1914 addressed to London U.K.

Both covers bear a handstruck RECOVERED BY DIVERS FROM THE WRECK OF THE S.S. EMPRESS OF IRELAND and were contained in an O.H.M.S. Dead letter office at Ottawa cover to the addressee. This also has the strike and a stamp purported to be one which had floated off the mail. The stamp is postmarked Campbellton RPO and is overstruck and tied by an Ottawa cancellation dated 29 Dec 1914.

The recovered covers are backstamped Branch Dead Letter Office Ottawa 25/9/14 and endorsed with a number which I presume records the items B3P201 and 202. Further endorsements on the backs are MO S2.17 and MO S4.10 respectively and MOB 1 Oct 1914 which I presume relate to money orders enclosed.

I do not understand the delay from recovery to sending unless it was for checking and replacing money orders nor can I lay my hands on information relating to the boat and its loss. I shall be most obliged if any member can assist me with information regarding the transit of this correspondence.

More to Pay 9

I have also recently acquired an 1859 5c stamp on cover postmarked Pakenham CW July 29 1865 and addressed to Ottawa with same day back-stamp.

The cover shows a handstruck serifed MORE TO PAY (as HPD1) 9 (as HS57b) I do not understand this marking. The only explanation that occurs to me is that the letter was over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and was therefore treated as unpaid rather than short paid. The rate could then have been calculated as unpaid rate per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $\times 2 = 14c$ less the 5c paid by the stamp leaving 9c to collect.

I shall be most obliged if any member can either confirm this or offer me the correct explanation.

Mr. J. V. Snell writes:

On Active Service Postcard

I enclose a copy of a postcard which I have had in my collection for some years. I have looked in all reference books for information relating to this sort of "On Active Service" card with no success.

It gives the impression of being the return portion of a postcard which was presumably enclosed with a parcel sent to Pte. Thompson. The address appears to have been put on it by the original sender.

I would be interested in knowing more about this card.

(We regret that it is not possible to reproduce an illustration of the postcard to which Mr. Snell refers. At the top, however, it bears the imprint "On active service" with the words "POST CARD" underneath. The bottom left is imprinted in block capitals with the words PLEASE MAIL THIS CARD PROMPTLY TO ADDRESS ABOVE. The address is typewritten in block capitals: H. LARMAN, c/o W. J. GAGE CO. LTD., 94 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO, ONT. Additionally at the bottom are imprinted the words PARCEL NUMBER with the latter apparently typed (F3A 54204) by the sender. The card bears an illustration in the top left corner of a young soldier in what appears to be ceremonial uniform with a sword over his right shoulder. Finally, the postcard is postmarked "F.P.O.—S.C. 11AM. AP 17" with the figure 3 at the base. Unfortunately there is **no** year date and no date in the recipients message of thanks — Editor.)

Mrs. J. A. Silvester writes :

Clarenville, Newf'd. Postmark

I am writing in the hope that members might be able to help me with a postmark on a 4 cents Newfoundland stamp (S.G.270) which reads: "Claren . . . lle. T.P. (or R) Jan 15 44 Newf'd.

There is no enclosing ring, but the letters make a circle size 24mm, nor are there any letters or stars above the date. I wonder if it is a T.P.O. or R.P.O. postmark and would be grateful for any information that may be available.

(This is almost certainly a 'Clarenville' postmark, but beyond that we are unable to help Mrs. Silvester. More knowledgeable readers may be able to do so, however — Editor.)

Dr. Z. M. Gordon writes:

3 cents Large Queen variety

I was sorting some 3 cents L.Q.'s and on a brown-red medium wove copy I noticed an unusual coloured line starting in the lower right margin, touching the 'S' of CENTS and then slightly curving into the lower bottom right margin where it ran off the edge of the stamp below the 'E' of Cents. Also at the perforation under the 'N' of CENTS there is a small additional line of colour.



The stamp is from Montreal and is dated Sept. 25, '68. This is approximately six months after the introduction of this issue. Harrison does not mention this area as a cracked plate site. I don't know if this is a cracked plate and I would be most interested to find out from your readers if any of them have seen a 3 cents L.Q. stamp in similar condition. (See illustration above.).

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A 'LONG AWAITED' REGISTERED COVER by "The Yellow Peril"

(Photo: Courtesy of William McCann)



Until recently, the 8c REGISTERED LETTER STAMP used on cover has completely eluded me. Whilst covers with 8c RLS are occasionally seen in various auctions almost all of them are either late, philatelic usage or, for one reason or another, unsatisfactory. Early in 1975 at a Toronto auction I purchased a fairly convincing cover which the British Philatelic Association Expert Committee was of the opinion that the "blue" stamp had been added to enhance an ordinary 5c Small Queen cover. Yet, despite expert opinion, it was subsequently re-sold to a very prominent Canada collector who was fully aware that the cover had failed the test. At this point in my search, I began to wonder if there is such a thing as a 8c RLS properly used on cover.

At the London '80 International, Sotheby Parke Bernet Stamp Auctions displayed an array of fine auction material amongst which was the above cover. It not only met all the specifications of the "real thing" but it was franked with a 5c LARGE Queen stamp to boot! The greatest surprise was that the BPA certified it. The task now is to mate this cover with one franked with an 8c RLS and a 5c SMALL Queen stamp!

According to John Taylor, the eminent London philatelist who first acquired this gem a couple of years ago, this item was in a batch of virtually worthless covers brought in for auction. Our readers will, no doubt, be indebted to Mr. Taylor or to the previous auctioneer if he can provide additional information on this remarkable cover.

(Note: cover illustrated above has five "G. W. R. Accomm." registered markings, two "G.W.R. Mail Line" split circle postmarks dated Aug. 15, 77, and one oval registered Hamilton postmark dated Aug. 16, 77 as backstamps – Editor.)

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OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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EDITORIAL

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAPLE LEAVES

Over the years we have frequently reminded members of our need for articles and other contributions to *Maple Leaves*. "Pleading poverty" in this way can be self-defeating; perpetual beggars are conditioned to remaining poor, at the worst. At the best they enjoy temporary relief; long periods on short commons are interspersed with generous helpings from regal banquets. "You are always crying wolf", writes one correspondent, "and yet somehow or other you manage to keep the wolf from your door. Maybe that wolf is a figment of your imagination?"

Later on he writes: "You are never satisfied." Well, we can agree with him there. Editors never are; it is in the nature of the beast always to be hungry. Sometimes when the plate is full the wolf wonders where the next meal is coming from, however. Long experience of the gnawing pangs of hunger concentrates the mind wonderfully on what the future may bring. There are some things worse than sudden death; slow starvation is one of them. This is NOT special pleading on our own behalf. But it is a cry for help, and fortunately for our readers our cries do not go unanswered.

We are grateful to all our members who have answered our 'Mayday' calls despite their monotonous repetition; that goes without saying, we hope. Without them there would be no *Maple Leaves*, or at least not one worthy of the society, and certainly not one with which we would wish to be associated.

To them *ALL* the credit belongs. We are reminded of this by the announcement that at the recent *MILCOPEX* our journal was awarded a 'Vermeil' in the face of competition from some of our more prestigious contemporaries. We hasten to add that it was not our doing; it is a long time since we last went 'pot hunting'. The initiative came from our secretary, David Sessions. We have no cause to be proud of the award; but we *ARE* proud of our contributors who made it possible. "Virtue", said Becky Shape, "is its own reward". But she was a cynic; there are times when the reward is more tangible. This is one of them.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA IN NEW YORK

6/7 October, with all the rarities of Canada, British Columbia, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. B.N.A. also features regularly in our monthly auctions in Bournemouth and usually in the specialised British Empire sales in London, the next one is on **18 November**.

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SAY YOU SAW IT

IN "MAPLE LEAVES"

'INTERNATIONAL' AFFAIRS — Part 11

by D. F. Sessions

Quebec

Like Montreal, Quebec took delivery of an International machine late in 1902 and it was withdrawn, as in most other towns, in mid-1919. Despite the size and importance of the town there is no evidence of more than one International machine having been in use at any one time. However, again like Montreal, Quebec took delivery of a Universal machine in 1913.

It has long been known that both hand-cranked and electrically driven International machines were used by the Canadian Post Office. Since this series of articles commenced, evidence has come to hand which suggests that hand-cranked machines produced a Type 3 impression approximately 1¾" long whereas electrically operated machines produced an impression approximately 2¼" long. Measurement is often difficult as the impression may start at the extreme edge of the mailpiece and one cannot be certain that a full impression appears. Allowance also has to be made for stretching or compression of the obliteration as a result of the mailpiece slipping or jamming on its way through the machine.

Based on the foregoing it seems that the original machine delivered to Quebec was hand-cranked and that this machine was replaced by an electrically driven one when the general distribution of machines took place in 1907.

Early slogans are in French but Quebec shared the 'omnibus' issues of 'Buy Victory Bonds . . .' in 1918 and 'Buy War Savings Stamps . . .' in 1919.

Chronology

	<i>Standard obliteration Type 3</i>	
3.12.02	Hub C	9.10.07
1. 1.08	Hub G	19. 3.13
20. 9.14	Hub H	18. 3.19
	<i>Slogans</i>	
6. 7.12	Exposition Provinciale de Quebec . . .	24. 8.12
28. 5.13	Exposition Provinciale de Quebec . . .	22. 8.13
2. 7.14	L'Exposition Provinciale de Quebec . . . (1)	6. 9.14
6. 8.15	L'Exposition Provinciale de Quebec . . . (1)	5. 9.15
26. 2.17	\$25.00 Pour \$21.50 Comment? . . . (Flag 32-1)	1.10.17
29. 4.18	L'Exposition Provinciale de Quebec . . .	2. 8.18
31.10.18	Buy Victory Bonds . . . (Flag 37-6)	16.11.18
28. 4.19	Buy War Savings Stamps . . .	

Note 1 The latest recorded dates for both the 1914 and 1915 'Exposition' slogans are one day after the Exhibition closed.

Note 2 A Universal machine has been noted from 6.8.13.

Standard obligation used in 'slogan period'.

3.10.12	5.7.16	18.3.19
19. 3.13	22.4.18	

Illustration of standard obligation Type 3 and hub Types G and H will be found on page 75 of the June issue of *Maple Leaves* . Hub Type C carries the wording "Quebec, Que. Can."

Acknowledgements :— Basic data from Ken Barlow, additional information from Bill Robinson, Doug Murray, Dr. Charles Hollingsworth, Dan Rosenblat, Graham George, Bob Heasman.

Additional data and comments please to David Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

— OBITUARY —

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE C. MARLER

P.C., B.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

The philatelic community lost an eminent member when the Honourable George C. Marler of Montreal, Quebec, passed away suddenly at the Royal Victoria Hospital of a heart attack on Friday night, 10th April, in his 80th year.

George Carlyle Marler was born in Montreal on 14 September 1901. His great-grandfather, a British Army officer, arrived in Quebec in 1808. Married in 1928 to Phyllis Constance Walker, they have one son, George Eric, and three daughters, Anna Evelyn, Harriet June and Phyllis Claire. He is also survived by six grandchildren and a brother, John.

Mr. Marler was educated at Selwyn House School, Bishop's College School, the Royal Naval College and received his civil law degree from McGill University, Montreal. He was awarded Honorary degrees by the Universite de Montreal and McGill University.

In 1940 he became vice-president of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal Council, a post he held until 1947. In 1942 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in the Province of Quebec and served in that capacity until 1953. This was the period when Quebec was governed by Premier Maurice Duplessis of the Union Nationale Party. Mr. Marler sat in the house as a Liberal and was Leader of the Liberal opposition from 1948 to 1953. Known for his mastery to near perfection of the French

language, he became known as the chief opposition to the government of the day and gained the respect of his opponents.

In 1954 his good friend, Louis St. Laurent, asked him to join the Federal Cabinet. Elected as the member of Parliament for Westmount-St. Antoine, he served as the federal Minister of Transport from 1954 to 1957 during which time Prime Minister St. Laurent formed the government.

In 1960 in the Liberal Provincial Government of Premier Jean Lesage he was appointed government leader in the now-defunct upper house of the Quebec legislature. He was also a Minister without Portfolio and remained in the cabinet as one of the Premier's chief advisers until 1965. George Marler, a notary, took a leading role in the financial matters of the Province of Quebec. As a result his critics often criticized him unfairly as being an envoy of Montreal's St. James Street financial barons. In 1966 he left the provincial cabinet but remained as Liberal leader of the upper house. At this time he embarked on a speaking tour of Western Canada to explain the regional aspirations of the various parts of Canada, particularly Quebec and the West. After Mr. Marler left active politics he continued to maintain a keen interest in public affairs.

Always an ardent philatelist, Mr. Marler was noted for his research and writings on the Admirals, the Edwards and, to a lesser extent, the historical issue of 1928.

He contributed many well researched articles to the Canadian Philatelist, B.N.A. Topics, the American Philatelist, Maple Leaves, the Collectors Club Philatelist, Philatelia, the Essay Proof Journal and the Canadian Postal History Journal. His first philatelic book, "Canada – Notes on the 1911-25 Series" was published in 1949. In 1975 the National Postal Museum, Ottawa published his beautifully illustrated book entitled "The Edward VII Issue of Canada". It has received many awards, worldwide, for its excellence.

A manuscript based on his thorough comprehensive study of Canada's Admiral stamps was completed very recently. This large volume, the result of hundreds of hours of research, is being published by the American Philatelic Society and will be available within a month or two.

A long-time member and a former Director of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Mr. Marler was honoured by being named a Fellow of the "Royal". He was also a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, England, and a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. For a number of years he served as a member of Canada Post's "Stamp Design Advisory Committee".

George Marler will be remembered not only as "a fearless spokesman and defender of the highest ideals of freedom, decency and integrity" as spoken by Rev. Kenneth Cleator who conducted Mr. Marler's funeral on the 14th of April, but also as a friend and a gentleman.

It was a privilege to have known George Marler. Men of his stature and honour are uncommon.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS (Part 9)

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

Type 17G postmarks form a small, yet exotic group, the numbers of which on their own would scarcely warrant separate treatment were it not for their unique features which differentiate them from type 17F postmarks so slightly, yet so importantly, that the two types can easily be confused.



They differ from type 17F postmarks only by virtue of the great variety of 'ornaments' that are to be found inside the ring of the datestamp on the right and the left, immediately preceding and following the lettering of the termini. (See example illustrated in the heading.) These 'ornaments' take the form of stars, crosses, dollar signs, diamonds, pound signs (with one or two strokes through the cursive 'L'), extra curved lines (one, and sometimes two) parallel with the outer ring, division signs, 'cent' signs (i.e. 'C' with an oblique line through it) etc.

As such these embellishments reflect both the individualism of the mail clerks and the separatism of the provincial postal administration which, far from merely tolerating this departure from the norm, must actively have encouraged it. In this sense type 17G postmarks were "official" in a way which cannot describe the eccentricities of mail clerks in Quebec in the late nineteenth century, and who, for reasons best known to themselves, soldered their initials or numbers etc. on to their handstamps. That these reasons were not sufficiently convincing to the postal authorities to ensure the survival of these excrescences for very long is a matter of fact. They were not tolerated at all; they were suppressed with a very firm official hand!

Such cannot be said of the "ornaments" with which type 17G postmark were decorated in British Columbia. To begin with they formed an integral part of the hammer and must, therefore, have been ordered as such from the manufacturers by the British Columbian postal authorities. It was not, of course, a sufficiently important matter for the federal postal administration in Ottawa to make an issue about, at least until the early 1940's. At this time it came to the notice of the Canadian Post Office in Ottawa that one of the postmarks used on the Calgary & Vancouver R.P.O. actually incorporated a swastika! An explanation was called for and the offending hammer, or hammers, had to be destroyed. The fate of the mail clerk (or clerks) identified with this hammer, or hammers, is not known; but it is to be hoped that it did not lead to internment as a potential enemy agent, or agents! The so-called 'swastika' merely looked like one in a superficial way; it lacked the refinements of the true swastika to start with. Moreover, the particular hammer, or hammers, had been in use at least as far back as the First World War and could not, therefore have had any sinister connotations! This is the

only known instance where the Canadian Post Office authorities asserted themselves as far as postmarks are concerned. As Professor Richardson has said: "British Columbia is in many ways a law unto itself in R.P.O. matters".

In no way is this more graphically illustrated than in type 17G postmarks. Used exclusively in British Columbia, they appear to have been first introduced on the Calgary & Vancouver R.P.O.'s immediately they superseded the C.P.R. British Columbia Mail Cars at the turn of the century. In a "run" of 671 miles this R.P.O. was by far the longest and in terms of volume of mail carried was only rivalled by the Montreal & Toronto R.P.O. Not unnaturally, therefore, the greatest variety of 'ornaments' is to be found on the numerous "C. & V." or "Cal. & Van." postmarks that were in use for at least 65 years. (The termini incidentally were always abbreviated.) The number of different hammers of various types (not exclusively type 17G) would be the subject of a detailed study involving the resources and collaboration of many collectors, a great deal of time and unlimited patience. For all this it would not be an impossible task. Calgary & Vancouver postmarks are the most commonly encountered and there must be many thousands in the possession of collectors.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery other British Columbian R.P.O.'s, namely the Prince George & Prince Rupert, the Penticton & Okanagan Landing, Victoria & Wellington, Nelson & Midway, Okanagan Landing & Sicamous, Robson & Arrowhead, Hope & Vancouver *et al* followed suit. Their 'ornaments', however, are prosaic indeed compared with those of their big brother which, in the words of the old carol, must "bear the palm".

CANADIAN POSTAGE METER STUDY GROUP

The Study Group will be an informal avenue for information exchange, publication of brief articles, identification of new varieties and for the sale and trade of Canadian meter material. At present, we do not envisage a formalised structure to membership other than recommending membership within the Postal History Society of Canada. The Canadian Meter Study Group is proposed to be affiliated with the PHSC as meters are in fact an important and interesting field of postal history.

We would like to contact Canadian meter collectors to form a cohesive Group. Collectors with only a related or specialized interest in meters (such as free franking or military mail) are also invited to contact us.

Please contact —

Mr. Clay Rubec
2473 Huntley Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario.
Canada (KIV8E7)

OR

Mr. Ross Irwin
PO Box 1263
Guelph, Ontario
Canada (NIH6H6)

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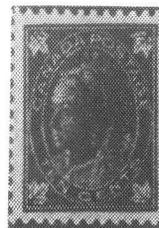
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THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA
1897—1898 (Part 5)

by C. R. McGuire

Acting Curator,
National Postal Museum, Ottawa.



APPENDIX I
DETAILS OF THE PRESS PROOF SHEETS

Denomination	Plate No.	Colour	Type Specimen Overprint	Notations
½ cent	1-State A	Grey-Black	c)	"made Oct. 30/97"
½ cent	1-State B	Black	a)	
1 cent	1	Blue-Green	c)	
1 cent	2	Blue-Green	c)	
1 cent	3	Blue-Green	a)	
1 cent	3	Blue-Green	b)	
			and over five pairs of stamps	
1 cent	4	Deep Blue-Green	b)	
2 cents	1	Purple	a)	
2 cents	1	Purple	c)	
2 cents	1	Purple	a)	"Imp (ression) after retouching Feb. 98"
2 cents	2	Purple	c)	
2 cents	2	Purple	a)	"Impression after retouching Feb. 98"
2 cents	3	Purple	b)	"N.L.G. 9-2/98" (initials of representa- tive of the ABNC)
2 cents	4	Deep Purple	b)	"N.L.G. 9-2/98" on reverse" "Impression of each each plate made" and "Last of Maple Leaf Series Feb. 4/98" see note in text for details.
3 cents	1	Carmin	a)	
3 cents	1	Carmin	c)	
3 cents	2	Carmin	c)	
3 cents	3	Carmin	b)	
3 cents	4	Carmin	b)	

3 cents	5	Carmines	a)	"N.L.G. 28-1/98"
3 cents	6	Carmines	a)	"N.L.G. 28-1/98"
5 cents	1	Pale Blue	a)	
5 cents	1	Dark Blue	c)	
6 cents	1	Brown	a)	(has "engraver's slip" variety)
6 cents	1	Brown	c)	(has "engraver's slip" variety)
6 cents	1	Brown	a)	("engraver's slip" corrected but a trace of the "slip" may be distinguished)
8 cents	—	Orange-Vermillion	a)	(plate imprint cut off)
8 cents	1	Orange	a)	
8 cents	1	Yellow-Orange	a)	
8 cents	1	Deep Orange	c)	
10 cents	—	Brown Violet	a)	(plate imprint cut off)
10 cents	—	Deep Brown Violet	a)	(plate imprint cut off)
10 cents	1	Pale Brown Violet	a)	
10 cents	1	Pale Brown Violet	a)	
10 cents	1	Brown Violet	c)	"Eng(raved) 2.29" (1898)

APPENDIX II DETAILS OF THE ISSUE

Denomination	Date of Issue	Plate Number(s)	Format	Quantity Printed
½ cent	6 Nov. 1897	1 States A & B	200-on	2 million
1 cent	21 Dec. 1897	1 - 4	200-on	34 million
2 cents	4 Dec. 1897	1 - 4	200-on	16 million
3 cents	3 Jan. 1898	1 - 6	200-on	44 million
5 cents	10 Dec. 1897	1	200-on	5 million
6 cents	22 Nov. 1897	1 States A & B (with & without "engraver's slip")		500,000
8 cents	17 Dec. 1897	1	200-on	1,400,000
10 cents	27 Dec. 1897	1	100-on	300,000

Various denominations exist as essays and/or proofs.

All values are known as :-

— die proofs in black;

- die proofs in colour of issue die sunk on card, numbered with die numbers F-102 (½ cent) to F-109 (10 cents) inclusive, and with the inscription “AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OTTAWA’, under each proof.
- plate proofs in colour of issue;
- imperforate on wove paper in colour of issue; – the imperforates were produced during three printings. All values exist on vertical wove, gummed paper except the 5 cent, known only on horizontal wove. The 8 cent and 10 cent values were printed on both papers. The 1 cent, 2 cent and 5 cent exist ungummed in shades differing from those on paper with gum.

Denomination	Colour	Plate Used	Quantity Thought to Exist
½ cent	Black	1	300
1 cent	Blue-Green	2 & 4	400
2 cents	Purple	3	400
3 cents	Carmine	6	200
5 cents	Dark Blue	1	400
6 cents	Brown	1	200
8 cents	Orange	1	300
10 cents	Brown Violet	1	300

- perforated on horizontal wove paper – “wide” variety, 17¼ x 20½ mm;
- perforated on vertical wove paper – “narrow” variety, 17 x 21mm – The paper was dampened before printing. After printing the paper was left to dry and contracted. This contraction was not uniform because, when absorbing moisture, paper expands more in one direction, than the other. The direction of greater expansion is what is technically referred to as the “cross direction”. This is the direction across the flow of pulp in the paper making machine. During the flow of the pulp, the bulk of the fibres lie parallel with the movement of the wire gauze. The diameter of a fibre is increased much more than is its length by the absorption of water. Conversely, the subsequent shrinking on drying is also uneven. As a result the vertical measurements of the issue vary as much as ½ mm and two distinctive varieties exist for each value, a “short” wide (squat) stamp and a “long” narrow (thin) one.
- precancelled for bulk mailing purposes.

Perforated – 12.

Shades – all denominations exist in one or more distinctive shades.

Paper – unwatermarked, soft wove to thin-brittle, white to creamish stock with either vertical or horizontal mesh. For reasons unknown, the 5 cent was printed on paper with a bluish tint, making it Canada’s first stamp on coloured paper.

Gum – clear, with a yellowish tint, applied evenly but thickness varies from .004-.009 mm, the average is approximately .007.

SOME PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE VARIOUS HAND-STAMPS OF STRATHROY UPPER CANADA (ONTARIO) 1851-1910 by R. B. Winmill

In 1832, John Stewart Buchanan became the first settler in the Strathroy area. A mill was erected and by 1840, the townsite boasted 14 inhabitants. By 1848, there were no less than three stores and Mr. Frank (remembered by Frank Street), laid out one hundred acres of town lots. The Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway reached the hamlet in 1856 and by 1860, Strathroy was incorporated as a village. In 1871, the village became a town and by 1878, the town boasted more than 4,000 souls and 2,329 acres, a high school, four public schools, five churches, two newspapers, and two banks (plus two private banking houses).¹

This is the setting in which the post office developed. By 1851, the thriving little village had secured a Post Office which first opened on November 6, 1851. Yet, surprisingly little information is known about the hammers used in this town over the next sixty years. This is largely due to a dearth of covers, and thus conclusions reached in this work must be regarded as highly tentative.

Several handstamps (other than cancellation devices) are to be found. Some of these are illustrated and it can be seen that a large "7" (unpaid letters) and a "paid 5" were employed. The "paid 3" was introduced at a later date to accommodate the reduced first class letter rate. The manuscript marking, applied over the "7" was employed to designate a free franking. Evidently a "free" handstamp was not employed.² A "paid 6" was employed and a fancy "paid 3" (pence) in both red and black is known.

The straight line "registered" marking was utilized in the early years of this office – it is known on a ten cent Nesbit cover! The familiar "R", was a device employed in later years by this office and is quite common. A bullseye was also employed. (*see pages 131 & 132*)

Several of the date stamps employed, at least partially spanned the same period of time. Frequently, they were apparently not introduced until long after their proof date. The best known and most widely accepted example of this, involves the squared circle hammer, which Whitehead records as being proofed on October 9, 1893.³ Yet, it is not known to have been used prior to late 1897.⁴

At least fifteen different hammers are recorded, over this sixty year period. Given the size of this community, and its gradual decline after 1890, this is a phenomenal number.

There was, in all likelihood, a short period in 1851 and possibly early 1852, when manuscript marking were employed. This was done in several nearby locations, including Glencoe.

The earliest strike examined was of a double broken circle type, bearing manuscript indicia and dated May 15, 1855, (Holmes' type 55).⁵ This style of hammer, being less desirable than those bearing typeset indicia, was a

strange choice for an expanding office. However, this device appears to have had a rather short life because a similar, typeset hammer, is known at least as early as De 19, 1856 (Holmes' type 56).⁶ Initially fine, clear strikes are noted, however by about 1863, virtually all strikes have deteriorated into an almost illegible state. The relative scarcity of these strikes is no doubt due to many being indecipherable. Whether the cause of this was a sloppy clerk, a worn hammer or a dried ink pad, is unknown, though hammer wear is unlikely because the ten cent Nesbitt cover known has both a perfect and a dreadful strike beside each other.

In any event, during, or prior to 1870, a broken circle was introduced. However, on most examples seen it was employed as a date stamp with an indistinguishable cork cancel being utilized as a killer. (This represented a departure from the early and mid 1860's when a target cancel was often employed as an obliterator). Simultaneously, a bullseye is also known as a killer.

In 1876, this first broken circle was superceded by a second. But, was the second broken circle, a single device? The evidence would suggest that indeed, two hammers were produced, both on May 12, 1876.⁷ The proof books show two strikes, on this day and while these appear to be slightly different, the differences are too insignificant to be conclusive. Similarly, an examination of actual strikes, suggests a third hammer, especially when one considers slight variations in the lengths of the arcs and almost imperceptible differences in letters. But these could be due to different levels of inking. The evidence, while far from conclusive, is sufficient to draw the tentative conclusion that there were indeed three separate and distinct broken circle hammers. However future research may reveal this to be an incorrect assumption.

If there is a third hammer, it is virtually indistinguishable from the second. However, the first two hammers are easily separated. The first hammer is characterized by large, bold lettering, noticeable throughout but especially prominent in the "ONT". The second "R" is pinched and the second "T" stands straight above the "N" of Ontario. The letters in the second hammer are not as bold, especially the "ONT". The second "R" is broad, while the second "T" is slightly on the right of being centred over the "N" of "ONT". The letter "O" is round on the second hammer and distinctly oval shaped on the first hammer.

Chronologically, the next hammer is the first Strathroy duplex. This hammer was invariably employed without indicia and the killer utilized was comprised of eleven medium bars. According to Smythies, the period of use was 1885-1899,⁸ though this period can be extended somewhat. A registered cover dated August 7, 1900 is known and two covers dated Septmeber 10 and 11, 1900 have recently been unearthed. This hammer was used concurrently with the CDS, squared circle and nine barred duplex.

Following the 1885 duplex, the next hammer to make its appearance is a plain circular date stamp. This hammer was proofed on December 3, 1889,⁹ yet for over two years, there appear to be no strikes! While the

precise date of introduction for this hammer is not known, it was employed extensively from at least February 1892 and is commonly found on the Jubilees, possibly explaining the rarity of squared circle strikes on this issue. In instances where due to partial strikes, doubt exists, this hammer can be readily distinguished from the concurrently used first duplex, by the shape of the letter "Y". In the first duplex, the "Y" appears to have been reproduced sideways, resulting in an enormously broad top to that letter. In the CDS, the "Y" is quite normal in shape. This strike has been noted only on postcards as a receiving mark, and without indicia, in 1906, 1907 and 1908 (to June 10).

Without doubt, the cancel from Strathroy, which has been most studied and has aroused the most interest, is the squared circle. By no means is this a rare squared circle, or even scarce, yet it is far from common. A real anomaly occurs because the proof book strike is dated October 9, 1893,¹⁰ and there is no reason to suspect that delivery to the local Postmaster was delayed, yet the earliest recorded strike occurs on November 27, 1897!¹¹ The latest known date was recorded as February 27, 1900, but a recent discovery demonstrates usage to at least October 17, 1900. The squared circle was employed as a killer, as a free strike to date correspondence, as a transit mark and as a receiving mark — curiously enough, as a receiving mark it appears to have been extensively employed on the face of the cover. This strike is noted for its clarity.

The failure to put this hammer into use before late 1897, is curious. Perhaps the hammer was not required, as both the CDS and duplex were in use between 1893 and 1897. It could have been put away and forgotten, or even lost. Since square circle hammers are known to have been awkward to use, perhaps it was a simple case of expediency which dictated the four year period of non use. Unlike strikes of many earlier hammers, squared circle strikes are invariably clear and well struck.

Specialists in squared circles have noted a most peculiar scarcity of the Strathroy strike on jubilees and map stamps. The fact that the hammer lay dormant for several of the first months of the jubilee period (they appeared June 19), explains that deficiency. However, given the number of strikes on other stamps, during 1899, the scarcity on map stamp defies explanation, save to note that already the squared circle was in the process of being retired!¹²

The next hammer thus far recorded for this town is once again a duplex. This time it was comprised of the usual dater (with a properly shaped "Y", thus permitting separation of partial duplex strikes where the date is not available and only partial bars can be observed) and nine thick bars as a killer. As with all other Strathroy devices, to this point, initially no indicia were used. Indicia were introduced on the duplex strikes sometime between Au 28/05 and Au 8/06. AM and PM were employed. However as a CDS July 20/06, showed no indicia, it would seem logical to presume indicia were first introduced in mid 1906. However, no CDS, even in 1908, has been reported with indicia, hence this conclusion is highly suspect. According to

Smythies, this strike is found in 1901.¹³ The earliest strike known to the author is January 27/00, while the latest is PM SP 17/07. Examples are known used in 1902 and 1903 as well as 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Strikes examined have proven to be clear distinct and sharp.

Of the remaining five hammers in use prior to 1914, it will probably be impossible to ever prove the first date of use for two, however, we do have good data on the other three. Given the current sketchy state of knowledge of Strathroy postal history and the nature of these two hammers (a roller and an oval parcel post hammer), a proof date may prove to be the best that can ever be hoped for, and a proof date for the oval parcel cancel is unavailable to the author.

H. Harrison, in his excellent 1971 work illustrates an oval registration cancel, not dissimilar to the parcel cancel.¹⁴ Across the top, the cancel reads "Strathroy, Ont.". The indicia are enclosed in the centre of the oval while across the bottom, is the word "Registered". Presumably, this is a tracing. It is dated Sep 22, 1907, and as a consequence, this hammer is known from at least this point.

Smythies was able to determine that a roller of Type IV was issued to the Strathroy Post Office in 1908.¹⁵ When this instrument first saw actual usage will probably never be determined because rollers were rarely employed on classes of mail which would be dated. However, there is no doubt that this roller saw service.

A thirteenth hammer was employed by at least 1909. But once again the date of introduction is uncertain due to a lack of reference material. This was Strathroy's third duplex hammer. The killer was characterized by eleven thick bars and was quite elongated. While it is unknown how long this hammer was employed, it is known to at least 1922.

The next hammer is an oddity in that it is rarely seen, and never bears a date (hence earliest date of use is impossible to pin down) and the style of hammer is comparatively scarce to begin with. It is assumed that this hammer was issued about 1908 but this is impossible to prove and it could well have been in use before either the duplex, roller or registration hammer. The proof books could not be checked to even determine when the hammer was produced.

The item in question is a large oval handstamp with four bars in the centre and of course, no indicia. Across the top, is "Strathroy" and centred across the bottom is "Ont." (the period may just be a spot of dirt on the example examined). The oval, at its widest point seems to be 1.45 inches high and 2.60 inches long. However, as the strike examined was not a full clear one and was struck on an irregular surface, the length was calculated, hence the measurement must be regarded as tentative and approximate. The item on which this strike occurs was used in the period 1908-1909, thus the conclusion that it falls within our period of interest.¹⁶

The final hammer, where we are aware of at this time, is another oval, single circle with the word "Registered" across the top, the indicia in the

centre and “Strathroy Ont.” across the bottom.¹⁷ The hammer was proofed on December 24, 1912, and to this date, the author is unaware of usage of this hammer.

To conclude, it can be said that until very late during this period, indicia were not employed in the hammers used in this town. At least fifteen cancellation devices were employed between 1851 and 1914. It is suspected that possibly additional hammers may be found. Several were quite worn before being replaced – this applies particularly to the second hammer. At least two hammers, the cds and squared circle, were mothballed and were not employed for some years after being received from the manufacturer. Postal clerks were quite careful – of all the hundreds of strikes examined, only three indicia errors were noted. Two were inverted “8”s – the dates concerned being Mr. 1 ‘81 and Mr8 ’99. The third was on a cover dated PM De 27 01. This is a reversed year date because indicia were not employed at this time, the strike was of a hammer not yet used and the Mount Brydges squared circle backstamp confirms that 1910 is the correct date.

1. This information is largely abstracted from *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex*, Toronto: H. R. Page and Co., 1878. This work has recently been reprinted.

2. The initials were those of Timothy Cook, Postmaster until his death in October 1865. Strathroy postmasters were as follows :–

	From	To	
Timothy Cook	6.11.51	10.65	Deceased
Mrs. Harriet Cook	1. 4.66	9.67	Dismissed
Charles McIntosh	1. 1.68	21.11.70	Resigned
Henry Burton McIntosh	1. 1.71	20.10.75	Resigned
Hugh McColl	1.11.76	22. 1.10	Deceased
David Evans	24. 3.10	1. 3.24	Deceased

There must have been some acting or interim appointments but these do not appear on the Post Office card kindly provided by the Public Relations Director in London. Mr. McColl, for those who are interested, wrote the definitive history of Strathroy.

3. Dr. A. Whitehead, *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada* (3rd Edition), Thornhill: BNAPS, 1964, p.50.

4. There is a report of this strike existing No. 6, 1896, however the item in question has vanished and cannot be confirmed, despite extensive enquiries through personal contact and via the Squared Circle Study Group. Letters Dr. W. Moffatt – R. B. Winmill, Ja 18, 1981 and Fe 26, 1981.

5. L. S. Holmes, *Holmes' Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America*, (11th Edition), Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1968, p.9.

6. *Loc. cit.*

7. This is the proof date as shown on photostats provided by Mr. Gary Arnold. Letters G. Arnold – R. B. Winmill October 20, 1980 and November 10, 1980. Mr. Arnold's kind help is gratefully acknowledged.

8. The Strathroy eleven bar duplex is recorded in the literature. See E. A. Smythies, *Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era 1860-1902*, (second edition), CPSGB, April 1963 p.22

9. G. Arnold, *Op. cit.*

10. Whitehead, *Op. Cit.*, p.50.

11. See *Infra* P. 2. An account of this hammer can be found in R. B. Winmill, "Some Notes on the Strathroy Squared Circle" in *The Grand News*, Volume 12, Number 4, December 1980, p.4.
 12. See R. B. Winmill *ibid*.
 13. Smythies, *Op. cit.* p.22.
 14. H. W. Harrison, *Canada's Registry System: 1827-1911*, State College: American Philatelic Society Inc., 1971, p.64.
 15. E. A. Smythies, FCPS, *Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930*, (2nd edition, CPSGB, ND., Appendix I, p.12.
 16. See Jarrett, *Stamps of British North America*, Toronto: W. R. Philips and Company, 1929, P.438 (Diagramme 356). Jarrett gives the date 1903 for the introduction of a similar device in Hamilton.
 17. Harrison, *Op. cit.*, p.65 and 68.
-



ALL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE ROUGH DRAWINGS AND MUST BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE REPRESENTATIONS

SOME HAND STAMPS OF STRATHROY 1851 - 1910

7

PAID 5

PAID 3

(UNPAID) 7 (CENTS)

PAID 5 (CENTS)

PAID 3 (CENTS)

Handwritten signature

REGISTERED



THIS MANUSCRIPT MARKING, OBLITERATING REGISTRATION MARKINGS
 AN (UNPAID) 7 REPRESENTED FREE FRANKING



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HISTORICAL NOTES ON SOLDIERS' LETTERS

by Lt-Col. D. M. C. Prichard F.R.P.S.L.

By a British Act of Parliament in 1795 a special postage rate of 1d per ½ oz. was authorised for letters to or from a soldier of the British Army or a sailor of the Royal Navy below commissioned rank anywhere within the U.K. or any colony serviced by a British ship. Postage to be prepaid.

So far as Canada was concerned, this concession was little used for two reasons. First, except for two special periods described later, the British military garrison in Canada was only of a token size; secondly, the majority of British soldiers and sailors were almost illiterate and unlikely to write letters. Prior to the 1860s I believe that the only surviving soldiers' letters are 6 stampless covers (the earliest being dated 1821) and a solitary specimen of 1857 franked by two ½d imperf. Sailors' letters are even rarer. Perhaps with a wife in every port they had no need to write. I only know of one from any period, dated 1858, from a sailor in HMS Satellite from Vancouver Island to England franked by a 1d red G.B.

In April 1861 the Southern Confederate States seceded from the Union and the American Civil War began. The economy of the agricultural South was based upon slavery while the industrial Northern States were free but, contrary to a popular belief, the issue was not the abolition of slavery but the maintenance of the Union. As late as August 1862 President Lincoln declared "My paramount object is to save the Union and is not to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving some alone, I would also do that". In the end, when the long struggle had become embittered, Lincoln was forced to yield to political opinion and proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves in the rebellious Southern States. The basic cause of the war was a growing resentment in the South against the increasing political dominance of the Union by the North. The South felt that they no longer had any common interests and wished to become a separate nation.

The Civil War had repercussions in Britain, where there was much sympathy for the Confederates. The English aristocracy were naturally sympathetic to the Southerners regarding them as landowning country gentlemen and the Northerners as industrial tradesmen. Moreover the blockade of the Confederate ports by the Federal navy had a disastrous effect on employment in Lancashire whose mills relied upon the import of American cotton.

British public opinion in all ranks of society was therefore already critical of the Federals when an international incident occurred. In November 1861 two Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, were sent to Europe to negotiate recognition of the Confederate States in London and Paris. They embarked at Havana in the British ship Trent which was stopped on the high seas by a Federal warship commanded by Captain Wilkes and the Confederate

commissioners were forcibly removed. Lord Palmerston, the British Prime Minister reacted in characteristically bellicose fashion. 8000 British soldiers were immediately despatched to Canada with the intention of teaching the Yankees a lesson, together with a demand for an apology and the release of the commissioners. Such was the tone of the note drawn up by Palmerston that had not the Prince Consort, practically on his death bed, modified the wording, war might well have ensued between Britain and the Federal States. In the end President Lincoln gave a grudging admission that Captain Wilkes had made an error of judgment and exceeded his authority. The Confederate commissioners were released and the matter was closed. Nevertheless the 8000 British soldiers had already been despatched to Canada and remained there until after the war ended in 1865. Some were still there in 1867.

This naturally led to an increase of soldiers' letters although the writers were almost entirely confined to the more educated non-commissioned officers. Nearly half the surviving specimens were sent by 2nd Class Army Schoolmaster J. Chambers, Scots Fusilier Guards [as the Scots Guards were then known] to his wife in Ireland. Soldiers' letters had to be addressed in a standard form, and this included the personal signature of the Commanding Officer. Among the increased British garrison was the 2nd Battalion Prince Consorts Own Rifle Brigade, stationed at Hamilton and commanded by Colonel Lord Alexander Gordon Russell, 7th son of the 6th Duke of Bedford. Three examples survive of his 'signature' but on close examination it can be seen that all three are identical in size and configuration (FIG. 1). Such a perfect match would be impossible to reproduce with a manuscript signature. It is evident that his lordship found the task of personally signing documents a tedious business and had a handstamp made to relieve himself of this chore. The fuzzy appearance of the 'signature' confirms this. Today one would expect such a device to be a rubber stamp but, according to the Shell Book of Firsts, rubber stamps were not invented until 1864, while the earliest of these letters is dated July 1863. This handstamp must therefore have been cut in wood or metal.

No sooner was the American Civil War over than a new crisis arose. A secret society called the Fenians had been founded in Ireland in 1858 dedicated to the liberation of Ireland from English rule, similar to the I.R.A. today. The potato famines of the 1840s and 50s led to extensive emigration from Ireland to the U.S.A. and the Fenian Society spread to America. From 1864-66 the Canadian Volunteer Militia was called out on active service to repel a possible invasion of Canada by the Fenians who by 1866 were reported to have no less than 380,000 members. On 31 May 1866 the Fenians crossed the border and raided Niagara but they were defeated in a clash with the Volunteers. Unfortunately for the Fenians one of their chief leaders proved to be a British agent and this, combined with strong action by the U.S. Government, led to the collapse of the Fenian movement by 1867. Hitherto the concessional 2c rate for soldiers' letters had been confined to the British regular forces, but on 1 January 1865 this privilege was extended to the Canadian Volunteer Militia on active service.



Fig. 1

The regulations laid down that soldiers' letters had to show the name and regiment of the sender and the signature and regiment of the Commanding Officer, in addition to the address. This left little room for the two 1c stamps to be affixed. The 2c stamp was introduced in 1864 primarily to cater for this difficulty, although in practice it was not much used for this purpose.

Soldiers' letters of all sorts are rare, but the gem must be (FIG. 2) from Quarter-master Sergeant J. Devery 53rd Regiment from London, Canada to Mr Devery [his brother?] Bandmaster 3rd Dragoon Guards in India. This soldier's letter has two unique features. First, it is addressed to an overseas destination other than Great Britain; secondly, it is from a soldier to a soldier, thus doubly qualifying for the concessional rate.

About 1867 the British military garrison was again reduced to a token force. Consequently, soldiers' letters practically ceased and only a very few stamped with large or small Queens exist. With the introduction of Imperial Penny Post in 1898 the need for the concession ceased.

The table below, although not necessarily complete, summarises all the soldiers' letters up till 1867 the existence of which are known to me, from which the following conclusions can be drawn :-

1. Contrary to what has been stated by some authorities, Canadian Volunteer letters are not significantly scarcer than British soldiers' letters.
2. Letters to (as opposed to from) a soldier are the rarest, only 4 being listed. This is not surprising as letters are more likely to survive at home than in the rough and tumble of a barrack room.

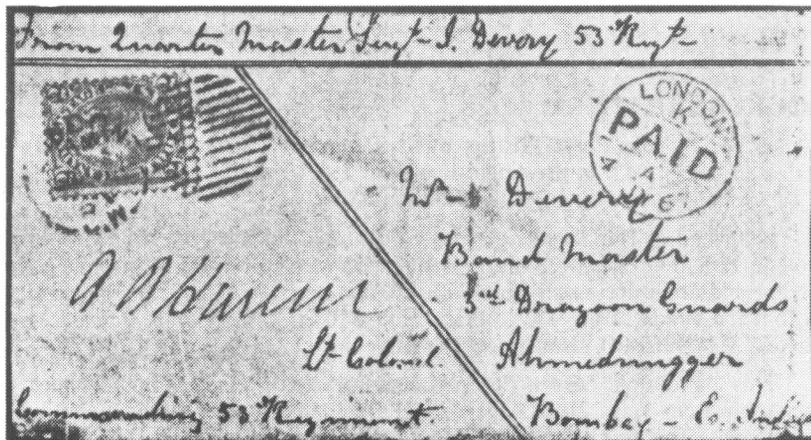


Fig. 2

3. The vast majority of British soldiers' letters are franked with two 1c stamps (the 2c stamps were not available until 1 August 1864), whereas nearly all the Volunteers letters used 2c stamps.

