

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
INCORPORATED 1946

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EDITORIAL

Volume 14

With the issue of this number Volume 14 is now completed and an index to this volume will be inset with the December issue. Unfortunately we are unable to provide binding facilities owing to unforeseen difficulties.

Convention 1973

Our usual aim to have the October issue in members' hands *before* Convention has been frustrated this year owing to the 'early' date that was arranged for this event. We confidently predict that the December issue will report yet one more successful occasion in the Society's history. If it proves to be more 'successful' even than we are always led to expect we shall not be surprised. The unusually interesting venue of Convention this year and the earlier than usual date may well be contributory factors. There do not appear to be any compelling reasons why Convention should be held as late as mid October, apart from the more readily available hotel accommodation at this time and, shall we say, tradition. It is not

for us to do more than *suggest* that a change of policy regarding the time and venues of future conventions *might be* considered by future presidents. We realise, of course, that *their* private and business commitments must play a major part in the determination of convention dates. Indeed, were it not for the fact that we have frequently in the past received complaints from members about the lateness of Convention and the high cost of hotel accommodation we should hesitate to comment on a subject which has been well aired in the past.

Cumulative Index

We are pleased to report that work on a cumulative index for *every* issue of *Maple Leaves* from whole number one to date is now well under way. The compiler, who at this juncture, wishes to remain anonymous has undertaken a mammoth task necessitating a detailed examination of (to date) 144 separate issues of *Maple Leaves*. The index itself will be a technical reference book which students of any particular aspect of B.N.A. philately will find invaluable. We shall be glad to report further developments later.

Canadian Precancel Catalogue (New Edition)

The new edition of the Canadian Precancel Catalogue is now available from Mr. R. D. Lee at 23 St. Andrew's Road, Cranbrook, Ilford, Essex, IG1 3PF price £0.85 post paid. This latest edition represents an updating of the 1968 Edition and contains details of the many new items available since that date together with numerous price changes. One notable omission is worthy of comment: the Catalogue does not contain any reference to precancelled postal stationery, but whether this is by design or accident we would not care to say.

Winnipeg Centennial Stamp Exhibition

The Winnipeg Centennial Stamp Exhibition, the third to be held in Winnipeg, takes place on 2nd May to 4th May, next year. The Exhibition will coincide with the 46th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and the Officers of the two societies extend a cordial invitation to all philatelists to join them in this major contribution to the celebrations designed to commemorate Winnipeg's Centennial.

An extensive and interesting programme of events is being arranged, and these will include a competitive exhibition of national standard, a bourse, seminars with well known speakers, special ladies' programmes and an Awards Presentation Banquet.

All communications regarding the Exhibition and Annual Convention should be addressed to:

Winnipeg Centennial Stamp Exhibition,
Box 1425,
Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1

OBITUARY

Albert Smith, F.C.P.S.

The passing of Albert Smith on the 7th May at the age of 67 came as a great shock to those who were privileged to know him, and sadly on the evening of his daughter's wedding day.

An Aberdonian, he began his career as an assistant registrar in the city in 1933 and became Northern District Registrar in 1938. When the three Districts of the City were combined in 1967 he became Chief Registrar. He retired in 1970, but came out of retirement to become field co-ordinating officer for the city in preparation for the 1971 population census. He was a member of the Council of the Institute of Population Registration and a former President of Registrars in Scotland.

In Freemasonry he held high office and was a very active member. In golf he found great relaxation, but philately was his hobby, collecting Canada, Hong Kong, France and Airmails.

Albert's passing means another foundation stone on which our Society was formed has gone. Indeed it could be said he was the corner stone on which Stevie expanded the Society. As No. 41 he was our first Secretary and through his efforts the membership grew from dozens to hundreds. Unfortunately, owing to illness, he had to relinquish this office, but by then the Society had been established on a firm footing. Much of this was due to him.

His years of illness, which were eventually a thing of the past, robbed us of contact with him at Convention level. However, we were proud to have him locally. Due recognition of his services to the Society was made in 1971 when he was made a Fellow.

We mourn the passing of another of our Founder Members, and convey our sympathy and condolence to his wife and two daughters.

May a great servant to all rest peacefully.

A.S.M.

Herbert Buckland, F.C.P.S.

The death of Herbert Buckland, one of the oldest, if not the oldest member of the Society, occurred on 15th May. A Boer War veteran, who emigrated to Canada in 1910, Herbert was an active philatelist throughout his life. His services to the Society were rewarded in 1957 when he was made a Fellow, an honour which was similarly accorded to him by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Such was his enthusiasm for and interest in the Society, that he frequently attended conventions in this country, the last time in 1969. It has been said of him that 'he was in the Society before there was a Society.' He was certainly closely connected with the early 'unofficial' study groups, as well as the Scottish Study Circle and to him fell the honour of being our first Canadian member. The Society owes him much, particularly for the work which he undertook to advance its cause in Canada. He will long be remembered by those who knew him.

The Establishment of Canadian Parcel Post

by Robert A. Chaplin, M.D.

