

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
INCORPORATED 1946

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

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.
66, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

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. 14 No. 11 August 1973 Whole No. 43

EDITORIAL

Albert Smith

A tribute to the first Secretary of this Society will appear in our next issue. The news of Albert's death, following so closely upon that of J. C. Cartwright, will sadden the hearts of all who knew him personally, and they are many. Those in our Society who only knew *of* him will not need to be reminded, any more than will his many friends, of the great debt which is owed to such as he. For Albert belonged to the now sadly depleted ranks of those who worked untiringly to establish the Society in those early days, some twenty-five years ago, when enthusiasm and faith in the Society's future necessarily imbued the work of all its officers. No one more than Albert had the right to be proud of the Society in its latter years, for he laid the foundations. The Society is his memorial.

Convention 1973.

A report from the President informs us that arrangements are now well in hand for the Oxford Convention. The signs are, and we should be very surprised if this were not so, that it will be well supported. The programme appears in this issue on page 307, and it should serve as a reminder to those who have not yet booked their accommodation at Queen's College, that they will miss a great deal by not doing so. The 'hotel' booking form inset with this issue should be completed and sent to Dr. Carstairs as soon as possible. The Competition Entry form attached to the 'hotel' booking form

must reach Mr. Grigson not later than 27th August. Members are asked NOT to leave these matters till the last moment. It is as much in YOUR interest to 'do it now' as it is in the interests of the organisers. Full details appear on the forms inset.

Modern 'varieties'

Our indefatigable correspondent, Stuart A. Clark, of Winnipeg, informs us of yet one more Canadian 'variety'. This consists of the Krieghoff commemorative stamp on 'dull' paper. Comparison with the normal stamp on 'white' paper will quickly establish the fact that this is a variety which is immediately obvious to the naked eye. Unlike so many 'varieties' this is one which does not need a microscope, a 'lamp' or a vivid imagination to establish its claim to being different. We are grateful to Stuart, not only on this account, but for what is virtually a 'running commentary' upon the Canadian philatelic 'scene', and which we are only too pleased to acknowledge with gratitude. As a contributor to a number of well known Canadian philatelic journals Stuart is excellently equipped to deal with any queries about modern varieties of Canadian stamps which readers may have. He will be only too pleased to help in any way he can. For our part we are only too sorry that considerations of space preclude the publication of much 'news' about modern Canadian stamps, at the moment. Later when we can clearly distinguish the wood from the trees (or should it be the 'trees from the wood'?) we are hoping that we shall be able to give some prominence to what is undoubtedly a rather neglected facet of Canadian philately in this country. Having said this we must add that we do know of a few members who are quietly, indeed almost secretly, going about the business of building up collections of modern issues while they are reasonably easy to obtain, as most of them still are. We do not feel confident enough to be able to say that this will be so in a year's time when catalogue publishers have really sorted things out!

B.N.A.P.S SILVER JUBILEE CONVENTION, 20th.-22nd SEPTEMBER

This year the B.N.A.P.S. is celebrating both its Silver Jubilee Convention and 30th Anniversary as a Society of good friends and dedicated collectors of the postal and revenue issues of British North America.

A full programme will include outstanding exhibits, a fine bourse, a busy slate of study groups arranged by Ed Richardson, and naturally sufficient social activities for all. A special invitation is extended to the Ladies. The Calgary girls will have a varied programme designed to keep them interested and entertained. The organisers are looking forward to the opportunity of meeting both old and new friends.

Saturday will see the Annual Meeting of the Society and the big wind-up banquet in the evening.

Quebec Tercentenary $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Value

By E. Killingley

Further to the plating chart in *Maple Leaves*, Whole No. 126 August 1970, I believe that this chart was devised by Ernest Whitley and I have been using this method of plating the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent value for two years.

Three omissions appear in the list as follows:—

On lines: 4L 38 3R 79

Between lines: 232L 27

One error occurs in that No. 99 has the dot on 4R not 3R.

There are four stamps which I prefer to add to Nos 56 and 70 as having twin dots:

41—34R and 343L; 68—122R and 45R; 81—454R and under 6C; 90—
On 2R and 122C.

In previous articles, it has been mentioned that the stamps from the top row do not have a Guide Dot in the background lines at the top centre of the design, as do all the other 90 subjects from the sheet. Probably for this reason, no serious attempt appears to have been made to identify the top ten stamps, although stamps 9 and 10 have been reported as having the top right frame lines closed whereas in the remaining stamps this frame line shows a break.

Enlarged photographs of the top right frame of stamps 9 and 10 however clearly show a break, although it is not so pronounced as in the remainder of the sheet. The method of identification of these stamps from the plating chart will be found to be much easier.

The following procedure is recommended in identifying individual stamps:—

First, establish the position of the Guide Dot, if one is visible.

Second, check the stamp or stamps on which the dot in this position appears, from Chart A. (*Maple Leaves* August 1970, plus above amendments).

Third, from Chart B look up the stamp or stamps obtained from Chart A, and check the additional plating characteristics to identify the individual stamp.

This method has been tried out by quite a number of philatelists with no knowledge of Canadian stamps, and it was found that at their first try they were inclined to mistake the position of the dot, but by the time they had examined about 6 stamps they were then able more accurately to establish the position.

Stamp	Position Dot	Additional Plating Characteristics
1	23C	Dotted G.L. between lines 2 and 3 above 'DA'; lines 3 and 4 above 'O'; lines 4 and 5 above 'T'
2		Dotted G.L. left margin between lines 2 and 3. Continues between these lines for approx. 3mm being very close to line 2
3		Dotted G.L. between lines 2 and 3 starting at the left vert. frame line and continuing to just above the 'E' in 'POSTAGE'
4	Under 6C	Dotted G.L. in left margin opposite line 4
5		Dotted G.L. in left and right margins opposite line 3
6		Dotted G.L. in left and right margins opposite line 3; similar to No. 5 but also clear Guide Dot in left margin visible if stamp is off centre
7		Dotted G.L. starts in left margin between lines 2 and 3. Continues between 2 and 3 for approx. 5mm
8		Dotted G.L. in left margin opposite line 3; also faintly between lines 3 and 4 at right and continuing into right margin
9		Dash in the thick white line to the left between the 2nd and 3rd circular dot from the bottom of the design
10		Dash in the margin under the left hand foot of the 'R' of CENTENAIRE
11	343R	
12	454L	Circular Dot
13	343C	Small Dot
14	On3C	Vertical dash in top right arm of the 'E' of CENT
15	34C	Long Dot
16	On3C	Faint Dot
17	344C	Vertical Guide Line in top margin
18	On4C	Vertical G.L. through 'P' and top margin
19	On4L	Vertical Guide Line through 'P' and margin Retouch at N.E. Corner
20	344L	Vertical Guide Line through 'P' and margin
21	On3L	Not so far to the left as on No. 66
22	232C	Faint Dot
23	343L	Long Dot
24	233L	Vertical Guide Line through 'P' and margin
25	122R	Dash in 'E' of CENT
26	122R	Dot on top frame line between 'A' and 'G'
27	232L	
28	23L	
29	12L	Vertical Guide Line through 'P' and margin
30	On4L	Dot under the right hand foot of the 'R' of CENTENAIRE in the box
31	344L	Dash in right margin opposite the foot of the '2' in '12'
32	454C	Dot in bottom margin under the final 'E' of CENTENAIRE
33	454R	Large Dot in right margin opposite the centre of the box containing the '12'

