



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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NOVEMBER 15 – 16 AUCTION

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EDITORIAL

CAPEX 'SOUVENIR SHEETS'

In our last issue we suggested that in addition to the official miniature sheets produced by Canada Post for sale to the general public in connection with 'Capex' a limited number of additional 'souvenir sheets' would also be available to visitors to the Exhibition. At the time of writing our usually reliable source of information certainly conveyed this impression, and we are happy to be able to refute this. Canada Post was NOT responsible for the issue of these so-called 'souvenir sheets'; its only involvement (presumably) was in sanctioning the reproduction of three different Canadian stamps which illustrated the various printing processes adopted by the security printers in the past.

Our gullibility, if that is the word, has a simple explanation: nothing that Canada Post does now would surprise us in the least! We are so used to extravaganzas of one kind or another from that source that we did not hesitate to lend credence to what appeared to be but the latest example. Our disquiet does not end here, however: we were also wrong in our glib assumption (again based on reports received) that visitors would only be allowed one set of three 'souvenir sheets' each. Such was, perhaps, the intention of the organisers; but it did not work out in practice. Some visitors obtained one set, some obtained more than one set, most obtained none at all. Because of the unexpected flood of visitors the 'souvenir sheets' were rationed, and

when the allocation for the day had been exhausted late-comers were disappointed. How many fell into the latter category can best be judged by the fact that only 10,000 of these sets of souvenir sheets were printed and an estimated 70,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles during the ten days that the Exhibition was open.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a flourishing black market in these 'souvenir sheets' existed and continues to exist. It is reported that these emissions are now changing hands at 100 dollars a set, which says a lot for the depth of some collectors' pockets, but little for their sense of discrimination or even intelligence.

NEW STAMP ISSUES

Our June issue foreshadowed a departure from our usual practice of publishing full details of future new issues of Canadian stamps unless sufficient members indicated to us that this was contrary to their wishes. At the time of writing very few have taken the trouble to protest about this proposal, and one who did admitted that he had ceased to collect any Canadian stamps issued after 1970. At the same time very few have written endorsing the tentative suggestion. All this indicates that there is monumental indifference on the part of most of our members. This, perhaps, is the most graphic commentary upon the whole of the subject. With this issue we are, therefore, ceasing to publish details of new Canadian stamp issues, apart that is from the annual stamp programme and any additions or amendments thereto that may arise.

In this connection, however, we would add that details of new issues can be obtained from Canada Post Philatelic Service, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0B5 by simply writing to this address and requesting inclusion on their mailing list. This service is free of charge and normally details of new issues are received well in advance of the date of issue.

Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S.

Members will be pleased and interested to learn that Dr. Hollingsworth, our former long serving Secretary, has been honoured by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada by election to a Fellowship. The terms of the award refer to Dr. Hollingsworth's extraordinary devotion, dedication and concern in areas academic and administrative within the general philatelic fraternity. We are pleased to be able to take this opportunity of expressing our heartiest congratulations to Dr. Hollingsworth and we are certain that the whole of our membership would wish to be associated in this expression of appreciation.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (part 4)

by D. F. Sessions

(We regret that we were unable to include the concluding paragraphs of Part 3 of this series in our last issue. These, which refer to Prince Rupert and which contain the key to the hubs and obliterators described, are reproduced here at the commencement of Part 4. Readers are asked to note that the key is also applicable to Part 4 as well as Part 3 – Editor.)

Prince Rupert

As with Nanaimo, no obliterator 3 has been recorded for Prince Rupert and obliterator type 4 is only reported from 1914, so the remarks contained in the previous paragraph are equally applicable here.

Apart from the basic reporting by Ken Barlow, additional data on the British Columbia section has been provided by :—

Mike Anderman, John Gatecliffe, Graham George, Charles Hollingsworth, Sandy Mackie, Doug Murray, George Potts, Bill Robinson, Bill Williams and the late Ken Willington. Despite this assistance there is an abundance of material hidden in many collections and it can only be brought together if you will look and see what you have, then drop me a line . . .

David Sessions, 32 Bayswater Avenue, Westbury Park, Bristol BS6 7NT

Key :—

Hub D carries Town name, initials of Province, 'Can' & year around the circumference.

Hub H carries Town name, initials of Province and year around the circumference.

Obliterator type 3 – see illustration in Maple Leaves No. 164 page 210.

Obliterator type 4 – is similar but with no indicia.

Continuing our survey of the Provinces let us now consider the markings of New Brunswick. Only 3 towns in New Brunswick received International machines and usage appears to have conformed to standard pattern.