Figure one is a heavy card measuring 120mm. by 90mm. There are two small incisions in the card which would permit a string or ribbon to be passed through and enable it to be secured to an item which was forwarded via the postal system. It was dated 27th April 1855 at Montreal and was addressed to The Collector of Canal Tolls, Port Dalhousie, Welland Canal. The prepayment of sixty-eight shillings would be required for something weighing one hundred and thirty-six ounces (eight pounds and eight ounces) at the letter rate of three pence per one half ounce. This was a considerable sum of money in 1855.

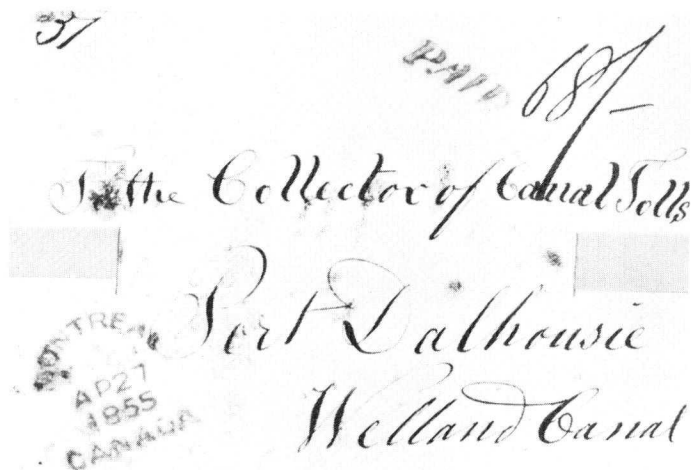


Fig. 1

Parcel post, limited to within the provinces of Canada, was established 1st January 1859. The rate was one shilling and three pence per pound and prepayment was compulsory. Two pounds was the maximum allowable weight. The parcel could be registered for an additional three pence.

The Postmaster General, in his report for the year ending 30th September 1859, stated that parcel post had been satisfactory and that the weight

limit was extended from two to three pounds. The announcement had been made in department circular No. 43 dated at Toronto 1st March 1859 and effective 1st April 1859. It also specified that in all cases the postage was to be prepaid by postage stamps.

When the decimal system was adopted on 1st July 1859 the parcel post rate became twenty-five cents per pound and the registration charge became five cents.

A Canadian Postal Guide published at Toronto in January 1863 stated that a parcel must not exceed three pounds nor the size exceed one foot in length or breadth or six inches in thickness. It again recorded that the postage must be prepaid by postage stamps and if the number of stamps affixed to a parcel be insufficient to prepay the proper rate, the amount deficient will be rated unpaid, with a fine of ten cents in addition. The parcel could be registered on prepayment by postage stamp of five cents in addition to the postage.

'Parcels sent by post may contain books, daguerreotypes, photographs, printers proof and copy, military returns, states and rolls, containing written figures and signatures; returns, deeds, legal papers, and all transmissions of a like character not being strictly letters.'

'To enclose a letter or letters, or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter, in a parcel intended for the Parcel Post is a misdemeanour.'

On 1st May 1866 parcel post was extended to parcels passing between Canada and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.² The postage and registration charges were unchanged.

The Dominion Post Office Act, effective 1st April 1868, reduced the parcel post rate to twelve and one half cents per eight ounces. The maximum weight remained at three pounds. The registration fee was paid in cash for the example shown in figure two. (below)

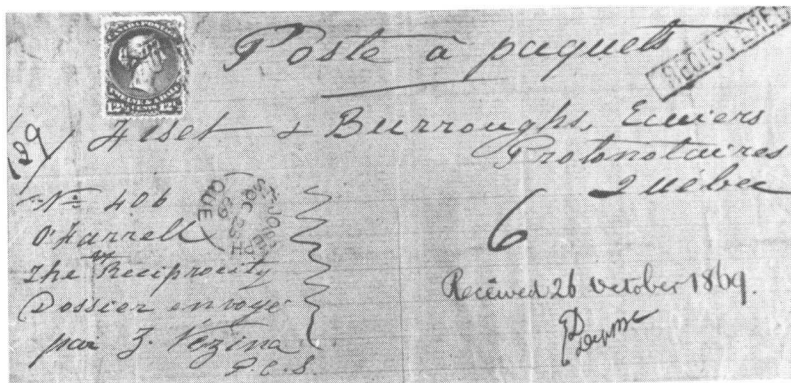


Fig. 2

The Canada Year Book of 1869 states that no parcel shall exceed four pounds in weight nor two feet in length and one foot in breadth or thickness. Postage must be prepaid by stamps. Unpaid parcels will not be forwarded, but short paid parcels will be sent with a fine of twelve and on half cents in addition to any postage that may remain unpaid.³

Registered letter stamps were issued on 15th November 1875. There was a two cents orange to prepay the registration charge on domestic letters, a five cents green for letters going to the United States of America, and an eight cents blue registered letter stamp for letters going to the United Kingdom.

The five cents registration charge on parcels caused some confusion. The Dominion of Canada Official Postal Guide, vol. 1, No. 1, October 1875, states, 'Parcels may be registered on affixing thereto a five cent registered letter stamp, in addition to stamps representing the postage.'

