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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

In this issue we feature letters from four members, together with a composite response from three further members. So what's unusual about that? Well, it's more than we usually get for a start!

However, the point here is that several members have taken the trouble to answer queries raised in previous letters, or to enlarge upon a published article. Surely this is one of the prime functions of a journal such as this? Not only do members contribute articles for the benefit of others, they ought to expect some feedback. Similarly, 'Maple Leaves' should be a forum where members can raise their queries or publish their current research in the hope of receiving informed comment.

We realise that many members do not feel able to contribute a full and definitive article but surely a number have a few questions they would like answered. Similarly, if you can throw light on a topic being aired then we want to hear from you. Having said all that, one or two articles would not come amiss either!

USA CONTACT MEMBER

Mr. Horace W. Harrison FCPS has kindly offered to act as the Contact Member for the United States of America. His offer has been gratefully accepted with immediate effect.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 19, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Station Hotel, Ayr, Scotland, on Saturday 7 October 1989, commencing at 11.00 a.m.

In accordance with Rule 17, nominations are sought for the following offices:—

1. President
2. Vice-President (from North of England & Wales)
3. Secretary
4. Treasurer
5. Three Committee Members, one from each region.

The retiring Committee Members are:—

Mr. J. Hannah FCPS (Scotland), Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth FCPS (North) and Mr. C. A. King (South).

Nominations and any proposed amendments to the Rules should be sent to the Secretary to be received by 7 July 1989.

FELLOWSHIP

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:—

- (a) Outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America, or
- (b) Outstanding services in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No.2. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted by 7 August 1989.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due 1 October, £8.50, payable to the Society, to
John Hillson, Treasurer

The dollar equivalents are \$18 CAN (+ \$4.50 if airmail delivery required) and \$15 US (+ \$3.50 if airmail delivery required).

Canadian members may pay in \$CAN via Wayne Curtis, please make your cheque payable to him.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 31 December will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list and reinstatement will incur an additional fee of £1 or its \$ equivalent.

EARLY NWT CANCELLATIONS

by Alan Salmon

A few years ago my philatelic interest began to concentrate on the postal history of the Northwest Territories. This region has undergone many modifications to its boundaries over the years, resulting in great changes to its area and its population. In 1871, when British Columbia joined the Confederation, the region included the old North Western Territory and Rupert's Land, over three-quarters of Canada as we know it today. But it contained only a small fraction of Canada's people, about 2% in 1890 when that fraction was near its maximum. Today it is the clearly defined Northwest Territory, now enclosing about one-third of the land area but with less than 1% of Canada's population.

Fur Traders' Province

One of the interesting, and at times frustrating, aspects of the postal history of the region is that it was in a state of flux for much of the postal era. It was, until 1868, essentially the province of the fur-trading companies; in 1868 this meant the Hudson's Bay Company. That year the Rupert's Land Act was passed by Parliament, in London, authorising the acquisition of the region by the newly-formed Dominion. The Territories then included large parts of Ontario and Quebec and all of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon. In 1870 the NWT formally came under the jurisdiction of Canada and Manitoba was formed. In 1876 the District of Keewatin was created – outside the NWT. In 1880 the Arctic Islands were placed under Canadian jurisdiction. In 1881 Manitoba was extended westwards and northwards. In 1898 the Yukon was separated from the NWT. In 1905 Keewatin rejoined the NWT, Manitoba was extended, Alberta and Saskatchewan were elevated to provincial status and lost to the NWT. In 1912 Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba took further portions of the NWT. Finally, in 1920, with minor adjustments around Hudson Bay, the NWT assumed the form we know today.

This variable region has the considerable attraction that it has an adventurous past and not too many post offices (POs). That past adds interest to the region and adds a wider dimension to its postal history. The relatively small number of POs allows each to be given an interesting, separate identity in a collection and fosters the hope that one might, eventually, have a collection containing at least one cancellation from each office.

The first POs which included NWT in their hammers opened in 1876. As most of present-day Canada was at some time in the NWT it is possible to find such NWT postmarks from towns which are now in the

Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. However, at present, there are only some 60 POs in the NWT so it is possible to obtain a complete collection of these POs at a tolerable cost. The reader will notice that the word “some” is often used; this is because the number of POs still changes as new POs are created and as previously unknown hammers are discovered, also it camouflages, to some extent, the undoubted uncertainty of the author. The study can be extended to include all those POs which have ever included NWT in their hammers, this extends the number of POs from 60 to some 150. However to complete that collection would be, as we shall see, a difficult task.

Ambitious Study

If one is even more ambitious the study can be extended further to include all the POs which have ever been in the NWT. This would include the POs in the old Provincial Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska, Keewatin and Saskatchewan. The number of POs then increases considerably to some 800. This would include some 310 in Alberta, some 250 in Assiniboia, two in Athabaska, six in Keewatin and some 50 in Saskatchewan. Parallel collections covering the Eastern Arctic Patrol and the Military POs could also be accumulated. Thus the postal history of the NWT can readily be tailored to suit one’s ambitions and one’s pocket.

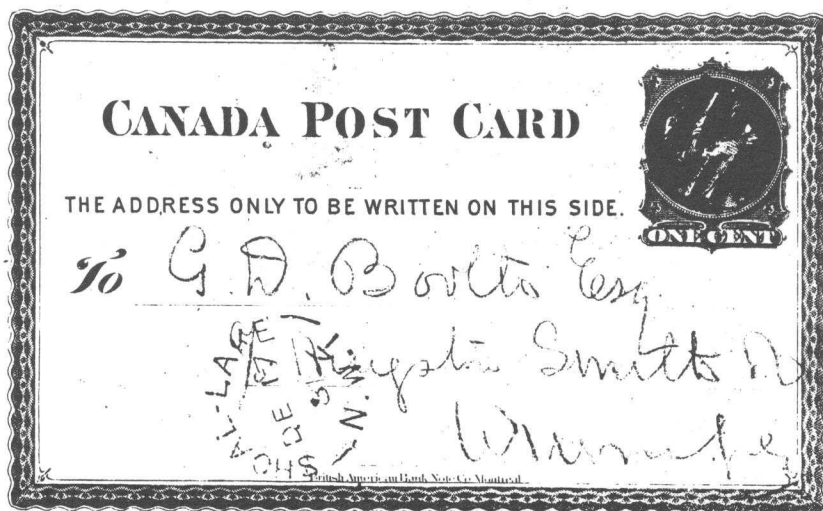
This article is concerned with those POs which included NWT in their hammers and which were in operation before September 1905, when the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created. POs in operation after this date have been very well described, and their cancellations detailed, by O’Reilly (1).