Stamp	Position	Additional Plating Characteristics
	Dot	
34	233R	
35	34R	'V' in the top margin between the 'E' of POSTAGE and '1' of 1908
36	343R	Dash in the right hand side of the 'O' of POSTAGE
37	455C	Dot in the bottom margin under the left hand side of the 'Q' of QUEBEC
38	On4L	Vertical Guide Line through 'R' of CENTENAIRE
39	454C	
40	On4L	Long Dot
41	343L	Twin Dots
	34R	
42	344L	Dot over '8' of 1908 just above top frame line
43	343R	Dot outside the right frame line just below where the parallel lines diverge from the frame
44	233L	The major re-entry. Line through 'ANADA' and engraver's slip bottom frame line under 'E'
45	233C	
46	343C	Two dots similar to a colon in the top margin above 'A' of POSTAGE
47	343C	Long Dot
48	344R	Dash in the upright of the 'E' of CENT
49	On3C	Large Dot. Dot in left margin opposite '1 ₂ '
50	454C	Minor re-entry. Line through top of 'EN' of CENT
51	232C	Dot in top margin above 'NA' of CANADA
52	122R	Dot in top margin above 'S' of POSTAGE
53	233C	Large Dot
54	On2C	Large Dot
55	122L	Very clear break in upper right corner
56	233R	Twin Dots
	45C	
57	233R	Horizontal Guide Line above 'ANA' of CANADA
58	344L	Dot in top margin above 'DA' of CANADA
59	343C	Horizontal Guide Line above 'ANADA' of CANADA.
60	On3C	Dot in left hand side of 'O' of POSTAGE
61	34L	Dot in bottom margin below and to the right of
62	233C	the 'C' of QUEBEC Smaller Dot than No. 54
63		
64	On2C	Vertical Guide Line through 'P' and recess portion.
65	343C	Lower right vertical frame extended
	232C	More to the left than No. 21
66	On3L	Not so far to the right as No. 88
67	12R	Twin Dots
68	122R	
	45R	
69	12C	
70	23C	Twin Dots
	23R	
71	23R	Not so far to the right as No. 98
72	344R	Dot in top margin above 'AN' of CANADA
73	233C	Dash in the top margin above 'AN' of CANADA
74	344C	Vertical Guide Line through 'P', dot and recessed portion
75	343C	
76	343L	Dot in the right margin just below the '1 ₂ ' and opposite the two lines below

77	233R	Dash in the top margin above '08' of 1908
78	343L	Vertical line in second 'N' of CENTENAIRE, extending into the margin above
79	On3R	Line just to the right of the Guide Dot
80	233L	Twin Dots. Break in lower frame line under 'E'
81	454R	of 'IIIE'
	Under	
82	6C	
83	344C	Break in lower frame line under 'E' of 'IIE'
	On3C	Smaller Dot than No. 49. Break in lower frame line under 'E' of 'IIIE'
84	34C	Circular Dot. Break in lower frame line under 'E' of 'IIIE'
85	343R	Break in lower frame line under 'E' of 'IIIE'. dot above top frame to R. of centre
86	23C	Top frame line extended at the right
		Break in lower frame line under 'E' of 'IIIE'
87	On2R	
88	12R	More to the right than No. 67
89	121C	
90	On2R	Twin Dots
91	122C	
92	455L	
93	On5C	
94	455C	
95	565C	
96	454L	Longer Dot than No. 12
97	454C	Dot in the top margin just beyond the '8' of 1908
98	On4L	Dash in the bottom of the 'I' of CENTENAIRE
99	344R	Further to the right than No. 72
100	On4R	
	23R	Additional small dot 233R which is further to the right. Similar to twin dots

Royal Train Cancellation

A special Royal Train cancellation was available to collectors when Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh toured several southern Ontario communities by rail on 27th and 28th June.

During the 1957 Royal Visit, collectors were given the opportunity to obtain a special Royal Train cancellation on their covers. However, on the 1951 tour, the Post Office Department accepted and cancelled mail on board the Royal Train only for those people actually on the train.

The Royal Train cancellation was applied to all covers by hand with the postmark dated 28th June 1973. There was a service charge of 25 cents per cover for the special cancellation. This was in addition to the eight cents Canadian postage that was required on each cover being serviced.

**SMYTHIES' FORGERY COLLECTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
AT THE NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEM**

The well-known collection of B.N.A. forgeries assembled by Mr. Evelyn Arthur Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., of Tralee, Ireland has been donated to Canada's National Postal museum. This outstanding collection is considered by philatelists to be the finest of its kind and will be known as the 'Smythies' Collection of B.N.A. Forgeries'. It was the basis for Mr. Smythies' handbook, entitled 'B.N.A. Fakes and Forgeries', recently published by the British North American Philatelic Society.

Mr. Smythies, a retired professional forester, spent most of his life in India and Nepal pursuing his chosen vocation. He was awarded a decoration by the Indian government in recognition of his distinguished services to that country. He has written numerous articles for philatelic journals and has been responsible for numerous publications. Many of these handbooks are considered to be 'the authority' in their respective fields. Of importance to Canadian philately are Mr. Smythies' comprehensive studies of Canadian postal markings including the Fancy, Duplex, Registration and Roller cancellations. He has also written extensively about the Canadian 1897 Victoria Jubilee issues and the Registration stamps.