TABLE

STAMPLESS LETTERS (1821-58) From a Soldier					Total 6
<hr/>					
STAMPED LETTERS (Up to 1867)					Total
PENCE TO G.B.					
From :-	Soldier	(Two ½d Imperf)			1
	Sailor	(1d red G.B.)			1
1st DECIMAL ISSUE	From a soldier		To a soldier		
	Two 1c	2c	Two 1c	2c	
British soldier to G.B.	15	2	—	—	17
British soldier within Canada	2	—	—	—	2
British soldier to India	—	(1) (From and to)		(1)	1
Canadian Volunteer within Canada	1	11	2*	1	15
					<hr/>
TOTAL					37

**One illegally addressed to an officer but passed without comment.*

BOOK REVIEW

“The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents in the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902” by Kenneth Rowe

Published as Handbook #1 of a continuing series by the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, and available from: Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Canada, M5X 1B2. Price Can. \$30.00, plus postage and packing, Canada & U.S. £2.00, elsewhere \$3.00 .

This handbook covers the entire history of Canadian involvement in the Anglo-Boer War. Its 104 pages include chapters on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Contingents, The Canadian Division of the South African Constabulary, the Y.M.C.A., Canadian stamps used in South Africa, Patriotic Stationery and lists of dates and locations for every Canadian Unit involved.

Hard bound 60 illustrations.

A SQUARED CIRCLE CURIOSITY

by R. B. Winmill

In a field such as squared circles, which has been subjected to extensive, in depth research, it is very unusual, these days, to be able to report even a minor original find.

However, recently, an interesting item surfaced. This is a copy of a three cent small head, obliterated by a strike of the Paris squared Circle. Strikes of Paris normally bear one of four timemarks, "A", "B", "C" or "D", though a blank has also been observed.

Recently, however, a strike bearing "A", but with "B" carefully struck over it, was found. Actually "found again" is more accurate because this item was first located in 1975, but only recently was it relocated (and presented to an enthusiastic collector friend).

After pondering over this seemingly peculiar situation, several possibilities presented themselves. The two timemarks could not have been side by side in the hammer because it is doubtful of the slugs would fit and secondly, they could not possibly yield the overlapping strike. Nor could the indicia slugs have been changed and the hammer struck again, because there was absolutely no evidence of doubling, save for this curious indicia doubling.

This left only one possible explanation. A lack of indicia errors suggests that the postmaster here was meticulous, conscientious and extremely careful. It would appear probable that realizing the time had changed, he sought to correct his inaccuracy. This he endeavoured to do by taking the indicia slug and carefully placing it over the original. This act succeeded in correcting his earlier error. It also provided us with an interesting curiosity to reflect on, and heightens our interest in an otherwise dull town!

THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

Montreal, at the turn of the century, was Canada's largest city and its leading commercial centre. In the latest Postal History Society of Canada Journal, postal historian Max Rosenthal lists and locates the numerous branch, sub-offices, and suburban post offices which existed during the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII to meet the postal needs of the city's population. Also in this issue, the twenty-fifth published by the Society, a retired postal official remembers processing ship's mail at Victoria during the waning days of World War II. Other articles cover British Columbia cancellations, the Bolton post offices of Lower Canada, and a 1900 Blayney, Ontario, manuscript postmark.

Membership information is available without charge from the Secretary of the Postal History Society of Canada, Andy Palochik, Box 3461, Station C, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1Y 4J6. A sample copy of the Journal may be obtained from Palochik by sending \$1.00.

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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.

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T2K 1X4.
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Revised membership – 623.

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OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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January, 1982



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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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

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Vol. 18 No. 6

JANUARY, 1982

Whole No. 186

EDITORIAL

MR. J. H. BRYCE

It is always with mixed feelings that we announce the resignation of one of the society's officers, and express thanks and appreciation, on behalf of members, for their services. On the one hand we are sorry to be deprived of the invaluable help that they have afforded, often over a long period of time; on the other hand we are glad, for their sakes, that they can once more devote more time to their own interests as opposed to those of the society. When, in June 1970, Ian Bryce assumed the assistant treasurership it was impossible for anyone to foresee the burdens which subsequent events would pile upon his shoulders. He assumed office following the death of his predecessor, Alan MacGregor, a long and faithful servant of the society, and for the next eleven years, with but a brief respite, he was actively involved in one of the most onerous duties which fall to the lot of any officer of the society. But this is not all. In 1979, following the death of Alfie Grant, another long-serving and dedicated officer, Ian assumed his responsibilities as treasurer at a time, which it is not an exaggeration to describe as a crisis in the affairs of the society. It is characteristic of the man that he did so with a full knowledge of the very heavy burden that he was undertaking. Having worked in close collaboration with Alfie Grant over many years he was under no illusion about the heavy responsibilities he so readily shouldered. That he did so willingly, when no one could have blamed him for putting his own self interest first, instead of sacrificing it to the well-being of the society, is a matter of demonstrable fact. Now that he has been able to hand over the

reins of office to John Hillson, our new treasurer, it is only right that we should pay tribute to him.

It is an understatement to say that Ian has served the members of the society well. As treasurer, assistant treasurer and president he has, in one capacity or another, helped the society during what is undoubtedly one of the most difficult periods in its history. We are glad to place that on record because it is more than an ordinary debt of gratitude that members owe to him. We are also glad, as we are sure that Ian is, that he will now, at long last, once more be able to enjoy his hobby without the cares and distractions of office. To John Hillson, his successor, we extend on behalf of all members, our grateful thanks for undertaking duties which are burdensome, time-consuming, and in many ways more highly responsible, than any others that falls to the lot of the society's officers. To Ian we extend our best wishes for a long and happy indulgence in his stamps. THAT has been well and truly earned!

PROGRAMME FOR 1982

LONDON SECTION OF C.P.S.G.B.

As before meetings will be held on the third monday of the month at 6.30 p.m. in the Boardroom at the Royal Trust Co. of Canada, 48-50 Cannon Street, EC4.

January 18	Perfins and Officials.
February 15	Invited Display – Mr. Stanley Cohen.
March 15	Auction.
April 8	London Section Display to Dulwich Phil. Soc.
April 14	London Section Display to Brentwood & District Phil. Soc.
April 19	Beaver Cup Competition – 9 to 12 sheets.
May 17	Annual General Meeting and Display.

STAMP & POSTAL HISTORY NEWS

The official journal of the B.P.F. used to appear monthly as a small pocket sized magazine. Now it is a fortnightly tabloid, the only newspaper for stamp collectors in Britain. Working in close co-operation with the Canadian Philatelic Society it has managed to provide excellent coverage of Canadian topics and also, through Ian Robertson, a Kingstons based journalist, has been first in Britain with a series of collector news items from Canada. At 25 pence from a newsagent or free with a B.P.F. collector member subscription, it represents good value for every collector.

Convention 1982

The next Convention will be held at the University of Surrey, near Guildford, from 15 to 18 September, 1982.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Being a long time member of the CPS of G.B. and a modest collector of all things Canadian for much longer than that, I am honoured to find myself in the exalted position of President for 1981/82. I follow some very distinguished philatelists in this office and am conscious of the high standards which they have set. Without any pretensions to their knowledge and experience, I can only hope that my year of office will be a good one for the Society. I will certainly do my best to make it so.

Convention 1982 will take place in Guildford, Surrey, from 15th to 18th September. The venue will be the University of Surrey set in its own campus about 10 minutes walk from the centre of Guildford and the main line station for London Waterloo.

We shall be using the Students quarters which are simple, but adequate, and comprise single rooms or split level duplex rooms with 2 single beds. As a result we have been able to keep the costs down to a reasonable figure in these inflationary days – probably around £14.50 per person for dinner, bed and breakfast. The University has a degree course in Catering, so the food should be good! Special diets can be provided if one month's notice is given.

I hope this very accessible location and reasonable cost will persuade those who may not have attended Convention before to come and enjoy the displays and the camaraderie. In particular the closing Banquet should be well worth attending, as it is to be held in the Vice Chancellor's suite on the top floor of the Admin. block with glorious views over the Surrey countryside.

Postal difficulties in Canada last year meant that intending contributors to the Auction missed the closing date. Please note, therefore, that lots for the 1982 Auction should be sent as soon as possible to Mr. C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex, England.

Geoffrey Manton and John Parkin have kindly agreed to prepare the catalogue and conduct the Auction in their usual highly efficient manner. With over 1,000 lots to get through this year, their performance was terrific. Congratulations gentlemen!

In conclusion I wish you happy hunting and hope to meet you at Convention.

CHARLES A. KING

FROM THE SECRETARY

Members in the Midlands will be interested to learn that the Society is mounting a 400 sheet display of Canadian material in connection with the Solihull Stamp Fair in April 1982. It is hoped that a good number of members will go along to enjoy the display, there will of course be dealers' stands and the opportunity to meet fellow members. Further details will appear in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* but, meanwhile, members can obtain information from Derek Avery of 20 North Street, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 1FF.

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NOTES ON FIVE HOLE 'OH/MS' FAKES by Gary Tomasson and Jon Johnson

Introduction

Many collectors have been hearing rumours over the last year of fake 'OH/MS' collections for sale, etc. The research done on this subject by the authors has revealed that not only does there appear to be new fake 'OH/MS' perfins on the market but 80 to 90 percent of all five hole 'OH/MS' perfins in many, if not most, collections are fake *regardless of when and where they were purchased.*

In the past year the authors have only seen one small lot of five hole 'OH/MS's that did not include a single fake and they were in a small stamp shop in Toronto. Some of the five hole 'OH/MS' perfins that the authors have seen photographed in auction catalogues were so bad that they can be positively identified as fakes from the photos alone. Several small lots and individual five hole 'OH/MS's have been offered to the authors, some of which were guaranteed as genuine or money refunded. Most of the stamps (with very few exceptions) that were examined were fakes (including all those guaranteed). This situation, we feel is detrimental to philately and as such, the problem should be publicly recognized. With the problem recognized and with some research the philatelic community, especially the "Official" collectors, can ignore rumours with half-truths and know exactly where they and their collections stand.

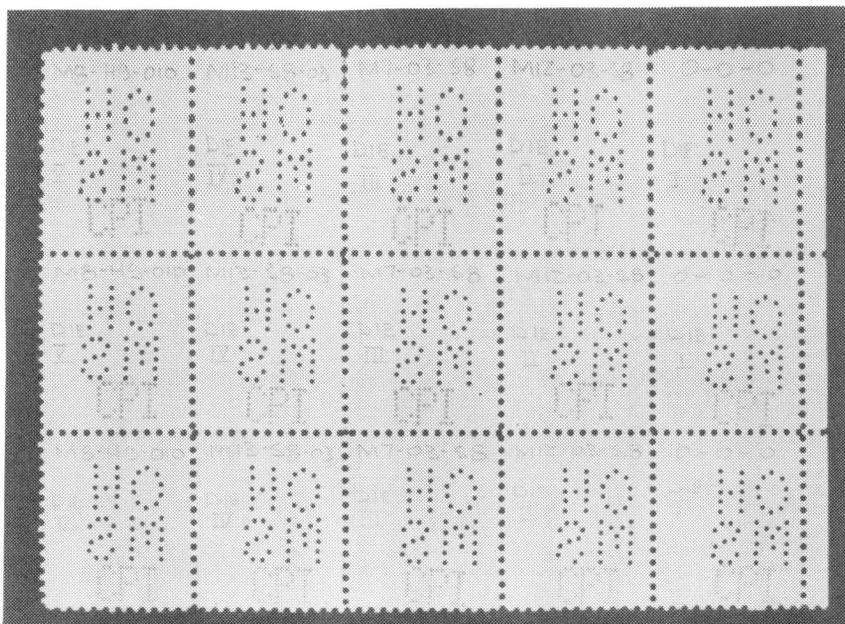
The Questions

The authors, as perfin collectors, became interested in examining the five hole 'OH/MS' after arguing between themselves as to whether the five hole 'OH/MS' came from a five or ten die perforating machine. On one side you have the popular literature on the 'OH/MS's stating that it was a ten die machine. On the other side, a five die machine would be more than sufficient for the needs of the Department of Finance. Moreover, the five die machine was very popular at the time the Department of Finance purchased their perforating machine. One other question kept bothering the authors, "Why were there so many perfins from the Department of Finance and not from the other two Federal Departments that used perfins in the same era?"

The search for the truth, regarding the five hole 'OH/MS' perfins was started with:

- the authors' collections of five hole 'OH/MS' perfins which have some horizontal strips of three, four and five stamps joined together.
- a library of articles and books on the subject.
- techniques that had been developed by the authors in the plating of other types of perfins. It should be noted that the five hole 'OH/MS' is only one of 310 plus perforated insignia found in Canadian stamps.

- the definition of terms which other perfin collector use, namely:
 - Perfin – a stamp perforated with a series of holes in the shape of a design or initials for security purposes (not used for cancelling the stamp to prevent re-use).
 - Die – a set of pins to make one complete design or set of initials.
 - Perfin Variety – a minor difference between dies mounted in a perforating machine.



The back of the original block of fifteen stamps of the five hole 'OH/MS'. The first die on the right is Die I. All five dies are different and can be identified with the use of a twenty-five power magnifying glass.

The Search

A block of fifteen 1937 King George VI 1c green stamps (five across and three deep) were used as a starting point. The five stamps across were quickly identified as having five different perforated five hole 'OH/MS' dies in them. These, to perfin collectors, are commonly called die varieties. The stamps in the vertical rows however had the same perfin die as the one below. This meant that we had just identified five different die varieties of the five hole 'OH/MS'. (This identification *cannot* be done by the naked eye or with a ten power magnify glass. A twenty to twenty-five power magnifying glass must be used.)

The other strips of stamps at the disposal of the authors with five hole 'OH/MS' dies were checked but no new dies were identified. The single stamps were also examined, but this time very few stamps had dies that agreed with the original five dies. The covers were examined and their dies were the same as the original five dies. Two stamps tied to paper with good Ottawa cancellations were checked but they did not agree with the original dies. The authors counted the stamps that had dies that matched the original five dies and found about ten copies of each die. These only accounted for approximately fifty stamps. What about the hundreds and hundreds of other stamps with the five hole 'OH/MS' perforated in them that did not agree with the original five dies?

At this point, we had a lot more questions than we had answers. We started to identify the different dies and quickly had over sixty different dies, but very seldom did the dies appear more than once or twice. We still had not checked all of the stamps for different dies when we stopped.

We started to rethink the whole problem of five hole 'OH/MS' perfins. Out of this two assumptions were made:

- all five hole 'OH/MS's were fakes until proven otherwise;
- and all information on the subject was incomplete and thus useless until proven otherwise.

We started again on three different fronts;

- find as many strips of stamps with three or more dies in them,
- find more literature on the subject,
- and identify every die variety that we could.

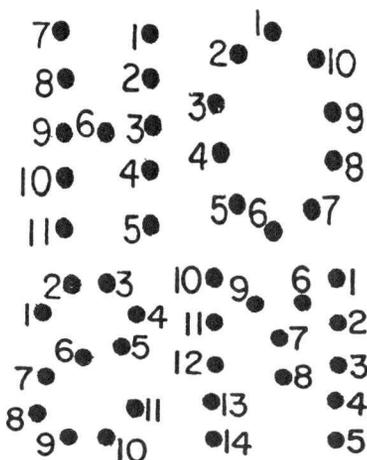
The first front produced more strips all of which agreed with the original five dies except for one, a strip of four on King George VI 4c yellow.

The second front produced much more interesting things. One was a copy of a letter written on the 15th of February, 1947, by Mr. W. C. Gordon, Regional Director of the C.P.S., in which the dies of a five hole 'OH/MS' machine were perforated. There were only five dies, referred to as "Finance Dept. (Machine 1)" which had the second die from the left missing pin 'S9'. Another interesting piece of information was a copy of a five hole 'OH/MS' perforated on a King George VI newspaper wrapper which again had five dies with the second die from the left missing the 'S9' pin.

With these two new pieces of information, the block of fifteen, the covers and the stamps that have dies from the block, the authors concluded that the original five dies were indeed from the Department of Finance perforating machine and it had only five dies.

The identification of the dies was approached but first an identification coding system had to be developed. The authors use holes 'H7' and 'O1' as the key holes and then noted the holes that had the greatest measured error from the master. As a master die, the authors have chosen Die I (the first die from the left) of the Finance Department perforating machine. The code number M12-03-S8 (Die II with a missing hole at 'S9') represents that the M12 hole has the largest difference between that die and Die I. 03 the second

largest difference and S8 the third. It should be noted that once a 'M' hole (for example) has been used in the file code number it cannot be used again. Therefore, M5-M8-S6 cannot be a code number. At present over one hundred different dies have been identified which means over one hundred fake five hole 'OH/MS' perfin dies have been found.



The code numbering of the holes

in the five hole 'OH/MS' die.

The Facts – ‘Departmental’

The authors at this time would like to point out that the stamps used by the Department of Finance are not “Officials” but are “Departmental” perfins. Only stamps used by the Canadian Government as a whole can be called “Official”. If you require more information on “Official and Departmental” perfins see the June-July 1980 (Volume 1, Number 6) edition of the BNA Perforator published by the British North America Philatelic Society Perfin Study Group.

The following are the documented facts that were found on the “Departmental” perfin:

- the Department of Finance received approval from the Post Office to perforate ‘OH/MS’ in stamps on May 23, 1923.
- the Department of Finance had offices for the Assistant Receiver Generals in Ottawa and all provincial capitals except Alberta where the office was located in Calgary.
- the Assistant Receiver General offices were changed to the Bank of Canada by the Bank Act of March 11th, 1935. At that time, the Victoria office was moved to Vancouver.

With the above information the authors concluded that the Departmental five hole 'OH/MS' perfin can be found on stamps issued from the Admirals to the 1934 commemoratives. There is no evidence, to date, that stamps from the 1935 King George V Jubilee and pictorial issues were perforated. The authors, however, did find and possess a significant number of very expensive fakes of the 1935 issue.

The Facts – 'Official'

The following are the documented facts that were found on the 'Official' five hole 'OH/MS' perfin:

- the five hole 'OH/MS' perforator was in the hands of the Post Office in the middle of May 1939.
- the Post Office did not receive their Cummins Model 53 (ten die) machine until mid July 1939 (four hole 'OH/MS') although all Government Departments were instructed to be using perforated stamps after July 1st, 1939.
- the five die 'OH/MS' perforating machine was destroyed (in front of witnesses) in April 1951 after spending its last years locked up in a vault.

We only found 'Official' five hole 'OH/MS' perfins on the 1937 King George VI issue and 1938 pictorial issues. No genuine Airmail or Special Delivery stamps perforated with the five hole 'OH/MS' were found but this does not mean that they do not exist.

Conclusion

When dealing with this subject we strongly suggest that all stamps perforated with the five hole 'OH/MS' be considered fakes until proven otherwise. At the present time the authors are not aware of anyone who has duplicated this research to the point of being able to differentiate between the genuine five hole dies and the better fakes. Therefore, "BUYER BEWARE", you have a 80 to 90 percent chance that you are buying fakes.

It should be noted that fakes can be found among the four hole 'OH/MS's. However this subject is beyond the scope of this article.

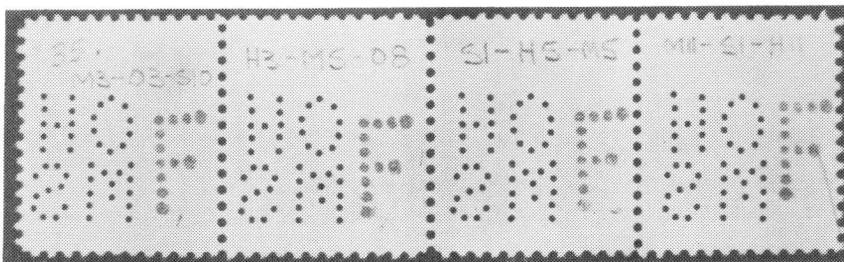
(Copyright 1980 by *Canadian Perforated Insignia Limited.*)

If desired, the authors can be contacted at P.O. Box 6118, Station D, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2C7.

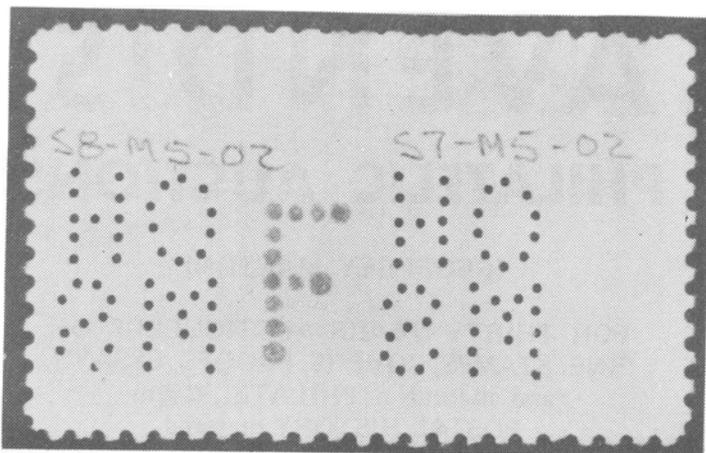
The authors are still researching this field. If anyone has covers or stamps on piece we would like to receive a xerox copy of it. Also if anyone has any questions regarding the 'OH/MS' perforations we shall be happy to be of assistance. Inquiries should be sent to Box 6118, Station D, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2C7.



This fake on a 3c 1932 King George V medallion issue was cancelled with a Ottawa cancel dated 0c 25 37. The perforation is fake but the authors have not passed comment on the cancel.



A strip of four fakes, all different. The machine had at least four dies in it. The strip is of 4c 1937 King George VI issue.



This fake on a 1933 commemorative 5c Royal William is trying to duplicate both Die I and Die II.



The front of the original block of fifteen stamps of the five hole 'OH/MS'. The first die on the left is Die I.

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BOOK REVIEW

The Small Queens of Canada by John Hillson

This monograph, published for Robson Lowe Ltd. by Pall Mall Stamp Co. Ltd., will be welcomed by all collectors of this popular and fascinating issue of early Canadian stamps. In it the author explores convincingly the theory that the change of the venue of the printers, from Montreal to Ottawa, commonly supposed to have taken place in 1888/89 is over simplistic. Instead, Mr. Hillson advances the proposition that there are three possible divisions of printings ranging from the initial Ottawa printings of 1870 to 1874, with an overlapping printing at Montreal during the years 1873-1888 followed by the second Ottawa printing in 1889 to 1897. The distinctive factors of perforations, gum, paper and plate markings are carefully examined and presented in detail which pay eloquent testimony to the thought and care which the author has brought to bear on this admittedly controversial subject. Not everyone will agree with his conclusions; but no one will be able to deny that they are thought-provoking. No one, having read Mr. Hillson's work, will be able to resist the temptation to re-examine his collection and study it anew.

The section which deals with each denomination in turn is particularly interesting, although care must be taken since it is, unfortunately, combined in a chapter which deals exclusively with the Ottawa (second) printings. The omission of a suitable heading to differentiate the two subjects is regrettable; but with this borne carefully in mind the reader will have no cause for confusion: the dates of the printings of the various denominations are clearly set out in the sub headings.

With three appendices concerning the 1867 printing contract, plans outlining the layout of the sheets and positions of the imprints and quantities issued, not to mention a peripheral concern with proofs and essays as well as bisects, the monograph of 24 pages with 12 half-tone illustrations is obtainable from the publishers at the Literature Dept., 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 5PX at £3.80 (postpaid inland) or £4.00 (postpaid overseas).

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1981/82

Members are asked to note that subscriptions were due on 1st October, 1981 for the following year. Those members who have not yet paid these are earnestly requested to forward them immediately to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, RG3 5DZ. Cheques (£5) or the equivalent in the appropriate currency for overseas members should be made payable to the Canadian Philatelic Society of G.B.

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An Invitation

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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 LETTER AND POSTCARD RATES OF CANADA 1875-1898 (Part 1)

by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

There is no need to dabble in postal rates. It is possible to form an excellent collection of Canadian stamps without giving them a second thought, and even to put together a lot of covers without the need to explore them in any depth.

However, there comes a time when the postal historian needs to know more, perhaps before he commits himself to the purchase of an expensive cover or perhaps before showing his collection to his colleagues at the local club. This series of articles is an attempt to provide some basic facts in a palatable form to help in the construction of a postal history collection.

Even now thirty four years after the publication of the first copy of *Maple Leaves*, you will find very little on postal rates in its pages, and virtually nothing on the period under discussion.

In Horace Harrison's book on *Canada's Registry System 1827-1911* there is little mention of rates to foreign countries, and likewise the late E. A. Smythies in his book *Canadian Registered Letter Stamps* has a brief paragraph only. Jarrett, Boggs and Robson Lowe, all in their turn do not spare more than a few words to foreign postal rates of the second half of Victoria's reign.

So I have had to refer back to the Official Postal Guides to try to fill in the awkward gaps in other sources.

Because the study became so complex, I decided to omit reference to printed matter, book post and parcels, and even now I realise that in our magazine, it will take many parts to complete my survey, which I hope will eventually go as far as 1951.

All rates are expressed per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, unless stated. The exceptions are some domestic and United States rates and certain rates to France.

I chose 1875 as a starting point because in October 1874 the Universal Postal Union met for the first time and the representatives of the major nations of the world agreed to adopt uniform postal rates among their member nations. Great Britain was one of the member Nations but the agreement did not include her possessions and Dominions beyond the sea, amongst which was Canada.

However, Canada applied to join almost immediately, and as a first step reduced the postage to Great Britain to fall in line with the U.P.U. regulations.

In the Universal Postal Union report for 1 June 1878 I found the following; "The entry into the Union of the Dominion of Canada originally fixed for the 1st of July 1876, but subsequently postponed for an indefinite period, owing to the inability of certain Administrations to agree to the

conditions of entry, will now take place on the 1st of July next, the unanimous consent of all Administrations having been obtained”.

So at the U.P.U. meeting in Paris in May 1879 Canada was admitted retrospectively with effect from 1st July 1878.

Also in 1875 registration stamps were introduced, and prepayment of postage was made compulsory. Finally I must admit that my records are incomplete before 1875, but maybe in the future it will be possible to give earlier data.

About 95% of Victorian Canadian covers in existence to-day are addressed either within Canada, to the United States or to Great Britain and Ireland. Anywhere else is uncommon, and if the rest of Europe is excluded, rare. Even registered covers to England before 1888 are difficult to find, and elsewhere in Europe rare, so many of the rates quoted are really of academic interest only, but serve as a reminder of how complicated it all was before the U.P.U. unified the system.

All rates are expressed per ½oz. unless stated. When a year is quoted this is the year of the Postal Guide when the change is noted. If a more precise date is given then further information was available.

DOMESTIC RATES

Letters: 3c per ½oz. until 8 May 1889 when 3c per oz. started.

Drop Letters: 1c per ½oz. until 8 May 1889 when weight raised to one ounce, but for free delivery in cities 2c/oz.

A few towns required 2c cash on delivery, and these stayed at 1c/oz.

Free city delivery had reached Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, St. John, and Halifax by the end of 1875, and London was added by the end of 1879.

There was no obvious weight restriction for letters.

Postcards. Government Issue: 1c

Private postcards: 1c as printed matter, or 3c as a “letter” until January 1 1895 when carried for 1c under certain conditions.

Registered Letter Fee: 2c fee until May 8th 1889 when raised to 5c.

Acknowledgement of Receipt:

Started in 1881 guide. “The sender of a registered article addressed to the United Kingdom, any Foreign Country, or British Colony in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgement of its due receipt by the addressee on payment of a fee of 5c at the time of registration.”

In some guides it appears that the 5c fee was attached to the envelope as a 5c stamp, but later special forms were used which were “tied” to the letter, and then sent back to sender.

I have not seen any from the Victorian era.

Special Delivery:

Started on July 1 1898. A 10c fee for letters posted anywhere in the Dominion for delivery in 14 main towns of Canada only. The first 14 towns were: Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver.

Incidentally these same towns had a letter delivery system in operation, so drop letters cost 2c/oz. making the total cost 12c for a local letter, and 13c from outside the town.

(To be continued)

8 cents Registered Cover, 1877

We are grateful to those members who have written to remind us that the above cover, the subject of an article (June, 1981 *MAPLE LEAVES*, page 111) by 'The Yellow Peril' was sold some years ago by Harmers. So far from being one of a batch of worthless covers it was, in fact, sold for what it was worth (a great deal of money!). As what is probably the best of the early 8 cents registered covers there is little mystery about it or doubt about its authenticity. As 'The Yellow Peril' puts it, this cover is truly a 'gem'.

Canada Specialised Catalogue

In our August, 1981 issue (page 85) we reported that the above catalogue would, apparently, cease publication. A usually 'well-informed' source led us to believe that this might be so; but it will be noted that we were careful (and wise) enough *NOT* to commit ourselves too deeply over this matter. We are not prone to jumping in at the deep end with both feet, being in fact too long in the tooth for rash enterprises of that sort! We are glad to announce that our usual caution was fully justified. A letter from the Philatelic Publishers Co., states that not only does it intend to continue issuing the Canada Specialised Catalogue every year, but it also intends to improve the catalogue, and indeed has already done so in its 1981 edition. The six new sections added include the Bishop Marks, crown Circle Postmarks, Steamboat Postmarks, Plate Proofs of the Pence Issues and SCADTA issues of Canada. What is more it is now obtainable from our Handbooks Manager (price £2.50 postpaid) and for further details we refer readers to the back cover of our October issue. To say that we are glad to publish this disclaimer is surely unnecessary. We are only too aware of the popularity of this catalogue not to wish it the continued success that it undoubtedly deserves.

Canadian Re-entry Study Group

We are informed by Mr. R. E. Trimble, of P.O. Box 532, Station 'A', Scarborough, Ontario, M1K 5C3 that the above study group has now been officially sanctioned by the B.N.A.P.S. Interested readers, who are also members of our 'sister society' are invited to get in touch with Mr. Trimble for further details.

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



LATHEWORK ON POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

by G. A. Wallace

The reason for the lathework has never been really solved. Major K. H. White, in *Maple Leaves*, as well as others stated that the reason was an early indication of plate wear. Major Williams added: 'Another explanation which is more plausible is that the lathework helped in the wiping action prior to printing'. The next explanation (supposed to be official) is; 'The manufacturer used to refer to these as "hold down strips". Ink in the recess of the design prevented the paper from lifting from the printing plate before the first row of stamps was printed'. Each article discarded the prior explanations.

In *The Admiral Stamps part 2* by Hans Reiche on pages 13 and 14, he dispels all theories but does not present an alternative. What he does state is that the retreating lathework could be merely an inking problem, which would account for the albino prints. I accept that there are albino prints on some marginal blocks, but for every one of these there are many without.

Mr. Reiche's theory, although plausible, could therefore be only partially correct and the original reason of plate wear applicable also. The steel used in plate making had to be of the highest quality, but during the Great War the best went into war effort materials, the printers coming well down the list. About 1917 the supply of top grade steel in hand had come to an end, the lesser grade steel then being used. Whether the best steel came from Germany is controversial; however lathework was used during 1917-1925 on some plates.

'Some plates' is the significant phrase! The idea that it helped as a hold down action can easily be ruled out, because the wet printings before 1917 did not need lathework nor did the dry printings from 1925 until the chrome plating of 1927. There were many plates in the interim period also with plain margins. The other reason stated that it helped the wiping action can also be excluded as ink deposited in the engraved design will only have the excess wiped away, not sucked up from the grooves. Unless the plate is worn the imprint should be clear. This then takes us back to the original conception of 'an early indication of plate wear'.

Much has been written about lathework on the Admiral issue, but virtually nothing can be found concerning the same on Postage Due stamps printed during the same period. In the *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps* by Robson Lowe, volume V on page 222, there is one sentence: "At some time marginal lathe work was added to the 2c plate (?1917)". Winthrop Boggs merely states that Type 2 (Type B) has been seen. This probably is a mistake as all blocks I have seen until recently have been Type A or Boggs Type 1. Type A was in use from January 16, 1917 until March 24, a period of nine and a half weeks. Two printings of the 2c Postage Due are apparent because of the wide difference in colouring. The first, probably some time in January, is in a bright red-violet, but a later printing is in a sombre slate-purple. This shade I have never seen before until a block with lathework was sent to me from Canada. This was accompanied by a

postcard dated early 1924. This could mean that Type A may have been brought back into use after Types B and C had been employed.

Recently in an auction in Vancouver I obtained a block of the thin paper, 2 cent with almost complete lathework Type 'D'. The shade and paper match the 5c Admiral on thin paper exactly, having been checked by natural and ultra-violet lights. This printing seems to be unknown in G.B. If anyone can send me some information concerning this I would be much obliged. Perhaps somebody in Canada can come forth.



2 cents postage due with almost complete lathework type D

BNAPEX '81 SOUVENIR COVERS AND PROGRAMMES

BNAPEX '81 souvenir cacheted envelopes are available in limited number at \$2.00 each from Mr. Ian Kimmerly, Suite 200D, 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 7S8. The beautifully multi coloured cacheted envelopes depict a helmeted lass holding a Union Jack flag and snow shoes, plus a beaver and maple leaves.

The envelopes cancelled with a specially approved BNAPEX '81 flag cancel dated 24 September 1981, carry one 17c Canadian commemorative stamp — one of the four Canadian map stamps, QEII 17c regular definitive, the Parliament 17c coil, and the Niagara-on-the-Lake commemorative. Also available are blank cacheted covers of BNAPEX '81 at three for One dollar and souvenir cacheted programmes at \$2.00 each. All prices are in Canadian dollars. Cheques or Postal Money Orders are acceptable.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Minutes of the 35th Annual General Meeting, held at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, on 10th October 1981.

1. **The President**, Mr. Jim Bacon, welcomed all members present and took the opportunity to thank those who had helped to make Convention possible.
2. **Apologies** were received from Messrs. Banfield, Birch, Bryce, Cheshire, Cohen, Greenhill, Hutchinson, Norris, Williams, Dr. Sanderson, and overseas members Messrs. Benningen, Benson and Taylor.
3. **Minutes** of the 34th AGM, having been displayed during Convention, were taken as read.
4. **Matters Arising** re 13(b) – A 'Canadian' issue of 'Philately' was duly published in January 1981.
re 13(c) – A run of 'Maple Leaves' was duly entered at Milcopex 81 in the Literature class and received a vermeil award. The President expressed his pleasure at this success which was, he felt due in no small measure to the efforts of the Editor, Mr. Lionel Gillam.
5. **Officers Reports**
 - a) Secretary, D. F. Sessions, reported a net decline in membership of 47 which was particularly disappointing. 41 new members had been more than offset by deaths and resignations whilst 45 members had been removed for non-payment of dues. Amongst the seven deaths was that of the Hon. George Marler Q.C. who had contributed so much to the study of both the Edward VII and Admiral definitive stamps.
 - b) 'Maple Leaves' Editor, L. F. Gillam, mentioned that he had received material for publication which he had subsequently discovered to have been published elsewhere. He indicated that whilst he preferred exclusive material, other material was not unwelcome although a note of publication elsewhere, either past or potential, should accompany it.
 - c) Packet Secretary, R. Grigson, reported that he had successfully replaced the insurance cover on the packet at reasonable terms. The number of books submitted for circulation was substantially down, only 77 against 124 in 1980 and 172 in 1979. He had been able to put eleven packets into circulation and £150 had been transferred to the general fund. Thanks were expressed to the hard core of members who continue to support the packet with contributions.
 - d) Handbooks Manager, Dr. M. W. Carstairs, reported that he had physically taken over the stock of handbooks from his predecessor, Mr. Cohen, and that sales during the year had remained good.
 - e) Advertising Manager, G. L. Birch, reported gross advertising revenue of £391.29, only £27.21 less than the previous year's exceptionally high figure.

- f) Publicity Officer, Dr. D. Sanderson, issued reports of Convention to the philatelic press and reports that BPF Congress will be in Southampton in 1982 which will enable her to actively publicise the Society there.
- g) Librarian, C. G. Banfield, reported that only 22 members made use of the Library during the year, borrowing 69 books and files. It was felt that ever-escalating postal costs were probably the reason for the fall in numbers from previous years. It is hoped that a supplement to the Library list will be published in 'Maples Leaves' in the coming year, as a number of important books have been added.

6. **Financial Statement.** Following the resignation of Mr. Mewse as Treasurer, Mr. Bryce had agreed at the last Committee meeting to act as temporary treasurer until a suitable replacement could be found. Mr. Hillson was appointed during the year but, due to the time factor, he was not able to present a formal statement of accounts. However, he was able to report that the Society had suffered a loss of £150 in 1979/80 due to the successful reception held in connection with the London International; this would be offset by an anticipated profit of some £200 in 1980/81. Mr. Hillson felt that the Subscription could be held at £5.00 for the current year but ever-increasing printing and postal costs would make a rise inevitable next year.

It was accordingly proposed by Dr. Carstairs that the rate of subscription should be increased to £6.00 from 1 October 1982, the proposal was seconded by Mr. Parkin and carried nem.con.

7. Election of Officers	<i>Nominee</i>	<i>Proposer</i>	<i>Seconder</i>
President	C. A. King	J. L. Bacon	D. F. Sessions
Vice-President	T. Almond	C. A. King	M. W. Carstairs
Secretary	D. F. Sessions	J. M.H. Parkin	J. Donaldson
Treasurer	N. J. A. Hillson	J. M. H. Parkin	M. W. Carstairs
Committee member :-			
Scotland	A. S. Mackie	J. Hannah	J. M. H. Parkin
North	D. G. Manton	D. F. Sessions	J. Donaldson
South	N. Pryor	D. F. Sessions	J. Donaldson
	E. Burchell	T. Almond	D. F. Sessions

8. **Committee Appointments**

The meeting was advised of the following appointments by the Committee :-

Librarian	- C. G. Banfield
Editor	- L. F. Gillam
Packet Secretary	- R. Grigson
Handbooks Manager	- Dr. M. W. Carstairs
Advertising Manager	- L. G. Bellack
Publicity Officer	- Dr. D. Sanderson
Asst. Treasurer	- T. Almond
Asst. Editor	- E. Killingley

9. Fellows Report

At the meeting of Fellows earlier in the day the Founders Trophy was awarded to John Hannah for his research into the Admiral series.

10. Appointment of Auditor. Mr. E. Killingley was appointed.

11. New Handbook. The meeting was advised that the Committee had sanctioned publication of a new handbook on the early rapid cancelling machines, a joint publication with a Canadian publisher.

12. Solihull Stamp Fair. The meeting was advised that the Committee had discussed an invitation to provide a static 40-frame display at this event in April 1982. It was recommended that the Society should accept but it was felt necessary to appoint a convenor from the Society. Mr. D. Avery volunteered to act in this capacity and the recommendation was duly endorsed. A number of volunteers to exhibit came forward and were duly noted.

13. Reduced Subscriptions for Senior Citizens. It was reported that, following representations, the Committee had discussed the matter but could not recommend such reduction. It was pointed out that a substantial proportion of members would fall into this category and such reductions would impose an additional burden on the younger members which would be unacceptable.

14. Venue of Next Convention. President elect, Mr. C. A. King, announced that the 1982 Convention would be held at the University of Surrey from 15 to 18 September.

15. Any Other Business. It was announced that, following discussion in Committee, the Treasurer would be investigating the possibility of introducing direct debiting as an alternative mode of payment of subscriptions for U.K. members. It was also announced that, in an effort to improve cash flow from subscriptions, an invoice would be inserted in the January 'Maple Leaves' of members who had not paid by mid-November. It was hoped that this would substantially reduce the postal costs of issuing reminders in lieu of the April 'Maple Leaves'.

Appendix to the Minutes

Results of the 1981 Competitions

Class 1	1st D. Avery	U.P.U. Postcards
	2nd M. W. Carstairs	Airmail Rates
Class 3 (a)	1st M. W. Carstairs	Small Queen rates
	2nd R. Grigson	Registered Mail
Class 3 (b)	1st J. Donaldson	'Free' Markings
	2nd A. S. Mackie	Special Delivery Covers
Trophies:	Godden – M. W. Carstairs	Small Queen rates
	Bunny – J. Donaldson	'Free' Markings
	Members – D. Izzett	Perfins
	Aikins – J. Donaldson	'Free' Markings

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Phil Grey writes:

Clareville, Newf'd. Postmark

The old style postmark without enclosing ring described by Mrs. J. A. Silvester (M.L. 18/4/109 – Aug. '81) appears to be the one which reads:

“Clareville, T.B. – Newf'd”

“T.B.” stands for Trinity Bay and it is not a T.P.O. I have this postmark dated between March 1945 and August 1964, the diameter being 22mm but a smudged strike might appear larger.

An earlier postmark in the same style in use early in this century has shorter spacing arcs (or “part circles”).

(The following letter has been sent to Mr. C. R. McGuire. In it the writer refers to Mr. McGuire's article on the Maple Leaf issue of Canada, 1897-98 (Part 3) which appeared in our June issue. The letter is being re-produced here with Mr. Harrison's consent – Editor.)

Mr. H. W. Harrison, F.C.P.S. writes :—

The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897-98 Major Postage Rates

On Page 68 of *Maple Leaves* therein you say, “Major Postage Rates for which a single denomination of a Maple Leaf stamp could be used to prepay a rate or fee – January 1897 to 24 December 1898”. At the end of the article on Page 70 you say, “The only countries to which the two cent postcard rate applied were: Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Newfoundland and Switzerland. Postcards addressed to other countries had to be prepaid at the five cent letter rate”. I have the following postcards used within the time period given to other countries as follows: Webb P15 2c U.P.U. card to San Salvador from Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 4, 1898; Webb P16 1c Jubilee Card with added stamp as follows: to Batavia, Java, 1c Small Queen added from Owen Sound, Ont. July 5, 1897; Webb P17, 1c Green Leaf with 1c numeral added to Northwest Provinces, India, from Montreal, on October 15, 1898; Webb P20, 2c Orange, with 3c numeral added to Holland from Vancouver, December 10, 1898 (The one card which I own which substantiates your five cent letter rate); Webb P21, 2c Blue U.P.U. card to New Zealand from Montreal, August 5, 1898.

I have 2c Green U.P.U. cards Webb No. P4 all used prior to 1897 from places in Canada to the following countries: Denmark, Holland, Sweden, India, Japan, Bermuda, St. Vincent, Argentina, Brazil, Panama and Peru. After December 25, 1898, and onwards, I have 2c rated cards used to the following places: Sydney, New South Wales, Argentina, Finland, Salvador, etc. None of the cards which I own and mailed at the 1c post card rate to foreign countries were taxed more than five centimes or at the most ten centimes in some cases being double the deficiency of 1c make up the 2c rate.

None of the cards I have mentioned used in the period which you cite where they should have been five cents paid were taxed had any postage due at all. The volume of mail seems too great for it to have merely been an oversight on the part of the postmasters of Canada or the Canadian correspondence to foreign countries. Some reasonable explanation is in order.

Mr. R. Holdeman writes:

R.M.S. Ship Titles

This is with reference to A. M. Palochik's article, "The Eastern Arctic Patrol Hammers" and Mr. H. K. Dodwell's letter, "Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.".

Mr. Palochik states in his article that the "Nascopie" became a Royal Mail ship resulting in a change of hammer from S.S. Nascopie to R.M.S. Nascopie in 1935.

Mr. Dodwell mentions that his postcards of the "Royal George" and "Royal Edward" have the titles R.M.S. and asks whether they were mail carriers.

The normal supposition is that R.M.S. means Royal Mail ship. In respect of the "Nascopie" and perhaps the "Royal George" and "Royal Edward" the initials indicate "Railway Mail Service".

The factual evidence in respect of the "Nascopie" are Post Office bulletins of 1933, 1934 and 1936 and no doubt this also applies to the "Royal George" and "Royal Edward".

Details of 1936 Post Office Bulletin are as follows :—

MAIL SERVICE, SUMMER 1936.

Eastern Arctic, Ellesmere Island, Baffin Island, Hudson Bay.

R.M.S. NASCOPIE

(Leaving Montreal 14th July, 1936)

Follows details of acceptance etc.

