

# MAPLE LEAVES

Official Journal of  
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by **FREDERICK TOMLINSON, F.R.P.S.L.**

Coombe Leigh, 56, Chestfield Road, Whitstable, Kent.

Published Every Second Month by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

Issued Free to Members. Additional copies, 2/6d. each.

Vol. 6, No. 10

JUNE, 1957

Whole No. 48

## Notes and Comments

### Appreciation

We would wish to express our sincere appreciation of all the members and others who have written to us in the recent difficult circumstances. We are pleased to say that Mrs. Tomlinson is now getting better and that the doctors are pleased with her recovery.

To all those whose correspondence suffered during the recent months we tender our apologies.

### Edinburgh

We should have been attending a business conference at Edinburgh at round the time this issue comes out. J. J. Bonar kindly arranged the selection of a convenient hotel, and was making arrangements to see that we met the Edinburgh members and friends during what should have been our spare time.

Unfortunately, her illness has made it quite impossible for Mrs. Tomlinson to make the trip, and as she is not really well enough to be left for more than a few hours the whole arrangements have been cancelled.

Again we hope that all those who have acted so kindly in making outline arrangements will accept our apologies for putting them to so much trouble and our regrets that we shall not be meeting them after all—at least this year.

### Letter-Box

The postman's daily packet of mail never seems to diminish. The kind thoughts and messages of many friends make a wonderful start to each day. From all parts of the globe come these kind thoughts and greetings. They are indeed very much appreciated.

The First Day covers of the new Australian issue from Donald Cox and John Tonkin were hastily appropriated by Jane, but we managed to keep her from those from Canada of the Loon stamp and, later, with the BYPEX markings—these all from too many for us to mention names. Thank you all.

### Over There

We told you of the red carpet laid down for Hedley, on his arrival in Canada. Hedley and Frank Staff jointly opened the 14th annual Exhibition of the North Toronto Stamp Club. It is reported that Hedley is doing extremely effective recruiting work over there, what with openings, contacts, and radio he'll be wanting a commission in a bit! We are all delighted that he has fitted in so well and made so many friends right from the start.

### Norman Todd

In the May Canadian News Letter is continued the listing of the booklets of K.G. VI, an admirable chart of information which all of us are going to prize and keep as a work of reference. Thank you Norman for a really useful contribution to our reference lists.

### **Jim Sissons**

The auction catalogues of Jim's sales come through regularly. Here you get specialised Canada sales every few weeks, and a real idea of what prices good material fetches "over there." The cost of catalogues and prices realised is \$3, a price which really keeps you in touch with the market in Canadian stamps.

### **Canada Stamp Auctions**

We have also received a couple of catalogues from this new auction business "over there." This is apparently being organised by W. Jackson of 33, Pheasant Road, Willowdale, Ont. We thought Mr. Jackson was one of our members but we can't find him in the list, someone had better sign him up!

### **Mint Plate Blocks**

Member F. G. Atkinson sends us his list. If any member wants one we have no doubt that Mr. Atkinson will supply on request. It certainly looks as if he has a sizeable stock.

### **Stanley Stamp Company Ltd.**

The Eaton family, members of ours, who run this excellent business issue a monthly News Letter. This is well worth seeing, their special Canada offers from time to time are very intriguing. They are also the publishers of the Plate Block Catalogue, third edition just released. Have you got one yet?

### **BNA Topics**

We suppose there are some of our members who are not members of the parallel society in North America, the British North America Philatelic Society. Perhaps they do not know what they miss. The purpose of this mention however is to report that the April issue of Topics was a special one in commemoration of the Centenary of Newfoundland's first stamp issue, and was a special one dedicated to the stamps of that country.

We were delighted to find that our own Newfoundland expert, our own President Dr. Willan, was the contributor of the article given pride of place in the issue.

### **Slogans**

A postcard from Len Harris, "quanting" on the Norfolk Broads for a well-deserved spring holiday, had us searching for appropriate slogans! If only we had that artist's talent which we have so often envied, we could have produced a cachet of slogan-like motif, presumably of the other fellow in the water and Len telling the skipper to pull up the ladder?

The range and quantity of Canadian mail carrying slogans which comes through the letter box convinces us that the collection of them is simply asking for it. The Slogan Study Group looks as if it has started one of those things of which there is no end. Boat-rocker Harris will have to swim for it!

### **Auctions**

Catalogues from G. P. D. Vessey and Robson Lowe, remind us that the first has a sale on the 20th June and the second on the 3rd July. There is nothing unusual in this of course, both are always having sales. Vessey's sale however contains some lots of stamps with "Crown in Circle" postmarks, in fact 112 stamps so described! Robbie's sale includes some very choice Canada and Newfoundland including a few things not seen every day.

### **Windsor "Y" Stamp Club Bulletin**

We have previously made reference to this but now we know some more about it. There are, according to our correspondent, only 13 members of this club, what they lack in numbers is made up in enthusiasm. One of them was given a flat bed press by a U.S. friend, although it was free it cost him \$75 duty to bring it home across the border. In the course of the year he has pro-

duced three numbers of the bulletin with the help of the member designated Editor who is a linotypist on the Windsor Star.

For BYPEX they really went to town. Seven of the 15 made the journey to Ottawa, a mere 600 miles. They had the Ottawa number ready except for the front and back pages which they left blank. They brought 100 copies to Ottawa with them, let me quote the rest:—

“They arrived Friday morning at about 8.45 by train, checked in at the Chateau, and about 10.15 obtained the awards from Allen Christensen. The owner of the press has a brother who has a printing establishment in Ottawa. So away they all go to this place. They all worked on setting up the front and back pages with an account of Convention and the Exhibition awards and at 3.15 they were back in the Chateau distributing copies of the Bulletin to all and sundry. How many clubs or collectors would do that sort of thing?”

We lift our hat in sincere appreciation.

### **Bypex**

There should be a brief appreciation of this wonderful occasion elsewhere in this issue. We would however like to thank all those who sent us commemorative covers and news flashes, and an especial thank you to Louis Lamouroux and Allen Christensen for copies of the Bulletin—referred to in the paragraph above—and lots of other details, to Herbie Buckland for an autographed menu signed by all the C.P.S. of G.B.-ites there, and to Louis Lamouroux for a programme and lots of details. Hedley has promised us an account for a future issue, we understand he signed up a new crop of recruits!

## **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

The Society affairs continue to run smoothly, thanks to the enthusiastic work of our various officers and the support given to them by members. Membership continues to increase steadily, and I hope to see it top 700 before the end of my term as President. Undoubtedly this is in very great degree due to the excellence of Maple Leaves. Our Editor is doing a fine job, and it is up to us to keep him supplied with notes or articles on anything of interest. The Packet Secretary, too, needs a constant supply of material to keep him going. The Librarian is reorganising the Library and hopes to give members an even better service than they have had hitherto. The Secretary is a busy man—at least until next October—and it will save unnecessary writing if members wishing to make nominations for officers and members of Committee or to put forward motions for the Annual General Meeting, will do so at the time laid down in the Society's Rules, that is before the end of June.

Bookings for Convention are coming in steadily, and I advise all who are intending to join us at Scarborough to make their reservation early. While I expect to be able to arrange for late applicants, I cannot guarantee after July 31st. Just in case it slips your mind, why not send your booking to me now, at Oak House, Shaw, Lancs.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death in his 81st year of Mr. J. B. Wardhaugh, who was one of our early members and acted as Honorary Auditor to the Society for a number of years. Mr. Wardhaugh was with us at Stirling last year, looking remarkably youthful, and his passing is a great loss to all who knew him.

R. WILLAN.

## **SECRETARY'S NOTICE**

Members are again reminded that any Nominations for the Offices of the Society must be sent to me by 17th August 1957. Nominations for Fellowship of the Society should be in my hands by 20th July 1957.

C.W.H.

## THE EXCHANGE PACKET

Understandably at this time of the year stamps tend to lose some of their attraction. However the Exchange Packet never really has a close season. It takes so many books to cover all who wish to see the Packet, and the summer months cannot be neglected.

I cannot describe the stock of books, at time of writing, as other than fair, and I earnestly ask a little of your leisure time and send me at least one of the books needed. I know there are a number of members who have the material, but so far nary a book. How about a little effort in this direction now?

Since I last wrote, I am delighted to say that more new members have joined the ranks of the contributors, and how encouraging it is to receive a follow-up note a few weeks later with the promise to send more books fulfilled. I think I can be so bold as to say that once you have contributed, you will do so again and again. It is the first book that seems to be so difficult to send. I understand of course that the reason may well be lack of material, but that is certainly not the reason in many cases.

Don't forget to send me a P.C. about your holiday dates so that I can take steps to avoid Packet delays at this time of the year. A note of these dates is essential for the smooth running of the Exchange Packet.

J.H.

### CLIPPINGS FROM B.N.A. MAGAZINES

#### No. 46.—THE FORGOTTEN MAN

By KERRY WOOD

Mr Wood's recent novel "The Map-Maker," a Life of David Thompson, won the Governor-General's award for 1956.

Coming to Canada at the age of fourteen, David worked for the Hudson's Bay Company for thirteen years. In 1787 he rode 500 miles across the wild prairies to become the first white person to reach the present site of Calgary, where the 17-year-old boy wintered in the teepees of the Piegan tribe. A year later Thompson learned how to survey and make maps, and this became his absorbing interest from then on.

He charted the long Saskatchewan River system; he found a new, safe route from York Factory to the company's inland headquarters at Cumberland House; and at great personal risk he explored wild country stretched between the bay forts and Lake Athabaska. But his mapping ambitions were thwarted by Governor Colen, so Thompson offered his services to the North West Company. When he applied at the Grand Portage headquarters for work, he met such men as Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and William MacGillivray after whom Fort William was named.

David Thompson's first assignment for the Nor' Westers took him 4000 miles by horse, canoe, and on foot during ten months time while he surveyed the Red and Assiniboine rivers, found the 49th parallel of latitude in wild Sioux territory, visited the walled villages of the now extinct Mandan Indians on the upper Mis-

souri, then pin-pointed the headwaters of the Mississippi river before going down to Lake Superior to make the first accurate chart of that great inland waterway.

The work he did during this ten month survey trip staggers the imagination; no other land-geographer in the history of the world has even approached such an accomplishment.

It was only one of Thompson's many achievements. He wintered at Lac la Biche shortly after, from there riding to Fort Edmonton and exploring west into Jasper country and mapping the McLeod River, ascending the Lesser Slave River to chart the great lake from whence it rose, then back down the mighty Athabaska and over a tributary stream to reach Isle a la Crosse where he married the pretty half-breed girl called Charlotte Small.

Their first home was on the North Saskatchewan banks close to the present site of Rocky Mountain House (Central Alberta) in 1799.

After an interval on the Peace River and the Muskrat Country west of the bay, David found Howse Pass in 1807: the Saskatchewan river pass bears the name of a Bay company trader who followed Thompson's trail many years later. Thompson was the first white man on the mighty Columbia and explored most of western Montana, Idaho, Washington, and parts of Oregon during the next few years, finally reaching the Columbia estuary on July 15th of 1811.

It took him two years to complete his



master map of Canada, which was hidden from the public in the great hall of the Nor-westers at Fort William. Then the British Government employed Thompson's talents for 11 years to survey the 49th Parallel between the United States and Canada, part of this time Thompson representing the American government too because they had no man qualified to chart the great lakes.

After this period when he established the international boundary from far down the St. Lawrence west to Lake-of-the-Woods, Thompson went into private surveying at Williamstown, Ontario, and worked at this profession until he was nearly eighty.

He and Charlotte had thirteen children; when his sons failed in business, the father paid their debts. He loaned money to friends to build a church, but the money was never repaid. So when his eyes failed and he was forced to sell his survey instruments, David Thompson was left in dire poverty and applied to Britain for a pension. He is believed to have been the first

Canadian to apply for an old age pension, and surely he had well earned it by his stupendous accomplishment of mapping half a continent. Yet the pension was refused.

In his 87th year, after pawning the overcoat and everything else he had of value, Thompson wrote in the last of his 39 journals that he had been able to borrow two shillings and sixpence from a friend and fervently added: "Thank God for this relief!"

When he died on February 10th of 1857, not a newspaper in Canada, Britain, or the United States published a single word about the passing of the man who was the greatest land-geographer the world has ever known. Thompson was buried in Montreal, and his grave was unmarked for over seventy years.

Now we are to have a David Thompson postage stamp commemorating the centennial of the death of a very fine man whom Canada forgot.

"Free Press and Pairie Farmer,—  
Feb. 27th, 1957."