Apparently the registered letter stamps were intended to prepay the registration charge specifically on domestic letters, letters to the United States of America and on letters to the United Kingdom. Department order No. 18 dated at Ottawa, 7th January 1876, states that they are to be used exclusively in prepayment of the registration charges on letters to these areas and that 'on letters for other destinations the Registration charges are so various that it was not deemed expedient to furnish specific stamps for them, and such charges will have to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps as heretofore.'

The Official Postal Guide, vol. 3, No. 1, October 1877, states, 'on a parcel or packet of patterns or samples addressed to any part of Canada the registration fee is five cents, but this fee must be paid in ordinary postage stamps, the five cent registration stamp being intended for United States letters only.' The maximum weight had been increased to five pounds.

The regulations were again changed and the Official Postal Guide, vol. 7, No. 4, July 1882, states, 'On a parcel or packet of patterns or samples addressed to any part of Canada the registration fee is five cents, this fee must be paid by a five cents registration stamp.' (see Fig. 3 below)



Fig. 3

In August 1893 the eight cents small queen stamp was issued to prepay the three cents postage and the five cents registration charge. The registered letter stamps were discontinued and none was issued after 1894.

(see Fig. 4 below)

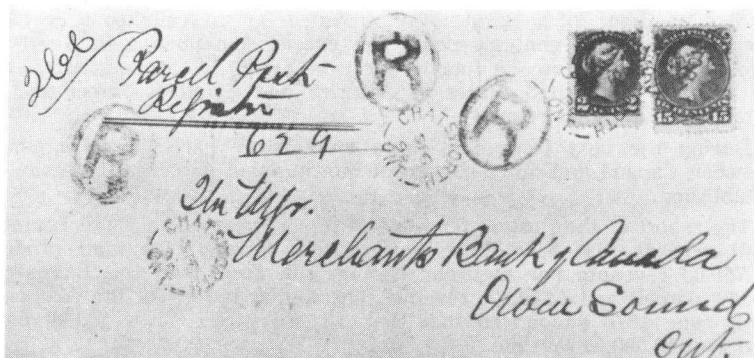


Fig. 4

Canada was admitted to the Universal Postal Union effective 1st July 1878. The Official Postal Guide vol. 3, No. 4, August 1878 states, 'Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba via the United States, which exceeds in weight the Postal Union limit of 2lbs. 3 ounces.'

On 1st September 1879 the parcel post rate was reduced to six cents per four ounces.⁴ 'If the number of stamps affixed to parcel be insufficient to prepay the proper rate, the amount deficient is rated unpaid, with a fine of 6 cents in addition.'⁵ This fine was reduced to five cents in January 1883 and removed in January 1888.

In August 1886 a parcel post agreement was established with the United Kingdom. This was the first parcel post agreement with a country outside of Canada. The maximum weight permitted was three pounds and the dimensions were not to exceed two feet in length and one foot in width or depth. A custom declaration was required to be affixed to the parcel. A differential charge according to area was introduced. From the maritime provinces and Quebec it was thirty cents per pound, from Ontario thirty-five cents per pound, from Manitoba and the North east Territories forty cents per pound and from British Columbia forty-five cents per pound. Prepayment by postage stamps was required.

'The parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom will pass exclusively in the weekly mails conveyed by the Canadian Steamers to and from the St. Lawrence in summer and Halifax in winter, and such parcels cannot be sent via New York.'⁶

The postal convention between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America effective 1st March 1888 provided for many revisions in the exchange of mail between the two countries. The Official Postal Guide of January 1889 classifies five types of postal matter. Class four was parcel post and could be sent within the Dominion and to the United Kingdom and Newfoundland (the weight to these last two was increased to five pounds). Fifth class matter provided for 'miscellaneous articles of merchandise.' The contents could not exceed five pounds in weight nor two feet in length or one foot in width or depth. Fifth class matter could be sent to the United States of America and in effect parcel post was established with that country.

During the next few years there were many parcel post agreements between Canada and other countries. International parcel post became well established.

The report of the Postmaster General for the year ending 30th September 1861 records that 5,000 parcels were sent through the mail producing \$1,750.00 revenue. For the year ending 30th June 1865 this increased to 10,000 parcels and \$3,100.00 revenue. The similar report for the year ending 30th June 1870 announced that the increase was to over 50,000 parcels and over \$9,500.00 revenue.

Acknowledgements.

Figure three is from the collection of Dr. F. G. Stulberg.

The Post Office Department Orders are as recorded by Boggs, Winthrop S., *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Vol. 2, Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A., 1945.

¹Canadian Postal Guide, *reprinted 1966, DEV-SCO Publications Limited, Chomeday, Laval, P.Q.*

²*Post Office Department Order No. 68, Ottawa, 23rd April 1866.*

³The Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1869, *John Lowe and Co., Montreal, page 130.*

⁴*Post Office Department Order No. 24, Ottawa, 1st September 1878.*

⁵Dominion of Canada Official Postal Guide, *vol. 5, No. 3, July 1880. page xlii*

⁶Dominion of Canada Official Postal Guide, *January 1887, page xlii*

Visit of Her Majesty and Commonwealth Heads of Government Commemorative Issue

Two pronounced shades of gold are noted on the above issue. The first is light gold, almost silver, and this particular shade emanates from the Philatelic Department at Ottawa and the main Winnipeg Post Office.

