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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 232
Vol. 22 No. 4
APRIL 1991



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Vol. 22 No. 4

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EDITORIAL

Your Editor, with scant regard for the Society's coffers, was feeling quite pleased with the 40-page January issue until a gentle note arrived from John Hillson, pointing out that he had passed over the mantle of Treasurer in October but was still receiving all the subscriptions. Whoops! The subscription 'box' has now been amended and members are asked to send subscriptions, when due, to Dr John Gatecliff who has assumed the role of Subscription Manager.

In a rare interlude between editing and corresponding, I have mounted a selection of photographs, covering the last three conventions. I believe I have one or two from earlier events. I should very much like to create a photographic archive of the Society, based on conventions, and would welcome any spare prints that members may have of conventions past. It would be of great assistance if appropriate identification could accompany any donations. Such donations will be acknowledged in the album(s) which, it is hoped, will be on show at convention. If you've ever wondered what our forefathers (fore-runners?) looked like then you will realise that, in turn, someone may one day wonder what we looked like.

In 1974 the Society published a cumulative index to 'Maple Leaves', covering volumes 1 - 14. A supplement, covering volumes 15 & 16 was prepared in 1978 and lodged in the Society's library for reference. We do receive the occasional request for an up-dated index. Such a publication would place a substantial burden on our funds as most members, while applauding the idea, are slow to purchase such indexes. Our Assistant Editor, Jed Taylor, kindly prepares the index to each volume that is issued free to all members and could probably be coerced into producing the cumulative version. Such an index is a boon to serious collectors and researchers and should be made available but my personal view is that the cost cannot be justified. However, it might be feasible to prepare such an index in typescript and photocopy a limited number. A copy could be placed in the Library and further copies run off on private subscription as required. I should welcome members' comments. No comment will probably mean no action!

Convention is earlier than usual this year. Booking forms and entry forms for the competitions were inserted in the January issue; if you have not sent your form(s) in yet, please do so without delay. If you've lost the form then contact our President by letter or telephone, Brian will be pleased to hear from you. A provisional philatelic programme is published elsewhere in this issue; it's looking good so why not come along?

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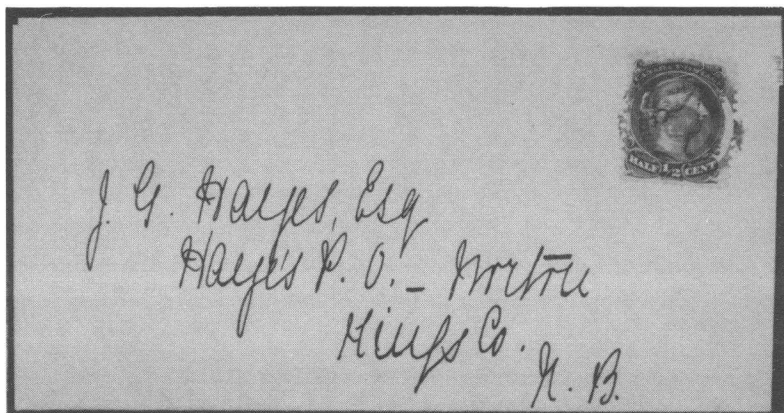
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will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list and reinstatement will
incur an additional fee of £1 or its \$ equivalent.

FAKES AND FORGERIES (Part 3)

By the Yellow Peril
Photo's by Canadian Stamp News

Covers

Very few covers exist where both the cover and its stamps are forged. Practically all fake covers have genuine stamps cancelled with fake postmarks or postmarks struck from genuine cancelling devices.* Instances of forged covers in this category are wrappers with single Large Queen stamps and genuine wrappers where the original stamps have been substituted by a single 1/2 c Large Queen.



A genuine 1/2c LQ tied to a piece of paper with a fake postmark, addressed and folded to mimic a wrapper.

There are several classifications of fake covers that can deceive the unwary buyer. One type includes covers where the stamps are 'doctored' i.e. the adhesive is cut and the uncanceled portion of the stamp is removed to create a 'bisect'. Since the mutilation of stamps is seldom, if ever, authorized by a postmaster, bisects need not deceive anyone if they are purchased only as curios. Philatelic bisects that have 'slipped through' properly cancelled and whether rated or not can, in some instances, enhance a collection. Such philatelic bisects are neither true fakes nor forgeries; they are products of mischievous collectors amusing themselves.