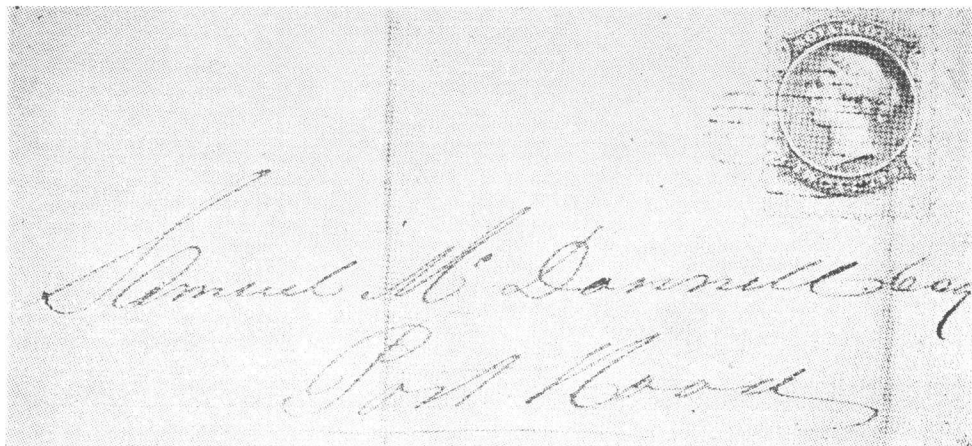
#### No. 47.—NOVA SCOTIA WHITE AND YELLOWISH PAPERS

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Trustee, National Philatelic Museum

With the change to decimal currency, dating from October 1, 1860, Nova Scotia's postal authorities insisted on the compulsory prepayment of postage, and the public were informed that the newly prepared stamps with values in cents would be available from that date onwards. Instead of the odd-shaped, heraldically designed stamps previously in use, the new stamps were of normal shape and bore portraits of Queen Victoria—in profile for the 1c., 2c., and 5c., and full-face for the 8½c., 10c. and 12½c.

All six values were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and in them we have a troublesome variety of papers which I would like to discuss in these brief notes. Both the Scott and Gibbons catalogues list all six denominations as existing on "white" and "yellowish" wove papers. In my humble opinion these varieties consist of a difference without a distinction—in other words I do not think one iota of evidence has ever been produced to prove that the American Bank Note



2c lilac 1860 Nova Scotia, white paper, on cover from Ship Harbor, C. B., to Port Hood, N. S., Jan. 31, 1866.

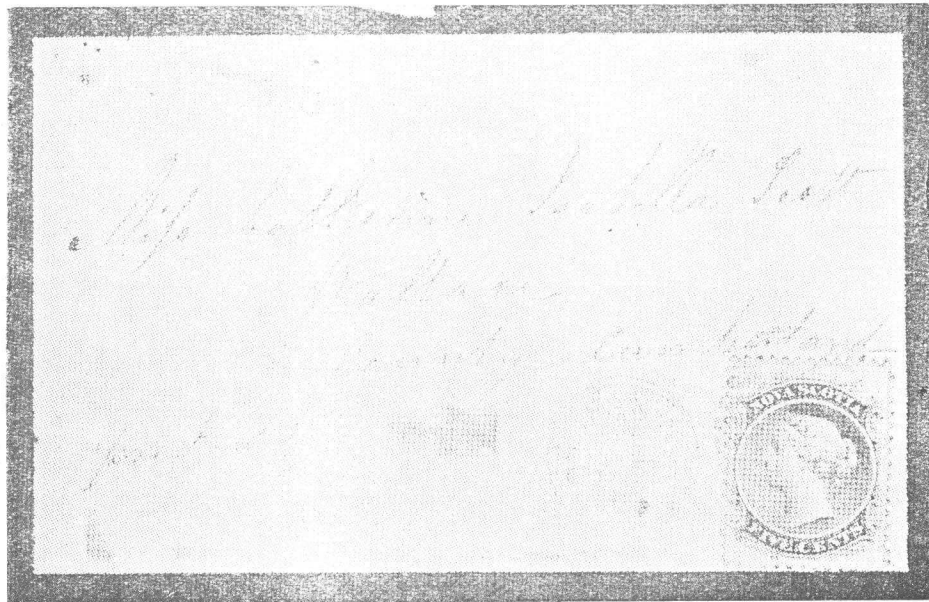
Company ever used more than one variety of paper in the manufacture of these Nova Scotian stamps.

In the absence of any evidence to the contrary it would appear that the so-called "yellowish" variety is entirely accidental—due to climatic conditions, or more ageing, or possibly to some chemical action on the part of the gum, or, again, to a combination of all these possibilities. That they represent two distinct issues, as one might well infer from the manner of their listing in Gibbons catalogue, is, I believe, entirely incorrect. It would seem more than probable that all the paper used by the American Bank Note Company in filling this printing contract was of the same degree of whiteness but it is possible that the gum may have varied in quality. To quote the fact that specimens with white, yellowish and even brown gum are known means little or nothing, for we know of too many cases of gum, entirely colorless when applied at the factory, turning yellowish or brown with age or through some vagary of climate. My contention is that these "yellowish" paper varieties are entirely accidental and consequently have little if any philatelic importance and should, therefore, be eliminated from the catalogues. In all too many cases the color is not definite—that is the yellowish varies to such an extent that numerous examples may be

found that are impossible to classify as either white or yellowish. The real reason these varieties are still in the catalogues is probably purely sentimental—they are old friends that have been cherished from the days when stamps were so few that anything that would make an extra variety was welcomed with open arms.

If I may be allowed to digress for a moment it, perhaps, may not be out of place to note that these observations open up a very large question regarding the standing of similar varieties now listed in the catalogues as major items. Take the first four stamps of the Cook Islands as a very bad example. Both Scott and Gibbons list all four denominations as major varieties existing on both "white" and "toned" paper. The latter is an euphemistic synonym for "yellowish" which has been carried over from the dear old days of the gay 'nineties. In my opinion all these stamps were originally printed on white paper but the deterioration of the gum, aided and abetted by the climate of Rarotonga, turned some of the paper yellowish. The coloring is certainly not consistent for innumerable examples may be found which represent betwixt and between states impossible of classification as true white or true yellow.

Undoubtedly atmospheric influence has had an important part in the making of many of our cherished varieties. So very



5c blue Nova Scotia, white paper, on mourning cover from Halifax to Wallace, Aug. 30, 1867.

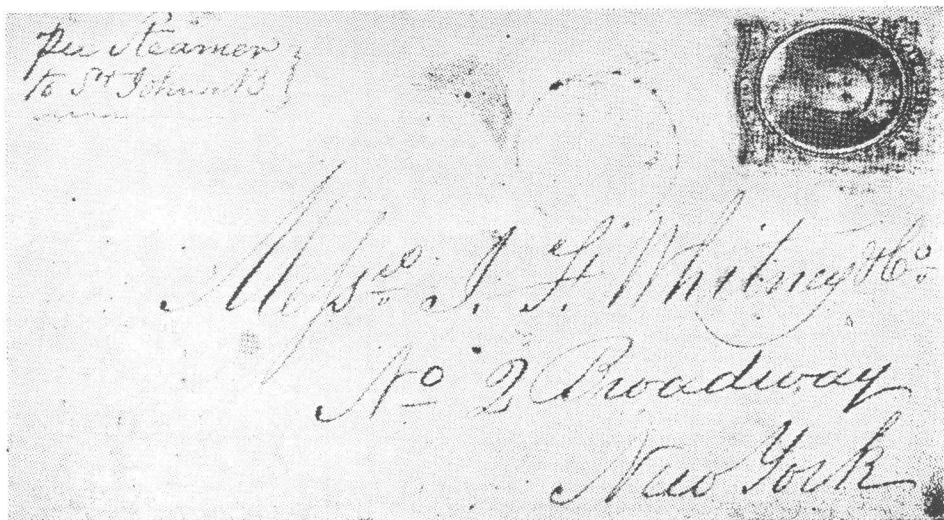
frequently stamps printed on quite white paper have a tendency to turn yellow in the tropics—especially if they remain in stock any considerable time. Some stamps never change and others in the same batch, especially if the gum is brownish or heavily applied, gradually acquire a deeper and deeper yellow or dirty brown hue. Sometimes most of the gum is actually absorbed by the paper. Stamps of many of the French colonies—Camerouns, Oceania, Gabon, etc.—are frequently found on a deeply yellowed paper. These may be in a post-office stock side by side with similar values on quite white paper; one probably represents old stock and the other a newer supply. I believe the white paper used in Paris for the printing of Colonial stamps over a period of many years was remarkably stable in quality and appearance but, as it was not of a particularly high grade, much of it turned color with age as will most of the cheaper kinds of paper.

Even United States stamps show up on distinctly "toned" paper on occasion though, I believe, it is a fairly well established fact that no paper other than white has even been used in the manufacture of postage stamps in Washington. The 2c of 1908 occurs quite frequently on a very yellowish paper but this coloring seems to be due to nothing more than the action of some ingredient in the rather brown gum used about this period. The 2c Lincoln sometimes shows up on slightly yellowish paper as well as certain denominations of the 1902 issue. These are all accidental varieties and are properly ignored by the catalogues so there

seems to be no valid reason why similar varieties from other countries, such as those mentioned above, should not also be ignored so far as catalogue listing is concerned. Surely accidental varieties, caused by chemical or climatic action, must be awarded a very low grade in philatelic interest and importance.

Again, a reference to the catalogues will show that in this same British North American group of stamps, or which the Nova Scotian issues form a part, similar varieties are listed for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. In the case of the former the issue of 1865 is listed as on "thin yellowish paper" with four denominations listed as also existing on white paper. Here the two seem to be really different for the yellowish is thin and hard and the white variety is thicker and soft. They apparently represent two entirely separate printings though, except to an advanced specialist, this is hardly of major importance. In the case of the Prince Edward Island stamps the 1865-68 issue is recorded as being on "white or yellowish paper" though of the six denominations only three are listed on white paper—the 2p., 3p., and 4p. Here again the paper is probably different, the white representing a late printing which is much more plentiful than the original one. Much of this paper, too, has a distinctly bluish cast.

But to return to our muttons. In none of the early notes on these Nova Scotian stamps is mention made of the two papers except so far as recording their existence is concerned. A diligent search of the earlier periodicals unearthed but



10c vermilion 1860 Nova Scotia, "yellowish paper," on cover from Windsor, N. S. to New York via St. John's N. B., steamer, 1863.

one brief reference. In a small paper published in Luxemburg in 1897 is a short article on these stamps in which it is stated that on October 1st, 1863, the entire set was issued on yellowish paper. Who the author of this article was is not stated so what "evidence," if any, he had for making such a sweeping and positive statement will probably never be known. Even Donald a King, whose history of these stamps written as long ago as 1894 is still the chief authority, was not too definite in his acceptance of the two papers though he meticulously mentioned them all in his "reference lists." He says "the yellow tint of the paper may be due to some extent to the gum used" and lets it go at that.

With the exception of the 5 cents denomination large remainders of these stamps were found and marketed in 1896. The total quantities were as follows:—

1c	52,000
2c	54,000
8½c	54,000
10c	28,000
12½c	12,000

It is interesting to note that at the time the transaction took place it was placed on record that all the 1c, 2c and 10c were on white paper while all the 8½c and 12½c were on the yellowish paper. The catalogue quotations, with one exception, reflect the influence of these remainders in the making of prices. The exception is the 1c which, for some reason or other, is cheaper on the "yellowish" paper

though, if the statement made at the time of their sale is to be accepted as correct, the remainders were on white paper. It will be noted that the 5 cents, of which there were no remainders, is priced much the same for both varieties of paper though what this proves, if anything, is probably one of those things "no feller can understand."

It is a matter of common knowledge that most machine-made papers, unless of a very high grade and expensive quality, will turn more or less yellow with age. This ageing effect is quite unpredictable for some times it will affect only some of the same run of paper, or it may only affect the edges and leave other parts as white as they were originally. And when we have a grade of paper that has a tendency to discolor with age, added to the probability that the gum used will hasten the process, a combination exists that can result in all sorts of accidental varieties such as occur in this issue of stamps for Nova Scotia. So, ruthless though it may seem to destroy old friends of such long, if doubtful, standing, I feel very strongly that they should be eliminated from our catalogues. It would have one real and immediate benefit for the tyro would no longer be distressed with the problem of "is you is or is you ain't" the common or the most highly priced variety.

"National Philatelic Museum—  
Vol. II, No. 8."

## PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

### Further NOTES on the CONSTANT VARIETIES of the "CITY TYPE" PRECANCELS

By R. B. HETHERINGTON

Town Name.	Type.	Error.	Remarks.
KITCHENER-ONT.	TYPE 1 U-203	NAIL HEAD.	1/106. Left Lower.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC	TYPE 2 U-200	Damaged Bars and Letters.	(See Photo Fig. 4). This variety now reported on 2/74, by Mr. C. W. E. Coles.
	TYPE 4 U-201	SPLIT BAR.	Variety upper bar appears as two thin bars, quite distinct, and not bad inking, on 4/85a, 4/107, 4/86, 4/131.
	TYPE 4 U-201	FLAW IN LETTERS "ONT."	Flaw in letters "ONT" of "MONTREAL" about 1 mm wide running from bottom right of "O" across "N" to top of "T" so that left arm of "T" is missing. 4/106, 4/131 reported by Mr. Coles.
OTTAWA-ONT.	TYPE 1 U-200	NARROW "O" 1st "O" in ONTARIO.	See Photo. Fig. 5. now reported by Mr. Coles on 1/76 (5 cents).
TORONTO-ONT.	TYPE 7	CUT-OFF letters.	Now reported by Mr. Coles on 7/111.
	TYPE 7	NAIL HEADS.	7/106 Right Upper.
	TYPE 11	NAIL HEADS.	11/109 Left Upper.

WINNIPEG-MAN. TYPE 3 NAIL HEADS. 3/131 Right Lower.  
 WOODSTOCK-ONT. TYPE 1 NAIL HEADS. 1/131 Right Upper.  
 U-211

An item of very special interest is reported by Mr. P. D. Wilman that is TORONTO—TYPE 3, U-200, Narrow 1st "O" in ONTARIO on /75ua, Mr. Wilman's copy is a very fine example with very clear BLUE precancel showing the "Narrow 'O'" very clearly indeed. This stamp is indeed rare and is not in the collection of Dr. Whitehead who has made a very special study of the varieties of the 1 and 2 cent Edward VII, precancels. In fact it is the first time it has been reported and is of great importance as it confirms the date of this setting of the precancel.

### VARIETIES of the "CITY TYPE" PRECANCELS

The following VARIETIES have been reported, but as only one copy has been seen they cannot be listed as CONSTANT, if any member has a similar stamp would they be kind enough to write to me:—R. B. Hetherington, at 58, Ackender Road, ALTON, Hants., and confirm the variety as then it can be listed as constant.

Town Name.	Type.	Error.	Remarks.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC	TYPE 4 U-201	Damaged letters.	Right hand stroke of "M" damaged and left hand side of "O" missing in MONTREAL reported on 4/132.
OTTAWA-ONT.	TYPE 3 U-205	Damaged letters.	Lower half of all letters of OTTAWA damaged and upper half of "NTAR" in ONTARIO, missing. Reported on 3/87.
REGINA-Sask.	TYPE 3 U-205 TYPE 2	"Q" for "O." Missing letters.	A "Q" used for "O" first "O" in ONTARIO. "IN" of REGINA missing and both Bars broken with a gap of 4 mms.
TORONTO-ONT.	TYPE 6 U-203 TYPE 7	Stop missing. Stop missing.	Stop missing after "ONT" reported on 6/85. Stop missing after "ONT" reported on 7/86.

### Varieties and stamps not catalogued reported by Members

#### Early un-official issues

**Montreal 21.** Roller Precancel reported by Member R. T. Tonkin (626) of Naremburn, N.S.W., Australia. On S.G.116 50 cents Blue. (Widow). Has any other member a copy of this? It is not mentioned in any handbook as far as I know.

**Bar Types.** Type X. Mr. C. W. E. Coles reports, X.214, 3 cents violet with centre BARS of precancel only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm apart instead of the usual spacing of 1 mm, quite distinct and clear.

**Numeral Types.** Type U.215. Mr. C. W. E. Coles reports, Toronto 4530 for 15/212, with figures 4530 3 mm from Top Bar and 5 mm from bottom Bar, instead of central.

### Precancelled Postal Stationery

Three very interesting items have been reported as follows:—Mr. C. W. E. Coles writes in "Precancels" (Vol. 3, No. 4) as follows:—"At a recent meeting of my local Philatelic Society in Birmingham Mr. Sydnet Raine showed an envelope which had travelled from Victoria, V.I. to Woodstock, Oxfordshire. It was cream in colour and was impressed with a U.S.A. 6 cent Lincoln Type 1 vermilion stamp of the 1870-71 Reay Issue (Scott U 87a). The envelope was overprinted for the use by Wells Fargo with the words "PAID/WELLS FARGO & Co/ Over our California Coast Routes" in three lines in black in a rectangular frame with concave corners. At the top left was a CANADIAN 6 cents yellowish-brown stamp of the 1872-90 issue which was



cancelled vertically in BLUE with a hand-stamp measuring 48 mm-30mm reading in two lines:—

For Great Britain  
and Ireland.

In addition there was an oval handstamp in the same BLUE ink reading "Wells Fargo & Co/EXPRESS/VICTORIA V.I." in three lines. The U.S.A. 6 cent stamp was cancelled in black with a five-branched star, alongside it was a circular New York date stamp in red dated Apl 10. The envelope was backstamped WOODSTOCK 2(?) Apl 7(?); unfortunately the year of use cannot be read but it was probably used between 1872 and 1879."

The above mentioned type of cancel is mentioned by Gerald E. Wellburn, in an article entitled "The Handstruck Postage Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island" in which he states it was, "Used by Wells Fargo & Co from 1870 and was struck in BLUE on covers **made up in advance** for Great Britain and Ireland and usually cancelled a British Columbia 5 cent. Perf. 14 (SG..29). Also noted on CANADIAN adhesives."

Mr. John Hannah, reports the remaining two items, the first is a 1 cent green, of the 1898-1902 (Numeral) issue of Q.V. S.G. No. 151, precancelled with two parallel lines drawn across it in a deep blue black ink some 5 to 6 mms apart and about 0.75 to 1 mm thick, the great interest of Mr. Hannah's stamp is that it is on cover, similar stamps, but not on cover, have been reported by Mr. G. E. L. Manley and myself. Mr. Hannah's copy on cover, which proves its use as a Precancelled Stationery Item is used by the firm of "WILLIAM RENNIE" to send out to their customer, prestamped and precancelled by the firm for the customers use for his order.

Mr. Hannah's second item is a 1 cent Green Edward VII, Wrapper, precancelled with the following:—

Six parallel Bars 32 mm long and 1 mm thick— $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm apart, at the base of the Six parallel Bars is the word STRATFORD in letters 3 mm high and 26 mm overall, the word is 2 mm from the lowest bar and commences 3 mm to the right and finishes 3 mm to the left of the Bars. Type used is similar to that of TORONTO in U-200.

The above precancellation appears to have been type set and printed in a rather grey-black.

## NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

By Dr. R. WILLAN (437)

There are many essays and pseudo-essays for Newfoundland stamps, and the exact status of some of them is doubtful. Starting with the pence stamps there are the threepence, sixpence and one shilling dies listed as essays in the Essay-Proof Journal and in Boggs, but as unfinished dies in the Perkins Bacon Records. I think this latter is the more correct description.

The oval engravings of codfish and seal by Jeans were almost certainly intended for Bank Notes, and the fact that they were copied, (the codfish being very much altered), for the 2c. and 5c. stamps of 1866 does not constitute them essays. Equally the 10c. lithographed Prince Consort design cannot be classed as an essay. It appears to have been derived from the engraved die, and the reason for its production is not at all obvious. It seems possible that this, like the so-called Man-

del Proofs, might belong in the category of "travellers' samples." There are, however, essays of 2c. and 5c. values in the design adopted for the 10c., and of a 5c. value with "Province of Newfoundland" at the top.

A 12c. essay in the design of the 1887 10c. and two 6c. essays in the design of the 1880 3c. and 6c. seem to be the work of the British-American Bank Note Co.

About 1897 was produced a series of labels of which nothing definite seems to be known. Four of them are illustrated in Boggs' "Newfoundland". These are a 1c. value depicting a horseman, 3c. a ship at sea, 5c. a train leaving a station, and 10c. a seascape with a steamer on the horizon. In addition there is a child mounted on a dolphin, and a lighthouse. These latter two are incomplete and show no values, but are presumably 2c. and 4c.



They appear as poorly lithographed plate proofs on white wove paper, gummed and either imperforate or roughly perforated 11. How the plate or stone was constituted I do not know, but it was certainly remarkable. Blocks show all the values, but not always in the same order. Moreover the dolphin and the lighthouse have blank labels in the place of the values and "Newfoundland", and the train is also sometimes without these inscriptions. The 5c. stamp shows a printer's imprint at the bottom of the stamp. Owing to the bad printing this is very difficult to decipher, but I make it out to read "A. Jaquet, S.A. 5 Rue Strasbourg, Paris." Whether these were essays or bogus stamps I do not know. There are obvious objections to either theory.

The 1c. on 3c. surcharge of 1897 in red is really a colour trial, as is also the 2c. on 30c. of 1920 in red. The 60c. Cabot surcharged 2c. in red in 1918 is an essay, but I am not sure what is the proper description of the 6c. Cabot surcharged 3c. in red or black in 1920. The surcharge was the setting used for the 15c. stamp but was never issued on the 6c. value.

Essays of a 1c. stamp depicting King Edward VII and a 2c. stamp with Queen Alexandra are known, produced about 1902, but I suspect that these were intended for postal stationery.

No essays of the Guy issues are known, but the subsequent issues printed by Whitehead Morris have photographic essays, touched up by hand, on card with a stout bevelled card mount. My knowledge of these is incomplete, as I believe some exist which have never been described. In the 1911 Coronation set I have a 3c. essay in the design used for the 10c. There are four essays for the 1919 stamps with various heads of moose or caribou, all much less pleasing than the issued design. Essays of the same kind for air stamps in 1919 are illustrated in Boggs.

The 1923 set has a number of essays described including a 6c. showing the Narrows and Cabot Tower. 8c. showing a Polar Bear, 10c. a St. Pierre Fishing Boat, 11c. the Dying Flurry of a Blue Whale, 12c. Liner off Newfoundland, and 20c. Lake at Bowring Park. The last was "accidentally rejected" on 23.12.22, and on the same date designs of the 3c., 20c. and 24c. as the issued stamps, which had been rejected on 18.12.22, were "accidentally approved". The imminence of Christmas seems to have disorganised the office! Air stamps were ordered along with the ordinary postage stamps of 1923, though these were never issued, but a photo essay of the Vickers Vimy plane which first flew the Atlantic was the basis of the plates from which the well-known air essays were printed, in black and red brown imperforate, and in black and brown or blue and brown perforated 14 x 13.6.

For the 1928 set a 5c. essay shows "S.S. Silvia, 1½ days to Halifax, 4 days to New York", and I have a 30c. essay in the design used for the 5c.

The 1929 surcharge 3c. on 6c. in black with the normal 3 mm. spacing is a colour trial, but that with the 5 mm. spacing must be regarded as an essay.

Perkins Bacon re-engraved dies for 14c. and 28c. stamps similar to the corresponding Whitehead Morris stamps of 1928 are essays, as these values were never issued in the 1929 or 1931 sets.

An essay of the Dornier surcharge reading "Dornier X" instead of "Dornier DO-X" exists. The final item to be mentioned is the 1932 "Wayzata" stamp. This was printed with the authority of the Newfoundland Government, some stamps were sold, and then the issue was repudiated by the Government and purchasers could have their money refunded. Admittedly this does not really qualify as an essay, but it is difficult to see in what category it should really be placed.

## GROUP NEWS

### ABERDEEN

The Aberdeen Group closed a most successful season with a "mixed grill" at their March meeting. The "mixed grill" consisted of exhibits by local members John Hannah, A. W. R. Mair, A. F. L. Macgregor, J. D. Davidson and J. Shand. The exhibits covered a wide range from the very early stamps to the latest issues and included many rare stamps and interesting postmarks. The evening again

proved that there is a wealth of excellent material held by the members of the most Northerly group. Mr. Hannah was responsible for gathering the exhibits and proved a successful sponsor and on the call of Mr. Beverley was heartily thanked, as were the members who had contributed to a happy evening.

The group sincerely thanks friends of other groups who so kindly sent portions of their collections for exhibition to Aberdeen during the session.

## SOME ASPECTS OF THE CANADA 1859 ISSUE

### PART IV

By J. MILLAR ALLEN

When W. S. Boggs published his book in 1954 on the Early American Perforating Machines he revolutionised the study of the perforations of this issue and we can no longer accept the theories of the late Dr. Reford, Senator Calder and other Canadian specialists on the perforation-date relationship (referred to in Gibbons' catalogue) as being accurate. The theories should not, however, be altogether disregarded as they can still be used as a rough guide in dating since there is undoubtedly a preponderance of the  $11\frac{1}{4}$  range perforations in the earlier printings and of the 12 range perforations in the later printings.

Boggs has given us the perforation measurements of 11.60, 11.85 and 11.95 in all their combinations and since his book was published, he agrees with the suggestion of Mr. Argenti and others that the perforation 11.75 should also be included. In his researches, Boggs found that these ranges of perforation applied also to the issues of South African countries and also New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which had all been prepared by the American Bank Note Co. during the same period.

