

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

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Whole No. 72

EDITORIAL

In view of the tragic happenings of the past few days I have scrapped my original leading notes.

Many of our members will already be sadly aware that our President, Mr. Stanley Godden, has been involved in a most unfortunate car accident. He has sustained severe injuries and is now in the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. It is obvious that his injuries will keep him in bed for some months to come.

The event has been made all the more tragic as Mrs. Margaret Godden who was in the car with her husband suffered fatal injuries. Her daughter Ann was the more fortunate in that she escaped with cuts and bruises.

The suddenness of events has been a great shock to many of their friends and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the heartfelt sympathy of all the Fellows and members of the Society.

It is Stanley Godden's wish that the Convention arrangements go ahead as planned and under the circumstances it is to be hoped that all those who can will make an extra special effort to attend Convention this year.

The Canadian Voyageurs Contingent

The above title may not ring a bell with many of you, for it didn't with me. However there appears to be quite a story behind it. News of this contingent came to me via Mr. J. H. E. Gilbert of the Egypt Study Circle who is preparing a study on the matter.

It appears that this contingent was present on the Nile during 1884-5 and they were helping with the boats in preparation for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. From details so far ascertained this was the first-ever Canadian Force to go overseas. Most of the historical background is now complete and all that is required is information about any postal covers which may exist. If you have any of these, going either way, I have no doubt that Mr. Gilbert would be delighted to hear from you. His address is "Morven," West Close, Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex.

It is hoped that it will eventually be possible to publish all the findings in "Maple Leaves."

CONVENTION BULLETIN

Hotel Metropole—Brighton

Wednesday 4th to Saturday 7th October 1961

The programme for the Annual Convention is now taking shape and we publish details as arranged up to date.

Hotel Reservations

Accommodation is getting well booked up and we anticipate an unusually large attendance. Late-comers may be unable to obtain accommodation so, as soon as you have read these notes, please make up your mind to come and have an enjoyable few days with us all. For your convenience, the booking form is repeated in this issue.

Invited Displays

During his recent visit to Canada, our President, Mr. Stanley Godden, has used his friendly persuasion to secure all the displays from members in Canada and the United States, a most unusual occurrence in the history of our Conventions—but a most welcome one. The Displays which have been arranged are as follows:—

Early Canadian Issues—Dr. G. M. Geldert, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Early Railway Covers—Mr. Hedley Hollands.

The 3 cents Small Queens—Mr. George Hicks.

Canadian Illustrated Covers—A display on colour slides by Mr. Clarence Westhaver.

It is with pleasure that we announce that Hedley Hollands will be present in person to give his talk and display. It is hoped that Dr. Geldert will also be coming from Canada when, in addition to the Display, he has been invited to give us a talk on the activities of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Exhibition

Every effort is needed to make this year's exhibition an outstanding success. Will all of those who intend entering displays please make use of the entry form which is again included with this issue.

All forms to be sent as soon as possible to Mr. L. Baresch.

A special feature of the Exhibition for visitors will be a display of Brighton Postal History material from the well-known collection of Mr. Ernest Trory.

Auction

Further lots are still welcomed for the Auction and, although it may not be possible to include them in the Catalogue, please do not hesitate to send your material along to Mr. David Fortnum, 10 Wren Crescent, Branksome, Poole, Dorset. If you require a catalogue, a note to Mr. Fortnum will suffice, although a small donation towards the cost will be appreciated.

Social Activities

At the kind invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton,

there will be a specially conducted tour of the Royal Pavilion, after which, tea will be provided in one of the rooms of the Palace.

A coach tour taking in some of the most beautiful Sussex countryside, Downland views and Sea Coast, will be made. During this tour, a visit will be made to Glynde Place, one of the lovely old country houses which abound in the country. Tea will also be taken at the House which is being specially opened for us out of season.

It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange a visit to a theatre during the Convention and further details will be announced in the next issue.

The culminating event of the Convention will be our Annual Dinner on the Saturday evening. This year we take a side-step from the usual pattern and will be having an informal Dinner/Dance, during which, a cabaret will be presented. The Presentation of Awards will be made whilst the speeches will be at a minimum.

Message from the Mayor of Brighton

to the
Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain



I am delighted to have this opportunity of giving a welcome to all who will be visiting Brighton for the Annual Conference in October. The Mayoress and I will be looking forward to meeting the majority of you personally during the course of your stay.

Brighton has much to offer its visitors whatever their tastes may be and I am confident that the members of the Society will enjoy themselves during the conference here.

It has been a pleasure for me to discover how widely dispersed the Society's membership is, and I cannot help feeling that the friendships formed through this channel must all contribute to the general feeling of goodwill between members of the Commonwealth and all the other nations represented in your membership list.

To all who will be visiting Brighton in October I send my best wishes for a most successful and enjoyable Conference.

GEORGE F. BALDWIN,
Mayor of Brighton.

Numeral Cancels on Canada's large Queens

By S. F. Cohen (G.B.) and H. W. Harrison (U.S.A.)

PART 4. THE REMAINING TYPES (CONCLUSION)

In our concluding article, we will deal with all the other numeral cancels known by us to have been used as obliterations on the Large Queen Issue. We have covered the Fancy 2's of Toronto in Part III, and we will first take up those other strikes which retained the numeral assigned in the 1868 2 Ring Series.

Hamilton 5.

Hamilton acquired a duplex canceller in 1870 which incorporated the assigned numeral "5" within 13 thin bars as the killer portion (see Smythies Handbook pp. 13). This obliterator has been found on all values of the Large Queen Issue except the 3c. and 5c. and it is possible that one or two copies of the 3c. may yet turn up. The mutilated variety of the second type with ONT in the dater is known on the 5c. (see figs. 1 and 2).

London 6.

In late 1869 London also acquired a duplex canceller incorporating the assigned numeral "6." This duplex continued in use until 1876, and consequently, all values can be found with this obliteration (see Smythies Handbook pp. 14). We think it strange that no one has reported strikes of Jarrett No. 161 (Boggs Type 2) on a Large Queen, despite the fact that Jarrett has recorded it as existing on both 1c.'s, 2c., 3c., 6c., and the 12½c. Jarrett records it as a duplex, yet no one had reported it to Smythies when his handbook went to press. None was in the Jarrett collection of Numeral cancels recently sold by J. N. Sissons Ltd., and neither of the authors has ever seen one. We have not considered Boggs' reports of this strike, since it appears likely that his recording of the strike was based solely on the earlier work of Fred Jarrett. It would be greatly appreciated if someone would come forward with this strike on cover, or even off cover. (For an illustration of killer portion of the known London barred "6," see figure 3).

