

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

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

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

Issued Free to Members

Additional copies, 25p each

Vol. 13 No. 12

October 1971

Whole No. 132

EDITORIAL

This issue is the last of the current volume of *Maple Leaves* and those who are superstitious will doubtless connect the unfortunate lapses from grace which have attended the 1971 numbers with the malignant fate associated with 'unlucky 13'. As we write this in very early September we can do no more than hope that the last issue of Volume 13 will appear on time, and be in members' hands, before Convention. Such is always our aim but after the bitter experiences of this year 'nothing would surprise us'. From the abortive February issue onwards things have gone wrong; every subsequent issue has been late and more than the usual number of gremlins have been creeping around and insinuating themselves into our pages. The editorial guard must never be allowed to drop for one fleeting moment; for, as surely as it does, one or more (they seldom come singly) of these pernicious creatures will take advantage when a bleary editorial eye is dimmed and then, what havoc can they wreak! Oshawa becomes 'Lindsay' as it surely did on page 258. Those precancel fiends who have not been slow to vent their wrath upon us by far outnumbered those in whom the milk of human kindness has not yet ceased to flow.

The learned tell us that even Homer nodded, albeit infrequently, and editorial drudges may draw whatever consolation from this that they can. It is little enough in all conscience for our tale of woe is not yet finished: in our June issue we reported that the 'Laporte' commemorative would

appear on 19th November and the 'Winter Maple Leaf' on 20th October. This was the work of a most pernicious species of gremlin (*Genus Irritable Gremlinus*) which not only transposed the dates but also artfully altered one as well. Our humble thanks are due to all those members who wrote to us *post haste* in order to put the record straight *and* we include the gentleman who could not conceal his glee when he pointed to our feet of clay.

Had we scotched this particular gremlin with our customary firmness of purpose the last two lines of the 'Revisions in 1971 Stamp Programme' would have read:

**26 October, 50th Anniversary, Year of Birth of Pierre Laporte
19 November, Maple Leaf in Four Seasons—Winter**

Nor is this all; the worst, perhaps, is yet to come. On page 268 we allowed our Yorkshire Group to stand Canadian history on its head by asserting that British Columbia including Vancouver Island joined Confederation on 1st July 1867. Worse still, in point of time, Prince Edward Island was also prematurely confederated on the same day! We hesitate to say that 'every schoolboy knows better than that'. What we can say is that every member of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain knows better and that very many of them took the trouble to tell us that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. One member even went so far as to suggest that as a penance we write out one hundred times: '**B.C. and Vancouver Island became a part of the Dominion of Canada on 20th July, 1871 and Prince Edward Island on 1st July, 1873.**' Once, however, must suffice here, but to underline our contrition we are publishing a letter which points all the facts in unmistakably authentic terms in our December issue.

Finally (we hope!) Geoffrey Whitworth draws our attention to the first paragraph on Page 269. This should have been entered *after* the first paragraph under the heading '1st April 1868 to 31st December 1870' (Page 268). He also reminds us that the words at the bottom of page 268 reading 'Our cover illustrating the rarely used route through America and the British Packet is dated . . . 2 cents green of the Large Queen's Head issue', should *not* have been included.

We *think* (and certainly hope) that this is all but it would not surprise us, in our present mood, if one or two more gremlins are not found and dragged screaming before the judgement seat. *They* will be exorcised later.

The King Edward VII Definitive Series 1903-1912

A Resume—Compiled by D. F. Sessions

(Part I)

Introduction

Early in the 1970-71 season a decision was taken by the Yorkshire Group to make the Edward definitives the subject of their 1971 Convention entry. The reasons were twofold: (a) no member of the Group specialised to any degree in this issue so the entry would not be a one man effort, and (b) despite the efforts of one or two stalwarts, the issue has not achieved great popularity over the years. It was soon found that the Group's knowledge of the issue was not as extensive as it might be so, as a background to our entry, it was felt that a résumé of the published information on the series would be helpful. In the absence of a handbook it is hoped that the information so brought together will be helpful to other members of the Society and it is therefore being published as a series of articles.

The material has been unashamedly culled from the various standard works including Boggs, Jarrett and the *Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.* and articles that have appeared from time to time, notably by G. B. Harper and Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth. Some previous questions are aired again and a few new ones have been added. It is to be hoped that the ensuing notes will save other members repeating spade work already done and, even more important, that those with material and/or interest will take the trouble to amend or add to the information, provide answers to the questions (or, at least, fresh theories) and to raise a few new points.

All correspondence please to David F. Sessions, 'Camelot', 7 Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorkshire.

(1) Queen Victoria died on the 29th January 1901 but no immediate move was made to replace the Numeral Issue. This was not due to apathy but to the fact that the contract with the American Bank Note Company had two more years to run and it was decided that a new issue should follow re-negotiation of the contract. 1st July (Dominion Day) 1903 was the date selected for release of the new stamps to the public and on 10th June a circular was issued to Postmasters, advising them that supplies would be forwarded to them shortly. The circular contained the usual strictures that the stamps were not to be released until the appointed day but, as usual, a few copies with June 1903 dates have been found. In view of the circular of the 10th, early June dates are probably failures to alter date stamps from June to July.

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(2) The Essay

At the request of the Postmaster General, William Mulock, a die for the proposed new definitive series was prepared by Perkins, Bacon and Company of London, who entrusted the engraving to J. A. C. Harrison. the basis of the die was an etching by Emil Fuchs, R.A., M.V.O., of Austria, who studied in Berlin and came to London in 1897. The design of the stamp was by the then Prince of Wales (later King George V) and J. A. Tilleard of the Royal P.S. of London.



Although the original die was prepared by Perkins, Bacon and Company the contract for the actual printing was held by the American Bank Note Company who had won it back from the British American Bank Note Company in 1897. It seems that the die provided was not satisfactory for mass production purposes so a fresh one was engraved by Charles Skinner of the American Bank Note Company. The new die was very similar to Harrison's, the main point of difference being that the numerals were coloured on a white tablet instead of white on a coloured tablet. (*See illustration above.*)

Thus the Perkins, Bacon production becomes an essay. Several die essays exist, in green, black, blue, purple and brown on various papers. It is apparent that the American Bank Note Company prepared a plate from the Perkins, Bacon die, for imperforate, gummed blocks have been found, in both red and grey, on white wove paper. These must therefore be termed plate essays.