* Just as there are collectors of philatelic literature, there are collectors of postmarking devices. Postal paraphernalia such as scales, cancellers etc from defunct small town post offices can sometimes be found at flea markets and antique shows.

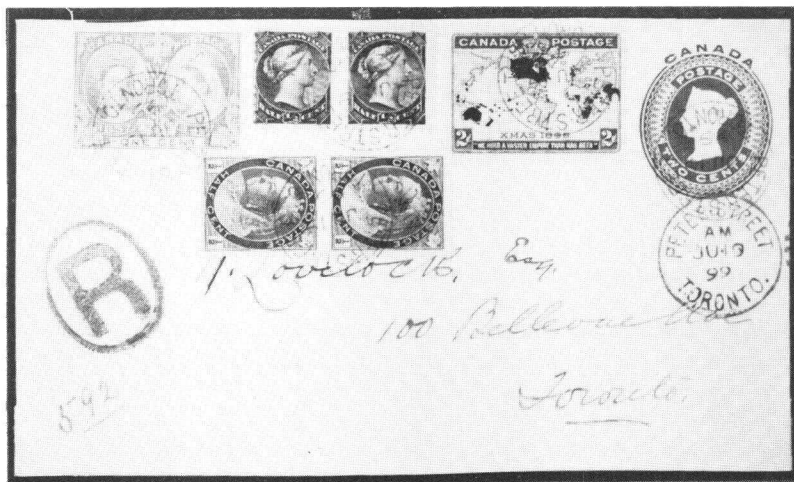
Along the cover line, exist interesting forgeries of the Nesbitt postal stationery envelopes. Since all Nesbitt forgeries are in the form of cut squares, they pose no real problem as collectors prefer to buy intact stationery envelopes. These forgeries are, in fact, more intriguing than they are deceptive. Used Nesbitts are worth looking for as they are frequently cancelled with a postmark that is seen only on the forgeries. This fancy marking consists of a double frame circle housing a ring of 'x's'



5c and 10c Nesbitt forgeries



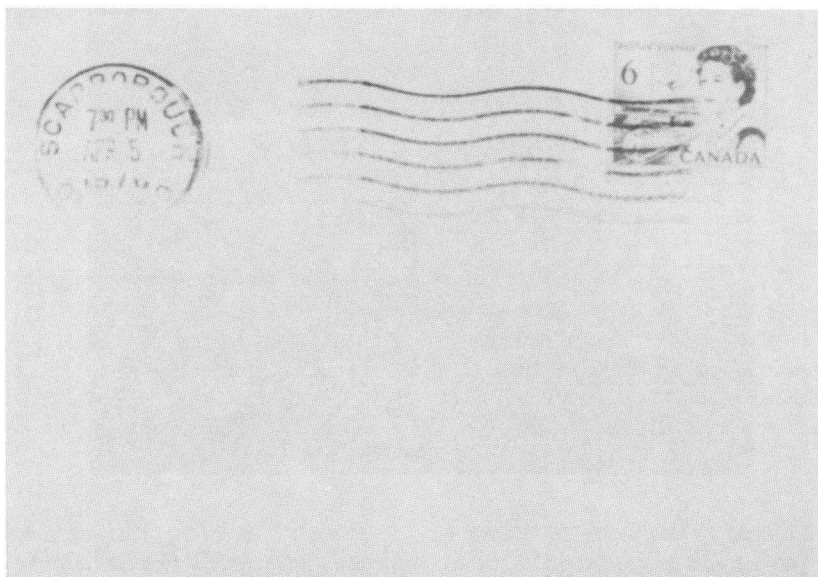
The other group of fake covers is more common and dangerous. These are covers to which stamps have been added to change a rate or a franking.



A posthumous registered cover.