Later duplex, which incorporated sub-station numerals in the killer portion, may be found on the 15c. value. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and St. John, N.B. all had such duplex, some of which came into usage early enough to have been used on the ½c. and 12½c. values as well. We recommend Mr. Smythies excellent handbook for detailed information on these types.

Ottawa and Kingston Fancy Types.

The Postmasters at Ottawa and Kingston evidently encountered a similar problem to that which the Toronto postmaster faced, and both solved it in the same way.

From Ottawa we have recorded 9 different fancy designs, 2 of which we have not actually seen, types 8 and 9. However, Boggs refers to type 8;

and type 9 was evidently amongst the fancy 8 strikes that Robson Lowe has sold (though none was in the Carl Bowman or W. C. Hinde sales) for it is included in the gummed prints of Canadian cancellations which Robson Lowe issued in 1959. Nevertheless, we would appreciate reports of either or both these strikes. (For Types 1-9, see Figures 4-12).

From Kingston, we have recorded 21 different fancy designs; all of which were probably put into use in 1869. While we have assumed type 1 (fig. 13) to be from Kingston, it is possible that this strike originated at Fredericton, N.B., and is actually XI rather than IX. Reports of this strike on cover with CDS or corner card would be appreciated. (For Types 1-21, see Figures 13-33).

Fredericton 11's.

Two different types of the numeral 11 within an eight barred obliterator have been observed on Large Queens. We have yet to see a 7 bar type on a Large Queen, and would appreciate the opportunity to photograph such a strike to be published in a later issue. Judging from the papers and values on which the two types illustrated have been found (Figs. 34 and 35), they were both in use simultaneously, but type 2 (thick numerals) continued in use much longer than Type 1.

St. John N.B. "7."

We have observed but one copy, the 5c., with the circled 7 in bars obliterator from St. John, N.B. (Fig. 36). It seems likely that this could also be found on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 15c. as well.

Odd "31's."

The type-set 31 within 8 bars of circular design (see Fig. 37) is decidedly rare. One strike is in the Pack collection, and another was observed in the Jarrett numeral collection recently sold. Two other copies were traced in the Bertram collection. This canceller was in use but a short time before it was mutilated to make the diamond pattern illustrated in Fig. 38. Only four of this strike have been recorded. We can only guess that this may have originated at Oshawa, for we have seen no cover with this strike thereon. This must, therefore, be considered only a tentative town assignment. If it does, in fact, emanate from Oshawa, its rarity, plus the scarcity of the official 2 Ring 31 strike, indicates that the Oshawa postmaster was too practical a man to use both the CDS and the numeral obliterator when the CDS alone would suffice.

Watson's Corner 4's.

We now take up consideration of post-Confederation obliterations having numerals which do not fall into the 1868 series. There are two types of the tall "4" from Watson's Corner. We believe that Type 1 was in use during an earlier period than Type 2, but we do not have sufficient reports to establish this conclusively. In fact, one of the authors believes that Type 1 may well have originated at Halifax. It would be greatly appreciated if a collector holding this strike on cover would come forward with conclusive information in this regard. (See Figures 39 and 40).

Port Hope Fancy "14."

For some unknown reason, Port Hope used the hammer illustrated in Fig. 41. The numeral 14 does not conform to either the Provincial series of 4 Ring numerals nor the Dominion series of 2 Ring numerals. We suggest that some resident of Port Hope or its vicinity make enquiries into the history of the locality, for there must be some outstanding



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



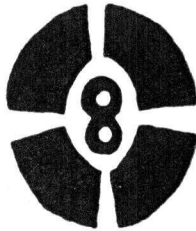
Fig. 3



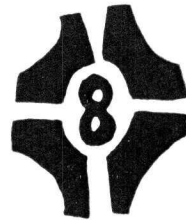
Type 1
Fig. 4



Type 2
Fig. 5



Type 3
Fig. 6



Type 4
Fig. 7



Type 5
Fig. 8



Type 6
Fig. 9



Type 7
Fig. 10



Type 8
Fig. 11



Type 9
Fig. 12



Type 1
Fig. 13



Type 2
Fig. 14



Type 3
Fig. 15



Type 4
Fig. 16



Type 5
Fig. 17



Type 6
Fig. 18



Type 7
Fig. 19



Type 8
Fig. 20



Type 9
Fig. 21



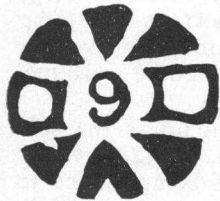
Type 10
Fig. 22



Type 11
Fig. 23



Type 12
Fig. 24



Type 13
Fig. 25



Type 14
Fig. 26



Type 15
Fig. 27



Type 16
Fig. 28



Type 17
Fig. 29



Type 18
Fig. 30



Type 19
Fig. 31



Type 20
Fig. 32



Type 21
Fig. 33



Type 1
Fig. 34



Type 2
Fig. 35



Fig. 36



Fig. 37



Fig. 38



Type 1
Fig. 39



Type 2
Fig. 40

significance pertaining to Port Hope in the numeral 14 for it to have been used there. This strike has been previously assigned to Guelph in error in other publications.

Walkerton Fancy "21."

Walkerton used the fancy canceller illustrated in Figure 42, probably commencing some time late in 1869 since it has only been observed on one 3c. Large Queen, and has been seen most frequently on the 3c. Small Queen and the later printings of the 6c. Large Queen.

"12" in Circle.

We have noted the numeral 12 in a small oval (Fig. 43) on a 3c. Large Queen. This may have been a carrier marking of some sort, as the stamp was also obliterated by a 7 concentric ring cancel, and may not even be of Canadian origin. Further reports of this obliterator would be welcome.

British Numerals.

Occasionally British type numeral obliterations turn up as the sole cancellation on a Large Queen stamp, usually the 6c. or 12½c. value. We speculate that these may have resulted from letters being mailed to the U.K. at the packet pier, and thus first entered the postal system in the U.K. where the obliterator was applied; or the letter may have been written by a passenger embarked. We have so far noted 46, 134, 357, 512, 700, 708 and 761. There are undoubtedly others.

Pre-Confederation Marks.