Then details of dates and Ports.

Concluded by:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, OTTAWA, 5th June 1936.

Issued by authority of J. A. Sullivan, K.C. Deputy P-General.

New members

- 2321 WOOD, Nigel G., "Lingwood", 118 Commercial Street, Bitterne, Southampton, Hants, SO2 5AF. PH—CQ & CGE.
- 2322 WATSON, William R., PO BOX 2221, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9J 7Y4. C.
- 2323 MILOS, Michael, 2231 Ott Road, RR1, Stevensville, Ontario, Canada. C.
- 2324 WATT, James H., Aot. 412, 1223 Richmond St. N, London, Ont., Canada, N6A 3L8. CR—CQ, V.
- 2325 CROSS, Martin D., 190 Newton Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, B43 6BX.
- 2326 CHAPMAN, James D., 8 Drove Road, Sholing, Southampton. CR—CQ, B.
- 2327 ARMITAGE, David A., 73 Sherring Lower Road, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, CM21 9LG. C.
- 2328 PALMER, Prof. E. E., (QC), 375 St George St., London, Ont., Canada, N6A 3A9. CQ, B, PH.

The 1934 bulletin also bears an interesting cachet. This is a boxed "Railway Mail Service – Jun 16 1934 – Post Office Department – Ottawa".

Further to the above, I have a copy of a letter from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, dated December 1960 which inter alia quotes "Our Post Office (Cape Dorset) is operated by the Railway Mail Service of the Canadian Post Office Department".

Mr. Dodwell may find the above information useful in pursuing his interest in the "Royal George" and "Royal Edward".

It is regrettable that few early records are available and that the Post Office in Canada has in the past declined to assist with any inquiries or information. My last letter re the Eastern Arctic Patrols to Ottawa was returned, "Department Closed – No Records available".

Dr. W. L. Bosch writes:—

Re-entry on 1 cent Admiral Coil

Almost 70 years after the date of issue, a new "find" has been made in Canada's admiral stamps, specifically, in a batch of 1c green admirals. The find was a copy of the well-known major re-entry on a coil stamp of vertical perforation 8. As far as can be determined from an examination of the works of Jarrett, Boggs, Marler and Reiche, no other such example on a coil stamp has ever been found.

The significance of the discovery lies in the fact that the major re-entry (of which the recent Marler reprint has an exceptionally clear photograph) is known to have come from plate 12, lower right pane, position 35. The find definitely shows that plate 12 was used for the production of some of the early 1c green coil stamps, as well as for the sheet stamps. The researchers/authors mentioned above could, heretofore, do no better than state that the plates used dually for sheets and coils were probably numbered between 15 and 20. Obviously, plate 12 was used, without any doubt whatsoever.

The stamp has been examined and verified by Mr. Hans Reiche, who has prepared a similar notice to this one for publication in *BNA Topics*. At present, the stamp resides with the finder/writer. I may add that, in my purchases for the purpose of seeking RPO cancellations on admirals, I have found 5 copies of this major recently but only 1 on a coil stamp. As I am not an Admiral specialist, these copies would be available for the right trade, if any member has an interest therein. For those with further curiosity, it took over 125,000 stamps to find those re-entries, and those stamps also contained RPOs at the approximate rate of 2.25% (counting all RPOs found, including non-usable partial strikes). The writer is now working over a batch of some 40,000 of the 2c red admiral for RPOs. It is unfortunate that no really fine

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1981/82

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Secretary:

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Handbooks Manager:

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Assistant Treasurer:

T. E. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ.

Librarian:

C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

Exchange Secretary:

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

Advertising Manager:

L. G. Bellack, 11 Mardley Heights, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 0TX.

Assistant Editor:

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

Publicity Officer:

Dr. D. Sanderson, 4 Colt Close, Fernyhurst Estate, Rownhams,
Southampton, SO1 8JA.

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War 1899-1902 by Kenneth Rowe £15.00
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JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 187

Vol. 18 No. 7

April, 1982



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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

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APRIL, 1982

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EDITORIAL

ADVERTISING MANAGER

We shall be grateful if members who may wish to take advantage of our classified announcements service will note that details of their small advertisements should, in future, be sent to Mr. L. G. Bellack at 11, Mardley Heights, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 0TX, together with the necessary remittance (see page 196 of this issue). Mr. Bellack, who has taken over the duties of Advertising Manager, succeeds Mr. G. L. Birch whose services to the Society during the past seven years are gratefully acknowledged. Having worked closely with Mr. Birch during this time we can speak with some authority upon the burdens which he has relinquished, and those which Mr. Bellack has taken up. They are by no means light and it does not require a great deal of imagination to see why this is so. The contribution which our valued advertisers make to the finances of the society are considerable, and in return we rely upon our advertising manager to see that their needs are observed. Deadlines have to be met, proofs have to be read and corrected, and advertisers' specifications have to be adhered to meticulously. The work is not only demanding in terms of time and care; it has to be done promptly. It is not the sort that can be put off 'for another day', when it might be personally more convenient. Where the work of the advertising manager is concerned, DO IT NOW is a peremptory order, not a pious aspiration! That Les Birch has laboured for so long under that sort of whip uncomplainingly and solely in the interests of the society says a very great deal for his stamina, and a very great deal more about the man and his devotion to the society's

interests. We all, therefore, owe him a great deal, and in placing this acknowledgement of our gratitude on record we do so with the knowledge that it is little recompense. THAT really comes from the knowledge of a job well done on behalf of the society and its members. To Mr. Bellack who, by the time he reads this will know that we have not been guilty of any understatements, we extend our best wishes and thanks for undertaking duties that Les Birch has so ably fulfilled in the past.

In this connection may we remind members that the names and addresses of all the society's officers are published on the inside of the back cover of every issue of this journal. A considerable saving in time and expense can be made if members' communications are addressed to the appropriate officer.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAPLE LEAVES

There is, we are sure, no need for us to labour the point that we are grateful to all our contributors who support *MAPLE LEAVES* with articles, reports and letters. These are always acknowledged, but we regret that it is not always possible to publish material immediately. For very stringent financial reasons the journal is restricted to 28 pages for every issue. For the same reasons priority must be given to our advertisers. Dated reports and announcements that do not permit any delay and instalments of articles, where a break in the sequence can be annoying and frustrating to readers, have of necessity to be next in order of priority. Only then, when these needs have been met, are we able to complete what is literally a jigsaw puzzle, and one in which inevitably all the pieces do *not* fit. Some, therefore, have to be laid aside for the future. One further consideration which has to be borne in mind is the need to maintain a balanced 'output' in which there is not too much of a good thing, but as great a variety as possible to meet the many different interests of members. All this has been said before; but we have a feeling that it is not an untimely reminder! We used to say, "impossibilities executed immediately, miracles take a little longer". We will conclude on that apt note!

CONVENTION 1982

Hotel booking and competition entry form is inset with this issue. Please complete and despatch as indicated as soon as possible.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

According to a survey carried out by the U.S. Postal Service in 1976 the number of women stamp collectors in the United States exceeds that of men by 53 to 47 per cent. Most of our readers, we feel sure, will find that surprising, if not incredible. Stamp collecting is associated in most people's minds with schoolboys rather than schoolgirls, men rather than women. Experience of the world of stamp collecting would support this view. Men, according to stamp dealers, by far outnumber women in their lists of clients; women are few and far between in auction rooms; they do not appear in anything except insignificant numbers among the membership of local philatelic societies or any other kind, be they national or specialist. Certainly that is true of our society and without making any attempt to comb the membership roll of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada we do not hesitate to say that we would be very surprised if that was not 'male dominated' as well. At least we would not have hesitated *BEFORE* the new reached us that the new President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is none other than Beverlie Clark, the wife of our well-known Contact Member in Winnipeg. That the honour conferred upon her is well deserved goes without saying. As a life member of both the Royal and B.N.A.P.S., as long-serving and indefatigable Editor of 'The Buffalo', the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, as its Past President, as an enthusiastic collector of Great Britain and Canada's 'Map' stamp and 'First Flight' covers Beverlie will bring to her role as President of Canada's premier stamp society a knowledge of, and enthusiasm for, stamp collecting that few men could match, and fewer still excel. In congratulating Beverlie upon this latest, and greatest, honour we do so in the knowledge that she will bring to her new office *ALL* the qualities required in super abundance. If, in addition to that, her election encourages more women to take an active part in organised philately that can only redound to the advantage of the world's greatest hobby.

CANADA POST BECOMES A CORPORATION

Another milestone in the historical development of Canada Post took effect on October 16, 1981 when the transition from a department of the Government to a Crown Corporation was proclaimed.

At a ceremony in Ottawa, Postmaster General Andre Ouellet handed over the responsibility for the operation of the Post Office to Rene J. Marin, Chairman of the Board of Directors and R. Michael Warren, the President.

The Corporation will report to Parliament through a minister and will produce an annual report for tabling in Parliament and review by a standing parliamentary committee. It will be run by a Board of Directors consisting of the Chairman, the President and nine directors.

Canada Post Corporation will have responsibility for labour relations, its own financial affairs and the provision of high quality service – so says the Post Office.

From the Treasurer,

DIRECT DEBITING FACILITY (U.K. Members)

You will find in this copy of Maple Leaves details of a new facility that we are able to offer members who live in the United Kingdom and we hope it will have your whole hearted support. Quite simply, paying annual subscriptions by direct debit is the simplest, cheapest, and safest method available. It is convenient to you, the member, because your account will be debited automatically at the right time and for the correct amount, it saves you postage, and in addition you have the absolute safeguard that in the unlikely event of an error being made, your own bank will reimburse you. For those of you who already pay by standing order, you will see you don't even have to cancel existing instructions, the enclosed form takes care of that too. One last point, your support of this scheme will help your society's cash flow and enable one cost at least to be contained, the cost of collecting subs. This in turn helps us to keep the subscription down and to have more money available to benefit you. Please show your approval of this new facility offered by filling in and sending the forms to me now so that the scheme can be successfully launched on October 1st, 1982.

(Forms should be sent to Mr. N. J. A. Hillson, 52 Stamperland Gardens, Clarkston, Glasgow – Editor.)

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.

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THE LETTER AND POSTCARD RATES OF CANADA (Part 2) by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Letters

6c per ½oz. until 1877 when reduced to 5c, and reduced again to 3c/oz in 1894 (see Fig. 1).

Postcards

Government issue 1c. Raised to 2c from January 1st 1877 although Postal Guide of 1878 still quotes 1c.

Registration fees as for domestic letters.

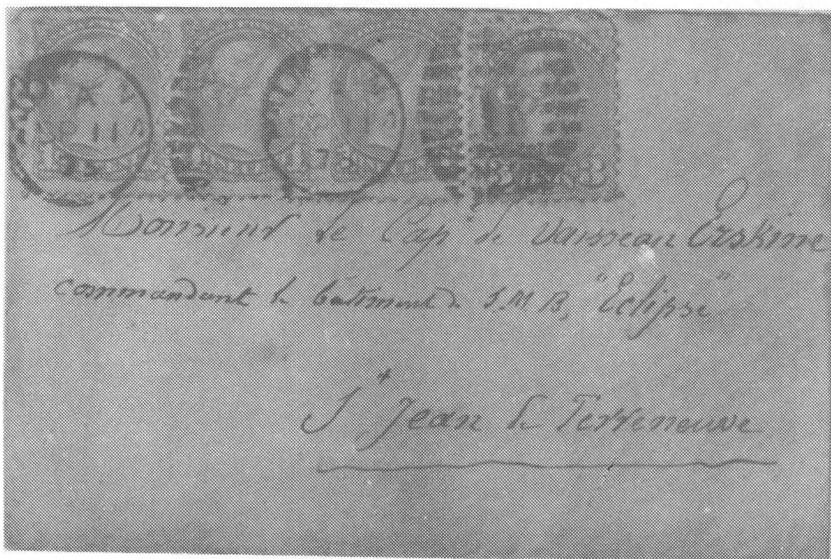


Fig. 1

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Letters as Canadian rates 1875-78 but subject to an extra charge on delivery.

From 1879 via Halifax letters 5c/½oz., postcards 2c and registration fee 5c.

UNITED STATES

Letters

As Canadian domestic rates.

Postcards

As Canadian domestic rates. From July 1 1873 – January 1 1875 it had been 2c but this is before my starting period.

Registered Letters

Fee 5c until March 1st 1888, when reduced to 2c, but increased again to 5c from May 1st 1888.

No special delivery before end of period.



Fig. 2

EUROPE – EXCEPT GREAT BRITAIN

Letters

Letters were 10c per ½oz by Canadian Mail steamers or 12c per ½oz by Cunard or other steamers sailing from New York or Boston except to the following countries:

Azores, Portugal and Spain: 16c or 18c per ½oz.

France: 10c per ¼oz, 16c per ½oz, 26c per ¾oz, 32c per oz. and so on adding increments of 6c or 10c for Canadian Mail steamers, adding 2c more per ½oz via the U.S.A. as before.

In 1876 Azores, France, Portugal and Spain reduced to 10c/½oz or 12c/½oz depending on the route. From here on the Allan or Canadian Transatlantic route will be called “Route A” and the more expensive U.S./Cunard routes “Route B”, and other routes will be given other letters to save repetition.

From March 31 1877 rate to Germany reduced to 5c/½oz by route A and 7c/½oz by route B.

From 1 August 1878 U.P.U. rates of 5c/½oz by any route effective, except to Greenland which remained at 10c/½oz until 1892.

Postcards

At first rates as for letters (see Fig. 2)

From 31 March 1877–August 1 1878 2½c. to Germany only.

From August 1 1878 all European Countries 2c except Greenland which was 4c until 1885. Postcards did not have a preferential rate to Cyprus (of 2c) until July 1880.

Private Postcards

At first at letter rates. Rate lowered to 2c for Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland from 1897.

Registration Fees

20c for all European countries except France. For France the fee was the postage plus 8c. Thus on a ¼oz letter postage was 10c plus registration fee of 18c making a total of 28c.

All registration fees reduced to 20c in 1876, and 16c in 1877 and from 1 August 1878 to 5c except Greenland which was 10c, until reduction to 5c in 1880. No registered letters could be sent to Iceland from 1880-89.

It is worth noting that Post Office Instructions state that “on a letter to a British Colony or Foreign Country a registered letter stamp of the value of 8c and in addition thereto ordinary postage stamps sufficient in value to make up the registration fee to which the letter is liable” should be used.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Letters

Until 1 October 1875 6c by route A and 8c by route B. On 1 October 1875 reduced to 5c by any route.

Postcards

Allowed at 2c from 1 January 1877. From January 1897 private cards were also allowed at 2c.

Registration Fees

8c until sometime between 1 October 1877 and January 1878 when it was reduced to 5c.

It can be noted here that the Canadian registered post was purely a method of “registering” a letter from town to town until delivery. There was no compensation if lost or stolen in transit. Insured letters were not accepted in Canada until 28th March 1904.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS – Part 12

by D. F. Sessions

Apart from Montreal and Quebec, only 3 other towns in the Province of Quebec were allocated International machines, each receiving one machine in the general distribution of 1907. All 3 machines are believed to have been hand-cranked.

Sherbrooke

With only one machine in operation it seems likely that slogan flag 23-9 was withdrawn for a period in August at least to allow use of the slogan advertising the Great Eastern Exhibition of 1917. Dates of use of this latter slogan have not yet been reported but, as the Exhibition closed on 1 September, 1917, it seems reasonable to suppose that the cancellation was used in August, if not earlier. This would account for the relative scarcity of a slogan flag seemingly in use for some 5½ months. The flag die was used briefly at Charlottetown before being sent to Sherbrooke.

Trois Rivieres

As was the case at Sherbrooke, the slogan flag 32-3 seems to have been withdrawn for a period to allow use of the Exhibition slogan in 1917; the Exhibition ran from 20 to 25 August, 1917. Data on the Trois Rivieres machine markings has been very sparse and it has not yet been possible to pinpoint the introduction of the succeeding Universal machine. Use has been recorded in 1920 but no 1919 reports have so far been received. The annual Exhibition slogan has been reported as used in an International machine in 1921 but has not been confirmed; in the light of the use of a Universal in 1920 it is considered unlikely and not therefore included in the chronology that follows.

St. Hyacinthe

Reports from St. Hyacinthe have also been extremely sparse and the changeover from dater type G to dater H has not yet been pinpointed. The replacement machine in 1919 is believed to have been a Columbia rather than the more usual Universal.

CHRONOLOGY

Sherbrooke

<i>Earliest date</i>		<i>Latest date</i>
	Standard obliteration type 3.	
7. 6.07	Dater C	1.11.07
6. 7.08	Dater G	13. 2.13
26. 1.14	Dater H	23.12.18

Slogans		
8. 7.12	Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition . . .	12
14. 5.13	Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition . . .	26. 8.13
4. 5.14	Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition . . .	16. 6.14
30. 8.15	Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition . . .	10. 9.15
16	Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition . . .	22. 8.16
17	Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition . . .	17
3. 4.17	Help To Win The War . . .	(Flag 23-9) 20. 9.17
19	Buy War Savings Stamps . . .	19

Note: Universal in use from 1919, the last mentioned slogan was also used in this machine.

Use of standard obliteration type 3 in the 'slogan' period :—
26.1.14; 20.3.14; 15.2.16; 1.5.16; 29.3.18; 3.4.18; 23.12.18.

Trois Rivières

<i>Earliest date</i>		<i>Latest date</i>
	Standard obliteration 3	
21. 6.07	Dater H	1. 1.18
	Slogans	
12	Exposition De La Valle . . .	12
13	Exposition De La Valle . . .	13
14	Exposition De La Valle . . .	14
15	Exposition De La Valle . . .	15
16	Exposition De La Valle . . .	16
10. 8.17	Exposition De La Valle . . .	17
20. 2.17	S25.00 Pour S21.50 . . . (Flag 32-3)	24. 9.17
25.10.18	Achetez Autant D'Obligation . . . (Flag 38-1)	7.11.18
19	Exposition De La Valle . . .	19
20	Achetez Des Timbres D'Economic . . .	20

Note:— Earliest recorded use of replacement Universal is 1920.

Standard Obliteration type 3 used in 'slogan' period :—
1. 1.18

St. Hyacinthe

	Standard Obliteration 3	
2. 8.07	Dater G	
15. 4.15	Dater H	7. 2.18
	Slogans	
28. 2.17	S25.00 Pour S21.50 . . . (Flag 32-2)	6. 9.17
19	Buy War Savings Stamps . . .	16. 4.19

Note:— Columbia machine in use from 1919.

Standard obliteration type 3 used in 'slogan' period :—
7. 2.18

It will have been noted that reports on these three Quebec towns have not exactly proliferated so members are urged to inspect their collections and report additional dates to David Sessions at 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Acknowledgements are due to Ken Barlow, Doug Murray, Bill Robinson, Alan Steinhart, Matthew Carstairs and Dan Rosenblat.

Footnote :— Illustration of standard obliteration type 3 and daters type G and H will be found on page 75 of the June issue of *Maple Leaves*; Dater type C carries the wording 'Quebec, Que. Can.'.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES PART 10 by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

So far in our description of the basic types of Canadian railway postmarks we have had good reason to emphasize that it is the presence or absence of lettering or figures at the base of the datestamp that is frequently the key to correct identification. When this key factor cannot be established in partial or weakly defined strikes it is a common error to make unwarrantable assumptions and to jump to misleading conclusions.



It is a regrettable fact that many so-called new varieties of postmarks have been reported and recorded in T. P. G. Shaw's catalogue as a result of this. After a lapse of many years they have rightly become suspect. As the products of reporters' imagination, or ignorance, they are largely as a result of the work undertaken by Lewis Ludlow and the R.P.O. Study Group of the B.N.A.P.S. being weeded out. It is for this reason that Mr. Ludlow's new catalogue, now in an advanced state of preparation, is keenly awaited by students. Every postmark in the new work will have been subjected to the closest scrutiny, and wherever doubt exists as to an alleged postmark's authenticity it will have, in future, to prove its identity before achieving catalogue status. Henceforth collectors will therefore, be spared the frustration of looking for non-existent needles in haystacks.

Type 18 postmark, of which an example is illustrated in the heading, unlike other types so far commented upon, has the supreme virtue of being distinctive and easily recognisable by reason of its unique form of lettering. It has, as a consequence, been largely immune from the ills referred to above, but not, alas, completely so.

THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION

The Annual Convention Exhibition provides an excellent opportunity for members to display their work in B.N.A. philately.

The competitive classes into which a display may be entered are as follows :-

- Class 1 Research and Study into any issue.
- Class 2 Displays entered by Regional or Study Groups.
- Class 3a Displays of B.N.A. up to 1897.
- Class 3b Displays of B.N.A. after 1897.

Members are urged to plan their exhibits and send in the Entry Form overleaf as soon as possible. Non-competitive displays will be welcome, subject to available space.

In addition the Society has several handsome trophies, which the judges can award, at their discretion, to displays entered in the above classes.

The rules applicable to the Exhibition awards are :-

1. Amateur collectors only are eligible to compete.
2. The trophy to be held by the winner for one year.
3. A previous winner is not eligible to win the trophy (with the same exhibit) until three years have elapsed.
4. Entries must not exceed the maximum of 18 sheets.
5. In making the award consideration will be given to Philatelic knowledge, presentation, condition and interest.

The STANLEY GODDEN Trophy

For the best display of the Classic issues, postal history or postal stationery of :-

- Canada to 1897 (to end of small cents issue).
- Newfoundland to 1897 (up to S.G. 65a)
- New Brunswick.
- Nova Scotia.
- British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
- Prince Edward Island.

The BUNNY Cup

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history stationery of Canada or Newfoundland after 1897.

The ADMIRAL Cup

For the best exhibit of the Admiral issues 1912-27, with emphasis on original research, or for the postal history or postal stationery of this period.

The LEE-JONES Trophy

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history or postal stationery of the Elizabethan period. Nine sheets will be accepted.

The MEMBERS Trophy

For the best exhibit submitted by a member who has not previously been awarded a silver trophy at the Society's Annual Convention Exhibition. All B.N.A. material will be eligible but should contain some theme on any subject or period, postal history, postal stationery, postmarks, or stamps. (Nine sheets will be accepted). Only rules 1, 2, 4 and 5 apply to this award.

The AIKINS Trophy

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MAILS BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITAIN ROUTED "VIA NEW YORK"

by H. K. Dodwell

Soon after starting to collect Canadian Atlantic Mail I was struck by the high proportion of mail from around the turn of the century that was endorsed for routing via New York. I could find no good reason for this, but eventually a helpful letter from the then Postal History Research Officer of the Ottawa National Postal Museum provided the answer.

Although in the 1860s and 1870s the Allan Line, with its shorter sea route, was able to compete very favourably with steamship lines sailing from New York, the latter, profiting from their much greater traffic, were able to build faster and faster ships. By the 1880s most of the Canadian fleet was out of date by New York standards, and by the mid 1890s the Dominion and Allan ships were so much slower that the bulk of the Canadian mail was routed through New York, even when not so endorsed. The Allan Line made efforts to keep up with the competition by building fast ships from time to time (e.g. "Victorian", "Virginian", and "Calgarian", "Alsatian"), but these were too late and too few.

It was not until 1913, after decades of dissatisfaction and criticism, that the Canadian government subsidised a contract with four lines — Allan, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern (The "Royal Line"), and White Star-Dominion — using the two fastest ships from each line to give a tri-weekly service from the St Lawrence (bi-weekly from Halifax in winter). Then, for the first time, the Canadian Post Office directed the postmasters to hold all mails for Canadian steamers unless specially endorsed otherwise.

I have recently obtained photocopies of ten annual returns from the British Treasury and Post Office "showing the number of Days . . . occupied in the Transit of Royal Mails, both Outward and Inward, carried in the year ——— by STEAMSHIPS between Queenstown and New York, between Southampton and New York and between New York and Plymouth: the Return to specify the Names of the Steamers"

The Returns are for the years 1890, 1892, 1894-1900 inclusive, and 1903. Each fills eleven closely printed foolscap sheets and gives a wealth of detail. For example, the first entry is of the German "Aller" which left New York on 1st January 1890, reaching Southampton on 9th January in 8 days 0 hours 30 minutes: the last is of the White Star "Cedric" which left New York on 30th December 1903 and arrived Queenstown 7th January 1904 in 7 days 9 hours 30 minutes.

Over 1893-1904 the Cunarders and the White Star and Norddeutscher Lloyd liners left the port regularly (or almost so) on their allotted day each week, but this tidy picture is complicated by occasional delays (weather? mechanical trouble? — there is no hint) and also by additional, irregular sailings by other mailships of these lines. Also mailships of the Inman,

Guion, Hamburg-America, American/Red Star and Atlantic Transport Lines sailed for some or all of the period covered by my returns on irregular or non-weekly schedules. Frequently more than one mailship would leave on the same day and sometimes these rivals would keep pace right across the Atlantic. Conversely, there were often gaps of two, three or even four days when no mailship left the harbour, but with some big variations from month to month and year to year there was a very approximate average of 17 departures each month.

Ships of all the lines listed in the paragraph above carried U.S. Mails to Britain — so much is clear from my returns. I do not know whether Canadian Mails sent via New York were treated in the same way as were U.S. Mails, or whether the Canadian Post Office by endorsements on the bag tickets for a particular ship favoured one line more than another, as was done (certainly sometimes, if not always) in the 1930s. From postmark dates and endorsements on some of my covers it is apparent that some Canadian mail was carried on American and German ships, and it seems probable that they were treated no differently from the U.S. Mails once they arrived in New York. Can any member help with more information on this point?

With the aid of my Returns it is possible to 'fit' some covers (or other mail items) to the actual ship that carried them, provided that :—

- (a) there is a clear date (better, date and time) on the last postmark to be applied in Canada;
- (b) the duration of the normal railway mail journey from (a) to New York is known;
- (c) there is a clear British entry or delivery mark, and
- (d) if more than one mailship left New York on [(a)+(b)], they did not arrive in Britain on the same day.

Sometimes the 'fit' is certain and unequivocal, sometimes an 'either/or', and sometimes a mere 'probable'. I find that about 15% of my covers can be 'fitted' to their carrying mailship with certainty. Where (a) and (c) apply but are too far apart for any New York fit, carriage by a Canadian steamer is indicated.

The 1893-1903 period was closely followed by 'The Golden Age of the Post Card', and it is possible to find postcards illustrating the famous mailships of that era at Postcard Fairs and from specialist dealers. Mounted on the same page as the cover, and with a short write-up on the ship, they add considerable interest. For example, an ordinary-looking cover posted in Montreal on the afternoon of 26.8.03, franked KEVII 2c, and received London 4.9.03, is a dull dog on his own, but marry him to a pretty p.p.c. of the Hamburg-America "Auguste Victoria" that carried him across the Atlantic, and he cheers up no end!

If any member would like to send me a s.a.e. and postmark details of transatlantic mail (either direction) from the period covered by my returns, I would be glad to give him details of the ships, dates and times that are the best 'fits'. Our Society Library copy of 'Bonsor' is with me at present, and from this I can easily add details of the mailships concerned sufficient for writing-up.

ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 1)

by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

2 Cents – Plates 1, 2, and 3

In the course of many years of study I have been able to build an extensive collection of plate varieties for most of the values of the 1912 Admiral Issue. The majority of these constant varieties have been identified with specific plates or groups of plates and in certain instances with the position on the plate. This is the first of a series of articles intended to place as much of this information as possible on record for the interest of the many Admiral specialists and students.

I have decided to start with the Two Cents value and while much has already been written about this stamp, I believe this additional information and detail will be of value. In this article we consider the first four plates.

From the examination of various imprint strips and blocks, and from over 60 dated copies in the period January and February 1912 and some into March 1912, we find the classic Original Die type with no significant constant relief breaks in the design. I would not however describe this first state of the die as a faultless reproduction of the design as intended for this stamp. Along with other features to be noted in this respect, there is of course the very fine vertical line in the upper right spandrel which remains weak throughout the first 26 plates of this value.

In the absence of relief breaks or other signs one might hesitate to allocate plate varieties to this first group of plates, however I have a copy dated March 1912 which I feel comes within this group.



In this copy the first two horizontal lines in the top right corner have been clearly strengthened leaving the top line somewhat shorter than the other lines of shading.

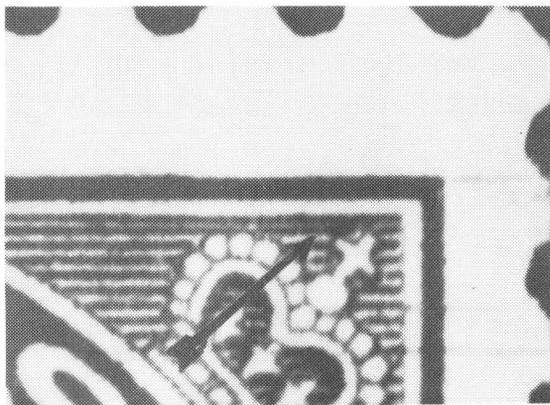


I have two copies of the above plate repair one of which is dated. In this case both top frame junction lines have been re-drawn. In addition the top two horizontal lines in the corner of the top right spandrel have been retouched but not so strongly as in the previous retouch.

Plate 4

As is well documented, stamps from this plate can be identified by strong horizontal hairlines. It is suggested that these lines were the result of an attempt to bend the plate for use in a rotary press. While there is no official information to confirm this, it appears to be the most acceptable explanation.

It is understandable that the student tends to be pre-occupied with the hairlines as the unique feature of the plate. However I illustrate two different examples of retouching of the two horizontal spandrel lines in the top right corner





I have two copies of each variety, and there are also two other subjects, not illustrated, from this plate with similar strengthening of these lines in the same area.

In addition, there is also a good example of recutting the vertical line in the upper right spandrel as shown in the print. My copy is the left stamp of a mint pair.



I feel sure if the student will examine carefully his copies of this stamp further plate varieties may be found. There is more to this plate than hairlines.

OBITUARY

ROLAND S. B. GREENHILL, F.C.P.S.

It is with very deep regret and sadness that news of the death, on January 27th, of Roland Greenhill is reported. When in October, 1980 Roland announced his retirement from the post of Librarian which he had held for nearly twenty years the society lost one of its most dedicated officers. On that occasion many members paid tribute to the way in which he had so courteously and promptly dealt with their requests for the loan of books or for information contained in the manifold resources which the library contains. "Nothing was too much trouble for him", a member wrote on that occasion. "He must have spent many hours trying to find the information that I needed, and when he finally succeeded he sent it to me and apologised for the delay. It was little more than a week and I was not even able to tell him the title of the pamphlet in which it was contained." This was typical of the man, and that brief testimony is the epitome of the attitude which he adopted towards his work for the society. Quiet and unassuming in manner and in every sense a gentleman, Roland will be remembered not only by those who knew him personally, in the London Section which he supported almost from the time of its foundation or who met him at annual conventions. There are many, many more, however, who only knew him by name, but who had learnt from his correspondence to regard him as a friend. It is as a friend that he will be remembered, and as a friend that his loss will be mourned. Roland was honoured by the award of a Fellowship of the society in 1967, the highest honour that it can bestow upon its members. It was an honour that he cherished; but above all else he valued his friends at home and overseas, known friends who experienced his kindness and unfailing courtesy, and 'unknown' friends who, although only knowing him by name and through correspondence, felt instinctively drawn to him by the character that shone through his letters and every word that he wrote. All friends are sadly missed when they leave us; few will be remembered with greater sadness and affection.

CHARLES DE VOLPI, F.R.P.S.L.

It is with deepest regret that we have to record the passing of Charles de Volpi. He was one of the most knowledgeable philatelic historians in Canada whose interests lay in the postal rates appertaining to the whole of Canada and the eastern Provinces from the first days of letter carriers to the end of the nineteenth century. Before parting with his collection he put every cover on to micro film so that he could continue with his studies and pass on his information in book or article form for the benefit of later researchers. He developed a great interest in western Canada posts and those routes via St. Pierre Miquelon.

Charles joined both our Society and the R.P.S.L. in 1947 and contributed a number of articles to *Maple Leaves* during those early years. He has more recently contributed to our sister magazine *B.N.A. Topics* where he has been describing a number of his unusual covers.

His passing will be missed by all students of Canadian Postal History but memory of him will be maintained by the printed records he has left for us.

G.W.

(continued from page 178)

The reason for this is not hard to find: there is only one type (13E) with which type 18 can be confused with any degree of justification. The reported (0.248) for example, is almost certainly 0.246 which reads C.P.R.Y. (at the top of the datestamp) and Ottawa & Pembroke at the base. The controlling factor here is the lettering 'R.P.O.' which always follows the names of the termini at the base of type 18 postmarks together with the lettering "TRAIN NO." at the top and the actual train number underneath.

Of the 41 type 18 postmarks recorded there are eight (apart from 0.248) which must be regarded as dubious. They read as follows :-

King. & Sharbot Lake R.P.O. (0.128) which is probably 0.130.

North Bay & New Liskeard R.P.O. (0.194) which is probably 0.195.

Ott. & Depot. Harbour (0.217) which is probably 0.218, and

Ottawa & Pemb. R.P.O. (0.249) which is probably 0.248A.

The remaining four are even more suspect: I. Pond & Mont. R.P.O. (Q.31A). Ham & S'hampton R.P.O. (O.112A), Niagara Falls & Toronto R.P.O. (O.184) and Ott. & Waltham R.P.O. (O.267).

Kateri Tekak with a 17 cent stamp (28.4.81)

The specifications in the Canada Post Office advance notice brochure states:

"Tagging: All general tagging *ON ALL FOUR SIDES.*" Readers are asked to note that both these stamps are tagged on two sides only, however.

We also note that on the Borduas painting "Untitled No. 6" the tagging does not extend to the selvedge on any side (35 cents, 22.5.81).

The self portrait by Varely (17 cents) and a landscape by Fortin (17 cents) both have the tagging extending over the selvedge, which is normal with few exceptions. The 35 cents stamp, when used, will not show this variety unless the selvedge is left on, of course.

(We are indebted to Stuart Clark, our Contact Member in Winnipeg, for this information - Editor.)

BOOK REVIEW

THE SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN STAMPS AND COVERS – SCOTT'S NEW FULL COLOR CATALOGUE

Do you collect Canada? Is British North America your philatelic hunting ground? Then Scott's 1982 Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps and Covers is a tool you cannot do without. As Scott's U.S. Specialized does for U.S. stamps, this new catalogue provides a comprehensive listing of all major entries found in the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue plus all those specialized listings so necessary for the B.N.A. specialist. All with Scott numbers, of course. Beyond that are entries for such varieties as bisects, re-entries, plate flaws, paper types and many others. Here, too, you will find those miscellaneous issues – the War Tax stamps, Postage Dues, Air Mails. You will also find listed those exclusive private Air Mails that carried the mail to the gold fields in the far north. Special attention is given to the pre-Canadian colonies – New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Pricing is done by grades, ranging from never hinged to fine. Classic covers are priced as are first day covers. The entire catalogue is printed in color and there are many enlargements that help identify dies, varieties and types. Scott's first major addition to its catalogue line in forty years, it was edited by gold medalist Steven Y. Mardiguan and a panel of distinguished Canadian philatelists.

Surprisingly, this excellent full/color catalogue can be yours for just \$3.50, plus \$1.00 postage and handling. Simply send your cheque or money order to: Unitrade Associates, P.O. Box 172, Station "A", Toronto, Ontario M5W 1B2, and a copy will be on its way to you. As a collector of B.N.A. material you cannot afford to be without it.

ADMIRAL CANCELS

A new handbook covering the 1911 to 1925 period of Canadian stamps has just been published. "Admiral Cancels" is a new booklet by Hans Reiche which attempts to collect in one place available information on cancellations used on the King George V issue, the "Admirals".

Listings include International Rapid Machine, Slogan, Roller, Railway Post Offices, Circular, Registered, Split Rings, Bars, Duplex, Field Post Offices, Censors, Paquebot, Straight Line, Rings, Corks, Crown and many others. All are illustrated and many make mention of scarcity.

Unitrade Associates, as the publisher of this little booklet, points out that this booklet should appeal to the average collector who is fascinated by Canada's most popular definitive issue. It will lead them into other areas of collecting than the usual mint/used singles collection and will provide them with a working knowledge of the range of cancels used on the Admirals.

Retailing at \$2.95 this book is available through local stamp dealers or

may be ordered directly through Unitrade Associates, 127 Cartwright Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M6A 1V4. Please include 50c for postage.

Lyman's Standard Catalogue of Canada/B.N.A. Postage Stamps, 34th Edition

This work is too well known and too popular with collectors to need any introduction. Obtainable from the Handbooks Manager (address outside back cover) at £2.50 (postpaid) this latest edition continues to improve upon its excellent predecessors. A revised introduction, plus the usual price changes and a listing of all the types of stamps, definitive, air, special delivery etc. in chronological order instead of in separate sections will be welcomed by most, if not all. However, the seals, postage dues and officials are still retained in separate sections, and rightly so, of course. Other welcome innovations include exact (where known) dates of issue, quantities issued and the pricing of pre 1946 issues according to condition.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1982

Members are asked to note that all lots for the Convention Auction which will be held at the University of Surrey on Saturday, 18th September, 1982 should be sent to:

Mr. C. G. Banfield,
32 Coolgardie Avenue,
Chigwell,
Essex.

NOT LATER THAN 15th MAY, 1982.

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). **LOTS RECEIVED AFTER 15th MAY WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION CATALOGUE.** They will, however, be disposed of at the conclusion of the sale of the 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 15th May at the latest.

NO RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR MATERIAL WHICH IS EITHER LOOSELY MOUNTED OR BADLY PACKAGED.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. C. R. McGuire writes:

Maple Leaf Issue

When I referred to the international two cents rate for postcards (see June issue of *MAPLE LEAVES*) I should have clarified that I was referring to the private and picture postcards. Furthermore, I realise that I should also have referred to the fact that the official post office postcard could be sent to foreign destinations if the special 2 cents U.P.U. card was used, or the domestic version had a 1 cent stamp added. I would be grateful if you would kindly draw your readers' attention to the above amendments.

Dr. F. G. Stulberg writes:

Port Hope, Ontario

It is true, as Mr. Baker states, (*see June, 1981 issue, page 61*), that the post office at Smith's Creek, Upper Canada opened as Toronto in 1817 and was renamed Port Hope two years later. However, the suggestion that this change permitted the post office at York, Upper Canada to become Toronto in 1834 is not quite right.

Prior to 1840 there were four post offices in Upper Canada named Toronto. There was the one at Smith's Creek (Durham County) already mentioned. In 1826 a post office named Toronto opened at Derry West (Peel County) between Cooksville and Brampton. The name matched the township in which it was located. This post office closed in 1828 only to re-open the following year in the town of Cooksville under the same name. It was not until 1837 that it assumed the same name as the town. Actually, it was this post office that was in conflict with the York Post Office when the town was renamed Toronto in 1834. Indeed, to avoid confusion, the initial post office dater of the latter post office showed the name as CITY OF TORONTO and subsequent ones became TORONTO only after the other one was renamed Cooksville.

It is interesting to note that the name 'York' did not lie fallow for long. Two years after York was renamed City of Toronto a post office in Haldimand County (near Hamilton) opened with that name and exists today.

The hand struck markings of Quebec mentioned by Mr. Bellack are relatively well known and not especially scarce. The Quebec dater with double split ring and no provincial designation is of the type that postal historians call the "1829 dater" because it first made its appearance in the Provinces of Canada that year. Usage at Quebec appears to have started in 1831 and continued for several years. Of interest, but certainly not unique, was the use of type (rather than manuscript) to give the date designation.

The boxed FREE was likely the first handstruck franking mark used by any Canadian post office. It was used only at Quebec and most examples are found in conjunction with the aforementioned dater. A cover is known dated

April 25, 1832 and this could well be the earliest recorded date.

I hope that this information may prove useful to your readers.

Mr. E. Killingley writes :-

On Active Service P.C.

Regarding Mr. J. V. Snell and his On Active Service P.C. (*see August issue, page 108*) I have a card in my collection which is Webb P.66b K.G.VI post card Type 1 rouletted.

The design on the card appears to be the same as that mentioned and I understand that these were sent to anyone ordering a cigarette or tobacco parcel as acknowledgement of the order and a blank card sent with the parcel for the recipient to acknowledge receipt. The last sentence on the postal stationery card suggests that 3 months be allowed for overseas acknowledgements.

Mr. R. Richardson writes :-

3 cents L.Q. "Cracked Plate"

This variety was first discovered by myself and published with photographs in your edition of August 1956, Number 43, on page 137. Since then I have found two examples on covers and recently, last year, another cover, dated 1868 with more extensive cracks, identical to those mentioned by Dr. Gordon. It was recently sold in a specialised Auction in Canada. There is little doubt that the break up of this plate was responsible for the introduction of plate 2 which printed the majority of this 3c stamp.

CURRENT 17c Q.E. DEFINITIVE

This stamp is issued with two different perforations. No. 789, the sheet stamp, first issued March 3/79, is perf 13 13½. No. 789a, from booklet panes, is perforated 12 x 12½, issued March 28/79.

No. 789a, perf 12 x 12½, perforated on all four sides, can only be found in the \$4.25 booklet containing 25 - 17c stamps, but *only* the 7 stamps in the centre row are perforated on all four sides, similar to the sheet stamps. These are the stamps to collect - do not collect the ones with the straight edges. The preferable way to collect these stamps in mint condition is to obtain the complete centre row strip from the booklet, which contains the tab and the right-hand, straight-edge stamp.

(We are indebted to our Winnipeg Contact Member, Mr. S. Clark, for this information. The numbers quoted are from Scott's catalogue - Editor.)

1982 POSTAGE STAMP PROGRAMME

Issue Date	Subject	Denom.
Thursday 11 March	Canada 82 (International Philatelic Youth Exhibition)	
	– 1851 Three Penny Beaver	30c
	– 1935 Mountie	35c
Friday 2 April	Jules Leger	30c
Tuesday 13 April	Terry Fox – Marathon of Hope	30c
Tuesday 11 May	Definitive – Queen	30c
	Definitive – Maple Leaf	30c
	Definitive – Street Scene	60c
Wednesday 19 May	Canada 82 (International Philatelic Youth Exhibition)	
	– 1908 Champlain's Departure	30c
	– 1928 Mount Hurd	35c
	– 1929 Bluenose	60c
Wednesday 19 May	Souvenir Sheet for Canada 82 featuring all five stamps issued for Canada 82	\$1.90
Friday 18 June	Definitive – Waterton Lakes National Park	\$1.50
Friday 25 June	Salvation Army	30c
Wednesday 30 June	Canada Day Miniature Sheet 12 Canadian Paintings	12x30c
Tuesday 3 August	Regina, 1882-1982	30c
Thursday 5 October	Bush Aircraft	
	– de Havilland Canada DHC-2 Beaver	2x30c
	– Fokker Super Universal	
	– Noorduyn Norseman	2x60c
	– Fairchild FC-2W1	
Wednesday 3 November	Christmas – Nativity Scenes	30c 35c 60c

FOR YOUR DIARY

BOOK YOUR CONVENTION DATES NOW –

15th – 18th SEPTEMBER, 1982.

Amendments to Membership to 8 February 1982

New Members

- 2338 STEPHENSON, Robert L., 82 Stocks Way, Shepley, Huddersfield, HD3 8DN.
C, PBL.
2339 MORRIS, William R., 3 Polbae Crescent, Eaglesham, Glasgow, G76 0LL. C, N,
CGC.
2340 MASCIERI, Russell S., c/o Danam Co., 800 Kings Highway N., Cherry Hill, N.J.,
08034, USA. CR-CS.
2341 FROST, Robert J., 1615 Wycliffe Place, Victoria, B.C., Canada, V8N 4X5, B, C.
2342 LUCIUK, Steven, 1542 East Heights, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, S7J 3B5. F, SC,
A, PH.
2343 McLAREN, James C., 15 Murray Place, Viewlands, Perth, Scotland, PH1 1BP.
B, C, RPO.
2344 WHITE, William P., 87 Hartfield Crescent, Acocks Green, Birmingham B27 7QE.
B, C.
2345 BAILEY, Keith G., 23 Mead Road, North Weston, Portishead, Bristol. CR-CGC.
2346 HARGREAVES, Brian A., 87 Fordington Road, London N6 4TH. C.

Deceased

- 135 DE VOLPI, C. P.
446 GREENHILL, R. S. B.
1490 ROBERTSON, J. K.

Resigned

- 1855 BOWELL, D. J.