2nd EDITION
The Guidebook and
Catalogue of Canadian
Stamps by Glenn Hansen
312 Fully Illustrated Pages: \$8.95
Essential for collecting, buying, selling
and studying Canada's stamps • Prices
changes • New section on Centennial Definitive
Issues • Values for five grades • Values for all mint
and used blocks of four • Scott numbers throughout

REGENCY
Regency Coin and Stamp Co. Ltd.
228 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Canada

Not so much a Postage Stamp More a Way of Franking Part XVIII

By S. F. Cohen F. C. P. S.

Town Postmarks—Chatham

A very popular field of 19th century postmark collecting these days, especially in Canada, is to take a town or locality and form a collection of the various postmarks emanating from it. The larger cities like Toronto and Montreal, of course, yield an enormous amount of material and wide range of postmarks. The secondary towns become more difficult to acquire, especially on cover. Examples of these might be Peterborough, Listowel or Halifax, N.S., of each of which I know keen specialist collectors.

The very small towns provide a real challenge when it comes to acquiring 19th century cover material, yet some are so fascinating that the attempt is well worth making. An obvious example might be Barkerville, B.C., with examples of its earlier name Williams Creek and the various numeral type postmarks, and possibly the Cariboo, B.C., item referred to in an earlier article. This would be an ambitious venture indeed.

A chance purchase

The attraction for a Canadian to collect postal history items of the town in which he resides is obvious, but what of the overseas collector? To which town does he devote his interest? The personal whim of every philatelist to collect whatsoever gives him most pleasure is the delight of the hobby, but sometimes mere chance determines the selection!

By chance, a few years ago, I purchased a small auction lot at a very modest price containing 10 covers all emanating from Chatham, N.B. All 10 had small queens and were dated from 1871 to 1883. They were nearly all from the same correspondence and addressed to a John Fraser of Restigouche, P.Q.

To my surprise, *all* the covers bore a distinctly *different* postmark of fancy design on the stamp, and usually a different size c.d.s. alongside. This lot became the nucleus for a sideline collection of this fascinating town and I am constantly on the look out for any 19th century covers from Chatham, N.B. accordingly.

The numeral types

Of course, one has to go back a little earlier to deal with the Chatham postmark group prior to 1871 and examples of the various Numeral postmarks start my collection. First, we have to clear up the 'other' Chatham in Canada . . . the Chatham, Ontario office which was designated No. 8 (alphabetically) in the original 4-ring official numeral range of the late fifties and sixties. (*See Fig. 1*). An example of this postmark is shown clearly on an 1859 10ct Consort.



Fig. 1.
(Chatham, Ont. Four-ring '8')



Fig. 2
(N.B. Grid No. 8, Chatham, N.B.)

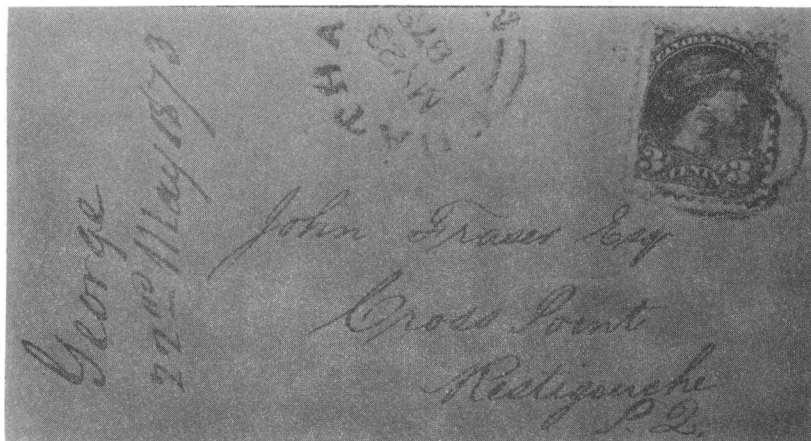


Fig. 3. (Two-ring '34' on 1879 cover. Exceedingly late use.)

Strangely enough the Chatham, N.B. office was also accorded the No. 8 in the official New Brunswick grid numeral style (which, I have a sneaking suspicion was also partly designated alphabetically, but never thus recorded). This mark had a long life, certainly well into the Dominion period, as shown by its use on a 3 cents Large Head (see Fig. 2) circa 1869.

Nevertheless, Chatham N.B. was well within the 60 most important Dominion offices in 1868 as it was also designated an official 2 Ring numeral device. This was No. 34 and here begins the first mystery for I have its usage on a small queen cover, dated as late as 23rd May 1879!!! (See Fig. 3.).

This goes well past the period of many of the fancy Chatham obliterations mentioned earlier on. The 2 Ring No. 34 usage is quite scarce and so it seems that this office may have preferred to use the earlier official Grid No. 8 type, interspersed with many fancy types and only very spasmodic use of its official 2 Ring No. 34.

1871-1833 Covers

Unfortunately space does not permit the illustration of all the fancy type (geometrics, petals, etc.) postmarks on the range of covers in the auction lot. I will describe them, and content myself by illustrating three of them:

1. 27th April 1871. Early type Chatham c.d.s. The postmark on the lovely pale rose 3 cents is a grid of 20 small squares (See Fig. 4.)

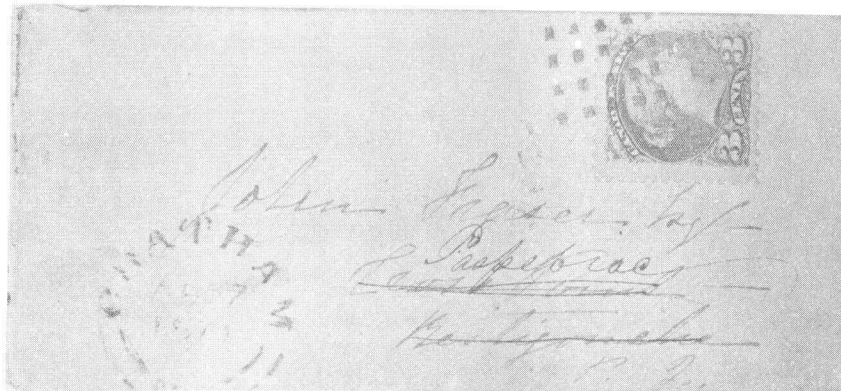


Fig. 4. (Stamp obliterated by grid of small squares.)