Students of the issue have long been dissatisfied with the perforation variations usually accepted and copies often came to light that approximated to  $11\frac{1}{4}$  x 12 in the stamps of upright format instead of the accepted 12 x  $11\frac{1}{4}$  and perforations as low as  $11\frac{1}{2}$  were also found. I drew attention to these variations myself in the issue of *Maple Leaves* for January, 1953, and these views have now been vindicated by the authoritative work of Boggs on the machines. Although one of our leading experts states that a change to the point of general usage of the new perforations is unlikely, it seems to me to be necessary and useful to all students to adopt them.

Even the four perforations mentioned cannot be regarded as final and exact in all cases. In what can be called the 11.60 group, one can find perforations that are definitely 11.50 and in the 11.95 group one can find perforations of, say, 12.05.

What can be the reason that the few machines used by the Company could provide such a variety of perforations or can all the variations be attributed to the machines at all? Wear of the machines is probably a contributory factor but there are other factors to be taken into account. We must remember that the 1859 issue stamps that we examine are all about ninety years old and have for that lengthy period suffered the vicissitudes of

atmospheric conditions and human treatment. Another point which may or may not have affected the perforation is gleaned from the correspondence with the American Bank Note Co. which shows that some of the orders sent to the Canadian Post Office were pressed after being perforated and other Orders were not pressed after perforation. Maybe some expert can tell if this pressing had any effect.

In going into minute differences of perforation, we must take into consideration the human factor and it is certainly too much to expect that we can differ to the extent of .05) Nevertheless the groupings according to Boggs should be easily enough recognised.

Boggs gives a table in his book of the various perforation combinations that he has been able to check on the several values and the only combination he has been unable to find is 11.60 x 11.95 for stamps of the upright format. This would certainly seem to be the rarest though it does occasionally occur. I have an example as late as March, 1868, and it would thus seem that very few sheets were thus perforated. The reverse perforation of 11.95 x 11.60 is also uncommon but, on a check of my own collection, I found the incidence to be about 6%. The commonest are 11.95 all round or in combination with 11.85.

We thus find evidence to refute the perforation-date theory as we go along e.g. the perforation of 11.60 occurring in 1868 when 11.75 was claimed to be used only up to 1864 and the perforation of 11.95 occurs as early as 1862 though Senator Calder stated in his book on "Some Phases of the Canada '59 issue" that perforation 12 (now designated 11.95) all round does not occur until early in 1865.

A trap for the unwary often occurs in stamps of this issue, namely, re-perforating. This should be discernable by several means as the new perforation is often found to be  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or more and also to have a much more regular and clean-cut appearance than the original. They also do not tie up with the several known combinations. These points are also important to bear in mind to detect faked perforations on the perforated Pence issue of 1858-59. It may be that familiarity with the perforations of the 1859s teaches one to recognize them but there seems to be a definite irregularity in the spacing of the pins perceptible to anyone who measures a large number of these stamps.

There is a great deal more work to be done in measuring dated copies before we

can arrive at any pattern of the incidence of the various perforations and their combinations and, with a pooling of results amongst specialists, we may be able to come to some more definite conclusions as to the user of the different machines.

Finally there are some drawbacks and difficulties to be found in the collection of this issue which are common to most classic issues. It is difficult to get well centred copies and quite a high percentage of copies are badly off centre; the early prints seem to be better than the later in this respect. Good condition is also not easy to obtain and, if one is interested in doing a plating study, one is often obliged to take copies that are not up to standard but which show a flaw or illustrate a change in the state of a position or as the case may be. Quite frequently one also sees stamps offered as imperforate

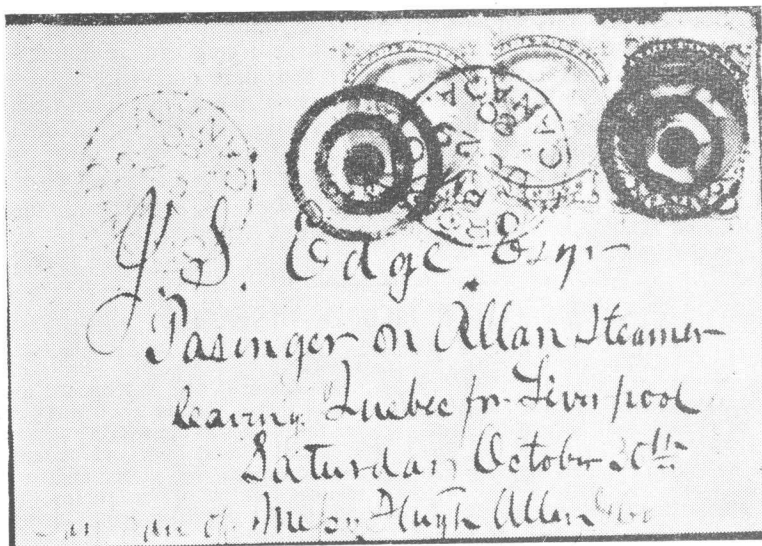
which ought not to be accepted as such unless in pair or properly certified by a competent authority.

There is no need to warn against forgeries since a collector should count himself fortunate to find one instead of spurning the "album weed" as in years gone by. They are quite rare and are easily recognised though some are engraved as the originals were. The famous Sperati never extended his art to the issues of Canada or we might have had some even finer examples.

I have tried to give a brief resume of some of the aspects of the 1859 issue but it must be regarded as merely a scratching of the surface. It is, however, done with the hope that it may interest some of our members to take up the study of the issue and contribute their findings in what is still a very wide field of study.

## IS THIS A DUPLEX?

By J. J. BONAR



Mr. Smythies' very comprehensive articles on Duplex Cancellations caused me to look again at the cover now illustrated.

The three stamps which franked it are cancelled by what appear to be two strikes of a duplex cancellation made up of a dater and a target killer.

I note that, while the dater is nearly upside down in each case in both strikes, it is in the same position relative to the killer and approximately the same distance from it.

Although in all other recorded Canadian duplex hand stamps the dater ap-

pears to be fixed, long experience of such handstamps employed in Scotland reveals that a large number used there, were so designed that the dater was screwed into position and might end up at any angle to the killer. I have seen on piece a cancellation which appeared to me to be another example of this supposed duplex, and I submit this cover in the hope that other copies may come to light and establish this cancellation as a genuine duplex. I may add that portions of a dater and a target killer appearing on a stamp off cover makes me suspect the existence of a similar and contemporary cancellation for Quebec.

## PORT-HOPE "CORK" DUPLEX

Two short articles have been published in "MAPLE LEAVES" on the Port Hope Cork duplex, in June 1956 and February 1957, in which it was recorded that the Postmaster of Port-Hope "had the ingenious idea of cutting a hole in the bars of his duplex and inserting his cork, thus creating a unique type of duplex!"

Some further information is now available on this remarkable duplex which is worthy of record. The illustration in the February 1957 number shows the original duplex, without a cork, dated June 1869. I have six of these cork strikes in my collection which give conclusive evidence that different corks were used from time to time. The accompanying small drawings illustrate three of these.



- No. 1. The impression of the cork is a solid blob. It occurs (a) on a small neat cover with an early shade of large 3 cents, dated Dec. 29, 1869; (b) an undated impression on a pair of small 1 cent bright orange.
- No. 2. The cork cut into eight segments. This occurs (c) on a large 3 cents dated Feby. 1870; (d) on a pair of large 1 cent orange dated March 1870; (e) on a small 3 cents Indian red, date not visible.
- No. 3. The cork cut in a most elaborate pattern like a flag. This occurs (f) on a small 3 cents Indian red, again date not visible, but obviously before September 1870.

I believe research has proved that the life of these Canadian corks was about 30 to 50 days, so possibly when one cork wore out, another was made to replace it. Can readers of this note produce more varieties?

E.A.S.

## THE PORT HOOD BISECT

By R. W. T. LEES-JONES

In view of the article in the February issue of "Maple Leaves", I have turned up the views of Fred Jarrett, as originally expressed in his "B.N.A. Record" of December 1930. Here is what appeared in that issue:—

An article recently appeared in a Canadian periodical but lack of space probably prevented the writer dealing exhaustively with the subject. The B.N.A. Book (Page 106) threw a little cold water on them, and we were tempted to leave the listing of them out entirely. Another issue will probably relegate them to the 'notes' section. The stamps and covers are bogus. Buy them if you like, they're in the catalogue, yes, but—

Port Hood is a small town connected with Halifax by telephone and telegraph, and with daily rail communication. It never had much population, you could shoot a cannon down main street in the middle of the day and not hit anyone. The Postmaster and his youthful assistant followed the usual small town routine. Morning and after-

noon the mail bag was opened and the letters sorted and the good folks presented themselves at the wicket and got their mail order catalogues and letters, and then the wicket was closed and for a few minutes one heard the thump, thump, thump of the posted letters being cancelled.

One day the P.M. didn't come to the office. The records probably show he was away several days on account of illness, but we think he was rabbit-hunting—look at the date. So, young-fellow-me-lad, being philatelically inclined and having no restraining influence, got out his scissors and gave us the Port Hood Provisionals. That's wrong, because it wasn't really us he gave them to, it was Stanley Gibbons, and he didn't really give them away, he persuaded them to part with money for them.

If there had been any shortage of stamps he could have 'phoned or wired Halifax, or asked Bill the Conductor on No. 72 to drop in at the P.O. in Halifax

and get some. The Provisionals duly appeared, and in due course the Postmaster at Halifax sent Donald A. King to Port Hood to investigate. Mr. King seized what was still on hand, brought them back to Halifax, and some time after they were burned in the fireplace. As they had no official status whatever, Mr. King did not even sigh as he saw them go up in smoke.

In the January 1931 issue of the "B.N.A. Record", Jarrett returns to the problem and status of these Provisionals:—

My unkind remarks brought out a few additional facts. Apparently the nearest these provisionals came to enjoying an official status was when an enquiry regarding them was made in the House of Commons and the P.M.G. replied that

while not sanctioned by the Government in the first instance they had nevertheless been honoured in payment of postage. We would appreciate it if some reader would loan us Hansard with the full report.

The explanation given by the Postmaster at Port Hood, an official statement, may here be introduced in the record:

(Jarrett then sets out the statement which appeared in the article on page 237 of February 'Maple Leaves' as 'a letter from the Postmaster'.)

It is my opinion that there is a lot in Jarrett's theory—and how did Gibbons get the monopoly?

## EMMANUEL HAHN

A cutting from the Toronto "Globe and Mail" dated the 15th February tells us of the passing on the previous day of Emmanuel Hahn, one of the foremost designers of the stamps of Canada. We do not think that any other designer was responsible for as many as TEN different stamps, and although some of Hahn's designs were widely and severely criticised others were acclaimed as representing the forefront of contemporary stamp design.

A prominent sculptor, he was the first President of the Sculptors' Society of Canada, and he was responsible for the design and execution of many war memorials and other memorials in the Toronto and other areas. He designed the Canadian Jubilee Dollar of 1935, and executed models for other coins still in use. It was not until 1952 that he became responsible for the design of a postage stamp, and between then and 1956 he submitted success-

ful designs for ten stamps. They are:—

- 3 November 1952: 7 cents Canada goose
- 2 February 1953: \$1.00 Totem Pole.
- 1 April 1953: 3 & 4 cents Moose's head and Bighorn sheep.
- 1 June 1953: 4 cents Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1 April 1954: 4 & 5 cents Grey Walrus and Blue Beaver.
- 4 April 1955: 4 cents Musk Ox.
- 12 April 1956: 4 & 5 cents Caribou and Mountain Goat.

We understand that his one real heart-break was the Coronation stamp. He had sculptured a bust and from this the stamp was made. He was not sent a proof until April—the stamp was due to be issued in June—and was horrified with it. He took the first train to Ottawa to try to have it withdrawn but was too late, it was issued much to his great dismay.

## BYPEX — 1957

A new era in the history of Canada's national philatelic society was marked by the national exhibition at Ottawa, under the name "BYPEX", which made up the 29th Annual Exhibition and Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society. This was by far the most important philatelic event ever held in Canada with the single exception of the International Exhibition "CAPEX" held in Toronto in 1951. Organised by the host clubs, the Ottawa Philatelic Society and the R.A. Stamp Club of Ottawa, it was opened by His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa, George H. Nelms, on the 2nd May, 1957.

The official catalogue lists an appetising array of philatelic treasure, and gives a local and international background to the

occasion together with some excellent articles, contributors including Alfred Whitehead and George C. Marler (need we tell you their subjects?)

Over 25 countries provided official exhibits for the Court of Nations, and there were interesting displays by the Canadian Bank Note Company, the British-American Bank Note Company, and Messrs De La Rue. In the Court of Honor were displays by, amongst others, eminent philatelists we are proud to name as members of the C.P.S. of G.B., namely Walter S. Bayley, Vincent G. Greene, Dr. C. M. Jephcott, the Hon. George C. Marler and Dr. Alfred Whitehead.

