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Vol. 5 No. 10

OCTOBER, 1955

Whole No. 38

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1851	3d. on laid paper	SG.1. Four margins used	£20 0 0
	" " " "	SG.1a. " " " "	£20 0 0
	" " " "	SG.1b. Major "re-entry" in pair with normal used	£50 0 0
1852/57	3d. Red thin wove paper	SG.6. Four margins fine used	£10 0 0
		SG.6. Fine pair used	£25 0 0
	3d. Deep Red	SG.7. Fine example, four margins used	£12 0 0
	" " "	SG.7. Pair used SUPERB	£25 0 0
	3d. Scarlet Vermilion	SG.7a. Four margins, fine used	£12 0 0
	" " "	SG.7a. Fine used pair	£30 0 0
	" " "	SG.7a. Block of 4, slightly cut into lower left, VERY RARE ITEM	£70 0 0
<b>MEDIUM HARD WOVE PAPER</b>			
	3d. Red	SG.10. Vertical pair used	£22 0 0
	3d. Deep Red	SG.11. Superb used	£10 0 0
	3d. Brown Red	SG.11a. Fine used	£12 0 0
	" " "	SG.11a. Vertical pair fine used	£30 0 0
	3d. Red SOFT WHITE WOVE PAPER (not catalogued). Fine used		£12 0 0
	6d. Thick Hard Wove Paper	SG.16. Four margins fine used	£70 0 0
	6d. Purple, Very Thick Soft Wove Paper	SG.17. Fine used	£70 0 0
	6d. Purple, Very Thick Soft Wove Paper	SG.17. With vertical imprint, fine used	£95 0 0
	3d. Red Thin Soft Ribbed Paper	SG.18. SUPERB used	£22 0 0
	3d. Red on Stout Wove Paper, No. 34 re-entry, doubling of lines under "threepence". SUPERB example mint OF THE GREATEST RARITY		£75 0 0
1855	10d. Dull Blue	SG.20a. Thin Wove Paper, fine used	£35 0 0
	10d. Dull Blue	SG.20a. Stitch Wmk., fine used	£45 0 0
1868	1c. Red Brown	SG.47. Thin Crisp Paper, mint	£9 0 0
	6c. Blackish Brown	SG.50. Superb Used	£2 15 0
	15c. Reddish Purple	SG.52. Used	£4 0 0
1868/72	½c. Black	SG.53. Mint	£1 0 0
	½c. Black	SG.53. Mint block of four	£5 0 0
	1c. Red Brown	SG.55. Fine used	£1 5 0
	2c. Deep Green	SG.56. Mint	£3 10 0
	2c. Deep Green	SG.56. Used, dated cancellation	£1 2 6
	2c. Emerald Green	SG.57. Mint	£3 10 0
	2c. Emerald Green	SG.57. Fine used	£1 5 0
	2c. Bluish Green	SG.57b. Mint	£3 15 0
	2c. Bluish Green	SG.57b. Used	£1 15 0
	2c. Green No. 7 re-entry, shades available		£8 to £10 each
	15c. Cold Violet	SG.66. Fine used	£11 10 0
	15c. Deep Slate	SG.67. Fine used	£1 5 0
	15c. Slaty Blue	SG.68. Fine used	£1 5 0
1873	5c. Olive Green	SG.70. Mint	£6 0 0
	5c. Olive Green	SG.70. Used	£2 10 0
1869	1c. Deep Orange	SG.74. Mint	£10 0 0
	1c. Deep Orange	SG.74. Used	£4 0 0
	1c. Orange Yellow	SG.75. Mint	£6 0 0
	1c. Orange Yellow	SG.75. Used	£2 10 0
	1c. Pale Orange Yellow	SG.76. Mint	£9 0 0
	1c. Pale Orange Yellow	SG.76. Used	£3 5 0

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**Edited by FREDERICK TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L.**  
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**Vol. 5 No. 10**

**OCTOBER, 1955**

**Whole No. 38**

### *Notes and Comments*

#### **Holidays**

Weeks of unbroken weather, warm, sunny and settled, make the anticipation of the future somewhat apprehensive. "Can it last?" "Surely it will break before much longer and we shall all be huddling in the lee of some shelter to escape the driving rain?"

It didn't. What a holiday! Too warm even to move-on any more, and eight days spent where only a couple were intended, lazing on the sands within feet of the sea from morning till night. The most strenuous efforts were those of a little surf-riding—whilst the surf lasted, it gave out with the calmness of the succeeding days—and wandering over to the 'local' for the odd noggin. And then, after a few days wandering, a week just off the Vale of Porlock, tucked tight into the folds of Exmoor up the lovely Horner Water. Certainly a holiday we shall always remember.

#### **Autumn**

And so back to a heap of mail which took days to answer, and isn't all fully cleared now. Even so the summer continues and we sun and swim in the North Sea instead of in the Severn Sea. And the maps are out every now and then, sometimes settling some point about where we were or what we did, but, more often, looking at the promise of next year which, the family is now decided, is to be in 'Bonnie Scotland.'

But the days are shortening, Convention is in a very short period now, and we have to think of Year Books and Christmas numbers. And somebody—we can't think who—had better get out and tidy up the garden, there's a lot to cut down and take away.

#### **December Issue**

In addition to a report of Convention, this will be the Year Book number with the full membership list, rules, etc., and it will also be the last before Christmas. We would like to see the practice of members taking greetings space continued and can assure you it is less expensive than Christmas Cards. It is of financial help to the Society and, we think, a very

nice gesture to convey one's greetings to all other members, perhaps reciting your special interests in one corner of the ad. A glance at last December's issue will give you the idea. An eighth page costs 10/-, a quarter page 17/6. We must have your copy and instructions by the 5th November—or the rocket will have gone off. Do it now. The December issue will also be the first of a new volume (Vol. 6).

### **This number**

At the time of writing the contents have not been assembled but there is enough in the bag for it to be no less satisfactory than the members expect. It is intended to provide an index to Volume 5 of which this is the last number. According to the expediency of the situation this will either be included in the issue—at the end—or alternatively **be found as a loose sheet in the next, December, issue.** We do not know which of these alternatives will operate, but there will be an index.

### **Binding Arrangements**

We will make arrangements with a local firm in this connection, and the details will be given subsequently. Please note, once again, that your editor is not going to deal with such arrangements and that nothing should be sent here. Full details will be set out in the December issue.

### **Family Trials**

The enthusiasms of father are a lasting source of merriment to his disrespectful children. An enclosure opened at breakfast-time the other day, containing a single 'Map' thought by the sender to be unusual, raised the following comment from my eldest daughter—"Was this a fly that walked across, or is it the unusual Plate 7½?" It was not possible to think of a suitable reply, or rebuke, till it was much too late!

### **Kind Correspondents**

First Day Covers have been kindly sent to us, bearing the new Jamboree issue, from Frank Campbell—who is as chatty as ever—and from Cyril Purvey, and W. H. Freeman who sends one of the special souvenir envelopes with the special cancellation and the enclosure of "A Brief Guide to Historic Niagara." We are very grateful.

### **The Season Starts**

The philatelic mail falling regularly through the editorial letter-box clearly shows that the season—if there is such a thing these days—has now begun. Auction catalogues show there is just as much attractive material coming forward as ever.

Robson Lowe offers the collection of early covers formed by our Arnold Gabbitas, and the collection of Canada formed by our Dr. Ewing Rodgers, at Pall Mall on the 12th October. There is also some Canadian material in Robbie's Bournemouth auction on the 5th November. Messrs Vessey will include Canadian material in their sale at Norwich on the 20th October.