The second shade, which appears to be the normal shade, is generally obtainable throughout post offices in Canada.

Other Varieties on recent issues

A fluorescent red ink is to be found on the 6 cents (Centennial) orange stamp. Sheet and booklet stamps as well as coil stamps have been noted in this condition. Of these the booklet stamps appear to be scarce.

Heraldry on B.N.A. Stamps

by A. Spencer

There is a tendency to regard the study of Coats of Arms, popularly known as heraldry, as a fascinating but dead science. In fact it is very much a living thing, forever changing to meet the needs of a new age.

Canadian heraldry is of particular interest because it depicts, in a colourful and imaginative form, the history, geography, commerce and fauna of Canada.

Heraldic symbols have long featured on B.N.A. stamps (see for example the early issues of New Brunswick and Newfoundland), whilst the Emblem series must surely rate amongst the most attractive of all Canadian stamps.

Let us examine the individual Coats of Arms in a little more detail.

The Hudson Bay Company

The Arms of the Hudson Bay Company consisted of the Cross of St. George against a silver background with a beaver in each segment of a quartered shield. The crest was a squirrel seated upon a cap which had turned up edges lined in ermine. The supporters were two bucks.

Although the Arms as a whole have not appeared on any BNA stamp, the beaver should need no introduction.

The Dominion of Canada

Under the British North American Act of 1867, Canada became a self-governing state under the British crown, and from 26th May 1868 a Great Seal for Canada existed. This consisted of a quartered shield containing the Provincial Arms of Ontario (top left), Quebec (top right), Nova Scotia (bottom left) and New Brunswick (bottom right). There was no crest, motto or supporters to the shield.

As the Dominion grew, the Arms of the newly created Provinces were unofficially added to reproductions of the Great Seal so that with the addition of Alberta the Arms of Canada consisted of nine separate Provincial Arms. This of course destroyed the attractiveness of the original design. Therefore in 1921 new Arms were assigned in which none of the Provincial Arms were featured.

These new Arms (the present Arms) consist of a quartered shield. In the top left segment are the Arms of England, three gold lions against a red background; in the top right are the Arms of Scotland, a red lion rampant with a blue tongue and claws, encased in a double red border with fleurs-de-lis (alluding to the ancient relationship between Scotland and France), the background is gold; in the bottom left are the Arms of Ireland, a gold harp with silver strings on a blue background; in the bottom right are the Arms of France, three gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue background.

Below the Arms is a spring of three maple leaves. The crest consists of a helmet on which a gold lion sits holding a red maple leaf (signifying Canadian participation in the First World War). The supporters are a gold lion rampant holding a silver lance from which flies the Union flag, and on the right is a silver unicorn holding a silver lance with the French flag.

The motto is 'A mari usque ad mare' (from sea to sea) and it comes from Psalm 72 v8, 'He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth'.

The 1921 Arms of Canada featured predominantly on the Special Delivery stamps issued between 1938 and 1946, as well as in the Emblem series of 1964-66. The maple leaf may be found on many Canadian stamps and appears, in red, on the new national flag which was inaugurated in 1965.

Nova Scotia

The present Arms, issued by King Charles I in 1625, were the first Coats of Arms to be granted to a British territory outside the British Isles.

The Arms consist of the blue Cross of St. Andrew against a silver background with the Royal Arms of Scotland on a small centre shield. The crest is a laurel and thistle held in a pair of clasped hands, one of which is armoured. The supporters are, on the left, a silver unicorn with a gold chain from its back to its front legs; and on the right is a red indian holding an arrow.

The motto 'Munit haec et altera vincit' (one defends, the other conquers) refers to the crest. The armoured hand symbolises the royal power defending the King's subjects, whilst the other hand is the latter's success in colonising Nova Scotia.

When the design for the Great Seal was made in 1868 these Arms were either overlooked or forgotten and new Arms were granted. These consisted of a shield divided by two wavy lines into three equal sections. In the upper were two thistles on a gold background, in the middle was a silver salmon on a blue background and in the lower part was a thistle, again on a gold background.

In 1929 King George V restored the earlier armorial bearings and these were included, as were the Arms of the other provinces, on the Highway stamp of 1962 as well as in the Emblem series.

Ontario

The Arms of Ontario (formally Upper Canada) were granted in 1868 following the creation of the Dominion. Ontario was formed by those

persons who refused to live under the government of the United States after it parted from Great Britain. For this reason the local authorities asked, and were granted, the Cross of St. George in their Arms.

The cross forms the top part of the shield and is on a silver background. In the lower part of the shield is a sprig of three maple leaves in gold on a green background. The crest consists of a black bear and the supporters of a moose on the left and on the right a Canadian deer. The motto, 'Ut incepit fidelis sic permanet', means—begun in loyalty, may it so remain.