The Competitive Section consisted of some 350 frames entered by Collectors



from all across Canada and from the United States.

The publicity committee Chairman, Mrs. Laura Barnard, did one of the most remarkable publicity jobs ever, and BYPEX was plugged as few exhibitions ever have been. The result was a remarkable attendance, greater than CAPEX in pro-

portion.

All reports subscribe to the great success of the Exhibition and Convention. We understand that Frank and Mrs. Fairweather, and Hedley Hollands, were thoroughly welcomed and greatly enjoyed the occasion.

## THE SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA

By the Slogan Study Circle of the C.P.S. of G.B.

### PART V *(Cont. from p. 258)*

The Slogans of 1924, and 1925 follow much the same pattern as the previous years in the advertising of Local and National events, with the emphasis on Postal directives. Two new Charity slogans appeared in 1924, one from Winnipeg "Give to the Budget This Week," and the other from Toronto "Help Community Service Campaign for \$450,000.00." In 1924 Montreal used the bilingual Slogan "Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis," the forerunner of a topical Slogan which became used on a Nation wide basis. In 1924, Winnipeg advertised the "Second Annual Canadian Postage Stamp Exhibition," and in 1925 the "Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition" was publicized from Montreal. Vancouver produced "Second British Columbia Philatelic Exhibition" in 1925, but no inaugural Stamp or





Philatelic Exhibitions have so far come to light. Winnipeg in 1924 issued a Jubilee Celebration 1874-1924 Slogan, of which further details would be appreciated, and also fuller information would be welcome of the "Old Home Week and PEACE Celebration" at Belleville in 1925. A final note for 1925 on the Slogan used by Hull, which celebrated its 125th Anniversary of Cityhood in this year.

## 1924

Address Mail to Street or Box Number			St. John N.F.
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
Kingston	Lethbridge	London	St. Thomas
Sault Ste Marie	Toronto		
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address			
Kitchener	Medicine Hat	Saskatoon	
Broadview Boy's Fall Fair Sept. 10-13, Toronto Y.M.C.A.			Toronto
Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis (Biling.)			Montreal
Calgary Boys' Fair Y.M.C.A. April 23-26, 1924			Calgary
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 7th to 11th			Calgary
Calgary Winter Fair Feb. 11, Reduced Fares			Calgary
Canada's Premier Road Show Aug. 11 to 16, 1924, London, Ont.			London
Central Canada Exhibition Ottawa			OTTAWA
Cleaning Up Week May 18th to 24th (Biling.)			Montreal
Clean Up, Paint Up and Beautify Apr. 21st to May 3rd			Hamilton
Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children Oct.			Ottawa
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Edmonton Exhibition July 14-19			Edmonton
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Saskatoon Exhibition July 21-26			Saskatoon
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail (Biling.)			Montreal
Federated Budget Campaign Next Week			Winnipeg
From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1924			Vancouver
Give to the Budget This Week			Winnipeg
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster			
Calgary	New Westminster	Port Arthur	Prince Albert
Prince Rupert	Regina		
Hamilton G.W.V.A. Poppy Day Nov. 8th, 1924			Hamilton
Have Postal Address on All Stationery			
Lethbridge	Saskatoon	Winnipeg	
Have Street Address on All Stationery (Biling.)			Montreal
Nanaino	Niagara Falls	Ottawa	Vancouver
Have Street Address on All Stationery (Biling.)			Montreal
Help Community Service Campaign for \$450,000.00 Nov. 4-7, 1924			Toronto
Help Prevent Forest Fires			
Calgary	Edmonton	Halifax	Kamloops
North Bay	Ottawa	Prince Albert	St. John
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Help Prevent Forest Fires (Biling.)			
Montreal	Quebec	Trois Rivieres	
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives			Toronto
Help the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium for Consumptives			Toronto
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office			
Ottawa	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office			
Belleville	London	Peterborough	Prince Rupert
St. John			
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank			
Calgary	Cornwall	Guelph	Lindsay
Moose Jaw			
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 16-20, 1924			Kingston
Lethbridge Exhibition July 16, 17, 18, and 19			Lethbridge
Lindsay Old Home Week June 28 to July 5. Come			Lindsay
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails			
Brockville	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	Regina
Sarnia			
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails (Biling.)			Montreal
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early			
Ottawa	Saskatoon	Toronto	Vancouver
Winnipeg			
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early (Biling.)			Montreal
Montreal Home Beautiful Exposition April 12-26 (Biling.)			Montreal
No Accident Week May 31 June 6, 1924 (Biling.)			Montreal
Old Boys' Reunion Chatham Ont. 29th June to 5th July, 1924			Chatham

P.E. Island Carnival Week Charlottetown July 14 to 19			Charlottetown
Peterborough Sept. 10-13, 1924, Exhibition			Peterborough
Place Return Address on All Mail			
Halifax	Moose Jaw	Toronto	
Place Return Address on All Mail		(Biling.)	Trois Rivieres
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			
Saskatoon	Toronto	Victoria	
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			
Cornwall	Fort William	Victoria	Winnipeg
Woodstock			
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction		(Biling.)	Quebec
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			Winnipeg
Post Office Money Orders Cover the Globe. Use Them			
Edmonton	Kitchener	Ottawa	Peterborough
Regina	Sarnia	Woodstock	
Post Your Mail When Ready and Ensure Early Handling			
Amherst	Hamilton		
Protect the Birds and Help The Crops			
Hamilton	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto
Victoria	Winnipeg		
Provincial Exhibition Regina Sask. July 28th to Aug. 2nd, 1924			Regina
Quebec Exposition 30 Aout-6 Septembre 1924 Provinciale			Quebec
Quebec La Semaine Nationale 24 Juin-1erJuille 1924			Quebec
Quebec Winter Carnival Feb. 21-24, 1924		(Biling.)	Quebec
Register All Letters of Value			
Calgary	Collingwood	Edmonton	Fredricton
Galt	Hamilton	Kitchener	London
Ottawa	Prince Albert	St. John	St. Thomas
Toronto	Vancouver	Victoria	Woodstock
Remember Red Cross Day October 31st			
Calgary	Edmonton		
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 18th-26th, 1924			Toronto
Safety Week October 9. Be Careful. Prevent Accidents			Hamilton
Second Annual Canadian Postage Stamp Exhibition Winnipeg Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20			Winnipeg
See Brandon Winter Fair March 3rd to 7th, 1924			Brandon
See Postal Demonstration Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 9-16, 1924			Vancouver
See the British Fleet at Victoria B.C. June 21st-24th			Victoria
Send your Money by Post Office Money Order			
Brandon	Collingwood	Moose Jaw	Toronto
Send your Money by Post Office Money Order		(Biling.)	Montreal
Shriners Country Fair Kitchener October 6th to 11th			Kitchener
Stamped Envelopes Save Time And Money			
Hamilton	Moose Jaw	Victoria	Woodstock
Stratford Old Boys' Reunion Aug. 2 to 9. Big Week of Fun			Stratford
36th Annual Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb. 5-15, 1924			Winnipeg
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			Windsor
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Collingwood	Medicine Hat	Regina	Woodstock
Visit H.M.S. Hood July 1st Vancouver			Vancouver
Visit Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1924			Vancouver
Visit Postal Exhibit at Western Fair London Oont. Sept. 6th to 13th, 1924			London
Visit Postal Exhibition at Victoria Fair August 18-23			Victoria
Visit Postal Exhibit New Westminster Exhibition Sept. 8th to 13th		New Westminster	
Visit Postal Exhibit Toronto Exhibition Aug. 23 to Sep. 6, 1924			Toronto
Visit the Provincial Exhibition June 30 Brandon July 4			Brandon
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day			Calgary
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day		(Biling.)	Montreal
1874-1924 Winnipeg Jubilee Celebration June 18th, 1924			Winnipeg
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			
Nanaimo	Regina		
Your Postman Sells Stamps			
Edmonton	Halifax	Kingston	Ottawa
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg	
Your Postman Sells Stamps		(Biling.)	Montreal
<b>1925</b>			
Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address			Toronto
Address Your Mail to Street and Number			
London	Toronto	Windsor	

Address Your Mail to Street and Number	(Biling.)	Montreal
Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address		
Edmonton	Halifax	Kingston
Niagara Falls	St. John	Sarnia
Attend Vancouver B.C. Sports Celebration July 1st to 4th		Lethbridge
Banff, Alberta Winter Sports Feb. 3-17, 1926		Winnipeg
Beck Memorial Endowment \$500,000.00 Nov. 20th-28th		Vancouver
Hamilton	London	Ottawa
Belleville Fair Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4		Toronto
Broadview Boy's Fall Fair Sept. 16-19, Toronto Y.M.C.A.		Belleville
Brockville Reunion. A Week of Joy		Toronto
Buy Christmas Seals and Fight Tuberculosis	(Biling.)	Brockville
Calgary Exhibition and Stampede July 5th to 10th		Montreal
Come to Winnipeg Industrial Show June 22-July 4, 1925		Calgary
Community Service Campaign for \$450,000.00 Oct. 19th-24th, 1925		Winnipeg
Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children		Toronto
Dominion Day July 1st, 1925, Owen Sound		Ottawa
Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail	(Biling.)	Owen Sound
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Edmonton Exhibition		Montreal
Don't Fail to Visit Postal Exhibit at Saskatoon Exhibition July 20-25		Edmonton
Federated Budget Campaign Next Week		Saskatoon
Federated Charities Campaign Nov. 16-21	(Biling.)	Winnipeg
Fredricton Exhibition *		Montreal
From Postal Educational Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition 1925		Fredricton
Give to the Budget This Week		Vancouver
Give Your Change of Address to the Postmaster		Winnipeg
Brandon	Edmonton	Fort William
Guelph Nov. 9th-12th Show		Port Arthur
Hamilton G.W.V.A. Poppy Day Nov. 7th, 1925		Guelph
Have Postal Address on All Stationery		Hamilton
Edmonton	Victoria	
Have Street Address on All Stationery		
Moncton	Vancouver	Windsor
Have Street Address on All Stationery		(Biling.)
Quebec	Sherbrooke	
Help Prevent Forest Fires		
Help Protect Our Fish, Forest and Game		Kamloops
Help the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives		St. John
Help to Control the Corn Borer		Toronto
Hamilton	Toronto	
125 ieme Anniveraire Cite—Hull City		Hull
Insure Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland at the Post Office		
Saskatoon	Vancouver	
Insure Your Parcels At the Post Office		
Amherst	Belleville	Halifax
St. Catharines	Winnipeg	Hamilton
Invest in Post Office Savings Bank		
Cornwall	Edmonton	Fredricton
Moose Jaw	Regina	Saskatoon
Kingston Industrial Exhibition Sept. 15-19, 1925		Kingston
Kingston Old Boy's Reunion Aug. 1-6, 1925		Kingston
Lethbridge Exhibition August 1-8		Lethbridge
Mail Early and Take Advantage of Midday Mails		
Brockville	Calgary	London
Niagara Falls	Winnipeg	Moncton
Mail Early. Be Sure Your Gifts Arrive in Time		Ottawa
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early		
Calgary	Hamilton	Ottawa
Toronto	Vancouver	Winnipeg
Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early		(Biling.)
North Bay Old Home Week Aug. 2 to 9		Montreal
Old Boy's Niagara Falls Reunion July 13-18, 1925		North Bay
Old Boy's Reunion and Peace Celebration Belleville, Ont. Aug. 1st-5th, 1925		Niagara Falls
Old Home Week Sarnia July 18 to 25, 1925		Belleville
Old Home Week and Firemens Tournament Charlottetown July 13-18		Sarnia
Parcel Post Insurance \$5.00 for 3 cents		Charlottetown
Parcel Post Reaches Everywhere		Collingwood
Brandon	Hamilton	
Place Return Address on All Mail		
Halifax	Sarnia	

\*  
Sept. 12 to 16

1925

cf.