The work reported arose because of a need to have some appreciation of the rarity factors for NWT cancellations – always of interest when forming a collection. The information is not available in the literature and none seems to be available elsewhere (2). Hence a model was required which would provide some guidance, albeit approximate, to the factors. The classical approach to determine the relative use made of the PO would be to use the revenue income, as developed by Dr J C Goodwin. However it might be possible, bearing in mind that the period of interest is centered on 1890, to produce a more comprehensive model based on the population served by the PO, with several necessary refinements. This model is being developed – having learnt how to use a word-processor I will now have to learn how to program a computer! However a parallel approach was necessary to determine the periods when the hammers were in use. This also could provide an experimental check on the model, eventually. Hence the pertinent literature and some 150 auction catalogues, published over the last five years, have been searched for information on the number of

early NWT cancellations and their dates of use. Of particular value, in this search, was Stewart Kenyon's collection of the pioneer mail of Western Canada (3).

Table 1 lists the 58 pertinent POs, together with their opening dates. This appears to be the first such list of all early POs with NWT in their cancellations. The literature is not always consistent with regard to opening dates; this list is believed to be as accurate as possible, taking into account the information available; in this I am particularly indebted to Boggs, Campbell and the paper by Scrimgeour on the broken circle postmarks of the Northwest Territories (4), (5) and (6).

The Table gives the proof dates of the hammers which included NWT; also the earliest and latest dates noted for their use either as dispatching; transit or receiving cancellations. The cancels are circular with three additions: Moose Jaw, Fort McLeod and Macleod used registry hammers with NWT included (7) (8). Fort McLeod thus had two hammers with NWT included, one for registration and one for normal use; Macleod and Moose Jaw had only registration hammers with NWT included.



Early NWT cancellation, Shoal Lake Dec 17, 1881. Although Shoal Lake had already been absorbed into Manitoba, the card is cancelled with a NWT hammer.

A Changing Scene

Without exception the locations of all these POs are now outside the present NWT, having been absorbed in either the newly-formed or the expanding Provinces and the Yukon Territory. Some of the POs were absorbed in the new Districts, which were formed on 5 August 1882, before they were eventually further absorbed into a Province, e.g. Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan. The names of some of the POs changed e.g. Hallsford became Minnedosa. Some of the POs using the NWT hammers were already outside the NWT when the PO opened, e.g. Indian Head and Moosomin. Indeed the hammers for both these towns were proofed, with NWT incorporated, after the opening of the PO in Assiniboia. The District/Province, or the new town, which became responsible for each PO, and the dates of change, are noted, as is the earliest replacement cancellation observed from that postal authority. It will be seen that at some of the POs the NWT hammer and the new hammer were in use at the same time, e.g. Regina and Dawson.

Kell's fine postal history of Assiniboia is a mine of information on the POs in that District (9). He also provides information on the earliest and latest recorded dates of use; but in seven of the eight POs in Assiniboia which had NWT cancellations, the 'earliest' date provided is the proof date. This is unlikely to be the date of operational postal use; hence in Table 1 the other information that has been uncovered has been used. The NWT postmark for the eighth PO (Broadview) is not recorded by Kell.

A total of 133 NWT cancellations, from 58 POs, was found. The scarcity of some of the cancellations is clear – the use of 28 of the cancellations, as distinct from proof impressions, was found neither in the literature searched nor in recent catalogues, even though some major collections have appeared at auctions. Thus although early NWT cancellations as a group are not rare, they are scarce; many specific town cancellations seem to be rare.

R.P.O. Cancel?

A doubt must exist about one of the POs – Grand Junction. The 1888 cancellation reported by Campbell (5) could be a RPO cancel of the Grand Junction Railway; the railway was operating a post office in 1888 and the hammers are almost similar except that NWT is replaced by RWY, see Boggs p 676 (4). Nevertheless, for want of further information, Grand Junction has been retained in the list of NWT cancellations.

Table 2 shows the numbers of cancellations observed, by PO. The notes provide further reported information on the cancellations. Rarity factors, 1 to 10, have been allocated simply by giving Dawson and

Moosomin a rarity factor of 1, Regina and Indian Head a factor of 2, and then giving each of the remaining groups a factor increasing as the number observed decreases. The resultant rarity factors seem to be in reasonable accord with the other information available. For example, 14 of the 28 POs with a rarity factor of 10 were open, with their original name, for only nine years or less. Although based on a small number of observations the Table does provide a starting point for an eventual, more robust list as further information becomes available.

The author would be delighted to receive any information, on the use of the NWT cancellations, which would improve the preliminary results shown in the Tables.

Table 1

EARLY NWT CANCELLATIONS

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Hammer Proofed</i>	<i>PO Open</i>	<i>NWT Earliest</i>	<i>NWT Latest</i>	<i>Next Earliest</i>	<i>Town/ District/ Province</i>
Battleford	9/4/77	1/7/76	20/6/77	16/12/77	17/11/85	Sask*
Birtle	8/10/79	1/9/79			24/4/98	Man‡
Blake	2/1/80	1/10/79				Man‡
Brandon	3/1/81	1/7/81			28/11/81	Man‡
Bridge Creek	6/12/79	1/11/79				Man‡
Broadview	2/1/83	1/11/82	16/7/83	13/4/94	4/4/03	Assa*
Carducis	5/2/81	1/2/81				Man‡
Carleton	9/4/77	1/8/76	28/1/79	8/8/82		Sask*
		Closed 31/7/85				
Crystal City	?	1/11/79			6/7/88	Man‡
Dawson	?	15/10/97	2/3/98	24/2/02	16/2/99	YT†
Eden	2/1/80	1/10/79				Man‡
Edmonton I	9/4/77	1/8/76			11/7/94	Fort Sask
	Became Fort Saskatchewan		1/3/78			
Edmonton II	5/7/78	1/3/78	11/3/91	19/2/92	8/9/86	Alta*
Fairview	5/8/80	1/7/80				Man‡
Fort Cudahy	26/4/95	1/10/94	11/6/96	23/3/00		YT‡
	Closed 1/12/03					
Fort Edmonton	12/2/79	1/2/77	4/4/83		8/9/86	Edmonton
	Became Edmonton		1/3/78 (10)			
Fort Ellice	8/10/79	1/9/79	-/7/81		9/8/95	Man‡
Fort Francis	3/4/76	1/1/76			20/11/90	Kee
	Became in Keewatin		1/10/76			
Fort McLeod	?	1/10/83	6/10/84	24/3/99	-/-/83	Alta*
	Became Macleod		1/10/92			
Fort Saskatchewan	12/2/79	1/3/78			11/7/94	Alta*
Forty Mile	?	1/6/96			—	—
Creek		Closed 1/3/97				
Grandin	26/11/77	1/8/77	19/12/88			Sask*
	Closed 1896					