We now turn to the pre-Confederation obliterations found on the Large Queen issue. We think it of interest to note that the pre-stamp and Provincial Paid and/or Due numeral markings were sometimes used as obliterations. We have noted the types illustrated in Figures 44-48 and there are undoubtedly others. Of these, Figure 44 ties a 12½c. to the cover, and Figure 46 ties a 3c.

Montreal Roller 21.

The Montreal Roller 21, (Fig. 49) is quite rare on the Large Queen Issue. This earliest of the Canadian roller type obliterations, which are so frequently found obscuring the high value Jubilees, evidently fell into disuse between 1867 and about 1880 when it was put to use as a pre-canceller.

Quebec Fancy 37's.

Quebec's fancy obliterator incorporating the numeral assigned under the Provincial series (see Fig. 50) is well known on the Large Queen Issue. It has been reported on all values, though generally it is found on the thin crisp paper varieties characteristic of the earlier printings. We speculate that this hammer was discarded in mid-1868.

N.B. Grids and B.C. Oval Types.

In Part II we covered the official 4 Ring Numeral obliterations of the Province of Canada. Here we list the New Brunswick Grid Numeral obliterations (see Fig. 52) and the British Columbia Barred Oval Numeral obliterations (see Fig. 53). Our information on the town assignments for the New Brunswick obliterations during the post-Confederation period is entirely the work of Dr. Walter W. Chadbourne, and was originally published in the April 1959 Issue of BNA Topics. The problems concerning the usage of these numeral obliterations in the post-Confederation period are by no means solved, and we recommend that those who have covers which differ from the listing herein communicate directly with Dr. Chadbourne, 104 Hilltop Rd., Wilmington, Delaware.

The town assignments for the British Columbia numerals are taken from an article in the programme for the 1958 Exhibition of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, authorised by Mr. Bruce Ramsey, who credited Mr. Gerald Welburn with the research involved. We quote from the concluding paragraph of the article: "For a few weeks after Confederation, numeral markings continued in use at some localities until the new Dominion Government-supplied hammers arrived . . . Numeral markings may be found on the Large and Small Queens Issues of the Dominion, and as such are quite scarce and extremely desirable, especially on cover."

This concludes our study of the numeral cancels to be found on the Large Queen Issue. We would appreciate hearing from those collectors who may have some of the rarer strikes, but only if they will also report all the numeral strikes that they hold on the Large Queen Issue. We feel that the relative scarcity table set forth in Part I of this article is quite accurate, and reports of the scarcer strikes without reports on total holdings would result in a distortion rather than a refinement.



Fig. 41



Fig. 42



Fig. 43



Fig. 44



Fig. 45



Fig. 46



Fig. 47



Fig. 48

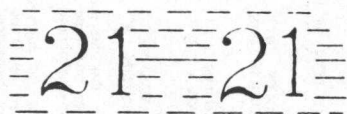


Fig. 49



Fig. 50



Fig. 51



Fig. 52



Fig. 53

TABLES

TORONTO "2's"		FANCY		WATSON'S CORNER "4"		No. Reported		Town Assigned		Town 1868		No. Reported	
Type No.	No. Reported	Type	No. Reported	Type 1	Type 2	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	1	40	1	Type 1	...	1	...	33	Wicklow	...	...	1	1
1a	6	41	3	Type 2	...	3	...	34	Woodstock	...	...	0	0
1b	2	42	4	PORT HOPE "14"	...	4	...	35	Upper Peel	...	...	1	1
1c	1	43	1	WALKERTON "21"	...	1	...	39	Indiantown	...	...	2	2
2	1	44	1	MONTREAL ROLLER "21"	...	1	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA	...	...	...	BARRED	0
3	1	45	1	FANCY QUEBEC "37"	...	1	...	NUMERALS (See Fig. 53)	...	...	...	OVAL	0
4	12	46	1	NEW BRUNSWICK GRID	...	1	...	No.	Town Assigned	...	...	No.	Reported
5	6	47	1	Town Assigned	...	1	...	1	New Westminster	...	...	4	4
6	4	48	1	No.	1868	1	...	2	Douglas	...	...	0	0
7	1	49	1	1	St. John (Fig. 51)	1	...	3	Hope	...	...	0	0
8	1	50	1	1	St. John (Fig. 52 for	1	...	4	Talc	...	...	0	0
9	11	50a	2	1	and all others	2	this	5	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
10	4	51	1	2	Andover	1	...	6	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
11	3	52	1	3	Bac Verte	1	...	7	Lytton?	...	...	0	0
12	2	53	1	4	Bathurst	1	...	8	Clinton	...	...	1	1
13	7	54	1	5	Moncton	1	...	9	Seymour	...	...	2	2
14	4	55	1	6	Campbelton	1	...	10	Williams Creek	...	...	1	1
15	1	56	1	7	Campo Bello	1	...	11	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
16	1	57	1	8	Chatham	1	...	12	Ashcroft?	...	...	0	0
17	2	58	2	9	Grand Falls	2	...	13	Quesnellmouth	...	...	1	1
18	1	59	2	10	White's Cove	2	...	14	French Creek	...	...	0	0
19	1	60	2	11	Upper Woodstock	2	...	15	Lilloot?	...	...	0	0
20	4	61	1	12	Edmunston	1	...	16	Lac la Hache?	...	...	0	0
20a	2	HAMILTON "5"	...	13	Fredericton	...	...	17	Never been seen	...	...	0	0
21	1	Type 1	...	14	Gagetown	...	...	18	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
22	1	Type 2	...	15	Ossekeag	...	...	19	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
23	1	LONDON "6"	...	16	Penobscuis	...	...	20	Soda Creek	...	...	0	0
24	1	FREDERICTON "11"	...	17	Hillsboro	...	...	21	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
25	1	Type 1	...	18	Kingston	...	...	22	Van Winkle?	...	...	0	0
26	1	Type 2	...	19	Memramcook	...	...	23	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
27	2	ST. JOHN "7"	...	20	Wickham	...	...	24	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
28	2	OSHAWA "31"	...	21	Newcastle	...	...	25	Never Been Seen	...	...	0	0
29	1	Type 1	...	22	Oromocto	...	...	26	Langley	...	...	0	0
30	1	Type 2	...	23	Richbucto	...	...	27	Spence's Bridge	...	...	2	2
31	7	OTTAWA "8"	...	24	Sackville	...	...	28	Burrard Inlet	...	...	0	0
32	1	KINGSTON "9"	...	25	Salisbury	...	...	29	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
33	3	Type 1	...	26	Upper Gagetown	...	...	30	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
34	3	Type 2	...	27	St. Andrews	...	...	31	Unidentified	...	...	0	0
35	2	* We did not record these by	...	28	St. George	...	...	32	Unidentified	...	...	1	1
36	2	Type but Type 3 was by far	...	29	St. Martin	...	...	33	Ladner	...	...	0	0
37	1	the commonest.	...	30	St. Stephen	...	...	34	Unidentified	...	...	26	26
38	1	** We did not record these by	...	31	Sussex	...	...	35	Victoria	...	...	1	1
39	4	Type but Type 4 was by far	...	32	Upham Vale	...	...	36	Nanaimo	...	...	0	0
	1	the commonest.	...			...	...			...	...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Woods,

Postal Stationery

I herewith enclose a Postal Stationery "Cut-Out" George V, 2 Cents Sepia, overprinted "PRIVATE," this item was first given to me as an item of Pre-cancelled Postal Stationery which it is not.