We haven't seen Harmer's catalogues but we have a note from them regarding the coming sale by their associated company, H. R. Harmer, Inc.,

of New York, of the fabulous "CASPARY" stamp collections and the promise of the B.N.A. details at a later date.

It is quite clear that we are back in full swing. We have also a copy of issue No. 1 of "The Beaver Newsletter" produced by Wyndham's Stamp Co., of 11, St. Martin's Court, London W.C.2, under the auspices of Member G. Strong. The issue, dated September, takes the form of an introductory page, six pages of offers and a competition. In this latter a prize value 10/6d is offered.

### Competitors

A list of the prize-winners at the New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition, sent to us we think by Ossie Fraser, bears one or two names of members of our Society. S. A. Wood (415) obtained a Silver Gilt medal for British North America, P. A. Wilde a Silver Gilt medal for Postmarks and/or Postal History, Major Hopkins a silver award for Maritime or War Cancellations, and D. G. Cox a silver award for Airmails. There may well have been others, and we regret we couldn't search the list in detail, but we congratulate them all.

### Mistakes

Every now and then we get 'off the beam' in some way, but usually some kind soul comes along and puts us right. Did you know that, since we changed over to a journal every two months, we still maintained "Published Quarterly" on our opening page? We hope it's rectified this time! We were unaware of it till it was pointed out to us!

Likewise that our Honorary Treasurer had, in the officers list, become J. M. Macaskie instead of J. P. Macaskie! It must have been the subconscious fear we all have of being hauled up before a J.P.! We should like to offer our apologies to 'Mac' and to say we don't know how the error came into existence.

### Subscriptions

Mention of 'Mac' reminds us that subscriptions become due on the 1st October, and to save time, a lot of useless work, and expense to the Society you should send your 10/- now—NOW, we said—to him at his address on the inner back cover. You get one of the finest ten bobsworths in the world today, show your appreciation by paying promptly!

### Aberdeen!

Those of our readers who carefully comb through every page of each issue will undoubtedly find, nearly at the end of this one, a small ad. in which the Aberdeen Group hopefully enquire for displays for the coming season.

There is an ancient adage about Hope springing eternally, surely our Aberdonians are aware of the reputation they have accumulated, undeservedly we're told, throughout the English speaking world? Whilst we must hope that their ad. brings successful results, we feel the best we ourselves can suggest is that we shall be delighted to exhibit **and lecture** upon the subject of Map Stamps - 1898, on the usual understanding that our expenses are paid!!! (We expect Ossie will talk us into sending them up by post—why can we never get one of these free jaunts?)

## OUR NEW PRESIDENT

“ SCOTS WA HAE ”

In our expansion after the war we picked something up with the initials stamped on it. Our luck was in, we found we had found a most ardent student of Postal History with the letters G.B. tacked on. However after a bit of polishing we managed to make the letters G.B. hardly discernable.

From that time onwards a most enthusiastic Canadian student evolved, who wrapped himself in B.N.A. Postal History, and then, with a terrific appetite, attacked the Small Heads and largely mastered that subject. He has now taken up, with the same vigour, the Maple and Numeral Issues.

J. J. Bonar, W.S. is a solicitor by profession. During the first war he was commissioned in the Royal Scots (1st of Foot), but as good Cameronians we won't hold that against him. Started collecting at an early age. After joining the Society he worked hard to advance the Edinburgh Group and also the Maple & Numeral Postal Study Circle.

Behind the scenes in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Conventions he worked tirelessly.

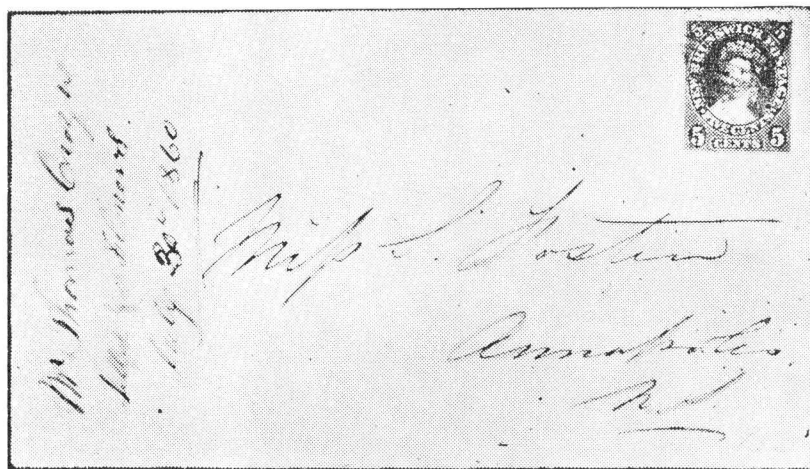
In his new roll as President of the Society we wish him luck and our wholehearted support.

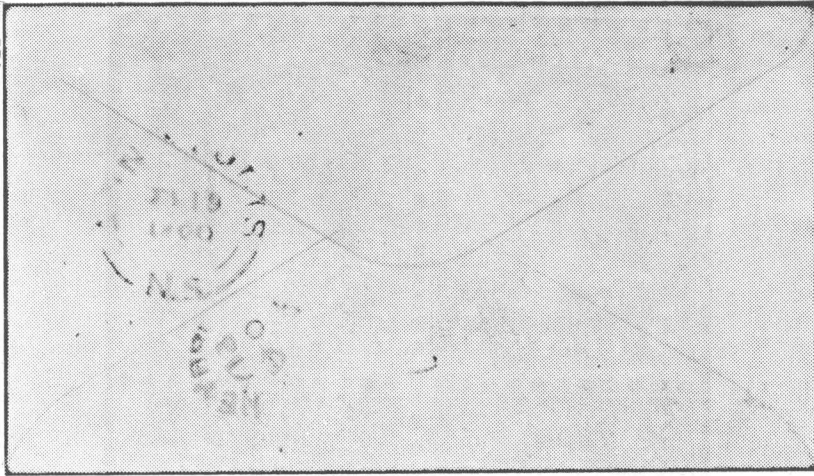
A.E.S.

## 5 CENT NEW BRUNSWICK ISSUE

by H. L. DARNELL (613)

It is well known that the original 5 cent value (The Famous or infamous Connell) was frowned upon by the Mother Country and withdrawn before the general release of the other values in May, 1860. What is not known, however, is at what month in 1860 was the Chalon Type, the Connell replacement, issued? This stamp is the Scott and Jarrett Olive Green shade and Gibbons Sap Green Shade, neither in my opinion giving a true description of the colour. There appears to be no official post office





records relating to this matter and one was forced therefore to rely on Covers for this information. It was considered that the American Bank Note Co., could have produced these stamps in two or three months, this information I got from a person fully qualified to make this statement. Now assuming this to be true, one would expect Covers to turn up dated in July or August, 1860. Two years ago I endeavoured to find Covers of these dates and the earliest I was able to trace was September and a further one in December. This subject was not new as our American and Canadian friends had already sent letters to *Maple Leaves* asking for earliest dates of 5 cent Covers. Up to 6 months ago, these dates still stood, but by a stroke of sheer good luck, I became the possessor of a Cover dated 18th July, 1860, two months ahead of the previous earliest recorded. So now it is absolutely certain that the regular 5 cent Issue came out in July and dare I hope that my Cover is a 1st Day? Let me stick my neck out and say it



Stamp No. 59

Stamp No. 60



*Block showing Nos. 59 and 60*

is and who is to say it is not? Like the Knights of Old I herewith throw down my gauntlet and challenge all comers—produce evidence of any **earlier** date and I'll eat my article, Maple Leaves and all.

