



MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GT. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 3

APRIL, 1948

Whole No. 7

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Convention.

At the time of writing, the opening day of the Convention is getting very near. The printers hope to be able to get this number out by that day, and your editor is therefore making efforts to get "copy" to them by to-morrow. These notes may therefore be brief.

Last year's meeting at Perth was voted a great success by those who attended, and they and those other members who are fortunate in being able to arrange a visit to Edinburgh at the end of the month, will surely be looking forward to a feast of good things. Thanks to the efforts of our indefatigable President, arrangements are well advanced, and it seems now certain that nothing like the abundance of B.N.A. material of outstanding interest has ever before been brought together in Great Britain for one show. There will be specialist collections displayed by invitation, selected portions from well-known collections, and composite displays by the Groups.

We shall no doubt have much more to say about the Convention in Number Eight.

The Groups.

We welcome member R. C. Searles as contact member for the Notts and Derby Group and member D. Yarrall as contact member for Edinburgh and district.

News from the various Groups is scarce this quarter, but we believe that no news is good news and that they are flourishing. At any rate the news we have from Aberdeen and Glasgow is good.

Postmarks and slogans were displayed by members J. Anderson and W. L. Falconer to a large attendance of the Group and visiting members at one meeting, and at the following meetings there were displays and discussions on Newfoundland (member J. Shand) and various Canadian issues (composite display by members). At Glasgow, Postal History of Canada was the subject of a lecture by the Society's Vice-President, D. Gardner. A copy of a rare postmark was among the items displayed—that of the so-called "Mystery flag cancellation" of 1897 bearing the dates 1837-1897. It is understood that this is only the fourth copy of this mark to be discovered. It was found recently in a small collection.

Articles for Maple Leaves.

If we are to keep up the standard we have set ourselves in Numbers Five and Six, we must get more articles from members—original specialist articles if possible, but short paragraphs are welcome. Editors are fortunate sometimes, though their good fortune may at times be embarrassing. Two articles on the unusual subject of

Heraldry reached your editor recently within a few days of each other. The result of the subsequent collaboration of their writers you will **Heraldic Postmark.** read in this issue.

That calls to mind that photographs of a scarce postmark were received some little time ago from member M. A. Studd. This mark seems to have a heraldic reference. It consists of apparently a coat-of-arms design with draped flags extending from right and left sides of a triangle which contains a tree, an Indian head—or that of a sphinx—and other figures, with crossed cannon pendant from the base of the triangle. The mark appears on two different 3 cent stamps of the small head issue of possibly the 1890's. The mark may be illustrated in a later number.

The Wedding Stamp.

The wedding stamp portrait design comes up to expectations, and the only adverse comment heard over here is that the stamp should have been larger.

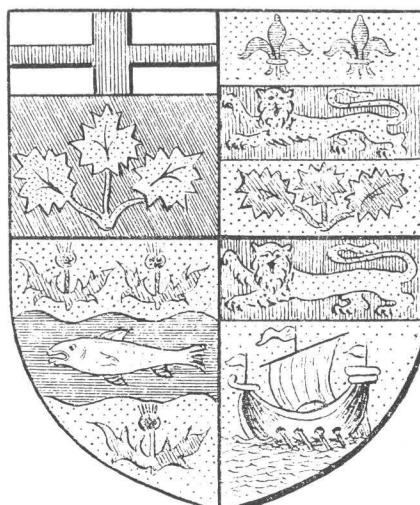
CANADIAN HERALDRY

By Members W. L. Falconer (No. 50) and R. H. Poole (No. 61).

Many people think of heraldry as something rather striking and picturesque practised some time in the dim and distant past, in the days of the tournament and the Crusade, and as such, worthy of the attention only of the historian, the archaeologist, and the student of genealogy. But this ancient science has, in many respects, been so absorbed into modern practices that very few realise the heraldic significance of many things they see and read every day. Take, for example, the title of this magazine—Maple Leaves. Could anything have a greater heraldic significance? The very sound of it in modern ears shouts "Canada."