(3) The Dies

The Skinner die was actually a master die, without the denominations in either words or numerals. From the master die were produced five secondary dies, one for each value from 1 cent to 10 cents. Secondary dies for the 20 cents and 50 cents values were prepared later. Die proofs exist in all values in black. There is evidence that the whole of the lower

spandrels was omitted from the master die, witness the absence of lateral veins in the maple leaves on the 20 cents and the absence of the lower lines of shading in the lower right spandrel of the 7 cents value (both plates). The dies of the 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents values were approved on 6th May 1903, date of approval of the 7 cents is not known, the 10 cents was about 15th May 1903, whilst the 20 cents and 50 cents were probably approved in 1904 and 1908 respectively. The actual dates are, again, not known (*Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.*).

(4) The Plates

The early plates were made of the customary unhardened steel; it was about 1905 that the American Bank Note Company introduced the practice of hardening the plates. Most plates consisted of 200 (20 x 10) subjects divided into two post office panes of 10 x 10 by a gutter 10–11 mm. wide. However some of the 1 cent and 2 cents plates consisted of 400 subjects, divided into four post office panes of 10 x 10 by a vertical gutter 10–11 mm. wide and a horizontal gutter 25–26 mm. wide. The imprint appeared over the 5th and 6th stamp in the top margin of each pane. The 400 subject plates were so nearly square that the word 'TOP' was engraved in the upper margin and in the case of plates 72 and 73 of the 2 cents the engraver managed to invert the word.

Boggs reports that plate numbers were cut individually on the early plates but were later punched in (before hardening). The hand cut numerals were thin and seriffed whilst the punched numerals were smaller, curved and thick.

The appearance of the plate numbers is as follows:—

1c	Plate 1–4	thin	5 et seq.	thick.
2c	Plate 1–5	thin	6 et seq.	thick.
5c	Plate 1	2 thin	3 et seq.	thick.
1c	Plate 1–4	thin	5 et seq.	thick.
2c	Plate 1–5	thin	5 et seq.	thick.
5c	Plate 1	2 thin	3 et seq.	thick.
7c	Plate 1	thin	2 et seq.	thick.
10c	Plate 1	thin	2 et seq.	thick.
20c	Plate 1	thin.		
50c	Plate 1	thin.		

It is Boggs' theory that the 15 'handcut' plates were made at the outset and that the 'punched' plates were additional plates made as required. This presupposes that the plates for the 20 cents and 50 cents values, which were not used until 1904 and 1908 respectively; were made in 1903. This contradicts his assertion on the previous page (345) that 5 secondary dies were made initially and that the 20 cents and 50 cents were added later. *Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.* indicates that the plates were not prepared until 1904 and 1908 respectively. If the 20 cents and 50 cents plates were prepared in 1903 then it would be reasonable to ask why no plate was prepared for a ½ cent value; this point is discussed later.

I am confident that the plates were prepared as required and this leaves us with the question why the 50 cents plate bore the thin numerals when it was prepared in 1908. It is obvious that the 1 cent and 2 cents values had progressed beyond plates 4 and 5 respectively by 1908 as approximately 70 and 80 plates respectively were used during the period 1903-1912. Any reasonable theories or, better still, information on this point would be welcome.

(5) Hairlines

Although only acknowledged by Gibbons in relation to the later Admiral series, hairlines make their first appearance on the low value Edward definitives. Fairly prominent hairlines are seen on the 1 cent and they are seen to a lesser extent on the 2 cents and 5 cents. Dr. Hollingsworth reported 20 copies out of a wholesale batch of 3,000 of the 1 cent value and only 4 copies out of a batch of 5,000 of the 2 cents value. They are also seen on the low values of the Quebec Centenary issue which was released during the currency of the Edward definitives. Whilst not so prominent as on the best Admiral examples they can be seen with the naked eye.

The appearance of hairlines on the Edwards kills the theory that they were caused by the cracking of the inferior steel used during the first World War. Their appearance seems to coincide with the introduction of the practice of hardening the plates. Does anyone own a specimen showing hairlines and bearing a 1904 date or earlier?

It is interesting to speculate why the hairlines appear only on the low values. If it is established that the cracking took place as the plate was being curved then one can only suggest that it is merely the law of averages whereby the occasional plate cracks and because of the number of low value plates it is almost certain to be one of them. Even this theory looks a bit shaky when faced with the Quebec Centenary series where the number of plates was not high.

(6) Guide Lines

These can be seen both in the margins and through the design. Whilst most of the guide lines noted have been in the vertical plane, some horizontal lines have been seen. The horizontal lines, where seen, run through the centre of the stamp, forming an axis. They are often dotted and Eric Killingley raises an interesting point of comparison with the Quebec Tercentenary issue. In this issue a dotted guide line is found running through the top of the design on the top row only of the sheet. Does the presence of a dotted horizontal guide line on the definitives indicate the top row of a sheet? Perhaps members with top marginal blocks would care to investigate and advise their findings.

(7) Guide Dots

When seen, they are usually on a horizontal plane through the middle of the stamp and are most easily seen in the margin or in the rims of the

oval. On the 5 cents, in particular, they are frequently seen in the lines of shading between the King's moustache and the 9 o'clock position on the oval. I have seen a marginal block of four from the left of a pane with no apparent guide dots on the two stamps from the first row and clear guide dots on the stamps from row 2. It will be recalled that the early printings of the Small Queens show guide dots below the bottom left hand corner of each stamp *except* those in the first vertical row of the pane. Is this also true of the 5 cents Edwards or indeed all the Edwards?

The inconsistency of the position of the guide dot in the issue makes it difficult to find in many cases, particularly if it coincides with a line of shading or design; but it is this very inconsistency which led to the plating of the 17 cents Cartier and the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Quebec so the guide dots can be of value, in conjunction with other marks, in plating values from the 5 cents up.

(8) **Retouches**

These can be seen on all values up to the 10 cents. They are usually evident as irregular thickenings of lines where the design has been strengthened and are most easily seen in the lines of the numeral boxes and the top and bottom of the oval.