Change of Address

- 2319 BEAGRIE, D. J., General Delivery, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada, T1J 3Y2.
2259 BROWN, Mrs. G. M., 44 The Meadway, Shoreham-by-Sea, W. Sussex, BN4 5RP.
2295 BROWN, J. K., 57 Westburn Court, Westburn Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.
2048 ELLERTON, H. S., 107 Middlewich Road, Northwich, Cheshire.
2187 ELLIS, B. D., 20 Littondale Avenue, Knaresborough, N. Yorks, HG5 0BQ.
2046 MESSENGER, R. G., 15 Keefe Court, Riverview, N.B., Canada, E1B 4E6.
2266 RADLEY, K. J., 16 Forbes Avenue, Kanata, Ontario, Canada, K2L 2L8.

Amendments to Members Handbook

- 2293 MARVIN, F. L. amend interests to – CS(V), CGA, RLS, PH.
1064 SWAILES, J. G. add postcode M24 4DZ; add interests – C, RPO, MPO, PS, P.
1630 WALLACE, G. A. add address: 43 Pole Hill Road, Chingford, London, E4.

The following entries were omitted from the Handbook :-

- 1152 BAVIN, A. E., 24 Park Homes Drive, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 2SR. CG-CGE, P.
1741 HUTCHINSON, E. A., 7 Melville Grove, Ilkley, Yorks. C, N, B.

Address Required

- 2139 KUDELSKI, M. J., formerly of 1580 Princess Royal, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.

Revised total – 606.

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

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.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 11 Bonnets Lane, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4HB.

WANTED Canada Revenues preferably used, and Flag Cancellations on cover. Offers to Charles Jockel, 183 Station Road, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 7NQ.

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: Sunny Alberta. Alberta postal history — town cancels territorial period forward. Covers, post card views and stamps. Also Alberta Government Telephone stamps. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 — 109 Street. Edmonton, Alberta, T6J 1C2, Canada.

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Publicity Officer:

Dr. D. Sanderson, 4 Colt Close, Fernyhurst Estate, Rownhams,
Southampton, SO1 8JA.

Newly arrived from Canada:

Admiral Cancels by Hans Reiche £1.65

The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents, Anglo-Boer
War 1899-1902 by Kenneth Rowe £15.00
plus £1 postage & packing

The Admiral Era: A rate study 1912-28,
Steinhart £7.00

Canada Specialised Stamp Catalogue 1981 £2.50

Lyman's Catalogue 34th Edition Winter 1982 £2.10

Pugh's Manual of fakes & forgeries Parts 10 & 11 £8.25
the pair

Binder for the above (Volume 3) £3.25

All previous parts still available.

The Postal History of the postcard in Canada
1878-1911 £3.95

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Lots of other books available.

Write for list — S.A.E. appreciated.

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Bucks.**



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 188

Vol. 18 No. 8

June, 1982



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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Founder:

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

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

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Vol. 18 No. 8

JUNE, 1982

Whole No. 188

EDITORIAL

In our previous two issues we have announced the resignations of long-serving officers and, on behalf of members, we have thanked them for the many years of service which they have devoted to the society. As officers they will be familiar, at least by name, to members, many of whom will know them personally. However much they might wish to hide their lights under a bushel it is not possible for those who serve the society in an official capacity to do so.

There are others, however, to whom we have referred from time to time in these columns as an anonymous band of volunteers, anonymous because they wish to be, and volunteers because no one ever had to conscript them, or twist their arms or use the tongues of angels or of men to persuade them to use their talents in the service of the society.

The society had always prided itself on its facility for enlisting help behind the scenes whenever the occasion demanded, and nowhere has this facility been more clearly demonstrated than in the realm of finance.

Anyone who has examined the annual balance sheets of the society in the past cannot have failed to notice their complexity. The many sources of income (and the many avenues of expenditure, we hasten to add) of the society have inevitably meant that the task of auditors has been onerous and time-consuming. That anyone should wish to discharge this duty more than once is, to a layman at least, mind-boggling.

That one, James Macaskie (or Mac as he is perhaps inevitably known to his many friends), should wish to do it for more years than most members of the society can remember is incredible. We suspect that even he would have difficulty in putting his finger on the exact year when he first started to survey the society's accounts with a keen, professional eye. That Mac was well-qualified to undertake the work goes without saying, or at least it would were it not for the well known fact that 'busmen's holidays' are not particularly noted for being extraordinarily relaxing!

On two counts, therefore Mac deserves the thanks of members: one for the long sentence he has undergone uncomplainingly, and one for the hard-labour that he has so willingly endured. Now that he has at last handed over this task to Eric Killingley, the Assistant Editor, he will be able to sit back and relax. He has served the society well and he deserves well of the society.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Part 12 of this interesting series by our Secretary, David Sessions, appeared in our last issue. It will also be the last instalment for a very good reason: a book covering the whole of the history of pioneer machine cancellations has now been published bringing (and completing in up-dated form) the whole of the series originally planned by the author. At the time of going to press we are unable to state when it will be available from our Handbook Manager, and can only advise members to refer to the outside back cover of this issue, or that of our August number. If not available in June it most certainly will be by then. At the moment we are advised that supplies are on the high seas, and needless to say, well worth waiting for.

CONVENTION 1982

Members overseas are reminded that the Annual Convention of the society will be held at the University of Surrey, Guildford from Wednesday, 15th September to the 18th. Applications for accommodation should be sent as soon as possible on the booking form which accompanied our last (April) issue, or by letter to Mr. C. A. King, 10 St. Leonard's Road, Claygate, Esher, Surrey. It is regretted that owing to unforeseen circumstances that further supplies of the form are not available. Members are reminded, however, that single accommodation is available at £14.50 per day, and that twin accommodation in split level duplex rooms is also available at the same rate per person. These rates include bed, breakfast and dinner, with the latter on date of arrival. All charges are inclusive of gratuities and members are asked to advise Mr. King both of the dates of arrival and departure together with the number of tickets required for the banquet on 18th September.

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859 to 1868
The printings of the 12½ cents value (Part 1)
by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

Since my monograph of 1966 describing the stamps of this issue I have added more dated material to my collection of the 12½ cents stamp. I have also been helped by the examination of the collection of David Prichard. My original study started from the stamp collection of Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, with the colours already set out by printing orders. These stamps had been sorted in 1934 as the result of work by Senator J. A. Calder using dated material borrowed from the collections of Messrs. Studd, Lichtenstein and Jones. Upon completion of this study Calder circulated the stamps with a memo describing his method and listing the dated material he had available. This memo will be of interest to every collector today as the information is authoritative and part 1 is reproduced in full.

MEMO from J. A. Calder
February 15 1934
The Printings of the 12½ cents 1859

For Studd & Jones —

Have just completed my set up of above printings and am anxious to return material you so kindly loaned me but wish first to have Lichtenstein check results with me.

This memo will indicate the conclusions I have reached and throughout same I shall refer to each item you sent me. I may also find it necessary to send you for examination and comparison a few entries belonging to Collections of A. F. Lichtenstein and Self.

I am free to admit that for some time I found it most difficult to separate the Printings of this section of the 12½. This was due mainly to one cause, namely, that the great majority of the stamps were badly printed. In all the material I have comparatively few of the stamps — both dated and undated — that are printed normally — that is with plate properly inked, plate properly wiped and burnished after inking, paper just sufficiently moistened and pressure for printing not too great or too little.

In all normally printed stamps the white areas — more particularly those of the forehead and face — should appear as distinctly white unless the paper itself is tinted.

In all cases where stamps have been badly printed for one or more of above causes it is quite difficult to determine the printing to which they belong and within certain limitations one guess is just as good as another.

From experience I find that in order to determine printings it is essential to have a sufficient quantity of dated stamps or entries with stamps that are

normal or nearly so. This is necessary to decide what I call the *base tint of the shade* – such as bluish green, grayish green, yellowish green, deep yellow green, green &c. &c.

Starting with the normal or nearly normal stamps I separate them into distinctive classes – both dated and undated – and place each class by itself on an empty filing folder. This gives ample room for work. If folder is about 14" x 10" – a bit stiff – it will carry all necessary entires and singles – and can be picked up and laid to one side without disturbance of material.

Every care must be taken at first to place in each group or class only those stamps that are very closely and distinctly allied in shade. At this stage everything doubtful including all badly printed stamps should be completely eliminated. To avoid future trouble there should be no guess work about this first grouping of shades as it constitutes the real basis for the separation of the printings.

Without going unduly into details I am convinced that when orders were placed by the P.O. Dept. for lots of 100,000, 200,000 or 300,000 stamps representing 1000, 2000 or 3000 sheets respectively the printers very seldom if ever, struck off the full order at one printing. I have ascertained that a day's run for a printer with an assistant was approximately 700 sheets. But it must be remembered that the contractors (the present American Bank Note Co.) had all kinds of printing jobs from all parts of the World – but more particularly from South and Central America, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland &c. From the correspondence in the old letter books in Ottawa I know that the Postal Authorities frequently complained of delays in filling orders and urged that Balance of order be forwarded as soon as possible. There is an abundance of evidence to show that the shipping of an entire order at the one time was the exception.

Consequently I feel convinced that when an order was received by the Contractor it was the almost invariable custom for the manager to issue instructions to have struck off a fraction of the order and later on – after under pressure – to strike off the Balance or another fraction &c.

As for the pressman when he received his instructions he would prepare his ball of ink and if the last printing had been done some weeks or two or three months previously he was not required or expected to check up on the ingredients of the ink last used with the result that his new ball of ink was almost certain to produce an entirely different shade.

Assuming that the contractor had received an order for 1000 sheets and that he first issued instructions to have 500 struck off the pressman after these sheets were printed would lay his ball of ink to one side in oiled paper and from day to day would proceed with other work. Later on – say a week, 10 days, 15 days (or as the case might be) – he would be told to print the Balance of the sheets. He would then most likely take his old ball of ink and re-condition it. He might have to add more oil (not at that time constant in shade or quality) or more pigment (and not exactly in the same proportions

as previously) with the result that the 2nd Printing for this particular order the stamps would have a shade very likely allied to that of the 1st Printing but different.

Returning now to the groups of shades laid out on empty filing cases as there were 8 orders for the 11¼ x 11¼ perforation group there should be at least 8 distinctive shades. With or without dates it should not be difficult to locate these. The majority of them are at once easily recognized and as a rule the remainder with a little care are eventually separated.

The above is elementary and for the most part obvious. But as you are both interested in the study and its results I thought it advisable in this general way to give you an idea of some angles of the problem that you may not have heretofore considered.

I shall now, stamp by stamp, deal with the dated material you sent me and I would suggest (should you have the opportunity) you get together and compare notes. If this is not possible this memo together with all materials should pass from one to the other. Eventually will be pleased to have your frank opinion and criticism of classification I have finally fixed in to date and I must ask you to be good enough to return this memo to me.

(To be continued)

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

Members are asked to note that the following additional works have recently been added to the library stock of the society :-

The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada 1871-1911

(Allan L. Steinhart)

The Admiral Era, A Rate Study 1912-1928

(Allan L. Steinhart)

Canada Precancels, 13th Edition, 1981

(Edited by H. G. Walburn)

Canada - B.N.A. Philately, An Outline

(E. Richardson)

The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada

(Dr. W. G. Moffatt and G. F. Hansen)

The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents Anglo Boer War 1899-1902

(Kenneth Rowe)

Philately in London, Ontario 1925-1927

(S. Shantz and D. Demaray - kindly donated by Wayne Curtis of Toronto)

All the above are available on loan from the Librarian, Mr. C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA 1897-1898

(Students of this issue will be interested in the following list of references used by Mr. C. R. McGuire in the article on the above issue and which was serialised in whole nos. 181 to 185 of MAPLE LEAVES. We are grateful to him for this additional information – Editor.)

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Various files in the Public Archives of Canada and National Postal Museum Ottawa.
- “*Papers in Reference to Bank Note Contract*”, Queen’s Printer, Ottawa, 1897.
- *Canada Post Office Guide* – 1897 and 1898 editions.
- *Postmaster General’s Report* – 1896-99 editions.
- Boggs, W.S., *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada* Kalamazoo Mich. 1945.
- Gates, H. & Jephcott, C. M., *Imperforates and Part Perforates of Canada*, “BNA Topics”, Vol. 28, No. 10, 1971, P. 284.
- Howes, C. A., *Canada – Its postage stamps and postal stationary*, Boston, 1911.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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G. E. Welburn, Victoria.

RECAPITALTION OF PRINTING ORDERS

- Legend:
1. Orders after 20 Feb. 1898.
 2. Orders prior to 20 Feb. 1898.
 3. Totals received.

One Half Cent

1. 10,000 panes – one million stamps
2. (10,000 panes – one million stamps)
3. 20,000 panes – two million stamps

One Cent

1. 120,000 panes – twelve million stamps
100,000 panes – ten million stamps
2. (120,000 panes – twelve million stamps)
3. 340,000 panes – thirty-four million stamps

Two Cent

1. 40,000 panes – four million stamps
40,000 panes – four million stamps
2. (80,000 panes – eight million stamps)
3. 160,000 panes – sixteen million stamps

Three Cent

1. 220,000 panes – twenty-two million stamps
200,000 panes – twenty million stamps
2. (20,000 panes – two million stamps)
3. 440,000 panes – forty-four million stamps

Five Cent

1. 25,000 panes – 2,500,000 stamps
2. (25,000 panes – 2,500,000 stamps)
3. 50,000 panes – five million stamps

Six Cents

1. 3,000 panes – 300,000 stamps
2. (2,000 panes – 200,000 stamps)
3. 5,000 panes – 500,000 stamps

Eight Cent

1. 10,000 panes – one million stamps
2. (4,000 panes – 400,000 stamps)
3. 14,000 panes – 1,400,000 stamps

Ten Cent

1. 2,000 panes – 200,000 stamps
2. (1,000 panes – 100,000 stamps)
3. 3,000 panes – 300,000 stamps

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UNRECORDED POSTAGE DUE RE-ENTRY by G. A. Wallace

In October 1924 a printing of Postage Due stamps in the current red-violet shade was released on a sub-standard paper. All three values of this first issue were produced using Plates:— A3 for the 1 cent, A4 for the 2 cent and A3 for the 5 cent values. These plates were also used to print the same shade on ordinary wove paper for both the wet and dry methods of printing. Plate A3 of the 5 cent was also utilised to print the 1928 dark violet order.

The sheets of 200 impressions were cut into two panes of 100 in a 10 by 10 format. In the right pane of the thin paper on Stamp No. 9, there is a continuous line from the left to right frames slightly below the top frame line. The re-entry shown on the photo has been strengthened, as the line which although clear, was very faint when enlarged.

It would appear quite feasible that the re-entry will also be present on the other printings of the 5 cent of Plate A3. As yet I have not seen the re-entry except on the thin 'experimental' paper.



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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the University of Surrey, Guildford, on Saturday 18th September, 1982.

Nominations for the following offices are solicited :—

1. Vice-President.
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are J. E. R. Thompson, G. Whitworth and W. Williams. They, together with the retiring secretary and treasurer, are eligible for re-election although Mr. Thompson, by virtue of his current address, is no longer eligible to represent the Scottish region.

Nominations to the Secretary please by 18th June, 1982.

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 to be returned by 18th July, 1982.

NOTTS. & DERBY GROUP

On Saturday, March 20th, the above Group, at the invitation of Mr. L. D. McConnel (late of Derby), ventured beyond its borders into Staffs.

The subject was "Back of the Book" issues and Mac led the field with a discourse on Registration stamps followed by Special Deliveries, Postage Dues, etc.

Some interesting varieties and cover material were produced by the eight members present.

As was to be expected Jim Bacon showed some items that were not even included in the "Back of the Book".

The only "flat" of the afternoon was that on Jim's car and it was a case of all hands to the wheel to see him on his way.

Our next meeting is on Saturday June 19th 1982 at Beeston and if any member would care to join us please ring Derrick Avery on Nottingham 255485.



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**ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 2) by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.
2 Cents — Plate 5**

This is the plate with the first significant design relief break which helps us to identify stamps from the plate. The feature to look for is a weakness or tapering of the top of the vertical line in the right numeral box.

The whole question of identifying plates from the Original Die for stamps in the sheet form has been fully dealt with in a comprehensive article which appeared in *MAPLE LEAVES* in December 1968. Nothing has been published as far as I am aware to challenge or vary substantially the findings in that article and I propose to follow the guidance given, in this series of Notebook.

From the material examined Plate 5 appears to have had many defective subjects. I have in my collection 36 different plate varieties or repairs, with ten having one or more additional confirming copies. I will refer to the re-entries of which I have six to be noted.

In the first there are the classic signs with lines occurring in the letters "CA" of CANADA on the left and other lines in the letters "GE" of POSTAGE on the right. This type of re-entry is of course also found in other plates and other values (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

There is also a faint line of colour parallel to the outer frame line in the margin to the right of the stamp. I have two copies of this variety.

Perhaps a word about signs of doubling in the design in this area would be useful to students. It is believed that the transfer roller was pressed on to the plate from the centre of the subject in relief, and rocked from this point. It is my view that if the placing of the heavy roller on the plate had to be corrected after its first contact with the plate and before pressure had been applied, then it could well leave traces of a light impression which after re-alignment would remain as an apparent doubling of the design as shown. It should not be taken however that this is what occurred when signs of doubling appear in other areas of a stamp.

There are in this plate at least three other re-entries of this type. In the first I have two copies with signs of a line of colour in the white border on the left, just below the letter "C" of CANADA and with two short lines in the "E" of POSTAGE on the right. In the next example the signs of doubling are confined to the letters "CA" of CANADA and in the adjacent white border areas on the left as illustrated (Fig. 2).

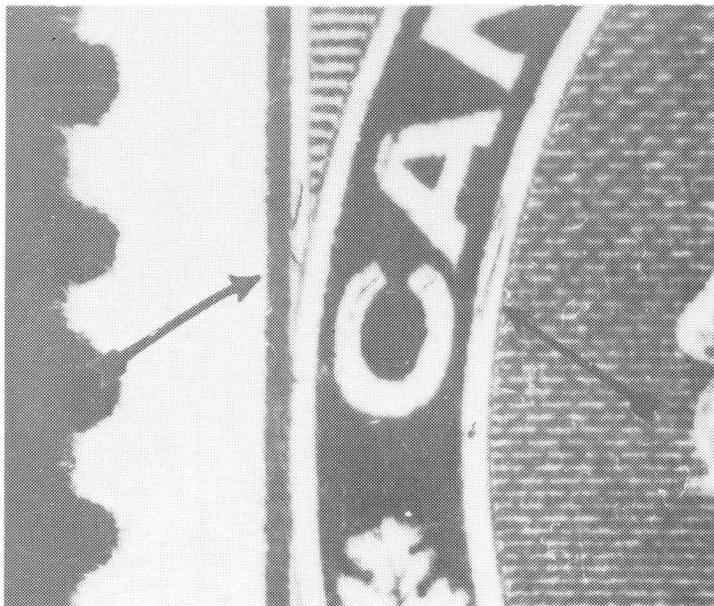


Fig. 2

The third re-entry has a short line in the bottom leg of the "E" on the right. I would add to these notes that, from guide dots and other evidence, these re-entries cannot be taken as being various states of the same re-entered subject.

I illustrate two further re-entries of interest from this plate (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3

In this case there is clear doubling of the pearls of both crowns on the right and on the left, along with doubling of the outer frame line at the top centre, and doubling of the upper spandrel lines on both sides.

The next example is perhaps more minor in nature but is worthy to be noted. (Fig. 4)



Fig. 4

There is doubling of the top and bottom horizontal lines of the right numeral box, and also in the veins of the leaf above the box. There is also what appears to be a plate scratch through the lower part of the numeral. The next article will deal with the numerous retouches to be found in this plate.

THE LETTER AND POSTCARD RATES OF CANADA 1875-1898 (Part 3)

by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (Including British Guiana and British Honduras)

The postal rates of the American countries caused me a lot of problems as they seemed needlessly complicated. They must have given the many rural postmasters of Canada a dreadful time when they tried to explain to their customers the quickest or cheapest route to send their letters. Even the Postal Guide sometimes lapses into contradictions.

There were five main routes each with different rates:

Route A. The Canadian packet via England and back across the Atlantic by Royal Mail Steam Packet Company three times a month for all the Colonies. Rather expensive at 28c/½oz. for letters and a registration fee of 20c, but reduced to 16c/½oz. for British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad in 1877. At the same time the registration fee was reduced to 16c for all of them. One wonders if pairs of 8c registration stamps were ever used on this service. After Canada joined the U.P.U. this route was abandoned.

Route B. The British Cunard route to England and back again by the Royal Steam Packet Company as above for all Colonies. Even more expensive than Route A as letters cost 2c/½oz. more, but the registration rates were the same. This route was also abandoned after 1st August 1878.

Route C. A British packet from Halifax via Bermuda to St. Thomas monthly serving all the West Indian Islands. At St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies connections were made with small inter-island steamers. This was probably a Royal Mail Steam Packet route.

Letters were carried to Bermuda for 6c per ½oz. (see Fig. 1) and to British Guiana and the other Islands for 12c per ½oz. The registration fee was 5c throughout.

From August 1878 postcards were allowed to be sent to Bermuda, Jamaica and Trinidad for 4c by this route, but for some obscure reason registered letters could not be sent to the Bahamas until July 1st 1879.

From July, 1879 the letter rate was reduced to 5c/½oz. for Bahamas and Bermuda and 10c/½oz. for the other Colonies. Postcards were accepted at 2c for Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Leeward Islands, but not the Windward Islands. However most of the latter Islands joined the U.P.U. shortly afterwards and accepted cards at 2c each.

All these sailings from Halifax are left out of the 1888 guide, presumably because the contract had expired and the routes from New



Fig. 1

York were more frequent and reliable.

Route D. Overland to New York and then direct steamers to the Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica, and continuing in an anti-clockwise direction to Haiti, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Cost Rica and Aspinwall (present day Colon, Panama), with connections to South America twice a week on the main sea-routes and every fortnight on the lesser ones.

Strictly I should separate the Bermuda run, as it was a short route originally operated by the Cunard Line and later by the Quebec Steamship Company on a fortnightly basis;

In 1875 this system called for 6c/½oz. for a letter to the Bahamas and 8c/½oz. for Bermuda and Jamaica, with registration only available on the Jamaica route for a fee of 12c.

From 1877 registered letters could also be carried to Bermuda for 12c fee, and in 1878 the rate to Bahamas was reduced to 5c/½oz.

Further reductions occurred on 1st August 1878 when 5c carried a letter up to ½oz. to any of the three Colonies. The registration fee was fixed 5c and postcards were taken for 2c.

In the 1877 guide there is mention of an 8c/½oz. rate for all the British and Danish West Indies, but this does not make sense and I think it is a misprint, as lower down the page it contradicts it.

Otherwise the rates remained in force until 1898.

Route E. Overland to New York, then by British Packet, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to St. Thomas for distribution to all the Islands "about twice a month". The Danish Island of St. Thomas was the transfer station of the West Indies where the long distance steamers transferred mail and passengers to the smaller inter-island boats. It had serious short-comings. If you missed catching Yellow Fever, then you were likely to find an earthquake or be wrecked by a hurricane. Eventually the transfer point was moved in 1885 to Barbados.

In 1875 the rate to all the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana was 16c/½oz. and 12c extra for registration.

In 1877 British Guiana and Trinidad are quoted at 13c/½oz. for letters, but in the next guide these countries are omitted altogether for this route, probably by accident.

For 16c/½oz. however the following countries are mentioned: "British Honduras, West Indies, viz Antigua, Barbadoes, "Cariaco", Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, Tobago and Turks Island". "Cariaco" may be Curacao, but the others are obvious.

From 1st August 1878 British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad allowed postcards for 4c and reduced the letter rate to 10c/½oz. (see Fig. 2). The registration fee was reduced to 10c. The remainder did not allow postcards at a lower rate and still charged 13c/½oz. for letters. They did lower the registration fee to 10c, however.

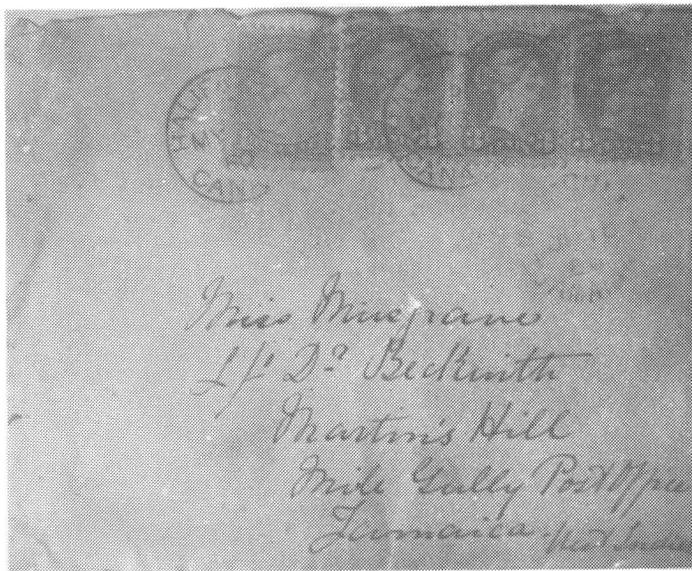


Fig. 2

From 1st July 1879 postcards fell to 2c each and the Leeward Islands permitted them at that rate. The Leewards are recorded as Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola. (Virgin Is.)

The letter rate for the Leeward Islands was reduced to 5c/½oz. and the registered fee to 5c. The registered fee was also lowered to 5c for British Guiana and Trinidad. There is no mention of Jamaica except by routes C and D. For the remainder of the British West Indies there was an increase in postal charges, unusual at this time, to 15c/½oz. plus a delivery charge. (paid in cash?) The fee for registration stayed at 10c.

Gradually however the "remainder" joined the Postal Union, and rates dropped back to a uniform 5c/½oz. for letters, 2c for postcards and a 5c registration fee. In 1881 it was Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago and late in the year Turks Island and in 1883 the rest of the Windward group. Finally in 1888 the rates were reduced to the uniform 5c for British Guiana, British Honduras and Trinidad and remained so until 1898.

Those not in the U.P.U. remained at 15c/½oz. with a 10c registration fee, but I have no idea what Islands these might be, and it seems to be purely an academic point and of no practical importance.

ARTICLES, REPORTS AND LETTERS

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'FREE' MARKS (Part II)

by J. Donaldson

I have been greatly encouraged by the interest taken both in Canada and the United Kingdom in my article on 'Free' Marks last year.

I sincerely thank all those who have written to me and sent me material or details of items they have.

I particularly wish to acknowledge the help given me by the National Postal Museum of Canada, Dr. F. Stulberg, Robert A. Lee and Eric Killingley.

1. Earliest Straight Line Types

In a letter in *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 18 No. 3, June 1981, Mr. Bellack asked for identification of a frank on an 1832 letter from Quebec and whether it could be the first 'FREE' handstamp. This boxed handstamp was introduced by T. A. Stayner, who was Deputy Post Master General from 1827 to 1851. Dr. Stulberg possesses a similar 'FREE' boxed handstamp dated Ap.25, 1832. But I have a photo-stat of a cover dated 22.9.1828 from Niagara with a straight line 'FREE', unboxed, 20x5mm, with serifs. Other post offices with 'FREE' marks before 1840 include York, Toronto and Hamilton. Any further information re pre-1840 straight line types would be welcomed.

2. Postmaster's Private Mail

I wish to amend the information given in my previous article on this topic. No regulations can be found granting the franking privilege to Postmasters in Canada for their private mail. It is believed that this was a British custom that simply was started automatically in British North America and practice established its validity. The privilege was abolished on 5th Jan. 1844. Compensation was paid for loss of privilege but not to Postmasters appointed after 11th Dec. 1842. The National Postal Museum of Canada very kindly supplied me with transcripts of the directives relating to loss of privilege.

3. Letters sent 'collect'

In Canada, until 1875, letters could be sent either pre-paid or collect. Unpaid postage was to be rated in black ink on the letter in sterling. My example cover addressed to the Commissioners of Crown Lands bears two 6 Ring Target Cancels surmounting a large black figure '1'. The collecting postmaster has negated the charge of one penny with the use of the 'FREE' handstamp, no postage being due on letters to Commissioners of Crown Lands. (Fig. 1)

4. 'Dater' Type

A few have written asking about the use of a 'Dater' type 'FREE' and not mentioned in my previous article. This bears the words 'OTTAWA CANADA FREE' together with the date in a circle, diam. 21mm (Jarrett Type 1520). My earliest and latest dates of use are 6.3.86 and 1895. Although sometimes used on its own, it was frequently used in addition to

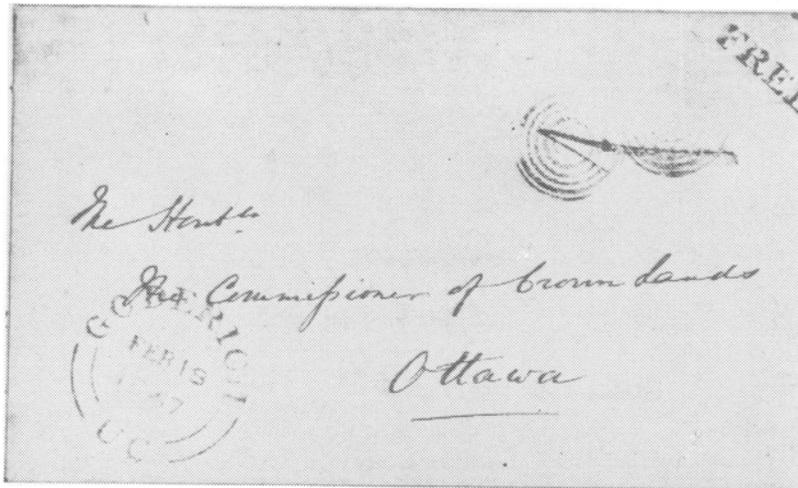


Fig. 1

Senate and House of Commons 'FREE's. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 2

5. 'Duplex' Types

Set out below is a revised list of 'Duplex' Types from 1880–1945. No. 8 is an interesting type, the word 'FREE' being supported on the left by 'HELP CANADA' and on the right 'CONQUER CANCER'. I believe this is the only slogan incorporating a 'FREE'. My example surmounts the printed stamp of the Department of Mines. (Fig. 3)

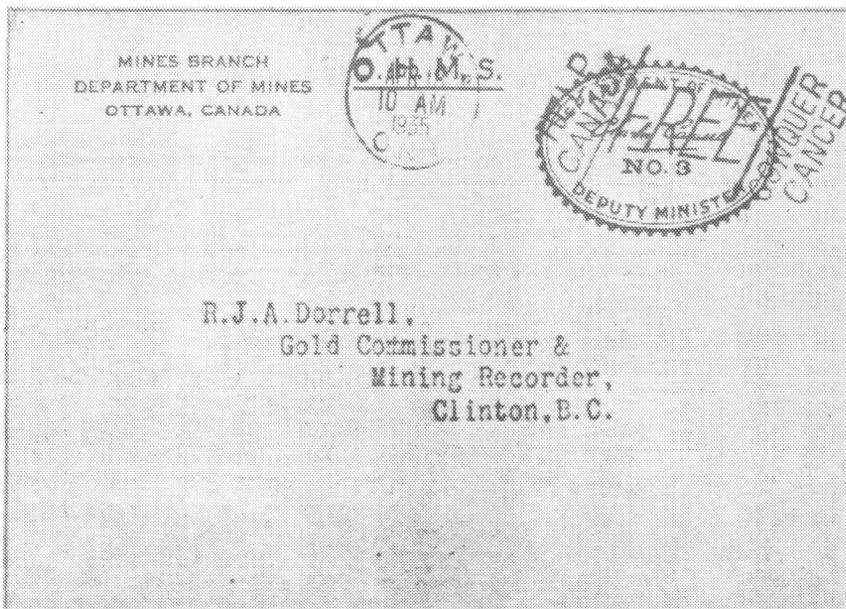


Fig. 3

Between 1945 and 1952 there are several more 'Duplex' types, some of these overlap in time of use, suggesting that various dies were in use at the same time. Further information is required before these can be classified. Please help.

(N.B. Illustrations used are reduced in size except Fig. 2 – Editor.)

'DUPLEX TYPES –1880-1945'

	Diam. mm	Ltrs. mm	Space mm	Base mm	Hgt. mm	Earliest Dates	Latest Dates
1. OTTAWA (S)	20	3	4	16	4½	19. 7.80	31.8.80
2. OTTAWA (S)	20	3	7½	15	5	19. 3.82	13.7.82
3. OTTAWA ONT.	20	3	12	35	8	5. 5.13	31.7.17
4. OTTAWA ONT.	22	2	13	35	8	20.11.24	3.8.29
5. OTTAWA ONT.	22	2	13	30	8	23. 3.31	20.7.31
6. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	16	35	8	8. 8.31	19.9.32
7. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	13	30	8	24. 4.33	
8. OTTAWA ONT.	22	3	25	22	10	14. 3.35	18.4.35
						HELP CANADA / FREE CONQUER CANCER	
9. OTTAWA ONT.	22	2	18	40	6	9. 1.36	28.1.39
						Double wavy lines above and below.	
10. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	13	33	8	10. 3.41	
11. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	20	35	8	12.11.41	22.5.44
12. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	18	45	15	3. 4.45	4.6.45

Note: Allowance in the dimensions of one millimetre above and below should be made for stretch or contraction.

More information is required especially as regards earliest and latest dates. Photocopies of any particular type would be welcomed. I hope members will continue to co-operate. It would be appreciated. Letters should be sent to me at 23, Lingen Avenue, Hereford, HR1 1BY.

STAMP NEWS

International Philatelic Youth Exhibition – The two values of this set issued on March 11th were pre-released from some philatelic counters as early as March 2nd, and can be fairly commonly seen on mail cancelled before the official first day. Is the “real” first day cover to become a collectable item again? The stamps are beauties, but many collectors are disappointed that the steel engraved process was not used for the old stamps in the design. A Canada Post design manager has advised that there are good reasons for this, primarily due to the souvenir sheet which will contain all five of the stamps. In the sheet there are a total of nine ink colours, and the press does not exist in Canada that can print even the necessary five intaglio plates. Furthermore, he said that the engravers do not exist any more that can do justice to the original engravings used on the old stamps, and like the CAPEX issues the designs would be only an approximation of the originals.

The stamps of this issue use a new and distinct form of tagging. The bars of tagging are not on the usual sides of the stamp, but are on the sides of the depicted older stamp, and of the same height as the depicted stamp. The reason for this seems obvious . . . if one were to cut out the design stamp and use it for postage (possible but not authorized), the mini-stamp would still be tagged and receive machine sortation. Is this recognition by Canada Post that the cut-out mini stamps are valid for postage? No one at Canada Post will say so! Watch for lots of these as the rest of the issue comes out.

End of Two Eras – Effective January 1st 1982 Canada Post Corporation ceased usage of postage due stamps and stopped selling precancelled stamps to the general public. There will be no more. The presently available dues and precancels in philatelic stock will remain available until June 30th, and then there will be no more. The Corporation obviously felt that these were archaic and unprofitable items which did not contribute to Corporate efficiency. I hope they don't determine that all stamps are inefficient!

Major Withdrawals – On June 30th, many items will be withdrawn. These include all values connected with the old postal rates . . . the 17c stamps in sheets, coils, booklets and postal stationery, the 30c Tree, and the 75c and 80c Street Scenes. As well, as previously stated, all precancels and all postage dues (even the pre-packs).

Souvenir Items – The 1981 Aircraft issue Presentation Pack was made available from Philatelic Counters on February 1st. It follows the previous Aircraft pack format and sells for \$2. It is very attractive and should be popular in future as it is listed by Gibbons Catalogues. The Wildlife presentation pack was put on sale last October 1st and is in similar format to the aircraft packs. Also to be catalogue listed and worth getting . . . priced at \$3. In this pack is a card showing the stamps which can be used for a “maximum” card or regular post card if you wish. The 1981 Souvenir Album is also out and worth getting.

Canada Post is also back in the poster business and for \$15 will send you a set of three well-printed posters depicting all Canadian stamp designs, good for wall-papering your den. The posters are supposedly available only by mail, so you will have to take a chance . . . but I have seen them and they’re very nicely done.

(We are indebted to Stuart Clark, our Winnipeg Contact Member, for this interesting and useful information – Editor.)

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

“A” = 30 cents

On December 29, 1981, for the first time in its 130-year history, the Canadian Post Office issued a stamp with the value shown by a letter. The red maple leaf stamp bearing the letter “A” has a value of 30c. It was prepared for the post office while the size of the increase in first class mail rates was still being decided, and allowed the rapid implementation of the new rate without waiting until large stocks of 30c stamps could be printed.

Under the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, the “A” stamp should only be used for domestic mail. However, postal employees have been instructed that any fully paid international mail bearing one or more “A” stamps should be sent on to its destination.

The stamp has been printed, in sheets, from three plates – plate 1 by the British American Bank Note Co., and plates 2 and 3 by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Coil “A” stamps have also been released. Strong offsets have been noted, where the slow drying ink has been transferred to the gum of stamps from the sheet below.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the Editor of “The Buffalo” for kind permission to reproduce this information – Editor.)

Amendments to Membership to 15th April 1982

New Members

- 2347 UZNANSKI, William, RR#5, 130th & Archer, Lemont, Ill 60439, USA. B, C.
2348 SANSON, Mrs. P., 124 Southborough Road, Bromley, Kent, BR1 2ER. C.
2349 PARKER, C. Angus, Argyll Etkin Ltd., 55 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9DG.
2350 WATSON, John D., Lyngarth, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Yorks, S30 6GF.
CG, RPO.
2351 SHOTTON, L., 7 Peak Road, Clanfield, Hants, PO8 0QT. C.
2352 CORBETT, Miss Heather, 137 Dudden Hill Lane, London, NW10 1BN. C.

Reinstated

- 2166 TERRY, Mrs. Stella, 34 Brookwell Close, Chippenham, Wilts, SN15 1PJ. C.
2257 SHAPIRO, Barry L., P.O. Box 9865, College Station, Texas 77840, USA. CR-CG,
N, SC, F, PS, PH.
2264 PUTZEL, R. F., 5 Hiddingh Road, Bergvliet 7800, S. Africa. PH.

Resigned

- 2081 CROTON, A. H.
2050 TOMLINSON, R.

Deceased

- 721 PELLETIER, N.
1299 DENTON, B. K.
1345 ST LAURENT, J. C.

Alterations to Handbook

Add

- 2302 SLAUGHTER, D., Box 8002, London, Ontario, Canada, N6G 2B0.

Delete

- 866 ATKINSON, F. G.

Amend

- 2053 HILL, D. I. address should read - 19 Westby Street., Lytham, Lancs, FY8 5JF.
2167 MALENFANT, Mrs. C. should read -
2167 MARTIN, Mrs. C., 560 Queen Street, P.O. Box 56, Station A, Fredericton, N.B.
Canada E3B 4Y2.
1602 GOODHELPHSEN, F. Add CG to interests.

Change of Address

- 1726 BAIN, R. W. - 32A Wellington Avenue, Fleet, Hants.
1756 DIXON-NUTTALL, Colk. J. F. - c/o BHM Munster, BFPO 17.
239 GREENE, V. G. - Apt. 305, 561 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4V
2J8.
1177 HARRISON, H. W. - 10405A Stevenson Road, Stevenson, Md., 21153, USA.
2269 HEASMAN, R. G. - #2104, 9925 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada,
T5J 2X4.
2205 McCANN, W. J. - 170 Dixon Road, Weston, Ontario, Canada, M9P 2L8.
1929 SCOTT-FOX, C. - Brambles, HMS Daedalus, Lee-on-Solent, Hants PO13 9NY to
Dec. '82 then Ayshford House, Westleigh, Tiverton, Devon EX16 7HL.

Revised Total - 610.

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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.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 11 Bonnets Lane, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4HB.

WANTED Canada Revenues preferably used, and Flag Cancellations on cover. Offers to Charles Jockel, 183 Station Road, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 7NQ.

WANTED — Any item which even remotely connects The Salvation Army and the post; stamps, covers, PPCs, meters, stickers, essays, etc. Please send, with price. Especially needed the recently-discovered forged USA FDCs of 1965. Harry Hayes, 48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, Yorkshire.

FOR SALE

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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: Sunny Alberta. Alberta postal history — town cancels territorial period forward. Covers, post card views and stamps. Also Alberta Government Telephone stamps. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 — 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6J 1C2, Canada.

WANTED — Canadian flight covers or aviation-related materials; early preferred but unusual and interesting items of all periods considered. Willing to purchase, exchange or, simply, discuss with fellow devotees. Dr. R. Oakland, 70 Redwood Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham B30 1AD.

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JOURNAL OF THE
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OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Vol. 18 No. 9

August, 1982



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AUGUST, 1982

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EDITORIAL

B.N.A.P.S. CONVENTION, 1983

A note from our President, Charles King, reminds us that some of our members intend to visit our sister society on the occasion of its annual Convention in Winnipeg in 1983. In this connection he has very kindly undertaken to make preliminary enquiries about the possibility of arranging air travel at a reduced rate. This would, of course, depend upon the number of members intending to go to Winnipeg, and who wish to take advantage of his offer. Members are asked, therefore, to get in touch with Charles at 10, St. Leonards Road, Claygate, Esher, Surrey, if they are interested. At this stage he would need to know the number of seats required and whether or not accommodation would be required at the Convention hotel together with an indication of the nearest U.K. scheduled airport. At this time we are unable to inform members of the date of the Convention; but a prompt reply to this announcement is essential for obvious reasons.

CONVENTION AUCTION, 1982

The 1982 Convention Auction Catalogue is enclosed with this issue and members are requested to submit their bids on the form provided as soon as possible. Overseas members are particularly reminded of this in view of the comparatively early date of Convention (15th to 18th September).

SALE OF FAMOUS PRECANCEL COLLECTION

The collection of early 'bar' type precancelled stamps formed by member George Manley was sold by J. N. Sessions Ltd., of Toronto on May 18. His collection was the best of its kind; formed over a period of many years and incorporates the late Hetherington lot. It contained many large multiples and several unique pieces. The condition was exceptionally fine throughout.

The circumstances in which this extensive collection was sold were interesting in that it was the first time that 130 lots of precancels were sold by public auction. There were also two very important and popular (square circle and Jubilee) collections offered in the same sale. Furthermore, the de Volpi stampless collection was to be sold one week later. Precancels, the less popular field of B.N.A. Philately, were described by some as back-of-the-book material which has "no market"! Yet despite the foregoing, the economic conditions, the high interest rates and the weak dollar, the precancels sold at better than expected prices. Even the lot of precancel forgeries sold at 50% above a \$200 estimate.

Not surprising, however, was the fact that almost all the outstanding pieces were bought by dealers, while the rest of the collection went to collectors on the floor. A few lots did escape the "floor" and went to some mail bidders. The attendance at the sale was smaller than normal and witnessed several new auction buyers who had travelled from distant points to compete.

The magnificent collection of square circle postmarks formed by the late Nels Pelletier was auctioned off in the evening session. The "FONTHILL" rarity fetched \$10,000 plus a 10% premium; "KINGSVILLE" made \$4,750 plus premium; and "PALMERSTON" was knocked down at \$2,500 plus.

(We are indebted to "The Yellow Peril" for this interesting report – Editor.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1982-83

Members are respectfully reminded that the annual subscription, (£6.00), is due for payment on 1st October next and should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. T. Almond (address inside back cover). U.K. members wishing in future to pay by direct debit should complete the form provided with the April issue and forward this to Mr. Almond not later than September 1st. Mr. Almond can also supply additional forms on application to him. Completed forms submitted **after** September 1st cannot be processed until October 1983 and should therefore be accompanied by the 1982/83 subscription.

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859 to 1868
The printings of the 12½ cents value (Part 2)
by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

In Part II of the Memo Calder did not use comparative colour descriptions as the stamps were included with the listing. I will now try to convey a description of the shades of green found on each printing order. I have used the Gibbons colour chart No. 3333 as a standard for the basic colour and will describe variations from the standard. Some of the names are not the ones by which the stamps are traditionally catalogued, but if the colour chart is used as a dictionary I trust that the following will enable members to identify each colour more clearly than has been possible in the past.

Much of the dated material used by Calder in 1934 has been dispersed but I have had available over 100 covers postmarked Montreal and many others from large towns with a frequent correspondence with the U.K. This has given me a continuous view of the stamps sold at these post offices.