St. John

The capital city received its International machine in 1902 and the hub pattern D was changed to pattern H at the beginning of 1908. From strikes seen so far it appears that the date hubs from 1902 to 1906 show St. John NB – Can, whilst in 1907 the dash is omitted. It should be remembered that at this time the year was fixed so the hubs were changed each year. The recorded data indicates that only one machine was in use from 1902 through to its replacement by a Universal in 1919. It is interesting to note that the "Buy War Savings Stamps . . ." slogan has been reported in both the International and the Universal machine on the same day, 27 May 1919, which

could indicate the actual date of changeover. Reports of confirmatory strikes would be welcome, particularly the time marks.

Fredericton

Fredericton seems to have taken delivery of its one machine in 1907, and follows the normal pattern of using hub style D until the end of 1907, replacing it with hub style H in January 1908. Again the changeover from International to Universal took place during the period of use of the "Buy War Savings Stamps . . ." slogan in 1919. Reports of dates held in your collection and the machine used are requested.

Moncton

Moncton was the only other N. Brunswick town to use an International. Like Fredericton, it took delivery in 1907 and in that year hub D was used. Style D was replaced in 1908, in the usual way, by style H.

Only two slogans have been recorded during the International period, both "patriotic". Once again, the replacement of the International machine took place during the currency of the "Buy War Savings Stamps . . ." slogan in 1919. Reports of dates of use of this slogan and the machine type would be welcomed.

Readers will, I hope, recall that the International machines carry the year at the bottom of the date hub whilst Universals carry the Province.

Additional data for the towns of New Brunswick has been received from Bill Robinson, Charles Hollingsworth, John Donaldson, Doug Murray, Rick Parama and Eric Beilby.

Research of this nature can only be carried out with the co-operation of many collectors. These markings are, in many cases, quite common yet there are still many gaps to be filled on the data sheets. Please have a look at your covers and see if you can provide some new dates.

CHRONOLOGY

St. John	Early date	Late date
Standard Obliterator 3		
Hub D	4.12.02	23.12.07
Hub H	25. 1.08	16. 9.18
Slogans		
St. John Exhibition Aug. 31 – Sept. 7 (1912)	10. 7.12	3. 8.12
St. John Exhibition Sept. 5 – 12 (1914)	10. 4.14	29. 8.14
\$25.00 for \$21.50 Buy War Savings Certificates (Flag 27–1)	15. 2.17	6.10.17
Buy Victory Bonds to the Limit of your Ability (Flag 37–8)	29.10.18	20.11.18

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction 19 27. 5.19

The last mentioned slogan also appears in a Universal machine which replaced the International in 1919.

Standard obliteration 3 used during 'slogan period'.

30.7.13 1.6.15 24.11.15 20.5.18 3.9.18

Fredericton

Standard Obliteration 3

Hub D 13. 7.07 23.12.07

Hub H 1.08 14.11.18

Slogans

Fredericton Exhibition Sept. 15-20 (1913) 13 13

Save Your Money Buy War Savings Certificates
(Flag 35-3) 1. 3.17 8.10.17

Buy War Savings Stamps and Help Reconstruction 19 19

The last mentioned slogan also appears in a Universal machine, which replaced the International in 1919 (17.12.19 has been noted).

Standard Obliteration 3 used in slogan period.

18.9.16

Moncton

Stand Obliteration 3

Hub D 5. 7.07 9.12.07

Hub H 13. 2.08 15. 1.19

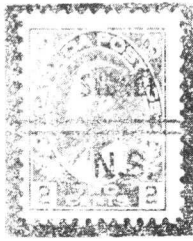
Slogans

Save your Money Buy War Savings Certificates
(Flag 35-5) 17. 4.17 7. 6.17

Buy War Savings Stamps & Help Reconstruction 19 19

The last mentioned slogan was also used in the Universal machine which replaced the International in 1919.

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HINTS ON IDENTIFICATION OF ADMIRAL PRECANCELS

by R. S. Cheshire and H. Reiche

PART THREE

I hope that following the Part Two article, the problem of differentiating between 'wet' and 'dry' printings is now a thing of the past.

This article now deals with the identification of each value in sequence, as outlined in the format of the MAPLE LEAVES articles, and the Master Notes.

These notes are brief. They have been built up as guides only and are not foolproof. Their aim is twofold:

- (1) To try to get the ADMIRAL COLLECTOR to look a little further into the subject; and
- (2) To offer to the PRECANCEL COLLECTOR a wider field of collecting – to get away from merely 'ticking' items off in the Precancel Catalog.

The identification will be easy for the Admiral collectors, who will be aware of the differences already. These notes are therefore primarily directed towards Precancel collectors. I found notes, very similar to these, passed on to me by Fred Keane, very helpful and more or less 'Confusion Free'. Identification will be possible without difficulty with a little practice.

Members wishing to delve deeper into identification should obtain the recognised works of reference by either G. C. Marler or H. Reiche.