The late John Buchan very aptly described the language of heraldry as "that historical shorthand," and we venture to suggest that no philatelist who takes a real interest in stamp design can afford to ignore that language.

A good heraldic achievement, particularly of a Dominion, should be a composite and effective picture-story which clearly and simply commands instant recognition. When thinking of Canada, what usually arises in the mind's eye? Furs? Fish? Wheat? Maple? Frenchmen? Scotsmen? Englishmen? Irishmen? Snow? Indians? Big game? Quite a list—but all these have in one way or another found expression in the heraldry of Canada and Newfoundland. Let us then trace its history.



The arms of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was incorporated in 1670, is the Cross of St George on a Silver Field with a beaver in each of the four quarters, the Crest being a squirrel sitting upon a "chapeau," the turned-up edges of which show a lining of ermine, the supporters being two bucks.

Nearly two hundred years later, in 1851, when the first stamps were issued by the Colony of Canada, the design chosen for the three-penny, the lowest value, was the beaver from the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company surmounted by Queen Victoria's monogram, "V.R.", and the Crown, thus perpetuating heraldically Britain's claim to the Colony through long association of the trading company therewith.

After the Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867, new Arms were assigned to the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (previously called Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, by Royal Warrant in 1869, and authority was given also for these Arms to be borne together quarterly for the Dominion. They were blazoned as follows :—

1. **Ontario.** Vert a sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped Or, on a Chief Argent, the Cross of St George.
2. **Quebec.** Or, on a fesse Gules between two Fleurs-de-lis Azure in Chief and a sprig of three Maple Leaves Vert in base, a Lion passant guardant Or.
3. **Nova Scotia.** Or, on a fesse wavy Azure between three Thistles proper, a Salmon naiant Argent.
4. **New Brunswick.** Or, on waves a Lymphad with oars in action proper, on a Chief Gules, a Lion passant guardant Or.

There was no Crest, Motto, or Supporters.

For those who are not conversant with heraldic nomenclature the following glossary will be useful :—

Or.....	Gold	Proper.....	In natural colours.
Argent.....	Silver.	Chief.....	Upper part.
Gules.....	Red.	Base.....	Lower part.
Azure.....	Blue.	Fesse.....	Middle part.
Vert.....	Green.	Lymphad...	Ancient Galley (signifying commerce).

Here we have the first introduction of the Maple Leaf into Canadian heraldry. In the quarters for Quebec and Ontario it will be observed that Canada's national emblem is shown, and in the quarter for Quebec there is a graceful reference to France in the two Fleurs-de-lis, Quebec at that time being occupied mainly by French Canadians.

The first use of the maple leaf in a stamp design was made in the Jubilee issue of 1897. Since then it has been extensively used, appearing as it does on most of the Canadian stamps issued up to the present day. It is interesting to note that the maple leaf is used to form the wreath surrounding the arms of the Governor-General's flag, in place of the Oak leaf as used in other parts of the King's Dominions.

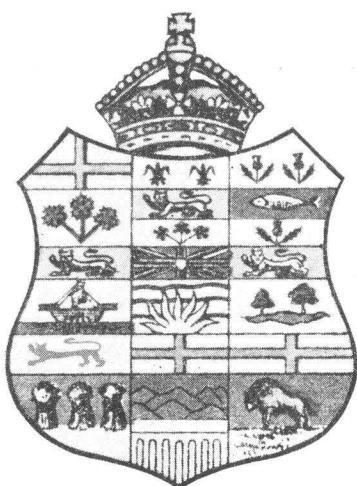
The quarter for Nova Scotia maintains its connection with its Mother Country by portraying three thistles, and Ontario with England by showing the Cross of St George. It is very strange that in granting the above arms to Nova Scotia in 1869 it was overlooked that there was a previous coat in existence (recited in all the grants of arms to Nova Scotian baronets), issued by Charles I. prior to 1629, and con-

sisting of the blue Cross of St Andrew on a Silver Field with the Royal Arms of Scotland on a small centre Shield, called a Shield of Pretence, with a unicorn and a savage wild man as supporters. These arms were matriculated in Lyon Register between the years 1805-1810. The actual entry is undated. They were finally granted by Royal Warrant on 19th January, 1929, and are now therefore the official arms of the Province.