I have had some correspondence with Mr. Mark Arons, of BNA Topics about this item and no one has come up with any suggestions, so could you give it a write up in "Maple Leaves" with illustration to try and solve the mystery.

Yours,

R. B. HETHERINGTON (84)

An Appeal

Dear Mr. Woods,

I hope that you will be able to find space for my appeal?

I am in very urgent need of a sight of the cancellation of Fort Cudahy, Forty Mile, or Forty Mile Creek, with N.W.T. or Y.T., or Yukon. A reply on a postcard will do with a rough sketch indicating the type and arrangements of wording and the date.

The only records I have at present are all Fort Cudahy N.W.T., with dates 7 August 1898, 16 Sept 1898, and 23 March 1900.

Please send your information to me at Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England.

Yours sincerely,

ROBT. WOODALL. (496)

Lethbridge Cancellation

Dear Mr. Woods,

The Lethbridge cancellation as illustrated on page 213 of the June issue in

an enquiry from Capt. Carstairs is in use at all major postal stations and is called a "Bag and Label" dater. It is made of steel and is used to show the place, date and by whom a particular bag was made up, it has the town name in the centre, the date below and the postal clerks number at the top, as particularly shown in the Lethbridge strike, this number can be removed.

It is also used for back or facing slips at sorting offices and is used for the same purpose. Sometimes it is used on letters, when Jack is due for lunch and Jim gives him a hand with the last few to finish the bundle.

Sincerely,

DOUG. CHASMER (980)

Town Cancellations

Dear Mr. Woods,

In the last issue of "Maple Leaves," you published a letter from Capt. Carstairs on a curious Edmonton date stamp.

I have the straight-line EDMONTON across a circle with DE 22 below, cancelling a 2c. stamp on a picture postcard which is dated 19 Dec. 1959. There is a circular tax stamp "T/4 Cents."

This seems to confirm Capt. Carstairs' suggestion that the Edmonton d/s. was used in the sorting office, perhaps on a supervisor's table, for mail which was not straightforward for some reason. It appears to be quite rare, but having a long life!

Yours sincerely,

ROBT. WOODALL (496)

Due to extreme pressure of space in this issue we regret that the article by

Lt. Col. R. H. Webb on Canadian Forces Mail Group III Military/Naval Post Offices has had to be held over until the October Issue

DUPLEX CORNER

by E. A. Smythies, F.R.P.S.L.

During the last few months very little new information has come in about XIXth Century Duplex. Can this mean that the list in the handbook plus supplements issued in Duplex Corner is approaching completion, and that there are not many more new items to discover? The following recent discoveries are however worthy of record.

Newmarket, Ont.

A new postmaster's duplex turned up in Robson Lowe's auction on Dec. 21st last. It shows as dater a 2 part circle, 22mm diam., with NEWMARKET ONT., indicia PM, and date Ju. 7 '84. The killer consists of five thick horizontal bars forming a rectangle. There are two



identical strikes on a mourning cover, cancelling two S.Q.3 cents orange, addressed to Stourbridge, England. The two identical strikes are evidence that it was a genuine duplex, and rather similar to the Shelburne cork duplex already reported in Duplex Corner.

London East.

On page 14 of the Handbook, in the list of London duplex, it was noted that item 11—London East—was recorded in the P.F. book but had not been recorded used. Now at last, after so many years, Mr. Grimble of Windybush reports finding a copy on a postcard, and kindly gives the following details:—

"II.A.10. with a 23mm diam. dater reading LONDON EAST ONT. CANADA, dated Sp. 1 '92, no indicia. The killer is 25mm diam. with 10 medium bars." This is six years after Pritchard and Andrews recorded the hammer, it is strange why it should apparently be so rare!

Halifax, N.S.

On page 15 of the Handbook, the first Halifax duplex is described as follows:— "A small dater type I 20mm, with indicia letter A, and a large oval killer 28 x 20mm, with the letter H in 11 thick horizontal bars, (serial 1 and fig. 1).

Dr. Gordon of Halifax, N.S. has established that there were in fact two slightly different hammers, i.e.

1a. In use from 1867 to 1871, with dater 20mm.

1b. In use from 1871 to 1875, with dater 19mm., and other minor differences.

Again, referring to the commonest of the Halifax duplex, i.e. serial 5, fig. 3, the handbook noted:— "In 1881 this firm supplied a third hammer of original design and indicia 1-5 in the dater. A duplicate of this hammer was again supplied in 1887, which was identical with the earlier hammer, and provided evidence that Pritchard and Andrews had some method of making identical hammers at long intervals."

Dr. Gordon has recently pointed out slight difference between the original hammer of 1881 and the duplicate supplied in 1887. In the original, serial 5a, the letters are 2.5mm high, in the duplicate, serial 5b, they are 3mm high.

Toronto, 1874.

On pages 23–24 of the Handbook, an interesting series of “Cork” duplex is recorded, used in Toronto in August to October 1874, from the McMurrich collection. Recently Mr. McMurrich has acquired what appears to be a fourth duplex of this series, i.e. with the same type dater (J.310) and an eight-bar circular killer (J.291), vide accompanying illustration. Note the following dates:—



“Star of David” (J.1179), covers dated 8 and 13 Aug.

Eight bar killer (J.921), cover dated 21 Aug.

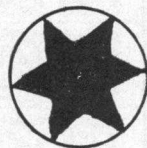
Eight segment cork (J.1369), covers 2 and 13 Sept.

New pattern (fig. 28. Handbook), cover 1 Oct.

These dated covers suggest that **four** different types of killer came into use in the short period of two months.