From the records of the Canadian Post Office as listed by Donald King and reprinted in *Maple Leaves* (Vol. 15 No. 8 August 1977) I have drawn up a graph showing the stamp stocks at each stocktaking and the quantities distributed to post offices for sale as a monthly usage. From this I can gauge the expected first use of any new printing of stamps, always providing new deliveries were placed below existing stocks of unsold stamps. I have referred to quantities in terms of sheets of 100 stamps as this was the unit handled by the printers and the Post Office. Smaller post offices were allowed to requisition half sheets as a minimum, of this and the 17 cents values.

I have found that stamps attached to blue envelopes appear slightly more blue than when the stamp is soaked off and examined on a white background. These stamps are now 130 years old and many have slightly yellowed. Many of the letters were stored in a casual manner and are now soiled or worse still, have been subjected to moisture and are now showing foxing or rust marks. These possible conditions have to be allowed for when comparing colours.

The perforations of this stamp do follow the groupings of this issue and a first sorting into these perforation groups is essential.

Group I	Perf. 11¾	1859 to mid 1863
Group II	Perf. 12 x 11¾	mid 1863 to mid 1865
Group III	Perf. 12	mid 1865 to end.

A full description of these perforations is to be found in *Maple Leaves* Vol. 7 starting at page 31.

THE PRINTINGS

Group I Perf. 11¾

1st order March 16th 1859, 1000 sheets. Delivered May 28th. Issued July 1st.

1st printing classed as 1.A. Deep bluish green. Full colour and well inked.

Dated material:— JY 29 1859, SE 22, JA 27 '60, FE 24, MR 20.

1.B. Not quite so dark with a more yellowish tint.

Dated material:— SE 16 '59, FE 24 '60, JU 11, JY 20

Order No. 2 July 12 1859. 100 sheets. Possible date of use :— OCT. '59.

2.A. Very deep dark green. Similar to 1.B. but darker in colour.

Very similar to Gibbons Col. 31 Bronze green.

Dated material:— MR 21 '60, AU 16, OC 12.

2.B. Similar to 2.A. but darker again in colour. Not particularly bluer but a little nearer to Gibbons 32 Blackish olive.

Dated material:— FE 3 '60, JY 10, SE 11, DE 25.

STOCKTAKING Sept. 30 1859

2000 sheets delivered, ie. all orders 1 and 2.

907 sheets sent to Post Offices. ie. all order 1.

Stock — 93 sheets of order 1.

1000 sheets of order 2.

Order No. 3 Jan. 27 1860. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:— April 1860.

3.A. Deep Green. A deep shade but much lighter in general appearance, does not appear to have been inked as heavily. Looks much yellower than 2B.

Dated material:— NO 2 '60, NO 17, JA 15 '61, MR 19, MR 26.

3.B. The same hue but much more heavily inked and appears fuller in tone.

Dated material:— FE 1 '61, MR 22, JU 17, JY 12.

3.C. A trace of blue has been introduced when compared to 3A or B.

Dated material:— MR 1 '61, MR 14, AP 13.

Order No. 4 July 2 1860. 2000 sheets. Possible date of use:— November 1860.

4.A. Dark bluish green. A deep rich colour similar to 2A but showing much more blue.

Dated material:— JY 5 '61.

4.B. Similar colour but less well inked and appears lighter.

Dated material:— AU 18 '61, SE 20.

4.C. A printing using a deeper coloured ink of the same tone but if anything a little bluer than 4A.

Dated material:— SE 6 '61, SE 26, OC 16, MY 21 '62.

STOCKTAKING Sept. 30 1860

3000 sheets delivered during year. ie. all orders 3 and 4.

2155. 50 sheets sent to Post Offices ie. 93 sheets order 1

1000 sheets order 2
1000 sheets order 3
62.50 sheets order 4

This gives an average use of 180 sheets per month.
Stock – 1937. 50 sheets ie. all order 4.

Order No. 5 March 5 1861. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:– June 1861.

5.A. Deep dark green. There is none of the bluish tone of 4C.
Dated material:– JA 5 '62, FE 21.

5.B. A slightly lighter shade.
Dated material:– JU 5 '62, JU 6.

Order No. 6 August 13 1861. 2000 sheets. Possible date of use:– October 1861.

6.A. Dullish green. Weakly inked and compared to 5B a lighter colour.
Dated material:– AU 22 '62.

6.B. Similar colour but darker in appearance.
Dated material:– AU 22 '62, NO 14.

STOCKTAKING Sept. 30 1861

2000 sheets delivered during year. ie. all order 5.

1000 sheets order 6
2764. 50 sheets sent to post offices. ie. 1937. 50 sheets order 4
827 sheets order 5

This gives an average use of 230. 40 sheets per month.
Stock – 173 sheets order 5.
1000 sheets order 6.

Order No. 7 January 25 1862. 2000 sheets. Possible date of use:– June 1862.

7.A. Dark green. Weakly printed in a dullish green but darker than 6B. Does not look as bluish as earlier printings.
Dated material:– JU 6 '62, DE 18, JU 6 '62, FE 27 '63.

7.B. A similar colour but a trace of blue is introduced again.
Dated material:– JA 27 '63, AU 6.

Order No. 8 May 31 1862. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:– January 1863.

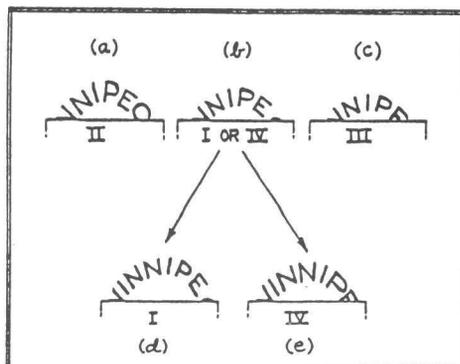
8.A. Yellowish myrtle green. Gibbons myrtle green is too blue and too dark for any of these stamps, but this colour, weaker and with some yellow introduced would describe this printing. It is much bluer than either 7A or 7B.
Dated material:– AU 27 '63, OC 9.

8.B. A similar colour but even more yellow introduced.
Dated material:– MY 13 '63, MY 15, JU –, JU 15, NO 18.

(Continued on page 248)

THE WINNIPEG SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELLATIONS

by D. Fraser



GUIDE IN IDENTIFYING.

WINNIPEG HAMMERS

- HAMMER I "MAN" AT BASE - COMPRESSED "N"
- HAMMER II "MAN" AT BASE - EXTENDED "N"
- HAMMER III "CANADA" AT BASE
- HAMMER IV SIMILAR TO HAMMER I EXCEPT THE POSITIONING OF "WINNIPEG" WITH RELATION TO THE BARS DIFFERS.

Perhaps an explanation of a squared circle cancel would be in order to enable one to better understand this article.

The squared circle was a combination postmark and killer cancel. It was an attempt to eliminate the necessity for two separate hand stamp devices. However, it proved to be cumbersome to many postmasters just as the duplex hammer was. There were two main different types of squared circles used in Canada. Type I, had thin horizontal bars and Type II, (of which the four hammers of Winnipeg were) had thick horizontal bars. Over 340 different hammers are recorded, 26 of which are Type I. The earliest date recorded is June 15, 1893. They were rarely used after 1900.

The four different Winnipeg squared circle cancellations are shown above.

Winnipeg

Hammer I - Period of use - August 26, 1893 - May 21, 1898

Errors are reported with the year 1893 instead of 1894 during the month of January.

Hammer II - Periods of use

- first - January 1, 1894 - August 11, 1894.

- second - May 23, 1897 - May 29, 1897.

- third - October 23, 1897 - August 20, 1898

Hammer III – Period of use – January 28, 1895 – November 1, 1897.

Hammer IV – Periods of use

- first – May 27, 1895 – June 14, 1895
- second – November 21, 1904 – November 30, 1904.
- third – March 22, 1905.

This is only a brief account of the Winnipeg Squared Circle. Further information on these hammers and all squared circles may be found in a new handbook “The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada” by W. G. Moffatt and Glenn Hansen. This is a very worthwhile philatelic handbook which all serious collectors of Canada should have in their library.

D.F.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the author and Editor of “The Buffalo” for kind permission to reproduce this article – Editor.)

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THE LETTER AND POSTCARD RATES OF CANADA 1875—1898 (Part 4)

by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

RATES TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES, OTHER THAN BRITISH

This area has always been rather hard to define, and I have taken it as the region between Mexico in the north and Colombia in the south.

As Colombia is the most important country in the area because of Panama, a few historical facts may be helpful.

Colombia was originally made up of a federation of independent states, Ecuador, New Granada and Venezuela, which had revolted from Spain in 1810 and formed themselves into the republic of Colombia in 1819. Between 1829 and 1830 the country disintegrated into three parts, Ecuador, the United States of Colombia (New Granada) and Venezuela. The North Western Department of the United States of Colombia was Panama where as early as 1876 there had been plans to build a canal to link the two oceans.

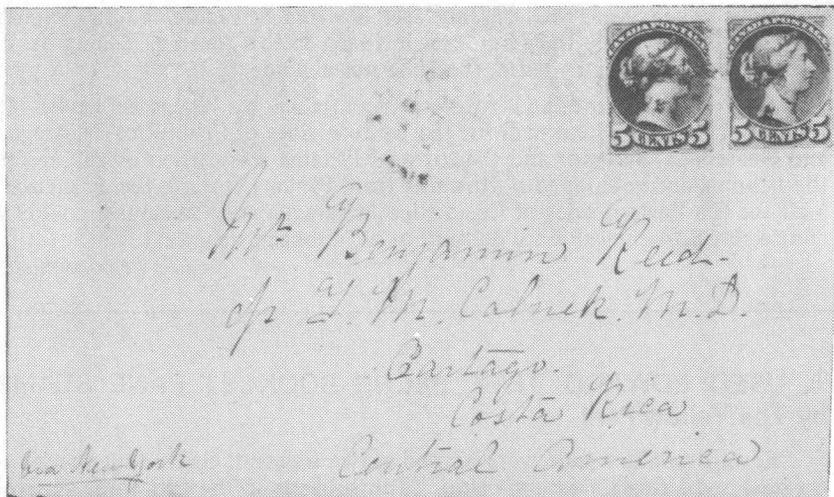
In 1881 De Lesseps, of Suez canal fame, started work on a Panama canal, but owing to a variety of reasons, not the least of which were Yellow Fever and Malaria, his company collapsed in 1888 and it was left to the United States of America to purchase the Panama Company in December 1902, then to lease the "Canal Zone" in 1904 from Panama, which had meantime become an independent republic the year before, and finally finish the building of the canal. After many problems the canal was opened officially in 1920.

On the Atlantic or North coast grew up the town of Aspinwall, later called Colon, and on the Pacific or southern side the town of Panama, which were linked at first by a trail, and then by a trans-oceanic railway built by W. H. Aspinwall as early as 1855. These two towns were so important that different rates existed for them.

In the postal guides the country is called sometimes New Granada and at other times United States of Colombia. To save confusion I will call it New Granada.

In 1875 there were five routes to the area, the same as for the British West Indies, but in this instalment we are going further afield, so it is necessary to go into more detail.

Route A was the Allan Line to England and back across the Atlantic to Central America by the Royal Mail Steamship Company. The letter rate was 28c per ½oz. for Costa Rica, Cuba, Greytown (Nicaragua), Guatemala, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, New Granada and the West Indian Islands which were not British, but it was only 16c per ½oz. to Haiti. Registration was not permitted.



Cover to Costa Rica, February 1887, showing U.P.U. 10c per ½oz. rate for remote places. By the 1888 guide the rate had been reduced to 5c per ½oz. (Photograph, courtesy W. E. Lea)

In the 1877 guide Cuba, Curacao, Porto Rico and the French Island possessions were reduced to 16c per ½oz., but surprisingly the rate to Haiti was increased to 28c per ½oz. Registration was now allowable at the standard "via the U.K." rate of 16c to the five Colonial countries, namely Cuba, Curacao, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Porto Rico. No further changes occurred after this until the route was dropped as a separate entity in 1879.

Route B was the familiar Cunard route to Europe and back again by the Royal Mail Steamship Company. This was 2c per ½oz. more expensive than Route A, but otherwise identical in cost.

Route C was the British packet from Halifax once a month which served all the West Indian Islands, but not the mainland, at 12c per ½oz. for a letter and a registration fee of 5c.

From August 1878 U.P.U. rates applied to Porto Rico, and the Danish and Dutch Island Colonies, but as they were considered remote they attracted a letter rate of 10c per ½oz., a postcard rate of 4c and a registration fee of 5c except for the Danish possessions which had a 10c fee. Haiti and San Domingo still outside the U.P.U. retained the 12c letter rate until 1880 when it was dropped to 10c per ½oz. Cuba is not mentioned specifically.

The 4c postcard rates were dropped to 2c in 1880, and at the same time the registration fees for the Danish Islands were reduced to 5c again.

Haiti joined the U.P.U. on July 1st 1881 and San Domingo on October 1st 1880, but by then they were not included in this routing. Sailings from Halifax are not mentioned after the 1888 postal guide.

Route D was overland to New York, then by American packet to Aspinwall (Colon) where mail for the western sides of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala, Salvador and the town of Panama was carried by rail across the isthmus and re-shipped northwards from Panama towards San Francisco. Mail for the Eastern sides of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatamala could of course stay at Aspinwall until delivery by a Caribbean steamer.

(To be continued)

A USED EDWARD TETE BECHE BOOKLET PANE STAMP by The Yellow Peril

Edward booklet pane were printed in two sheets of eighty four stamps — 6 (vert) x 14 (hor). (*see opposite*). The subjects in the first three vertical rows were normal whereas the subjects in the last three rows were inverted. These two sheets when cut into panes of six (3 x 2) would produce twenty-eight panes; the quantity required to produce fourteen complete booklets of two panes each.

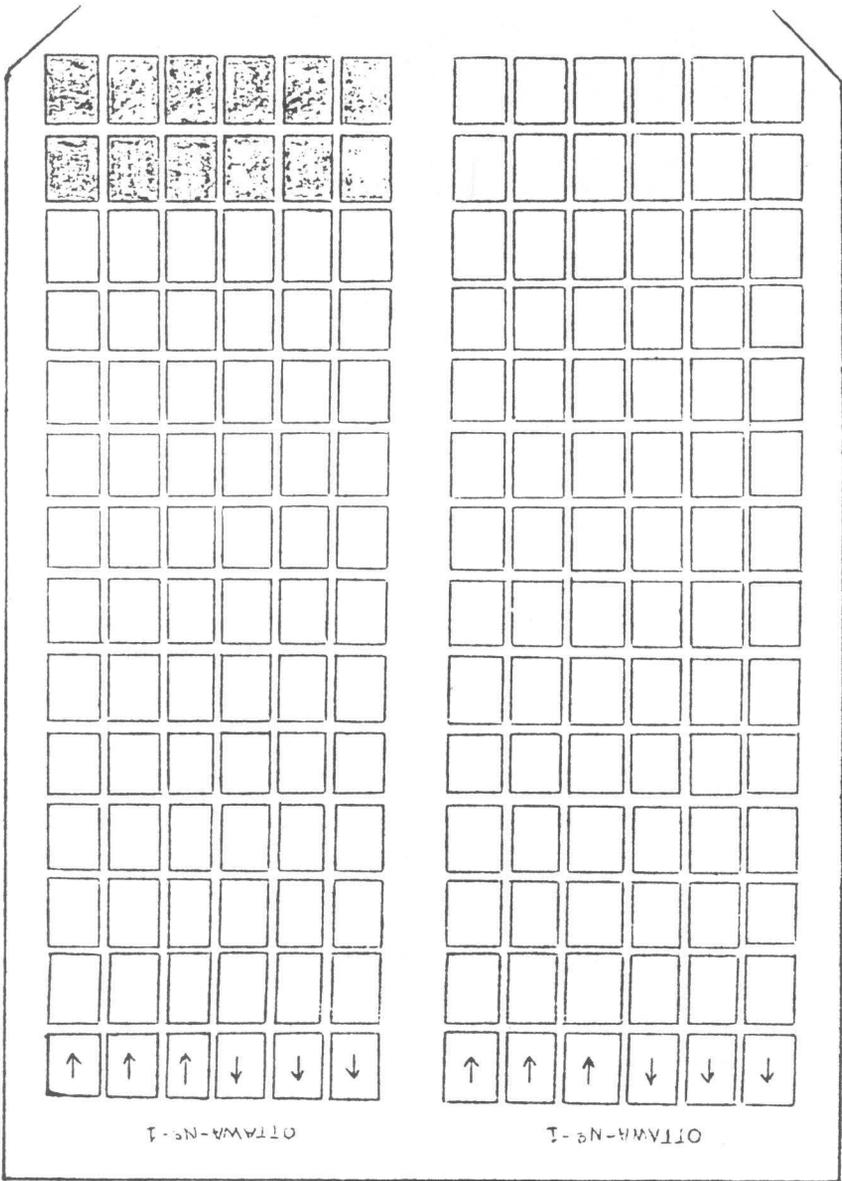
In all probability the tete beche format facilitated the guillotining of the sheets. Should, however, the sheet be cut into the fourth vertical row, a variety would be created.

During the past three years only two such used single mis-cut Edward stamps have been seen. The stamp on the cover illustrated above is the most exciting for it virtually leaves nothing to the imagination.

(N.B. The tete-beche panes were from Plate No. 1 — Editor.)

NEW STAMP ISSUES

We regret that considerations of space preclude us from publishing details of the many new stamps issued by the Canada Post Corporation, apart from those contained in the annual stamp programme. Members are reminded, however, that full details and illustrations of new issues are available on application to the Philatelic Service, Canada Post, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0B5. Applicants should ask to be placed on the mailing list if such details are required, and following the receipt of such requests members will be supplied with full information and illustrations of all future releases together with details of the Collectors' Subscription Service and order forms for those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities. We shall, of course, continue to publish extra information (regarding varieties etc. not available from official sources) whenever these are drawn to our attention by contact members in Canada or other correspondents.



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ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 3)
by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

2 Cents – Plate 5

A remarkable feature of this plate is the many retouches to be found in the lines of the left numeral box. It would appear that the rocking-in process had resulted in a large number of faulty impressions in which the vertical and horizontal lines of the box were weak and required to be strengthened. I have 23 different examples and I submit a few to show what to look for from this plate. They are all of course of the Original Die type and with the weakness at the top of the vertical line in the right numeral box which is characteristic of stamps from Plate 5.

In this example the vertical line has been re-drawn but fails to meet the bottom horizontal line. I have three copies of this variety one of which is dated April 1912.

It is to be noted the outer frame lines at the corner have also been retouched. (Fig. 1)

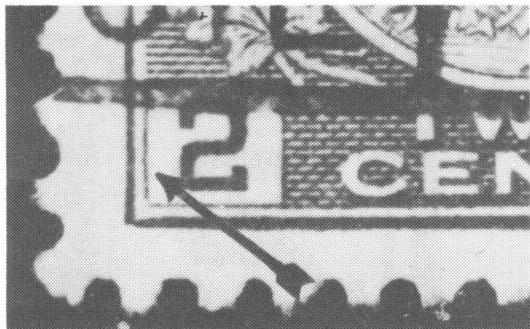


Fig. 1

Another good example is dated July 1912 with a somewhat heavier vertical line and again the outer frame lines at the corner have been retouched. (Fig. 2)

To demonstrate the range of retouching in this area to be found in this plate, two different examples are illustrated where both lines in the box just fail to meet in the corner, and there is noticeable thickening of the outer frame lines. (Figs. 3 & 4)

Two further examples of interest are also illustrated where the repaired vertical line is finely drawn and extends down below the horizontal. (Figs. 5 & 6).



Fig. 2

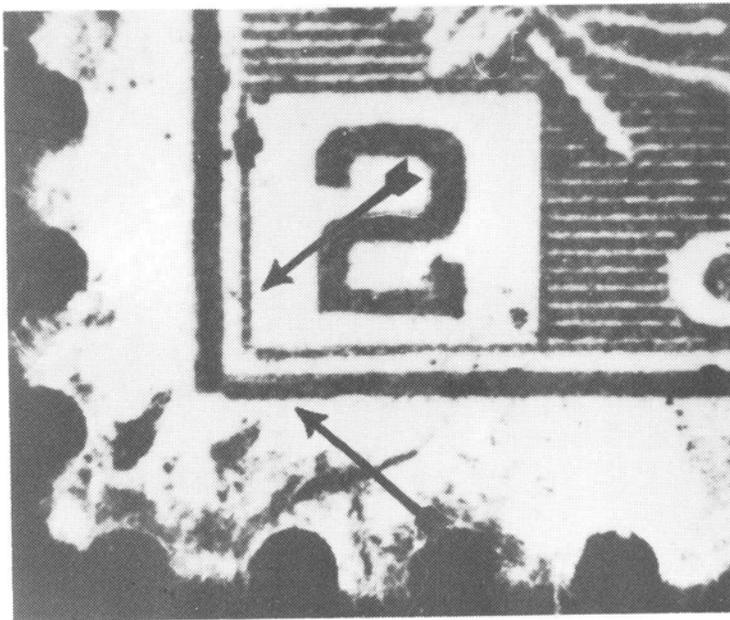


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

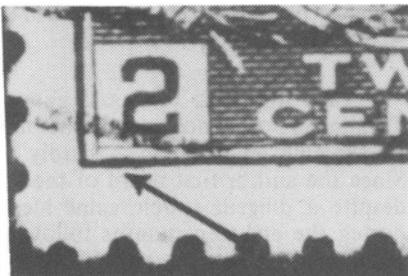


Fig. 5

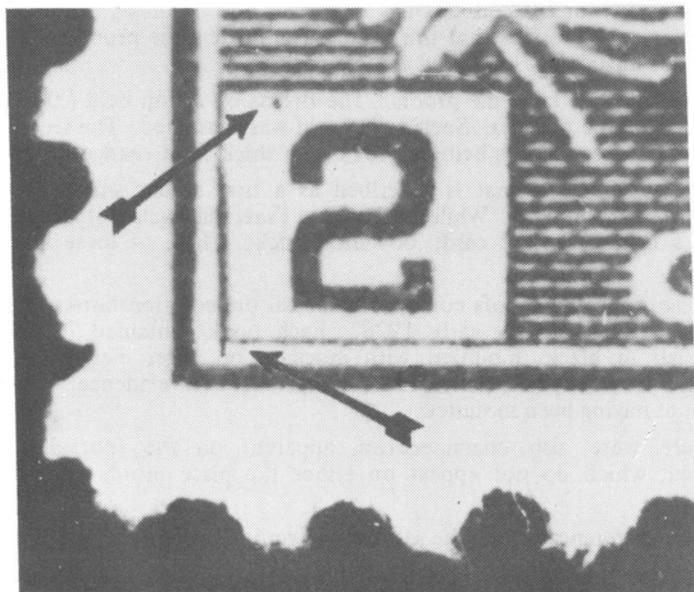


Fig. 6

I have two copies of the variety shown above and both copies also have a dot of colour in the numeral box as indicated towards the top left corner. (Fig. 6)

Further notable varieties from Plate 5 will be illustrated in the next instalment.

SOME NOTES ON MAP STAMP DIE PROOFS

by R. B. Winmill

Very little has been said about the map stamp die proofs. Even the Tomlinson book¹ does not discuss these. He claimed that he had been unable to examine an example – hardly surprising as they are exceedingly rare. Since the author first heard of these in 1958 and never saw one until 1978, despite a diligent search, some idea of their rarity can be had. However, during the eighteen months following Capex, one large die proof and three small ones have been examined.

The die number was 189½. According to the literature, there are four map stamp die proofs.²

The first is an engraved die proof on white wove paper. Neither the author nor any of his contacts has ever seen one of these. There is some speculation to the effect that this item may not be a die proof but rather a plate proof mistakenly identified as a die proof.

There are two large die proofs. The first is on a thin card (.0085 inch) and bears the die number. Such a die proof was examined. The second large die proof is described as being on .011 inch thick faint orange-yellow card.

Finally, there is what is described as a trial colour small die proof, stamp size, and on card. While Minuse and Pratt fail to state it, these proofs are on a light off white card, .009 inch thick. Three of these have been examined.

These small die proofs come from special presentation books, probably released in late 1927 or early 1928. Each book contained 77 essays or proofs, all in black, mounted with mucilage on pages measuring 180 x 135mm. This explains why these die proofs bear evidence, to varying degrees, of having been mounted.

There were also characteristics, apparent on the four die proofs examined, which do not appear on either the plate proofs or the actual stamps.

Three differences strike the astute observer immediately. Firstly, a group of dots appear outside the cable toward the upper right hand corner. Secondly, the dots forming the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer are far more pronounced on the die proofs than on the plate proofs or the stamps. The third important difference involves the presence of a small line at the upper left corner of the left value tablet. This little stroke roughly bisects the 90 degree angle formed by the top of the value tablet and stamp's frame line. Moreover C. D. Blair brought to my attention the fact that the islands, especially in the Indian Ocean, are roughed in on the die proof. Why was this done? Nobody seems to know. However, several persons have shown me examples of this on various colonial die proofs.

In addition, there are other less striking characteristics which are evident on all the die proofs examined. For example a black dot appears in South Africa and several appear in Australia.

Yet these flaws do not show up on the plate proofs or stamps. There are three possible explanations for this. Firstly, all these die proofs could be post contemporary. There is ample evidence that this practice was previously known (the composite die proofs). Moreover, the leaf, numeral, admiral, confederation and other die proofs from 1898 to 1927 are all known on the identical card stock. If, as appears likely, these are post contemporary proofs, the scratches etc. could have been entered later. Yet this theory is flawed on two counts. The large die proof bore these same characteristics, yet there is no reason to suspect it was post contemporary. Secondly, unless the die was reworked (and there is no evidence to support such a suggestion), why should the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn be so pronounced at a later date?

The more logical explanation would be that the die was not up to normal standards of perfection and that these flaws were eliminated from the transfer roll prior to the plates being laid down. This explanation is a possibility because the die was very hurriedly prepared. Alternatively, it may be a more logical supposition to speculate that these flaws merely failed to be rocked onto the transfer rolls. This would also be consistent with the fact that the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are far less prominent on the plate proofs and actual stamps.

Hence, these observations have been made :-

- 1) Because all these small black die proofs and essays are on identical card and probably originate only from the presentation books, all may be post contemporary in nature.
- 2) Because both a large die proof and the three small ones all bore the same flaws, and there is no reason to suspect that the large die proof is post contemporary, it would appear that these flaws were characteristic of the die as originally engraved.

While it is dangerous to draw conclusions from such a small number of examples, the die proofs are so rare that in all probability, it would be impossible to examine more than four of them. The exact numbers of each are unknown but several collectors speculate that there are three to five of the small die proofs and probably about three of each of the large die proofs. It is believed that some large die proofs may have been destroyed. But this consensus is by no means a certainty – only an educated guess.

-
1. F. Tomlinson, *The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898*, Brighton: Regency Press, June 1960.
 2. This discussion is based on K. Minuse and R. H. Pratt, *The Essays and Proofs of British North America*, Toronto: Sissons Publications Ltd., 1970.

HOW NORMAN FISHER GOT THE MAILS THROUGH by Max Rosenthal

March 22, 1975, on a mild mid-afternoon in Atlin, B.C., as one by one 14 dog teams completed a nostalgic rerun of mail, 93-year-old Norman Fisher, seated on a snowmobile, handed out certificates to a succession of men with unshaven, snowburned faces. It had been 61 years since he had last carried the mail by dog team from Carcross to Atlin.

When the Yukon had already come alive in 1900, and when gold-seeking miners filled Atlin, there was a need for mail and news from the outside. During the summer river boats plying the Tagish Lake system carried supplies and mail between Carcross and Atlin, and to those living on the waterways, Tagish Lake, Windy Arm, Taku Arm. and Atlin Lake. However, in the winter the dog team became the one link to the south.

Originally the mail was carried from the since abandoned settlement of Log Cabin on the White Pass and Yukon route. Eventually Carcross became the jumping-off point for the twice-weekly mail to Atlin.

Norman Fisher carried the mail for most of a dozen winter seasons between 1902, when he arrived in Atlin and 1914, when he left to serve in the war. "I just wanted a job", he explained. He doesn't remember which hotel it was he stayed in first among the several then on the Atlin lakeshore. It was the one which had the mail contract, and he was happy to get it, because he needed a winter job.

Sometimes he would carry the mail from Carcross through Striker's Pass, and across the Taku Arm of Tagish Lake to Atlin, down the old Telegraph Trail to Nakina, Nahlin and Telegraph Creek. His team was usually made up of five or six dogs, carrying about 250 pounds of mail on most trips. The trip from Log Cabin to Atlin rarely was accomplished in less than three days, and sometimes took as many as eleven.

Undoubtedly the most difficult periods were freeze-up and break-up. He used canoes until lake ice was solid enough to hold up the team. Once he had to resort to rolling to shore to escape dangerously thin ice, by his weight being spread over a greater area.

The mail was carried by dog team until 1933, when George Simmons, a former mail "musher", won the Carcross-Atlin mail contract for his newly formed company, Northern Airways.

The Whitehorse Sled Dog Club wished to commemorate those days when mail was delivered by dog team, and to honour those men who had blazed the early mail trails; the idea of re-enacting the old mail run was born.

March 21, 1975 would be the first day of the journey. Arrangements were made with the Post Office authorities to carry the mail over the route

once again. Mail was collected from the residents of Carcross, Atlin and Whitehorse, and postmarked with a special "CARRIED BY DOG TEAM" stamp. Each letter would be cancelled in Carcross and Atlin, and musher Bill Thompson was sworn in by the postmaster as the official mail carrier. Fourteen mushers and their teams readied themselves for the trip.

The original mushers really travelled only half the trail, meeting mushers coming the other way at the halfway point, Moose Arm. They used distinctive freight sleds, as they carried freight as well as mail; at times of open water, a canoe was carried on the sled, so that the sled and dogs could be loaded onto it, until solid ice was reached again.

On March 21, 1975 the temperature was 15 degrees above zero, and the sun shone brightly, as the modern day mushers got ready at Carcross. The trip would take two days, the first day for the 40 miles to the original halfway point at Moose Arm, and the second day for the 32 miles to Atlin.

"The mail teams are coming, look around the point!" Everyone in Atlin flocked down to the lake shore. The mail was handed over to the postmistress. Two generations of mail carriers met as Norman Fisher shook each musher's hand, and presented each one with a commemorative certificate. Gerry Couture expressed the feelings of the mushers when he shook Fisher's hand and said, "You fellows sure blazed a good trail".

Sources: Two articles in the Feb. 1976 issue of the Canadian magazine *North*, "How to get the mails through without a mailbox", by Jeffrey Dinsdale, and "Norman Fisher used to get the mail through", by Jim Stirling.

ARTICLES, REPORTS AND LETTERS

FOR PUBLICATION IN

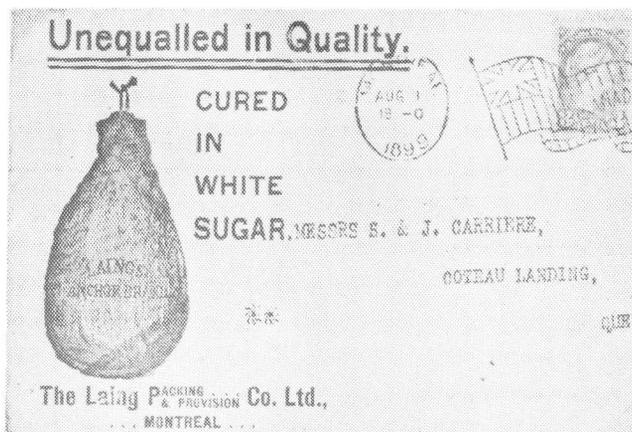
"MAPLE LEAVES"

ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED

ALL THAT GLISTERS....

by D. F. Sessions

The item illustrated is a most attractive advertising cover, with design and lettering in maroon, apparently bearing a common 3c Small Queen cancelled by a relatively common Type 7 flag cancellation from Montreal.



Upon examination of the cancellation, to ascertain which of the six possible dies it was, I realised that something was amiss. All six Montreal Type 7 flag dies had two thick parallel bars added to them in mid-April, 1898, to ensure a more positive obliteration of the stamp, yet the dater in question clearly shows the cancellation to be 1 August, 1899; there is no backstamp. It is not unknown for postal officials to fail to change the year in the dater, but the year indicia were fixtures in the Bickerdike machines in 1899 and, in any case, the date is August not January.

Photocopies of the item were sent to one or two Society members known to be interested in flag covers and in a very short time the answer was forthcoming. Dr. Matthew Carstairs has examples from the same correspondence, typed on the same machine, but dated 1896/7. He points out that supplies of Small Queens were exhausted in January/February, 1898, so use on a commercial cover in 1899 is highly improbable. Closer examination of the flag cancellation shows 3 vertical lines before 'CANADA' in the body of the flag when there should be only 2 and there is a telltale 'step' in the design as it crosses the perforation.

The conclusion must be, therefore, that the stamp does not belong and that someone exercised considerable patience in searching for a suitably cancelled stamp to replace one that had been removed from the envelope; with a lot more patience that someone might have found a Type 8 flag instead of a Type 7 and fooled us all!

So, once again, we have an example of the faker falling down on a lack of knowledge of one of the finer points of philately. In mitigation perhaps one could say that it is a very brave try and, as the addition of the stamp in itself does not add materially to the value of the cover, must assume that the exercise was purely cosmetic; after all it is a pretty cover — now!

BOOK REVIEW

THE EARLY RAPID CANCELLING MACHINES OF CANADA by David F. Sessions

Publication, in the early 70's, of Ed. Richardson's 'Flag Cancellation Handbook' provided a considerable boost to this particular aspect of Canadian philately. Much new information has been gathered since then and a new handbook, "The Early Rapid Cancelling Machines of Canada", not only brings the listing of classic flags up to date, it seeks to place them in perspective alongside the bar and wavy line cancels that were impressed by the same machines.

The Richardson handbook provided a fine overall listing of all the flags to 1973 but collectors using it as the sole framework for their flag collections can be said merely to have been building thematic collections. The classic period, from 1896 to 1902 is probably the most popular with devotees but a true understanding of the flag cancels of this period demands a knowledge of the machines that produced them and the cancelling dies that were used in the same machines during the same period. The early bar and wavy line cancellations have their own rarities with several dies having been used apparently for only a week or less and a growing band of collectors in this field is slowly mopping up these items as they appear on the market. However, they are still overlooked by the average collector so there are opportunities to snap up bargains.

The new book written by David Sessions, is illustrated with photographs of items from the author's collection and line drawings by Ted Kilish, who did such a good job in Richardson's book. It deals in detail with the cancellations from the Imperial and Bickerdike machines which produced the classic flags and gives a complete listing of all the cancellations from these machines, with early and late dates of known use. Rather than ascribe monetary values, which can render a publication obsolete by the time it reaches the market, the author has chosen to allot rarity factors to each cancellation on a scale of 1 to 100, based upon the known period of use. Thus, for the first time, collectors of the bar and wavy line cancels will have a benchmark for their purchasing and exchanging.

In addition to the Imperial and Bickerdike machines, Sessions has produced the first coherent listing of the International machine cancellations which followed on in 1902. The machines were in widespread use up to 1919, with a few running beyond that date, so the listing contains most of the World War 1 slogan flags, duly up-dated, along with all the other slogans used in the International machines. Again, early and late dates of known use are given and these will enable the large band of slogan cancellation collectors to draw their own conclusions as to the relative scarcity of the various slogans. Again this is the first time that any attempt has been made to publish dates of use of the slogans as opposed to mere listing by year.

In the 60's Ken Barlow published "Canadian Machine Cancellations – Part 4" which dealt with the post-International machines. In the preface he indicated that treatment of the earlier machines should form parts 1 to 3 after proper research. Barlow's accumulated listing of the International machines was passed to the author and forms the basis of that section of the book, so his expressed wish has now been fulfilled. Albeit the results are in one compact handbook running to approx. 140 pages.

The handbook, "The Early Rapid Cancelling Machines of Canada", by David Sessions, is jointly published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and Unitrade of Toronto and can be obtained from leading stamp dealers or directly from Unitrade Association, 127 Cartwright Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6A 1V4. The retail price is \$17.95 soft bound. A very limited edition (75 copies) of hardbound volumes was prepared at \$35.00 each. /

(U.K. members are reminded that this handbook is also available from the Handbooks Manager, Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Hamilton House, Green End Road, Radnage, High Wycombe, HP14 4BZ, Bucks. Price £6.50 postpaid – Editor.) /

(Continued from page 229)

STOCKTAKING Sept. 30 1862

4000 sheets delivered during year i.e.	1000 sheets order 6
	2000 sheets order 7
	1000 sheets order 8
3244 50 sheets sent to post offices, ie.	173 sheets order 5
	2000 sheets order 6
	1071. 50 sheets order 7

This gives an average use of 270 sheets per month.

Stock – 928. 50 sheets order 7
1000 sheets order 8

(To be continued)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. L. McConnell writes :—

Ottawa and Victoria Crown Postmarks

My collection of the above postmarks is small and philatelically insignificant. All the copies have been acquired in a random (statistical and actual) manner from unsuspecting and non-suspect sources over a number of years at minimal cost.

A pattern has, however, emerged which seems to be beyond any due to statistical chance and I write to ask others, more knowledgeable than myself, for an explanation.

My holdings are as follows :—

Intaglic type (Jarrett (857) 3c SQ 1

Ottawa 1c SQ 1 10c SQ 4 15c LQ 1 5c Reg 1

Victoria 10c SQ 2 2c Num 1 2c KE 2 10c KE 1 2c Quebec 1

From this it will be seen that 45% of my random selection are on 10c values and this fact excites my curiosity.

Is it normal experience that strikes on 10c values are more common than on values covering the ordinary letter rate?

Just why, when, and indeed where were these cancellers used.

“The Yellow Peril” writes :—

A new Cinderella stamp

Four “stamps” have been issued by the new Western Canada Concept Party of Alberta. The “stamps”, produced by the Phoenician Publishers (Edmonton) were printed in sheets of 48 — consisting of four multi-colour designs in se-tenant format, rouletted, and on good quality white, gummed paper.

One stamp honours Louis Riel and is inscribed “He died for Western Independence!” Another “stamp” shows a crow devouring a farmer and the inscription “Witness the Abolition of the Crow’s Nest Freight Rate, Save Western Farmers!”. A third stamp features a relief map of the four western provinces and the two (Yukon and North West) territories. “INDEPENDENCE” appears diagonally across this map outline. The fourth “stamp” shows four balloons (representating British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba) and commemorates the founding convention on November 27, 1981 in Red Deer, Alberta. On the top of each stamp are the words “WESTERN CANADA” “3c”; along the bottom “WESTERN CANADA CONCEPT PARTY OF ALBERTA”, and immediately below the bottom margin “Not Legal Tender” “1981”.

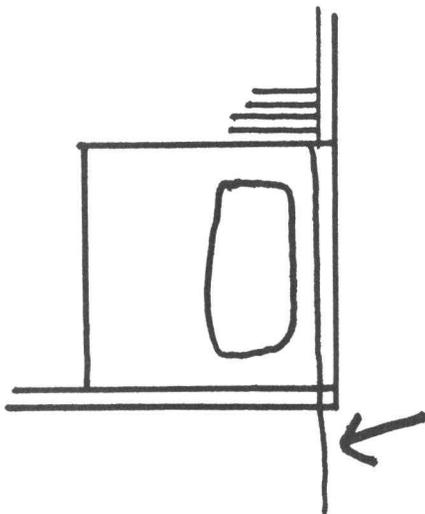
Purchasers of these stamps are encouraged to advertise Western Canada Concept's message to the world by using them on their mail – placing them beside the regular postage stamps. The proceeds from the sale of these stamps are also used to help fund the Party.

(It is regretted that we cannot illustrate these interesting "stamps", their multi-coloured nature being such that two-tone printing would not define their various features sufficiently well – Editor.)

Mr. H. Reiche writes :-

50c Admiral cracked plate

Plate 4, the dry printing of the 50c Admiral in the brownish shade, exists with a nice plate crack in the right numeral box. The crack extends into the bottom margin (*see illustration*). The position is not known.



AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 16th JUNE 1982

New Members

- 2353 SHANKS, T. Paul, 3 York Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, M21 1HP.
CR-CGC, N.
2354 SIMPSON, John H., 857 Eggharbor Road, Hammonton, N.J. 08037, USA. C.
2355 WAINWRIGHT, Don, c/o Unitrade Associates, 127 Cartwright Avenue, Toronto,
Canada, M6A 1V4. PC, PH.
2356 WOODWARD, Ted, Cougar Stamps, PO Box 2022, San Bernadino, Ca 92406,
USA. PH.
2357 BAKER, James D., PO Box 11895, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3L1.
C, FDC.
2358 McKAIN, David L., 5 Meadowcrest, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101, USA. CS, P.

Reinstated

- 1657 HEWLETT, Maurice R., The Hermitage, Village of Box, Corsham, Wilts, SN14
9DT.

Resigned

- 2177 MURRAY, G. D.

Deceased

- 2064 CADWALLADER, D. J.
877 WOOLLEY, R. J.

Change of Address

- 1635 CHARKOW, A., #18, 1035 Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6B
3E4.
934 HELLIWELL, J. C., 16, Comber Way, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9BT.
1822 SINGER, P., PO Box 46138, Station G, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6R 4G5.
2191 STILLIONS, C. A., 5031 Eskridge Terrace N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, USA.
2036 SIMRAK, R., PO Box 56, Maidstone, Ontario, Canada.

Amendment to Address

- 1373 WANNERTON, J., 8 Pearson Avenue, 7700 Kenilworth, Cape Province, S. Africa.

Amendment to Interests

- 1373 WANNERTON, J. Now C, CL, CS, MPO, N.

Revised total - 614.

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JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Vol. 18 No. 10

October, 1982



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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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

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

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OCTOBER, 1982

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EDITORIAL

CONVENTION 1983

By the time this appears in print the society's Annual Convention at Surrey University will have been held, and those fortunate enough to be able to attend will have taken their leave of old friends and new, carrying with them what we are sure will be memories of a successful and happy occasion. Charles King, our President, will have breathed a sigh of relief that all the 'happenings': meetings, study groups, displays, the auction, coach trips and annual banquet were successful. He will have handed over his presidential mantle and badge of office to his successor, David Sessions, our Secretary, and wished him well. He will not have envied him in his dual role. That much we can say for certain.

David Sessions is going to be a very busy man in 1983. His dual responsibilities will leave little time for 'standing and staring'. He will be 'up and doing' to a more than extraordinary degree, and he does not need us to remind him of that.

But we do need to remind members that because our 1983 Convention will be held in August much will have to be done more quickly than usual. Not least of all, preparations for the Society's Annual Auction, the submission of lots, their collation and the printing of the auction catalogue will all have to be carried out earlier than usual. Nor is this all. Members who

intend to prepare material for the Exhibition or Competition will need to be 'on their marks' promptly. Those who are thinking of attending Convention will have to make up their minds (perhaps to combine Convention with their annual summer holiday?) more quickly than usual.

Elsewhere in this issue we provide further detailed information regarding the Convention Auction and other activities. From this it will be seen that it is not too early for members to be thinking and preparing ahead. In January "time will be of the essence".

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are respectfully reminded that these are due on 1st October and should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. T. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, RG3 5DZ. Cheques or postal orders should be made payable to C.P.S. of G.B. (£6.00), or in the case of overseas members (\$14.00 surface mail, \$20.00 airmail). Please help Mr. Almond, and the society by paying promptly.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

By the time you read this another Convention will have come and gone. At that Convention it will have been my great privilege to accept the mantle of Presidency from Charles King and, as Convention 83 is to be held a little earlier than usual, I am taking the opportunity to provide a few preliminary details.

The dates for your diary are August 17-20 and the venue is the Grand Hotel, a first class establishment in the centre of Bristol.

Further details will appear in the January issue but the earlier date gives less time for auction lots to be received and catalogued; please note therefore that auction lots must be received by **15 March 1983**, they should be sent to :-

Mr. R. G. Pollard, c/o Bonham's Auctions, 13 Christmas Steps, Bristol BS1 5BS. (Envelopes or packages to be clearly marked **PERSONAL (CPS)** in the top left corner.)