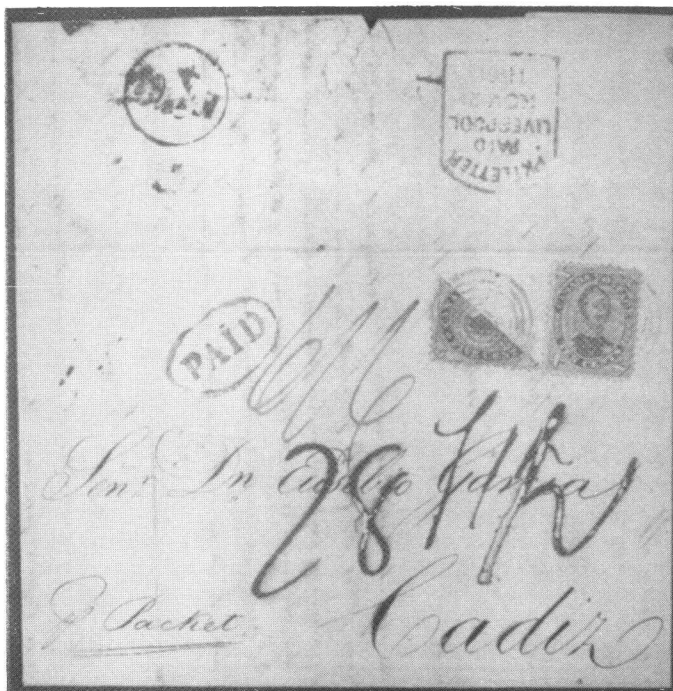
This 2c Queen Victoria (violet) postal stationery envelope, which prepaid the local letter rate, is postmarked with the 'PETER STREET JU 19 99 TORONTO' duplex. The letter is converted to a registered letter by the subsequent addition of a pair of 1/2c Small Queens a pair of 1/2c Numerals, a 1c Jubilee and a 2c Map stamp to make up the 5c registration fee. These newly added stamps, as well as the stationery stamp, were then cancelled with five strikes of a 'PETER STREET' single ring dater. This marking and the manuscript '592' registration number are fakes but the 'R-in-oval' could have been struck with a genuine handstamp.

The scenario: A postal clerk would not first cancel the stationery stamp with the duplex hammer, then use another hammer to cancel the stationery stamp again as well as the other stamps; nor would a clerk normally go to the trouble of using four different stamps to make up the rate when a single 5c stamp will do the trick. The single ring dater is obviously copied from the duplex dater after the removal of its 'AM' time indicia. The single ring circular town date stamp not only has a phoney appearance, but the colour of it, as well as that of the 'R', is not the same colour as the Peter Street duplex.



A counterfeit stamped R.S.V.P. wedding invitation type of envelope with it's address cut away - probably for obvious reasons.

Unlike the somewhat plentiful aforementioned type of cover, which should be avoided, there are also covers for which to be alert. Two, in particular, are well worth seeking. Hospital Service Association envelopes franked with a 1960 4c Cameo counterfeit (machine tied), addressed to the Bank of Montreal and to other businesses, is one type. The other group consists of covers bearing a 1967 6c orange Centennial counterfeit (also machine tied) addressed to the Minister of Finance in Quebec. Another example of proper Centennial counterfeit usage almost as desirable but just as interesting - is the wedding reply type of envelope from which the addresses have been cut away. Although proper and commercially used counterfeit stamps on cover are scarce they can, with luck, be found. Happy hunting!



A forged folded letter by Raoul Ch. de Thuin of Yucatan, Mexico. The cover carries a genuine 1859 10c Consort and a bisected 5c Beaver to make up the 12 1/2c Canadian Packet rate. The concentric rings postmark, red 'PAID', 1861 green Liverpool Tombstone, the Spanish receiver, address and indecipherable markings are all faked.



The 5c Beaver stamp on this cover is a 'transplant!' Courtesy Chuck Firby

Mr. Firby, who is conversant with an enviable 'find' of these rare mixed-franked 1859 5c Beaver and 1868 1c Large Queen covers, explains that not all the covers were sound. There were defective stamps on sound covers as well as damaged covers with sound stamps. The dilemma in one instance was ingeniously resolved by transplanting a sound stamp from a damaged cover to a sound cover with a defective stamp. 'Not the original stamp; but a stamp from the original correspondence!'

TWO PLATE FLAWS IN THE 50c FLAG BOOKLET by Dale Speirs

In late 1990, I went to the Calgary Marlborough Postal Station and bought a couple of hundred 50c booklets. This booklet contains two 5c stamps, a 1c stamp, and a 39c stamp. The stamp designs are those of a Canadian flag waving in the wind against a colourful background. The panes are attached to the booklet cardboard by selvedge at the top. This selvedge has the imprint of the security printers and five colour dots as a check against missing colour .

I bought these booklets for two reasons. The first was to lay in a stock of 40c values for the 1991 domestic postal rate (the 1c and 39c stamps are se-tenant with each other), as Canada Post almost never releases new stamps ahead of a rate change but rather prefers to wait until after. Why this is so is a matter of speculation. It may be the usual bureaucratic inertia which always results in brochures explaining the new rates not being released until six months after a rate increase. It may be a desire to clear out old stocks of 1c stamps, for which there is a sudden demand when the rates go up. The second reason for buying was



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to avoid the 7% General Sales Tax, which began 1 January 1991. The GST is the Canadian equivalent of the VAT, and because of it, the actual increase in postal rates was from 39c to 43c (40c new rate plus 3c tax).