(9) **Re-entries**

In view of the millions printed of the two lower values it is not surprising that literally hundreds of re-entries can be found on the 1 cent and 2 cents values; they are usually seen in the numeral boxes, lettering, figures of value and the frame lines. The majority of the re-entries are seen in the lower half of the subject as the re-entries were normally made from the top of the subject and any 'shift' is more likely to be seen at the end of the 'rocking' motion than at the beginning.

A study of dated copies shows that most of the re-entries are confined to the first two years of issue, they are not so frequently seen after the practice of hardening the plates commenced in 1905.

(10) **Plate Wear**

Minor plate wear can be seen on all values and is most noticeable in the cross hatching between *Canada* and *Postage*. Marked wear is seen on the 5 cents and will be referred to in the notes on individual values.

(11) **Relief Break**

This is a defect on the transfer roller which would be repeated on the plate impressions. A good example appears on the 1 cent and will be discussed in the notes on the 1 cent value.

(12) **Graver Slip**

This is usually seen as a frame line extension, several examples have been seen on the 1 cent and 2 cents values.

(13) Production Cost

The contract between the Post Office and the American Bank Note Company provided for the production of stamps at the rate of 10 cents per thousand, this was reduced to 9 cents in 1908. The booklets cost 0.75 cents each exclusive of the stamps which were supplied at the contract rate. (*Information from Boggs.*)

In the next article the individual values will be considered.



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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER ISSUE

Contributors are reminded that the last date for receipt of reports and notices (to guarantee inclusion in the December issue) is 31st October.

Separate reminders by post have been discontinued.

The Large Heads of Canada

By Geo. R. C. Searles Part IV

3 cent Red Brown. 1868 to January 1870. Approximately 29,300,000.

Ottawa Printing. Perf. 12: Thin hard rather transparent paper.

Red Brown: Medium to Stout Wove.

Red Brown.

Deep Rose Red: May 1868.

Dull Red: January 1869. Watermarked Large Capitals.

Dull Red: July 1868. Stitch Watermark.

Dull Red: Hard Paper. March 1868.

Red Brown.

Deep Rose Red: Coarse Medium Wove, Yellowish tinge.

Deep Rose Red: Thin Soft very White Wove.

Deep Rose Red.

Re-entries

1. Late printing on Medium Wove Paper. Outer frame line of design west of the NW figure 3 clearly doubled. The scroll from just under the 'C' of Canada doubled down the foliage. T of three slightly re-entered.

2. Late printing on Medium Wove Paper. Extra line in design opposite GE of postage east side, and all scroll doubled from opposite the Queen's lips to level with the Queen's chin.

Varieties

1. Flaws on 10 p. part of both 3s. NE and NW.
2. Dot in ball at foot of 3. NW Corner.
3. Three dots over 3 NW Corner.

Plate Cracks

1. Crack starts in the R of three, through the back of the neck and to the Chignon.
2. from C of Cents vertically through the neck to chin and continues through to the lower right ornament of postage.

Papers

The first thin 1868 paper.

Medium Wove. Faint horizontal Mesh.

Thicker softer Wove. Distinct Horizontal Mesh.

Smooth White Wove.

Thin soft white Wove.

Laid medium Wove.

Ribbed with strong horizontal Mesh.

Watermarked. Faint Vertical Mesh.

Proofs

Red Brown Plate proof on Card.

Purple on thin Card.

Black die proof on India paper.

The 2 cent Ferriage Rate

BY Dr. F. STULBERG

When the Large Queen era was ushered in with Confederation in 1867 there were a few instances where a 2 cent stamp could prepay a specific rate. Granted, a stamp of this denomination could be used in conjunction with other stamps to make up a rate or could even be used by itself as payment for a multiple rate such as a double weight drop letter (2 x 1 cent). However, as a rate unto itself, it was not common.

Probably the best known example of use of a single stamp of this denomination was the SOLDIERS LETTER. The Post Office Act of 1867 and the regulations formulated from it the following year reaffirm the 2 cent rate for letters prepaid by Non-commissioned Officers and Privates on active service under certain limitations. The same Post Office Regulations of 1868 outline a 2 cent TRANSIENT NEWSPAPER RATE. Simply this applies to newspapers mailed from one individual (as opposed to a publisher) to another, again with restrictions. The Post Office Act of 1867 provides for the establishment of a Letter Carrier System at the discretion of the Postmaster General and, with this, the LETTER CARRIER RATE. This was an additional delivery charge of 1 cent for local (1 cent) drop letters. In practice this was collected by the carrier upon delivery and it was not until well into the Small Queen era that it became part of affixed postage.

An interesting two cent rate at that time was the COUNTY RATE OF NOVA SCOTIA. In 1863, the postal regulations of Nova Scotia provided for letters ½ oz. or less to be delivered to any address in the same county for 2 cents prepaid postage. When Nova Scotia joined Confederation in 1867 it was obliged to observe the postal regulations of the Dominion but some local postmasters continued to recognise the County Rate for several more years.

Probably the most obscure of the 2 cents rates was the FERRIAGE RATE because it was not the result of an Act of Parliament, nor, as far as can be ascertained, was it ever published in official post office regulations. It was actually the result of an agreement between the Postmasters General of Canada and the United States. It started with a letter written on 14th April 1851 from the Postmaster General J. Morris at Toronto to Postmaster General N. K. Hall at Washington. It named ten border towns in Upper and Lower Canada and their immediate counterparts in the United States and, in part, said:

'The above named places being only separated from each other by a Ferry . . . I beg to suggest that a uniform rate of 2 cents, or 1 Penny, be fixed as the full charge on letters originating at the one and addressed to the other and corresponding Frontier Town instead of the 10 cents—6d. rate. . . .'

Postmaster General Hall was at first cool to this suggestion but records show that he agreed to it two months later. The agreement appears to have ended in the early 1870's but at its height, around Confederation, about forty post offices on each side were involved including ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with their counterparts on the coast of the United States. These were also known as Transfer Offices since they were designated as transfer points for mail going from one country to the other.