Already, therefore, we have found many of the items on our original list—Furs, Fish, Maple, Frenchmen, Scotsmen, Englishmen.

From 1869 the new Dominion grew apace, and in 1870 Manitoba was created, followed by British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, and Alberta and Saskatchewan later.

The original arms described above was a fine and dignified heraldic device, but as these further Provinces were created their arms were added to the original design, with the result that it was not unusual to find jumbled together on one shield the Arms of the nine Provinces. (See Figure II., taken from a letter-card.)



Royal Arms, differenced by what was once the Arms of France, in the fourth quarter, and on the lower third, there is a sprig of Maple.

The Crest is a Lion that holds a Maple Leaf in his right paw. The supporters are, with some slight distinctions, the Lion and Unicorn of the Royal Arms. The Lion holds the Union Jack, and the Unicorn the ancient Banner of France.

The motto is "A mari usque ad mare" (From sea to sea), alluding to the fact that the Dominion of Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is taken from the Latin version of Psalm 72, 8—"Et dominabitur a mari usque ad mare et a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terrarum." In the Authorised Version the quotations reads—"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

Arms were granted by Royal Warrant to the following Provinces as under, but none of these appears on stamps or in the Dominion Arms, and they will therefore be described very briefly.

It had long been felt that this practice was open to objection, and on 21st November, 1921, the Dominion of Canada was granted the current Armorial Bearings whereon none of the Provincial arms appears, but which is, nevertheless, on the whole, one of the most beautiful achievements enjoyed by any of His Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies. Moreover, it is definitely and wholly heraldic, which can truthfully be said of very few of the others. Canada was founded by men of four different nations—French, English, Scottish, and Irish, and each of these nations is represented.

On the Shield—on the upper two-thirds of it—are displayed the

1. **Manitoba** on 10th May, 1905. A Buffalo and the Cross of St George.
2. **Prince Edward Island** on 30th May, 1905. An Oak tree and three Oak saplings growing on an Island, and a Lion passant guardant.
3. **British Columbia** on 31st March, 1906. A Rising Sun over the Sea, with the Union Jack and an Antique Crown.
4. **Saskatchewan** on 25th August, 1906. Three Sheaves of Grain and a Lion passant guardant.
5. **Alberta** on 30th May, 1907. A Range of Snow Mountains with Green Hills and a Wheatfield. The Cross of St George.

Canadian stamps are not rich in heraldic design. Neither the obsolete Arms nor any portion thereof appear on any issue although the maple leaf is well represented as a corner ornament.

There are a few heraldic references in the early issues. These are perhaps not generally recognised. They consist of a delightful little spray of the heraldic flowers from the Arms of Great Britain (the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock) between the "V" and the "R" of the Beaver design of 1851-1859, and the same emblems on some of the early stamps of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Types 2, 4, and 5 of the last-named Colony show the three flowers conjoined on one stem indicating the happy fusion of national interests.

The modern Arms are extremely well depicted on the 1938-1946 Special Delivery Stamps. There is, however, a mistake in the "tricking" of the Unicorn on the 1938-1939 issue. "Tricking" is the method by which the heraldic colours and metals are indicated in an uncoloured drawing by means of differential shading lines. In a coloured drawing of the Arms the Lion is Golden and the Unicorn Silver. Gold is indicated in an uncoloured drawing by small black dots on a white surface and Silver by a pure white surface. It will be observed that on the stamp the Unicorn is tricked with spots in the same way as the Lion. This mistake was corrected in the next Special Delivery issue of 1942.