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Hammer Proofed</i>	<i>PO Open</i>	<i>NWT Earliest</i>	<i>NWT Latest</i>	<i>Next Earliest</i>	<i>Town/ District/ Province</i>
Grand Junction	?		3/4/88		—	—
			CPR Travelling Office?			
Grand Valley	2/1/80	1/10/79	11/7/81	-/5/82		Man [†]
			Closed 1883			
Hallsford	?	1/8/79			4/5/81	Minnedosa
			Became Minnedosa 1/11/80			
Hazeldean	6/12/79	1/11/79			13/8/15	Strathclair
			Became Strathclair 1/10/80			
Indian Head	2/1/83	1/11/82	14/3/85	29/5/91	12/3/92	Assa*
Little Saskatchewan	9/4/77	1/10/76				Hallsford
			In 1879 became Hallsford			
Livingstone	9/4/77	1/8/76				—
			Closed 30/9/79			
McLeod (Reg)	?	1/10/92	4/3/96	2/4/04		Alta*
McGregor	3/1/81	1/11/80			-/-/07	Man [†]
			Became Mekiwin 1/7/83			
Milford	3/1/81	1/11/81				Man [†]
			Closed 1892			
Minnedosa	3/1/81	1/11/80	4/5/81		28/9/88	Man [†]
Moose Jaw (Reg)	?	1/6/83	10/11/91			Assa*
Moosomin	2/1/83	1/11/82	7/2/85	4/3/96	8/3/97	Assa*
Newdale	5/2/81	1/2/81			3/9/13	Man [†]
Oak River	6/12/79	1/11/79	30/9/81		9/10/93	Man [†]
Oberon	5/8/80	1/7/80				Man [†]
Odanah	26/11/80	1/10/80	-/-/80			Man [†]
			Closed 1886			
Osprey	5/8/80	1/7/80			-/4/94	Man [†]
			Closed 1894			
Petrel	5/8/80	1/7/80			16/7/95	Man [†]
Prince Albert	17/3/79	1/1/79	29/4/84	16/3/87	19/8/90	Sask*
Qu'Appelle	5/8/80	1/7/80	22/11/81	3/10/82	21/9/86	Assa*
Rapid City	8/10/79	1/9/79	6/5/81		2/7/84	Man [†]
Regina	19/12/82	1/11/82	23/3/83	12/3/96	25/11/85	Assa*
Richmond	2/1/80	1/10/79				Man [†]
			Became Plumas 1/12/88			
Rosburn	26/11/80	1/10/80	1/3/81	6/3/82	26/11/87	Man [†]
Salisbury	8/10/79	1/9/79				Man [†]
Shell River	3/1/81	1/11/80				Man [†]
			In 1889 became Russell			
Shoal Lake	9/4/77	1/8/76	-/5/79	3/5/82	19/12/88	Man [†]
			In 1886 became Raven Lake			
Souris Mouth	3/1/81	1/11/80	1/10/81			Man [†]
			Became Two Rivers 1/10/83			
St. Albert	5/8/80	1/7/80	17/12/88		10/11/92	Alta*
Stobart	6/4/79	1/5/79			10/12/88	Sask*
			In 1894 became Duck Lake			
Strathclair	26/11/80	1/10/80			13/8/15	Man [†]

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Hammer Proofed</i>	<i>PO Open</i>	<i>NWT Earliest</i>	<i>NWT Latest</i>	<i>Next Earliest</i>	<i>Town/ District/ Province</i>
Tagish Lake	?	5/10/97	8/6/98	17/11/99	25/11/99	YT†
		Closed 1/10/01				
Touchwood Hills	8/10/79	1/9/79			14/12/96	Assa*
Troy	9/10/82	1/8/82	-/-82	29/6/93	7/7/85	Qu'A Stn
	Became Qu'Appelle Station 1/6/84					
Wolf Creek	9/12/82	1/10/82	16/2/84	17/3/84	26/4/89	Wolseley
	Became Wolseley 1/5/87					

*From 8/5/82. †From 13/6/98. ‡From 1/7/81.

Table 2

NWT CANCELLATIONS OBSERVED BY THE AUTHOR AND RARITY FACTOR

<i>Number</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Rarity Factor</i>
0	Birtle, Blake, Brandon, Bridge Creek, Carducis, Crystal City, Eden, Edmonton I, Fairview, Fort Francis (a), Fort Saskatchewan, Forty Mile Creek (b), Hallsford, Hazeldean, Little Saskatchewan, Livingstone, McGregor, Milford, Newdale, Oberon, Osprey, Petrel, Richmond, Salisbury, Shell River, Stobart, Strathclair, Touchwood Hills	10
1	Fort Edmonton, Fort Ellice, Grandin, Grand Junction, Minnedosa, Moose Jaw, Oak River, Odanah, Rapid City, St. Albert, Souris Mouth.	9
2	Rosburn	8
3	Edmonton II, Ford McLeod (c), Grand Valley, Qu'Appelle, Wolf Creek.	7
4	Battleford, Carleton, Macleod (d), Shoal Lake	6
5	Prince Albert, Tagish Lake.	5
6	Broadview, Fort Cudahy.	4
7	Troy.	3
8	Regina.	2
9	Indian Head.	2
20	Dawson.	1
23	Moosomin.	1

Notes: (a) Never observed (11)
(b) Never observed (12)
(c) One registered included in number observed
(d) Six reported (7)

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P.R.O. WANTED

Our Publicity Officer, Martyn Cusworth, has indicated that he wishes to step down at the forthcoming AGM. How would you like to get a little more involved in the Society's affairs?