Although there seems to be no records that indicate when New Brunswick and Nova Scotia became part of this arrangement, an educated guess would put it in the early 1850's shortly after Upper and Lower Canada and the United States reached accord on the issue. As justification for this assumption one must realize that prior to Confederation in 1867 the economy of the Maritime Provinces was much more dependent on the United States than on the provinces of Canada and it would be hard to believe that the United States would ignore them once the concept had been established elsewhere.

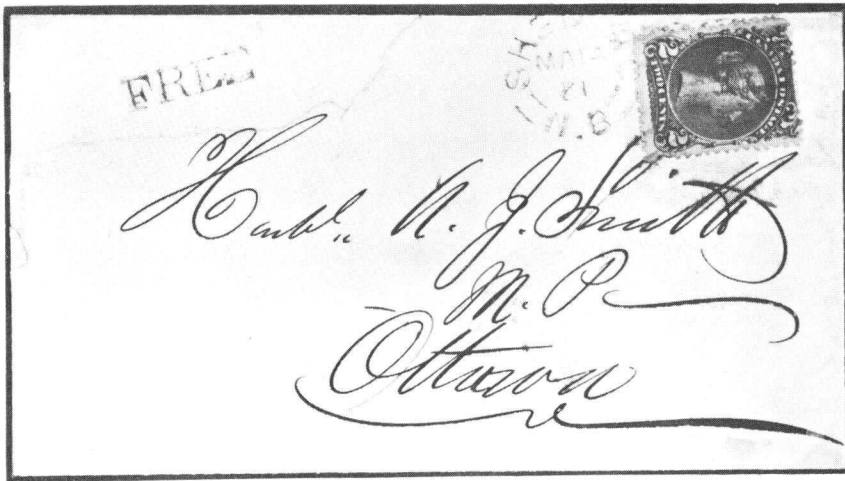


Fig. 1

NORMAN TODD for CANADA

BOOKLET PANES of 6						BOOKLET PANES of 4					
SG	M	U	SG	M	U	SG	M	U	SG	M	U
196	.55	.65	320	2.25		205	10.00	11.00	343	2.25	
201	.60	.65	341	1.75	1.90	246	3.00	3.25	357	2.00	2.40
246	1.50	1.65	342	2.40	2.60	247	3.00	3.25	359	.40	
247	50.00		357	.25		249	2.50	3.00	375	1.15	
275	.70	.90	375	.14	.15	302	11.00		376	1.25	
276	1.15	1.25	376	1.40		303	3.25	3.50	377	.13	.18
279	11.00		378	1.40		319	10.00	£10	378	.25	.30
289	2.50		380	.80		320	10.00	£10	407	.60	
301	1.15	1.25	417	1.50		321	4.50	4.75	416	.22	
302	2.25		Stit	8.00	9.00	341	10.00		394/6 (3 x 3)		
319	1.50	1.65				342	10.00		2.00	2.10	

FINE STAMPS from 74 Linden Road, Bognor Regis, Sussex

The cover (*fig. 1*) is one of the late examples of the 2 cent Ferriage Rate. It was found in a lot of covers addressed to the Honourable A. J. Smith who represented the district of Dorchester, New Brunswick, in the House of Commons at Ottawa in the first Parliament following Confederation. A letter mailed to a Member of Parliament at the Seat of Government was entitled to travel free of postage and we see this designated on the left upper corner. The rest of the story concerns, of course, the 2 cent 'Large Queen' stamp.

The letter was mailed from Shediac, N. B. on 14th March 1871 addressed to Ottawa (Ontario). It could reach its destination at that time in only two ways (*fig. 2*). The first can best be described by this passage in *Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* published in 1875 as 'the first comprehensive post-Confederation Atlas of Canada. It states:

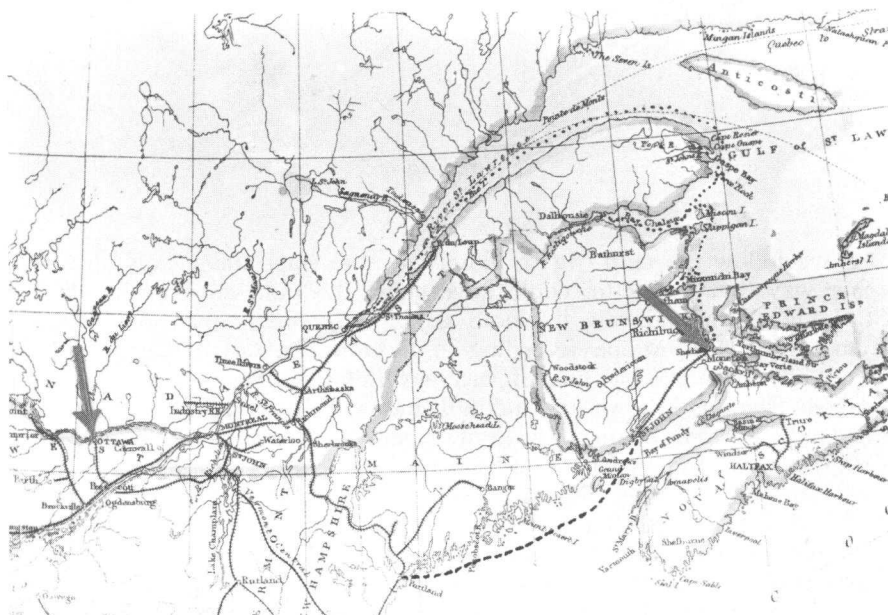


Fig. 2

'The steamers plying here (Lower St. Lawrence) belong to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company. This Royal Mail Line of Steamers ply between Montreal, Quebec, Faher Point, Gaspé, Perce, Paspébiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Shediac, Charlottetown, P. E. I. and Pictou: and by Railway and Steamboat connections to St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Portland and Boston.'

The trip in one direction took approximately ten days and, as previously mentioned, carried Royal Mail. Since this method would have kept the letter completely within the Canadian Post Office system, it

would not have required any postage. Also, the backstamps (fig. 3) show that the letter reached Ottawa no more than a week after it was mailed. Obviously, it did not go this way.