As Canada is so fond of pictorial stamps, the authorities might well follow the lead of France and depict the Provincial Arms separately on a new series. It would be a welcome change from Mechanised Harvesters and impossible Log-cutters !



Canadian O.H.M.S. Stamps

By Member C. B. D. GARRETT (No. 162).
(Reprinted, with additions, from B.N.A. Topics.)

Many of you are aware that Official Stamps were in use long before they appeared for Canada as the official check of Government mail. Recognised among Great Britain's real classics are the I. R. Official (Inland Revenue), O. W. (Office of Works), etc. The Officials of some old Australian Colonies (in the '70's and '80's) command a high price.

In Canada, they were first used in 1924 or 1925, at which time they were used by the Department of Finance, to whom the Dominion Government gave their sanction to perforate the stamps with the letters "O.H.M.S." Thus it may be considered that from their earliest use, all O.H.M.S. stamps were perforated by the Government.

It wasn't until 1939 that O.H.M.S. stamps were used by all Federal offices throughout the Dominion, in all branches such as: Police, Forestry, Entomology, Customs, etc. In that year an Order in Council was put through authorising their use.

Neither the Government nor the Post Office Department had a machine that could do the perforating, so they borrowed the one used by the Finance Department. This machine perforated the letters with five holes in each vertical stroke, and this type has become identified as Type I. A machine was later made for the Government which used four holes to each vertical stroke, and this style has become identified as the "small hole" Type II.

It is quite possible that there were two machines, each effecting a different setting—one, a normal setting with the letters O.H.M.S. in the vertical position; the second may have been with the letters set horizontally or sideways.

The pins were arranged to fit the small size, ordinary stamp. Rare specimens are found with double perforations. This "double" variety should not be confused with the usual appearance of two sets of perforations on the larger size stamp. As explained, the arrangement was made for the smaller stamp and thus the larger size would naturally result in two sets of perforations. The true double variety shows two **overlapping** strikes: these are quite rare.

A great many varieties are caused by the manner in which the unpunched sheet is fed into the machine. The figures, A-H, show these variations as seen from the front of the stamp.

Vertical, upright printing

- A. Normal, when fed in normal position.
- B. Reversed.
- C. Inverted, when fed face up but from bottom of sheet first.
- D. Inverted, reversed.

Horizontal, sideway printing

- E. Normal, reading up.
- F. Normal, reversed.
- G. Inverted compared with E.
- H. Inverted and reversed.

Although I haven't seen all the above variations, it is likely that they exist as noted and some are probably very rare. It is possible that any of these eight varieties could be found with double punches.

Forms A - D occur with Type I (5 hole) and Type (4 hole), but E - H occur only with Type II punches.

The following is a complete listing to 1946 as known to me. Doubled varieties are noted with the key letter "t." The Type is noted first together with the variety.

<i>Normal</i>	<i>Reversed</i>	<i>Inverted</i>	<i>Inv. Reversed</i>
O H H O S M W S	H O S M H O O H	S M W S M W H O	M W S M W S H O
M S S M	S M	H O O H	O H
A	B	C	D
H S O Σ Ξ O S H	O Σ H S S H Ξ O	S H Ξ O S H Ξ O	H Ξ O S H Ξ O S H
O Σ H S	H S	S H	Ξ O
E	F	G	H

1911-28

1c Yellow	1A
2c Green	1A
3c Brown	1A
3c Red	1A, 1B
4c Yellow	1A
5c Violet	1A
7c Bistre	1A
8c Blue	1A
10c Blue	1A
10c Brown	1A
20c Olive	1A
50c Black	1A
1 dol. Orange	1A, B, C

1928-29

1c Yellow	1A
2c Green	1A
5c Violet	1A, C
10c Green	1A
20c Red	1A
50c Blue	1A
1 dol. Olive	1A