2. 26th May 1872. Similar c.d.s. to above. Postmark geometric bars.
3. 18th December 1872. Similar c.d.s. Postmark, 8 Petals (See Fig. 5.)

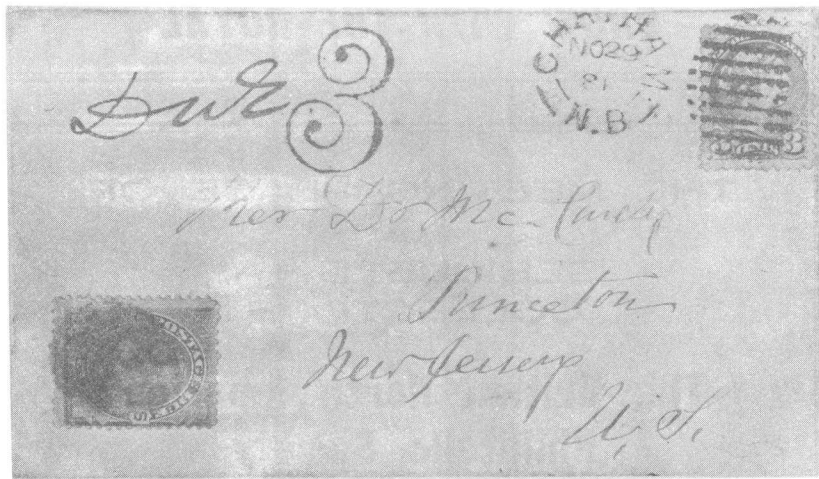


*Fig. 5. (See bottom of page 298 opposite—eight-petals cancellation,
12th December 1872.)*

4. 28th January 1873. Similar c.d.s. Postmark. Grid of 56 small squares, like figure 4, but now much more compact.
5. 1st April 1873. Similar c.d.s. (30mm.). Pmk. Oval of 12 bars.
6. 4th December 1873. P.O. Chatham c.d.s. (25mm.) Pmk. 8 V's in circle.
7. 5th January 1874. c.d.s. same as 1. Pmk. New geometric type square.
8. 20th February 1874. Same c.d.s. Pmk. As 3 above but now 7 Petals.
9. 29th November 1881. Smaller c.d.s. (24mm.). Pmk. 10 bars (*See Fig. 6*).
10. 2nd March 1883. Smaller c.d.s. (20mm.). Pmk. . . cut out cork.

Now, have you any Chatham, N.B. covers? Please check if yours are different from any of the above.

I wonder why this quite small office kept changing its obliterations. Have you a theory?



*Fig. 6. (Small circle c.d.s. 29th November 1881, ten bars. An underpaid
letter to U.S.A. Note: Due Mark and U.S. Postage Due Stamp.)*

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

THE MEETING PLACE OF
ALL
SERIOUS B.N.A.
COLLECTORS

The British North America Philatelic Society

for information write:

JACK LEVINE

2121 - G. North Hills Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609
U.S.A.

Canadian Railway Postmarks (Part 1)

By Philip R. Grey

By kind permission of Norman Hill, Editor of *T.P.O.*, the magazine of the T.P.O. and Seapost Society, it is planned to reprint in *Maple Leaves* a series of articles drawing attention to the hammer varieties to be found among Canadian Railway Post Office postmarks.

The lists, which are not exhaustive, but which are intended to encourage R.P.O. enthusiasts to enjoy a more detailed study of their material, have been planned on the geographical basis set out in *Maple Leaves* Vol. 5 (1953-55); some of our members may not possess copies of these issues so a new map and a summary of the R.P.O. routes will be given as an introduction to each of the eight regions. It is hoped that these maps and summaries, and the postmark illustrations drawn by Norman Hill, will prove of interest even to those R.P.O. collectors who do not wish to delve so deeply into the intricacies of postmark variation.

The reason for the 1953-55 articles in *Maple Leaves* was to suggest a logical geographical basis on which to mount a collection of R.P.O. postmarks. While Shaw's catalogue has always been and remains the R.P.O. enthusiasts's 'bible', to collect in the alphabetical order of the catalogue loses much of the interest of a collection and also gives rise to anomalies, for example 'Montreal and Toronto R.P.O.' would come under the Quebec section of Shaw whereas 'Toronto and Montreal R.P.O.' would be in the Ontario section; in fact of course these two R.P.O.'s were on the same line and operated by the same staff.

The summary of the R.P.O. routes in the first geographical region is given below.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

1. C.N.R. Main Line Halifax-Montreal
 - a. Halifax-Truro-Amherst-Sackville-Moncton-Newcastle-Bathurst-Campbellton (376 miles).
 - b. Campbellton-Matapedia-Mont Joli-Rivière du Loup-Levis (Quebec) (303 miles).
 - c. Levis-Drummondville-St. Hyacinthe-Montreal (161 miles).

Hammer Varieties

It is not generally appreciated that in many cases datestamps were issued to Canadian R.P.O.'s in pairs and the postmarks can only be distinguished by minor variations in lettering, spacing and punctuation. Furthermore, when datestamps were replaced owing to loss or wear, the new hammers were often similar to the old in layout and abbreviation, and again can only be distinguished by minor variations.

The First Decimal Issue of Canada, 1859 to 1868

by GEOFFREY WHITWORTH, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

This is the book which gives the complete information concerning this issue of Canada, including the postal rates of the period. It describes the production of the stamps and the proofs. The perforations and the colours are listed in chronological order. All the recorded Flaws and Re-entries are described and illustrated and guides to the plating of the 5, 12½ and 17 cents values are given in detail.

PRICE £2.00, POST FREE

Obtainable from:

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
41 Devonshire Place, London WIN 1PE

On the main Transcontinental lines, where more than one R.P.O. was operated in each direction, larger numbers of datestamps were required, but on many routes, notably in the Prairie Provinces, these were distinguished by fixed serial numbers which enabled a postal marking to be traced to an individual clerk when necessary (*see Fig. 14*). Similarly, on the Rocky Mountain main lines, differing ornaments were extensively used in the spacing between the wording (*see Fig. 15*).

In this and subsequent articles I hope to describe some of the hammer variations which are not separately listed in Shaw's Catalogue in the hope of encouraging other collectors to enjoy making similar discoveries, as I have done, to rescue items from what they previously thought to be their duplicates!