Quebec

Quebec, formally Lower Canada, did not have a Coats of Arms when under French rule, but armorial bearings were granted in 1868. The original design was modified in 1939, the chief difference being an increase in the number of fleurs-de-lis from two to three.

The Arms consist of a shield divided into three equal horizontal sections. In the top are three silver fleurs-de-lis on a blue background, in the middle is a gold lion passant regardant on a red background and in the lower portion is a sprig of three maple leaves in green on a gold background.

The motto 'Je me souviens' means I remember.

The 1868 version of the Arms appear (in error?) on the Highway stamp and the modified, 1939, version in the Emblem series.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick was founded by United Empire Loyalists, as those British citizens were called who left the U.S.A for British territory.

The Arms were granted in 1868 and consist of two horizontal portions. In the upper is a gold lion passant guardant on a red background and in the lower an ancient galleon on a gold background. This galleon (called a lymphad) is a reference to the shipbuilding industry which in former times was a feature of the province.

British Columbia

On the top portion of the shield is the Union flag with a small crown in the centre. The body of the shield is made up of three blue wavy bars on a silver background, and at the base point is the sun. The crest is a crowned lion guardant on an Imperial crown and the supporters consist of a stag on the left and a ram on the right. The motto 'Splendor sine occasu' means splendour without end.

These Arms were granted in 1906 and express British Columbia's extreme westerly situation whilst the inclusion of the Union flag is a tribute to the loyalty of the British settlers. At first Spain from the south and Russia from Alaska seemed likely to divide the Pacific coast between them. Then, when Spain renounced her rights in 1819, it seemed that America would join her territory to the Russian border, but the firmness of the settlers ensured that the area remained British and joined the Dominion in 1871.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island did not join Canada until 1873, nor obtain Arms until 1905. The Arms are, in green, an island with an oak tree on the right and three oak saplings on the left, the background is silver. The top portion of the shield consists of a gold lion passant guardant on a silver background.

The motto 'Parva sub ingenti' (small things under huge) refers to the fact that the island was the scene of the conferences which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada. Thus, in a way, Prince Edward Island is the parent of the whole country.

Manitoba

Manitoba was formed out of part of the vast area of central Canada which had been administered by the Hudson Bay Company. The top portion of the shield consists of the red Cross of St. George on a silver background. The main body of the shield shows a buffalo standing on a rock against a green background. Green is clearly appropriate for a prairie province of which the buffalo was formally the principal animal, roaming in large herds across the landscape.

Saskatchewan

The Arms, granted in 1906, consists of three gold sheaves of wheat on a green background. The top portion of the shield is a red lion passant guardant on a gold background. The wheat refers to the main industry of the province, agriculture.

Alberta

The Arms of Alberta bear witness to the area's physical features and the main occupations. The top portion of the shield contains the red Cross of St. George on a silver background. As with Manitoba this is a reference to the fact that the area was formally part of the Hudson Bay Company.

The body of the shield is made up of a range of green hills in front of white snow capped mountains on a blue background. Along the base is a wheatfield on a prairie background. These Arms were granted in 1907.

Newfoundland

The Arms of Newfoundland were adopted from those granted in 1638 to the London and Bristol Company for the Colonising of Newfoundland. They consist of a shield quartered by a silver cross on a red background. In the top left and bottom right sections are a crowned lion passant guardant in gold, and in the other two sections are a unicorn passant.

The crest consists of an elk and the supporters of two red indians, armed and clothed for war. The motto 'Quaerite prime regnum Dei' means—Seek ye first the kingdom of God.

These Arms first appeared on Newfoundland's stamps in a series issued on 15th August 1910 and from 1931 onwards the outline formed the watermark on all stamp issues.

The Yukon Territory

The Yukon, as well as the Northwest Territories, were formed from the Hudson Bay Company. The Arms of the Yukon were granted in 1956 and consist of, at the top of the shield, a red Cross of St. George on a silver background. In the centre of the cross is a round disc containing the heraldic symbol for furs. The body of the shield has two silvery wavy lines down the centre and from the base there are two red pyramids each with two gold discs. The background is blue and the crest is a husky dog.

The wavy centre lines represents the Yukon river and the two pyramids are mountains. The gold discs symbolise the discovery of gold, to which the Yukon owed its development. Mostly this was done by Englishmen, hence the St. George's Cross. The husky as a crest is an armorial tribute to a brave and useful animal.

The Northwest Territories

These Arms were also granted in 1956. The top of the shield consists of a blue wavy band on a silver background, separated from the main body of the shield by a wavy line. The body itself has a diagonal wavy line, running from top left to bottom right of the shield. The left hand portion has a number of gold oblongs on a green base whilst the right hand has, in silver, the head of a fox on a red background. The crest consists of a compass between two gold narwhals.