The hours are very short, the budget low and the pay worse but the Society can only function satisfactorily with the willing help of the members. If you feel able to help, or would like a little more information, please contact the President, John Hillson, or Secretary, Brian Stalker, as soon as possible.

FROM THE TREASURER

'MAKE IT EASY ON YOURSELF' runs a current TV ad on how to pay the new Community Charge painlessly. 'USE SOMETHING CALLED A DIRECT DEBIT', it goes on to say. Well, a large proportion of UK members pay the Society's annual subscription using this simple and safe method. So they don't have to worry about missing issues, paying reinstatement fees and all the hassle. They don't even have to pay postage. If you have a British current bank account (or in some cases a Building Society cheque account) and don't already have a direct debit mandate in force, then why don't you make it easy on yourself. Send a SAE to the Treasurer, John Hillson, address on the back panel. He will be only too happy to help put one in force for you. Remember, it will remain in force for only as long as you want it to.

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FALL 1989

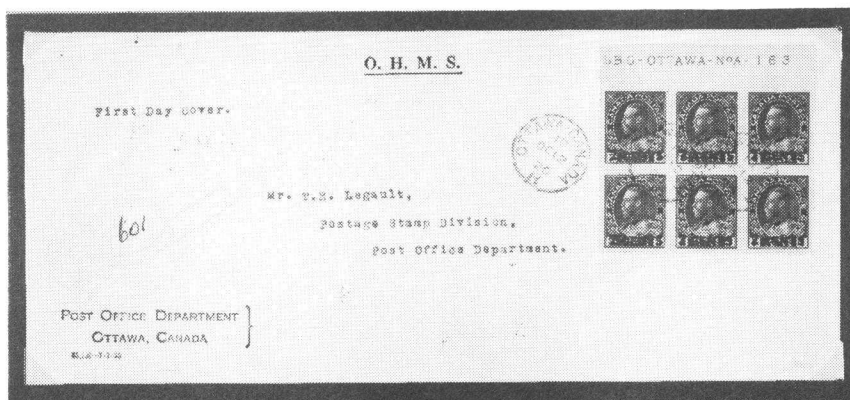
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UNIQUE ADMIRAL PLATE BLOCK SURFACES By The Yellow Peril Photo by Canadian Stamp News

At the 1989 year opening auction (11 January) member Bill Maresch of Toronto offered so many choice Admiral stamps that it was really 'unreal!' Some of the highlights of the sale were: a couple of major re-entries on the 1c (one of the re-entries is on a precancelled stamp), a 2c red booklet pane with 'OTTAWA TOP' imprint, a dozen elusive engine turning pieces and a unique plate block of the 2c red Admiral single line surcharged stamp.



A registered drop letter prepaid by a block of six of the 2c single line surcharged stamp (10c registration fee + 2c postage = 12c). Note unusual Ottawa registration circular date stamp 'OC 12 26'.

According to 'The Canada Plate Block Catalogue' (7th Edition) by K. Bileski, five hundred sheets (50,000 stamps) of the 3c red Admiral Stamps were surcharged '2 CENTS'. Of the five hundred sheets thus overprinted, four hundred & ninety-eight sheets (49,800 stamps) were die I – Plates 115, 116 and 117 but only two sheets (200 stamps) were die II – Plates 162 and 163. The fact that Plate 163 was used by T. R. Legault to send himself a registered letter on the first day is, indeed, an added bonus. Apparently, Legault, who was the Chief Accountant in the Post Office Department's Financial Branch, would send one or two first day covers every time a stamp was issued. Since there was no announcement of first days, these covers addressed to him or to his friend, Allard Brophy of Montreal, are the only first day covers in existence.

The whereabouts of Plate 162 is not known, however. Assuming that Legault sent two covers, which of the four plate number blocks – 115, 116, 117 or 162 – would he have used on the second cover? Could Legault possibly have known that there was just the one example of Plate 162 and Plate 163?

Perhaps our readers will help solve the mystery.

B.N.A. DESIGN ERRORS

by Dale Speirs

Many things can go wrong between the time that a proposal for a stamp issue is made and the time it is sold across the counter. This article looks at design errors, which occur during the preparation of the stamp design *before* the printing plate is made up. Design errors should not be confused with production errors, which occur any time after the design is sent to the printing shop floor for plate makeup and printing. Imperfs, misperfs, wrong or omitted colours, inverted centers, retouches, re-entries and inking faults are all production errors. Design errors include such things as spelling mistakes, incorrect portraits, names, ranks, or dates, omissions, anachronisms, incorrect quantities, and mirror images.

Omissions

The 36c stamp of 1987 honouring Air Canada showed a Boeing 767 without any engines on it, making it the world's largest production glider. In a way, this is closer to the truth than many people outside Canada realize. A few years prior to the stamp being issued, an Air Canada Boeing 767 ran out of fuel in midflight while passing over Red Lake, Ontario. The pilots of this flight had miscalculated the amount of fuel on board, and had to make an emergency landing at an auto racetrack at Gimli, Manitoba (since renamed Gimli International Airport in jest).

Incorrect quantities

In 1947, a 4c commemorative was issued on the theme of Canadian citizenship. It depicted a man with his right hand raised in the air. He must have had some kind of industrial accident on the shop floor, or perhaps a congenital defect, as his hand only bears three fingers.

The 9c Newfoundland stamp of 1933 honoured Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and showed five of his ships in the harbour at St. John's. In actual fact, one of the ships had turned back at the start of Gilbert's voyage, thus only four ships arrived.

Transpositions

The 1984 Canada Day sheet showed twelve paintings, one for each province or territory. After the sheet was released, it was discovered that the captions for the Yukon and Northwest Territories stamps were reversed. The Yukon stamp shows a church in the Northwest Territories and the NWT stamp depicts a Yukon landscape.

Mirror images

Queen Victoria never allowed her right side to be photographed or painted. Any stamps depicting her right side are mirror images.

Incorrectly-Drawn Map

The British never knew how vast their empire was until Canada issued the Map Stamp in 1898. The map shows as British territory the countries of Orange Free State, Transvaal, and South West Africa. None of these were part of the Empire at the time the stamp was issued. The stamp also claims Dutch Borneo and Mozambique, neither of which have been part of the Empire.