(Reference: *The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks* by T. P. G. Shaw 1953)

PART ONE

C.N.R. Transcontinental Line—Halifax, Moncton, Campbellton, Levis and

The postmarks from this busy mail line from Halifax to Montreal in the East of Canada are easy to find, and as there were at least four R.P.O. trains in each direction and the single journey of 840 miles took up to 24 hours, several datestamps were in use at any one time on each section of the route.

Notes: 1. As the principal distinguishing feature between hammers is often the ampersand (&), the abbreviations 'R.Amp' for rounded ampersand and 'Sq. Amp.' for squared ampersand will be used. The latter was a prominent feature of the older datestamps. (*see Fig. 12*).

2. Datestamps with the abbreviation 'M.C.' (Mail Car) ceased to be issued at about the turn of the century, 'R.P.O.' taking its place; but quite a number of the 'M.C.' datestamps survived for over 50 years. An example of this is M.76/2 illustrated here in Fig. 8. (N.B. 'M76/2' refers to the serial number of the R.P.O. in Shaw's catalogue.) By 1950 this hammer had developed a break in the circle outside the 'M' of 'M.C.' The 'M' itself was also shortened, evidently by the same damage. By 1966 the datestamp had suffered two further breaks in the outer circle.

(Members are asked to note that a similar series of articles to the above are being published in B.N.A. Topics on behalf of the author, Mr. L. M. Ludlow. In many instances it will be found that the information provided by Mr. Ludlow is a more highly specialised treatment of this interesting subject. We are, however, publishing Mr. Grey's articles because we feel that they provide a useful introduction to a subject which has not previously been dealt with in our columns—Editor.)

(*see page 305 for postmark illustration*).

Shaw Shaw
No. Type

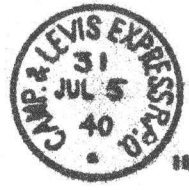
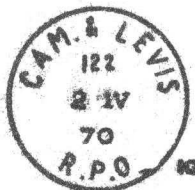
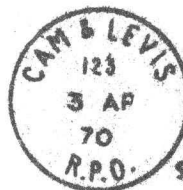
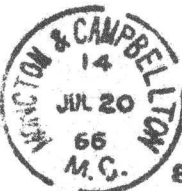
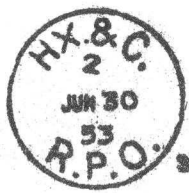
M36	17	<i>Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. No central dot before 'R.P.O.'	1910–1911
		2. Dot before 'R.P.O.' (Rim dented beside 'Camp.' in 1953). (<i>Fig 1</i>)	1906–1955
M38	17	<i>Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Stop after 'Camp.' Sq.Amp.	1914–1956
		2. Central dot after 'Camp.' Sq.Amp.	1911–1934
		3. Tall narrow R.Amp.	1944–1959
		4. Wide R.Amp.	1953–1956
M39	17H	<i>Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Tall R.Amp. Dot each side of 'R.P.O.'	1944–1953
M44C	17H	2. Wider R.Amp.	1953
		3. Small letters (<i>Fig. 2</i>)	1966
		<i>Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Large round letters (<i>Fig. 3</i>)	1953–1960
		2. Smaller letters. Space each side of amp. (<i>Fig. 4</i>)	1954
M43	17	<i>Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Colon after 'Camp.' (<i>Fig. 5</i>)	1956
		2. Hyphen after 'Camp.'	1966
M44	18	<i>Train No Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Sq.Amp.	1927
		2. R.Amp. (<i>Fig. 6</i>)	1953
M37A	17H	<i>Halifax and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Small lettering	1959
		2. do. Colon in place of amp.	1966
		3. do. Hyphen in place of amp. (<i>Fig. 7</i>)	1970

M47	9E	<i>Halifax and Moncton M.C.</i>	
		1. Sq.Amp.	1888
		2. R.Amp.	1889–1894
M76	9E	<i>Moncton and Campbellton M.C.</i>	
		1. 'Mon' rounded. Small R.Amp.	1898
		2. 'Mon' narrow. Sq.Amp. (<i>Fig. 8</i>)	1901–1966
M81	17	<i>Moncton and Campbellton R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Sq.Amp.	1946
		2. R.Amp.	1953
M11	17	<i>Campbellton and Levis R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Hyphen after 'Levis'	1934–1957
		2. Central dot after 'Levis'	1941–1968
		3. Square central dot after 'Levis', 'V' leans to left	1947–1957
		4. Stop after 'Levis'	1952–1954
M11K	17H	<i>Campbellton and Levis R.P.O.</i>	
		1. 'R.P.O.' narrow spaced (<i>Fig. 9</i>)	1970
		2. ditto wide spaced (<i>Fig. 10</i>)	1970
M12	17L	<i>Campbellton and Levis Express R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Stop after 'Camp'. Narrow 'M' (<i>Fig. 11</i>)	1906–1954
		2. No stop after 'Camp.' Normal 'M'	1910–1955
M8	17K	<i>Campbellton and Levis Local R.P.O.</i>	
		1. Central dot after 'Local'	1907–1913
		2. No dot after 'Local'	1907–1912
Q189	12A	<i>Quebec and Campbellton Local</i> (There appear to be four types—note shape of squared ampersands, and spacing)	1893–1908 1893–1908
Q43	17	<i>Levis and Montreal R.P.O.</i>	
		1. No dot after 'Montreal' Sq.Amp. (<i>Fig. 12</i>)	1908
		2. Central dot after 'Montreal' Sq.Amp.	1926–1968
		3. As 2, but narrow Sq.Amp. and narrow 'R' of 'R.P.O.' (<i>Fig. 13</i>)	1931–1951
		4. R.Amp.	1940–1953