ONE CENT GREEN

- Original Die** Shade always a definite blue-green. Printing almost always fine and clear. Upper spandrel lines, if present at all, are very finely drawn. *Upper right spandrel line does not meet the top horizontal shading line.*
- Re-touched Die** Earliest printings definite blue-green, latest printings definite yellow-green. Many intermediate shades. Many printings much less clear than Original Die. Strong upper right spandrel usually present. *Upper right spandrel line usually extends to meet the top shading line.* On most specimens there is a small outward *bulge in the upper left spandrel* opposite the space between the third and fourth shading line.



Original Die



Retouched Die

ONE CENT YELLOW

**Retouched Die
WET Printing**

Also possibly *better generally known as Die I*. There is a space between top of 'N' of 'ONE' and the oval, and space between 'CENT' and the lower frame line. Darker shade than the dry printings.

**Retouched Die
DRY Printing**

Description as above, but printed by the DRY PROCESS. i.e. wider. Check your TEST CARD. Scarcer than the wet printing as only found on two plates – 186/187.

**New Die
DRY Printing**

Better generally known as Die II. The 'N' of 'ONE' touches the oval, and 'CENT' almost touches lower frame line. This type was only printed by the DRY process.



Die I



Die II

TWO CENTS CARMINE

Original Die

The shade of this printing is a rather unattractive rose carmine. The upper right spandrels are very fine, if present at all, similar to the original die of the One Cent Green. *The upper right spandrel line starts one below the top horizontal shading line.*

Retouched Die

The upper spandrels are heavy in most cases. There are many shades of this printing from a deep rose carmine, through scarlet to deep carmine. The richer shades provide a ready identification in most cases.

(For illustration see 1c Green)

TWO CENTS GREEN

**Retouched Die
WET Printing**

Easily identified. *The lower right corner of the frame line is rounded.*

**Retouched Die
DRY Printing**

As above, but because by DRY Process it is wider than its WET counterpart.

Re-Engraved Die DRY Printing Easily identified. *There is a short horizontal spur which extends to the right from the lower right corner. There is also often a dot to the left of the left numeral box. The printings are always dry.*



Re-touched Die



Re-Engraved Die

THREE CENTS BROWN

Wet Printing There are no problems at all when using the 'Test Card'.
Dry Printing The *width will enable you to make identification without difficulty.*

THREE CENTS CARMINE

Original Die Retouched More generally known as *Die I*. There are *three complete 'white spaces' over the last 'E' of 'THREE'*. Easily identified.
New Die More generally known as *Die II*. '*Spaces' over the last 'E' of 'THREE' partially filled by the stem of the maple leaf.* Easily identified.



Die I



Die II

(To be continued)

ARTICLES, REPORTS AND LETTERS
ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR FUTURE ISSUES.

RAMBLING THROUGH THE LIBRARY

by R. S. B. Greenhill, F.C.P.S.

There follow a few more summaries of articles in the Library which do not appear in the Library list. These may be borrowed on receipt of a 9p. stamp and the understanding that they be returned within two weeks.

CONFEDERATION 1867 – the story of the events leading to Confederation and the stamps commemorating the event.

CANADIAN POSTAL CODE – details of its operation.

DIAMOND JUBILEE LABELS – a phantom philately article on the souvenir labels which were sold at the time of the 1897 Jubilee.

DESIGNERS' INITIALS – The hidden dates on Canadian stamps are well known to collectors but how many are aware of the initials of the various designers which are equally difficult to trace in the stamps.

OFFICIALLY SEALED – Useful notes and check list of the various issues of these 'stamps'.

PAPER MAKING – a brief history of the subject from 105 AD to 1948.

X-RAYS IN BNA PHILATELY – a technical article of the uses to which X-Rays can be put in disclosing papers, forgeries, repairs, etc.

CANADIAN TRANSATLANTIC MAILS – a brief history of the mail services from 1788.

CANADA – WEST INDIES MAIL CONTRACT – Contract of 1906 between Canadian Government and Messrs. Pickford & Black of Halifax N.S. for a steamship service between Canada and the West Indies. Details of steamers (size, speed and passenger carrying), fares, mails and ports of call.

THE ILLUSTRATED POSTCARD IN CANADA – Brief story of their use in Canada from 1870.

BIBLIOGRAPHY – A 1953 lecture by J. B. Kaiser to the American Philatelic Congress on the subject of Bibliography as the basis of Philatelic Research.

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY AND STAMPS – A 1936 article by A. Stanley Deaville of good general interest with possibilities for a thematic display.

BLACKOUT CANCELLATIONS – articles on the different types of war-time security cancellations.

2c FERRIAGE RATE – the story of this charge on mails between Canada and the United States.