Now as to varieties, there are two of note. The so called "Long-Pendant" and the "Dash to side of Right ear-ring," (both illustrated). These occur in positions No. 59 and No. 60 on the sheet. It is worth noting also, that so far these varieties have not been found on the 1st Printing (Sap Green) and that in this shade there are no pieces known larger than a block of four, even singles are definitely scarce—hence a difficult task to prove or disprove. The theory for the occurrence of these varieties is that at some time the printing plate was damaged either by an engraving tool or some other sharp instrument. If however a **true** Sap Green is found with either of these varieties, then it can be safely assumed that the variety is constant throughout the whole of the printings—an interesting side-line to explore and one which I feel would be well worth pursuing. Any help from fellow members would be more than welcome.

Another point of interest relating to the delay in issuing the 5 Cent value was the permitted use of the "Bisected 10 Cent," found on Covers between May and August, 1860. These are really scarce items and seldom offered for sale.

Technically there were no Reminders of the New Brunswick Cent



Issues unlike certain of the Nova Scotia Issues which were sold as Reminders by the Postal Authorities and were eventually purchased by well known stamp dealers. Here a timely warning to collectors of Nova Scotia, these stamps are getting absorbed quickly and are far from "A Drug on the Market," as they once used to be. One cannot separate New Brunswick from Nova Scotia as the two countries are so closely linked philatelically. However, reverting back to New Brunswick, we have to thank the boys of St. John for salvaging the Cents Issues from a fire which occurred in a building which the Postal Authorities had stored them.

In conclusion, there are many shades of the 5 cent, varying from Sap Green to a Deep Yellow Green and then to a distinct Blue Green. It does appear from the few Covers in my collection, that the Sap Green finished about mid 1862, to be followed by the Yellow Greens up to 1865 and after that the Blue Greens, very pronounced in the 1867-68 Covers. Finally will members who have unusual postmarks, dated Covers or perforation abnormalities, please send them to me for examination. Full postage will be refunded with the greatest of pleasure.

## IMPRINTS OF THE ONE CENT OF 1859

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

The Imprint found on the margins of the sheets of all the values of the 1859 set (except the 17c) reads "American Bank Note Co. New York," but it occurs only on the later prints since it was not entered on the plates until late in 1864 according to Boggs and other authorities. It must, therefore, be borne in mind that the following notes apply only to the later prints of the 1c value.

There are two imprints in each of the four margins of the sheet of the 1c and those over the top row of stamps are above positions 3 and 8 with small portions of the wording appearing above the adjoining positions 2, 4, 7 and 9.

The illustration (right) shows one of the two imprints over the top row to be distinctly slanted downwards from left to right, the measurements up from the top outer frame line of the stamp being approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at the left side and 1 mm. at the right.

On examination of other imprint copies from the top row, it is found that the other imprint is not slanted but quite straight. With this information, it should be possible to plate six of the top row positions if a corner block or strip showing some part of the imprint were available.

The same technique can be applied to the positions showing the imprint in the tenth vertical row and also the bottom row. In the case of the tenth or right hand vertical row, one imprint is found to vary in distance by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the outer right frame line of the stamp and the other imprint to vary by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. to 1 mm. from



Photo by E. Whitley

the frame line. However, only positions 30 and 80 could thus be plated as the imprint does not show in the margins of the adjoining stamps from positions 20, 40, 70 and 90 unless the stamp is very badly centred. Help in plating would also be found in the cases of positions 30 and 80 as the normal guide or position dot of this row (outside the right frame line near the

centre of the stamp) is slightly higher on the stamp that has the imprint nearer and lower on the stamp that has the imprint further away from the frame line. The approximate relative positions of the dot being opposite the first and second uprights of the letter "N" of "Note" respectively. In the case of the stamps showing the imprint from the bottom row of the sheet, one of the imprints is slightly more to the right than the other imprint relative to the stamp above. In this row the largest part of the imprint is under positions 93 and 98 with portions showing on the adjoining

positions as in the case of the top row.

To complete the circle with the imprints outside the left or first vertical row, practically all the wording is opposite to positions 21 and 71 (as in positions 30 and 80), and one of these positions shows some doubling at the top of the left outer vertical frame line.

In conclusion, the writer would be very pleased to hear from any member who has a block or strip of the 1c showing the imprint or a part of it, as this would be of assistance to all interested in the study of this stamp.

## CANADIAN POSTMARKS WITH SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

*Extracts from a paper read to the Glasgow Study Circle (now defunct) of the C.P.S. of G.B. on the 17th December, 1953*

By Miss B. LYNHURST OGDEN (BELINDA), F.C.P.S. (10)

This is a philatelic field which has plenty of possibilities. They are very collectible postmarks just as much as the old Bishop Marks were on early G.B. covers.

With all humility, Canada can claim to have used them before Great Britain. Mr. George Brummel, in his handbook on the Slogans of Great Britain, states the first issue was "BUY NATIONAL WAR BONDS NOW," which appeared on December 10th, 1917. In a Canadian checklist—up to 1922—which I was loaned from Canada, I have counted 151 different slogans that appeared before this date. They came into use in Canada soon after the introduction of the electrical cancelling machines, about the time of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897. Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto were the first cities to have them, and the latter city was the first to use them for publicizing the Toronto Exposition, August 26th to September 7th, 1901. The slogan appeared as part of the cancellation. They were apparently not used for a similar purpose again until 1912, a gap of eleven years.

At this point may I draw attention to the prevalent misuse of the words "POST-MARK" and "CANCELLATION." These terms do not mean the same thing—as so many seem to think—and they cannot be used one for another. It is not correct to use the word POSTMARK for any postal marking other than one which at least includes the name of the Post Office. A CANCELLATION may consist of any device which defaces the stamp.

In city post offices the rapid cancelling machine, which impresses BOTH the postmark and the cancellation in one operation, works at a speed ranging up to 500 impressions a minute.

Organisations desiring advertising by means of special cancellations are required to make application to the Post Office Department at Ottawa, such applications

being dealt with by the Administrative Services. The requests are numerous and all could not be complied with without prejudicing Canadian Postal Publicity, which is considered to have first claim on the P.O. cancelling machines.

As a matter of policy, therefore, Ottawa limits the use of their cancelling machines to the advertising of:

- Charitable Institutions,
- Other worthy projects of a non-sectarian nature,
- Exhibitions and Fairs,
- Similar matters of general public interest.

In each case the use of a special cancellation is authorised the sponsor is required to bear the cost, which is around £5 7s (\$16.00) for the preparation of the necessary die. The die, however, is ordered from the manufacturers by the P.O. Department. Two weeks in operation is considered quite generous for the die in the P.O. cancelling machine. Of course it may be alternated with other dies which have been authorised for use for that period also.

Records of all Slogan Cancellations used, or in use at the various Post Offices, are kept at Ottawa. It is not the policy of the P.O. Department to furnish information from these records.

(Our records tell us that Belinda then went on to display some twenty pages of this material, in the following sequence:—

- The first one
- World War I
- World War II
- Postal Advice
- Charities
- Worthy Objects
- Bi-Lingual
- Exhibitions and Fairs
- Philatelic).



## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE GROUP

### CONTACT MEMBER'S REPORT

The 1954-1955 Session of the Newcastle upon Tyne Group of the C.P.S. of G.B. has been another satisfactory one. The subjects discussed have been varied, and the displays given by members have always been interesting and instructive. Nine meetings of the Group have been held, and they have all been well attended.

Two new Collectors have been added to the roll of members, with one resignation. The membership is now 15.

Two displays of B.N.A. stamps have been given to the following Philatelic Societies: Gateshead on 5th February and West Hartlepool on 12th April, 1955. These were handled by Mr Roberts and Capt. Thompson respectively, and from their reports the displays were very much appreciated. The last display of the season is to be given to the Bishop Auckland Philatelic Society on 7th June, 1955.

The Buxton Convention held in September, 1954, was a great success. The social side was very pleasant. The displays and the fine selection of stamps which were on view were magnificent. In the competition for Groups, Newcastle upon Tyne were awarded second place.

The display of the Pence Issues of Canada held under the auspices of the Tynemouth Philatelic Society and given by Mr. W. Lea, of Manchester, was attended by nine members of the Newcastle upon Tyne Group and was an outstanding success.

The financial side of our Group shows that there is a credit balance of £2 6s 6d to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

### PROGRAMME FOR 1955-56

- 1955
- |       |    |                                                                                           |
|-------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept. | 6  | Selection of Sheets for the C.P.S. of G.B. Convention at Selsdon Park.                    |
| Sept. | 27 | (Tuesday to Saturday) C.P.S. of G.B. Convention, Selsdon Park Hotel, Sanderstead, Surrey. |
| Oct.  | 1  | to                                                                                        |
| Sept. | 27 | Display — Newfoundland: E. C. Wallwork, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.                                  |
| Oct.  | 25 | Display—Canada: R. Sheperd, Esq.                                                          |
| Nov.  | 22 | Display — Canada: Stanley Dale, Esq.                                                      |
| Dec.  | 27 | Members' Night (10 sheets each member).                                                   |
- 1956
- |       |    |                                                      |
|-------|----|------------------------------------------------------|
| Jan.  | 24 | Discussion: Small Cents.                             |
| Feb.  | 28 | Display provided by J. C. Cartwright, Esq., F.C.P.S. |
| March | 27 | Discussion: Edward VII Hair lines all issues.        |
| April | 24 | Annual General Meeting and Members' Night.           |
- Contact Member—*  
John F. Bird, 6, West Avenue, Gosforth. Meetings fourth Tuesday of the month except where otherwise stated at 6, West Avenue, Gosforth, at 7 p.m.

## DECIPHERING DIM POSTMARKS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL, No. 179

Postmarks that are smudged or partly missing can often be figured out by comparing what is known with a post office list of the period, especially if the start of the name is evident. Many markings have the first few letters missing, when the stamp has been taken off the cover and the part that was stuck on the envelope is missing.

To facilitate this problem I decided the ends of the words are as important as the starting letters, but much more difficult to locate in lists. So I made a compilation of the more common endings, from my list of all Canada post offices, which I have in alphabetical order for all provinces, to 1895.

It proved to be an immense job, making 40 pages of manuscript notes. First, if a type date line is present it will give the line-up to determine about how many letters are in the word, and if a province initial is at bottom it will also help counting the likely units of lettering.

Few have access to the basic list of 12,000 names I have, so the next best thing is post office lists. Before 1868 no list has the four province groups that then existed in one book, so four lists will be necessary to that

date. Ontario-Quebec was always in one list, with separate lists for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Copies of the Canadian Almanac, which started in 1848 and still is issued annually are the best books to own for getting the post office names, but it has limitations, because before 1852 it had no list of the offices, just the postal rates of the era being noted. From 1852 to 1867 only Ontario and Quebec were listed, with one exception of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lists appearing in the 1855 issue. After 1869 the new provinces as they entered Confederation were added, the 1874 Almanac being the first to contain all the provinces.

And in 1875 the Postal Guide as it now exists was printed by the government, being issued quarterly during its first years. These Guides have very definite locations for each office and the name of the postmaster, a very nice list to own in any year before 1895.

The Canadian Almanac mentioned needs some description, as it is of such great value to historians, being it had copious lists of municipal officers, religious organizations, military and police data, etc. It had maps of interest to the period in each issue, the first map in 1848 being Ontario, with additional data of an insert of the Canada Company lands in western Ontario, an immense colonization project of Sir Alexander Galt, starting in 1827. Postmaster names were given for each office until 1889, after that the closest transportation route, generally a railway, was substituted for the postmaster name.

This Canadian Almanac was started in 1848 by Hugh Scobie, and it is commonly called Scobie's Almanac by early writers. Mr. Scobie was born in Fort George, Inverness, Scotland, in 1811, and died in Toronto in 1853. He was educated at Tain Academy and came to Canada in 1832, where he was engaged in Journalism, owning a newspaper called the British Colonist, printed in Toronto.

I own a letter of his dated 1843 to Goderich, Ont., in which he is trying to collect money due from five of the most noted people of the district, as the names are mentioned in the letter.

The first Almanac in 1848 sold for 7½d and was published by Scobie & Balfour until 1850, Hugh Scobie until 1854, McClear & Co. until 1861, W. C. Chewett & Co. until 1869, and Copp, Clark & Co. until the present, 1955. Copp, Clark & Co., has the same street address as Chewett & Co., in the changeover year, 17 and 19 King Street East, Toronto, so it is presumed it is the same printing plant with a change in firm name.

I own about 20 copies, but have access to a full set in the Windsor, Ont., public library, about 20 miles from my Royal Oak, Mich., home.

Samples of the deciphering list of "endings" that I made up during long winter evenings follow. The dates given are the starting years of the post offices, some offices of the same name being in different provinces.

Endings of Dale-Vale, Mills-Hills, Cape-Cove-Cave, 176 River, 288 Station, 418 ville, 95 Creek, with X the easy one.

Comox, B.C., 1868.

Essex, Ont., 1872; N.S., 1891.

Upper Sussex, N.B., 1852/1859.

Endings in "EE," 33 of them.

Amulree, O., 1864.

Borromee, O., 1886.

Cloudslee, O., 1889.

Dundee, Man., 1879; N.B., 1857; N.S., 1884; Que., 1830.

Elm Tree, O., 1891.

Forks Margaree, N.S., 1856.

Glenshee, N.S., 1873.

Grand Vallee, Q., 1872.

Loree, O., 1884.

Mabee, O., 1887.

Margaree, N.S., 1837.

Middle Section of Northeast Margaree, N.S., 1874/1890. This was changed to Frizzleton in 1890.

Omeeme, O., 1857/on. This was Emily 1836/1857.

These last two indicate the desirability of known name changes. Often in general histories a post office date may be the year it was established under its first name, without this earlier name being given, if known.

## THE CANADIAN 2 CENTS MAP STAMP OF 1898 (continued)

by F. TOMLINSON (74)

### PART VIII

#### Black Printing—Plate 3 (continued)

How dangerous it is to jump to conclusions! On pages 244 and 246 of the June 1955 issue I laid it down, in no uncertain terms, that there were no re-entries on Plate 3. It is true I said that I had not been able to examine a very small portion of the sheet which so far had not turned up in an identifiable piece, but I countered this by saying that the many thousands of used copies would have left me waiting to locate such a variety.

Well—the missing piece has now turned up, and there is a re-entry right in the middle of it!