While separating the panes from the booklets for use as postage, I discovered two constant flaws appearing on the colour dots in the selvage. The booklet panes can be sorted into three types, one of which is the normal pane.

One type of pane has a triangular mark above and to the left of the red colour dot, and exactly the same colour. It is about one millimetre away from the dot. It appears, therefore, that this was a flaw in the red plate. I don't know how many panes are printed at once from a single plate, but because the flaw only occurs on some of the panes, it must have happened after the plate was made up. The fact that the flaw is triangular leads me to suspect that it may have resulted when the printing plate was nicked by a tool. See Figure 1 for an illustration.

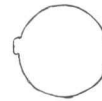
The other type of pane has a blue colour dot with a small bulge on its edge at the nine o'clock position, as shown in Figure 2. This bulge is slightly above the nine o'clock mark, and is ragged and irregular, more like a blob.

▷

Figure 1.



Figure 2.



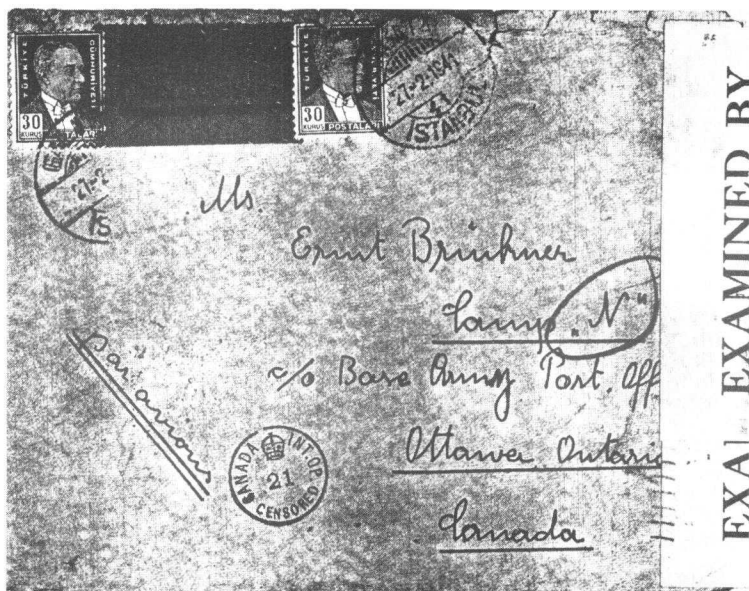
These two flaws do not occur together, so they must be on different panes in the printing plate. They occur in numerous booklets and are identical in each case, therefore they are not transient inking freaks.

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Please inform your bankers of the change of account details NOW. New account No. 11293965 is at the Royal Bank of Scotland, Warrington, sorting code 16-33-33. Subscriptions will be £9.50 from 1 October 1991.

FIFTY YEARS BACK - APRIL 1941 By Kim Dodwell

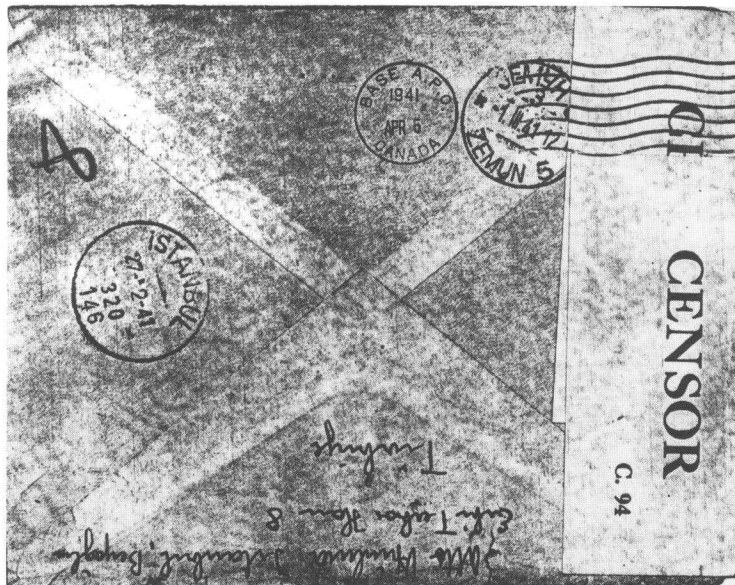
In April 1941 this cover ended a journey started two months earlier in European Turkey. From Istanbul it went to Zemun, the airport for Belgrade. Thence it would have been carried almost certainly by the Italian airline, Ala Littoria, to that great hub of airline activity of both sides, Lisbon. From there a PanAm Transatlantic Clipper would have carried it to New York, and then on up into Canada. However, inward mail (albeit of an uncommon routing) is not to everyone's interest, and it is the cover's handling on arrival in Canada which I will treat in greater detail.