In 1928, Newfoundland issued a 1c stamp showing a map of the island. On this map, the northern tip of the island showed Cape Bauld north of Cape Norman. This stamp was re-issued in 1929 with Cape Norman correctly shown above Cape Bauld.

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Incorrect portraits, names, and ranks

No contemporary portraits of the explorers Cartier, Champlain, or Kelsey were ever made. The Canadian stamps which portray these men all use artistic licence.

The 1897 John Cabot stamp of Newfoundland actually depicts his son Sebastian. In 1910, Newfoundland got the face right for the 6c Lord Bacon stamp, but unfortunately he was never a Lord. His correct title was Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

Incorrect dates

Again with Newfoundland. The 8c stamp of 1928 bore the inscription 'First Trans Atlantic Cable Landed 1866'. The first such cable was brought in during 1858.

Spelling mistakes

The 4c Canadian stamp of 1949 depicted Cabot's ship. The inscription calls it the 'Matthew' but it was known as 'Mathew' or 'Mathewe'. Newfoundland's 1947 5c stamp on the same subject had the same error.

Newfoundland's 1919 series of stamps commemorated World War One actions in which her soldiers took part. The Steenbeck stamp should be Steenbeke.

In the late 1970s, Canada issued a long set of stamps honouring the Eskimo tribes, who refer to themselves as Inuit, meaning 'the people'. The singular of this word is Inuk. Eight of the sixteen stamps in this set have the French translation reading 'Les Inuits', a double plural. The other eight stamps have the correct translation of 'Les Inuit'.

Canada had trouble with plate blocks from the British American Bank Note company. The 8c Frontenac stamp of 1972 had an inscription on the plate block giving the stamp designer's name as Marquard instead of Marquart. In that same year, the 8c Krieghoff stamp appeared with the artist's name incorrectly spelled on the plate block margin as Kreighoff, mixing up the 'e' and 'i' (this is an error that I take to heart, as people are constantly doing the same thing to me).

Canada issued a 32c prestamped envelope depicting trains, with a paragraph on the back explaining a bit about the train shown on the stationery. As first issued, the fifth line of both the English and French versions mentioned that the engine of the train weighed 4452 kg (9800 lb). A corrected version of the envelope had the proper metric weight of 44545 kg.

Another Canadian postal stationery problem arose in a set issued in the early 1970s showing the floral emblems of the country. All of the envelopes had an incorrect translation of 'Poste'. The envelope showing the NWT flower had the name as 'North West Territories'. A second set of envelopes was issued correcting the French translation to 'Postes' and the territorial name to 'Northwest Territories'.

The trouble with bilingualism can be very subtle. The Canada 1946 17c stamp for special delivery had the French word with the wrong accent over the second E in EXPRES. The error stamp had a circumflex accent, which looks like an upside-down V. A corrected stamp issued in 1947 put the proper grave accent, which looks like an apostrophe tilted to the left.

Multiple errors

The 1980 Christmas stamps of Canada were properly done, but the printers muffed up the plate block inscriptions. The 15c value was attributed to J. S. Hallam, but the artist was really Frank Hennessey. The 17c stamp was the one designed by Hallam, but credited to Heennesy, not only failing to give credit where due but spelling Frank's name wrong into the bargain.

The Canada 3c stamp of 1917 commemorated Confederation by showing a portrait of the Fathers of Confederation at the Quebec Conference of 1864. Besides deleting eight of the Fathers from the design and showing everyone as they looked in later life (not as they were during the events), the artist put them in a room with arched windows, which was not accurate. In 1927, Canada issued another Confederation commemorative with the same basic design; the missing Fathers were rounded up and back in the design, but the other errors remained.

Miscellaneous errors

Look at the shadow on the 1939 2c War Memorial stamp of Canada. The shadows on the inside of the arch indicates that the sun is to the right. The shadows on the outside of the arch and at the base of the statue indicate that the sun is to the left of the stamp.

A 5c stamp issued by Canada in 1959 showed an early aircraft fluttering along in the foreground while three delta-wing supersonic aircraft climbed vertically in the background. The only Canadian-built aircraft with delta wings was the Avro Arrow, which was scrapped by the Canadian government three days before the stamp was released. It was subsequently denied that the three planes were Arrows but few, if any, people have ever been convinced that it was all coincidence.

THE PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS (1950–1970) (Part 5 – Conclusion)

by Jacques Nolet

of the Académie Québécoise d'Études Philatéliques

(c) Distribution of the Stamps

In accordance with the instructions given by the Ministry to the CBNC the first delivery was one month in advance of the first day the issue was to be placed on sale. All deliveries were made directly to the Ministry which was responsible for the usual distribution throughout Canada.

In a communique dated, normally, one month in advance the D of FS informed the district directors or the postmasters that there was soon to be a new stamp issued and that delivery would be made "to your office" this week and that these stamps were to be made available "as close as possible" to the first day of issue.

This is the principal information on the delivery according to the D of FS: (a) all post offices receive a quantity of these new stamps at a date as close as possible before or after the issue date; (b) the stamps are delivered to the urban offices one or two days before the issue date; (c) those for the commission agencies or small branches the issue date or later.

(d) Special Postmarks

For a good number of years Canada has used a special postmark saying "First Day of Issue" when all new commemorative stamps were issued. We read in the philatelic notices authorized by the Ministry of Posts, or PS 14, published on these occasions under the heading "First Day Covers" that they 'are to be forwarded to the Post master, Ottawa 2 (Ontario) so that they may arrive no later than two days in advance. In the present case × cents to cover handling must be included for each cover, this must be included in the money order'.

(e) Gifts of Stamps

Each time a stamp is issued in Canada the Ministry sends complimentary copies to certain international organizations such as the UPU, important political personages in Canada and to sections of the Ministry itself. Approximately 639 complimentary copies were sent for each new postal issue during the period under review.

Here, briefly, is the official list: The Prime Minister (a sheet); The Governor General (a sheet); The Queen (block of four); Minister of

Posts (4 stamps); the album of the Director (one stamp); the collection of the Ministry (one stamp); New York Exposition (9 stamps); the displays of the Ministry (16 stamps); Universal Postal Union (385 stamps); the Spanish and American Postal Union (3 copies). First day covers (20 stamps; 20 blocks of four and 20 singles) for those not already listed and, finally, for the stamp's designer (16 copies).