It is particularly apposite that Bristol be chosen as a Convention centre for the Society as it was from Bristol Docks, in 1497, that John Cabot (Newfoundland SG 67) sailed in the 'Matthew' (Canada SG 412, Newfoundland SG 73) on his voyage of discovery to North America. If heritage is not enough, a display of Small Queens never before shown at Convention has already been booked, whilst baser instincts will hopefully be satisfied with a visit to Harvey's, producers of the world-famous Bristol Cream Sherry.

Watch this space

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859-1868
The printings of the 12½ cents value (Part 3)
by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

Group II Perforation 12 x 11¼

Order No. 9 October 29 1862. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:— April 1863.

9.A. Yellowish myrtle green. Similar to 8B, new perforation, very clearly printed stamps.

Dated material:— DE 4 '63, DE 18, JA 9 '64.

9.B. A lighter tone with a trace more yellow added.

Dated material:— JA 5 '64.

Order No. 10 June 9 1863. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:— October 1863.

10.A. Light green, Very similar to Gibbons 36 Dull green. Quite pale and weakly printed.

Dated material:— MR 17 '64, AP 23 '65 (ex Montreal — late use).

10.B. A fuller and deeper shade, could look a little bluer.

Dated material:— FE 8 '64, FE 12, NO 30.

Order No. 11 Sept. 4 1863. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:— January 1864.

11.A. Still weak printing of a light shade of dull green as Gibbons 36.

Dated material:— JY 5 '64, MY 5 '65, JU 10.

11.B. A deeper shade of a similar colour.

Dated material:— JU 12 '65, JU 13.

STOCKTAKING Sept. 30 1863

3000 sheets delivered during year. ie.

3815 sheets sent to post offices. ie.

2000 sheets order 9

1000 sheets order 10

928. 50 sheets order 7

1000 sheets order 8

1886. 50 sheets order 9

This gives an average use of 318 sheets per month.

Stock — 113. 50 sheets order 9.

1000 sheets order 10.

Order No. 12 Nov. 21 1863. 2000 sheets. Possible date of use:— May 1864.

12.A. Deep dark green. Much darker and bluer than 11B.

Date of use:— MY 3 '64, JU 17, JU 30, JY 21, AU 14, SE 10, OC 13,
OC 25, NO 3, JA 25 '65, JY 16.

12.B. A similar shade but weaker, not so dark as 12A.

Dated material:— JY 15 '64, JY 29, SE 15, SE 16, JA 29 '65, FE 24.

Order No. 13 March 1 1864. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:— Nov. 1864.

13.A. Yellowish dull dark green. Similar in depth to 12B but more yellow.

Dated material:— DE 23 '64, MR 17 '65.

13.B. As 13A not deeply printed and a trace more yellow. This is the yellow-
ist of all the Group II printings.

Dated material:— MR 25 '66 (on a blue cover ex Toronto – late use?).

STOCKTAKING June 3 1864 (change of date)

4000 sheets delivered during 9 months. i.e. 1000 sheets order 11

2000 sheets order 12

1000 sheets order 13

2803 sheets sent to post offices. i.e. 113. 50 sheets order 9

1000 sheets order 10

1000 sheets order 11

689. 50 sheets order 12

This gives an average use of 311 sheets per month.

Stock — 1310. 50 sheets order 12.

1000 sheets order 13.

Order No. 14 July 9 1864. 2000 sheets. Possible date of use:— January 1865.

14.A. Bluish green. A great change in colour and depth of print. It is not the
bluish tone of early prints but bluer than 13B.

Dated material:— JU 10 '65, DE 5 '66 (small town, late use).

14.B. Bluish green, deeper and bluer than 14A. Quite a dark stamp compared
with orders 10, 11, and 13.

Dated material:— AU 11 '65, SE 6, NO 17, AU 22 '66.

Group III Perforation 12

Order No. 15 November 28 1864. 1000 sheets. Possible date of use:— Sept.
1865.

15.A. A very bluish green colour matching Gibbons 38 Myrtle green. Some
stamps are well inked, others of a similar date are weak.

Dated material:— AP 20 '65, —Y 14, JY 5, NO 6.

15.B. A much yellower Myrtle green, very similar to order 8. Not too well
inked and not deep impressions.

Dated material:— JY 20 '65, JY 28, AU 17, OC 5, OC 13.

15.C. Similar colour but much weaker prints — plate looks worn.

Dated material:— SE 11 '65, No 24.

At the time of this order other values of this issue were repaired by
re-entry but this 15th order does not show any of the characteristics
of being from a repaired plate. This is the colour allocated to order 15
by Calder and as the dates of use flow I have not altered his findings.

Order No. 16 January 28 1865. 2000 sheets. Possible date of use:— Nov. 1865.

16.A. A very similar myrtle green, very deeply printed and the Imprint has been observed. The re-entries and flaws found on the late printings start with this order.

Dated material:— NO 17 '65, AP 29 '66, MY 4.

16.B. Deep green showing no bluish tone at all. Looks yellower than 16A. There appear to be variations in depth of print, possibly due to ink variations.

Dated material:— NO 9 '65, NO 15, OC 3 '66.

16.C. Weaker prints of a similar colour. Lees-Jones listed up to 16E but I consider that changes of ink consistency could be the cause of the variations that can be found.

Dated material:— SE— '65, NO 9, JA 11 '66, MY 31, JU 15.

Order No. 17 April 22 1865. 3000 sheets. Possible date of use:— May 1866.

17.A. Light myrtle green. Similar to 16A but lighter in shade and consequently does not appear as blue. It is much bluer than the greens of orders 11 and 14 and much clearer printed. Quite a flat colour.

Dated material:— DE 18 '65, JY 4 '66, FE 15 '67, MR 21, MY 9, JU 20 JY 18.

17.B. Still a weak flat colour but not quite as blue as 17A.

Dated material:— MY 10 '66, MY 30 '67, JU 18, AU—, FE 24 '68, MR 27, MR 20 '69.

17.C. Dark blue green.

17.D. Weaker printing similar colour. With a printing order for 3000 sheets it is to be expected that more runs through the machine would require larger quantities of ink to be prepared. Lees-Jones had five categories here but as dated material is so scarce that I feel that the four shades I have identified will be sufficient. 17C and 17D are frequently found cancelled by the Toronto Broken Bar Duplex hammer, in use from August to November 1866.

Dated material:— SE — '66, SE 6, SE 10, OC 11, OC 18, JU 5 '68.

STOCKTAKING June 30 1865

6766 sheets delivered during year. i.e.	2000 sheets 14
	1000 sheets 15
	2000 sheets 16
	1766 sheets 17
3736. 50 sheets sent to post offices. i.e.	1310. 50 sheets 12
	1000 sheets 13
	1426 sheets 14

This gives an average use of 311 sheets per month.

Stock — 574 sheets order 14.

1000 sheets order 15.

2000 sheets order 16.

1766 sheets order 17.

Order No. 18 September 25 1865. 3000 sheets. Possible date of use:— Feb. 1867.

18.A. Deep dark myrtle green. Very deeply printed, slightly bluer than orders 15 and 16.

Dated material:— 21 '66. There are very few order 18 dated pieces.

18.B. Similar to 18A but not quite as dark or as blue.

Dated material:— None.

18.C. Similar to 18A but darker.

Dated material:— None.

STOCKTAKING June 30 1866

4001 sheets delivered during year. i.e. 1234 sheets order 17;

2767 sheets order 18

4085. 50 sheets sent to post offices. i.e. 574 sheets order 14

1000 sheets order 15

2000 sheets order 16

511. 50 sheets order 17

This gives an average use of 340 sheets per month.

Stock — 2488. 50 sheets order 17

2767 sheets order 18

Nine months after placing the 18th order 233 sheets were still outstanding. These must have not been printed as this quantity was still undelivered at the end of the issue.

Order No. 19 February 27 1867. 3000 sheets. Possible date of use:— Oct. 1867.

19.A. Bluish myrtle green, not very dark. Similar to 17A and B but bluer.

Dated material:— SE 6 '67, NO 13.

19.B. Blue green, darker looking than 19A.

Dated material:— SE 25 '67, AU 24 '68.

19.C. Similar colour but ink looks to have run — too much oil or thinner.

Dated material:— JY 19 '67, NO 28, DE 1.

19.D. A very blue green colour printed with ink that has run giving a flat appearance to the stamp and a tint of green to the paper.

Dated material:— DE 17 '—, MY 15 '68 (This is actually perforated 11¼ x 12)

STOCKTAKING June 30 1867

3000 sheets delivered during year. i.e. 233 sheets order 18??

or 3000 sheets order 19

4397. 50 sheets sent to post offices. i.e. 2488. 50 sheets order 17

1909 sheets order 18

This gives an average use of 367 sheets per month.

Stock — 1091 sheets order 18) but (857. 50 order 18

2766. 50 sheets order 19) could be (3000 order 19

STOCKTAKING June 30 1868

There were no more deliveries of this stamp from the printers.

3170 sheets sent to post offices i.e. presumed to be

857. 50 sheets order 18

2312. 50 sheets order 19

This gives an average use of 352. 20 sheets per month.

At March 31st 1868 the remainders were 687. 50 sheets all of which should have been from order 19.

As can be seen from a chart Calder's remarks concerning the Canadian Post Office always chasing up the printers for more supplies only holds good on this 12½ cents stamp up to 1863. At the June 1865 stock-taking stamps of orders 14, 15, 16 and 17 were in stock and at the usage rate of 340 sheets per month they had not been sent out twelve months later. Should any of the printer's deliveries during this period have been despatched to post offices out of printing sequence then all our placings can be wrong. I have tried to base my conclusions on covers ex Montreal as I find that at times even Toronto was using the same colour from three to four months later. I also feel that the part of the 17th order must have been covered by the 18th as many of the last stamps sold at smaller post offices in 1868 were from the 17th order.

In certain instances Calder's available material yielded earlier dates for a colour change than I can find from my collection. Here I have copied his findings as quoted by him in 'Some Phases of the Canada '59 Issue' - the London Philatelist February 1939.

(We regret that it is not possible to reproduce the chart to which the author refers. It suffices to say, however, that it graphically illustrates the point made about the printing and use of this stamp up to 1863 - Editor.)

ARTICLES, REPORTS AND LETTERS

FOR PUBLICATION IN

“MAPLE LEAVES”

ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED

THE LETTER AND POSTCARD RATES OF CANADA 1875-1898 (Part 5)

by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

RATES TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES, OTHER THAN BRITISH *(continued from Part 4)* . . .

This complex routing was the brainchild of W. H. Aspinwall who founded the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1848, the oldest steamship line in the United States. All his ships were built on the Atlantic side and had to be sailed round Cape Horn to reach their base at Panama before commencing service.

Gold prospectors for California and mail were carried from New York on Aspinwall's boats, then brought across the isthmus on Aspinwall's railway, from 1855, and finally put aboard one of Aspinwall's steamboats for the journey north via the Central American states to San Francisco and the Californian Gold Fields.

The first transcontinental railway line to San Francisco was built by 1869, so by the year 1875 there would not have been much mail for San Francisco aboard his ships.

In 1875 three separate rates operated. For 8c per ½oz. you could write a letter to Aspinwall, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, the Danish West Indies, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama (the town), and San Domingo (Dominican Republic), but for the rest of New Granada and Guadeloupe you had to pay 16c per ½oz., and for Guatemala, Mexico and Salvador you had to find 13c per ½oz. Registration was accepted only to Guadeloupe and New Granada for the sum of 12c.

In the 1876 guide Porto Rico was added at 16c per ½oz., and the rate for Curacao was doubled to 16c per ½oz. In 1877 Bay Islands, Honduras was added at 8c per ½oz., but Costa Rica and Nicaragua which also had both Pacific and Atlantic seaboard were sub-divided, the Pacific (Western) side costing 8c per ½oz., and the Atlantic (Eastern) side double that sum at 16c per ½oz. Registration was permitted only to the eastern halves for a fee of 12c.

In 1878 the rate to Porto Rico and New Granada was dropped to 8c per ½oz. and registration was allowed to all the 8c per ½oz. countries for 12c. The rate to the Danish Islands was raised to 13c per ½oz. but registration fees remained at 12c. The remainder of countries, Guatemala, Mexico and Salvador still had no registration service by this route and letters cost 13c per ½oz.

At the same time the Pacific Steamship Company stopped its runs to the Eastern sides of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and left it to the British Packets by Route E. Guadeloupe also disappears from the list of countries served.

The 1879 guide, correct to August 1st 1878, shows the beneficial effect on postal rates of membership of the U.P.U. Letters were 5c or 10c per ½oz. if the area was considered remote, and 2c or 4c for Government postcards, with a fee of 5c or 10c for registration.

Initially only the European colonies were in the U.P.U. and to start with the 5c per ½oz. letter rate, the 2c postcard rate and the 5c registration fee applied to the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Danish Islands, while the 10c per ½oz. letter, 4c postcard rates and 10c registration fee affected the Dutch colonies of Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin and the French possessions Guadeloupe and Martinique.

The non-U.P.U. countries continued to be complex. The 8c per ½oz. letter rate still covered the west coasts of Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua and all of New Granada with registration permitted only to the towns of Aspinwall and Panama for 10c. The 13c ½oz. letter rate covered Guatemala and Salvador, but there were no registration facilities, and two new rates: 10c per ½oz. letter for Mexico, Haiti and Bay Islands, Honduras (ie. Atlantic side of Honduras) and 5c per ½oz. for San Domingo, but no postcard or registration rates.

The 1880 guide correct to July 1st 1879 shows Latin American republics joining the U.P.U. The 4c postcard and 10c registration fees have been discarded and replaced by 2c for a government card, and a 5c registered fee, but the 10c per ½oz. letter fee has been retained for the Dutch and French colonies and the new U.P.U. members Honduras, Mexico and Salvador which had joined on April 1st 1879.

As before the non-U.P.U. countries present the headaches. The 8c rates have gone, and been replaced by a 7c per ½oz. rate for Haiti and San Domingo, a 10c per ½oz. rate for the west coast of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and for New Granada and a 15c per ½oz. rate for Guatemala. Registration was possible for a 5c fee only to the towns of Aspinwall and Panama.

Thankfully there is only one change to record in the 1881 guide for San Domingo joined the U.P.U. on October 1st 1880. Colombia (New Granada) and Haiti followed in July 1881, Guatemala on August 1st 1881, Nicaragua on May 1st 1882 and Costa Rica on January 1st 1883, in each case adopting the U.P.U. rates, though Costa Rica and Guatemala were regarded as remote with fees of 10c per ½oz. for a letter, but the rest were 5c per ½oz. By 1883 the rate to Mexico had been reduced to 5c per ½oz. letter. All the rest had followed suit by 1888 and remained at the standard U.P.U. rate until the concessionary rates of the twentieth century.

Route E seems to cover a number of coastal and island services run by the Royal Mail Steam Packets where there were no other alternative services.

The British steamers ran from New York direct to St. Thomas "about twice a month" and then via Havana, Kingston, Jamaica, or Aspinwall to their destinations.

For the West Indian islands in general the rate was 16c per ½oz. for letters and registered mail was carried for a fee of 12c. In 1878 mainland areas of the east coasts of Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua were added at 28c per ½oz. per letter, but no registration. These had been dropped by the American steamers.

From August 1st 1878 the rate to the Eastern side of Costa Rica and Nicaragua was reduced to 16c per ½oz. letter and registration was permitted at a 10c fee. New Granada, excluding the towns of Aspinwall and Panama, was a new destination at 16c per ½oz. letter and registered items were accepted for 5c extra. Meanwhile the rates to Haiti, San Domingo and the island of St. Bartholomew were reduced to 13c per ½oz. letter, but registration facilities were withdrawn. Porto Rico and the Danish Islands had meantime joined the U.P.U. so the rates detailed in route D applied, and gradually the others followed.

In 1880 the eastern sides of Costa Rica and Nicaragua were rated at 15c per ½oz., a further reduction. The registration fee remained the same, however, and until they in turn joined the U.P.U. in 1883 there was no more change. (see Route D)

The rate to St. Bartholomew Island was also reduced to 15c per ½oz. at the same time, and this presents a real problem. The island was colonised by the French in 1648, taken by the British in 1689, restored to France in 1746, granted to Sweden 1785, taken again by the British in 1801 but restored again and finally ceded to France in 1877.

By this time all the French colonies were U.P.U. members, but somehow St. Bartholomew was missed out and instead of having U.P.U. rates from the beginning it would appear that registered letters were not accepted until 1888, nor was the postal rate reduced to 5c per ½oz. until then, unless of course the Postal Guide is wrong. It would be a miracle if a proving cover could be found. Today St. Barthelemy (as it is now known) comes under Guadeloupe.

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IN "MAPLE LEAVES"

GREMLINITIS

This disease is peculiar to the publishing world. Editors attribute it to a virus commonly known as "printer's devil" (*imprimatoris diabolicus*); printers attribute it to another source, "editor's imp" (*editorus imphyticus*). Whatever the truth of the matter the disease is certainly no respecter of persons, or publications. The disease is all the more insidious because it has no symptoms; it strikes its victim without warning, in one fell swoop. No one is immune; no publication can absolutely guarantee that its pages will be safeguarded one hundred per cent. It can infect hack journalists and the cream of the cream of the literary world alike. Neither local rags nor top papers for top people can claim absolute immunity. It has even been known to strike at *MAPLE LEAVES!* With a careless disregard, we regret to say, for the proprieties, it even attacked 'The Yellow Peril' in our last issue. For more harrowing details read on

A USED EDWARD TETE BECHE BOOKLET PANE STAMP

On page 234 of our last issue reference was made to the cover illustrated below. This should have been included above the text of the article submitted by 'The Yellow Peril'; but for reasons (see above) was unfortunately omitted. We apologise to our readers and to the unfortunate author, and give our assurance that every effort will be made to keep our pages untainted in future. Even with the utmost vigilance, however, no guarantee can be given that the gremlin will not attack again. It may be a consolation, and we certainly hope that it is, to our valued contributor to learn that the virus seldom strikes twice at the same victim!!



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B.N.A. BOOKLET VARIETIES

MISCUT PANES by W. J. McCann

The first reaction on seeing the 2 cents red Admiral booklet panes (opposite) is to think that it could not happen. Someone must have been using a pair of scissors, but why? The guillotine would make a clean cut in one single operation, unless . . .

Many examples of the step-cut pane are found on the 1 cent and 2 cents Admiral panes of six, including complete booklets. A study of the 2 cents panes illustrated reveals that they were from Plates Nos. 15 and 16. According to Marler's Notes these plates were a new departure in layout: Type Y in which a larger plate layout was used, the first change since the original Q.V. issue.

Has this new plate layout any bearing on the miscut? THAT is the question.



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 1)

MARESCH AUCTION RESULTS

On Wednesday, May 26th, the fabulous Fur Trade Collection of the late Charles P. De Volpi was sold at the offices of R. Maresch & Son in Toronto. Two hours later, this unique collection had been purchased by twenty-six eager floor buyers, while mail bidders were able to purchase only eleven of the 148 lots. The collection realized a total of just over \$182,000.

The indexed handbook catalogue, prepared by Maresch, will remain a major reference work on this fascinating collecting area for many years.

While some of the early letters and documents sold below their estimated value, the pace of the bidding soon quickened and many unique items were knocked down for record prices. The YF (for York Factory) directional marking, offered in Lot 12, fetched \$1,900 against a \$1,000 valuation, and the RRS (for Red River Settlement) sold for \$2,300 against a pre-sale estimate of \$2,000. Lot 36, a cover describing the American Rocky Mountain Fur Company's Rendevous, sold for \$2,300 against a \$2,000 estimate. The Charles Beardmore correspondence in six lots – containing many incisive and detailed descriptions of pioneering life in the West – sold for \$8,000 against a \$7,000 valuation.

The Alexander Hunter Murray letters drew much active bidding, and the first letter ever written from The Yukon in 1849 sold very reasonably at \$2,600, just above the estimate.

The collection contained the largest amount of mail from the Red River Settlement ever assembled, and the handstruck "Paid 24" sold for \$6,500 against a \$3,000 valuation. A choice 10c Prince Consort cover (ex Jephcott), sent to both Peminas, brought \$4,000 (estimate \$3,000). A pair of Threepenny Beavers on cover from Pembina (one of two known to exist), sold for \$8,000 against a \$5,000 valuation. Lot 114, a cover bearing a pair of U.S. Black Jacks, was fiercely competed for until it sold for \$3,250 against a \$1,500 estimate. Lot 129, the only known Two Cent Large Queen Soldier's letter from the 1870 Riel Rebellion, doubled its estimate at \$10,000, while an historic cover by F. C. Denison, describing his arrival at Fort Garry just after Riel's departure, went reasonably at \$3,250 against a \$2,500 valuation. The last lot in this session, The Riel Collection (which included the rare Riel Essay), opened at \$11,000 and a few hectic moments later, found a new owner at \$27,000.

The next day's sessions saw the disposal of the properties of forty owners. While the general economic situation still seemed to be influencing the market, all lots sold well with many record prices being reached for the more outstanding and desirable material.

The Postal History section saw lots of action from a strong floor, with the Ocean Penny Postage envelope selling at \$825 (estimate \$500), the rare Nova Scotia Scroll (one of three known) bringing \$1,450 (estimate \$1,000), and a DIGBY N.S. Ship Letter going for \$1,250 (estimate \$750). Illustrated covers also sold very well, as did patriotic envelopes.

The final session contained another copy of the Louis Riel Essay, which sold for just over \$2,000. This must have been the first time that two such rarities have been offered in the same sale.

Covers of the Jubilee Issue with interesting foreign destinations sold above estimates, as did much of the Maple Leaf and Numeral material. A single rate 6c Numeral on clean cover brought \$3,000 against a \$500 valuation. The Edward Issues were also much sought after, with an INSURED label on cover selling for \$700 (estimate \$400), and a 50c single franking bringing \$1,300 (estimate \$500).

Maresch is now preparing one of their popular Private Treaty Sales for distribution in August. The last one, held in June 1977, contained many rare items totalling \$1,000,000 and was sold out in one month.

Two Auction Sales are also in preparation for the Fall when the exceptional George C. Marler Collection of the Admiral Issue will be offered. Mr. Marler was the author of numerous books and articles on this his favourite research area, and his collection is the most extensive ever assembled. These auctions, and the Private Treaty, will feature major offerings from all fields of Canadian philately. Collectors should not miss these outstanding sales.

Catalogues and prices realized are available by subscription only at \$10 Canadian Funds (in Canada), \$15 U.S. Funds (in the U.S.A.), and \$20 Canadian Funds (overseas), from R. MARESCH & SON, 330 Bay Street, Suite 703, Toronto, Canada M5H 2S8.

PRECANCEL UP-DATE

by H. G. Walburn

Two new unlisted varieties have surfaced recently. One, that by inference had to exist, the other, a variety that came as a complete surprise.

The first copy of Vancouver 1-92a inverted (10c plum, Admiral issue) was found by the writer in a collection formed by the late Charles A. Porter, one of the old-time Vancouver collectors. At that time the normal variety was unknown but it is most unlikely that only an inverted version would be issued. In a collection recently purchased at a Toronto auction the first copy of 1-92, the normal, turned up. No doubt there are others somewhere, unrecognised as the rarity that they are.

The other new variety, from Calgary, came to me by purchase from an ex-resident of that city, now living in Edmonton — Mr. M. Hampson. The Catalogue No. will be Calgary 2-86H, a double, one normal and one inverted. (Calgary Type 1 reads 'Calgary, Alberta', Type 2 'Calgary, Alta.'). The stamp is the 2 cents carmine of the Admiral issue.

(Continued on page 274)

THE SMALL QUEENS ONE CENT 'STRAND OF HAIR' VARIETIES

by N. J. A. Hillson

Two distinguished Fellows of our Society recently took me to task because in 'The Small Queens' monograph I wrote that there were only two 'Strand of Hair' varieties, and reference was made to me of an article in BNAPS Topics Oct. 70, page 266 which contends there are four, all different, from different but unidentified plate positions.

I had to confess that while I had read the article some years ago, the argument put forward had at the time appeared to me to be so unconvincing that I had completely forgotten about it. One of my correspondents, who has all four varieties as described in the 'Topics' article, kindly offered to let me see them at Convention, and also went to the trouble of bringing along some blown-up photos for me to keep. This enabled me to reassess the matter and my conclusion is as follows :—



*Long Strand
Stage 1*

*Long Strand
Stage 2*

*Long Strand
Stage 3*

There are two 'Strand of Hair' varieties, but the 'Long Strand' from Position 13 Ottawa Plate C exists in different states due to plate wear; that is that its length shortened as the plate wore.

Why do I not believe that these are not different varieties of the same type from different plate positions? Let us examine how the variety could have got on to the plate. There are only two possibilities. 1) That it was by design. 2) It was accidental.

1) By design. It has been suggested that these lines are caused by deliberate retouching. However, retouching on a plate is invariably carried out to strengthen existing features of the design, not to introduce a new one. The effect of the variety is to put a new parting in the Queen's hair and in its longest form to split her Tiara in two as well. Secondly retouching is usually

obviously hand done. Here we have a perfectly executed curve which paradoxically gives a botched effect clear to the naked eye. Most retouching needs a good magnifying glass to detect. It would seem safe to reject the view that the flaw was deliberately made.

2) Accidental damage. The odds against almost identical flaws happening in virtually identical positions on several different subjects of the same plate, let alone different plates, must be astronomical. To my mind this was one of the major problems and one that the 'Topics' article did not touch on. It did contend that what it calls the 'Long Strand of Hair' is in a slightly different position to its 'Medium Strand of Hair Type A' ('Medium Strand of Hair Type B' it says follows approximately the same path as the 'Long Strand') but careful examination of actual examples shows this to be not quite accurate. The advantage of blown up photographs is that one can do with them what one cannot do with the actual stamps if one wishes to remain on speaking terms with their owner — use a sharp pair of dividers on them to trace their path and to measure the distance from the medallion rim under each relevant letter of 'Canada Postage' to the flaw. Doing this it was found that the path of each of the medium and long strands varied only in length. Their position on the head was identical.

The interesting thing is that in spite of the odds against, there are two similar flaws on the same plate, the other being from Position 26, a position that was re-entered. How could it have come about? There is one possibility that seems feasible. In storage plates would have been stacked flat to prevent distortion, and the back of one plate would be effective protection for the working surface of the one underneath. If somehow a couple of bits of unnoticed grit (or even swarf from the re-entering process) got between two plates, and the one on top was knocked hard enough near one of its corners, it would pivot on the plate below and any foreign matter hard enough to score mild steel would leave a curved scratch exactly like the 'Strand of Hair' varieties. This is easily demonstrated. If you like to place say two books of roughly equal size one on top of the other on a table and tap the edge of the top one near any of its corners, you will see for yourself how it moves. If this does not convince you try two flat metal plates and a hammer.

The 'Topics' article mentions that the re-entered Position 26 exists both with and without the flaw, and concludes that the state without the flaw must be earlier than with. This may be so, but equally it could have worn off in use. That though must remain a matter of speculation. Even dated copies do not really help. The medium length flaws exist on copies dated earlier than the long but it must be remembered that the Post Office issued their stock on a 'last-in first-out' basis, and dates are not necessarily of the significance they might at first glance appear to be.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS (Part II)

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

In parts 2 to 8 of this series the subjects dealt with were the principal types of railway postmarks most commonly used from the early days until 1971 when the last R.P.O.'s ceased to operate. Part 9 of this series dealt with what might be described as a 'minor variety' (type 17G) of a principal type (17F) which was the subject of part 8.



These 'minor varieties' will form the subject of future instalments because, although they are far less frequently encountered, they can easily be confused with the principal types with which they are related.

Type 9A the subject of this instalment, and an example of which is illustrated in the heading, is distinguishable by the so-called clerk's number which appears at the base of the circular datestamp, invariably preceded by the abbreviation 'No.'. The termini, or in two instances only, the name of the railway, are followed by the abbreviation 'M.C.'.

From the recorded dates of usage type 9A postmarks made their first appearance in the late 1880's, and after strutting and fretting their few brief years upon the R.P.O. stage most of them were seen no more. For this reason they are usually found on the later printings of the Small Queens issue, and exceptionally as late as the second Admiral issue.

There are three notable exceptions to this span of usage: one (0 19A) 'Blackwater & Mid. M.C.', and possibly the first of type 9A, is known dated 1889. It appears to have died in infancy. In contradistinction (0354) 'Tor. & Lon. M.C.' held the stage for at least 63 years (1894-1957). The record for longevity, however, must be awarded to (0.262) 'Ott. & Toronto M.C.' which survived, in at least sporadic usage, until 1971 when the Ottawa & Toronto R.P.O. finally ceased operation. Since this postmark type is known dated 1894 its minimum age of 77 years places it second only to the Moncton & Campbellton postmark in type 9E which survived for over eighty years (1885-1967).

It is not known, to the writer at least, how many different hammers were ordered, made and used in order to account for the survival of postmarks of the same type over such a long period of time. Nor can a definite explanation be provided. Lewis Ludlow has made an extensive study of the various hammers used in type 9E on the Moncton & Campbellton R.P.O. and it is possible that many different hammers were used in type 9A on the Toronto & London and Ottawa & Toronto R.P.O.'s. It is suspected that the officials who ordered new hammers sent the manufacturers impressions of the old, presumably worn, ones and ordered 'the prescription

as before', thus saving themselves time and trouble. A less likely explanation, which is certainly not applicable to the Moncton & Campbellton hammers is that the original hammers in type 9A used on the Toronto & London and Ottawa & Toronto R.P.O's although replaced in time by later types, were not destroyed. It is possible that they were brought into use at exceptionally busy times, when extra mail clerks were on duty (possibly to deal with Christmas mail) and incurred as a consequence less wear and tear than normally.

Whatever the reason, it is aberrations such as these that give R.P.O. collecting that 'little something that the others haven't got', apart from other attractions! Last, but not least, it will be noted that type 9A postmarks are obvious precursors of the later type 17A, and differ only in the lettering 'M.C.' instead of 'R.P.O.'. This may account for the one example of possible misreporting known: the Montreal & Toronto M.C. in type 9A, which definitely exists in type 17A. The former is more than merely suspect in view of the fact that its reporter is unknown. If he, by any chance, happens to read this and would like to declare his hand, Lewis Ludlow, we are sure, would be pleased to hear from him!

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DIAMOND JUBILEE by Hans Reiche, F.C.P.S.

In some of the available literature and respective catalogues some doubt is expressed about where the actual die for the jubilee stamp was made. Hansen in his book writes "With the Diamond Jubilee issue a new company took over the printing of Canadian stamps. This was the American Bank Note Co. which in 1923 became the Canadian Bank Note Co. as a subsidiary of the parent firm. Under the terms of the contract the new printers were required to set up facilities in Ottawa. This was done although there seems to be enough evidence to say that the dies of the Jubilee issue were made in New York".

Looking over some files in the Public Archives in Ottawa the following letter was found addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General by the president of the British American Bank Note Co. dated 5 May 1897. (file number RG3 Vol. 514).

"Dear Sir, In reply to your favour of 4th inst., we beg to state that about seven months ago we were notified by the minister of Finance that our contract with the government would cease and be at an end on the 22 April 1897. Since that notice was served the Postmaster General instructed us to prepare designs for a Three Cents Jubilee stamp, which we did in connection with which we had many interviews, with a perfect understanding that the work was to be performed by us. When however we pressed for a final decision the matter of shortness of time in which to execute and deliver the stamps, the Postmaster General delayed his answer for one reason and another until the expiration of our contract, when he informed me, during an interview on the 29 inst., that the work had been done in New York. From the action of the Postmaster General in this matter are we to assume that he has arranged for all the other postal supplies from the same source and that the Canadian Co. have no rights that will be fairly considered by the present government?"

From this correspondence it is clear that the work was done in New York not Ottawa.

(Continued from page 269)

This variety, in the years to come, will probably prove to be scarcer than Vancouver 1-92. There would no doubt be a number of sheets printed of this last one, but only one sheet or part of a sheet of the Calgary double. During this period Precancels were printed on a hand operated 'Clam Shell' press and errors occurred when a sheet got out of line and only part of the sheet received the cancellation. It would then be run through the press a second time.

According to my information there was no such thing as printer's waste in connection with Precancels in those early years. If 100 sheets were handed over by the Post Office to the King's Printer for precancelling then 100 sheets had to be returned, errors and all. There would be no inspection and the 100 sheets would be delivered to the Post Office requiring them.

BOOK REVIEW

THE EVOLUTION OF IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE AND THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN 1898 MAP STAMP by R. B. Winmill

It is a pleasant task to write about a book that bears all the hallmarks of originality. This is no rehash of old material 'titivated up' with a few new snippets of information. It is a book guaranteed to please postmark collectors and *MAP STAMP* collectors alike. Both will almost certainly, after reading this book, look at their postmarks and stamps with renewed interest, and some will undoubtedly be pleasantly surprised. If, for example, a Brantford squared circle is found on *THE MAP*, on stamp it will join the only other one known to exist. On cover it will be less rare and join two others that have been reported! Even more rare would be a Cobourg squared circle on *THE MAP*, or *MAP STAMP* cover. Reports that it exists in one state or the other have proved to be erroneous so far!

These are but two examples of the many curious and unsuspected facts that emerge from this book which is the product of 23 years of research into what is undoubtedly Canada's most interesting 19th century stamp. The author admits his indebtedness to many collectors and dealers who have collaborated with him and have permitted him access to their collections and stocks; in turn collectors will be indebted to the author for the painstaking and laborious task that he undertook in order to make his findings known. As far as the principal postmarks known to exist on the stamp are concerned these have been listed with the object of encouraging collectors to turn to their own stamps to see what further discoveries can be made.

Specialists in this stamp, 'ordinary' collectors, postmark collectors and cover collectors alike will find this book a delight. It is not a book to be read and put away on the library shelf and forgotten. Nor will it be; it is essentially a reference book to be dipped into whenever collections are examined or new map stamps or map stamp covers are acquired.

It holds something for everyone, therefore: railway postmark collectors will find that some 200 different strikes have been found on the stamp. Much more surprisingly they will discover that railway postmarks on map stamp covers are far less frequently found than squared circle postmarks on covers. Unsuspected facts such as these make fascinating reading, and they are far too numerous to recount here. In any case that, if it were attempted would detract from the pleasure that readers will best derive from finding them out for themselves.

Lavishly illustrated with 98 photo plates, which are a delight in themselves, it is difficult to think of any aspect of the stamp in its relationship to its contemporary postmarks that has escaped the author's attentions. Apart from those mentioned, duplex, roller, precancels, fancy cancels, flags, rings in

all their varieties, grids, coloureds and many more add up to a veritable feast, that can only be enjoyed first hand.

Both the author and the publisher, Jim Hennok, are to be congratulated on the production of a work that will undoubtedly enjoy the success it so rightly deserves. Post paid at the price of \$25 from the publisher at 43 Adelaide Street East, Toronto M5C 1J4 to say that it is good value for money would be a gross understatement. Members in the U.K. can obtain this book from the Handbooks Manager, Dr. M. W. Carstairs (for details of address see inside of back cover of this issue) *WHILE STOCKS LAST*. They will not last long, however, at £12.50 postpaid.

OBITUARY

R. J. WOOLLEY, F.C.P.S.

All who knew him, and they are many in this society and in the British North American Philatelic Society, will have been saddened by the news of the death of one who can fairly be described as a loyal member of both organisations. Bob Woolley's quiet, gentlemanly, unassuming manner assured for him a host of friends in Great Britain and particularly in his native Yorkshire which he never ceased to regard as his home. It was to his home and to the Society's Annual Convention that he always returned whenever he had the opportunity. But this did not in any way detract from his loyalty to his adopted home in Canada and our sister society of which he was a prominent, yet self-effacing member. His work, over many years, in the Perfin Study Group of B.N.A.P.S. will be particularly remembered, for in many ways he pioneered a branch of Canadian philately that was despised by many at the outset. Under his guidance and with complete dedication, however, he elevated this aspect of Canadian philately to the status that it enjoys today, opening up a new avenue of collecting interests that but for his enthusiasm and research would still have been languishing in the backwaters, disdained and neglected. It was typical of the man that he did not hand over his work to others until ill health overtook him; but by this time he had laid the foundations truly and well. By then Bob Woolley and his perfins had ceased to be a joke; what had been everyone's poison had become meat for many. This in itself was an achievement and Bob's name will always be inseparably associated with perfins whenever they are discussed. Much as he cherished them, however, what he valued most was the host of friends he made along the way. In the U.S.A., in Canada and in Great Britain he leaves behind him many who were proud to call him a friend and who will mourn his death as only friends can do. He had no capacity for making enemies; he only had friends. That could well be his epitaph.

POSTAGE DUE ON BUSINESS REPLY STATIONERY

by G. A. Wallace

It is 17 years since R. B. Hetherington wrote a series of articles on Permit and Business Reply Stationery for *Maple Leaves*. The information he gave was accurate and well worth re-reading. I do not intend to try to better his articles, just to give a few aspects of Business Reply Cards and Envelopes a new lease of life. Personally, I think this form of Postal Stationery is about the dullest form of philately, with regard to a long list of ELECTRO sizes and the tedious number of CHEVRONS; so, these will not be mentioned again.

I am interested in the use of Postage Due stamps on these envelopes and cards, having in mind the rates and methods of payment. To recap on previous articles, Business Reply Envelopes are a spin-off of Permit stamped envelopes. These are in turn an alternative form of pre-cancelled envelopes. The difference being, that the postal fee on Business Reply Cards and Envelopes was only charged if the item enclosed was returned by post. This service could save business firms huge amounts of postal charges, which more than compensated for the 1 cent per item extra charge.

A large firm sending out printed matter in thousands could expect to receive about a ten percent response on the advertising, order forms and reply coupons despatched. During the 1930's, a thousand stamped envelopes for inclusion would cost \$30.00 in postage, of which approximately \$3.00 worth resulted in actual business; thereby constituting a wastage of \$27.00 – not a very promising return on the initial outlay. This new service, which began early in 1930 (possibly February), would only cost the business the original \$3.00 plus the 1 cent per item, amounting to \$1.00; keeping in mind the average response of ten percent. The saving of \$26.00 per thousand made this service a viable solution to the problem of wasted postal charges.

As this service was on a C.O.D. basis, and the majority of returned items were received within the first week following despatch, the system of payment could be arranged with the Postmaster in three different ways:—

1. By a special bank account with sufficient money deposited in advance.
2. By the purchase of sheets, or part sheets of the largest denomination Postage Due stamps, i.e. 10 cents – which were pre-cancelled and held in abeyance until the total had been used, (this is why cancelled sheets can be found with original gum). Many Postmasters used Postage Due stamps as a form of accounting.
3. By individually affixing Postage Due stamps to the straggling replies coming in after the initial surge of the first week's post; or for smaller firms with a lesser turnover.

The last method could be used to rectify any mistakes made, such as:— (a) old stationery used after a change in rate., (b) a drop letter reply mistakenly posted out of town, or (c) an enclosed addition causing an

overweight reply. All three reasons are rare, but can occur. I have an example of (a) in my collection. It is a 3 cent Reply Envelope of 1930, used in 1935 with a 4 cent Postage Due stamp. This could have been taxed double on the 1 cent deficiency, creating a 5 cent rate; or double taxed on the whole amount which is an 8 cent rate. Examples of (b) and (c) have been reported, but to date they have eluded me.

Business Reply Cards & City Rate Envelopes	Feb. ? 1930 – Apl. 1 1943 –	Apl. 01 1943 1951	3c. 4c.
Business Reply Envelopes at Domestic Rate	Feb. ? 1930 – July 1 1931 – Apl. 1 1943 –	July 01 1931 Apl. 01 1943 1951	3c. 4c. 5c.

THE U.P.U. CENTENARY ISSUE OF CANADA, 1974 by George W. Smith

A few years ago the President of the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, provided me with the following details of the procedure adopted when his company prepared and printed the two stamps which made up this issue.

“The engraver followed the style of his previous larger engraving (of 1952) which has not been used on a commercial printing job.

On the U.P.U. a single engraved die was used for both the 8 cents and 15 cents values to include all the elements printed in purple on either stamp. Two transfer rolls were taken up from the hardened die.

For the 8 cents value the “Canada 15” was removed from one roll. For the 15 cents value the U.P.U. symbol was removed from the second roll.

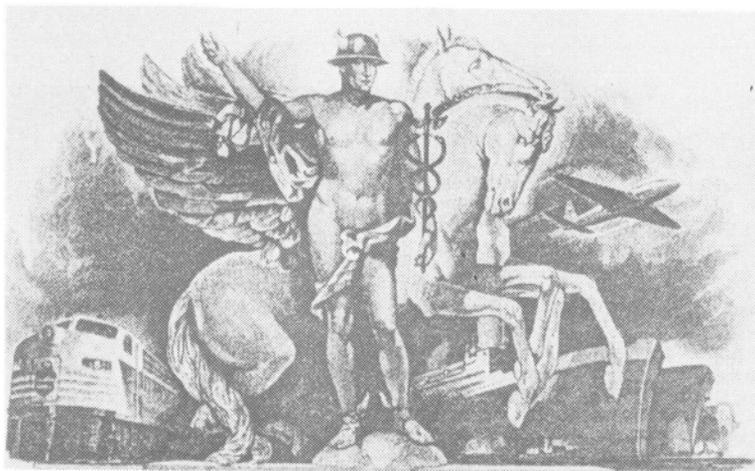
In each case the removed design element was replaced by gravure printing in red to create two distinctive stamps.”

This results in an interesting comparison between the two stamps. On the 8 cents value the U.P.U. emblem is engraved and “Canada 8” is in gravure. On the 15 cents value the U.P.U. emblem is in gravure and “Canada 15” is engraved, other features being common to both values.

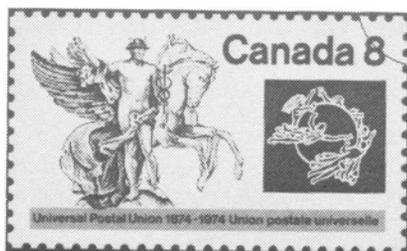
“The previous larger engraving of 1952”, to which reference has been made, is also the work of the engraver, George A. Gundersen, and was possibly prepared as an essay for a bank note design. Here the figures of Mercury and the winged horses were superimposed on a background of ships, plane and train, representing “Modern Transportation”. (*See Fig. 1*)

Mercury and the horses only were used on the stamps, but the design clearly closely resembles this part of the original.

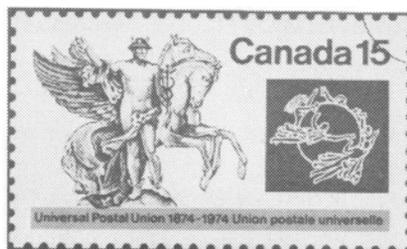
A publicity "miniature sheet" (presumably issued by the Canadian Post Office), shows the two values enlarged and more or less in the issued colours and both values with the U.P.U. emblem as though from an engraved original, whereas the issued 15 cents value has this emblem in gravure. This difference is not apparent in the accompanying illustration. (See Fig. 2).



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

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2360 GREGSON, J. M. A., 46 Cotham Hill, Bristol, BS6 6LA. P.

Change of Address

1628 BOSCH, Dr. Warren, L., Chem. Dept., Elgin Commercial College, Elgin, Illinois, 60120, USA.

2295 BROWN, Julien K., Timaru, Ythanbank, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

1546 HELLNER, Haaken, Thor Heyerdahls gt. 52, 3250 Larvik, NORWAY.

1143 OKIN, A., 16 Clever House, Wolvercote Road, Lakeside, London SE22 9TQ.

1851 STUBENS, F. R., 1586 Jalna Ave., Mississauga, Ont., CANADA, L5T 1S7.

1626 THORP, S. Derek, 19 Bridge Close, Horam, Heathfield, E. Sussex, TN21 0HJ.

1924 TURNIDGE, Derek L., 46 Grangefields Drive, Rothley, Leicester, LE7 7NB.

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JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 191

Vol. 18 No. 11

January, 1983



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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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JANUARY, 1983

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EDITORIAL

FELLOWSHIPS

John Parkin, F.C.P.S.

Three years have elapsed since the society last awarded a fellowship to one of its members. At that time, in April, 1980, the recipient of that honour, Hans Reiche, was referred to as one who had established himself as a prominent leader in contemporary B.N.A. philately. In that sense he needed no introduction to members; his numerous contributions to *Maple Leaves* and his authorship of authoritative works, particularly in the difficult field of the Admiral issues, had made his name one to be reckoned with whenever discussion (or controversy!) centred upon his favourite stamps.