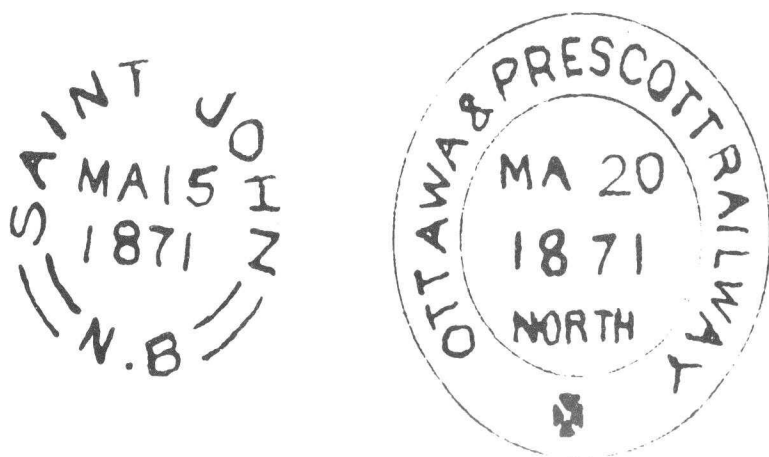


Fig. 3

If we follow the map (fig. 2) closely we can trace the second, and only other way that this letter could have gone. It would go from Shediac to St. John via the railway; it would go by *International* steamer from St. John to Portland, Maine according to *Takabury's Atlas of Canada* which states 'the International line of steamers sail from St. John tri-weekly in summer, semi-weekly spring and fall and weekly in winter, to Eastport, Portland, Boston, connecting at Eastport with ferry for Compobello, Grand Manan, Indian Island and Deer Island and with the frontier steamers for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais, Maine (U.S.A.) and at Portland with Grand Trunk Railway for all parts of Canada. At Portland it would be placed on the Grand Trunk Railway to be taken back into Canada to be transferred to the Ottawa and Prescott Railway at Prescott, Ontario. The backstamps tend to confirm that this was the route taken.

If we retrace the route and assess it from the standpoint of postage required, we find that it could go free from Shediac to St. John. It could also have free privileges on the entire length of the Grand Trunk Railway and on to Ottawa. The only part of the trip not entitled to free franking was when it travelled on an *International Steamer* from St. John to Portland. Here the 2 cents Ferriage Rate was applicable and affixed at Shediac since pre-payment was a pre-requisite of this special rate.

It is interesting to note that if postage had been required as a normal domestic letter, a 3 cents stamp would have been enough since a postal treaty between the United States and Canada provided for a reciprocal handling of each other's mail without additional postage.

Sharing the cost of transatlantic mail

BY J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

In the years before 1851, the General Post Office in London was responsible for the administration of the postal services in Canada and all revenue from these services was accounted for to London.

The Post Office Act 1850, in authorising the transfer to the Canadian Government of control of its own postal affairs directed that British Packet or other postage collected in Canada should be accounted for to the United Kingdom and Canadian charges collected in the United Kingdom should be paid to Canada. No thought seems to have been given to accounting procedure and each letter had to be dealt with on its own. The result is an interesting series of markings which could be confusing until its object is known.

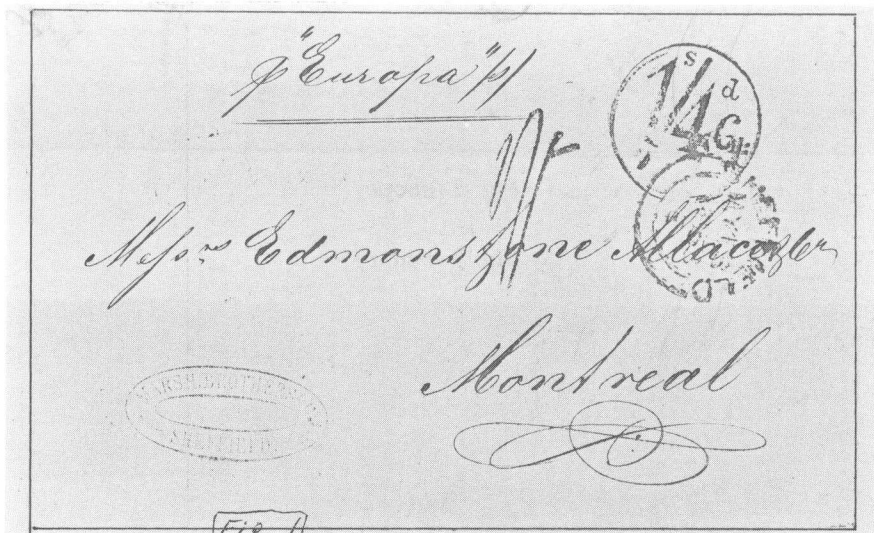


Fig. 1

In 1851 the rate for a half ounce letter was and had since 1840 been 1s. 2d. stg., or 1s. 4d. Cy. Figure 1 shows the mark struck in black on an unpaid letter. Alongside this mark is a British Post Office Stamp denoting 1s. 0d. Stg. also struck in black. Figure 2 (over) shows a contemporary letter fully prepaid at 1s. 2d. Stg. as shown in red manuscript and bearing a London Paid stamp and the figure '2' also struck in red. By March 1854 when postage was reduced to 10d. Stg. the mail was passing through the United States which received 2d. Stg. for the transit. Of the remaining 8d. London received 7d. for the packet and 1d. was credited to Canada. Figure 3 (over) shows the payment to Canada 1d. struck in red.

It seems reasonable to deduce the principle that sums payable to the despatching office are noted in black and those accruing to the receiving office in red but I have not tried to trace the regulations to that effect.