CANADIAN CELLO-PAQS – the story and check list of these interesting experiments which enclosed panes of postage stamps between 1961 and 1968.

CHARLES CONNELL – an article dealing with the well-known New Brunswick 5c stamp.

IMPERFORATES & PART PERFORATES 1859-1942. Their history and a check list.

HENRY HECKLER – the stamp dealer who, on his death in 1928, left what was probably the greatest accumulation of 19th Century Canadian stamps ever put together. He was a Major in the 63rd Halifax Regiment who, in 1885, overprinted postal stationery “Official” and “Service”.

PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY – articles on the equipment needed to make your own apparatus.

THE MICROSCOPE – how to use it to the best advantage.

SHIPS – the stories of the ships depicted on the 1975 issue.

MAXIMUM CARDS – the story behind the issues from 1971.

MAPS – Two excellent maps: The Highways of Canada, Yukon, N.W.T. and Newfoundland 1967 (Scale 45 miles to the inch) and National Geographic Magazine map of Canada 1947 (Scale 126 miles to the inch).

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Since the publication of the Library list in May 1976 the following books have been added :-

British Columbia Airways Ltd.	H. L. Banner
Check List of Canada's Definitives 1954-76	K. D. Heyn
Complete Listing of 'Admiral' articles	H. Reiche
Canada Cover Catalogue	McAlpin & Gandley
Large Queens Report	H. Reiche
Reference Manual of B.N.A. Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits	K. Pugh
Canada Specialised Catalogue	1978
Canadian Official Stamps Textbook and Guide	R. Wrigley
Canadian Official Stamps Catalogue (8th edition)	R. Wrigley
Admiral Colour Identification Chart	H. Reiche

Library lists are still available to members on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. It is regretted that books cannot be loaned to overseas members.

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1852 – 57 6d. greenish grey, black concentric circles cancellation, good to large margins three sides, showing portion of adjoining stamp at left, just touched at top, small thin and a little toned £115

The Collection, over 500 stamps, in red 'Schaubek' album, including 1851 6d overprinted 'SPECIMEN' (poor), a range of Queen issues, 1912-22 to 50c. (straight edge at bottom), a range of later issues, etc. mostly used poor to fine. £270

L. C. D. Stamp Co. Ltd., Sheraton Centre Hotel – Mezzanine, Suite 104, 100 Richmond St.W., Toronto, Canada M5H 3K6

3c Small Queen tied by Toronto-East Duplex, Mr. 7 '86 (DS, Type 8) . . \$110 (Scott No. 37c)

1 – 20 cents Edward VII well centred, higher values with small gum thins (Scott Nos. 89 – 94) \$150

Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JZ

1929 50c blue, fine unmounted mint £130

1928-29 Booklet panes perf. 12, 1c, 2c and 5c fine mounted mint £46

Bournemouth Stamp Auctions, The Auction House, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, England BH2 5PX

Jubilee ½c to 50c complete mounted unused with some to much original gum (11) £210

1922-31 imperf., all in fine horizontal pairs, 1c (used), 2c (mint) and 3c (used) £50

Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, Wardwick Chambers, 59 Wardwick, Derby, DE1 1HJ

1912 – 21 1c and 2c perf. 8 x imperf. S.G. 224a & 224b unmounted mint vert. strips of 4. Cat. £256. £195

32 various covers inc. W.W.11 with 'dumb' c.d.s., Eastern Arctic Patrols T.P.O., R.P.O., Exhibitions etc. £14

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Some Notes on Imperial Penny Postage and the 1898 Map Stamp

(Part 3)

by R. B. Winmill

Over the years, references have frequently arisen to “thick paper” varieties. Such pieces have been offered in public auction (Maresch Sale No. 89, Lot 291 or LCD, Sale No. 19, Lot 446). The only mint copies reported appear to be the LCD strip of three. This strip felt thick and brittle, but when measured, proved to be of identical thickness as all ordinary mint copies (.0039 of an inch). The item was probably auctioned as “thick paper” because its brittle nature gave the feel of thick paper.¹⁴

The used Maresch copy was distinctly thicker: it was cardboard like. An exhaustive two year search, which saw over 25,000 maps examined, yielded only four other examples. Two were distinctly thicker than ordinary copies while two were almost cardboard. There are several possible explanations.

This could be a genuine thick paper such as is known on various Victorian issues. If this is a thick blotting paper, the cardboard-like effect could be accounted for by the fact that some gum was absorbed into the paper, thus creating the stiff cardboard effect observed. Perhaps the effect could be accounted for through inadequate soaking – this would be consistent with the scarcity of mint copies. To test these theories, two of the four copies were repeatedly immersed in water for prolonged periods of time.