Innumerable members have been kind enough to send me their material to go through, and only a few days ago a large quantity, in blocks, strips, pieces and singles arrived for my inspection from Dr. Hollingsworth. The identification of the blocks and pieces soon showed that here was a complete sheet of Plate 3 together with much other material. The worthy doctor had already glanced through his new purchase and identified some of the pieces and had also marked what he saw elsewhere, including the fateful words "re-entry" in connection with this particular stamp.

Now let me qualify my statements in the June issue. There are many writings about the Map stamp, and several of them list a series of re-entries on Plate 3. I think it would be true to say that they must have copied each other, as they all describe in practically identical words the non-existent varieties. Whilst it has taken all this time to see the whole of Plate 3 sheet, most of it has been inspected over a dozen times, and again they do not feature on Dr. Hollingsworth's sheet either. The reader will understand therefore why I was so definite. The used copies of the re-entry now located, those which came my way (eight of them), were mistakenly taken by me to be from one of the pieces of Plate 5 which I so far have not seen. I shall

deal with Plate 5 in a later issue, but it has its own characteristics and the re-entering of this stamp on Plate 3 resulted in a similarity of feature which caused me unhesitatingly to allocate it to Plate 5.

To avoid my mis-statement being spread in future, would readers be good enough to put a pencil or ink line through the paragraph at the top of page 246 (June issue) together with a note referring to this page?

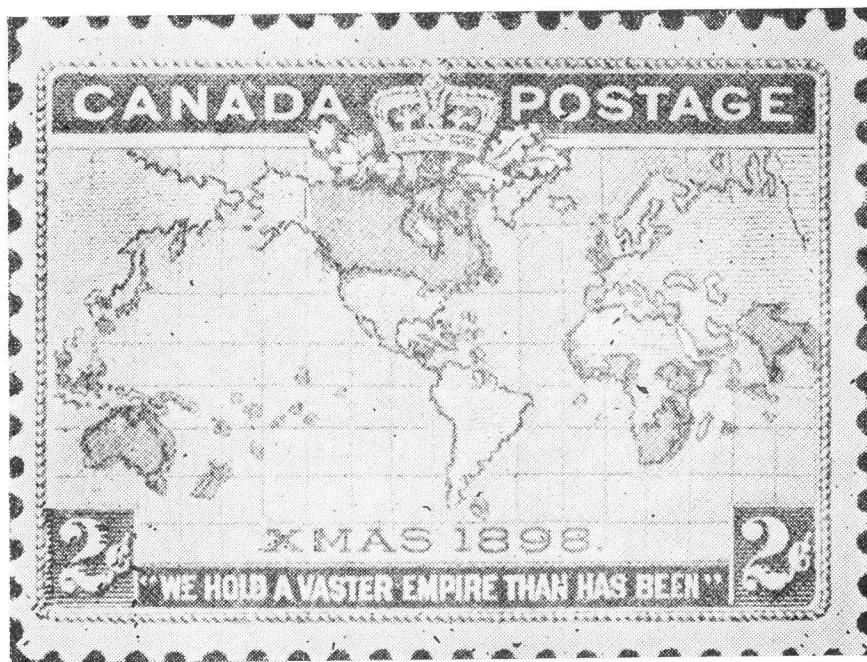


Plate Three, Stamp No. 47.

The principal feature is the doubling in and around the value tablets, but the illustration attempts to show all the details.

## CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

Contributed by R. J. DUNCAN

### 21. NEW BRUNSWICK REPRINTS

By J. M. BARTLES

Lincoln had been dead for 43 years. We had celebrated his 100th birthday with a brief ceremony in the lobby of Boston's Technology Chambers, after which I had retired to my room on an upper floor. It was one of those dismal February days, a blustery and cutting Northeaster was blowing against my windows from the sea, so I decided to stay in and work on some stamps which I had brought home. I was just dividing up some sheets of the Lincoln 2c imperforate which, with some on bluish paper, I had brought from Washington a few days previously, when a persistent knocking on a door across the hall, where

Walter S. Gifford was living, interrupted my work. I looked into the hallway and faced a disappointed caller who explained that he was a little early for his appointment with a friend. I invited him to wait in my room and left the door open for him to watch the passers by. Several minutes later a floormate went by with a friend. Seeing the door open, he stopped to say hello and noticed the stamp sheets which I was just showing. His companion, whom he introduced as A. G. Blair, Jr., confessed to stamp collecting and asked could I spare a specimen of the imperf and the blue paper variety,

Telling of his possessions, he mentioned that at his home in Ottawa he had a lot of New Brunswick reprints "which I understand do not have much value." He seemed to refer to some of the rather common remainders of the "cent" values, but when I insisted on further details and he described the design of the first issue I pricked up my ears. He stated that he had offered the lot to the Scott Co., but they had not been interested in them, apparently believing, as I also had at first, that the stamps were the common remainders.

Getting down to business, I inquired at what price he would sell them, and we agreed on the \$100 he named, provided they were as he had described them. In a few days the lot arrived with the following letter to A. G. Blair, at that time minister of railways and Canals at Ottawa, the father of our young friend. It shows the exact quantity of sheets and copies transmitted.

Ottawa, 21st June, 1897.

The Honorable, A. G. Blair,  
Minister of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Blair,

Some years ago, when Mr. Haggart was Postmaster General, he authorized a limited reprint of obsolete New Brunswick postage stamps.

Of course, these reprints were perfectly worthless, both for postage and commercial purposes,—very few of them were given out to stamp collectors and the bulk of them have, up to the present, remained in our vaults. I think that the best thing that can be done with these is to transfer them to you, which I now beg to do. Subjoined is a memorandum showing quantities and denominations of these reprints. Perhaps you will be good enough to let me have a receipt for them at your early convenience.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) D. WHITE.

#### New Brunswick

	<i>Quantity</i>
3 sheets (100 each sheet 3d) .....	480
2 Broken sheets (148 & 140) 3d ...	288
3 sheets (100 each) 6d .....	480
2 Broken sheets (150 & 140) 6d ...	290
2 sheets (100 each) 1s .....	320
3 Broken sheets (146 & 140 & 110) 1s	396
	2,254

From the above it is evident that the entire lot consisted originally of five sheets containing one hundred and sixty subjects each, or a total of 800 copies of each value. However, it must be stated that forty specimens consisting of four rows of ten of the 1sh on each sheet were completely smudged with the violet black ink in which the 6p and 1sh had been printed; apparently something had happened to that part of the plate. It is furthermore quite evident from the above list that so far only the following quantities had been distributed: 3p-32, 6p-30, 1sh-84. One complete sheet of each very soon went into the collection of a prominent Canadian philatelist, now in Florida. Quite a number of collectors acquired blocks of four or sets of singles. A fair portion of the find was acquired by a leading European stamp firm. My last complete set of sheets mysteriously disappeared from my former office at 116 Nassau St. The few sets remaining of singles and blocks were placed and no more are left on hand.

These reprints of the 1851 issue New Brunswick, the 3p, 6p and 1sh values were made in 1890 by the Canadian Post Office Department, but only a few isolated sets had ever reached philatelic circles. It was not until nineteen years later that any detailed information became public. In the Gibbon catalogue note had been inserted after the first New Brunswick issue stating: "Reprints of all values were made in 1890 on thin hard, white paper; the 3p is in bright orange, the 6p and 1sh in violet black." A similar note was later included and now appears in the Scott Catalog.—*Stamps*, 5th March, 1938.