Gays River N.S. 1888

Another interesting cancel which appears to be a “Postmaster’s Duplex” comes from Gays River N.S. It consists of a dater of the part outer circle type, dater March 21, ’88, and a killer showing a solid 6 point star inside a circle of 19mm dia.



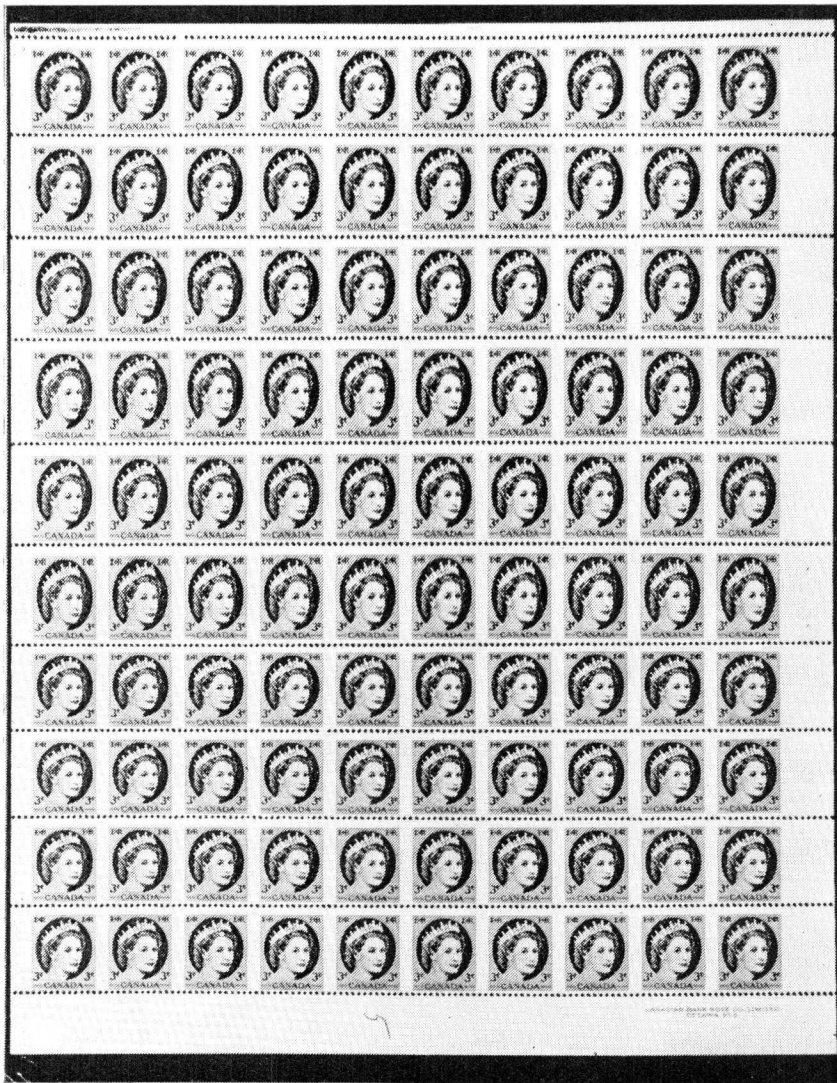
The dater coincides with that of the other N.S. Star duplex, i.e. Stellarton N.S. (see Handbook fig. 33). These two, and the Toronto “Star of David” are the only duplex recorded to date with star killers.

Toronto 1880

Chapter V of the Handbook (Serial Nos. 9 and 11).

On page 22 of the Handbook it was noted that the duplex with 4 TORONTO in 8 bars as killer was a troublesome duplex probably abandoned after a short life. A recent discovery in the Lussey Collection confirms this. The 4 and 80 were in use in April only as a strike in early May shows the 4 and 80 omitted, leaving unfilled gaps above and below the centre, while a strike in late May shows the fig. 9 pattern in use, i.e. with no gaps or broken bars. Evidently fig. 11 and its blank variations were used for a very short time, which explains their rarity. For reference, the three killers are illustrated.





*We are indebted to Canadian member K. Bileski for
this fascinating story of the latest Canadian variety*

*The photograph is by the courtesy of the
Winnipeg Tribune*

ANOTHER MAJOR CANADIAN ERROR

A post office client stepped up to a stamp wicket in an Ontario post office, pushed over \$3.00 and asked for 100-3c. stamps and was handed a small fortune in return. The stamps on examination turned out to be completely part perforated; all of the vertical perforations were missing. The buyer was not a collector but recalling all the publicity in connection with the Seaway errors, he got in touch with a stamp dealer.

As the large sheets of 400 stamps of this value are perforated one at a time and then cut up into panes of 100 units each, it is obvious three more part perforated panes exist or existed). The other three panes would be in three separate pads of 50 panes and in the normal course of distribution would be allotted to post offices anywhere in Canada. It is possible to pinpoint the position of the error pane in the pad of 50; the 5th from the top. The Toronto pane has the usual pencil notation made by a postal clerk in checking the number of panes in the pad.

The three other error panes have either been sold to the public and used up normally in which case evidence of the part perfs may turn up in used singles, pairs, etc., in Canadian mixtures, or they still rest unsold, in post office stocks, in which case postal officials will now check their stamps, and turn in the errors for destruction. It is also possible one or more of the error panes had long since been detected by postage inspectors and destroyed.

One can only surmise as to how such a sensational error occurred, the first of its nature to come out in all the millions of Elizabethan sheets printed in Canada. An examination of the error pane shows the three top rows have a slight offset on the back. This would indicate that the presses were stopped for the usual cleaning of impression rollers. The sheet was laid aside in its incomplete perforation form and very likely lost sight of, to wind up amongst the completely perforated sheets.

MARGARET GODDEN

It was with dramatic suddenness that I heard of the death of Margaret under such tragic circumstances.

Even at the moment of writing these few words I still feel in a daze about it all.

Only recently she had returned from a visit to Canada and whilst in her company a very short while back I sat enthralled listening to a vivid description of the trip during which she had met so many of our Canadian members.

Margaret's personality was such that it did not take long for one to feel that here was a friend indeed.

I had the opportunity and good fortune to be with her at two recent stamp exhibitions, and when one's spirits were a little flagged it was a delight to see her reassuring smile over one's shoulder.

Her joviality and human understanding will be sadly missed.

JIM WOODS.

CONSTANT VARIETIES OF THE 1868 ISSUE OF CANADA

The second article in a series by Horace W. Harrison,
B.P.S., B.N.A.P.S., R.P.S.C., C.P.S. of G.B.