The green and red sections separated by a wavy line represents the Mackenzie Valley and the tundra, respectively, divided by the tree line. The gold billets and the mask of white fox refer to the important mineral and fur resources of the territory. The constant attempts to discover the Northwest Passage are alluded to by the blue wavy line at the top of the shield. The crest symbolises the north magnetic pole which is situated in the Northwest Territories.

In addition to the above provincial Arms a brief mention should also be made of the Arms of two individuals which have appeared on stamps of Newfoundland.

The first are the Arms of Sir Humphrey Gilbert which appeared in a set issued on the 3rd August 1933. The design includes a chevron (best described as an inverted sergeant's stripe) containing three cinquefoils. These are a five petaled device with a cut out in the centre. The background is in silver with the heraldic symbols for ermine. In the top left corner is a crescent. The crest is a squirrel and the motto 'Quid non' means—what (can we) not (do).

In this same series there appears the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth I. The Arms consist of a quartered shield with, in the top left and bottom right sections, three fleur-de-lis. In the other two sections are three lions passant guardant. This is circled with the legend 'Honi soit qui mal y pense!' which is old French meaning evil be to him who evil thinks.

On the top is the Imperial Crown. The supporters (not illustrated on the stamp) were, on the left, a lion and on the right a dragon. The motto was 'Sempre eadem' which means always the same.

This brings to a conclusion this introduction to a subject that can form an interesting sideline collection.

VOLUME FIVE

of the Encyclopaedia of Empire Postage Stamps comprising

NORTH AMERICA

includes postal history, postal rates, listings of the handstamps with indications of value, cancellations, specialised listings of the adhesive stamps with much new information, essays, proofs, colour trials, "SPECIMEN" & "CANCELLED" overprints, varieties, covers, blocks, postal stationery, airmail stamps and covers, forgeries described, valuations (being auction realisations with the month and year of sale quoted) or auction estimates (dated).

Many hundreds of works of reference, monographs and articles have been consulted, nine years research made into official records plus many original studies written, so this volume contains a summary of all information known to us with a great deal that has not appeared in print before.

In seven hundred pages are packed ten volumes divided into

The Colonial Posts in America—entirely revised 64 pages, **Canada** 256 pages, **New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island** 100 pages, **Newfoundland** 100 pages, **British Columbia** 36 pages, **Bermuda** 24 pages, **British Honduras** 24 pages, **British Postal Agencies in Colombia/Panama, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and U.S.A.** 48 pages, **Appendices, Bibliography, Indices** and colour illustrations 52 pages.

This is undoubtedly the most valuable work of reference to appear for a decade and the costs of production are in excess of £40,000.

The first impression comes in two editions.

The Library Edition—limited to 4,000 copies—in one volume. Price £15 (U.S. \$40) including registered postage.

The De Luxe Edition—limited to 200 copies—half morocco in special case. Price £20 (U.S. \$50) including registered postage.

When this announcement was published, some two hundred pages had been printed and approximately 100 pages are being printed each month.

Anticipated publication date — 1st December 1973.

Orders should be sent to the Literature Department, Robson Lowe Ltd., Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, BH1 1DL.

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Canada's Parcel Post Ovals

by Max Rosenthal

In the April 1972 *Maple Leaves* was published a listing of Canadian parcel post ovals on Victorian and Edwardian issues in the provinces outside of Ontario. As with other kinds of markings, the latter province had the lion's share of them.

Brampton

The ovals were mostly used in cities, as the number of parcels mailed in the smaller towns and villages would not necessitate a special canceller, that is, before the 1900's. Brampton, Ont. however, was an exception, perhaps because of some commercial enterprise located there which sent many parcels. Its oval (*Fig.1.*), of which I have only two partial copies, both on small queens, seems to be of the standard type used at St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Que., etc., illustrated in the first article. It is very coarse and wavering, proving that this type of oval was made of rubber.

Belleville, Ont., very rare, and Brantford, Ont., seen from time to time, also employed this parcel post oval. From the latter city it appears in both black and purple.

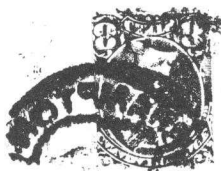


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Hamilton

As befits Ontario's second largest city, several ovals appeared from Hamilton, to be applied to parcels. The first one, seen on small queens, is similar to Montreal (*Fig. 7*) and Quebec (*fig. 10*) shown previously in the other article, but I have only seen it in black from Hamilton (*Fig. 2*).

Fig. 3 shows the commonest of Hamilton parcel post ovals, seen mostly on numeral issue stamps of the turn of the century. It is always in purple, HAMILTON is at the top, CANADA at the bottom, with three horizontal bars in between, the middle one larger. I also have it on an 8 cent Maple Leaf and on a 2 cent Edward, indicating the extremes of its usage.

On a 2 cent red numeral I have a partial strike of a double-lined oval, with HAMILTON, CANADA in the same positions as above, but the date in the middle, instead of bars. It is also in purple.

An oval similar to *Fig. 3*, but much larger (*Fig. 4*), appears in the Edwardian period. It is in black. The commonest Hamilton oval on the Edwards however has horizontal bars at top and bottom, and HAMILTON in large lettering across the middle (*Fig. 5*). It can be found in black and in purple, with thin lettering and lines, and thicker. There is also a considerably larger version of it, too, in black.