No appreciable effect was noted despite the soaking. The two copies retained this thick property – indeed they were thicker than other copies, regardless of degree of soaking. The facts presented lead to two conclusions. Thick paper does exist. A frequency of only one in every 6250 plus copies examined, suggests that the item is far from common.

Regardless of the uncertainty with respect to the cause of this phenomenon there is no doubt that such copies do exist. The two thick paper copies average .0041–.0042 and .0043–.0045 of an inch respectively while the two cardboard like copies average .0043–.0045 and .0046–.0048 of an inch respectively. Ordinary used copies approximate .0036 inches while mint ones measure .0039–.0040 inches thick.

Fortunately for students of this stamp, three of these examples are town cancelled and may provide clues as to where to look for such material. They bear Lion’s Head, Clinton and Peterboro obliterations – the fourth bears

what is probably a Toronto flag. The interesting point is that all four copies are the greyish shade and at least three, and possibly all four, originated in southern Ontario.

Like so many other obscure varieties, this item is of real interest only to the specialist. Prices can be determined only on an individual basis and depend largely on how desperate specialists are at the moment. Copies have recently sold for as little as \$5.00, however, the Maresch copy, which was admittedly a superb example, on the thickest paper I have ever observed, brought \$55. Most copies have been sold for \$25-\$40.

Tomlinson, during his previously cited study, concentrated his efforts concerning the red plates, on the constant varieties occurring in the Pacific Island group. Obviously, not all positions can be identified by this criteria alone. However, recent preliminary research suggests that, as postulated by Tomlinson, it will probably, through careful study of sheets and large multiples, become possible to position any copy, probably of either red plate, through the study of the Caribbean and particularly Indian Ocean islands.

Red plate 'A', used in conjunction with the first three black plates would appear to present no real difficulty because sheets and large multiples are common, thus presenting the student with no real problems.

If multiples of the first three plates are common, the same cannot be said for plate 5. Tomlinson stated that he owned only two blocks of four and one of six.¹⁵ He was also able to borrow a few pieces including a sheet and a half sheet. While such material may not be as rare as he implies, it is far from common.¹⁶ However, this material is sufficiently scarce and the demand from specialists is so great, that the accumulation of adequate material for study presents difficulties.¹⁷

The mysteries of red plate 'B' can be unravelled, but it will take many years of accumulating and concentrated study to accomplish this goal. Yet, even at this stage, a few preliminary observations can be noted. For example, the multiples I own or have examined reveal that the Pacific Island configurations on stamps 6-8 and 16-18 bear peculiar characteristics. Stamps 16 and 17 appear to have very fine islands while all six stamps have possibly peculiar, unique and identifiable Indian Ocean island configurations. Stamps 8 and 16-18 all appear to possess to some extent or other, various small red dots or irregularities in the Pacific Island group. Unfortunately, at least a half dozen examples should be examined to ensure that these are indeed, constant varieties. Yet, only two pieces were examined to arrive at these very tentative conclusions. Finally, entire sheets must be examined to ensure that these characteristics are unique to particular positions.

Another commonly held misconception about the map stamp is that it was merely a Christmas stamp. That is a total fallacy. Indeed, the notion was so prevalent amongst the populace that Postmaster-General W. Mulock had to make public pronouncements denying this and stating that there was no intention of withdrawing the stamp immediately after Christmas.¹⁸ This

would appear to be confirmed by the fact that the map was extensively printed, even during the fiscal year following its issue. It is reported that 19,927,500 copies were delivered to the Post Office.¹⁹ The report of the Auditor-General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,²⁰ revealed that the American Bank Note Company was paid the sum of \$2919.19²¹ for delivering 6,517,500 map stamps. Thus, only 12,410,000 were delivered prior to June 30, 1899 – the remainder being delivered the following fiscal year. Perhaps this misconception was prevalent due to the nature and inappropriate wording of the stamp itself – the “XMAS 1898” refers to the first day of Imperial Penny Postage and not to the festive season.

August dated copies, and to a lesser extent those of September 1899, appear to be relatively uncommon. Consultations with the owners of several callendar collections reveal that they consistently observed this pattern, particularly with respect to the month of August.

Moreover, a cursory survey of many dated copies and covers, in dealers stocks and various collections reveals that copies dated from October 1899 to March or early April 1900 are much more common than those of the late summer of 1899.

Nor is this phenomenon observed only with respect to a few isolated centres, but rather the late strikes exhibit a remarkable geographic divergence. Amongst the 1900 dates, at least 400-500 different towns have been observed, some dozens of times.