## 22. THE 12 CENT BLUE (MAP) CONFEDERATION ISSUE (1927)

By LLOYD W. SHARPE and GLADSTONE PERRY

Philatelists, or as they are more often termed, postage stamp collectors, may be said to be divided into two great classes, the specialists and the general collectors. Each in his view generally feels the other is trying to perform a hopeless task. This observation is made that it may be pointed out that because a collector studies his stamps, he need not be classed as a specialist and that this article is written as much for the general collector as the specialist.

The issue of which the above 12c blue forms one of five values, commemorates the sixtieth year of Canadian Federation. The values and designs are well known to

One exception, a very light blue, noticed by the authors for the first time in 1930, all collectors and it is not proposed to deal with other than the 12c with the exception of pointing out in passing that so far the only other value that has given any variety is the 5c violet which occurs with a dot in the ball of the right "5."

In color the 12c, depicting a map of Canada, at the time of Confederation 1867, outlined on a Map of Canada, today, is blue. This color has been unusually constant in shade throughout its entire use, at a small sub-office in Hamilton, Ontario, and later shown to have been used in a

few other cities; Owen Sound, Montreal and Puslinch in Eastern Canada and Edmonton, Alberta and one or two other places in Western Canada.

All the stamps of this issue are well engraved, with clear cut decisive lines. The perforations, gauge 12x12, are clean cut and uniform. The paper used is of medium wove without watermark, but in used copies thick and thin paper varieties may be found.

To explain the location and the varieties that follow you must know how the sheets are printed. Ottawa advises that only 2 plates Nos. 1 and 2 were used and the stamps are printed in sheets of 200 and later cut into two panes of 100 in ten rows of ten stamps, thus making the lower edge of the top 100 and the upper edge of the lower 100 straight edges. The plate numbers appear twice on the upper margin of the upper pane only, thus making it impossible to say to which numbered plate varieties in the lower panes belong except that we know some are in one plate and some in the other.

Though not a specialist in the true meaning of the term, but a real student of his stamps, the late vice-president of the Hamilton Philatelic Society, James H. Hibbard, looking over some 12c values saw some peculiar flaws. Trying to locate their position, he discovered a real hairline variety, such as is caused by minute cracks in the plate. The authors then became associated in the study of this interesting stamp and many pleasant evening and afternoon drives provided an interesting interlude in our hobby, searching country Post Offices for these stamps to locate the varieties. Stocks of this stamp had now become somewhat scarce and a supply for Philatelic sale at Ottawa is about all there exists now.

Our travels and searches on Saturday afternoons led to the discovery of several very interesting varieties, and when that expression is used we mean a true and constant variety quite apart from minor difference which may be attributed to foreign matter on the plates. These, together with the light and blue shade, are really worth looking for and not so easy to find.

The most important discovery was the aforementioned hairlines consisting of a group of horizontal hairlines in the adjoining corners of the stamps 88, 89 and 98, 99 lower pane (which plate of course cannot be ascertained) and vertical hairline at right margin on stamps 79 and 59, while No. 69 separating the above does not show the hair line. Then on the other plate stamp 100 has horizontal hairlines in the right margin. (To read these locations in upper or lower pane, start at upper left corner numbering stamps in first row from left to right as one to ten, second row eleven to twenty and so on).

Another variety in the same sheet as the

hairlines on stamp 100 is a position dot in color on 68th stamp over "1867."

In upper pane plate 1, we discovered stamp No. 41 had two dots in "2" of left 12 and stamp No. 71 a small dot in border over "E" of Confederation. Stamp 82 showed the 2 in left 12 severed at connection of base and upper portion or figure.

Plate No. 2 of the upper pane brought forth only one variety in stamp 51 a small cut apparently by slip of engraver's tool in lower frame to right.

As to the relative scarcity of these you can easily judge from the fact that any one variety occurs in the ratio of 1 to every 400 stamps assuming plates one and two were used equally, but as to this we cannot obtain exact figures. The light blue variety is relatively scarce. The authors discovered some five or six used copies in over 3000 stamps, while a second find of 40 odd copies occurred in a lot of 2000, many of which were used in the Canadian West, in June, July and August of 1930.

A small portion of the lower pane in the light shade was discovered which did not contain either of the hair line varieties recorded, though it did carry the dot on stamp No. 68. This sheet also had a narrow sheet margins, while all others examined were unusually wide. This discovery raises the possibility that the light colored stamps may have been printed before the hair line cracks appeared or after they had been found, and burnished off the surface.

In our hunt we found many other flaws not proven constant but very interesting, and they are included in check list which follows:

Concluding we say, one does not have to be a specialist and spend large amounts of money to study one's stamps. It is most interesting to take a cheap stamp as we have done and study it. The pursuit will no doubt involve memorable afternoons and evenings and, if you are working with a companion, it will be doubly enjoyable. Try it and see how keen it makes you to try again. It's not the value of what you find but the fun you have finding it.

#### **Check List. Constant Varieties.**

##### **Upper pane of 100 Stamps. 10x10 Plate No. 1.**

- No. 41 2 Dots in Left 2 of 12. (Jarrett).
- 71 Small Dot over E of Confederation.
- 82 Severed two in left 12.

##### **Plate No. 2.**

- No. 51 Cut in lower frame (small).

##### **Lower Pane. No Plate numbers available.**

##### **One Plate.**

- No. 68 Position Dot in coloured lines over 1867.
- 100 Marginal Hair lines on Right side and on sheet margin opposite this stamp.

##### **The Other Plate.**

- No. 59 Vertical Hair Lines Right Side.



- 79 Vertical Hair Lines Right Side,  
88)  
89) Group of Hair Lines of centre of  
98) these four stamps and vertical  
scratch or Hair Line on No. 89.  
99)

**Shade Variety.**

Light Blue—comparatively scarce.

**Other varieties have been found and not located or proven constant**

Apparent Hair Line through N of Cents extending from Canadian Border south to frame line of stamp below.

Angular spur from upper frame over N of Confederation.

**While still other apparent varieties have been located on sheets but not proven constant.**

**Upper Pane.** Plate 2, No. 92. Dot in 2 of 12.

**Lower Pane.** 71 Cut through 2 of left 12,  
91 White Dot under ball of 2.

78 Traces of Re-Entry in "1867 Con."

—*The American Philatelist*—July, 1931.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAM

### GUY TRICENTENARY ISSUE

As stated in the previous article, the order for these stamps was placed with Whitehead Morris & Co., who had no previous experience of printing stamps, on 27th April, 1910. As they were required in Newfoundland by the end of July, speed in their preparation was essential. Though I have no actual record of the fact, it seems probable that production by lithography was suggested by the printers as this would expedite preparation of the plates. Actually the plate proofs were submitted for approval a month after the placing of the order.

Dies were produced for all values, and proofs of these exist in black on thick white wove paper with the paper maker's watermark "MONCKTON / BASTED MILLS/KENT" in three lines of double-lined letters. These dies were etched—a point which has considerable bearing on the appearance of the recess-printed high values issued in 1911. The die proofs are rare, only six sets being struck, of which two were sent to the Newfoundland authorities.

Impressions from the dies were transferred to small litho stones and touched up. Proofs of several values of these "master stones" exist on smooth surfaced watermarked paper, similar to, but thicker than that used for the actual stamps. These are in black. The eight plates of 100 subjects were laid down by direct transfer from these single stones, which accounts for the absence of any recurring pattern in the varieties on the sheets. This method, however, was not used for the 1c, 2c and 5c values, the plates of which were of 200 subjects. These were laid down by the transfer of impressions from the dies in strips of five subjects, horizontal in the case of the 1c and 2c, and vertical for the 5c value. Although they were not used, single litho stones were prepared for these values as well as the other eight values. The litho "essay" of the 2c value has the shading removed from the cross in the shield.