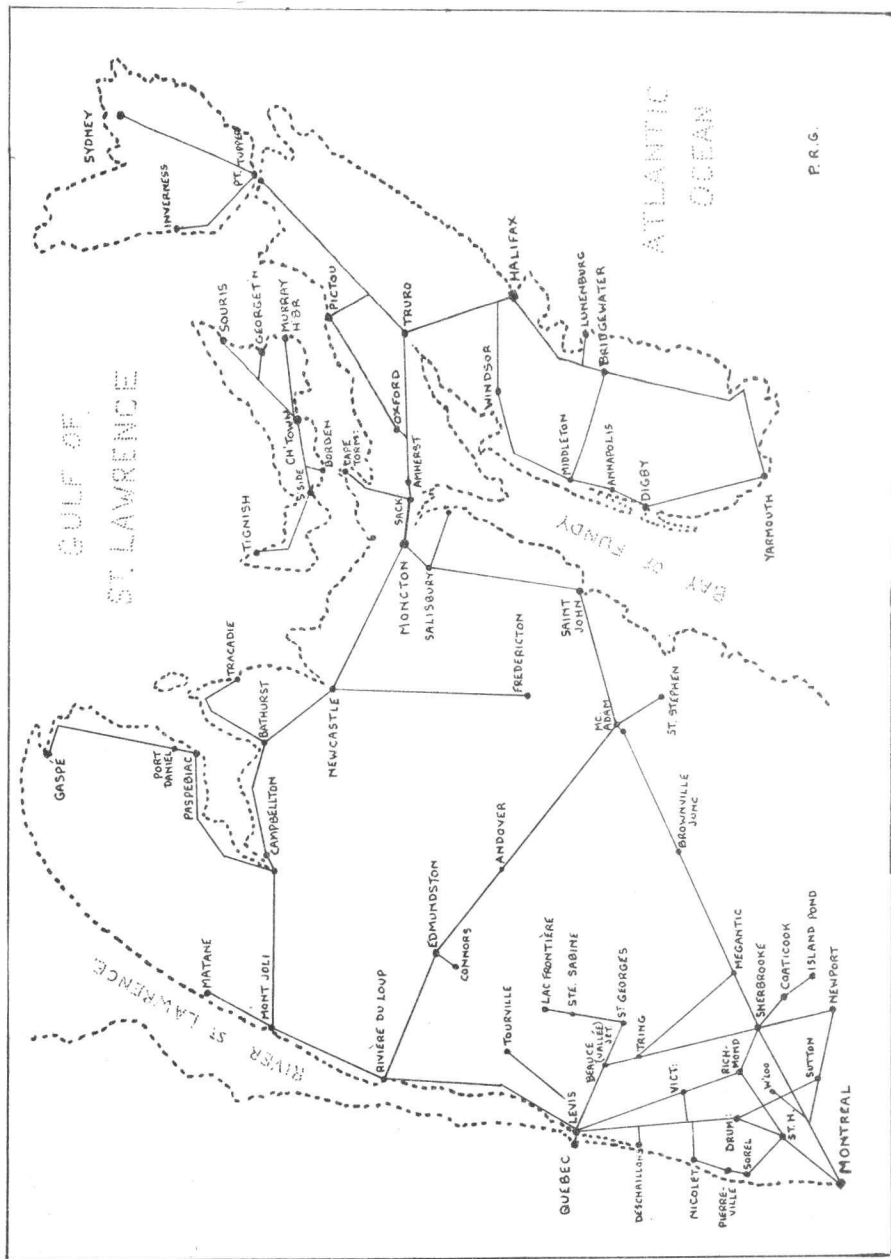
(To be continued)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1973

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, 29th September at 11.0 a.m., at Queen's College, Oxford.



(See over for map of R.P.O. routes.)



CONVENTION PROGRAMME—1973—

WEDNESDAY, 26th September

Arrival of delegates.

- 8.00 p.m. Display by Dr. Dorothy Sanderson. 'Cross-Border Mail to the United States'.

THURSDAY, 27th September

- 10.00 a.m. Study Circle King Edward VII Definitive Issue—led by David Sessions.

2.00 p.m. *Coach Trip to Blenheim Palace, Home of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill. Return about 6.00 p.m. Cost about £1.25.*

- 8.00 p.m. Display by the London Group.

FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER

- 10.00 a.m. Study Circle Forces Mail of Canada—led by Dr. Matthew Carstairs.

2.00 p.m. *Guided Tour of the Oxford Colleges. Depart on foot from Queen's College.*

- 8.00 p.m. The Map Stamp. A special display from the Canadian Postal Museum. Followed by a short display of The College Stamps of Oxford 1870–1885 in the Divinity School.

SATURDAY, 29th September

9.15 a.m. Meeting of the Fellows.

9.30 a.m. Meeting of the Committee.

- 11.00 a.m. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

2.30 p.m. Auction.

7.30 p.m. Reception by the President.

8.00 p.m. ANNUAL BANQUET AND PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

CONVENTION '73
Book Your Accommodation
NOW!

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

9th OCTOBER 1973

CATALOGUE 50p.

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

50 PALL MALL,
LONDON SW1 Y 5JZ

Telephone: 01-839 4034

Telex: 915410.



Overseas correspondents sending property for sale can avoid Value Added Tax complications by including our VAT No. 239/4486/31 after our name on the outside of the package. If sending by freight (air or surface) please secure the appropriate labels from us before sending.

B.N.A AUCTIONS

IN LONDON

9th October

This will include the highly specialised collection of the 1859 issue of Canada and cancellations on all issues embracing R.P.O.'s, squared circles, duplex, flags, etc.

offered by

J. Millar Allen, Esq.

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

50 PALL MALL
LONDON SW1 Y 5JZ



CHOICE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AT AUCTION

Outstanding groups of B.N.A. are a regular feature of our fortnightly sales. If you are not on our catalogue mailing list you are liable to miss the many treasures to be offered during the coming months. Remember—reduced rates are available for B.N.A. specialists.

If you are thinking of **selling** your collection—or single rarity—contact us without delay, our 'Travelling Experts' are always available to give professional and unbiased advice on the disposal of stamps.

H. R. HARMER LTD. THE INTERNATIONAL
STAMP AUCTIONEERS

41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W1A 4EH

Telephone: 01-629 0218

Through Thick and Thin

By D. F. Sessions

Sandy Mackie's note regarding measurement of paper (*see Whole No. 138, P.159*) was a salutary one with which I find myself largely in agreement. I was surprised he did not go a stage further and mention the direction of the mesh of wove paper, for whilst we frequently draw attention to it, the direction ultimately depends solely upon the way the paper was presented to the presses and usually proves very little.

However, as with all generalities, we must be careful not to overlook the odd point or two.

1. Over the years paper varieties, including thickness, have crept into both Gibbons and the more specialised catalogues, and I doubt if they will go away even if most of us ignore them.

2. Whilst the separation of laid from wove is, I feel, acceptable to all, we are left with the vague sub-division of wove paper into thin, medium and thick. What does this mean? Until one has handled hundreds of copies of a single stamp, one has little chance of knowing whether one's copy(ies) is thin or thick, the catalogues are no help and the more modest collector is unlikely to handle hundreds of copies of individual stamps.