Footnotes continued

14. All measurements are courtesy of Jim A. Hennok.
15. Tomlinson, *Op. cit.*, p. 38.
16. In recent Toronto auctions, there has been a full sheet, and two half sheets (one auctioned in 1974 and the other in 1977). Other similar material has reached the market lately, but in smaller pieces. A block of ten was sold in 1975, a block of four in 1976 and a block of six in 1977.
17. The already difficult situation is not helped any when, through ignorance, some of the few large multiples are broken up and sold as singles. This occurred in Canada during 1977!
18. For example see *The Philatelic Advocate*, Volume VII, No. 1, July 1899, p. 5 and 8 or Volume VII, No. 4, October 1899, p. 55.
19. Boggs, *Op. cit.*, p. 342. However 20,000,000 were requisitioned.
20. Canada House of Commons, *Sessional Papers*, Volume XXXV, Number 1, 1901, p. 541.
21. This sum was derived by netting out the cost of 7,600 jubilees delivered during the same time frame! The all inclusive cost was \$2934.39. There is obviously a minor cost discrepancy which cannot be explained.

(It is regretted that although a footnote (number 13) was included in the second instalment of Mr. Winmill's article in our last issue (page 17) it was not made clear to what part of the text that this referred. The reference

number 13 should have appeared after the words 'were reported' at the conclusion of the second complete paragraph on the opposite page. We apologise for this omission – Editor.)

Honours achieved at CAPEX by CPS and GB members showing BNA material.

Court of Honour :

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Non-competitive Jury Collection:

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Large Gold: N. Clifford Jones

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The Canadian Philatelist)

Silver: C. G. Firby

Dr. M. W. Carstairs

Rev. J. S. Bain

Dr. W. Greenwood

P. J. Weideman

R. K. Malott

H. Reiche

Postal History of

Canada Journal

(Literature)

Bronze: T. Morgan

N. Pelletier

D. F. Sessions

Readers will also be interested to learn that Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps Vol. V – BNA was awarded a Gold Medal.



B.N.A. PORTRAIT STAMPS OF QUEEN VICTORIA

by B. Fitzgerald

THE WINTERHALTER PORTRAIT

(For illustration see opposite. This is reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen – Editor)

Franz Xaver Winterhalter was born at St. Blasien in the Black Forest in 1806. He first studied to be an engraver but then decided to become a portrait painter. With this in mind he went to Munich in 1823 where his talent was soon noticed by Stieler who trained him. Success came in 1828 with his first commission, that of the Grand Duke Leopold. After this he painted royalty almost exclusively. Among these are included Napoleon III, the Empress Eugenie, Louis Philippe and Queen Amelie. David Livingstone and Benjamin Disraeli also fell under the stroke of his brush.

In 1843 he was commissioned by Queen Victoria to do a portrait of her at Windsor Castle. It showed Her Majesty in robes of the Order of the Garter and was set in the Throne Room there. It now hangs in the State Apartments where visitors can see it. Over the next twenty years Winterhalter did several more portraits of Queen Victoria, both alone and with her family. He died at Frankfort in 1873, renowned for his ability to suggest the superficial elegance of an aristocratic sitter.

It was his 1843 portrait of Queen Victoria that was chosen by the American Bank Note Co. for the 8½, 10 and 12½ cents values of Nova Scotia. The head was engraved by William Chorlton and the frame by Captain Pudholme. Newfoundland used the portrait in 1866 for its 24 cents issue and Bradbury Wilkinson prepared two essays for New Zealand in 1874 incorporating it, but they were, unfortunately, never adopted.

CUMULATIVE INDEX TO MAPLE LEAVES

Mr. O. H. Downing, who was responsible for the compilation of the original cumulative index to MAPLE LEAVES, informs us that he had now brought this up to date to include volumes 15 and 16. At the present it is not proposed to publish a further edition of the index but members are advised that the supplement is available on loan from the Librarian.

INDEX TO VOLUME 16

The Index to Volume 16 of MAPLE LEAVES is inset with this issue.

CAPEX '78

The long-awaited International at Toronto is now no more than a memory, but its a memory that will long be retained by those fortunate to see one of the greatest accumulations of B.N.A. material that is likely to be gathered under one roof.

Over 14,000 paid admittance on the first day and, together with Royal Beaver Club members (3000 of them), they must have delighted the finance committee, but they caused a severe strain on the organisation. Many queued for several hours only to find fresh queues inside for the limited edition souvenir sheets. The long wait and the low number of sheets allocated for sale on the first day were severe tests of patience and some failed the test as witness the several scuffles that broke out.

After that hectic first day things settled down a little and one could concentrate on the philatelic feast both in the frames and at the dealers' stands. There was so much to be learned from the display material that it was perhaps a little disappointing that at any given time there were relatively few people studying it, with the notable exception of the Court of Honour which was graced with a permanent queue. However, it must be conceded that the attraction of so much material on offer at the dealers' stands was extremely difficult to resist. It is doubtful if visitors from these Islands, at least, have had the opportunity to haggle for such a wealth of material in so short a space of time. A weak Pound and the suspicion that some dealers had added in the date when pricing material meant the haggling had to be severe to achieve noticeable improvements in ones collection, but most collectors seem to have added something by the end of the Show, and, when questioned, seemed pleased to have found something they wanted.