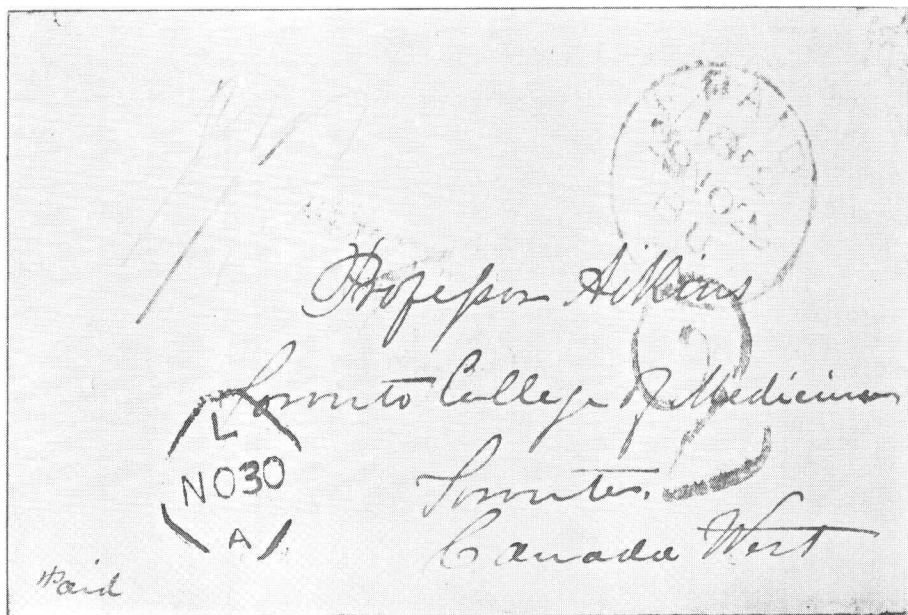


Fig. 2 (above)

Fig. 3 (below)



Covers of the period eastbound from Canada seem curiously scarce. Figure 4 shows the only one I have traced. It is a letter sent via London to Portugal in 1855. There is no note of the total postage charged but

it appears that a share amounting to 2½d. Cy. or 2d. Stg. had to be accounted for to London. The letter was struck with the Quebec Paid CDS and 2½d Cy. in a square frame both in red. The 2½d. Cy. mark was pen-cancelled in London, its purpose having been served as was the 'PAID' on a London arrival mark. The other markings concern the collection of postage to Portugal and delivery there and do not concern us.

The marks used in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia appear, from the few specimens I have acquired, to follow the same principles but with different rates. Only one cover, from New Brunswick, was eastbound and bears in red the stamp BRITISH/5d./CLAIM of the payment to be accounted for to London.

The cover by cover division of postage between London and Canada ceased about the end of 1856, presumably strangled by its own volume and a simpler system based on the weight of the mail is believed to have taken its place.



Fig. 4

It will be apparent that there are many gaps in my information, however clearly the principles appear and I should be very grateful for any help which can be given.

Although separate accounting between Canada and London ceased in 1856, the same old methods continued in respect of letters passing through London to Europe. I have several covers fully stamped in Canada and despatched through London to France, Germany and Spain in 1874-76, that is before Canada joined the Universal Postal Union in 1878. Each bears in red a figure which I do not doubt is the share of postage to be paid to the European countries involved although I have not been able to equate the figure with the provisions for postage from London.

This is a line of study for some other specialist.

precancels on the

admiral issue

By R. B. Hetherington
and F. W. L. Keane

St. THOMAS		Precancel	
		Type 1	
1 cent green	Original die. 1912	n	a
	Original die retouched, 1913		
1 cent yellow	Original die retouched, wet. 1920 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1926 ...		
	New die, dry. 1925		
2 cents green	Original die retouched, wet. 1922 ...	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1924 ...		
	Original die re-engraved, dry. 1925 ...		
	Thin paper. 1924		
3 cents brown	Original die, wet. 1918	n	a
	Original die retouched, dry. 1922 ...		
3 cents red	Original die retouched. 1923	n	a
	New die. 1924		
5 cents violet	Marler Type 4: Reiche Type 1. 1922	n	
	Marler Types 5 and 7: Reiche Types		
	2 and 4. 1922-24		
	Marler Type 6: Reiche Type 3. 1923		
	Marler Type 8: Reiche Type 5. 1925		
10 cents blue	Thin Paper, 1924	n	
	Wet, 1922		
20 cents olive	Dry, 1925	n	
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: wet.		
	1912		
	Marler Type 1: Reiche Type 1: dry.		
50 cents black	1924	n	
	Marler Type 2: Reiche Type 2: dry.		
	1925		
\$1 orange	Original die, wet. 1912	n	
	Retouched die, dry. 1925		

Contributions and articles on all branches
of B.N.A. philately and postal
history are urgently required
for publication in this journal

a brief note on the squared circle postmarks

By Winthrop S. Boggs

When writing the several chapters for the *Canada Handbook*¹ during the year 1943, the late Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein loaned the writer the remarkable lot of proofs of the cancellations and postmarks made by Messrs. Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa, for many years Contractors to the Post Office for these and similar 'devices' as they were called.



When one or more 'devices' were ready for delivery an impression was struck on a piece of paper, usually white. These proof impressions were then pasted on large sheets of brown paper approximately 13 inches x 19 inches which were apparently filed away in some manner.

Be that as it may, a quantity of these sheets, which had been discarded, fortunately were rescued and eventually offered to Mr. Lichtenstein, who immediately recognized their value to the philatelic student and purchased the lot. A special spring back binder was made for these leaves, which are now in the archives of the Philatelic Foundation, New York².

When the writer was working with these proofs it was suggested that after the *Canada Handbook* was published, another book based on these proofs be prepared, with the various impressions being arranged and classified by types and purpose, with appropriate notes, somewhat similar to the great works on Austrian cancellations by the late Edwin Mueller.

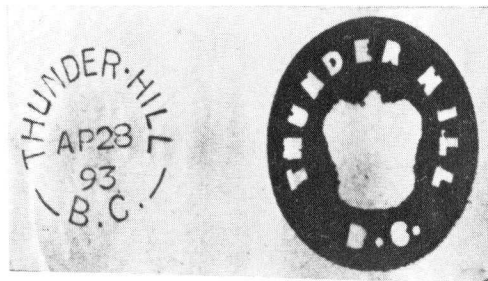
Unfortunately the proposed book was never prepared, although the writer, with Mr. Lichtenstein's consent, had a number of the leaves photostated with the intention of working out various possible systems of classification.

Over the years many of the photostats were lost in successive house cleanings and movings. Recently, however, when preparing to move to my present address, I ran across an envelope in which were a small lot of these photostats consisting mostly of Squared Circles as well as a few of other cancellation.

Examples of two of these are reproduced above.

Among the Squared Circles were 12 of the Type I, and 53 of the Type II. All are listed in the Squared Circle handbook³.