The two series of plate proofs printed

were described in the previous article.

All values of the original printing were perforated 11.8 line, but later printings—which were only made of the 1c, 2c and 5c values—introduced new perforations. All three values occur perforated 11.8 x 14 line (14 x 11.8 in the case of the 5c stamp), the 1c appears perforated 11.8 x 11 line, and the 2c 11.8 x 11.3. The latter is quite a scarce stamp, many specimens so designated being actually the common 11.8 all round perforation. Boggs catalogues the 1c stamp in this same perforation, but I have never seen a copy and am doubtful of its existence. A block of the 1c is recorded variously perforated, 11, 11½, 12, 12½ and 14—evidently printer's waste.

A number of perforation errors occur. It is stated that at least one sheet each of the 5c, 6c (reversed Z) and 12c were sent out imperforate and issued. These would, of course, be indistinguishable from the imperforate plate proofs. The 1c stamp is found imperforate between the 1st and 2nd vertical rows in all three perforations, and also occurs imperforate between horizontally in the 11.8 x 11 perforation. Pairs of the 2c perf. 11.8 x 14 occur imperforate between vertically, and the 6c (reversed Z) occurs imperforate between the first vertical row and the left margin.

As is usually the case with lithographed stamps, these present us with a multitude of minor flaws. It is possible to plate all values, and this has actually been done for the 1c, 2c and 5c stamps. Certain of the flaws are well-known because they have been mentioned in catalogues or articles, such as the joined "WF" in "NEWFOUNDLAND" on No. 10 of the 6c and the 2c "leaf on front leg of caribou." There seems to me to be little point in picking out these for special mention, as most stamps show equally obvious flaws. The same remarks apply to the "JAMRS" flaw on the 42nd stamp of the right hand pane of the 1c, though this flaw is perhaps more obvious than most. In an entirely different category is the "NFW" error on

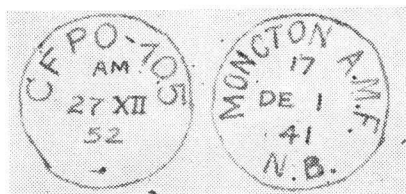
the 41st stamp of the right hand pane. This is due to a crease in the transfer paper which begins at the right hand end of the "1610" label and runs down to the central oval. It cuts off the top left tip of the "W" and the bottom bar of the "E" of "NEW-FOUNDLAND," passes through the centre of the "O" of "ONE," which is considerably narrowed, and breaks the frame-line of the central oval, the left part being displaced downwards at the point of fracture. Fakes produced by drawing a line of colour in the required direction are easily detected by the absence of this displacement.

A note on the two types of the 6c stamp is perhaps justified. On the die the "Z" of "COLONIZATION" is quite normal. It was in the touching up of the single

transferred impression on the small master litho stone that the "Z" was inadvertently reversed, and this error was, of course, repeated in every subject transferred from the master to the printing stone. When the error was noticed, after the completion of the first printing, steps were immediately taken to make a new corrected printing. The "Z" was corrected on each of the 100 subjects of the printing stone, and the second printing made. This explains two facts. Firstly, the corrected "Z" varies in different positions on the sheet, some being much cleaner and more definite than others. Secondly, all the minor flaws of type I appear in the same positions on the sheet in type II. Thus, for example, the joined "WF" appears on stamp No. 10 in both types.

## MILITARY POSTMARKS

By J. MILLAR ALLEN (422)



These few remarks on the two types of postmark illustrated may be of interest to the collectors of military markings and is intended also as a partial reply to a letter which appeared in the June issue of "Maple Leaves" from Mr. John Anderson of Aberdeen in which he asks for information on "C.F.P.O." and "A.M.F." postmarks.

The letters "A.M.F." stand for Air Mail Field and it is a matter of conjecture or choice whether these postmarks should be classified as Military or not. The only arguments the writer can advance in support of this classification are (1) that the several cities and towns using this type all commenced to do so during the last War and (2) that, presumably, during that period these airfields were all manned by the Royal Canadian Air Force or allied Air Forces. Some of the places that used this type during the war continue to do so to the present day and are now probably civilian airfields since the R. C. A. F. have now other distinctive markings for their regular stations, e.g. "R.C.A.F. Station Edmonton Alta" etc. in at least three types.

The following places have used or still use the "A.M.F." type, namely:—Calgary, Lethbridge, Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor and Winnipeg. There may be others of which the writer is not aware and, if so, he would be glad to hear of them.

The letters "C.F.P.O." stand for Canadian Forces Post Office and are used at Canadian military camps overseas but not in camps in Canada. As this type of military postmark is the most recent type, there is little recorded information about it except that we know they have been used by Canadian forces in England, Germany and Korea. They are found with either a dash or a dot between the letters and the number but in no cases are there any periods between the letters.

Mr. E. Jagger has written on the C.F.P.O. types used in Korea (and numbered 25 to 28 inclusive) in an article which appeared in "Stamp Collecting" of the 8th October 1954 and he includes also the C.A.P.O. 5000 as being used there. The "C.A.P.O." (Canadian Army Post Office) Type was used during the last War by Canadian camps in North America outside Canada itself and the Provinces, namely Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at St. John's, Gander, Botwood, Gander and Torbay respectively in Newfoundland; Number 10 at Goose Bay in Labrador and Number 51 at Kiska in Alaska.

During the 1939-45 War Canada was a vast armed camp divided into eleven Military Districts which had about 165 identifiable military and naval post offices and used the letters "M.P.O." and "N.P.O." before their various camp numbers. They occur in several types for letter, parcel and registered postage and the writer has a large percentage of these markings and the information on them would serve for several further articles.

Apart from the postmarks mentioned above, there are many other individual types used during the last War and in the War of 1914-18 and the period between the two wars including the rather ornate postmarks of the Canada Militia etc., all of which make a most fascinating study.



## THE SEA, RIVER AND LAKE T.P.O.s OF EASTERN CANADA

Illustrations by kind permission "Stamp Collecting."

By P. R. GREY (607)



The coastal T.P.O.'s of Newfoundland listed in the January and April, 1955 issues of *Maple Leaves* give us an introduction to the other "Seapost" postmarks of Eastern Canada. Most of these are now listed in Shaw's "Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations."

Taking first the T.P.O.'s of the St. Lawrence estuary, there are four early postmarks listed by Shaw:—

<i>Lettering of postmark</i>	<i>Shaw No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
S.S. ADMIRAL GASPE ROUTE	R.150A.	From Campbellton, N.B. via the Baie de Chaleur ports. Summerside, P.E.I. to Pointe du Chêne, N.B. (19 miles from Moncton by C.N.R.)
CAMP. & GASPE WATER SERVICE	M.5A.	
S'SIDE & PT. DU CHENE	M.117.	
P.E. ISLAND BOAT	R.109.-A/B/C.	

The P.E. Island boat was the twelve mile Borden, P.E.I. to Cape Tormentine, N.B. route. This is still the ferry route and now forms part of the "Charlottetown & Sackville R.P.O." run, the most recent ships involved being S.S. CHARLOTTETOWN, S.S. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and, currently, the Motor Ship ABEGWEIT which is depicted on the 1946 One Dollar stamp of Canada. These ships have each been built for ice breaking and an all-the-year service is maintained.



A route well endowed with T.P.O.'s is that from Quebec down to the North Shore ports of the St. Lawrence. Many of these points are almost inaccessible by land and the Clarke Steamship Co. operates a regular service in the ice-free months.