3. To take an individual experience:—I have handled a few hundred 2 cent purple 'Numerals' and put on one side a few copies which might be the 'thick paper' variety (Holmes, Lyman, Bileski, Hansen). These measured approximately 0.0040ins. to 0.0042ins. and compare with similar measurements for the 15 cents L.Q. clear violet on thick paper. I was quite happy with them until along came a copy which measured nearly 0.0050ins. thick. I now don't know whether I have one thick paper variety or several thick papers and one super thick!

4. We are now in the position that eminent philatelists, past and present, have persuaded catalogue editors to include their pet varieties and we are left with an impossible imprecise situation where we have paper referred to as 'thick' or 'thin' but no one is prepared to say *how* thick or how thin! There can be but two alternatives (a) scrap all the paper varieties in all the catalogues or (b) let us lesser mortals into the secret of what constitutes thick or thin by setting a standard for each issue, say 0.0030ins.–0.0040ins. as normal and thick and then measuring above and below.

5. That the micrometer is not entirely useless was proved to me recently. At Convention Jim Macaskie showed some very nice postcards including the 2 cents Maple Leaf in blue. Die proofs of the 2 cents ML stamp exist in various colours, including blue, and only judicious use of the micrometer showed that a 'die proof' on offer by a dealer was, in fact, merely a postal stationery cut out. *The Essays and Proofs of B.N.A.* indicates that the proof on card is 0.014ins. thick, whilst the post card is 0.010ins. thick. With a micrometer measuring to a ten thousandth of an inch, three thousandths is a considerable margin.

6. Whilst the direction of paper weave is rarely important, it is extremely useful in sorting fake from genuine booklet panes of the Edward definitives. Similarly it is a guide to sorting the early from the late plates of the 5 cents value of the same issue.

To summarise, a major portion of philately consists of dividing and sub-dividing the various issues of stamps by shade, perforation, paper, watermark etc., and if we are to accept that such classification is desirable then we must examine every means and use every available tool. Every researcher finds himself in a blind alley from time to time and must turn back, but in exploring the alley a little knowledge is gained. If the study of paper only *assists*, with the aid of some other phenomenon, in the classification of stamps, then a student cannot readily ignore even the thickness.

From the President

Convention 1973 is nearly upon us. The final programme is now complete and it will be found elsewhere in this issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Bookings have been higher than expected and if you do intend to stay at Queen's please let me know your requirements as soon as possible, otherwise it may be too late.

Oxford, despite its chronic traffic problem, is still one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. If you've never been there, why not come this year?

The main displays and study circles should cover most periods of Canada's stamp history. Please help to make it a success by bringing some appropriate pages for the study circles. In the second of these on Forces Mail, may I widen the field and suggest that members bring along any modern covers or cancellations which are worthy of discussion or are just problem items to their owners? I will be surprised if someone present cannot supply the answer.

We have only arranged one coach trip, to Blenheim Palace, as there is so much to see locally. Within a radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile there are several colleges, Magdalen, University College, New College, Merton, Brasenose, and Oriol, as well as a Norman Church, the old City Wall and a deer park.

I have heard that the auction has been well supported and the quality is high. Finally the exhibition. Roger Grigson tells me that he has received a number of entries well spread over the different classes, but more are needed to make it really competitive.

Hoping to see you in Oxford in September.

CAVENDISH

PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WITH BUYERS
IN OVER 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
SALES HELD IN LEEDS, MANCHESTER
and OUR OWN DERBY SALEROOMS

SELLING — take advantage of the exceptional results we are currently achieving — if your collection is large and valuable it is part of our service to call, collect and discuss the sale with you.

BUYING? — we shall be happy to send you a free copy of our current catalogue.

The Annual Subscriptions for Catalogues (including Lists of Prices Realised) are —

Home £1 — Europe £2 — Rest of World £3.

————— **WARDWICK CHAMBERS** —————

NUMBER SIXTY-NINE WARDWICK

DERBY DEI IHJ

Telephone 46753



New Stamp Issues

By J. E. H. MacDonald

The Canada Post Office issued a fifteen-cent stamp on 8th June 1973, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of J. E. H. MacDonald, one of Canada's leading painters who was a member of the Group of Seven.

As with other issues commemorating great Canadian artists, the MacDonald stamp demonstrates one of the painter's finest works. MacDonald's painting entitled *Mist Fantasy* has been reproduced in the design of this stamp through the courtesy of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

James Edward Hervey MacDonald was born of Canadian parents in Durham, England in 1873. The family moved to Canada in 1887 and settled in Hamilton where the young MacDonald attended the Hamilton Art School for two years. When the family moved to Toronto in 1889 MacDonald continued his studies in evening classes at the Central Ontario College of Art there and served his apprenticeship as a lithographer with a Toronto firm. In 1895 MacDonald began work for a commercial art firm, Grip Limited, where he developed into a distinguished designer. It was there that he met some of his future colleagues in the Group of Seven of which he became a founding member in 1919.

In 1910 MacDonald made the first of many trips to Georgian Bay where he began sketching in his spare time. The following year he left Grip Limited to devote himself entirely to painting. He travelled and painted in Georgian Bay, Mattawa, the Laurentians, the Maritimes, the Rocky Mountains, and the Algonquin and Algoma districts of Ontario, where he is considered to have done his finest work.

In 1921 MacDonald became an instructor in the department of Design and Applied Art at the Ontario College of Art. It was during this period that he produced some of his finest canvasses, among them *Mist Fantasy* which he painted in 1922. MacDonald became Principal of the Ontario College of Art in 1929, a position which he filled with distinction until his death on 26th November 1932.



The Canada Post Office issued an eight-cent stamp on 20th July to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the arrival of Scottish settlers at Pictou county, N.S.

The arrival of nearly 200 Highland settlers at Pictou, Nova Scotia, was the beginning of a wave of Scottish immigration to Canada. Appropriately, the stamp which commemorates this historic event also marks the beginning of a new series of stamps recognizing the contributions of immigrant peoples to the prosperous development and multicultural character of Canada.