Topic

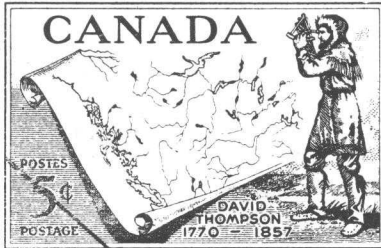
Jan 1926

p. 15

Place Return Address on All Mail		(Biling.)	
Montreal	Quebec		
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner			
Collingwood	Kitchener		
Place Stamp in Upper Right Hand Corner		(Biling.)	
St. Hyacinthe	Sherbrooke		
Plan to Visit the Golden Jubilee Celebration,	Lethbridge		Lethbridge
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction			
Hamilton	Vancouver	Walkerville	Woodstock
Post Office C.O.D. Gives Satisfaction		(Biling.)	Trois Rivieres
Post Office C.O.D. Speeds Business			Toronto
Post Office Money Orders Cover The Globe. Use Them			
Brockville	Kitchener	Medicine Hat	Owen Sound
Peterborough	Vancouver		
Post Your Mail When Ready And Ensure Early Handling		Woodstock	
Regina	Victoria		
Quebec Exposition Provinciale 1925. 5-12 Sept.			Quebec
Quebec Winter Sports D'Hiver. From 2.12.25			Quebec
Register All Letters of Value			
Galt	Lindsay	Prince Albert	Ottawa
St. Thomas	Saskatoon	Victoria	
Register All Letters of Value		(Biling.)	Hull
Remember Red Cross Day. October 31st			
Calgary	Edmonton	Ottawa	
Royal Winter Fair Toronto Nov. 13-21, 1925			Toronto
Second British Columbia Philatelic Exhibition Vancouver Nov. 6, 7, 1925			Vancouver
See Crystal Garden Carnival Victoria B.C. June 26 to July 1.			Victoria
See Exhibition at Charlottetown P.E.I. Postal Booth Sept. 22 to 25			Charlottetown
See Postal Demonstration Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 8 to 13, 1925			Vancouver
See Postal Exhibit Lindsay Central Exhibition Sept. 19-22			Lindsay
See Postal Exhibit Sherbrooke Fair		(Biling.)	Sherbrooke
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order			
Calgary	Cornwall	Edmonton	Lethbridge
Saskatoon	Toronto		
Send Your Money by Post Office Money Order		(Biling.)	Montreal
Smiths Falls Old Home Week Aug. 2nd-8th, 1925			Smiths Falls
Sousa's Band. Two Concerts Daily Regina Exhibition July 27-Aug. 1, 1925			Regina
Stamped Envelopes Save Time and Money			
Fredricton	Lethbridge	Moose Jaw	Prince Rupert
Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition Montreal 5-9 Oct. (Biling.)			Montreal
Use Postal Notes. Good at 10,000 Places in Canada			
Calgary	Cornwall	London	Moose Jaw
Regina	Windsor		
Use Postal Notes. Safe, Cheap, Convenient			
Guelph	Winnipeg		
Visit Postal Booth at Cornwall Exhibition			Cornwall
Visit Postal Booth Peterborough Exhibition Sept. 15 to 19			Peterborough
Visit Postal Exhibit at Western Fair London, Ont. Sept. 12th to 19th, 1925			London
Visit Postal Exhibit Ottawa Exhibition			Ottawa
Visit Postal Exhibit Provincial Fair New Westminster Sept. 7th to 12th			New Westminster
Visit Postal Exhibit Vancouver Exhibition Aug. 8 to 15, 1925			Vancouver
Visit the Provincial Exhibition Brandon June 29-July 6			Brandon
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day		(Biling.)	Montreal
Wear a Poppy on Armistice Day. Made by Disabled Returned Soldiers in Alberta			
			Calgary
Wear a Vetracraft Poppy Nov. 11th. Armistice Day. Poppy Day Fund			Toronto
Winnipeg Garden Show. Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, 1925			Winnipeg
Worlds Biggest Bonspiel Winnipeg Feb. 4th, 1925			Winnipeg
Worlds Championship Skating Events St. John Jan. 26, 27, 28, 1926			St. John
Write Often and Keep the Family Together			
Moose Jaw	Ottawa	Prince Rupert	Regina
Saskatoon	Victoria		
Your Postman Sells Stamps			
Belleville	Brantford	Sarnia	Toronto
Winnipeg	Woodstock		
Your Postman Sells Stamps		(Biling.)	Montreal
Your Postmaster Sells Mailing Lists			Winnipeg

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT NEWS RELEASE

NEW POSTAGE STAMP TO COM MEMORATE DAVID THOMPSON



The Honourable Hugues Lapointe, Postmaster General, to-day announced the details of a special postage stamp to be issued in honour of David Thompson, famous Canadian explorer and geographer of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The stamp will be a five cent denomination and will be first issued for sale on June 5th, 1957.

Mr. Lapointe also announced that although the Post Office Department had indicated in November, 1956, that among the postage stamps to be issued in 1957 would be a 10 cent Aerogramme form and a 5 cent stamp with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) as the subject,

plans for the issuing of these two stamps had now been postponed indefinitely. This was due to the fact that suitable designs for these stamps had not yet been found.

The story of David Thompson is that of a young English "Charity" boy who at the age of 13 came to Canada in the service of the Hudson Bay Company after having completed a course in navigation. Following his arrival in 1784, he painstakingly continued his studies, and soon was carrying on important exploratory work for the company in the Northwest. By the time he was 17, he had penetrated Western Canada as far as present day Calgary. David Thompson had an unusual ability to get along with the Indians, and his friendship with the various western tribes played an important part in the success of his work. Transferring to the North West Company in 1797, Thompson devoted all his time to mapping and exploration and before his death in 1857 had become famous for his achievements in the territories now forming the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

The stamp, designed by George A. Gunderson, Ottawa, will be blue in colour, and is being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

## DUPLEX OF TORONTO

By E. A. SMYTHIES, F.R.P.S.L. (840)

One of the most interesting and instructive lines of research that the student of Canadian Postal History can take up is the origin and evolution of Duplex cancellations. Other types of cancel come and go, but Duplex go on for ever—at least in a very short time they will celebrate their centenary. This long period of use gives a better view than is obtainable from more ephemeral types of the postal developments, indeed of the general developments—of a town or city.

Of all the great cities of Canada, Toronto stands supreme in its use of duplex cancellations. A hundred years ago, when it was but a fraction of its present size and its postal organisation a fraction smaller still, it was one of the first cities to experiment with this novel labour-saving device. In the 1880's it introduced and tested new types of duplex, more than any other centre. As it grew, it absorbed flourishing suburbs—Parkdale, Spadina Avenue, Yorkville, and the like—and had distinctive duplex hammers for each. Branch and

Street sub-offices were added from time to time, each, again, with its distinctive duplex. At the turn of the century, Toronto established "Depots" and, later, still, "Stations" which further swelled the total of duplex cancellations. How many different duplex in all are included in the phrase "Duplex of Toronto" I cannot say; in the Victorian era alone already 40 have been recorded, and there have been many additions.

The introduction of duplex into Canada is clearly determined by a letter\* dated 23rd February, 1860, from which I quote:—

23rd Feb., 1860,

"To D. G. Berri—London, England.

I am directed to forward to you for execution the within requisition No. 38 for dated stamps **having attached to them horizontal cancelling bars**".

The requisition ordered four hammers, two indicating AM and two PM, for each of six towns, including Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, and two hammers each for

\* Boggs, Vol. II. Page 5 E.



Fig 1. Type I.A.13.



Fig 2. Type II.A.8.



Fig 3. Type I.G.13.



Fig 4. Type II.A.11.



Fig 5. Type II.G.8c



Fig 6. Type II.H.9



Fig 7. Type II.H.14



Fig 8 Type I.G



Fig 9. STREET Type



Fig 10 Type II.L.7a(4)



Fig 11. DEPOT Type

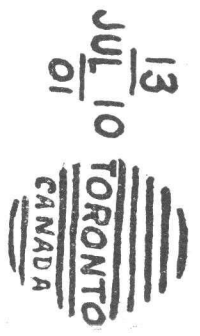


Fig 12 Type III.G.10



a further sixteen towns.

It may be noted that in 1860 there were 1700 post offices in Canada (which increased at a steady rate of 200 per annum for the next 40 years), so that only 1.3% of the post offices, i.e. the larger ones, received duplex hammers.

There is a very interesting point about this first supply. Three **different** types were made, i.e. Montreal with numerous thin bars (code description I.A.13.), Quebec with few thick bars, (11 A.8.) and Toronto with broken bars (I.G.13.) (See illustrations 1, 2, 3.) There is no official explanation to this, but I suggest that Mr. Berri sent these three types as samples, and the Montreal type was approved for all the other 16 towns. The Quebec type (but with 9 thick bars) came into its own forty years later, when it was universally adopted as the standard pattern about 1900. The Toronto type was obviously a failure, the broken bars were weak and did not adequately "kill" the stamp, and it was never repeated. In fact it was very little used at all, the common Toronto cancellation of the 1860-68 period being the well-known 7 bar or 9 bar Toronto Grid, (powerful killers), which are found abundantly, whereas the 1860 Toronto duplex is decidedly rare.

By 1866 (possibly earlier) we find Toronto with a duplex of the Standard thin bar pattern (I.A.13) without AM or PM above the date and the letters CW below the date. Sometime after Federation (1868) two new duplex were used with the letters CW changed to ONT, (earliest recorded date 1874) and found in two sizes, large and small. Shortly afterwards, in 1876, and again 1878, the pattern of killer was changed to fewer thick bars (I.A.11 and II.A.11. fig. 4.) After 1880 Toronto appears to have abandoned duplex, of the standard A type (except for sub-offices) and experimented with a number of unusual types, as detailed below.

In these unusual types, the name TORONTO or the number 1 appears in the killer sandwiched in or enclosed by a varying number of bars. These include five in 1880-81 (vide figs. 5, 6, and 7.) i.e. Toronto in 8 thick bars (circular) and AM or PM.

No. 1 in 9 thick horizontal bars (oval) and exact time 10 AM, 3 PM etc.

No. 1 inside a diamond and 14 thin bars with the indicia number 12.

The only Toronto duplex before 1900 to show a number! The only strike of this scarce duplex recorded to date is in the big proof book of the Philatelic Foundation, New York. (The illustration is approximate.)

In 1882 we find the first indications of the expansion of the city, with the opening of three branch offices, North, East and West, with a very characteristic hammer (III G.10. vide fig. 8.) Apparently no South Branch was opened, as the South boundary of Toronto is water front. In the same year (1882) the Union Railway Station, Toronto, was using a duplex of the standard pattern (II.A.13) with thin line.

Further evidence of the continued expansion of the city occurred in 1886, when a number of "STREET" post offices were provided with duplex hammers (vide fig. 9.) These included Bathurst Street, Bleeker Street, Carleton Street, Dundas Street, Peter Street, Queen Street East, Spadina Avenue, and others. All these, it may be noted, showed AM or P M as indicia, NOT numbers. At this time or shortly afterwards, in 1888-89, Toronto absorbed three outlying districts, Parkdale, Spadina Avenue, Yorkville, and Riverside, and celebrated the achievement by designing a new and very handsome type of duplex (II.L.7. vide fig. 10) with vertical bars in an oval, enclosing a number 1 for Toronto, 2, 4, 5 for the substations. These hammers, again, showed exact time. 10 AM 3 PM etc. It is interesting to note that while Parkdale (2) and Yorkville (4) continued in use until 1900, Spadina Ave, (3) appears to have stopped in 1895, with the adoption of the Squared Circle type of cancel, while Riverside (5) must have lived a very short life, as it is distinctly scarce. Riverside also had another hammer, not a duplex but a 1-ring circle (Jarrett No. 311) with RIVERSIDE B'CH (Branch) above, and TORONTO below, which is commoner than the duplex, but still scarce.

That the 1888 period was one of rapid expansion for Toronto is also indicated from other sources. For example, the oval cancel with letters A to W for the different sub-offices (vide Jarrett No. 358, page 438.) But as these were not duplex, they are only mentioned as further evidence, and do not really concern us in this duplex article.

During the 1890's there was quiet on the Toronto duplex front, (in common with most duplex) while the Squared Circles had their brief day of glorious life, but 1899 witnessed further developments. Member Chandler tells me that in this year, Depots were established in Parkdale, the South end of Spadina, and in the Yorkshire area i.e. P, S, and Y DEPOT, (vide fig. 11.) and received duplex hammers accordingly. These had a very short life, however, as in 1901 we find them converted into C, B, and F, "STATIONS" which have continued to the present day. These stations did not have duplex but 3-ring circles (Jarrett No. 377.)

in 1900-01 more Street P.O.s were using duplex hammers, including Elm Street, York Street, Toronto Junction, etc. These were of the Standard (II A.9) type which was universally adopted at that period. Also, for 9 months in 1901, Toronto experimented with a unique type of duplex (see fig. 12) with nothing in the dater except a time-mark and date, and with TORONTO between bars in the killer. CANADA

This was used from April to December 1901, and then abandoned as unsatisfactory.

I have not the knowledge nor the material to trace the development of Toronto duplex in the Edwardian and Georgian eras, perhaps some other enthusiast will carry on from here.

In this summary of the principal duplex markings used in Toronto and its sub-offices over a period of 40 years there are several points of interest worth noting. It gives a good idea of the growth of the city and its postal administration, from the Simple Start, when four hammers were considered adequate to the multiplicity of types and sub-offices in the closing years of the period. Again the development of duplex in Toronto forms a striking contrast with that in its rival for supremacy—Montreal. In Montreal the standard A type of killer, circular in shape with unbroken horizontal bars, was used practically throughout; in Toronto, from 1880 the A type of killer was practically abandoned in favour of a variety of picturesque and sometimes bizarre type as the accompanying illustrations show. Why Toronto should have adopted this policy I cannot even guess.