The 1c. Value. 120,000 Plate Impressions. 1868-1869

No plate varieties have been noted on this value at all. A total of 120,000 impressions should certainly have caused sufficient wear to call for re-touching and/or re-entering. However, if such exist, they are probably too difficult to discern because of the yellow and orange shades in use during the period of their most probable appearance.

The 2c. Value. 105,000 Plate Impressions. 1868-1872

Figure 1 illustrates the well known major re-entry at Plate position No. 7, which shows most clearly in "ADA PO" of Canada Postage. This re-entry was made very early in the life of the plate, being known on the thin crisp paper characteristic of the first printing, and probably was never corrected.

Figure 2 shows another re-entry in a different plate position, still unknown. The two copies which have been examined were both printed in the emerald green shade characteristic of the later printings; and therefore, this re-entry may well be quite rare.

Figures 3 through **7** denote 5 different plate flaws in the lower left corner.

Figure 3 flaw is found on all papers, and apparently occurred very early in the life of the plate. Position unknown.

Figure 4 flaw has only been seen on the horizontal wove paper, but one copy is dated October 1868, so that it must have occurred as early as the second printing in May of 1868. Plate position No. 96.

Figure 5 flaw and **Figure 6** flaws are both constant. **Figure 7** flaw and another similar, but further to the right, are not yet confirmed as constant. **Figure 7** flaw reported is on the thin crisp paper of the earliest printings.

Figure 8 shows a dot, probably a position dot, but located approximately 7mm to the right of the usual location of position dots on the plate.

Figure 9 shows the location of a marginal plate scratch in the right margin. This has only been seen so far on stamps printed in the emerald green shade and may be very rare. Plate position unknown.

Figure 10 illustrates the location of marginal plate scratches in the horizontal margin at the right. This also has only been seen in the emerald green shade, one being dated March 1871. Plate position unknown.

Additional notes on the two cent Large Queen Issue of Canada

The so-called "graver's slip" in the lower left spandrel are found on all papers, and are thought to have been a part of the sideographer's

2¢

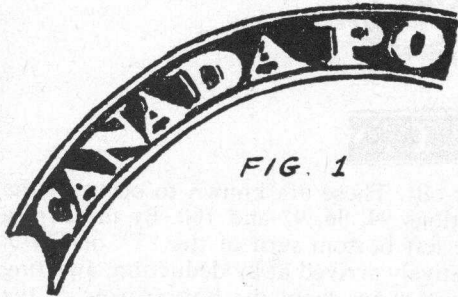


FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3



FIG. 4



FIG. 5



FIG. 6



FIG. 7



FIG. 8

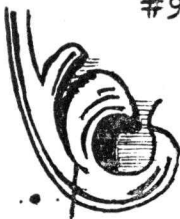


FIG. 10



FIG. 9

#96



TEC

markings for the original plate lay-out. These are known to occur in the 10th horizontal row at Plate Positions 94, 96, 97 and 100. By measuring the distance of the flaws from the left bottom serif of the "T" of TWO, the other positions have been tentatively arrived at by deduction, awaiting confirmation by reports of pairs and strips from the bottom row of the plate.

Distance from "T"	Plate Position
3.0 mm. ...	94 (Fig. 3)
2.66 mm.* ...	95* (not yet reported)
2.33 mm. ...	96 (Fig. 4)
2.0 mm. ...	97 (Fig. 5)
1.66 mm. ...	98* (Fig. 6)
1.33 mm. ...	99* (Fig. 7)
1.0 mm. ...	100 (not illustrated)

* arrived at by deduction

Perhaps these flaws are actually a device of the sideographer, similar to the traveling dots of the 17c. value of the 1859 Issue.

(In the next part of this series the 3c will be dealt with)

Recent auction realisations

THE "RENNIE" SALE OF CANADA H. R. HARMER LTD. CANADA SALE.
JUNE 12

1851, Bradbury Wilkinson Essay, Viking Head 6d., in green from corner of sheet ...	£22	1851, laid paper, 6d. slate-violet, fine used with light reddish-brown target cancellation ...	£80
1851 Bradbury Wilkinson Essay, Colony of Canada, 1d. in brown from left of sheet ...	£25	1852-57, medium hard wove paper, 6d. greenish grey, large margins and lightly pmkd. ...	£82/10
1851, 12d. Die Proof from unfurnished die showing defect at top of letters "CE" of "PENICE," combined with 1859 10c., both in blue on bluish wove paper ...	£110	1855, 10d. bright blue on thin wove paper, large margins and with light pmk. ...	£82/10
1857, 7½d. Goodall die essay of centre vignette in red with ruled background in corners on card ...	£62/10	1857, 7½d. yellow green, superb, with very large margins and with light pmk. ...	£180
1897, Maple Leaf Die Proofs of ¼c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. and 10c. in issued or near issued colours on large sunk cards showing die number and imprint ...	£210	1859, 5c. red, fine used, block of four ...	£52/10
		1859, 17c. slate-blue, a fine part o.g., vertical pair ...	£72/10
		1859, 17c. slate-blue, a fine used block of 12, slightly creased and one stamp with tear ...	£230

R.P.S. of Canada Annual Convention

The 33rd Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada which was held at the Community Hall in North Hatley, Quebec, from May 11th to 14th, was an unqualified success. It was attended by philatelists from many parts of Canada and the United States including many internationally known personalities in the philatelic world. Some 120 members of the society registered during the convention and over 250 guests.

The opening reception for members of the Society and the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain was attended by over 150 members and their wives. On the Friday a number of interesting talks and discussion groups were held throughout the day. A special tour was arranged for the ladies including a visit to the Abbey of Saint Benoit-du-Lac on Lake Memphramagog and returning by way of Ayres Cliffe around Lake Massawippi.

Canadian Reunion of CPS of GB

The first meeting of the Fellows and Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain to be held on this side of the Atlantic drew an attendance of some 60 Canadian and American members of this specialist society. The Convention Chairman, A. H. Christensen, F.C.P.S., introduced the President of the British Society, Stanley H. Godden, F.C.P.S., who had come over from England with his wife and daughter to attend the Convention. Among those also present were Miss Elizabeth Stephenson of Fife, Scotland, daughter of the founder and first president of the society, Fred Jarrett, R.D.P., F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S.C., of Toronto, Herbert Buckland, F.C.P.S. of Port Perry, Ont., and Hedley J. Hollands of Toronto, a former honorary secretary of the society. Mr. Godden addressed the meeting and spoke of the society's work in Great Britain stressing the advantages of membership to collectors in Canada and U.S.A. and was thanked by the President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.L., of Ottawa, who expressed the hope that further joint meetings be held at future conventions of Canada's national society. Mr. Godden presented Dr. Geldert with the C.P.S. of G.B. Gold Medal, who received it on behalf of the R.P.S.C., as a memento of this historic occasion.