The hardy band of settlers sailed from Scotland on the ship 'Hector' and arrived at Pictou on 15th September 1773. Their voyage provided the impetus for a tide of Scottish immigrants that followed for more than 50 years thereafter., settling the whole of north-eastern Nova Scotia, large parts of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and sections of eastern Ontario. With little else to support them but the raw resources of their land, the settlers became lumbermen, farmers and fishermen. Out of the success of these endeavours important industries and commerce developed which provided the settlers and their descendants with a prospering economy.

In the past 200 years, the anniversary of the Hector's arrival has been a celebrated event in Pictou. The date, which came to be known as Natal Day, has been the occasion for a public holiday observed by such special events as highland games, parades and harvest thanksgiving.

In 1923, on the 150th anniversary, an extraordinary celebration of one week's duration was held with special events hosted by several towns and cities of Nova Scotia. In Pictou a tent-city with accommodation for 2,500 persons was set up for the influx of visitors, many of whom were brought in on special trains from across Canada and the United States. During the festivities, Pictou's normal population of 4,000 swelled to 35,000.

This year's celebrations marked what has been designated as The Year of The Hector. Within the framework of a province-wide festival running throughout the summer of 1973, the programme embraced such regular annual events as the Pictou Lobster Carnival and the Festival of the Tartans as well as special commemorative events of distinct Scottish themes. Coinciding with a celebration at Pictou, the date of issue for the Scottish settlers stamp was marked with a formal launching ceremony there, attended by Mr. Ouellet and officials of the Hector Bi-centennial Committee.

(Continued on page 315)

For years the B.N.A. collector has deserved
a good annual catalogue.

In October one will be available.



PHILATELIC PUBLISHERS COMPANY

Box 714, Station Q, Toronto M4T 2N8, Canada

Insurance and Banking Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Are you engaged in the business of banking, the world of insurance or have you retired from these professions?

If so, why not join the above Society?

We have branches in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Croydon, Manchester, Nottingham and Toronto, Canada.

There are interesting meetings, competitions and auctions together with an excellent packet service.

Annual subscription 50p.

Secretary:— J. M. Bolling, B.Sc., F.C.I.I., A.C.I.I.A.
c/o Thomas Howell, Selfe and Co.
43, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.

Amendments to Membership to 1st July 1973

New Members

- 1919. KEMP, H. T., 35 Burlton Road, Dagenham, Essex.
- 1920. ANGLELY, W., P.O. Box 194, Terminal 'A', Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- 1921. GRIFFIS, G., 114 Franklin Road, Beaconsfield, Que., Canada.
- 1922. TWEED, E., 21 Ambleside Court, Congleton, Cheshire, CW 12, 4HZ.
- 1923. ORR, A., 323/12 Main Street, Gibraltar.
- 1924. TURNIDGE, D. L., Broadwater, Thorpe Lane, Guiseley, Leeds.
- 1925. TALMAN, J. H., Suite 630, 17 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5C 1P9, Canada.

Deaths

- 779. BOGGS, W. S.
- 26. BUCKLAND, H., F.C.P.S.
- 1285. SHANTZ, S.
- 41. SMITH, A., F.C.P.S.
- 1710. RICHARDSON, A. W.

Change of Address

- 1908. BEAUDET, L., Apt. 609, 158B McArthur Ave., Vanier, Ont. K1L 8C9, Canada.
- 1040. CHARRON, J. J., *add* Code J4K 3 A5.
- 72. COHEN, S. F., *delete* Code 15, *and add* B 15 3QE.
- 1177. HARRISON, H. W., P.O. Box 5895, Baltimore, Md 21208, U.S.A.
- 857. LAMB, R. M., *add* Code N2G 4A2.
- 973. McCUSKER, J. J., 5702 Ruatan St., Berwyn Heights, College Park, Maryland 20740, U.S.A.
- 398. KEANE, F. W. L., 306-1955 Ashgrove St., Victoria, B.C., Canada.
- 1864. MOSS, Lt. J. S., 21 Alpine Dr., Latham N.Y., 12110, U.S.A. X
- 1761. LITTON, J. J., M.D., Cona R.D. 3, Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055, U.S.A.
- 1721. SISMAN, J. E. (Sisco Stamps), Box 595, S.C.A. Stroud, Ont., Canada.
- 1084. LANGSTROTH, Dr. R. S., 368 Inglewood Drive, Fredericton, N.B., Canada.

Nett change: Plus 2,

New total: 711.

(Continued from Page 313.)

The Scottish settlers stamp was designed by Peter Swan, a freelance artist now residing in Toronto. Mr. Swan is a former native of Greenock, Scotland, the port from which the Hector sailed 200 years ago.

The eight-cent stamp is set in a horizontal format and measures 36mm. by 30mm. Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto is printing 25,000,000 of the commemorative issue by four-colour lithography. Marginal inscriptions in cluding the designer's name appear in the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service. The entire production of this stamp will bear the general (Ottawa) tagging.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' small classified advertisements.
Special price 1p a word
Discount for series insertions, 12 at price of 9; 6 at price of 5;
for C.P.S. of G.B. members only.

WANTED

FINE used 12½ cents Large Queen watermarked (SG61b) letters 'E' (of E & G) and 'I' of MILLS only. 4 ring numerals on 1859 issue, the following numbers required 16, 21, 33, 38, 41, 43, 48. 2 ring numerals on Large Queen issue, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 38, 40, 42, 46, 50, 56. Any help much appreciated. Please state price required. —Frank Laycock, Scarr Cottage, Nesfield, near Ilkley, Yorkshire, England.

FOR SALE

BNA. Surplus Material (all reigns) for sale/exchange. — For details, S. J. Strzelecki, 7 Gunton Avenue, Coventry CV3 3AF. S.A.E. appreciated.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN — 1972-73

President:

Dr. M. W. Carstairs, 5 Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Secretary:

Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth, F.C.P.S., 17 Mellish Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Treasurer:

J. A. Grant, 13 Columba Road, Edinburgh, E.H.4 3QZ

Assistant Treasurer:

J. H. Bryce, 3 Swanston Place, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, 10

Librarian:

R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey

Exchange Secretary:

R. Grigson, 75 Clarence Road, Windsor, SL4 5AR, Berks.

Editor of Journal:

L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S., 66 East Bawtry Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire

Advertising Manager:

G. F. George, 'Woodbury', Trevone, Padstow, Cornwall

Publicity Officer:

D. F. Sessions, D.F., 'Camelot', 7 Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorkshire

Handbooks

S. F. Cohen, F.C.P.S., 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham 15