1930-31

1c Green I	1A, C
1c Green II	1A, C
2c Red I	1A

2c Red II	1A, IIIC
3c Red	1A
10c Library	1A
20c Red	1A, B, C
50c Blue	1A, B
1 dol. Green	1A
3c on 2c II	1A

Medal 1932

1c Green	1A
2c Brown	1A, B
3c Red	1A, B, C, D
5c Blue	1A, B
13c Violet	1A, B

1935

10c Mountie	IIIE
13c Confed.	1A
50c Parliament..	1A, E, IIAC, G

1938

1c Green..	1A, C, IIIE, Et, F, Ft
2c Brown ..	7A, HE, Et F
3c Red	1A, HE, F, Ft
4c Yellow	1A, IIIE, F
5c Blue	1A, IIIE, F
8c Orange	1A, IIAC, E, F
10c Pale...	1A, E, F, IIIC, E, F
10c Rose..	1A, E, F, IIIC, E, F

13c HalifaxIA, C, HA, C
 20c FortIA, HA, At, C
 50cIIA, C
 1 dol. ChateauIIA
 1942-43

1cIIE, F, Ft
 2c BrownIIE, F, Ft
 3c RedIIE, F
 3c MauveIIE, F
 4c GrainIIA, C, E, F
 4c RedIIE, F, Ft
 5c BlueIA, E, Et, F, Ft
 8c FarmingIIA, C, E, F
 10cIIE, F, Ft
 13c TankIIA, C, E
 14c TankIIA, C
 20c CorvetteIIA, C, E
 50c MunitionIIA, C, E
 1 dol. DestroyerIIA, E

1946

10c Olive GreenIIA, C

Commemoratives

2c ConfederationIA
 3c ConfederationIA
 5c LaurierIA
 20c HistoricalIA

10c CartierIA, B, C, D
 3c Imp. Confer.IA
 5c Imp. Confer.IB
 5c Postal UnionIA, B
 20c Regina Conf.IA, B, C
 3c CoronationIF
 1c Royal VisitIA, HE, F
 2c Royal VisitIIA, E, F
 3c Royal VisitIA, HA, E, F

Airmail

1928 5cIIA, C
 1937 6cIA, HA, C
 1942 6cIIA, C
 1942 7cIIA, C
 1946 7cIIC
 1942 Express 16cIIA
 1942 Express 17cIIA, C
 1946 Express 17c (error
of accent)IA

Special Delivery

1933 20cIIA
 1935 20cIIA
 1938 10cIA
 1938 20cIIA

The commemoratives are
quite rare.

PRE-CANCEL NOTES**MONTREAL.****MONTREAL.****MONTREAL.****QUEBEC.****QUE.****P.Q.**

Member Frank W. Campbell sends the following notes on pre-cancels that may be of interest to collectors.

The first city type pre-cancels were printed on the ½c and 1c values, the 1c value being of great rarity—only three “Toronto/Canada” are known.

The Edwards were commonly printed with the city type. On about half of them the overprint was inverted. Why so is still a mystery.

They were printed from electrotype plates. Some of these plates were in use for thirty years unchanged. Storage must have been bad, as many plates were damaged.

It is interesting to note that the numbers used on the numerical type were those allotted to Money Order offices, and that these office numbers had been given to each office in progression to the West until the number 9999 was allotted to a town in British Columbia.

Pre-cancelled postcards and envelopes are not so common, but those that exist are in considerable variety. The reason is that firms may obtain their pre-cancelled stationery from contractors who have

an arrangement with the Post Office to provide standard stationery. They may choose different sizes and qualities of paper. The stamp is pre-cancelled at the same operation as the printing of the firm's name. City types are very rare on these, but the numeral types are comparatively common.