(f) Cost of the Issue

It is very difficult in Canada to find the exact cost of a specific stamp for several reasons: (1) the almost complete absence of information made available by the Ministry; (2) the jealously guarded secrecy of all its operations by the CBNC. We have, unfortunately, been unable to find the exact or even approximate cost of printing a specific stamp.

(1) The General Contract

When a monochrome stamp was involved it came under the general contract, between the CBNC and the Ministry, which was renegotiated often during this period.

This general contract specified exactly the cost of printing an issue if it involved, for example, twenty million copies. For an issue of fifty million the cost (per copy) was obviously reduced. The price was stated as so much per thousand copies.

(2) Special Provisions

Provision was made to add to the general charges the additional costs required for some special issues by the Ministry. For example, one might request a specific preparation for the Philatelic Section: well perforated (centered) sheets, a stock of blocks with marginal inscriptions, etc. These special requests, which always involve additional charges, were specified in the general contract and were set out in correspondence between the Ministry and the CBNC.

(3) The Original Die

When a monochrome stamp was involved only one master die was engraved in the plant, when a stamp was in two colours, two dies were required before printing. For each die the CBNC charged \$825 of which \$750 was for the die plus 10% tax.

(4) The Artists' Designs

We understand that the official policy of the Ministry regarding the artists who made the original sketches was as follows: \$300 to £\$400 for an approved project; \$100 to \$150 for one refused. One must refer to the Ministry files for this period to find the number of artists who

worked on a specific project and thus the total amount paid by the Ministry to the artists.

(5) The Total Cost

In adding up all these items (artists, original die, special requirements and the printing itself) one may arrive at the total amount paid out for a specific issue. This total includes only the production costs.

(g) Comments on the Issue

At the end of the Ministerial files one finds various comments which have been received regarding the stamp issued.

(1) The Ministry

For certain stamps we have been able to locate the opinions of the Ministry thanks to the personal comments of those responsible: Minister, Deputy Minister, service directors, consultants, etc. For most of these we have been able to obtain only indications but were permitted to obtain the official comments of the Ministry.

(2) Artists Involved

It is most difficult to find the specific comments the artists received on their labours. It is difficult, first because there is not even a hint of who they are. It is simple to find the name of the actual designer as his name is given in the PS 14. If he is alive one may obtain an indication. In the case of a deceased person or an unknown there is a problem.

As to the engraver, the situation is even more difficult as his name is never given in the official publications and the printers categorically refuse to identify him. If one finds out it is by extraordinary chance.

(3) Consultants

Habitually, the Ministry has consulted various specialists, artistic and historic, in order to end up with a product which is as uncontroversial as possible. We have obtained the comments of these consultants in inspecting the voluminous correspondence contained in the relevant files of the Ministry.

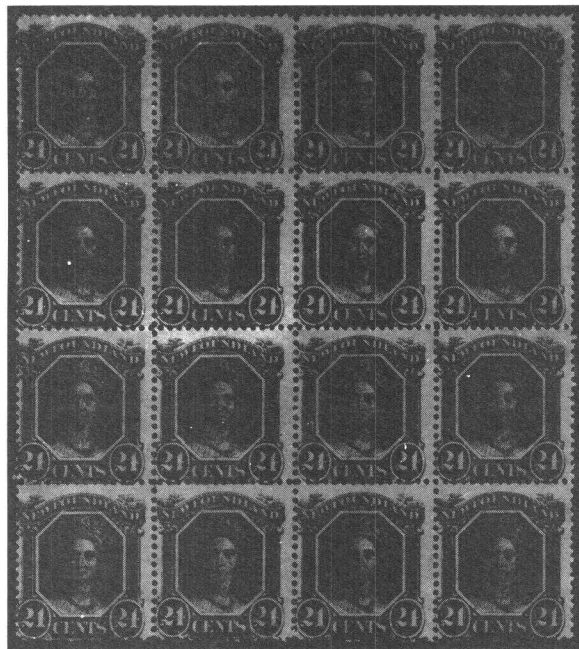
(4) Associations

Sometimes certain associations are consulted regarding a projected postal issue which concerns them in particular. Some of these have managed to have an official respondent in the Ministry in order to submit their specific recommendations. It is through this mutual collaboration that they generally comment favourably on a new postal issue, rarely negatively.

(Concluded on page 223)

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Sooner or later, postal historians find the need to refer back to original documents, which may not fall readily to hand. Ron Winmill has provided copies of several broadly relating to the 1898 Map Stamp, which will be of interest to rate students as well as 'Map' enthusiasts. Photocopies of the actual documents have been provided but, in the interests of space economy and legibility, we have chosen to re-set them.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE

by Ron Winmill

At the time 'The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and the Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp' (1) was written, it was known that numerous related documents did exist and ought to be published as an appendix to the book; however they were not all available to the author. Now these various documents, all of which relate to either the stamp itself, or associated rates, can be reproduced thanks to the co-operation of public institutions (2). The appended material is not necessarily complete as no complete file could be located for study. Where other matters are also dealt with in a circular, they are included in their entirety to render the reprint faithful to the original.

The following circular was the initial one noted. The entire country knew of the Imperial Penny Scheme and news of the stamp itself had leaked out long before. As a consequence, the public clamoured for the early release of this stamp.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Post Office Department, Canada,

Ottawa, 2nd December, 1898.

Introduction of New 2c. Postage Stamp.

Postmasters are informed that, in connection with the reduction of the postage on letters passing between Canada, Great Britain, and certain British Possessions, of which they were notified in the November Supplement to the Postal Guide, a new 2c. postage stamp has been prepared, which will be supplied direct from the Department to all accounting offices, and which non-accounting offices can obtain on requisition in the usual manner.

1. See R. B. Winmill, *'The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and the Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp'*, Toronto: Jim A. Hennok Limited, 1982.

2. Acknowledgement is made to the Smithsonian Institute of Washington D.C. and to Mr. Cimon Morin, acting director of the Canadian Postal Museum, for their courteous and graciously provided help.

The stamp in question may be applied for as the '2c. Imperial Stamp,' this term being used simply to enable Postmasters in their requisitions to make known to the Department which of the 2c. stamps in use – the Imperial or the ordinary – they require. The new stamp will be available, forthwith, to the extent of its value, for the prepayment of postage on all classes of mail matter to all destinations, whether Domestic, British or foreign.