QUEBEC & ESQUIMAUX POINT	Q.203B, 204.	Esquimaux Pt. is now Harve St. Pierre.
QUEBEC & ESQ. POINT	Q.204A.	
QUEBEC & POINT AUX ESQUIMAUX	Q.221.	
QUEBEC NATASHQUAN SEAPOST	Q.220.-/A.	
QUE. & BLANC SABLON SEAPOST	Q.185A.	
QUE. & LOUR DU B. SAB. SEAPOST	Q.214A.	
QUE. HVE ST. PIERRE SEAPORT	Q.185B.	Error "Seaport" for "Seapost."

Recent and current ship's names are as follows (Clarke S.S. Co.):—

SABLE I.	NORTH SHORE.
GASPESIA.	NORTH VOYAGEUR.
NORTH PIONEER.	PERE ARNAUD.

There are also T.P.O.'s on board the motor vessels operated by the "Compagnie de Transport du Bas St. Laurent" company from Matane and Rimouski on the South shore across to ports on the North shore.

MATANE & SEPT ILES. POSTE FLUVIALE. Q.55B.	M.V. MATANE I.
RIMOUSKI & SEPT ILES. POSTE FLUVIALE. Q.253A.	M.V. JEAN BRILLANT.

Perhaps the most famous T.P.O. of all is the Eastern Arctic Patrol which sails from Montreal once yearly about July 1st to Northern Quebec, Hudson Bay, Baffin Island, Ellesmere Island, etc. and leaves Churchill, Manitoba, for its return journey about a month later.

The current official postmark is circular as illustrated but the steamer NASCOPIE, which sank on the Eastern Arctic Patrol on July 22nd, 1947, used in addition two oval date stamps, with double outer ring, worded:—

EASTERN ARCTIC MAIL (date) SERVICE R.M.S. "NASCOPIE"	EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL. R.M.S. (date) CANADA.
------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------



The present steamer C. D. HOWE carries a similar oval date stamp but this is not normally used for cancellation:—

EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL (date) R.M.S. CANADA
--------------------------------------------------

this date stamp is misleading as it appears that the name of the ship might be "Canada."

In Ontario Shaw lists a postmark "S.S. MARIE & MEAFORD" (O.321). This could only be a lake steamer route but there is some doubt whether this marking exists so if any member could provide information it would be much appreciated.

Finally we have the Muskoka Lakes Steamer P.O. which ran between Muskoka Wharf and Bala, at both of which points there are railway connections. The postmark is illustrated (O.174A) and the steamers involved were SAGAMO, CHEROKEE and ISLANDER.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Brampton Roller Precancel

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

Of course it is not surprising that our British collectors have not the opportunity to know many of our Canadian Cancels. But, before a mistake gets spread, now is the time to explain that the so-called Brampton "emergency precancel" is a fairly common condition, and has been used from other towns, to my knowledge, as early as 1925, to date.

There was NO "emergency" about the Brampton cancel. They did not HAVE to be sent by precancelled stamps, and there were lots of stamps in the Post Office. But a wise postmaster saved his helpers a lot of work by cancelling a lot of complete sheets when selling them, then they were stuck on in the used condition.

In any case, unless one got a judge or inspector, or someone, to swear that you received the cover with the stamp on in the used condition, there is no value to them, nor proof. There is nothing to stop anyone buying a thousand Canadian used stamps, then picking out all used by the roller cancel (created for parcel post, as one cannot hammer a parcel, something might break), then sticking them on an envelope, and write on any address. In this way, one could get one from any town in Canada, because the stamp is NOT tied to the envelope. This roller condition is fairly common; in small villages where the local community hall may be having a social, the storekeeper-postmaster sells the stamps cancelled and saves himself a lot of work. This is a common practice at my village of Horseshoe Bay. So, just forget them as "precancels." Sorry to disappoint you.

C. GARRETT (162).

### R.P.O. Study Group

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

It is about time that I wrote to thank you for your appeal on behalf of the R.P.O. Study Group. I am sorry to say that, despite your help, that the file has not come to hand, and so must definitely (short of a miracle) be written off.

We have had, therefore, to make a fresh start, and I am pleased to say that 15 of our members have agreed to co-operate with me in ensuring that such a mishap does not occur again. I am aiming to prevent this by asking for the registration of the file, and strict conformity as to time of posting and recipient, according to the circulating list. To those members who have not replied to my circular letter in which I made these stipulations, and who may perhaps be feeling that I have been unduly bureaucratic in my "regulations,"

spondence and mutual help in material. I can only plead my responsibility to members of the group who have helped in many ways, and whose time and labour cannot again be set at naught. I might also add that a great deal is being accomplished in this field, despite the discouragement, and we are not downhearted. We are not dead, and are certainly not even lying down!

Once again, many thanks to you, sir, for your help and encouragement, and the work you do for us all in the C.P.S.

Yours sincerely,

L. F. GILLAM (568).

### Slogan Cancellations

DEAR MR TOMLINSON,

My short introductory article brought letters from several members of our Society who are interested in this branch of Canadiana, with resulting regular correspondence like to hear from any other members who are interested, and particularly any who would be willing to help in the compilation of a check list. This has already been started, but I would like many more to help in the checking of the Town and Date of issue.

Please let me hear from you and from anyone who has material of this sideline for disposal. May I add that I have made many friends, whom I have never met, through our Society and that I sincerely hope I shall make many more in pursuing this fascinating study.

Yours sincerely,

A. LEONARD HARRIS (413).

### Registered Markings



DEAR SIR,

I have recently obtained two identical copies of the "R" Registered cancellation, which have breaks in both the oval and the R, as shown in the drawing. Unfortunately part of the oval, as indicated by the dotted lines is missing, as the stamp is not one piece—it is a 3c numeral.

I should be interested to know whether the breaks are intentional, or are due to wear, and would welcome any information on it.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (424).

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

### NEW MEMBERS

- 797 ABRAHAM, C., "Christmay," Sixty Acres Road, Prestwood, Bucks P. (R.P.O.'s)  
 798 STRONG, Guy, 11 St. Martin's Court, London, W.C.2. C.N. BS. P.V.  
 799 SPIER, Jack, 255 Craig St. West, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. C.  
 800 McCALLUM, John A., P.O. Box 214, Knowlton, Quebec, Canada. C.B.P. (R.P.O.'s)  
 801 WRIGLEY, Roy, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C., Canada. C.R. PS.O.  
 802 CLOUGH, Thomas Smith, 606 Plessey Road, Newsham, Blyth, Northumberland. C.MO.

### RESIGNATIONS

- 581 PETT, A.  
 406 PRIESTLEY, Col. E. C.  
 730 RODGERS, Dr. Robert Ewing.  
 290 STEAD, J. A.  
 526 WOODLEY, A. A. J.

### DEATHS

- 472 BENNETT, L. M.  
 558 SINTON, J. H.

### REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER UNDER RULE No. 13

- 163 BARRACLOUGH, J. R.  
 537 CRISPIN, J. A.  
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 465 HANDSCOMBE, M. V.  
 569 HILL, F. W.  
 245 JACKSON, F.  
 546 LASHBROOK, J.  
 242 MACDONALD, A. R.  
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 317 MUNRO, J. M.  
 32 SPENCE, G. A. R.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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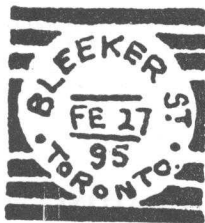
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