VARIETIES FOR THE FINDING

- (19) 3c. George VI current. Two varieties of paper are to be found on each of plates 15 and 21. Thin paper is reported to be the variety on plate 15 and the thick paper one is the scarcer on plate 21.
 - (20) 6c. Large head. Yellow brown. Retouch on scroll at right under "E" of "Postage."
-

WAY LETTER MARKS

Member Carn's article in Number 5 roused some interest in this mark. Member Frank W. Campbell, of Royal Oak, Michigan, writes that the earliest mark of the kind he has seen was on a letter of 1794. The type on this cover was the single word "WAY" on a letter mailed West of Three Rivers on route to Quebec. This was proved by the Three Rivers straight line postmark in the same ink and style of type and by the evidence of a similar cover dated in 1796.

Way Letter marks lost their original purpose after the postal rates were changed in 1851 from charge by "distance carried" to a "flat rate" for single weight, but thereafter they were used for some other purposes. The Editor has unstamped covers from Quebec to Montreal dated 16th November, 1856 and 23rd September, 1858, with the single word "Way." The mark used as a cancellation is found on "small cents" issues. This places its use as such in or after 1870. Indeed, it was used as a cancellation as late as 1908, for Member H. G. Walburn writes that he has a 2c. stamp of the Quebec Tercentenary issue with "Way Letter" in double circle used to cancel it.

QUERIES.

The Map Stamp.

We have been shown a colour variety of the Christmas Map Stamp. In it the sea is in a distinct purplish brown. The stamp is mint and is the second copy seen. It does not appear to be a chemical changeling. Can any member report similar copies or give an explanation of the colour?

War Issue 8c.

This stamp was at first printed in a true sepia (yellowish brown), hence its catalogue description. Subsequently it was printed in a reddish brown. Those printed in the first shade are very rare on this side of the Atlantic. Can any member give more information about numbers printed, etc.?

EXCHANGE SECTION

Vice-president D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, who has taken over from President A. E. Stephenson the duties of Honorary Exchange Secretary, is anxious to get more material for the packets.

There are approximately 240 members who wish to see Packets, and to meet this demand four circuits are operating. The postal list for each Packet is too lengthy, and the Honorary Secretary would like to have six circuits with a Packet going out to each at least six times a year. This cannot be done unless at least 60 books each month are received from contributing members. Canadian Club Books will be available shortly.

Good material priced reasonably sells well. Both quality and quantity are wanted. Common stamps, unless they are of interest from the point of view of perfection, post mark, shade, or minor variety, do not repay the trouble of mounting. There must be much B.N.A. material lying around in members' files—duplicates, and material in which the member has lost interest. This is possibly the very material wanted by other members. When a Packet has been broken up, the Honorary Secretary will indicate the circuit already covered, and if the residue is remade into another book it can be sent around another circuit.

A "Problems and Wants" Book will be included in each Packet. Members should make use of it freely. Direct contact between members is encouraged by this means. If you can answer an enquiry, please do so, as many members will benefit. Items of outstanding interest abstracted from the "Problems and Wants" Books may be worthy of inclusion at a later stage in *Maple Leaves*. Books will be circulated in the member's name, or pen name if desired, and if a number of books are sent to the Secretary at one time, they may be distributed over several circuits.

Meanwhile, the demand is for Books and more Books, but British North American material only, please.

What is the Canadian Philatelic Society of G.B.?

1. It is the link between collectors of all branches of B.N.A. Philately and Postal History all over the world.
2. It gives members in the United Kingdom opportunities of meeting others with similar tastes by means of local study groups.
3. It provides a means of acquiring or disposing of B.N.A. stamps and postal history items through the medium of an Exchange Packet (U.K. only).
4. It provides facilities to members for the loan of Philatelic Books, Papers, etc., from the Society's Library.
5. It gives, when required, the benefit of expert advice on Philatelic matters from a Committee acknowledged to be unsurpassed in the United Kingdom for their knowledge of B.N.A. philatelic subjects.
6. It gives to all members the Society's quarterly journal, 'Maple Leaves.'
7. It gives any organised Philatelic Society in the United Kingdom its support in arranging B.N.A. exhibits and displays.

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