Again, there is the curious feature of the so-called "Clerks' Numbers", i.e. numbers appearing above the date in the dater. Montreal was the first post office to adopt these (in 1873) and they appear extensively on Montreal duplex, as a general rule Nos. 1—10 up to 1893 and higher numbers (10—24) thereafter. Toronto, by contrast, practically never adopted "Clerks' Numbers" up to 1899, but showed a time mark, i.e. AM or PM on some types, and exact time (10 AM, 3 PM etc.) on others, chiefly those with a numeral in the killer, while

the freak duplex of 1901 (fig 12) adopted the 24 hour clock method. If an important centre like Toronto concentrated exclusively on indicating the times of cancellation, and never bothered about clerks, it is certainly rather difficult to understand why less important centres should have found it necessary to check on clerks and ignore the time factor. This is but one of many pointers which suggest that the expression "Clerks' Numbers" may be misleading.

There are several other points of interest in the Duplex of Toronto, but I have (I hope) given sufficient pointers to justify the opening sentence of this article.

#### POSTSCRIPT

Since the above article on Toronto duplex was written, two new interesting developments have come to light, which are worth recording. First, the possibility of a 2-ring target duplex. There is a Toronto cover in the Chandler collection with two identical strikes of a 2-ring target plus a C.D.S., spaced at 3 o'clock and 4 mm. distance, dated Sept. 1, 1880. There is another cover in the Bonar collection, also with two identical strikes of a 2-ring target plus a C.D.S. dated Oct. 29, 1880, but located at 8.30 o'clock. These two covers, each with two identical strikes, suggest that in 1880 some Toronto postmaster (or clerk) was experimenting unofficially to combine his 2-ring target cancel with a C.D.S. to make a duplex. Details of more examples of such covers would be welcome addition to our knowledge.

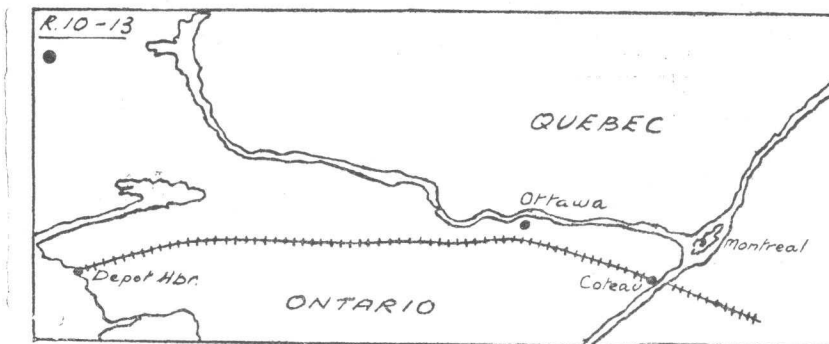
The second discovery is equally startling. Member Chandler has kindly brought to my notice three remarkable duplex in the C. A. Kemp collection (to whom due acknowledgement is made). One shows a hollow N in 14 thin horizontal lines in the killer, (vide fig. A and Jarrett No. 1059); the second a very similar W in 16 horizontal lines, while the third shows a hollow E in 11 thick diagonal lines (vide fig. B). These are all dated 1880-81, and I understand they were the first duplex issued to the newly created North, West, and East Branches, later to be replaced by the pattern already illustrated in "Maple Leaves" (M.L.10 of Aug. 1956). They are undoubtedly very rare. One wonders what further surprises Toronto has in store!



# EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

By LIONEL F. GILLAN (568)

## PART III



### THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY (R.9) (R.28)

This railway was incorporated in 1853 to build from Brockville to Smith's Falls, Arnprior and Pembroke, with a branch line to Perth.

The line to Smith's Falls was completed in February, 1859, together with the branch to Perth. Almonte was reached later in the same year, after which construction appears to have been considerably retarded, the extension northwards to Sand Point (6 miles from Arnprior) not being completed until 1867. Two years later the line was extended via Renfrew to Pembroke, and in 1876 a branch from Carleton Place to Ottawa was built. In 1878 the railway was amalgamated with the Canada Central Railway which in turn became a part of the C.P.R. in 1881.

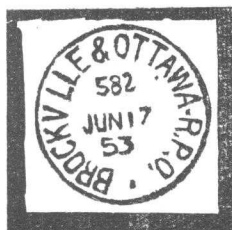
This railway therefore, together with the Canada Central which built between Callander (near North Bay) and Pembroke, and the North Shore Railway, (Montreal to Ottawa) forms the eastern section of the C.P.R. transcontinental line which was opened for traffic between Montreal and Port Moody (12 miles from Vancouver) in



June 1886.

Extant postmarks point to the fact that a railway post office has operated over the Brockville and Ottawa route since it was first constructed, and since it is still operating is one of the oldest R.P.O.'s in Canada.

Other R.P.O.'s which have served this route include the Ottawa and Pembroke (still operating), Brockville and Carleton Place, Ottawa and Brockville, Pembroke and Ottawa and Ottawa and Pembroke.



### THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY (R.10-R.13, R.10A)

This railway was really a composite line formed by the amalgamation of the Coteau and Province Line Railway and Bridge Co., the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway and the Pembroke Southern Railway.

The first two named railways amalgamated in 1879 under the title of the Canada Atlantic Railway which later, 1899, absorbed the other two, the final amalgamation being completed in 1906. By this time the G.T.R. appear to have obtained by purchase of stock a controlling interest in the railway, final amalgamation being completed in 1914.

The railway thus to-day forms a part of the Canadian National Railway system. The completed line extended from Depot Harbour (Near Parry Sound) through Renfrew, Arnprior, Ottawa, and Coteau to East Alburgh in Vermont, U.S.A. a distance of some 466 miles.

Railway Post Offices appear to have operated over this system since its completion in 1897, and apart from those incorporating the name of the original railway, include the Ottawa and Parry Sound, the Ottawa and Depot Harbour and the Ottawa and Barry's Bay R.P.O.s.

The Montreal Coteau and Ottawa, and the Ottawa Coteau and Montreal R.P.O.'s have also operated over this system, the line from Coteau to Montreal having been completed circa 1900.

N.B. There is no through line between Parry Sound and Ottawa now, the line from Whitney to Algonquin Park having been abandoned.



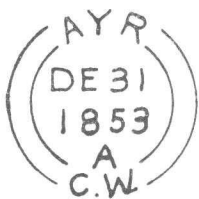
## ADDITIONAL INDICIA IN CANADIAN HANDSTAMPS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

By COLONEL DUNCAN McLELLAN

The Dictionary defines indicia as "Discriminating marks; signs; badges; tokens:" in this article the phrase "additional indicia" refers to letters, numbers and signs found below or above the date in office handstamps or cancellors of the circular, duplex and squared circle types. Additional indicia appear in some of the earlier PAID markings but these may be considered as being hand-struck postage stamps and are outwith the scope of this article, as are Railway and Steamboat handstamps.

TOWN U C has the letter D below the date. Some "two part circle" handstamps without territorial designation stamps at the base but having CANADA after the town name e.g. AYLMER-CANADA, OTTAWA-CANADA have the letter O below the date, CITY OF OTTAWA U C has a I. These additional indicia are an integral part of the handstamps which were probably made by John Francis of London.

Early handstamps with L C or C E at the base are remarkably free of additional



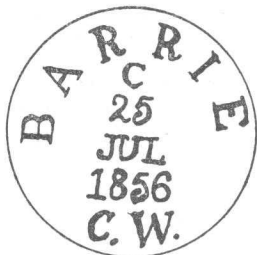
From 1848 the letters A, B or I are found below the type set date on some "two part circle" handstamps having C W at the base, examples being AYR, FRANKTOWN, NIAGARA, PAKENHAM, RICHMOND HILL. Similar type handstamps but with U C at the base may show a short horizontal dash below the date, as CLINTON, KEMPTVILLE, SAUGEEN, SMITHS FALLS. BRANS-

indicia.

Marrett in "Stamps of British North America" notes with regard to indicia below the date "these letters etc. have no special significance. Each stamper in Liverpool and London offices retained his own date stamp, with initial letters to distinguish it, and similar date stamps were supplied to the Colony." Alcock and Holland in "The Postmarks of Great Bri-

tain and Ireland" refer to such letters and symbols as being duty or time-letters. With the exception of OTTAWA, where O and I were used in different handstamps, all the additional indicia noted, so far, below the date are from small towns where probably only one clerk was employed. TORONTO employed three clerks in 1852 and had several handstamps in use but without additional indicia. There is no evidence to show that additional indicia below the date on early Canadian handstamps were either clerk's or time marks.

From about 1856 large sized single and double outer ring types of handstamps, again mainly with C W at the base, show the letters A, B or C above the date. These handstamps were made in Boston and it is probable that the letters were changeable but of no postal significance, having been used in small towns.



Boggs, Part II, records an order to Berri of London, dated 3rd Sept., 1859, for three date stamps for QUEBEC "introducing in these stamps the letters P M which are intended to indicate such letters as are stamped in the afternoon." These were "one part circle" handstamps with L C at the base and strikes from November, 1859, show the P M above the date. This time indicium was probably a fixture in the handstamps.



On 23rd February, 1860, an order was given to Berri for "Dated stamps having attached to them cancelling horizontal bars". Stamps were ordered for twenty two cities, either two or four for each city according to its size but half the order for each city was required to show A M and the other P M. These were the first of the duplex type of handstamp and the

dated part had either C W or C E at the base as appropriate.



Several cities appear to have dispensed with the A M and P M indicia shortly after taking the handstamps into use and so many early duplex strikes are found to be blank above the date. It must be noted however, that A M and P M are to be found in circle and part circle handstamps in slightly later concurrent use in these same cities during the 1860s, mainly as backstamps, and it is concluded therefore that the different types of handstamps were, at times, used for different postal purposes.

On the formation of the Dominion in 1867 Q or QUE and ONT began to be used in substitution for C E and C W and about the same time QUEBEC started to use the letters A, B and C above the date, HALIFAX used A, MONTREAL made use of the numerals 1, 5, 7, 8 and 10 and OTTAWA 1, 2 and C. No further change is noted until 1877 when HALIFAX introduced 1, 2, 3 and 4, followed by TORONTO in 1879 with exact times i.e. 2 PM, 6 PM etc.

The various changes noted between 1859 and 1886 are:—

- 1859 QUEBEC PM—to indicate letters stamped in the afternoon.
- 1860 22 Cities. AM and PM—to indicate the period of the day at which mail matter was posted.
- 1867 QUEBEC A B C—to indicate three mails in the day.  
MONTREAL 1 5 7 8 10—to indicate mail posted or stamped at these hours daily.
- 1868 HALIFAX A
- 1873 OTTAWA 1 2 C—to indicate three mails in the day.
- 1877 HALIFAX 1 2 3 4—to indicate four mails in the day.
- 1879 TORONTO 2 PM etc.—between the day/month and year lines of the date.
- 1880 MONTREAL 1 to 12—above the day/month line, AM or PM below. No year. Hour times.
- 1881 WINNIPEG 1 and 2—to indicate two mails in the day.

1882 OTTAWA 1 2 3 4—to indicate four mails in the day.

1886 HAMILTON 3 AM etc.—hour times, above the date.

All these indicia were in concurrent use with AM and PM in other handstamps in the same offices.

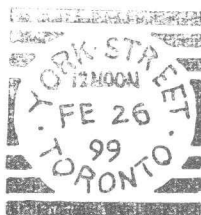
The above data show that from 1859 experiments were progressively carried out in the larger offices to indicate on mail when it was stamped and (sic) despatched and that where more than two mails were despatched in a day and A M and P M no longer sufficed recourse was made to the use of letters, numbers or time indicia. From 1886 the system of marking mail became more widespread and may be generalised as:—small towns with only one outgoing mail in the day did not use any additional indicia, medium sized towns used A M and P M, larger towns used A, B, C and D or 1, 2, 3, 4 and occasionally 5, while the largest cities indicated exact times—in differing ways. HAMILTON LONDON, MONTREAL, NOTRE DAME ST. WEST/MONTREAL, TORONTO, TORONTO DEPOTS and OTTAWA made use of some or all of the numbers 1 to 24, indicating these hours by the 24 hour clock. WINNIPEG used 1 to 10 only. TORONTO also used hour times, 10 AM, 12 NOON, 3 PM, 6 PM etc. The 24 hour clock style was increasingly used from 1901.

Some "Street" offices made use of very exact times:—

YORK STREET/TORONTO — 3.30, 6.30, 9.45.

ST. CATHERINE ST/MONTREAL— 3.15, 6.35.

Generally low and high numbers, and times, are much scarcer than middle numbers or times, indicating that the bulk of the mail was posted and despatched during normal hours.