Despite visiting the Exhibition on almost every day it may sound odd when I write that I only just managed to view all the BNA frames and only inspected the stock of a small proportion of dealers. However the reason was a pleasant one. It was almost impossible to go for more than ten minutes without recognising a familiar face and pausing for a chat, being introduced to a name long known but never met and pausing for a chat, or being accosted by an apparent stranger and finding him to be a long-time member of the Society . . . and pausing for a chat. Then, of course, there were the meetings of BNAPS, the Royal P.S. of London and the C.P.S. of G.B.

Our own meeting, arranged from afar and scheduled for the Beaver Lounge, did not make allowance for the large crowds and small lounge areas. The scheduled meeting place proved completely impossible and the only solution was a very informal gathering on the main floor. However, despite the primitive arrangements, eight of the U.K. contingent were soon in animated conversation with our friends from Canada and U.S.A. and we were particularly delighted to see Messrs. Dankin and Morgan who had journeyed from Australia.

Better things were on hand, however, thanks to some sterling organisation in an extremely short space of time by John Siverts and Cliff Guile. Determined that the occasion should not pass without something a little more festive, a joint C.P.S. of G.B./B.N.A.P.S. reception was laid on at the King Edward Hotel. By hastily prepared notices and word of mouth the word went round and, on the Wednesday night, a formidable gathering laid waste the trays of goodies and emptied the odd glass or two. The reception was a great success by any standards and for one that had been only conceived on the Monday afternoon it was little short or miraculous — thanks fellas.

Whilst many were attending the formal Banquet on the final Saturday a more informal meal was enjoyed at Eds Warehouse, an amazing eating place in Toronto, by members of the Society from both sides of the Atlantic, known to each other through our annual Conventions. After dinner it was coffee etc. with the Guiles. The ladies were all levered into Cliff's car, an exercise reminiscent of students and minis, whilst the gallant gentlemen trekked through the subways chaperoned by Joanne. A contingent from the official 'do' joined us a little later with news of the medal successes and these were duly toasted. For the record, regular Conventioneers should note that we were regaled with a tale concerning Morag and a venerable jumper. Nevertheless it was a fine end to a memorable week.

It is on such occasions as these that one realises that our Society is not only about philately, and it is to be hoped that the friends we met, both old and new, will be over here for one of our Conventions soon or, at the very least, for the London International in 1980.

D.F.S.

AVON CALLING

The Society's latest local group announces a full programme of meetings for the current season following a successful inaugural season.

The South-Western Group will meet on 12th October 1978 at Bonham's Auction Rooms, 14, Christmas Steps, Bristol at 7.30 p.m. Subsequent meetings are planned for the second Thursday in each month, except January, same time, same place.

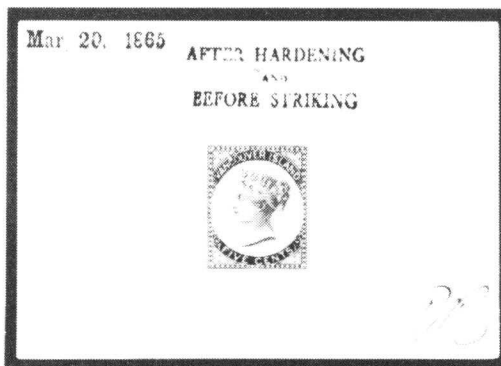
Dickon Pollard has been elected contact member for the Group and full details can be obtained from him at 9, Christmas Steps, Bristol 1 (marked 'Personal').

Society members in the area have been advised of the programme, but if you are likely to be able to join us at any meeting, then drop a line.

D.F.S.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. P. J. McSweeney writes:

2 cent Admiral Coil Stamp

“Most collectors specializing in the Admiral Issue will know that in the first issue 1912-22 there were only three types of stamps issued for use in coil machines (apart from experimentals). Firstly there are the perf 12 horizontally with imperf vertical sides – the coil being in a vertical strip; secondly there are the perf 8 vertically with imperf top and bottom edges – the coil being in a horizontal strip, and thirdly there are those elusive perf 8 horizontally with imperf vertical sides – being dispensed in a vertical strip.

I recently purchased a small accumulation of stamps and, sorting through found an Admiral coil stamp which I put to one side. Not being an Admiral specialist I only gave it a precursory glance at first. When looking for it in my catalogue I realized it didn't fit into any of the three categories described above. It is a 2c carmine-red, the design being of totally normal appearance. What is interesting and mystifying about it is that it has imperf edges at top and bottom but is perf 12 vertically. I could not find any reference to such a variety in any of the books I possess. The perforations are evenly spaced, level on each side and clear of the design. The top and bottom imperf. margins are 3mm and 2mm clear of the stamp so it doesn't appear trimmed.