Coburg

The type of the Hamilton oval of *fig. 5* also appears from Cobourg, Canada, as the inscription reads across its middle. A double strike on a pair of 1 cent Edwards is the only example I have seen of its so far (*Fig. 6*).



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Another rarity on the Edwards is an oval with OTTAWA across the middle, and wavy horizontal lines at top and bottom (*Fig. 7.*).

Toronto

Fig. 8 shows the parcel post oval with 1 in its centre, used at Toronto, a marking seen in great frequency by anyone who has collected small queens. One can find it, with diminishing frequency, right to the turn of the century numeral issue. The size and shape of the numeral varies tremendously, as do the width and height of the central oval, of the outer double-ring, and of the lettering. Some of these are definitely from various hammers, other variations caused by spreading, inking, etc. I shall make no attempt to classify them, leaving that to more skilled collectors. It can also be found with the numeral missing, a scarce item.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

The large numerals run from 1 to 6. 1 is from the main Toronto post office, and 3 was used at the Spadina Avenue branch, corresponding to the duplex with that number used there. Nothing definite is known about the other four numbers, that is, whether they signify various branch post offices, or simply hammers employed at the main post office. 6 is the hardest to acquire, with 2 not far behind. 5 is somewhat easier, 4 much more so, and 3 is the commonest of all, outside of the ubiquitous 1.

These ovals appear also with heavier inking, or perhaps from different hammers, giving the numerals a solid black-letter-like look (*Fig. 10.*).

There are also Toronto ovals of a smaller size, with smaller numerals, but only 4 and 5. There is some reason to hypothesize that 4 may have been used at the Queen Street East branch.



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

Toronto Branches

When one comes to letters instead of numerals in Toronto ovals, one can almost be certain they come from certain branches, but even with these one has to admit a certain haziness. Large ovals with large lettering come only with B (*Fig. 12*) and C. The latter was definitely used at the Carleton Street Post Office, the other probably at the Bathurst Street one, as they seem to have been brought into use before Bloor Street opened, but it could have been Bleecker Street. However, since the latter had two other parcel post ovals, perhaps it is not so likely.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

As in the numeral ovals, there was a smaller version with letters, C, Q, S, W, and what could be a B or a distorted D (*Fig. 13*). B would be for Bathurst Street, D for Dundas Street, and some copies lean more to one and some more to the other, so perhaps both are represented. The commonest by far is W, which was used at the Bleecker Street branch. Since there was also a Bathurst Street, B could not be used. The Bleecker Street facility was located at the corner of Wellesley Street, which suggested the W. Its postmistress used the oval as a canceller on stamps on first class mail, which is why the W oval is so common, and the circular dater, struck on the covers to the left of the stamp, so hard to find (*Fig. 14*). C, employed at Carleton Street, is next commonest, then the B or distorted D. S, in use at Spadina Avenue, is scarce, Q, from Queen Street East, extremely rare.

Also in the latter class of rarity are large parcel post ovals provided for the Bleecker Street and Gerrard Street branches, with their full names within the top of the double ring, and TORONTO within the bottom. The Gerrard Street post office was only in existence from 1892 to 1894, so this may date them effectively.



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The Yorkshire Group

Heartened by our first 'pot' at the 72 Convention, the Group soon got down to discussion of our proposed entry for Convention 73 and the choice was the 1930 'Arch' series, low values. Two or three meetings were devoted to this subject, interspersed by entertainment from various members of the Group.

Once again, during the Season, we had the pleasure of examining two invited displays. The first was sent to us by Dr. Dorothy Sanderson and ranged from Large Queens and Flag cancellations through U.P.U. Commemorative booklets to Calgary Stampede material. There was much food for discussion and for most members of the Group, an opportunity to look at some material they had never seen before.

We were fortunate to be able to close the Season on a high note with a personal visit from Roland Greenhill, who brought along his 'Byways of Canadian Philately'. This was a wide ranging display with, literally, something for everyone. Roland saw fit to deprecate his contribution as 'one usually given to general societies'; from the comments of those present this was obviously considered to be undue modesty.

Our thanks to Dorothy and Roland for providing such entertaining variety to our diet.

There seems to be a mistaken idea abroad that the Yorkshire Group is a bunch of egg-heads who converse on an unintelligible philatelic level. This is not so, a good proportion of the Group consider themselves relative beginners in Canadian philately and we meet to discuss and admire material that is our common interest.

We started our 1973-74 season on the first Monday in September and, as usual, anyone who is able to do so is urged to come along to our next meeting on 8th October, and subsequent meetings which will be held on the first Monday of each month.

Details from:— David Sessions, 7 Glen Dale, Cottingley, Bingley, Yorks. BD16 1QY.

(We apologise for the late publication of this notice—Editor.)...