Mayor Ed. Struthers of Stanstead, President of the Quebec Command of the Canadian Legion and a past president of the local historical society, then gave a most interesting talk on the old mail coach routes of Stanstead County.

Papers on Classic Issues

This was followed by "Notes on the 3d. Beaver" by J. Watson Yuile of Montreal which included tables giving the comparative rarity of the various printings of this stamp compiled from the examination over a 30 year period of 6,342 copies in his collection and that of the late Dr. Louis Reford of Montreal. A table of the scarcity factors of the 4-Ring Numeral cancellations on the 3d. Beaver was also given on some 452 copies. These statistics are of great value and interest to specialists as probably today it would be impossible to assemble such large accumulations of Canada's first stamp from which to deduce these rarity factors. Unfortunately J. Watson Yuile was unable to be present at the Convention and this paper together with some notes on the incidence of stamp-

less covers during this period was presented by Edwin B. Pilgrim of Lennoxville.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was held on the Saturday morning with the largest attendance of members present in the history of the Society. Some 120 members registered during the Convention.

Dr. G. M. Geldert (Ottawa) was re-elected President; A. H. Christensen (North Hatley and Montreal) and James Law (Tillsonberg, Ont.) were elected Vice-Presidents; Walter F. Anderson (Ottawa) Secretary; Alan G. McKanna (Toronto) Treasurer; Louis M. Lamouroux (Toronto) Editor of "The Canadian Philatelist"; and Directors at Large: Dr. N. O. Boyd (Windsor, Ont.); A. H. Hinrichs (Toronto); James F. Kraemer (Kitchener, Ont.), Eric Rushton (Simcoe, Ont.), Harry Sutherland (Toronto) and W. A. Teare (Victoria, B.C.).

In the afternoon Fred Jarrett gave a short talk on his Canadian philatelic reminiscences to a packed audience which included the members of the Bishop's College School Stamp Club. He then introduced C. A. Westhaver of Milton, Mass., who gave a most interesting lecture illustrated by colour slides. This was followed by a short discussion on the photography of stamps and kindred subjects.

Presence of P.M.G.

The Postmaster General of Canada, the Hon. William Hamilton, M.P. and Mrs. Hamilton both of whom are keen stamp collectors, accompanied by Maurice Fortin, Regional Director of the Canada Post Office, and Mrs. Fortin, spent the afternoon at the Convention and later the Postmaster General addressed the Convention gathering. In the course of his speech Mr. Hamilton said that the anticipated new low value definitives were now in the course of preparation and that at least one value would be available before the end of the year. It is planned that the portrait of Her Majesty will continue to dominate the design, this being in keeping with the tradition of the Canada Post Office from its earliest days. Each denomination will however bear a small symbol that is typically and specifically Canadian. The designs will in all probability vary with each denomination.

After thanking the Postmaster General for his presence at the Convention and for his interesting address Mr. Christensen thanked Mayor Ronald Reed of North Hatley for the wonderful help and co-operation everyone had given in making the Convention such a success.

Displays

A number of interesting frames were on display from the Canada Post Office showing essays, colour trials, proofs and relative material in the development of recent Canadian stamps. A Post Office was maintained, under the supervision of Postmaster F. Stone of North Hatley, on the same floor of the Community Hall as the Bourse, where stamps in philatelic condition, which had been specially sent down from the Philatelic Bureau in Ottawa, were on sale. The Convention Cachet was impressed by the Post Office to all covers posted at the Convention Post Office. A number of interesting frames of stamps, covers of local interest, and other philatelic material were placed on display by members of the Eastern Townships Stamp Club, including some beautiful pieces of

(continued at foot of page 253)

NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER

by Dr. R. Willan

Postmarks

Although a Post Office existed at St. John's from 1805, for nearly fifty years after that there was no other office in Newfoundland and no official mail service between St. John's and the coastal settlements. Mail was carried as opportunity offered by couriers and by the masters of ships sailing to appropriate ports. Not until 1851 were Inland Posts established. Two routes were then inaugurated by courier and ship; a monthly service northwards as far as Twillingate, and a fortnightly service round the south coast as far as Gaultois. Fourteen Post Offices and ten Way Offices were established, and each of these was provided with hand-stamps types 1, 2 and 3 from the G.P.O., London. They were used rather differently from the corresponding stamps of St. John's. Type 1 was applied to all mail, both outward and inward, in black. Type 2 was applied in addition in red on outward prepaid mail only. In some instances the amount prepaid was marked in manuscript in red on this stamp. After 1857, if adhesive stamps were used for prepayment of postage, type 2 was no longer used at the outports. Type 3 was applied to mail delivered to the post office by ships other than those on the postal services.

In 1863 the southern route was extended to Port-aux-Basques, and from thence in 1873 up the west coast to Bonne Bay. The rest of the coast from Bonne Bay round to Twillingate was not covered until 1882. These extensions necessitated new offices, and as years passed many others were opened all round the coast and along the trans-insular railway as it was built, to its completion in 1897. Name and date stamps were required for all these new offices and for replacements, none of which appear to have been issued by the London G.P.O.

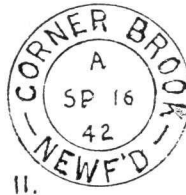
Type 4 is by far the commonest of the Newfoundland postmarks. It has the name above and NEWF'D below except that some of the Labrador offices show that dependency instead, and a few small offices round 1930 have the name of a neighbouring main office also, as for example SANDY POINT—ST. GEORGES, NEWF'D. The date is in two lines and there are no other indicia. This is the usual type of date stamp from about 1876 to the end of Newfoundland's separate existence. Certainly until 1897, and probably after, they were made by Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa. Many offices had at different times more than one hammer of this type. The sizes vary between 19mm and 23mm, but to identify different hammers of the same office it is often easier to measure the length of the arcs, as this usually varies much more than the diameter of the stamp. I suggest that in recording stamps of this type it is well to note the length of the arcs as well as the diameter.