Postmasters are also informed that, in this case, the new stamp may be sold to the public as soon as supplies of it are received.

The countries which, in addition to Canada, have given their adhesion to the scheme for reduced inter-Imperial postage up to the present date, and to which, consequently, letters may be sent from Canada prepaid at the rate of 2c. per half-ounce, are:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
British India,
Newfoundland,
British East Africa
Uganda,
British Central Africa,
The Niger Coast Protectorate,
The Niger Company's Territory,
Jamaica,
Bahama Islands,

Parcel Post Packages

The attention of Postmasters is further called to the fact that no parcel can be sent from Canada to any other country by Parcel Post unless it bear a Customs Declaration setting forth the nature of its contents and its value. As the acceptance by a Postmaster of a parcel addressed to any other country, and not provided with a Customs Declaration, will result in its being sent to the Dead Letter Office, Postmasters are specially directed not to accept such parcels without the Customs Declaration.

Dutiable Articles Received by Mail

In order to prevent the delivery of dutiable parcels and packages through the mails without payment of Customs Duty, Postmasters are instructed to forward to the nearest Custom House all Postal Packages or Parcels (Letters and newspapers excepted) arriving from any place outside of Canada when not marked with the proper Customs Stamp and the words 'Duty Paid' or 'Duty Free'.

Letters supposed to contain dutiable articles are also to be submitted by Postmasters to Customs Officers for examination as to liability to duty.

R. M. Coulter
Deputy Postmaster General

A second notice was despatched the following day.

MEMO

**Post Office Department, Canada,
Postage Stamp Branch**

Ottawa, December, 1898.

Although a supply of the new 2c. stamp, of which Postmasters were advised in the Departmental Circular, dated 2nd instant, is herewith transmitted, and although this stamp may be used forthwith, if preferred, instead of the 2c. stamp for all postage purposes whatever, the Postmaster must distinctly understand and warn purchasers to the effect that the inter-Imperial 2c. rate does not become operative until the 25th December instant (Christmas Day).

E. P. Stanton
Superintendent

While the Imperial rate had been reduced to two cents with effect from 25, December, 1898, the domestic and U.S. rates had remained at three cents. This anomaly irritated the public and intensive pressure was applied to the Government to induce a further reduction affecting domestic and U.S. rates. When the domestic rate was reduced, because of treaty obligations, the U.S. rate also had to be reduced. From the list of adherents to the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme, it must be concluded that it was embraced strongly by the Empire.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Post Office Department, Canada,

Ottawa, 31st December, 1898.

Postmasters are hereby informed that by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, published in the *Canada Gazette* of this day's date, in conformity with the provisions of Section 1 of 61 Victoria, Chapter 20, entitled 'An Act to further amend the Post Office Act,' the rate of postage on *letters transmitted by mail within Canada* has been *reduced*, dating from the first day of January, 1899, from Three Cents per ounce to

Two Cents per ounce

or fraction of an ounce, the same to be prepaid by postage stamp.

This rate will apply also to letters addressed to the United States.

The Three Cent stamp hitherto commonly used for the prepayment of correspondence addressed to places in Canada and the United States will, of course, still serve to prepay any letter or other article on which postage to that amount is required, and Postmasters will retain the supplies they have on hand and sell them to the public as they may be applied for.

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Ceylon,
Cyprus,
Falkland Islands,
Fiji,
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Jamaica,

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Lagos,
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Sarawak,
Seychelles,
Sierra Leone,
Straits Settlements,
St. Helena,
Tobago,
Trinidad,
Turks Islands,
Uganda,
Windward Islands.

R. M. Coulter

Deputy Postmaster General.

When the rates were lowered there were extensive stocks of the three cent numeral issue and leaf issue in the hands of the public. With the advent of the lowered rate, the three cent stamp was of rather limited usefulness. The solution, as outlined below, was to redeem those stamps held by the public which they were unable to use.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR

Post Office Department, Canada,

Ottawa, 10th January, 1899.

Exchange of three cent stamps.

Postmasters are hereby informed that, in connection with the reduction of the domestic postage rate (which is also the rate of the United States) from Three Cents per ounce Two Cents per ounce, and the reduction also from Five Cents per half ounce to Two Cents per half ounce of the rate to Great Britain and certain British Possessions, it has been decided to withdraw from use the Three Cent Postage stamps hereofore issued by this Department, and to relieve the public of any stamps of that denomination which they cannot conveniently use by exchanging them for stamps equal in value of any other denominations that may be preferred.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ron McGuire

This letter refers to Tom Almond's query about the 1954 visit to Canada of Prince Philip, in the January issue.

I have a copy of the itinerary for this visit. It is a small (5" × 6½") 58 page booklet similar to others prepared for various Royal Visits. Because I collect Royal-related things I have a fairly complete collection of these booklets. Most are scarce; the one for 1954 is rare, I have only seen the one I have.

I will be happy to provide photocopies to anyone sending me an addressed envelope (minimum size 7" × 10") and \$3 plus \$3.30 postage to cover the weight of 30 photocopies via airmail/printed paper rate to the UK.

I've seen nothing but the set of 15 covers for this visit. Normally there are booklets, menus and other souvenirs. I'm sure something exists but to date I've not seen anything. The tour took place from 29 July to 17 August 1954. One of the tour's purposes was to attend the Commonwealth Games held in Vancouver, 3-7 August. The Queen did not accompany Prince Philip as Almond suggests in his letter.

Julien K. Brown,

For the first time in my eight or so years membership in CPSGB I have been moved to write to 'Maple Leaves'. It is, unfortunately, to express my disappointment at the suspension of the exchange packet service, especially as I was about to submit a booklet for inclusion in the next packet. To me this is a service I have so far ranked highest amongst those offered by CPSGB.

Have other members found themselves in the same situation, and if so, is there sufficient material around to persuade the committee to reverse their decision?

Editor's Note: The committee would like nothing better than a flourishing packet and it ought to be possible. Moves are afoot to revive it but a substantial number of worthwhile books are required to make it viable. Reg Lyon has written to all UK members on the subject and will supervise the circuit if sufficient members pledge support and then follow through with the material.