It is postally used with a duplex. The c.d.s. show a town ending in '-X', the year 1914 and N.B. at the base all within a circle. The killer is a vertical oval of at least 10 horizontal bars.

To my untrained eye it looks genuine enough and I would welcome any explanation, ideas, etc. as to its existence and validity.”

Major R. K. Malott writes:

New precancelled stamps

I submit the following data for your possible publication in your philatelic publication: “On Wednesday 28 June 1978 the Postal Museum Post Office of the Canada Post placed on sale for the first time three items .12c parliament blue, precancelled in panes of 100 stamps with the special warning printed in English and French on each side of the sheet. These precancelled stamps are tagged and the same as the regular 12c issue. An 8c postage due, red, printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, was also released. The third item was plate No. 2 of the 12c Queen Elizabeth issue, tagged and blue colour printed by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. A number of first day of availability cancellations were obtained on 28 June 1978 with the Postal Museum cancellation.

Cdr. C. Scott-Fox writes:

Bernier and Fleming issues

In a bottom left and bottom right corner block of light there is a regular printing error. A brown vertical line of varying intensity is carried over from the Fleming to the Bernier stamp in the bottom left corner 4mm from the left side and rising vertically for about 8mm. This appears in strength on the second and third lines of each block but not on the bottom line. It is also faintly to be seen on the first line of the right block. I would be interested to know if other members have seen this and whether it appears elsewhere on the sheet.

CAPEX ISSUE VARIETY

Some interesting information has surfaced regarding the new 12-cent Capex stamp issued by the Canada postal authorities on January 18 this year as part of the release of stamps and philatelic material for the international stamp show (CAPEX) held in June in Toronto.

A variety, considered to be major and constant, has been found on one of the stamps. Whether it appears on every sheet is not yet certain.

The stamp reproduces side by side an earlier issue of the Province of Canada – the 12-pence black Queen Victoria stamp of 1851. On the fifth image from the left and in the fifth row down from the top, a black spot already dubbed a “mole” can clearly be seen, without the aid of a glass.

Conjecture has it that the mark was caused by repair material when a cracked printing plate showed up. It is also reported that only 27 million of the originally planned 33 million stamps were printed.

The stamp itself is giving customers and postal officials “fits”, according to a Winnipeg news source. Because the new stamp consists of two reproductions of the 12-pence stamp, printed in horizontal format, some not-too-observant customers feel the result is two stamps. One Winnipeg customer is reported to have asked for 10 stamps for which she paid \$1.20. On arriving at home and examining her purchase, she became convinced the postal clerk had erred and actually gave her 20 stamps for the price of 10, and phoned to the post office to that effect.

Others equally convinced that the stamp is actually two stamps which someone forgot to perforate, are separating them with scissors or knives and using only one on mail.

(With acknowledgement and thanks to “The Advocate” February 15th 1978)



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2211 McGREGOR, Mrs. Margaret A., 73 Hammerfield Avenue, Aberdeen AB1 6LD.

Resignations

- 471 GEORGE, E.

Change of Address

- 1898 ADILMAN, P. L., Box 6446, Westakewin, Alberta, CANADA T9A 2G2
2078 CRAIN, E. R., 13263 Lake Lucerne Rd. S.E., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA T2J 3H9
2000 ELLIOTT, K. S., 2971 Earls Court, Abbotsford, B.C., CANADA V2S 4J4
2122 FROST, G. F. W., 6 Hildesley Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1049 HORNE, B., No. 2 -222 Eagle Ridge Dr. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA T2U 2V7
961 HUNT, H. R., Apt. 2B Golf's Edge C.V., West Palm Beach, Florida, USA 33409.
2171 JAMIESON, J. I., 217 23rd St. E., Saskatoon, Sask, CANADA S7K 0J3.
507 POLE, W. V., Inchkeith, 80 West High Street, Launder, Berwickshire, TD2 6TE.
1929 SCOTT-FOX, Cdr. C., National Defence College, Latimer, Chesham, Bucks HP5 1OD.
1565 UNION PHILATELIQUE de MONTREAL, 816 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA H2L 1K3.
177 WALBURN, H. G., Box 279, Kelowna, B.C., CANADA V1Y 7N5.

Amendment to Address

- 2106 PARAMA, R., amend postcode to T5X 2K1

Change of Interest

- 2069 KRIZ, J. J., Now C & B, MO; NWT; N-PS & SP; PL
1929 SCOTT-FOX, Cdr. C. Now CG-CGE, MO.

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THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

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