Sometime before 1870 appears an interesting group of postmarks of type 5. These have a complete outer circle 23mm diameter, with the name in large Gothic letters and the date in three lines in serifed letters and figures, the figures of the year being much smaller than those for the day of the month. In the case of Lapoile and Placentia the bottom of the stamp bears the ornament shown in the illustration, but Pouch Cove has



HARBOR-BRITAIN
SHIP LETTER

3.



a similar stamp with the letters N.F. at the bottom. These, with the SAINT JOHNS NFLD of the same period, obviously come from the same manufacturer.

The next group of postmarks appears at the end of the 19th century. These are the duplex stamps, type 10. They are all of a uniform type not recorded for Canada by Smythies. The dater shows a complete circle of 24mm diameter with the name above, NEWFOUNDLAND in full below, and the date in three lines. The killer is a vertical oval of 13 horizontal lines 24 x 15mm. I suspect that there are a considerable number of these though I have only complete strikes of Corner Brook, Avondale and Noriss' Arm, and two partial strikes not sufficiently complete for identification. They had only a short life as soon afterwards official approval was given for the use of the date stamp as an obliterator.

Type 8 comprises a very large group which appeared in the 1920's and became much more common in the next decade. These were rubber stamps and were struck in colours: green, blue, violet, magenta. I have never seen one of these in black.

I am doubtful whether type 9 should ever have been applied to letters. It seems to be a purely telegraph stamp, but I have seen covers with it from three offices, though the only common one is Sandy Point which has two similar stamps, one as shown and one with SANDY POINT, NFLD. The only real postal date stamp of oval form is that of ST. ANTHONY. NFLD.—I.G.A. used at the International Grenfell Association headquarters.

Type 7, with double arcs, I have only seen for Harbor Grace, and it would be interesting to know whether it was used anywhere else. Type 6, however, was used at a few offices in the 1940's. Harbour Grace itself had at least two hammers, different in size, one with dots and one without. Type 12 was used at several offices but may possibly have been used for a special purpose, as certainly Grand Falls and Carbonear used this type synchronously with a type 4 hammer.

Type 11 I only know from Corner Brook, and it is noteworthy that this is the only outport postmark I have seen which has any indicia besides the date.

The remaining types became common around 1940 and afterwards. They occur in different sizes, with single or double circles, with gothic or seriffed letters, and with the date in either one or three lines.

(continued from page 250)

Limoges china incorporating stamps in their decoration shown by the Rev. Abbé Hector Lafrance of Sherbrooke, President of the Eastern Townships Stamp Club, which acted as hosts to the hundreds of stamp collectors from the Eastern Townships and the New England States who visited North Hatley during the week-end.

During the Convention of special interest to the many out of town visitors was the display of local Canadiana and photographs of North Hatley in its early days at Le Baron's store adjacent to the Community Hall. The publicity this Convention has received from the Press, the Philatelic Columnists, the Philatelic Press, Radio and Television has been greater than that received by any other philatelic gathering ever held in Canada.

The next Convention and Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in Windsor, Ont., May 1962.

Amendments to Membership to 2nd July, 1961

New Members.

1352	EMERY, R. C., 15 Windsor Rd., Worthing, Sussex.	C
1353	KIMBERLEY, A. W., 108 The Avenue, Pinner, Middx.	C
1354	YOUNG, Miss J. E., P.O. Box 40, Sydney, N.S., Canada.	C, N
1355	ELLIS, Maj. W. F., Motts Farm, Eridge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	C, N, B
1356	FORDRED, E. J., "The Cricketer's Inn," Westfield, Woking, Surrey.	
1357	RICKABY, G., North Grange, 10a First Avenue, Bridlington, Yorks.	
1358	HESTER, M. J., 16 Wellesley Cresc., Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, Middx.	C
1359	WHITE, J. N., 114 Johnson, Coaticook, Que., Canada.	C

Resignations.

1031	H. M. Beeby.	1194	J. W. McGorman.
713	Rear Adml. P. W. Brock.	55	W. Marshall.
870	C. J. T. Carr.	1251	F. H. Soden.
853	D. Levitton.	506	J. C. Watson.
1179	K. J. A. O. Manning.	1015	K. Willington.

Death.

120 G. D. Garden.

Dropped under Rule 6 (owing two years subscription)

187	G. E. C. Barton.	1142	G. Korel.
1130	H. Biermann.	453	G. P. Lewis.
830	C. Bornemann.	1002	P. A. Lyon.
1087	L. Bourgie.	851	A. McConnell.
1144	Mrs. A. Breton.	1020	P. A. Park.
1074	G. B. Brisby.	56	G. D. Rae.
1114	P. R. Chabot.	1101	C. Roitman.
1166	W. D. Christianson.	1011	W. Rorke.
454	L. S. Crosby.	1205	A. R. Simmons.
1140	G. F. Dent.	1141	M. D. Smith.
1173	J. Duval.	1081	O. J. Solem.
1134	G. Fisher-Jones.	1171	C. F. Southey.
335	G. E. Foster.	876	M. Steward.
821	P. Gee-Heaton.	1005	W. F. Tongue.
1033	C. H. George.	832	R. W. Wainwright.
1135	M. W. Horbay.	1102	H. G. Watkins.
947	F. Hornby.	975	R. D. Wheadon.
1182	G. E. Joly.	1148	J. C. Wilson.
1129	D. H. Kelly.	1015	N. H. Wodehouse.
1117	K. F. Kern.	971	G. B. Wright.

Change of address.

903	BILLIG, F., 168-39 Highland Ave., Jamaica 32, N.Y., U.S.A.
366	BOSWORTH, W. N., 15a Queen's Park Gardens, Bournemouth.
744	BRUMWELL, J. C. H., 13 Greystoke Lodge, Hanger Lane, London W.5.
1310	FRASER, A. G. J., 117 Burbank Drive, Willowdale, Ont., Canada.
970	GIBBS, Dr. J., University, Birmingham 15.
886	HARRIS, S. J., The Brows, Liss, Hants.
1051	HELLIWELL, M. S., 8a The Woodlands, Beulah Hill, London S.E.19.
726	HOLIANDS, H. J., 245 Eglinton Ave. West, Apt. 6, Toronto, Ont.
1303	HOLMOK, Dr. E. H., 2 Amesbury Ave., Apt. 3, Montreal 25, Canada.
638	LAW, F., 156 Iroquois Ave., London, Ont., Canada.
1109	VINCENT, V. H., 1023a North 6th Street, Saint Louis I, Mo. U.S.A.

Net Change—43.

New Total—822.