Hans Reiche

The article by The Yellow Peril on the 7c Admiral is long overdue. His observations fall in line with mine. His comments on the percentages found in sage green or deep sage green are a bit optimistic. Having sorted now 68,200 of these stamps I find the percentages of sage greens to be 1.6% and deep sage green 0.39%! Practically all catalogues undervalue these shades because often misidentified stocks indicate larger quantities to be available. The difference between the 7c and the

20c is usually described in German auction catalogues as Salbeigrüen and Graugrüen, which means the green for a sage leaf for the 7c and the greyish green for the 20c. Again the 20c is, in most cases, misidentified as only the very first early printings are in this shade which show a very sharp unblurred impression.

A response to Robert Lunn's letter (January issue).

Roberts Lunn's letter in the January issue, concerning the 2c rate in 1898, brought three very full replies, from Len Belle, Stan Lum and Ron McGuire. The replies included a copy of a Departmental Circular dated 31 December 1898 and extracts from the Post Office Guide of January 1899.

The Editor has attempted to précis the position.

Prior to 25 December, 1898, the Canadian domestic rate and rates to USA and Newfoundland was 3c per ounce; the rate to the UK and Empire countries was 5c per half ounce.

On 25 December the rate to the UK and Empire countries, including Newfoundland, was reduced to 2c per half ounce. It should be noted here that the change, as far as Newfoundland was concerned, was in fact an increase from 3c per ounce to 2c per half ounce. As Ron McGuire says, "Newfoundlanders will undoubtedly think that this was typical of the poor treatment many would later feel they received from the 'Mainlanders' after they joined Confederation in 1949"!

On 1 January, 1899, the Canadian domestic rate and the rate to USA was reduced to 2c per ounce.

The co-existence of a 2c per ounce domestic/USA rate with a 2c per half ounce UK/Empire rate has obviously given rise to the confusion.

Our thanks to the three respondents for sorting out that mess!

Whit Bradley

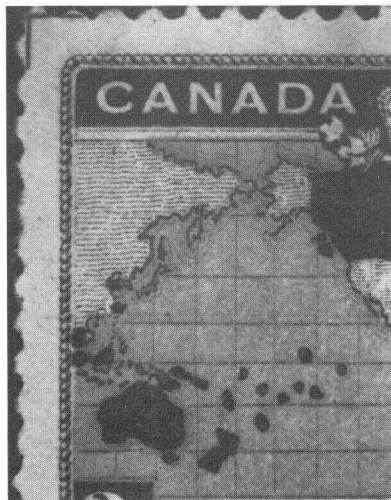
I read with interest the article in the October issue of Maple Leaves, by J.L. & R.B. Winmill, on the Map stamp of 1898 with illustrations by Jim Hennok Ltd. Ron Winmill, of course, is perhaps the leading authority at present on this philatelic item and Jim Hennok is a prominent Canadian dealer.

However, more should be said about the 'center cross' that appears on any map stamp center-line block of plate positions 45-46 and 55-

56, at the common corner. It is quite true to say that well-centered copies cut out the lines forming the cross and it can only be seen (two half-arms) on off-center copies and then on only one of the four plate positions. On some copies where it is cut out, minute portions of the lines can be seen at the edge of the perforations. Ron points out, rightly so, that there is both a long and a short center cross. The total length of the arms of the cross is 9mm and 4mm. This means that the portion on any one stamp is $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm and 2mm in both the vertical and horizontal directions. For this information, I am referring to Chapter IV Black Plate Engraving, of 'THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898 – A PLATING STUDY', a handbook of BNAPS, by the writer, which is ready for publication. The length of the arm, either $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm or 2mm from the intersection, can be a valuable feature in establishing the plate number and plate position of any specimen. The long arm, 9mm (or $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm on any stamp) comes from plate #1, while the short arm 4mm (or 2mm on any stamp) comes from plates 2, 3 or 5. The colour of ocean is an ally also. With the long arm, the ocean may be lavender (or grey), light blue or deep blue (often with vertical bars visible). The 'short arm' oceans can be lavender (or grey) from plates 2, 3 & 5; if the ocean colour is a *very* deep blue – much as if it had been applied by a child's water colour brush (solid), it is definitely plate #2.



Above: Black plate 1, Red plate 'A', position 46. Long cross at L.L. Note position of Pacific Island No 1.



Above: Black plate 2, Red plate 'A', position 56. Short cross at U.L.

If the oceans are a bright blue green (iridescent?), the plate is #5. However a further hint in helping to decide plate 5 is the 'black' engraving. On plate 5 the black is a deep black and the lines of latitude and longitude tend to be blacker and perhaps heavier, while the black on plates 2 & 3 is 'greyer' and lighter. Another feature of plate 5 on position #46, is the size and location of Isld #1 in the Pacific Island group – on plates 1, 2 & 3 it is large and out of place (lower), while on plate 5 it is of normal size and in the right location.

Hopefully my handbook on the Canadian Map stamp will successfully negotiate the publishing procedures here soon, and be available to Map enthusiasts. Meanwhile I thought this tid bit of information would be of interest to members.



Black plate 5, Red plate 'B', position 46. Short cross at L.L. Note position of Pacific Island No 1.

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C

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Northampton, NH4 9DN

C

Reinstated

2018 DICKSON, G. S., 1 Grange Terrace, Letham, Perth,
Scotland PH1 2JR

C

Resigned

1197 BRINDLE, K. S.

2363 JAQUES, P. A.

2207 OAKLAND. R.

Change of Address

701 HINGE, C. A., 'Roslyn', 3 Western Road, Margate, Kent CT19 3QP

1718 CHINN, S. W., Graywalls, 1 Heath Hey Woolton, Liverpool, L25 4TJ

2071 LEIGH HOGG, C., Box 1000, Waterloo, ON, Canada N2J 4S1

Deceased

1778 HUFF, C.

Revised Total: 550

STAMP PRODUCTION *(Continued from page 211)*

(5) The Public

It was only in the late fifties that the public at large began to write to the Ministry giving personal comments. Some are critical (poor design, poor production quality, poorly chosen subject) but the majority of these express the approval of Canadians on the new postal designs.

CONCLUSION

We have seen in detail all that is involved in producing the steel engraved Canadian stamps for the 1950-1970 period.

Having taken the decision to issue a stamp the Ministry hired a Canadian artist to create an original design which was engraved on a mild steel die and subsequently printed by the CBNC Ltd. of Ottawa. During the production of this stamp the Ministry set out the parameters, prepared a publicity campaign and completed all the necessary steps which accompany the stamp.

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