Nothing of this kind can be said of John Parkin, however. In awarding a Fellowship to him the Fellowship Committee had other considerations in mind. Frequent reference has been made in these columns to the work that goes on behind the scenes by 'backroom boys' who dedicate themselves to the well-being of the society in complete anonymity, without recognition and certainly without reward. Those who attend the society's annual conventions may associate him with the display and safe-custody of auction lots when these are previewed every day or night prior to the auction on the following Saturday. Little thought may be given to the time-consuming and arduous nature of such a task, and even less to the responsibility it involved.

We can also hazard a guess that as members thumbed through their auction catalogues that few of them were mindful of the work involved in receiving the lots, checking the vendors' descriptions, collating them into their various groups, typing out the details for the printers and checking the proofs before publication. More often than not, and for more years than he cares to remember, this work has devolved upon John's shoulders, or more accurately, he has shouldered the burden voluntarily and uncomplainingly. For every year that we can remember his too has been the shirt-sleeved figure who has handed out the lots to successful bidders at the auction, and segregated those destined for successful postal bidders. He too, has parcelled and despatched them. Nor is this all: there is much more to tell. For many years the humdrum work of compiling the Members' Handbook, drafting out the details for the printers, checking the details, noting the changes of address and interests of members, bringing it up to date and ensuring its accuracy with meticulous care, all this has fallen to John's lot. Once would be enough of such work for most people, twice would be too much and more would be unthinkable to lesser mortals. Whoever coined the phrase 'enough is enough' was certainly not thinking of him at the time, however. 'Enough' is a word foreign to John's vocabulary, and how he found the time to contribute articles to *Maple Leaves* and actively support the Lancashire and Cheshire Group of the society only he knows. As we write these words we can think of no more deserving of the honour conferred upon him, and all we can add is the thought that as long as the society can command the support and help of such members as he, it will continue to flourish.

David Sessions, F.C.P.S.

One day, perhaps, someone will think of a better word to describe a secretary of a society or organisation. Great or small though the latter may be their secretaries share one thing in common; broad shoulders. These have to be so, for on their desks problems have a habit of landing themselves. "Committees", it has been said, "talk about problems; secretaries solve them". Passing the buck to the secretary is such a time-honoured tradition that only a masochist would undertake the work, work for which there are more kicks than halfpence as a reward. David Sessions is undoubtedly such a one, a rare breed in a world where "none will sweat, save for promotion". When David inherited Charles Hollingsworth's mantle in 1976 he did so with his eyes wide open. He suffered from no illusions about his future; there was toil and trouble in store, and no one was better equipped to deal with that kind of remit. Trouble-shooter, organiser, diplomat, administrator, propagandist, all these roles, sometimes separately, often collectively, devolve upon miscalled secretaries. Wrongly selected they very quickly foul things up; there were no such fears when David was appointed as Secretary of the society. In his predecessor he had an example to emulate, a reputation to live up to and well and truly has he done so. Many there are now who can testify to that; but space does not permit the publication of unsolicited testimonials received from members. Let it suffice that in our secretary we have a 'workaholic', and dare we add, a philatelist to boot!

To write this about someone who is known to every member of the society by virtue of his office, by virtue of his numerous contributions to *Maple Leaves* and by virtue of his research into an unknown field of postal history is a privilege. More often than not those who assume office in the society rarely find much time for the pursuit of their hobby, at least to the extent that they would wish. Somehow or other our Secretary has managed to do so. To his other qualities, therefore, that of a 'workaholic' is added advisedly. In all his endeavours, in so many fields, the award of a Fellowship has been richly earned. It is an honour that he will cherish; we can be sure of that. We are also sure, however, that his greatest reward lies in the satisfaction he derives from his work on behalf of members. Long may it continue!

ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 4)
by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

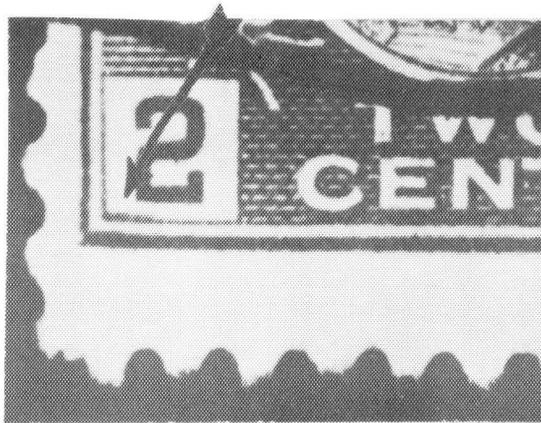
2 Cents – Plate 5

To continue the notes on this plate two final examples of repair work in the lower left corner of the stamp are illustrated below.



(Figure 1)

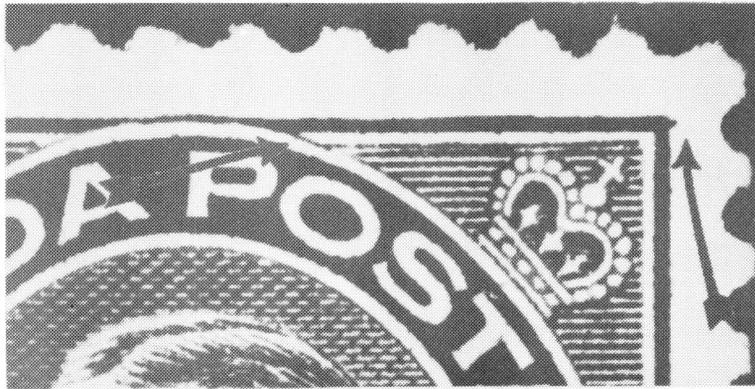
In the first, the vertical line in the box is clearly re-cut but the bottom box line appears to be untouched. As usual the frame lines have been retouched but the repair still left a gap at the corner where the outer vertical line does not meet the horizontal frame line. (Fig. 1)



(Figure 2)

In the second example the noticeable retouching is to the bottom horizontal line of the numeral box as shown, along with thickening of the bottom frame in the corner. (Fig. 2)

I have three copies of this plate variety one of which is dated June 1912.



(Figure 3)

Retouches in other areas of stamps from Plate 5 should not be neglected and in this case the repair work includes the top right outer frame line which has been re-drawn so that it is extended beyond the vertical at the corner. The first two horizontal lines in the spandrel have also been retouched with the top line shorter than the other lines of shading and along with this there is retouching of the top right frame junction line as shown. (Fig. 3)

As we know in the rocking-in of a subject on the plate, the guide dot is sometimes not covered by the stamp design and may appear as a dot of colour in the white border round the portrait oval in a left or right central position. Plate 5 has a number of outstanding examples of this type of plate variety which of course is not the result of any kind of repair work after the plate has been laid down, but arises from the rocking-in process.



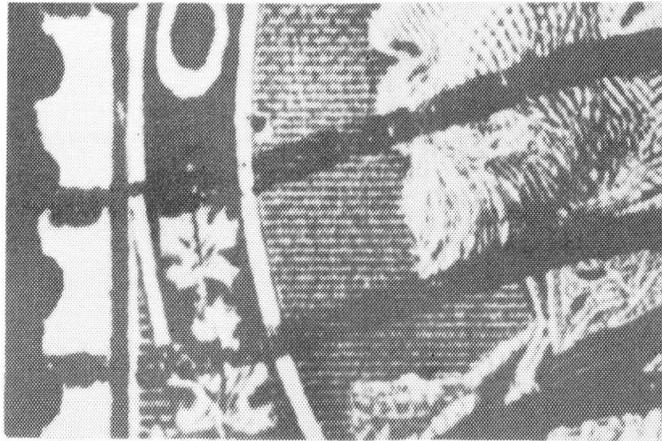
(Figure 4)

In the first example, the dot is so placed on the left that it appears to cut into the lines of shading in the portrait oval as illustrated. (Fig. 4)



(Figure 5)

In the second example the dot now appears to cut into the solid band of colour below the "C" of CANADA. (Fig. 5)



(Figure 6)

In the third example of which I have two copies, the guide dot is the largest I have seen and almost amounts to be reckoned as plate damage but is in the proper guide dot location. As shown it breaks well into the lines of shading of the portrait oval. (Fig. 6)

It is hoped these notes are found to be useful to those interested in this stamp and in Part 5 we will proceed to consider Plates 6, 7 and 8 as a group.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1983

All lots for the Convention Auction, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol on Saturday 20 August, 1983, should be sent to :—
Mr. R. G. Pollard, c/o Bonhams Auctions, 13 Christmas Steps, Bristol, BS1 5BS. (The wrapper should be clearly marked **PERSONAL – CANADIAN P.S. of G.B.** in the top left corner.) **NOT LATER THAN 15 MARCH 1983.**

This date must be adhered to in order that catalogues may be prepared and despatched in time for overseas members to make their bids.

Only BNA material is acceptable and lots must be accompanied by a brief description and estimate of value (Minimum £5); any reserve should also be clearly shown. Single stamps or small lots should be mounted on card. Lots received after 15 March will not be included in the catalogue but will be offered for sale to room buyers after the main auction.

No responsibility will be accepted for loosely mounted or badly packaged material.

From the President

As I write this message on a wet November evening, those few balmy days at the 1982 Convention in Guildford seem an all too distant memory. But memories do remain nevertheless, of new and renewed friendships and of gentle philatelic instruction; each Convention has its own special flavour. I am sure that all those who attended were grateful to Charles King and his small team for the work they put into making it a success, particularly as the period of notice was shorter than usual.

As one Convention fades so another looms and a provisional programme has been prepared for 1983; in addition to Small Queens there will be displays of the Jubilee Issue, Military Mail, Postal History and Precancels as well as the usual competitions and the auction. A trip to the historic city of Bath has also been arranged. A full programme will appear in the April issue, along with booking form (for U.K. members). Booking forms will not be inserted in overseas copies of *MAPLE LEAVES*, any overseas member who is contemplating a visit should write to me if he has not already received a brochure giving details of the event. Similarly, any U.K. member requiring fuller details before April should drop me a line.

One of the highlights of Convention for many people in recent years has been the auction. To ensure that 1983 is no exception please look out some material now. Details of what to do next will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Convention dates again . . . 17 to 20 August 1983, Grand Hotel, Bristol.

One other point – membership. In the Secretary's corner you will find a number of new members have joined us and they are cordially welcomed. However, you will also see that increasing years, recession and loss of interest have taken their toll and the exits outweigh the new members. To maintain a healthy Society the numbers must at least be replaced during the year so I ask you all to make an effort to enrol at least one new member in 1983. Blank application forms can be obtained from me but a note of a prospective member's name and address is normally sufficient; I shall be pleased to take it from there.

Good hunting in 1983.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1982 PRICES REALISED

Members are asked to note that details of prices realised at the 1982 Convention Auction can be obtained from Mr. C. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex. A foolscap self-addressed envelope will be appreciated.

THE SMALL QUEENS PROOFS

by N. J. A. Hillson

This is a somewhat esoteric subject; because of their rarity examples are not often offered for sale, and I do not believe that a complete listing has yet been published. With the break up of the Simpson collection last year it seemed to be an opportune time to update the scanty information that exists and to give a more complete picture of the proofs that are known, although additions may yet come to light.

Notes: Die Proofs are said to exist on India Paper, Laid Paper and Water-marked Paper. I have not attempted to show what exists on what as at least one catalogue description turned out to be wrong. Plate proofs are known on card, India paper, and Wove paper, but again few values are known on all three.

An Essay Die Proof of the 3 Cents value in vermilion on card is known where the only difference from the issued design is larger ornamentation under the word 'Cents'. I have never seen the 2 Cents and 6 Cents Essay Die Proof, but again the difference from the issued design is reported by Holmes to be different ornamentation.

A Die Proof of the vignette of the Queen's Head only exists in black.

The ½ Cent Die Proof is inscribed 'British American Bank Note Co. Montreal/1A' in upper and lower case letters underneath the design.

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The listing of the 5 cents die proof is based on published information. However, no copy of this proof in any colour was offered in any of the recent major sales, and this must indicate its particular rarity – if it exists. A copy was offered in the ‘Simpson’ sale as a die proof, but appeared to the author to be a corner copy from a plate proof sheet.

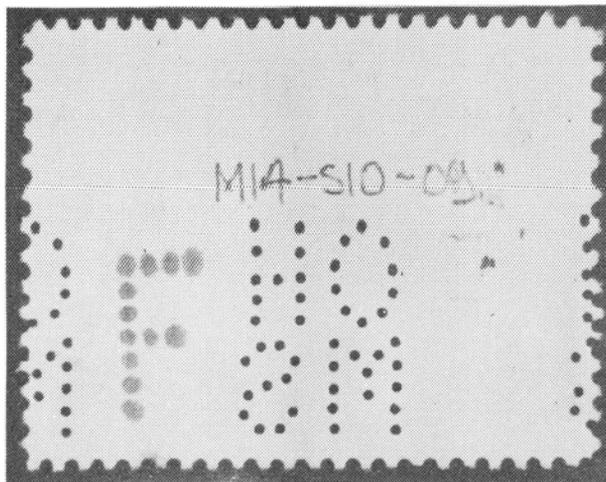
ESSAYS		Black	Blue	Green	Yellow	Orange	Vermilion	Red	Rose	Red Brown	Brown	Claret	Lilac	Mauve	Olive Green	Slate Grey	
½c	Die	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓					
1c	Die	✓		✓				✓		✓							
	Pl.				✓*												
2c	Die							✓			✓						
6c	Die							✓			✓						
12½c	Die	✓	✓	✓				✓				✓		✓			
	Pl.		✓*	✓									✓				
15c	Die	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓				✓	
ISSUED																	
½c	Die	✓															
	Pl.	✓									✓						
1c	Die	✓**	✓		✓										?		
	Pl.	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓*			
2c	Die	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓						
	Pl.	✓		✓							✓*			✓			
3c	Die	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓				
	Pl.	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
5c	Die	✓	✓					✓									
	Pl.	✓	✓					✓				✓		?	✓		
6c	Die	✓	✓							✓	✓		✓				
	Pl.	✓									✓						
8c	Die															✓	
	Pl.				✓												✓
10c	Die							✓					✓				
	Pl.						✓		✓		✓		✓				
20c	Die	✓					✓										
	Pl.						✓										
50c	Die	✓	✓					✓									
	Pl.		✓														

* Exists perforated and gummed
 ** Large die proof with lathe work
 ? Recorded by Holmes

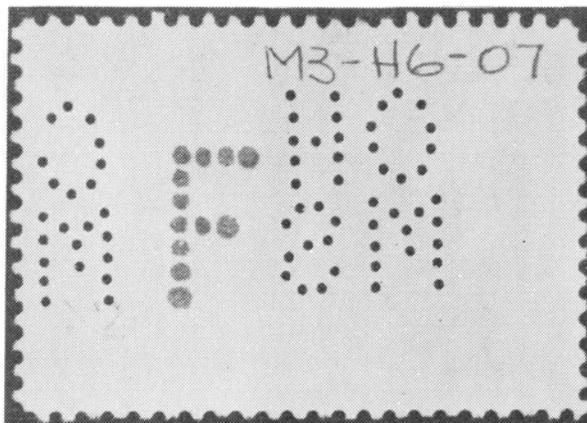
NOTES ON FIVE HOLE OH/MS FAKES

by Gary Tomasson and Jon Johnson

(Illustrated hereunder are further examples of faked OH/MS perforations kindly supplied by the authors of the article on this subject which appeared in whole no. 186 of MAPLE LEAVES – Editor.)



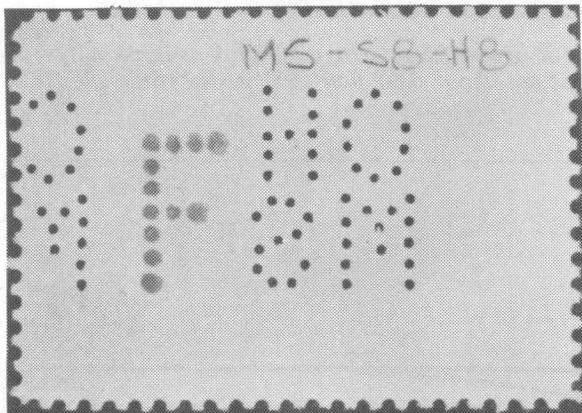
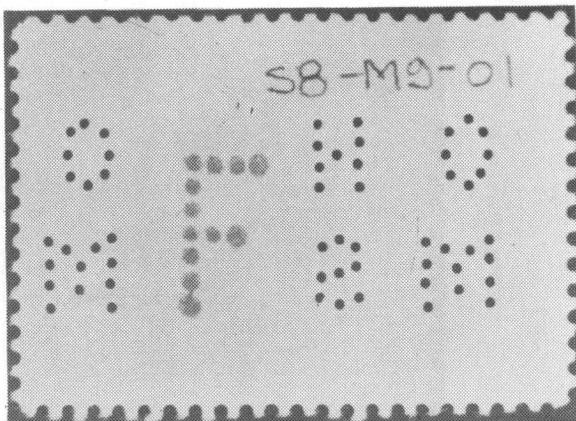
This fake is from a three die machine and is on a 13c 1935 King George V Jubilee stamp.



In this fake on a 1938 Airmail stamp note the missing hole at 03.

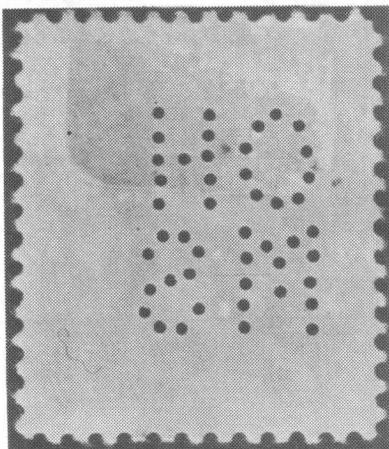
*This fake four hole
'OH/MS' is on a \$1.00
1938 pictorial issue.*

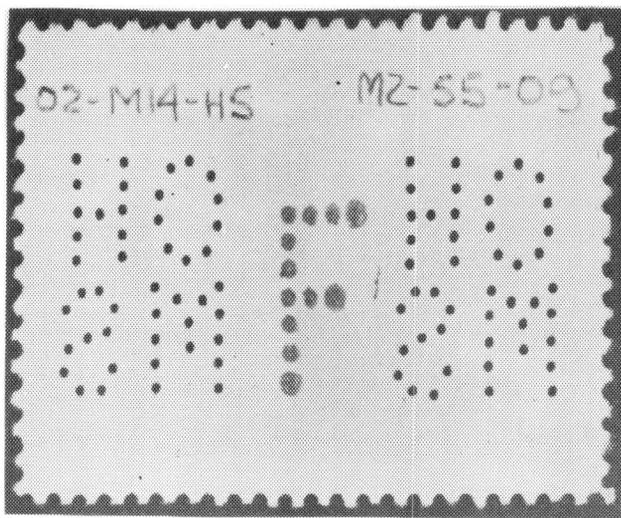
*Note the distance
between 01 and 02 in
both dies.*



*This fake on the \$1.00
1938 pictorial issue has
missing holes in the
(3, 4) and the 'M' (10,
12, 13 and 14). The
authors have assumed
therefore that this
comes from a one-half
die machine.*

*One forger did not even remove
all of the hinge on this mint 2c
1937 King George VI stamp
before perforating it.*





This fake on a 10c green King George V scroll issue is a two die machine with holes that are about 0.08 mm smaller than they should be.



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NEW STAMP NEWS

Queen Elizabeth II — 30 cents

This is the latest in a long series of Canadian stamps featuring the sovereign. Although the very first Canadian stamp was the famous Three-penny Beaver of 1851, the second and third postage stamps, issued the same year, portrayed Prince Albert and Queen Victoria respectively. Queen Elizabeth II first appeared on a definitive stamp in 1953, following her accession in 1952.

The stamp was designed by Heather Cooper, based on a sculpture by Jaroslav Huta. It will be printed on a continuous basis by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd. in one-colour steel engraving and two-colour gravure.

Maple Leaf Stamp — 30 cents

The maple leaf symbolizes Canada. People began to make this association very early in the country's history. Early travellers admired the bright colours of maple leaves in autumn, and in the spring delighted in maple syrup, which the Indians introduced to the Europeans.

In 1805 a newspaper called the *Quebec Gazette* described the maple leaf as the symbol of French Canadians. A year later *Le Canadien* spoke of it as an emblem for Canada as a whole. In 1821 the maple leaf's prime competitor, the beaver, suffered a major setback as a national symbol. The Hudson's Bay Company, operating from Hudson Bay, and the North West Company, based in Montreal, had long fought for control of the fur trade. In 1821 the Hudson's Bay Company absorbed its rival the North West Company, and consolidated operations on Hudson Bay. Thus, for the first time since the sixteenth century, what was then known as Canada ceased to be the hub of the traffic in beaver skins, and the beaver lost significance as a national emblem.

60 cents street scene.

The design of this definitive depicting an Ontario city street scene has been identified as Yorkville Avenue in Toronto.



30 CENTS DEFINITIVE (Plate 2)



It is rare that a plate used to print Canadian stamps becomes damaged and collectors are advised of the fact while the stamps are still on sale.

This did happen recently, when philatelic counters were advised by a routine departmental circular that there would soon be released a new Plate 2 of the current 30-cent Queen definitive issued May 11 1982.

That in itself is a commonplace event (quite often two plates are issued on the first day of sale), but in this instance the information also was given that Plate 1 had been damaged.

The item went on to state that the exact description of the damage would be advised in the next *Philatelic Bulletin*, the free journal distributed to Philatelic Service mailing list subscribers.

I won't try to second-guess the reason for the damaged plate, as I haven't seen the evidence yet.

The item also states that Plate 1 produced a small number of acceptable "philatelic quality" sheets, and from this we can assume that damaged or not, the field stock was produced from the damaged plate.

It may be possible to locate sheets showing this damage, and if that is so I'll pass on the news in a later column.

Patrons of philatelic counters learned about the shortage of Plate 1 inscription blocks in mid-July. Within a few days, there was a veritable run on them, and supplies were not available.

The design of this definitive depicting an Ontario city street scene has been identified as Yorkville Avenue in Toronto.

30 CENTS COIL STAMPS

The "30" coil was promised for May 11th but not seen until May 20th at Philatelic counter in Ottawa. First Day covers came out on 20th also but dated May 11th.

The "A" coil stamp came out December 29th 1981 with sheet stamps. In pairs USED are seldom seen.

Looking back to early coil issues of 1954 we find –

345	2c	pairs	.55c	singles	.20c
347	4c		1.25		.35c
348	5c		1.00		.20c

Most issues since show pairs at .50c and singles at .10c.

(Our grateful thanks to Stuart Clark for this information – Editor.)

NEW DEFINITIVE STAMPS

The Canada Post Corporation issued a new set of six definitive stamps on 19th October last. Designed by Jean Pierre Beaudin and Jean Morin the 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents and 20 cents stamps feature the following Canadian artifacts respectively: a decoy, a fishing spear, a stable lantern, a wooden bucket, a weathercock and a pair of skates. The artifacts chosen stand for various aspects of 18th and 19th century Canadian life such as hunting, agriculture, domestic labour and recreation.

Printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto, the stamps are in the small dimension of 20mm by 24mm (vertical), and are perforated 13 plus with P.V.A. gum. The paper type is coated one side, litho and the multi (four) colour stamps are printed by the lithographic process in panes of 100. The plate inscription is in the side margins opposite the four corners. The 10 and 20 cents stamps are general tagged, the four lower values untagged.

POSTAGE DUES

Although Canada Post has now stopped issuing and using postage due stamps, they still represent a fascinating sideline to a Canadian collection. If you do collect these issues, make certain you have a copy of the 12c value with flat (PVA) gum and comb perforated 12½ x 12 (Lyman's & Canada Specialized #J48, Scott #J36a). This stamp was released to post offices in early 1977, and was available from the philatelic service only from mid-1977 to mid-1978. Stocks were not replenished when the rise in the 3rd class rate to 15c on April 1, 1979 made the value obsolete. The pre-pack of postage due stamps issued by the Philatelic Service in mid-1979 (and recently removed from their list) contained the other eight values issued with perforations 12½ x 12 and PVA gum but did not contain the 12c. This stamp is now selling considerably above its catalogue value. If you want a real search, try and find all of the values of this postage due issue properly used on cover.

JULES LEGER ISSUE

Three different shades used for the background in the Jules Leger stamp have been noted by local collectors. The background appears in, 1) purple; 2) red-purple, and 3) brown, the last of these apparently being the scarcest.

KLUANE PARK ISSUE

Missing colour varieties seem to be turning up more frequently on Canadian stamps. The \$2.00 Kluane Park stamp has been found in Edmonton with the denomination and country name missing. A similar error on the 20c Douglas Fir issue was discovered in Victoria.

CENTENNIAL ISSUES

If you collect the Centennial Issue of Canada, you will probably be interested in learning that the first recorded copy of a MINT 6c orange centennial definitive stamp, Winnipeg tagged on hibrite paper, has been discovered. The stamp was known to exist from used copies, but no mint copy had ever been reported which had not proven to be a fake. The copy which has been found passed through a Toronto auction house as part of a large lot, and it is doubtful if either the buyer or seller realized the significance of the stamp at the time of the auction. The stamp has been examined by Jim Hennok, a Toronto dealer, and by members of the British North America Philatelic Society Centennial Definitives Study Group. All who have seen it apparently feel it is genuine.

1983 STAMP PROGRAMME

Issue Date	Subject	Denomination
Mon. 10 Jan.	Definitive — Point Pelee National Park	\$5.00
Thur. 10 Mar.	World Communications Year . . . . .	.30c
Mon. 14 Mar.	Commonwealth Day	\$2.00
Fri. 8 April	Definitives — Heritage Artifacts . . . . .	.35c, .45c .50c, .60c
Fri. 22 April	Authors — E. J. Pratt and Laure Conan.	2 x 30c
Thur. 23 June	St. John Ambulance . . . . .	.30c
Tue. 28 June	World University Games . . . . .	.30c .60c
Thur. 30 June	Canada Day (Miniature Sheet of 16 stamps)	4 x 30c
Wed. 6 July	Boy Scouts World Jamboree . . . . .	.30c
Wed. 3 Aug.	Sir Humphrey Gilbert (Newfoundland, 1583)	.30c
Fri. 12 Aug.	Nickel Discovery (Sudbury, 1883) . . . . .	.30c
Fri. 16 Sept.	Cure F. Labelle . . . . .	.30c
	Josiah Henson . . . . .	.30c
Mon. 3 Oct.	Trains — Early Locomotives	2 x 30c .35c .60c
Fri. 28 Oct.	Dalhousie Law School . . . . .	.30c
Thur. 3 Nov.	Christmas . . . . .	.30c .35c .60c
Thur. 10 Nov.	Canadian Army	2 x 30c

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 you would be interested in joining the "Royal", please write to The National Secretary, Department C, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station "F", Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Your consideration of this request is appreciated.

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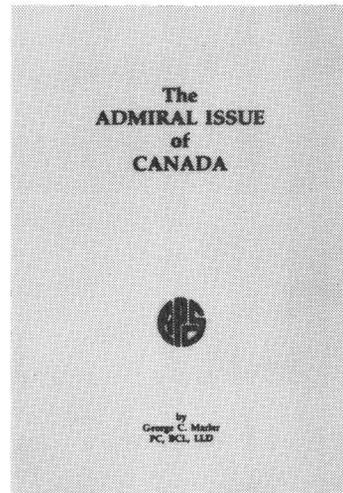
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BOOK REVIEWS

CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN RAILWAY CANCELLATIONS AND RELATED TRANSPORTATION POSTMARKS by Lewis Ludlow, F.R.P.S.L.

In 1944, when T. P. G. Shaw published his "Catalogue of Railroad Cancellations", he expressed his appreciation of the help and co-operation of a number of collectors of Canadian railway postmarks who had pioneered this field in pre-war days. They were few in number and scarcely known outside the small band of disciples who followed them and shared their enthusiasm. Today their names are household words: Professor A. V. Richardson, the Reverend F. W. Gedye and Dr. Whitehead need no introduction to postal historians or railway postmark collectors, least of all the latter who can now be numbered in many hundreds.

The catalyst which changed the few into many was the work referred to above, for experience has proved that there is nothing like a serious study in handbook form to stimulate interest in a new field of philately or postal history. For this reason alone Canadian railway postmark collectors will always owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Tom Shaw whose name is inseparably linked with this facet of postal history in the same way that Dr. Whitehead's is with squared circle postmarks.

How many collectors will have been bitten by the postmark 'bug' in the years which followed the publication of Shaw's and Whitehead's works is incalculable. What is certain, however, is that railway postmark and squared circle postmark collecting enjoy a popularity second to none, and despite the many counter attractions, there is no reason to doubt that things will remain that way.

For nearly 20 years Shaw's catalogue (and it was much more than a mere listing of known Canadian railway postmarks) remained the sole guide for the growing host of enthusiasts whose numbers quickly exceeded the supply of the only source of information available. Thereafter it was only possible (and that with difficulty) to beg or borrow, to buy it was virtually impossible and the only other alternative was a criminal offence! There would, of course, have been an easy way out: the catalogue could have been reprinted. Within a few years, however, it quickly became apparent that it needed to be updated to include all the many new postmarks that came to light as a result of the interest stimulated by Shaw's original work. Despite the pressure and the temptation to yield to it the compiler determined to ensure that when a second edition was published it would be as comprehensive and as up-to-date as possible. And so, in 1963, when at last it saw the light of day it represented the better part of twenty years of research and collaboration with hundreds of collectors and the many members of study groups in the B.N.A.P.S. and the C.P.S. of G.B.

Again history repeated itself; within a few years "The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks" went the way of its predecessor, and once more there was a void. This time it was filled by Lewis Ludlow and the R.P.O. Study Group of B.N.A.P.S. With Tom Shaw's willing co-operation and that of many others too numerous to mention, Lewis Ludlow and his collaborators produced in 1975 a third edition incorporating refinements and further additions, not least of all those revealed in the previously closed pages of Pritchard & Andrews proof books. These he went through with a fine tooth comb and for good measure he ransacked the National Archives in Ottawa.

At this point Lewis Ludlow could have been forgiven if he had rested on his laurels. Not so, having done his best he determined to do better! Like Tom Shaw before him he resisted the importunities of impatient, well-meaning enthusiasts to rush into print before he was satisfied that his second edition was as accurate and comprehensive as possible. Since 1944 many 'misreported' postmarks have come to light. These have been eliminated. Equally importantly some 500 new postmarks have been discovered, many since 1975. These have been incorporated in this latest work; but not before they have been authenticated by the author, who has taken nothing on trust. For the first time, therefore, collectors now have a catalogue that is as near perfection as such a work can be. Contrary to previous editions every known postmark type is illustrated, with few exceptions, by an authentic reproduction of an actual postmark, not a tracing or "artist's" impression. Earliest and latest dates of known usage, the division of postmarks into twelve categories including steamers, ornaments, registered, ticket stamps, emergency, royal trains and statistical data are but a few of the innovations and undoubted improvements incorporated in the work.

The 272 pages in coil binding (*much better than conventional "book" binding for reference purposes, since the catalogue opens out flat*) together with lavish illustrations, make this book a pleasure to handle and a delight to study. To philatelic literature collectors and railway postmark enthusiasts alike this work will be irresistible. If previous publications are anything to go by, and we are sure they are, no one should miss the opportunity to obtain it as soon as possible. A limited number are only available in the United Kingdom from Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Hamilton House, Green End Road, Radnage, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP14 4BZ, price £16.50 postpaid. The best advice that we can offer is to order NOW. Members in U.S.A. and Canada can obtain this catalogue from F. E. Eaton & Sons, 6170-6174, East Boulevard, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3V6, price \$25.00 (U.S.).

**ARTICLES, REPORTS & LETTERS
ARE ALWAYS WELCOMED
BY THE EDITOR.**

**THE CHARLTON SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN
POSTAGE STAMPS – Elizabethan Era Vol. 3 First Edition 1982**

The need for specialized catalogues has been expressed by many over the last few years. It is therefore gratifying to see that a number of such catalogues are appearing and are in preparation. Some may argue that the modern issues do not require such specialised attention unlike, for example, the Small Queens or the Admirals, but just a glance at this new catalogue indicates the complexity of specialization in the stamps of the Elizabethan era. To bring together all the information in an orderly manner and to obtain good visibility is a very difficult task. The layout and the numbering system alone are very important to help collectors and dealers find the needed data. A look at existing catalogues shows the inadequacy in such features as layout, numbering and visibility. Thanks to the efforts of Charlton Press these problems have been eliminated. The new catalogue covers the period 1952 to date. With the to be expected information on the stamps themselves, such as the various forms of issues plus the major varieties, it also contains very valuable information on philatelic history and with it the technical data. The technical data is essential to understand the complexity of such issues as the Centennials. Here the editors have just gone as far as the majority may want to go, but not into the very great details of specialization which a handbook would. The balance struck is excellent and avoids cluttering up the catalogue with unnecessary information. The numbering system used is based on Lyman and is far superior to the useless Scott numbers. Each section is clearly identified and the layout is standardized to include information on the coils or booklets together with the relevant sheet stamps. The listing by blocks, which are properly divided for such stamps as used, mint and F.D.C. is very effective and is highly recommended for other catalogues. A few minor typographical errors are noted but care must be taken in handling the catalogue which easily smears the overinked printing. For the information contained in this catalogue the price is very reasonable (\$6.95) and is obtainable from the publishers at The Charlton Press, 299 Queen street West, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1Z9.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

SAY YOU SAW IT

IN "MAPLE LEAVES"

36th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. **The President**, Mr. Charles King, welcomed the assembled members.
Dr. Ian Taylor conveyed the *greetings* of Mr. Jim Lehr, President of BNAPS, to all present on behalf of that Society.
2. **Officers Reports**
 - a) Secretary, David Sessions, reported a small decline in membership from 623 to 616. Enrolments were slightly up at 44 against 41, but these were offset by deaths, resignations and removal for non-payment of dues. Among the deaths were those of Charles de Volpi, a postal historian of international repute, Bob Woolley, for many years our Contact Member in Ontario, and Roland Greenhill, a stalwart Fellow of the Society who relinquished the Library only two years ago after nearly 25 years in office. The President called for a moment's silence in their memory.
 - b) *Maple Leaves* Editor, Lionel Gillam, pointed out that the stock of back numbers was increasing and recommended that ways be found to improve sales. Agreement had been reached with the new Editor of 'Topics' over the reprinting of articles published therein but the freedom will be used sparingly as a number of Society members are also members of BNAPS.
 - c) Packet Secretary, Roger Grigson, reported that, whilst the number of members seeking to receive the Exchange Packet remained fairly constant and entailed the servicing of ten circuits, the number of contributions had continued to decline. As a result only six packets were circulated during the year. Unless contributions increased it would probably be necessary to reduce the size of each packet in order to spread the material more evenly among the circuits. Although final figures were not available as the financial year had not closed, it was expected that a transfer of some £100 would be made to the General Fund.
 - d) Handbooks Manager, Dr. Matthew Carstairs, reported that in the year ended September 1981, 358 books had been sold for a profit to the Society of £255; a high proportion however related to a bulk purchase by a Canadian distributor. During the current year 107 books had been sold prior to Convention, excluding the newly arrived Handbook, for a profit of £150. He was pleased to report that a further £150 worth of books had been sold during Convention.
 - e) Advertising Manager, George Bellack, indicated that advertising income was in line with last year's, although final figures were not available at the meeting, the year not having yet closed. He was pleased to report that outstanding payments were down to £61 as opposed to £141 this time last year.
 - f) Publicity Officer, Dr. Dorothy Sanderson, was unable to produce reports of the Carlisle Convention for the philatelic press as she had been in Canada at the time. However, the Secretary had reported via 'Stamp News' whilst Mr. Ricky Richardson had included a good write-up in his

regular column in 'Stamp Monthly'. Publicity material was supplied to the organisers of the Solihull Stamp Fair and opportunity was taken to publicise the Society during Philatelic Congress which was held in Southampton during June.

g) Librarian, Colin Banfield, reported that during the year only 16 members had taken advantage of the Library, borrowing 53 books and files between them. A number of requests for an up-to-date library list had been made but good stocks of the existing list are still held. In the circumstances a supplementary list was included in the June *Maple Leaves*. A valuation of the Library stock will be made during the year with a view to arranging insurance. A number of obsolete catalogues and magazines will be offered for sale in the 1983 Convention auction.

3. **Financial Statement.** A balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure for the year ended September 1981 was produced at the meeting together with estimates in respect of Y/E 1982 and 1983. A surplus of approx. £300 was shown on the year's working whilst the auction at Edinburgh in 1980 ensured a Convention 'profit' of approx. £272. Provisional estimates for the current year indicate a working deficit of approximately £150, which will be offset by the successful auction held in Carlisle in 1981, whilst 1982/3 could show a surplus of some £300 on the basis of the increased subscription of £6 p.a. provided any fall in membership does not exceed 25.

The Society's investment in War Loan has been transferred to medium dated stock, £700 maturing in 1988, whilst a guaranteed rate of 12½% over 4 years was secured for £100 on deposit with the Leeds Building Society.

There has been an encouraging response to the newly inaugurated direct debit scheme with 62 U.K. members having opted to take part so far. Whilst copies of the accounts were not available for general distribution to members, the Treasurer indicated that a copy could be obtained by direct application to him.

4. Election of Officers

	Nominee	Proposer	Seconder
President	D. F. Sessions	C. A. King	A. F. Judd
Vice-President	Mrs. M. McGregor	J. Hannah	N. J. A. Hillson
Secretary	D. F. Sessions	S. Lum	E. Killingley
Treasurer	N. J. A. Hillson	L. G. Bellack	C. A. King
Committee Member			
– Scotland	J. H. Bryce	J. Hannah	N. J. A. Hillson
– North	G. Whitworth	E. Killingley	C. W. Hollingsworth
– South	W. Williams	S. Lum	C. W. Hollingsworth

5. **Committee Appointments.** The meeting was advised of the following appointments by the Committee :-

Librarian – C. G. Banfield	Advertising Manager – L. G. Bellack
Editor – L. F. Gillam	Publicity Officer – Dr. D. Sanderson
Packet Secretary – R. Grigson	Assistant Treasurer – T. Almond
Handbooks Manager – Dr. M. W. Carstairs	Assistant Editor – E. Killingley

6. **Fellowship Committee.** The meeting was advised that the Committee had unanimously ratified the recommendation for election to Fellowship of John Parkin and David Sessions. No recommendation was made this year regarding award of the Founders' Trophy.
7. **Auditor.** Mr. Eric Killingley was duly appointed.
8. **Subscriptions.** An increased rate of £6 p.a. from 1 October 1982 having been accepted at the last AGM, the Treasurer felt able to recommend that this rate should be held for the year commencing 1st October 1983.
9. **Next Convention.** The President Elect, David Sessions, announced that Convention 1983 would be held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, from Wednesday 17th to Saturday 20th August.
10. **Other Business.**
 - a) The Secretary advised that he had names and addresses of several Canadian collectors seeking exchanges for G.B. stamps.
 - b) The Secretary announced that BPF Congress was to be held in Bath from 3rd to 8th October, 1983 and that Study Circle facilities would be available. The Society has in the past run study circles at this annual function although not in the last few years. Dr. Sanderson, our BPF delegate, offered to act as Convenor if the Society so wished. There was general assent and it was agreed that the Secretary should liaise with Dr. Sanderson on this matter.
 - c) John Hillson raised the question of providing an 'expertisation' service to members. He stressed it would need to be on an informal basis with one experienced member of the Society to act as convenor in receiving material and passing it, where necessary, to an acknowledged authority in the field. All expenses of submission and return would be the responsibility of the owner and no written certificates would be given. The suggestion found favour in the eyes of the meeting and Dr. Matthew Carstairs agreed to accept the post of convenor.

Appendix to the Minutes

Results of the 1982 Competitions

The number of entries was disappointingly small and the judges felt unable to make any awards in classes 1 and 3.

Class 2 was won by the London Group with "Government (House of Parliament) Markings".

The only trophy to be awarded was the Aikins Trophy to John Hannah for his series in *Maple Leaves* entitled 'Admiral Notebook'.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 10th NOVEMBER 1982

New Members

- 2361 PARKIN, Mrs. Brenda, 12 Lime Grove, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 1NP.
 2362 ROUND, Andrew N., 27 West Town Road, Backwell, Bristol, BS19 3HA. C
 2363 JAQUES, Peter A., Durlston Cottage, 83 Chapel Lane, Sands, High Wycombe,
 HP12 4BS. B, C.
 2364 BUREGA, Paul M., 1 Pleasant Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R2K 0C9.
 CR, CS, V.
 2365 CHALMERS, Reginald B., 19 Summerhill Road, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11
 4AJ. B, C.
 2366 LOCKYER, Frank R., 24 Stourwood Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, BH6
 3QP. CGE.
 2367 HART, Thomas, 18 Campbell Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow, G64 2RH.
 2368 DARCH, John, 1 Mendip View, Wrington Road, Congresbury, Bristol, BS19 5AN.
 C.
 2369 BAYLEY, Richard C., 7 Lordswood Gardens, Southampton, S01 6RY. C, N.
 2370 JUDD, Richard A. F., 18, Tongdean Road, Hove, Sussex. C.
 2371 DUNNETT, Mrs. Susan M., 17 Vernon Avenue, Hooton, S. Wirral, L66 6AL. C.
 2372 HILL, J. Geoffrey, 94 Birch Hill Lane, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, L6K 2N9.
 CS, P.

Reinstatement

- 1549 COTTENDEN, David G., PO Box 639, Bridgetown, Anna Co., Nova Scotia,
 Canada, BOS 1CO. C, P, V.
 2236 PHILLIPS, Gordon, 35 Hill Farm Road, Ham, Surrey, TW10 5NA. A.

Deceased

- 2190 ATKINSON, N.
 784 WILDING, H. W. S.

Resigned

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1714 Brownlie, J. B. | 1980 Osborn, W. |
| 2150 Graper, J.C. | 2066 Scace, Mrs. M. E. |
| 1292 Hare, H. J. | 219 Shipton, E. |
| 934 Helliwell, J. C. | 1967 Short, W. J. |
| 919 Hillard, F. G. | 2010 Spann, F. A. |
| 1960 Miller, A. W. | 1699 Steele, J. M. |

Membership Lapsed

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1933 Beaupre, M. | 2004 Brooks, M. | 1968 Brown, D. |
| 1865 Cleland, F. D. | 1887 De Ment, L. C. | 2035 Douglas, P. |
| 188 Eaton, E. E. | 1656 Rerrarro, W. H. | 702 Gates, H. |
| 1989 Greenwood, W. R. | 788 Hakansson, H. | 2294 Holt, J. M. |
| 2194 Honeybourne, K. R. | 1591 Jones, H. C. | 2237 Jones, R. |
| 1498 Kline, R. W. | 2139 Kudelski, M. J. | 2228 Lowe, D. |
| 1198 McLellan, R. F. | 2167 Martin, C. | 1437 Moffatt, W. G. |
| 2249 McLean, A. R. | 1932 Muirhead, P.A. | 1923 Orr, A. |
| 1794 Paige, L. R. | 1951 Palochik, A. M. | 1551 Palser, D. |
| 1893 Pearson, S. A. | 2226 Pitchford, D. | 2266 Radley, K. J. |
| 1265 Roy, Mrs. P. E. | 2296 Sismondo, S. F. | 2296 Sheffield, J. |
| 2191 Stillions, C. A. | 2156 Thornton, P. J. | 921 Weatherhead, D. J. |
| 2044 White, A. E. | | |

(continued over)

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.
Special price 4p 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

WANTED: Sunny Alberta. Alberta postal history — town cancels territorial period forward. Covers, post card views and stamps. Also Alberta Government Telephone stamps. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 — 109 Street. Edmonton, Alberta, T6J 1C2, Canada.

WANTED: Paperback book — "The Wartime Mails and Stamps of Canada, 1939-46". by H. E. Guerton, Toronto. H. K. Dodwell, Middle House, Cruckmeole, Hanwood, Shrewsbury, SY5 8JN.

WANTED: Collections or accumulations of Canadian Precancels or Perfins. Offers to David Izzett, 7 Barberry Road, Hemel Hempstead, HP1 1SD.

WANTED Canada Revenues preferably used, and Flag Cancellations on cover. Offers to Charles Jockel, 183 Station Road, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 7NQ.

Want lists solicited for Canada and Newfoundland. Large stock of mint, used, blocks, proofs, imperforates, varieties, covers, etc. Personal service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd. (PTS), Box 450, Bathurst, N.B., Canada E2A 3Z4.