The remaining proofs included one of the typical pieces of paper showing the devices proofed on 19th April 1894. Also included is one of the seals, in this case Thunderhill, B.C., at least one each of these being



supplied to every office (*see above*). On rare occasions such a seal would inadvertently be used to cancel stamps.

It is hoped that this brief note will be of interest to those studying Canada's postmarks.

FOOTNOTES—

¹*The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, by Winthrop S. Boggs, 2 Volumes, Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1945.

²Donated to the Philatelic Foundation by the late Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale, daughter of Mr. Lichtenstein.

³*Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada (Third Edition)* by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 1964, B.N.A.P.S.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members in the U.S.A. and Canada may pay their subscriptions in local currency at the rate of \$3.75 to Mr. R. J. WOOLLEY, 1520 Bathurst Street, Apt. 206, Toronto 349, Ontario, Canada. This will save both the Society and the individual high bank charges, as Mr. Woolley will remit the subscriptions in bulk.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 9th October 1971, at the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen.

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Rollers of Alberta Province

Mr. C. T. Walker of Edmonton ALTA, has very kindly sent details of new Rollers and other information about Alberta Rollers which I give below. I hope that enthusiasts in other Provinces will follow his good example!

(1) New Rollers not hitherto recorded

Bentley ALTA	IV. 1. IV	Millet ALTA	IV. 1. VI
Delta ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Olds ALTA	IV. 2. VI
Edgerton Station		(bars 1 and 8 thick)	
ALTA	IV. 1. ?	Pincher Creek	
Edgerton ALTA	IV. 1. ?	ALBERTA	IV. 1. ?
Innisfree ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Provost ALTA	IV. 1. IV
Jarrow ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Rockyford ALTA	VIII. 1. VI
Killam ALTA	IV. 1. VI	Stettler ALTA	IV. 2. VI
Lalome ALTA	IV. 1. II	Suffield Station ALTA	IV. 1. IV
Lalome ALTA	IV. 1. III(R)	Trochu ALTA	IV. 1. VI
(long broken bars)		Wanham ALTA	IV. 1. VI

Mr. Walker gives some further notes on Alberta Rollers—

(2) The following towns no longer exist in Alberta: Bankhead, Fitzhugh; Heathwood, Pandera.

(3) Error, TYPE I. Westlock ALBERTA is known with ALSERTA in one position.

(4) ATHABASKA (and LANDING) were originally spelt with a K, but the official (1956) list of Canadian post offices show them as ATHABASCA, i.e., spelt with a C. The change of spelling was apparently about 1950.

(5) Some spelling mistakes:

Grossfield ALTA should be CRASSFIELD ALTA.

Donalds ALTA should be DONALDA ALTA.

Longhead ALTA should be LONGHEED ALTA.

Monsen ALTA should be MUNSON ALTA.

Pochahontan ALTA should be POCAHONTAS ALTA.

Washatenau ALTA should be WASKATENAU ALTA

Binscarth ALTA should be Binscarth MAN.

Chippawa ALTA should be Chipaiva ONT.

The handbook assumed that the early type Roller, with 8 thick vertical bars, was more or less replaced about 1935 by the later type Roller with thin horizontal bars, but it is becoming evident that many early type Rollers were issued after 1935. These may be recorded in the *second* Proof Book in the Ottawa Post Office. It would be a matter of great interest if someone had the opportunity and energy to examine this second Proof Book (from about 1935) and recorded what he found in the way of early type Rollers.

THE LONDON SECTION

New Season's PROGRAMME

1971	
Oct. 18	BOOKLETS, COILS AND OFFICIALS (Colin Banfield)
Nov. 15	SQUARED CIRCLES STUDY (Leader Roger Grigson)
Dec. 13	POSTAL HISTORY of the Later Period (Owen Downing)
1972	
Jan. 17	8 cent SMALL QUEEN STUDY (Leader Bill Williams)
Feb. 21	OTHER INTERESTS (all Members showing non-Canadian items)
Mar. 20	GEO.VI and Q.E.II (Leader—Noel Plews)
Apr. 17	BEAVER CUP COMPETITION
May. 15	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Meetings are held on Monday evenings from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. at the B.P.A. BOARD ROOM, 446 Strand, London, W.C.2R. These meetings provide an opportunity for all members living in or near the London area to make personal contact and share their knowledge in a friendly manner, at these informal gatherings.

An open invitation is given to all members visiting London to join us at any Meeting and during past seasons we have had the pleasure of meeting overseas visitors as a result of our published Programme.

The London Secretary is Bill Williams, 53 Central Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HA0 2LQ. Telephone 01-902-6442.

Postage Due Stamps Current Issue

In our last issue we published a letter from Mr. S. A. Clark in which he stated that 'postage due stamps in denominations 1 cent. to 6 cents. and 10 cents. were originally lithographed (20 mm by 17 mm)'. The writer goes on to say that 'a subsequent printing of these stamps in the same denominations *suggest* that they are now engraved (the printing is sharper). The stamps are also slightly smaller (19¼ mm by 16) and this also applies to the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations issued in 1969 and which also appear to be engraved.'

Similar information was also received from Mr. G. H. Churley, who stated: 'In 1968 the 8 cents and 12 cents denominations red postage dues were printed engraved, measuring 19¼ mm by 16 mm. In 1970, the 1

cent, 4 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents were issued, printed engraved, measuring 19¼ mm by 16 mm. Mr. Churley then went on to say that 'I have today forwarded an enquiry to Ottawa to ascertain if the 2 cents, 3 cents and 6 cents have been issued in this new size.'

The information contained in Mr. Churley's letter is now known to be incorrect although no blame can be attached to him for this. The information which he was kind enough to furnish came from no less an authority than the Canadian Post Office in Ottawa!

We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Hetherington for the sight of two letters, one from Ottawa stating categorically that 'the 8 cents and 12 cents denomination postage due stamps, red, were printed engraved, measuring 19¼ mm by 16 mm.' This is dated 14th December 1970.

On 15th March 1971, however, the Canada Post Office, Postage Stamp Division, from which the former letter also originated wrote:

'We should explain that all postage due stamps since 1967 are printed by lithography. *The information furnished to you in our letter of 14th December was given in error.*'

That, apparently, is that, except to thank all our correspondents both for the inadvertent misinformation they supplied and the final correction.