Some writers refer to the numbers above the date as "clerk's numbers" but they are not so. It was undoubtedly the intention of the postal authorities to indicate when mail was despatched—not who despatched it.

An exception to the "above the date" style of additional indicia occurred in 1892

when from January of that year HALIFAX N.S., HAMILTON, LONDON, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, ST. JOHN N.B. and WINNIPEG made use of a barred circle type of handstamp in which the city name followed by CANADA is at the top of the ring and the year as 92 is at the bottom. The lettering and date are separated by four thin and two thick horizontal bars of varying length. Between the thick, innermost, bars the month and day indicia are followed by a time marking shown as A1—A12 to P1—P12 or 1A etc. to 12P. 6N, :: A are also known. The use of these experimental handstamps was almost wholly confined to the year 1892. The OTTAWA one was reused for eight or ten days during March, 1893, while MONTREAL continued to make intermittent use of at least six different barred circle handstamps during the period 1892-1901, mostly as an office stamp or a backstamp on registered mail.

The 1A etc. style of time marking was used at KINGSTON and FREDERICTON during 1892/93 but in ordinary circular handstamps and "above the date".

Other additional indicia found above the date during the period under review are:—

1874 NIGHT—TORONTO=indicating night mail.

1875 NT NT—TORONTO and from 1890 HAMILTON, MONTREAL, etc.

1878 T—VICTORIA B.C.=significance not known

1883 SF—VICTORIA B.C.=for mail routed through San Francisco.

1891 SI SI—HAMILTON=significance not known.

1892 O — HAMILTON, VICTORIA B.C., WINDSOR N.S.=significance not known.

1894 \*—CANNING, PLEVNA, WEL-LAND, etc.=a star similar to that in contemporaneous use in several British Colonies and in present day C.A.P.Os to indicate registered mail.

1895 R—HAMILTON=registered mail.

1899 NPB—OTTAWA = Newspaper Branch.

The foregoing chronology is not exhaustive and it is hoped that readers will furnish additional information on this interesting subject.

Acknowledgement is made to Messrs J. Millar Allen, Frank W. Campbell and E. A. Smythies, who were good enough to read over the original notes of this article and comment thereon.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP

MY DEAR FRED,

I am afraid the work on the precancel handbook is progressing very slowly. A circular letter sent out last November to some 150 members produced only 10% of answers. This is most disappointing, it will be impossible to produce a worth-while hand book without the co-operation of all members interested.

Yours sincerely,  
R. B. HETHERINGTON.

## UNUSUAL TORONTO MARKING



DEAR FRED,

Can any member supply information as to the purpose etc. of the marking of which I produce a tracing?

Yours sincerely,  
J. P. MACASKIE.

## LABRADOR T.P.O.

LABRADOR, J. P. O.

AUG 26 1896

NEWFOUNDLAND

I recently came across thirteen copies of the scarce Labrador T.P.O. on Newfoundland 1890 3c. This interesting cancellation is illustrated and referred to in Bogg's book on Newfoundland but not in Jarrett.

According to the Rev. N. Cole of Nova Scotia this cancellation was used on board the R.M.S. Grand Lake by the "floaters" who fished from schooners and posted their mail directly on board. It was not employed in the many shore post offices on the route of the steamer.

My thirteen copies were all on the 1890

3c. as follows:

In Magenta	Aug. 16 1896 (2)
	Aug. 26 1896 (3)
In Black	Sep. 9 1896 (2)
	Sep. 23 1896 (1)

and five indecipherable dates.

The cancellation measures 45 mm x 25 mm and the enclosed illustration is actual size.

Yours sincerely,  
M. W. CARSTAIRS.

## OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUE

DEAR FRED,

I like your remarks on the "Quads," and would like to point out that the "Twins" are very popular also. There are only five pairs on a sheet, two of fishing and three of the skier. I have enclosed two samples. They should be illustrated in the columns. I am sorry I have not a "Twin" with which to frank this letter.

Tell Stevie I am not a native Canuck, although I am proud to be one by adoption. If he is looking for the first native Canuck member of the C.P.S. of G.B. you should introduce him to Belinda. She has the honour of being the first Canadian to join.

Kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,  
H. BUCKLAND.

RE CANADA "PROVISIONAL"  
COIL STAMPS

DEAR MR. TOMLINSON,

I notice Miss Ann Dorian has written you and dipt her "oar" and it—the oar—has made me dive into this subject once more. I hope this will clear the water her oar has stirred up. I have dug out my collection of coils and studied these special ones, once more. I have a pair and a strip of 3 of the first "stamping"—a rectangle done in purple, with the year date in ink. The stamping has a place for year but it was not there when the stamping was done. I have 3 strips of 4 of the second stamping—circular in black ink. The date on these is May 11th, the same as in the originals, but no year is shown. It is evident that the rubber stamps in the dept. were different but the party doing this later stamping knew the date of the first ones, so must have set the rubber stamp to May 11th. They were in two different size of letters as shown in my catalogue, on page 61. Now lets look into the stamps themselves. The pair of the first is slightly darker than the strip. All lines in these are clear and clean. In the

second stamping I find two tints are present in each strip, the lighter being on thick paper and the lines in these are clean clear cut in the spandrels, while the darker tint shows "fuzzy" lines and on thinner paper—some what like the experimental paper of 1924. All of both stampings are of the retouched die, the first plate of which was approved Dec. 28th, 1912, and therefore these coils were made AFTER the regular coils had been issued some-time in Nov. 1912. Some of these coils

show they have been cut into strips while others show torn apart points of the perfs. There are no oval stampings on the paste-ups. The late Mr. Norris who did the original stamping wrote me many years back about it all and he claims there were 18000 rolls of these made, evidently to satisfy an emergency demand the P.O. could not supply with the regular coils. I hope all is clear now.

Sincerely,

L. SEALE HOLMES, M.D.

### ODD CANCELLATIONS



DEAR MR. TOMLINSON.

I enclose a present day oddity which may be considered worth an illustration.

Odd cancellations were much more common in the early days of Canadian philately when postmasters supplied their own variations, often with only a whiskey cork and a pocket knife. It is refreshing to

find a present day oddity which a machine cancel at that, which turns out such artistic marking as the above illustration.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,  
W. M. C. WILLCOCK.

### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

#### NEW MEMBERS

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 986 COLLIER, S. H., 35 Crown Lane, Streatham Common, London, S.W.16. | C        |
| 987 LANGLOIS, Pierre, 98 Cours de Vincennes, Paris XII, France       | C., P.   |
| 988 D'SOUZA, B. B. J., P.W.D., P.O. Box 10, Entebbe, Uganda.         | C.       |
| 989 BOYD, Norman M. D., 1175 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ontario.         | CR.      |
| 990 GOLDMAN, Leo, 2264 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ontario.             | C., V.   |
| 991 LA PIERRE, Leo, 339 McEwan Street, Windsor, Ontario.             | C.       |
| 992 BORTH, Ather R., 200 Kent Ave., Kitchener, Ontario.              | C., P.C. |

#### RESIGNATIONS

- 660 BATES, R.  
666 BRISTOW, A. M.

#### DEATH

- 114 BILTON, C. H. E.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 325 CALNAN, N., F.R.S.P.L., Bramber, Chalkwell Esplanade, Westcliffe on Sea, Essex.  
84 HETHERINGTON, R. B., c/o 58 Ackender Road, Alton, Hants.  
726 HOLLANDS, H. J., 354 East 18th Street, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
635 HUTTON, T. R., 5 Elm Close, Amersham, Bucks.  
10 OGDEN, Miss B. L., F.C.P.S., c/o The Toronto Dominion Bank,  
3 King William Street, London, E.C.4  
924 SMITH, A. D., 37 Albert Road, Braintree, Essex.  
551 WILSON, R., 42 Eton Ave., Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

#### AMENDMENT

- 713 BROCK, Rear Adml. P. W., C.B., D.S.O.

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## PROGRESSIVE INDEX

December 1956 to April 1957—(Whole Nos. 39 to 47 inclusive)

Compiled by ANN DORIAN (901)

### AIR MAIL

First Airmail Letter to Nanaimo, 236

Jack Knight's Air Log, 96

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Centenary, 124

Precancels, 266

### CACHETS

Canadian Contingent, Boer War, 68

### CANADA

Pence Issues

Lichtenstein Collection, 267

Plate Varieties, 70

Proofs, 80

Re-entered Imprint, 94

Decimal Currency Issues, 182, 216, 251

Plate Varieties, 70

5c Beaver, Re-entered Imprints, 151

12½c Specimen Plate, 214

Large Heads, 69

Alex. Pirie Watermark, 272

3c Cracked Plate, 137, 165

Small Heads, 262

Imprint Dots, 44, 85

3c Indian Red, 38, 239, 274

6c Double Entry, 104

6c—Study of, 262

Jubilee Issue, 157

Flaw on 20c, 166

Re-entry on 3c, 23

Numeral Issue

Bisect, 39, 237

Provisional, 56, 112

Port Hood Provisional, 237

Maple Leaf Issue

Provisional, 155

Map Stamp 20, 49, 76, 97, 136, 206, 267

3c Essay, 50

Forgery, 98

Edwardian Issue

Experimental Coil, 245, 273

Papers, 73

Relief Breaks on 1c, 136

Quebec Tercentenary Issue

½c Minor Re-entry, 75, 113

20c Retouch and Hairline, 75

Admiral Issues

Lathework, 17

2c Provisional Coil and "Re-issue", 241

Varieties, 20c, Broken Frame, 241, 273

Medallion Issue

Cancellations on, 159, 214

George VI Issues

Laid Papers on, 224, 273

Elizabethan Issues

Booklets, Charges for, 2

General

Prime Ministers on Canadian Stamps, 66

Seals, Post Office, 40, 80

### CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(CANADA)

Bypex, 1957, 245

Convention, 1957, 143

Convention, 1958, 143, 211

### CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY (G.B.)

Convention, 1957, 247, 250

Auction, 259

### CANCELLATIONS & POSTMARKS

Duplex, 92, 132, 138, 147, 201

Port Hope, 92, 224

Flag, 177, 211

Military, 47, 112

Miscellaneous, 53, 156, 207, 247

On Medallion Issue, 159, 214

Oval Ship Markings, 51

"Philarule", 246

RPOs and TPOs, 125

Early Canadian RPOs, 235, 260

Sea, River & Lake TPOs of Western

Canada, 41

Shaw Catalogue, 125

Scarce Postmarks, 73

Small Cents, 53, 82

Slogan, 153, 177, 218, 254

Squared Circle, 43, 92, 93, 138, 209

Struck Through Linen, 86, 112

Unusual, 92, 93, 114, 138, 239, 245

### COVERS

Decimal Currency, 252

Numeral Bisect, 40

Numeral Provisional, 56

Patriotic, 67, 96, 137

Port Hood Provisional, 238

Port Hood Duplex, 224

Souvenir of Canada, 234

### EXCHANGE PACKET

57, 62, 140, 242

General Rules, 86

### FORGERIES & FAKES

B.N.A., 110

Map Stamp, 98

### LITERATURE

The Beaver, 75

CPS of GB, Library List, 242

Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials, 5

Jack Knight's Air Log, 96

List of Early Post Offices, 216

Lyman's B.N.A. Catalogue, 96

The Magpie's Nest, 125

Popular Stamps, 223

Price List of Canadian Revenues, 125

Radio-Philatelia, 75

Readers Digest, 247

Robson Lowe's Review, 75

Stamp Collectors Exchange Club, 97

Standard Plate Block Catalogue, 246

The Transatlantic Mail, 211

Wrigley's Check List, Canadian OHMS Official

Postage Stamps, 6

### NEWFOUNDLAND

Caribou Issue, 158

25c Coronation, Re-entry, 274

Newfoundland Corner, 4, 54, 65, 109, 129, 145,

170, 222, 259

Patriotic Covers, 67, 96, 137

Perforations, 240

### NEW ISSUES

Prime Ministers, Tupper & Bennett, 7

Hockey, 40

Wild Life, 68, 259

Pulp & Paper, 105

Chemical Industry, 105

Fire Prevention, 145

Programme for 1957, 233

Outdoor Recreation, 258

### NOVA SCOTIA

Re-entered Imprints, 130

### OFFICIALS

Overprinted G, 102

Overprinted OHMS, 102

Perforated OHMS, 6, 100, 102

Sequence of Research, 218

### PERFINS

Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials

(Review), 5

### PERFORATIONS

Perforating Machines, 113, 114

### POSTAL HISTORY

Post Offices

List of Early, 216

Names of Indian Origin, 208

Quebec Mail, 69

### PRECANCELS

Brampton Provisional, 23, 45

British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 266

Official Catalog, 102, 139

Postal Stationery, 139

Varieties, 23, 57, 113, 138, 139, 225, 273

### REVENUES

Price List of Canadian Revenues, 125

### VARIETIES

"Weeping Princess", 23

---

---

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