FOR SALE

MAPLE LEAVES — Complete to date 1st 4 vols. bound. Offers — Martin, 323 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, Notts.

CANADIAN 'FREE' or FRANKED markings on cover — all types, any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford HR1 1BY.

MAPLE LEAVES WHOLE No. 40 is needed to complete the journal for a club library. Offers to Michael Barie, Box 1445, Detroit, Michigan (USA) 48231.

(continued from page 307)

Change of Address

- 2319 BEAGRIE, D. J., General Delivery, Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canada, X1A 2L8.
902 CHAMBERS, J. E., 20 Thornhill Close, Ivybridge, Devon.
2143 EDWARDS, Mrs. J., Standon Cottage, Hursley, Winchester, Hants, SO21 2JH.
759 LOWE, R., 10 King Street, St. James, London, SW1Y 6QX.
1143 OKIN, A., 16 Clever House, Wolvercote Road, Lakeside, London, SE2 9TQ.
2256 ROBERTSON, D. C., 8 Brentham Crescent, Stirling, Scotland, FK8 2AZ.

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1982/83

President and Secretary:

D. F. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

Treasurer:

N. J. A. Hillson, 52 Stamperland Gardens, Clarkston, Glasgow.

Handbooks Manager:

Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Hamilton House, Green End Road, Radnage,
High Wycombe, HP14 4BZ.

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T. E. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ.

Librarian:

C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

Exchange Secretary:

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

Advertising Manager:

L. G. Bellack, 11 Mardley Heights, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 0TX.

Assistant Editor:

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

Publicity Officer:

Dr. D. Sanderson, 4 Colt Close, Fernyhurst Estate, Rownhams,
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JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 192

Vol. 18 No. 12

April, 1983



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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.

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Vol. 18 No. 12

APRIL 1983

Whole No. 192

EDITORIAL

Awards to members

A note from our Assistant Treasurer informs us of the award of a bronze medal to our member, Mr. T. R. Morgan, for his Large Queens of Canada entry in the Australian National Philatelic Exhibition which was held in Brisbane last October. We make a special point of drawing members' attention to this because we are certain that many awards to our members go unreported in these columns, sometimes because they escape our attention. More often than not, however, it is due to the modesty of members, as in this instance. May we, therefore, while congratulating Mr. Morgan on his award, also add the plea for members to emulate his example in keeping the Canadian flag flying by submitting entries to exhibitions, but NOT to keep any awards they may receive as closely-guarded secrets. By publicising these we may reasonably hope that it will encourage other members to exhibit B.N.A. material; but obviously we cannot do so unless we are kept informed.

Canadian postal rates

Our indefatigable contact member, Stuart Clark, of Winnipeg, informs us that with effect from February 15th the domestic postage rate was increased from 30 cents to 32 cents, the rate for the U.S.A. from 35 cents to 37 cents and the overseas rate from 60 cents to 64 cents. In this connection we regret

that in our last issue under the heading 'New Stamp News' considerations of space prevented us from recording our thanks to Stuart for all the interesting information contained therein, and we are glad of this opportunity to put the record straight. We hasten to add that he was *NOT* responsible for the gremlin which inserted two captions for the 60 cents definitive stamp illustrated at that time, one of which 'invented' the city of "Tornonto"!

The Consolidated Treaty Series

A note from Horace Harrison, who also will need no introduction to members, informs us that this series of books (there are well over 100 of them!) reprints all the treaties between various governments from the Peace of Westphalia (1648) to modern times. The transcripts of the treaties are usually in the languages of the countries concerned but included are all the **POSTAL TREATIES**, which are, apparently, in one volume where details including rates, exchange offices and accounting requirements are to be found. For postal historians, therefore, this is a mine of information waiting to be mined. The series was published by Oceana Publications Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York in 1969 but for further information we suggest that interested members get in touch with Mr. R. F. Winter, to whom Horace was originally indebted for this news. Mr. Winter's address is: 6657, New Chandler Ct., Burke, VA. 22015, U.S.A.

PRIVATE TREATY SALE

One of the finest selections of Canadian postal history items and post office literature, together with the contents of two libraries are being offered for sale by Graham Noble, our well known member. Copies of the catalogue are available from him at P.O. Box 80, Kingston, Ontario upon application.

OBITUARY

W. WILLIAMS, F.C.P.S.

Bill Williams died on 28th December 1982. He will be remembered by us as a friendly, cheerful, hard-working collector who rarely looked for the limelight but under whose leadership and guidance from 1964-73 the London Group flourished as never before.

He organised and ran the Small Queen Study circle in which field he was an acknowledged expert, indeed soon after joining the Society in 1952 he was to state in *Maple Leaves* that he had made a study of the Small Queen.

He attended almost every Convention and could usually be found helping to mount or dismantle the displays. He served as President in 1969-70 and was made a Fellow in 1973.

He was a kindly, reserved and somewhat shy man who will be sadly missed by his friends of the London Group for whom he did so much.

M.W.C.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Elsewhere in this issue you will find the provisional programme for Convention 83; I hope most members will find something to interest them. To those who have not attended before, let me say that wives/husbands are welcome and a social programme runs alongside the philatelic activities. There is no compulsion to attend the full four days and, indeed, none to stay at the Conference hotel either, though this is by far the best way to get the most out of the event. A small band of volunteers will have gone to some trouble to provide a satisfying social/philatelic break for the benefit of all who care to attend, so come along . . . spoil yourself! The Grand is a four-star hotel and the prices represent over one third off the normal tariff. U.K. members will find booking forms inserted in *Maple Leaves*, fill yours in now and let me have it please. Overseas members should write to me direct, advising dates of arrival and departure and number attending.

An integral part of Convention is the annual competition with some handsome trophies at stake. An entry form is on the reverse of your booking form; overseas members please drop me a line. Let us see 18 sheets of your pet study or favourite issue, even if you do not win, your entry will give pleasure and, perhaps, instruction to other members.

On a more sombre note it was with great sadness that I learned of the passing of Bill Williams, a Fellow of the Society and, for many years, leader of the Small Queens Study Group; a proper appreciation will be found elsewhere.

Finally, only one member has so far responded to my suggestion in the last issue that you each enrol one new member this year; now you can do better than that can't you?

Direct Debiting Facility (U.K. Members Only)

Many of our U.K. members now take advantage of the Direct Debiting (DD) facility to pay their annual subscription. They find that paying in this fashion is the simplest, cheapest and safest method available. It is convenient to you, the member, because your account will be debited automatically at the right time for the correct amount, it saves you postage, and in addition you have the absolute safeguard that, in the event of an error being made, your bank will reimburse you. In addition your support of this scheme will help the society's cash flow and enable the cost of collecting subscriptions to be contained.

If you wish to use this facility and still have the form supplied with April 1982 *Maple Leaves*, please complete it and return it to Mr. N. J. A. Hillson, the Treasurer, by **1st August, 1983**. Copies of the form may be obtained from Mr. T. E. Almond, the Assistant Treasurer.

For the address of Mr. Hillson or Mr. Almond, see the officers' panel on the inside back cover.

**37th Annual Convention
Grand Hotel, Bristol.
Wednesday 17 to Saturday 20 August**

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday 17 August	Afternoon	Registration.
	Evening	Display – Military Mail, Eric Killingley.
Thursday 18 August	Morning	Study Circle – Precancels, Bob Cheshire.
	Afternoon	Social excursion to Harvey's of Bristol; wine museum, film and sherry tasting.
	Evening	Display – Jubilee Issue, Colin Banfield.
Friday 19 August	Morning	Competition – hosted by Dr. John Gatecliff who will also provide short postal history display if time permits.
	Afternoon	Social excursion to the City of Bath.
	Evening	Display – Small Queens Issue – John Hillson.
Saturday 20 August	Morning	Committees and A.G.M.
	Afternoon	Auction.
	Evening	Banquet.

Evening activities for non-philatelists are being arranged.

Please note – Auction lots will be on view on Thursday and Friday evenings after the displays; it is not envisaged that they will be available for viewing on the Saturday morning.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on Saturday 20th August 1983.

Nominations for the following offices are solicited :—

1. Vice President.
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three Committee members, one from each region.

The retiring Committee members are J. Hannah and Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, from Scotland and the North respectively. They, together with the retiring Secretary and Treasurer are eligible for re-election. The death of Bill Williams creates a vacancy for a Southern Committee member and a fresh nomination is sought.

Nominations to the Secretary please by 20th May, 1983.

ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 5)
by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

2 Cents — Plates 6, 7, & 8

As indicated in the article on the identification of the plates of the Original Die of this value which was published in *Maple Leaves* in December 1968, stamps from this group of plates are distinguished by a marked weakness or break in the vertical line of the right numeral box about .5mm from the top as illustrated —



(Fig. 1)

The above copy is dated June 1912. In addition to mint examples, I have 48 dated copies with this relief break in the period April to August 1912. *(Fig. 1)*

From this group I have selected four plate varieties to be noted. In the first there is a strong crescent-shaped mark next to the numeral "2" in the right box as shown. *(Fig. 2)*

In the second example there is a similar mark but now located in the margin outside the frame line at the top right as illustrated. *(Fig. 3)*

Both the above varieties have the appearance of having been the result of damage to the surface of the printing plate.

In a copy dated May 1912 there are two vertical parallel lines in the right numeral box. *(Fig. 4)*

There is also another variety of a similar type from this group of plates, in this case having an additional vertical line in the left box. (*Fig. 5*)

In both instances they appear to be scratches on the plate and cannot be linked with any attempt to repair the subjects involved.

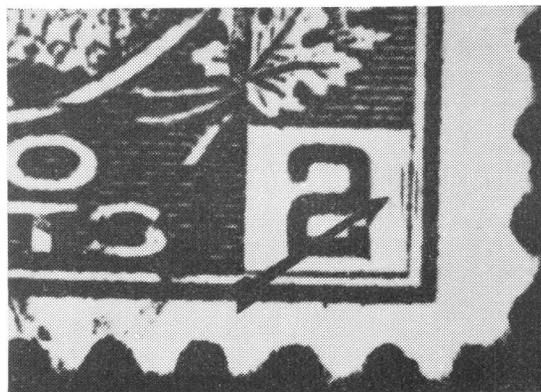
What is noted in this instalment does not exhaust the plate varieties to be found in this group, but are selected examples other than the usual re-entries and retouches.



(*Fig. 2*)



(*Fig. 3*)



(*Fig. 4*)



(Fig. 5)

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THE FIVE CENTS SMALL QUEEN – 1876-1897

by N. J. A. Hillson

Canada applied to join the Universal Postal Union in 1875, but because of opposition from France, was not admitted until 3 years later. However, as a direct result of the original application, which had the concurrence of the British Government, at that time necessary, arrangements were made to reduce the letter rate of postage between U.K. and Canada to 2½d sterling – 5 cents currency, this reduction is contained in the Postmaster General's report for 30th June 1875 and is written in the past tense. It refers to the Act for the 'regulation of the Postal Services of Canada' which 'came wholly into force on October 1, 1875'. This is the accepted date for the introduction of the new rate, when the 5c. Large Queen was issued as an emergency measure (the master die, and possibly a plate, for which already existed), while its successor, the 5c. Small Queen, was being prepared. The report clearly was published much later than June!

Date of Issue 1st February 1876 is the probable date for the appearance of the 5c Small Queen, the 'American Journal of Philately' dated 20 Feb. 1876 having reported it as "just been issued".

In 1889 the printers, The British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., moved to new premises in Ottawa, from Montreal, at which time the colour stamp changed from what had become an insipid weak grey-green, reported by Howe in 1911. This has been misinterpreted by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. ever since as a new colour, and as being issued in May, 1888 (in fact, earlier dates are known). The shade referred to by Howe was the last of the Montreal printings. The new Ottawa colour was a rather unappealing shade of brownish-grey, and appeared in April or May 1889.

Quantity Issued From the reports of the Postmasters' General it will be seen that 22,123,190 were issued to mid 1889 – the Montreal printings, and the Ottawa total to 1897 amounted to 25,491,200, giving a grand total of 47,614,390. Not quite that number would have been printed as occasionally stamps were returned to the head post office and re-issued, consequently they would be counted twice.

Proofs Large Die Proofs probably do not exist. Small Die Proofs in several colours are recorded by Holmes, and others, but it is a fact that no example has been offered in any sale of a major Small Queens collection that the writer knows of, and information from any reader who has example(s) would be welcomed. (*See note at conclusion.*)

Plate proofs are relatively common (perhaps the wrong term to use as all proofs of the Small Queens era range from scarce to extremely rare). On India Paper examples are known in olive-green, black, blue, blue-green, orange and claret. On card they are found olive-green, sometimes described as slate-green. Multiples and Imprint pieces exist.

Colour of Issue The Montreal printings range from a rich bronze-green, through olive-green, to a weak grey-green from plates in a worn condition. Ottawa printings range from brownish-grey to pearl grey. There is *no trace*

of Green in any shade from Ottawa.

The Plates Three plates were made and used. The earliest was of standard Small Queens layout, 2 panes 10x10+10x10 as was the later Montreal plate. Boggs says that in its original state the early plate had no imprint, though in common with all three plates it had the 'FIVE CENTS' counters in the top margins. As with all early Montreal (& 'Montreal & Ottawa') plates it had lower left position dots on all subjects other than the left vertical row. The presence of the dot distinguishes any stamp having it as being from this early plate. Boggs illustrates a large block bearing no imprint on p. 286 of the 'Postage Stamps . . . of Canada' to prove his point. Unfortunately he was not aware that the 3rd plate, the Ottawa plate, was of the 20x10 format and evidence suggests that the illustration is of a block from that plate in which case it would not be large enough to show an imprint. A block 10x20 with the full Type V 'British American Bank Note Co., Montreal' Imprint exists from the early plate. It was in the 'Simpson' collection, and there is no difference in the wear of the imprint compared to the stamps, which would be the case if the imprint had been added to the plate after it had been in use for some time. Further, from the appearance of the position dots, the piece appears to be from the 1st unre-entered state. Stamps from the re-entered State 11 show a heavy position dot in comparison to State 1, and not surprisingly, minor re-entries from the late state are quite numerous.

The second Montreal plate according to Boggs was made in 1886. It is identical in all respects to the first except that there are no lower left position dots, and occasionally faint horizontal guide lines which bisect the design can be found. It continued to be used well into the Ottawa period, while there is no evidence that the Early Montreal plate was used after the move — i.e. there are no reports of Ottawa grey stamps bearing a lower left position dot.

The third plate, made in 1889, was of the new large sheet format 20 across by 10 rows down. There was one central Type VI Imprint — 'British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa' placed centrally in the top margin over positions 9, 10, 11, & 12. The 'Counter' was placed to the left of the sheet over stamps 1, 2 & 3. The Montreal plates had the imprint above and below vertical rows 4, 5, 6, & 7, and usually both sides of each sheet of 100 opposite horizontal rows 4, 5, 6, 7. The Ottawa plate had no vertical imprints, but is recorded as having two imprints in the bottom margin. Evidence of the few positional pieces that still exist do not support this and it is likely there was only 1 bottom imprint, also placed centrally.

Perforations Originally issued in the compound perf 11½x12 examples can be found from the period 1876-1879. Commonly, however, the stamps will be found Perf. 12, concurrently from 1876 continuing through both the Montreal and the Ottawa periods. The Perf. 12x12¼ from the end of the Montreal period, 1888, has been reported on this value.

Paper In common with the Small Queens generally from 1876, early printings of this stamp are found on quite good quality medium to thick wove paper, sometimes showing a distinct quadrille mesh (Boggs Type D

paper). During the 1880's the quality deteriorated to Boggs Type E – similar to 'D' but distinctly poorer quality. By 1887 it had deteriorated further – to Boggs Type Gi – poor texture paper, fibrous and rough in appearance under magnification, and this was in use till 1897, though a slight improvement in quality was noted from 1893 (Type Gii).

Imperforates The Ottawa printing exists in this state. The circumstances of their issue have been well documented elsewhere and the author has no enthusiasm for them at all.

Plate Varieties Jarrett lists 4 re-entries to the 5c Small Queen, all minor. These are re-listed by Reiche in the updated 'Constant Plate Varieties of the Small Queens' where a number of other minor re-entries are illustrated. He notes one major re-entry, reported as having extensive doubling to the bottom areas of the design and elsewhere. The writer does not propose to repeat the information given in that useful handbook.

As has been seen the Early Montreal plate was re-entered, and minor doubling of the design, particularly to the ball in each bottom corner, can be found quite readily in stamps produced by the plate in its 2nd state. There is quite a good re-entry to the bottom left vertical and horizontal frames from this state, position unknown, which has not been recorded elsewhere. Also a fairly substantial plate crack in the lower margin from the same 2nd state of the plate is worth looking for.

A re-entry, which could be regarded as major only because re-entries on the 5c really are such tiddlers, comes from the Ottawa plate, where there are extra lines through 'Canada Postage' and the tops of the numerals, particularly the left one. The writer has a copy dated 1894 (Listed in "Small Queens of Canada").

The Late Montreal plate has a number of examples showing vertical guide lines. Also there is a position showing a retouch to the bottom right vertical frame line.

The triple lower left frame line re-entry recorded by Jarrett, and of which Reiche records a copy dated 1876, which means it is from the Early Montreal plate, 1st state, is matched by a similar re-entry which the writer has on an Ottawa printing.

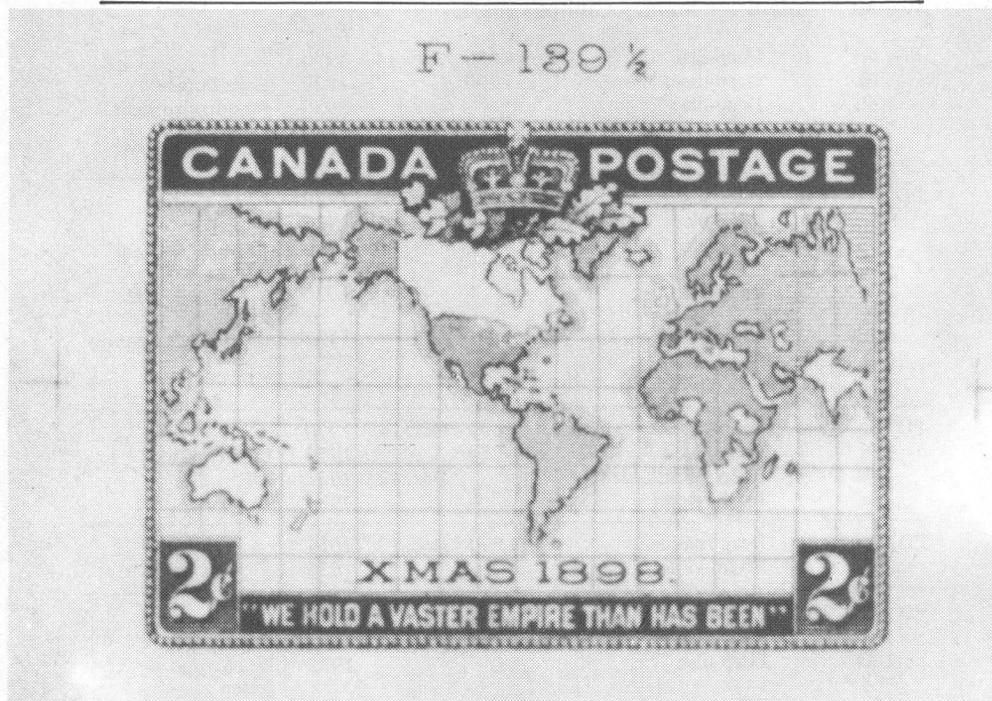
The most spectacular variety on this value resulted from damage to the Late Montreal plate, and is known as the 'Plume in Hair' variety, which well describes it as it extends from the Queen's head across the rim of the vignette to 'D' of CANADA' Not only is it scarce but it has the additional merit that one doesn't need a high powered glass to see it.

Conclusion It is hoped that the above will clear up some misconceptions and misunderstandings that have arisen over this interesting stamp. As with all Small Queens, each value can be a study in itself – and offer a lot to interest the enthusiast.

Op.cit., Boggs: 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada.'
Howe: 'Canadian Postage Stamps and Stationery'.

Jarrett: 'Stamps of British North America'.
Holmes: 'Specialized Philatelic Cat. of Canada & B.N.A'.
S. G. Catalogue Part 1.
Reiche: 'Constant Plate Varieties of the Small Queens'.
Hillson: 'Small Queens of Canada'.

NOTE: Since writing the above, Robson Lowe Ltd. held a sale in Zurich on 25.11.82 which had one Small Die Proof in the issued colour on offer. A second lot described as a die proof was almost certainly a plate proof.



MAP DIE PROOF

Mr. R. B. Winmill's "Notes on Map Stamp Die Proofs" in August 1982 *Maple Leaves* is indeed timely and interesting. Interest in this pretty nineteenth century commemorative has been steadily increasing – ever since member Frederick Tomlinson's famous book was published some twenty years ago – and culminating in the organizational meeting of the Map Stamp Study Group at BNAPEX '82 at Virginia Beach. For the benefit of those map stamp collector members who may not have the opportunity to examine this proof, the photograph of the proof as detailed by Mr. Winmill is enlarged.

(We are grateful to "The Yellow Peril" for the opportunity to illustrate this item – Editor.)

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS – Their shades and varieties

by G. Wallace

THE GEORGE V POSTAGE DUE ISSUE of 1930-33

Printed by :– The British American Bank Note Co.

Perforation :– 11 x 11

Paper :– Horizontal wove.

Colour Standard :– Stanley Gibbons chart.

PD 6	1c	Deep-lilac	5,344,000	July 14	1930	
6a		Deep-lilac	200		1930	Imperforate
6b		Deep-lilac			1930	Re-entry to right frame
6c		Bright-violet			1933	
PD 7	2c	Deep-lilac	10,758,000	Aug. 08	1930	
7a		Deep-lilac	200		1930	Imperforate
7b		Deep-lilac			1930	Re-entry to right frame
7c		Deep-lilac			1930	Re-entry to left frame
7d		Deep-lilac	100 to 400		1930	Imperf. horizontally
7e		Slate-lilac			?	
7f		Bright-violet			1933	
PD 8	4c	Deep-lilac	2,442,000	Oct. 14	1930	
8a		Deep-lilac	200		1930	Imperforate
8b		Deep reddish-lilac		Dec. 12	1931	
8c		Bright-violet			1933	
PD 9	5c	Deep red-lilac	523,000	Dec. 12	1931	
9a		Bright-violet			1933	
PD 10	10c	Deep-lilac	309,000	Aug. 24	1932	
10a		Deep-lilac	200		1932	Imperforate
10b		Deep-lilac			1932	Re-entry to right frame
10c		Bright-violet			1933	

THE BI-LINGUAL ISSUE of 1933-35

Printed by :– The British American Bank Note Co.

Perforation :– 11 x 11

Paper :– Horizontal wove.

Colour Standard :– Stanley Gibbons chart

PD 11	1c	Deep-violet	2,070,000	May 05	1934	
11a		Deep-violet	150	May 05	1934	Imperforate

PD 12	2c	Deep violet	4,390,000	Dec. 20	1933	
12a		Slate-lilac		?	1934	
12b		Bright-violet		?	1934	
PD 13	4c	Deep-violet	1,900,000	Dec. 12	1933	
PD 14	10c	Deep-violet	500,000	Dec. 20	1933	

THE DATED DIE ISSUE OF 1935-67

Printed by :— The Canadian Bank Note Co.

Perforation :— 12 x 12

Paper :—

Colour Standard :— Stanley Gibbons chart.

PD 15	1c	Deep dull-lilac	no record	Oct. 14	1935	
15a		Deep dull-lilac	100	Oct. 14	1935	Imperforate
15b		Reddish-violet		Nov.	1935	
15c		Plum (shades)		circa	1943	
15d		Deep-lilac			1948	
15e		Deep-lilac		from	1959	Hi-brite paper
PD 16	2c	Deep dull-lilac		Sept. 09	1935	
16a		Deep dull-lilac	100	Sept. 09	1935	Imperforate
16b		Reddish-violet		Dec.	1935	
16c		Plum (shades)		circa	1943	
16d		Deep-lilac			1948	
16e		Deep-lilac		from	1959	Hi-brite paper
PD 17	3c	Deep-lilac		April	1965	
PD 18	4c	Deep dull-lilac		July 02	1935	
18a		Deep dull-lilac	100	July 02	1935	Imperforate
18b		Reddish-violet		Dec. 14	1935	
18c		Plum		circa	1943	
18d		Deep-lilac			1948	
PD 19	5c	Deep-lilac		Aug. 11	1948	
PD 20	6c	Deep-lilac			1957	
20a		Deep-lilac		from	1959	Hi-brite paper
PD 21	10c	Deep dull-lilac		Sept. 16	1935	
21a		Deep dull-lilac	100	Sept. 16	1935	Imperforate
21b		Reddish-violet		Nov.	1935	
21c		Plum		circa	1943	
21d		Deep-lilac			1948	

CANADIAN RAILWAY POSTMARKS (Part 12)
by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.



In the last instalment of this series reference was made to minor varieties of railway postmarks in which the component parts differ to such a small degree that they can easily be confused. For this reason, in this instalment, it is proposed to make a study of two postmark types No. 20 and 20A (above right and left respectively) in order to underline the need, which has so frequently been stressed, to exercise the greatest care when attempting to determine the exact nature of the type under scrutiny.

Both postmarks, it will be noted, bear the same abbreviation: 'RY.P.O.' and differ only in the position in which it appears. From this it will be seen that type 20 postmark is in effect a minor variety of type 17H with 'RY.P.O.' at the base instead of 'R.P.O.'. Similarly type 20A postmark is a minor variety of type 17 postmark with a similar differentiation. Not only, therefore, can the two types easily be confused because of their identical use of the abbreviation 'RY.P.O.', they can also be confused with their later successors, which, in fact, types 17H and 17 actually are.

The dates of known postmarks in fact suggest that type 20, which is not known earlier than 1887, was the first to reflect the change in the terminology used by the postal authorities to designate their travelling post offices. In the latter years of the nineteenth century 'the little old mail car' (M.C.) was gradually giving way to the modern railway post office (R.P.O.), for although the latter abbreviation is to be found on some early postmarks (B. & L.H.R.P.O. and G.W.R.P.O.) both known used in 1857, this was quite exceptional.

The change in terminology used by post office officials when ordering new handstamps was, therefore, gradual; it did not occur at the stroke of a pen. The old order changed slowly; but the latter years of the nineteenth century formed a watershed after which the mail car gradually faded from the scene, and an increasing number of "R.P.O.'s" began to make their debut using, as we have seen, the initial abbreviation "RY.P.O."

It is only in the very last years of the nineteenth century (1898) that type 20A postmarks seem to have made their appearance. This change from type 20 appears to have been quite fortuitous, and was probably made at the whim of the hammer manufacturers. It is also interesting to note that no type 20 postmarks appear to have been made after 1894, although a post-

(Continued on page 324)

THIRTY-TWO CENT DEFINITIVE STAMP

A 32-cent stamp for use when the new First Class domestic letter rate came into effect on 15 February 1983, became available on 10 February 1983.

The 32-cent stamp features the familiar maple leaf design used on last year's 30-cent definitive. The stamp is available in sheet and coil formats as well as in booklet form.

A 50-cent vending machine stamp booklet containing one 32-cent stamp, one 8-cent stamp and two 5-cent stamps became available on 15 February 1983. The booklet cover features line drawings of the ten provincial legislative buildings. An \$8 booklet of twenty-five 32-cent stamps, whose cover shows a line drawing of the Library of Parliament, will be released on 8 April 1983.

Raymond Bellemare designed the stamp and Tom Bjarnason the stamp booklet covers.

The sheet stamps and booklets are printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, and the coil stamps by Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

Later this year, on 24 May, another 32-cent definitive will be issued bearing the Queen's portrait.



**NEW HIGH
VALUE**



The Canada Post Corporation, has announced that a stamp featuring Point Pelee National Park was issued on January 10. This \$5 definitive is the fourth in a continuing series. Fundy, Kluane, and Waterton Lakes National Parks have appeared on previous high-value definitives.

Point Pelee National Park is situated in southern Ontario and bounded on two sides by Lake Erie. Because of its geographical location, it boasts one of the warmest climates in Canada. Though relatively small, it contains several diverse environments and hosts more visitors than many larger parks. The park was created in 1918 by the federal government.

Much of the flora and fauna there, while common in the United States, reach their northern limit in the area and appear nowhere else in Canada. Reptiles and amphibians thrive in the park; whereas cold often restricts them in other parts of the country. Point Pelee has gained its greatest renown as a mecca for bird-watchers . . . about 90 species nest in the park and hundreds more migrate through it.

The designer Wayne Terry, using an appropriate watercolour technique, has faithfully rendered the marshy terrain of Point Pelee. Typography is by William Tibbles. The stamps are being printed on a continuous printing basis by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

Collectors will be interested to note that this is the second \$5 stamp issued by Canada; the first one was the 1897 issue on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

(Continued from page 322)

mark in type 20, incorporating an error LONDON & WINOSOR (for Windsor) is known dated 1909. This is probably the result of damage or wear to the original hammer that was in use between 1887 and 1908 in its original state, which subsequently became damaged and was withdrawn from use.

Other interesting facts also emerge from a study of early and latest known dates of usage of these two postmarks :-

- (a) Both types were only used in R.P.O.'s operating in Ontario, and more specifically in the southwestern peninsula of that province, i.e. west of Toronto.
- (b) Eleven of the fourteen type 20A postmarks used are known dated 1898, but not before.
- (c) Nine of the fourteen type 20 postmarks known to have been used are known dated 1887 or 1888, but not before.
- (d) A similar spelling error appears in one of the postmarks, in type 20 used on the St. Thomas & Windsor R.P.O. (St. THOMAS & WINOSOR Ry. P.O.)
- (e) Two examples only in type 20A are known with the abbreviation 'RWy. P.O.' instead of 'Ry.P.O.' i.e. CHATHAM & WALKERVILLE and RIDGETOWN & SARNIA. No such variations of abbreviation are known in type 20 postmarks.

N.B. All references to serial numbers of postmarks have been omitted from this instalment deliberately. In the new, enlarged edition of Lewis Ludlow's latest catalogue many serial numbers have been altered in order to accommodate the many new postmarks that have been recorded since his last (1975) edition.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. H. W. Harrison, F.C.P.S., writes:

Canadian Registration System

Appended below is a listing of articles in *The American Philatelist* which update my book on the Canadian Registry System, and about which students of registration material might like to know:

- March, 1975, Page 211 – Update on the Oval Registry Markings of 1875-1886.
- May, 1975, Page 429 – Forgery of a Registered Post Card illustrated in Harrison handbook.
- August, 1975, Page 732 – Illustration of Genuine and Forged Registered Post Card.
- February, 1977, Page 95 – The Short-Lived 2c Registry Fee to the United States/Confirmation of the 1929 Jarrett listing of a “Registered/G.T.R.S.B.” hammer.
- October, 1978, Page 969 – Earliest Money Letter March 11, 1826. Inception of Registration May 1, 1855. Underpaid Registered Letters November 26, 1913.
- August, 1979, Page 724 – Dept. Order No. 22, dated Quebec, April 10, 1855 – Registration Order.

All the above information will be included in the revised edition of my book when it is published. I have been under considerable pressure by numerous people to expand, update, and rewrite the book on “Canada’s Registry System”, which was published in 1970 by the American Philatelic Society and is long out of print.

I have decided to devote 1983 to the accomplishment of this project. I am seeking the co-operation of many collectors who are interested in the registry material of Canada, and thought that you might be able to publish this most recent acquisition of mine as an attention getter for my request for information not currently found in the book on “Canada’s Registry System”, which was published back in 1970. Allan Steinhart of Toronto and Harry Lussey of Florida have been unfailingly helpful in supplying me with additional material for any forthcoming update of the original book, and this particular circular to postmasters was sent to me as a Christmas present by Jim A. Hennok of 43 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ontario.

Those who are interested in county cancellation collections may have a difficult time in determining which county the town of Eramosa, Ontario is found.

I would appreciate it if you would publish this plea for additional help in your next possible edition of your publication.

(Note: We hope to illustrate the items Mr. Harrison refers to in our June issue – Editor.)

Dr. Z. M. Gordon writes:

½ cent Large Queen, perf. 11½ x 12

I have recently come across a half cent large queen with a thin *double* line starting in the left hand margin and going through the lower half of the “H” of Half and thence across the middle of the “A” where it enters (faintly visible) into the letter “L” and disappears.



H. W. Harrison in an article in *B.N.A. Topics*, July/August, 1976 mentions a “plate crack through half”.

H. Reiche in a Large Queens Report page 28 of the same issue mentions under the heading of “Flaws”: a “line through left part of the word ‘half’ into margin”. This most closely resembles my description, although my example shows a double line. (See illustration above.)

Can any member clarify this for me? Are these two different varieties, or are there two stages of the same variety? Finally, is there any article, other than those mentioned, which refer to this variety?

Of secondary interest, perhaps, is the left hand side of the “A” of Postage, which is broken just above the serif.

REVISED STAMP PROGRAMME

Members are asked to note that owing to the increase in Canadian postage rates (effective from 15th Feb.) all 30 cents and 60 cents stamps listed in our January issue (page 298) should now read as 32 cents and 64 cents respectively. A further 32 cents stamp commemorating the World Council of Churches will be issued on July 22nd. The new postal rates also require changes in denominations of the Heritage Artifacts definitives from 35, 45 and 60 cents to 37, 48 and 64 cents respectively. The 50 cents artifact stamp listed in the January issue will NOT be issued and the Canada Day issue will consist of a booklet of ten different stamp designs and NOT as a miniature sheet as previously reported.

BOOK REVIEW

Canadian Stamp Handbooks. Edited by Michael Milos The First Cents Issue 1859 - 1868

This is the first part of a series of specialised studies of Canadian stamps that are designed to be held in a special binder, being perforated with three holes at the left for this purpose. The author of this first instalment will need no introduction to readers, being none other than Geoffrey Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S. This in itself is recommendation enough without further elaboration. As the leading specialist in the 'Cents' issues one would expect the author to deal with every aspect of these stamps, and that is exactly what he does. Nothing seems to have escaped his attention, although it is only fair to add that a more detailed account of this issue is contained in 'The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1959-68' by the same author. Those, however, who prefer a summary of the main aspects of the subject in convenient reference form will find that Michael Milos has done his work well. 52 black and white (two tone) illustrations provide a complete visual guide to the various re-entries and plate flaws that make these stamps so fascinating, while the editorial matter deals logically with every denomination of the issue comprehensively, yet succinctly enough. Obtainable from Canadian Stamp Handbooks, P.O. Box 215, Stevensville, Ont. LOS ISO, price \$3.50 postpaid (Canada & U.S.A.) or \$4.00 postpaid (G.B.)

Nova Scotia Postal History, Volume 1, Post Offices (1754-1981) by L. B. Macpherson, M.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D.

Anyone who judges this work by its title and who presupposes that it is a *mere* listing of the post offices that have operated, and are still operating in Nova Scotia will be pleasantly surprised to find that it consists of much more than that. In addition to the 3,000 post offices listed, starting with Halifax in 1754, the compiler also lists the dates when they were opened and closed, the counties in which they were situated and notes those which were still operating in 1981. Also included are the many sub-offices of Halifax, Sydney, Truro and other large towns or cities, together with the Military Offices, starting with Aldershot Camp (1905) through to those of the Second World War and the post-war years. These in themselves are a mine of information to the postal historian and postmark collector, and if Dr. Macpherson had been content to leave it to that his work would still have commended itself to serious students. Interesting and useful though the lists undoubtedly are, the real fascination of the compiler's work lies in the pages of introductory notes concerning the official sources of information researched, the maps consulted, the varied and confusing history of Cape Breton Island, the part played by the hundreds of Way Offices in the transmission of mail, the misspellings of place names and their origins. Here also the reader will learn of the three 'Brookfields' which were operating contemporaneously in pre-Confederation days, not to mention the four 'Salmon Rivers' and many other names which were

duplicated, tripled or even quadrupled! More surprising still (and frustrating and confusing to postmasters and sorters) is the existence of five 'Caldeonias', admittedly not all operating contemporaneously. Just four of these were still open in 1904, however! Just how the mail was 'speeded' when a careless writer omitted the county from the address, or failed to add 'Corner' to the township in Queens County, or 'Mills' in Antigonish, or 'Mines' in Cape Breton is best left to the imagination.

For very good measure Dr. Macpherson includes more than 30 pages of notes (cross referenced with the post office listings) and it is here that we learn that Acadia Mines was renamed 'Londonderry B' in 1903 and Zulu became 'Clifton' in 1880. 635 other notes of name changes, vagaries in spellings and much historical data represent a guide through the maze of names of post offices that postal historians and postmark collectors have long been waiting for.

Finally the compiler's confident assertion that he feels 'reasonably sure that no more than one or two names of post offices could be missing from the list' sets the seal upon a work which must rank as one of the most thoroughly researched of its kind that one could possibly expect.

Priced at \$15.00 (Paperback) and \$25.00 (Hardcover) with 136 pages and 20 black and white illustrations this work is obtainable from the publishers, Petheric Press Ltd., P.O. Box 9301, Station 'A', Halifax, Nova Scotia B3K 5N5

The Admiral Issue of Canada by the Hon. George C. Marler, PC, BCL, LLD.
American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16801. 556 pages, hardbound \$35 (\$28 to APS members), postpaid.

If you have ever wished you had a philatelic expert poised in your "stamp den" ready to assist you when you had a question, and you are interested in the Admiral Issue of Canada, then this book fills the bill perfectly, and you don't even have to feed it!

The late George C. Marler, whose law and government service career in Canada parallels his work in researching what may be considered the most collectable issue of Canada, spent literally decades in his preparation of this book.

His untimely death a few months ago is the only dark spot on an otherwise spectacular presentation — much of it accompanied by photographs in colour. Statistically, 254 of the approximately 575 illustrations are in colour.

Each stamp, including the overprints and War Tax items, are thoroughly dissected in the 556-page book. There are extensive tables noting such detail as the dates when plates were engraved and approved, and the marginal inscriptions included on each plate.

Painstaking detail is such that among the twenty-two chapters there are specific individual sections devoted to the various booklets, sidewise and endwise rolls, as well as the sheet stamps. The meticulous nature of the author is shown through the inclusion of both a detailed index and a thirteen-page table of contents.

This book, destined to be a classic in a hurry, is a must for all collectors of Canada's Admirals, as well as philatelists who enjoy having examples of fine philatelic literature on their shelves.

(N.B. Members in Great Britain can obtain this book from the Handbooks Manager. For details see outside back cover of this issue – Editor.)

Canada Specialized Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1982 - 1983

Readers will need no introduction to this excellent work which is now available from Canada Specialized Ltd., Editorial Offices, 330 Bay Street, Suite 703, Toronto, Ont., M5H 2S8 at \$5.00 (for delivery in Canada) \$5.00 (U.S.A. funds) for delivery in the U.S.A. and \$7.50 for delivery overseas. New features include legislative postmarks, the plate proofs of the decimal issue and the rarity factors of the four ring cancellations on the threepenny 'Beaver' and 5 cents 'Beaver'. There are also a number of new listings included in the early postmarks section. Complete up to the date of the 1982 Christmas issue, this latest edition reflects as accurately as possible the state of the market, and must be considered as the most reliable guide available to collectors. Perhaps its best recommendation to those who are not acquainted with this work is that it has been carefully compiled and meticulously edited. This is no 'rush job' and is all the better for it. Members in Great Britain may obtain a copy from the Handbooks Manager, Dr. M. W. Carstairs, at Hamilton House, Green End Road, Radnage, High Wycombe, Bucks., HP14 4BZ, Price £4.00 postpaid.

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 to be returned by 20th June, 1983.

MARESCH'S 'JARRETT' AUCTION

(We are indebted to R. Maresch & Son of 330 Bay Street, Suite 703, Toronto, Canada, M5H 2S8 for the following extract from their report of the 'Jarrett' auction which was held on 30th November last. Editor.)

Postal History (the entire third session of about 300 lots), opened with one lot of twenty-five stampless transatlantic covers selling at \$1,050 — just over double estimate. A very fine Canada No. 1 on Registered cover fetched \$1,900 (double estimate), and a lovely cover from the Dutch Indies, re-registered at Ottawa (est. \$400) sold for \$975. Two 8c Small Queens on a Registered cover to England (est. \$350) brought \$775. Collections of Railway Cards, Lot 950 (est. \$650) and Lot 951 (est. \$1,250), brought \$1,500 and \$3,250 respectively after fierce competition. WESTERN COVERS also did very well when a 3c Small Queen from CARLETON N.W.T. sold for \$400 (est. \$100), and a Fort-Edmonton (est. \$200) brought \$850. A 1c Jubilee on a First Day Postcard sold for \$425, and two Airmail Special Deliveries (CE4 on First Day Covers, sold for \$425 and \$375 respectively.

The last session, which offered Canada from Pence to Modern, showed great strength in all sections. A nice illustrated cover bearing a 5c Beaver (est. \$200) sold for \$525. The Large Queens, mainly from the Firth Collection, attracted spirited bidding and sold very well, generally above their estimates. A mint block of four of the 15c in perf 11½ x 12, Scott 30a (est. \$1,000) more than doubled estimate and sold for \$2,200. The unique imperf pair on cover (illustrated in Firth's book in full colour) sold for \$1,050 (est. \$750). The Small Queen Collection, offered in 150 lots, produced active bidding. Imperforate pairs sold at full catalogue or better, and the Plate Proofs at about double the prices they were bringing one year ago. The major re-entry of the 6c red brown, with the impression of the 5c in a block of 12, opened at \$1,600 and found a new owner at \$2,800. The Die Proofs from the MARLER Collection sold mostly to the floor around their estimates. A substantial collection of Canadian VARIETIES, broken into twenty lots, drew heavy bidding. The first lot, on album pages and stock-cards, Lot 1388 (est. \$200) sold for \$675. Varieties of the 1927-35 Commemoratives almost doubled estimate at \$975, as did the Scroll & Arch Issue (est. \$500) selling at \$925. The varieties of the Medallion Issue (est. \$150) sold for \$475, and constant varieties of the 1935 Maple Leaf Issue (est. \$350) went for \$1,000. The SCADTA Airmails on cover — a very rare usage of Columbian stamps on flown covers from Canada — sold for double estimate at \$1,050 on two consecutive lots, while the last lot of these went reasonably at \$700 (est. \$500).

A spokesman for R. Maresch & Son stated that interest in material offered at the JARRETT Auction produced a record number of mail and floor bidders. The results of this sale indicate that the stamp market is once again on the upswing.

THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION

The Annual Convention Exhibition provides an excellent opportunity for members to display their work in B.N.A. philately.

The competitive classes into which a display may be entered are as follows :—

- Class 1 Research and Study into any issue.
- Class 2 Displays entered by Regional or Study Groups.
- Class 3a Displays of B.N.A. up to 1897.
- Class 3b Displays of B.N.A. after 1897.

Members are urged to plan their exhibits and send in the Entry Form overleaf as soon as possible. Non-competitive displays will be welcome, subject to available space.

In addition the Society has several handsome trophies, which the judges can award, at their discretion, to displays entered in the above classes.

The rules applicable to the Exhibition awards are :—

1. Amateur collectors only are eligible to compete.
2. The trophy to be held by the winner for one year.
3. A previous winner is not eligible to win the trophy (with the same exhibit) until three years have elapsed.
4. Entries must not exceed the maximum of 18 sheets.
5. In making the award consideration will be given to Philatelic knowledge, presentation, condition and interest.

The STANLEY GODDEN Trophy

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Prince Edward Island.

The BUNNY Cup

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history stationery of Canada or Newfoundland after 1897.

The ADMIRAL Cup

For the best exhibit of the Admiral issues 1912-27, with emphasis on original research, or for the postal history or postal stationery of this period.

The LEE-JONES Trophy

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history or postal stationery of the Elizabethan period. Nine sheets will be accepted.

The MEMBERS Trophy

For the best exhibit submitted by a member who has not previously been awarded a silver trophy at the Society's Annual Convention Exhibition. All B.N.A. material will be eligible but should contain some theme on any subject or period, postal history, postal stationery, postmarks, or stamps. (Nine sheets will be accepted). Only rules 1, 2, 4 and 5 apply to this award.

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CANADIAN 'FREE' or FRANKED markings on cover — all types, any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford HR1 1BY.

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