An Invitation

To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

*

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the 'Royal' please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station 'C', Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive The Canadian Philatelist, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

*

Annual Dues: \$6.00

Admission fee: \$1.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

new stamp issues

100th Anniversary—Death of Paul Kane



The Canada Post Office paid tribute to one of this country's most remarkable pioneer artists, Paul Kane, with the issue on 11th August of a seven cents commemorative stamp marking the 100th anniversary of the artist's death.

The 40 mm by 32 mm stamp features one of the vivid paintings of North American Indians for which Kane was renowned. The design is reproduced from Kane's 'Indian Encampment on Lake Huron' by courtesy of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed 25,000,000 of the stamps by four-colour lithography. Marginal inscriptions including the title of the painting appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps from the Philatelic Service.

100th Anniversary of British Columbia's Entry Into Confederation



Thirty million 7 cents stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of British Columbia's entry into Confederation were issued by the Canada Post Office on 20th July.

The stamps measure 40 mm by 24 mm and are being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa in a process of four-colour lithography.

The design for the centennial commemorative was created by E. R. C. Bethune of Vancouver, BC. In describing his intent for the design, Mr. Bethune said that he sought to convey a 'now' celebration with inspiration from memories of boyhood days and parades in which bicycles were decorated by strips of coloured paper. His work represents an abstraction of British Columbia joining the new nation of Canada.

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

G. H. Churley writes:—

5 cents Definitive (current)

The following may be of interest to your readers. It appeared in the November–December 1970 issue of the *Canadian Philatelist*.

‘Although we have mentioned this before, some collectors may have overlooked the fact that the recent regular 5 cents stamp was issued in a light blue and an indigo blue shade.’

Examination of my stamps indicates to me that Plates 1, 2 and 3 are of the indigo shade, and Plates 4 and 5 of the light blue.

In *Linn's Stamp News* (14th December 1970), Gordon D. Vaughn's ‘Canadian Comments’ repeats the information on two colours existing in the 5 cents. The article also notes:

‘On Plate No. 3 of this stamp, (the regular 5 cent) upper left pane stamp 11, there has been found a plate scratch within the top half of the ‘5’. It appears as a fine hairline, and apparently is constant.

A similar hairline appears in the lower half of the ‘5’, but has been found on a used copy so its location has not been determined.’

I have found the first hairline stamp as described above. I have also found a stamp to fit the second hairline description, it was on Plate No. 4, Stamp No. 20. But, I have another copy of this same Plate No. 4, Stamp No. 20, where the hairline is not evident. Possibly examination of this stamp by others could verify if it became constant. (I have ordered two more of these corners from Ottawa to see if I can obtain any result.)

Easibinders

On page 157 of whole number 126 (Volume 13 No. 6, August 1970) we published details of a special binder designed to contain twelve issues of *Maple Leaves* and obtainable from Mr. S. F. Cohen at the modest price of 75 new pence, post and packing paid. Now that, with this issue, Volume 13 is completed, this is a convenient time to remind members that the binders are still obtainable from Mr. Cohen at the original price. Cheques or postal orders made payable to the Society should be sent to Mr. Cohen at 51 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. When this offer was first made many members took advantage of it, and although a reasonable stock is still available it is not inexhaustible. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the manufacturers will be able to supply further stocks at the present price.

An announcement will be made in our next issue regarding the binding of *Maple Leaves* by our printers. An index to *Maple Leaves* will be inserted with our December issue and this together with whole numbers 121–132 inclusive (Volume 13) can then be despatched for binding.

Amendments to Membership to 2nd September 1971

New Members

1800. NOBLE, G. J., 35 Kingsgrove Boulevard, Toronto 590, Ontario, Canada
P,SC,R,Met, Per.N.
1801. ERDAHL, G. L., 8551 Addison P1.S.E., Calgary 30, Alberta, Canada
C,N,B,Co.,A,BS,O

Deaths

734. COHEN, L. C.
1229. TINCKNELL, D. E.

Resignations

1483. INGLIS, G. L.
1596. MARCHANT, A. H.
1262. NEWCASTLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
1653. WARNER, F. G.
981. WHITEHEAD, Miss A.
1711. WRIGHT, J. G.

Change of Address

1524. BIRKENHEAD, M., c/o CLECO Engineering Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 130, Hyderabad,
Pakistan
528. BLOIS, E. M., 105 Dunbrach Street, Apt. 109, Halifax, N.S. Canada
530. CROMWELL, R., 36 Broadwater Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire
1776. CHURLEY, G. H., 221 El Presidente, 220 Seventh Street, New Westminster,
B.C., Canada
582. GARDNER, D., Hillfoot, Beith, Ayrshire
1590. HOARE, Sgt. R. J., W.O's. and Sgt's. Mess, 17/21 Lancers BFPO 33
906. HATFIELD, Lt. Col. F. E., 12 Northfield Road, Chilwell, Beeston, Notts.
84. HETHERINGTON, R. B., 'Langton's Piece', Stancomb Broad Lane, Medstead,
Alton, Hants.
1486. HICKS, E. R. R., c/o 1 Honeybear Lane, P.O. Borrowdale, Salisbury, Rhodesia
928. LAYCOCK, F., Scarr Cottage, Nesfield, Nr. Ilkley, Yorkshire LS29 08T
973. McCUSKER, Prof. J. J., Institute of United States Studies, 31 Tavistock Square,
London W.C.1.
1699. STEELE, I. M., 230 West 25th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada
1507. STEPHENSON, Miss A. E., Newbattle Abbey College, Dalkeith, Midlothian
1364. YOUNG, J. S., 'Meads' 9 Woodside Road, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3QE

Information required of new address (copies of 'Maple Leaves' returned)

1080. MOORBY, H. A., Aberlady, Wrotham Road, Meopham, Kent
1749. KEMM, Rev. W. St. J., St. Michael's House, Littleworth Road, Rawnsley,
Cannock, Staffordshire
1548. BURNYEAT, C. E., 9623 Alcott Road, S.E., Calgary, Alta, Canada

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