Articles on all aspects of B.N.A. philately and postal history are always welcomed by the Editor

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New Stamp Issues



Royal Visit and Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

Two commemorative stamps were issued on 2nd August in recognition of the visit to Canada of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the meeting in Ottawa of the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

The Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Ottawa on 31st July and were in the national capital until 4th August. During their visit the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government began on 2nd August. The meeting continued until 10th August.

Both stamps bear the same basic design distinguished by different background colours. One is an eight-cent denomination for use on first class domestic mail and the other a 15-cent denomination for overseas air mail, thereby providing both national and international exposure of the two important events. The stamps will be larger than any previous Canadian stamps.

This is the first Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting to be held in Canada. It is also the first in which Her Majesty the Queen has participated away from London, where most of the meetings have taken place since the Commonwealth Secretariat was set up there in 1965. Other such Commonwealth meetings have taken place in Lagos (1966) and Singapore (1971).

The meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government evolved from the Imperial Conferences which were held at various times from 1907 to 1937. The Imperial Conferences operated on the assumption that a common foreign

policy was desirable for the Commonwealth as a whole. The Heads of Government meetings are based on the recognition that each member is free to pursue whatever policy and extra-Commonwealth associations it wishes, with frank and informal discussions centering on matters of common interest.

The two stamps jointly commemorating the Royal visit and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting bear a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II by the English photographer, Anthony Buckley. The same basic design appears on both denominations, distinguished by a silver background for the eight-cent value and a gold background for the 15-cent value.

The stamps were printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa in two-colour steel and two-colour gravure. The steel engraving was done by George A. Gundersen, official engraver for the British American Bank Note Company, with typography and layout by Allan Fleming of Toronto.

Nellie McClung



An 8-cent stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nellie McClung, a vigorous advocate of social reform and women's suffrage, was issued 29th August 1973.

Nellie McClung can rightly be considered one of the pioneers of the feminist movement. Her successful leadership in the cause of political equality for women and her own, precedent-setting achievements in public life helped to open the way for Canadian women to participate fully in the political affairs of their country.

The stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of her birth was designed by Stephen Mennie of Sorento, British Columbia. The design is set in a vertical format and the overall dimensions of the stamp are 24mm by 40mm.

A total of 24,000,000 stamps were printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Limited of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name appear in the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service. All stamps bear the general (Ottawa) tagging.

1973 Stamp Programme Revised

The first two stamps of the special Olympic series were issued on 20th September 1973. They will be followed with the issue on 17th October of the new, low value definitive stamps.

The two Olympic stamps are regular postage values, in denominations of 8 cents and fifteen cents respectively. The low value definitives comprise seven denominations in all. The values from 1 to 6 cents feature portraits of former prime ministers of Canada and the 8-cent value bears a new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The Nellie McClung commemorative which was previously scheduled for issue 20th September was issued 29th August. The date of issue for the 1973 Christmas stamps has also been changed from 1st November to 7th November.

The revised schedule for the balance of 1973 is as follows:

2nd August	Visit of Her Majesty the Queen and Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (8 cents and 15 cents).
29th August	100th Anniversary, Birth of Nellie McClung (8 cents)
20th September	Olympic Issue (8 cents and 15 cents).
17th October	Low Value Definitives (1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents and 8 cents).
7th November	Christmas Issue (6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents and 15 cents).
28th November	Algonkian Indians (8 cents and 8 cents).

London Meetings Programme 1973-74

1973	
Tuesday, 16th October	Duplex Postmarks (Owen Downing).
Monday, 19th November	Special Delivery Stamps (all members).
Monday, 17th December	1859 cents issue and Large Queens (Frank Laycock).
1974	
Monday, 21st January	Squared Circles (Roland Greenhill).
Monday, 18th February	Canadian Forgeries and Fakes (Bill Williams) also Members' Exchange Night.
Monday, 18th March	Members' Annual Auction.
Monday, 22nd April	Pence issues on covers (Bill Lea).
Tuesday, 14th May	Beaver Cup competition.
Monday, 20th May	Visit to the Croydon P.S. (Display Team).

London Meetings are held at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1 (in the Oak Room). Nearest Underground Station—Charing Cross (one minute).

All members residing in or near London are invited to join and support the London Section. Country members and overseas visitors are always welcomed at our meetings.

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

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1928. SIMON, R. H., Overdale, Wetherby Road, Bardsey, Leeds CL, CS, A
1929. SCOTT-FOX, Cdr. C., R.N., Orchard Close, Gwithian, Hayle, Corn-
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1932. MUIRHEAD, P. A., 2154 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ontario, Canada
N8W 2X1.

Deaths

1543. HARRIS, F. N.
1769. NAPIER, Lt. Col., G. H. C.
1790. SMITH, J. R.

Resignations

1782. HEATH, Miss H.
1365. LORENTON, E.

Change of address

1040. CHARRON, J. J. add code J4K 3A5.
1363. LANE, Mrs R. H., 644 Willacy Drive, S.E. Calgary, Alta Canada
T2J 2C9.
1765. MACLEOD, K. J., 1968 Meldrum Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1J 6H7.
1547. PAWLUK, W. S., 460-A Edgeworth Avenue, Ottawa, K2B 5L1.
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