From their names we may judge both writer and addressee to have been German. The former, part of the considerable German presence in Turkey, where their influence was strong at the start of the War; the latter, a civilian internee, either confined in Canada from War's declaration, or one of those sent from Britain 'for safe keeping' when the threat of invasion arose in 1940.

The Camp 'N' of the cover's address was one of about 30 across the width of Canada. Some held German civilians, some captured German service-men; others held Italians, and later, Japanese. Mails to and from

these camps make a collectable interest, and their study has a following in North America. The subject is well covered by Bailey & Toop in chapter 17 of their 'Canadian Military Posts, Vol.2'. Camp 'N', along with several other camps, changed its role more than once during the War. Originally opened to hold internees, in June-July 1941 it was turned into accommodation for refugees. The latter were former internees who, as a result of a favourable outcome of security screening, were judged to be friends and not enemies (it would be interesting to know whether Herr Buckner was allowed to stay on at Camp 'N'!). Later still, Camp 'N' was again reclassified; its refugees were moved to the Ile Aux Noix camp and military POWs moved in. By then the code letters of the various camps had been changed to a number system, and it became 'Camp 42'.




Returning to our cover, we see that it has been censored twice. The procedure was for all POW/Internee mail arriving at Base APO (Ottawa) to be sent, unopened, to the Civilian Censors in Ottawa for examination. That this was done is evinced by the paper sealing strips and the Civilian Censor's number, C.94. A dedicated researcher, John N. Tyacke, published a paper in 1983, giving the results of his study of Canadian Civil Censor marks and their offices of use. The sealing strip illustrated, by virtue of its paper, wording and format, is 'Tyacke Type330', and both it and No.94 are ascribed to Ottawa, so all is well with our cover

from the collector's angle. After No.94 had examined the contents, it would have been returned to Base APO where the Internment Operation Censors (No.21 in this case) would have re-checked and then struck their round red mark on the cover's front. A seemingly time-consuming and cumbersome procedure, but 'ours not to reason why'.

Had the cover not passed the censors, it would have been struck across the front with a red single-line 'REJECTED' and detained, but in this case the contents were found to be innocuous and the letter went forward and at last reached Camp 'N' and Herr Bruckner.

Editor's Note.

By sheer coincidence I was recently shown, by a former inmate, a couple of items sent from internment camps in Canada (Camps Q & I) to the U.K. Mr Karl Kirschner, of 22 Seymour Road, Chippenham, Wilts, SN15 3NJ, kindly indicated that he would be happy to answer any queries to the best of his ability. The items are on officially issued card and letter form. If any of our military buffs have any burning questions on the subject, here is an opportunity to get a response at first hand.



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THE PEOPLE ON THE STAMPS
- SAMUEL de CHAMPLAIN
by Alan Salmon.

*A name that even now all men do praise.
Of a boundless river's source you strive to find the key.
So the time may come when it is found -
Then will you have us reach thereby the China Sea.
To Champlain. Marc Lescarbot.*

Champlain was the greatest of all French Canadians. Superlatives should not be bestowed lightly, but here we have a man who was: explorer, colonist, writer, soldier and statesman. In all these functions, except as a soldier, he was outstanding, serving his country well; he is rightly called the Father of New France. Canada has honoured him by depicting him on five of her postage stamps. Possibly the most famous of these, and the most beautiful, is the one dollar blue of 1935 (SG 351, SS 227).



Early Days.

He was born in Brouage, on the Atlantic coast of France, in about 1567; ten years after the death of Cartier. His father was a sea captain; the family was Protestant, Champlain nevertheless became a devout Catholic. He joined the Army in 1594 and served as a billeting officer until the French civil wars ended in 1598; he then became a servant of Spain visiting the West Indies from 1599 to 1601. During this period he honed his skills in cartography and navigation. In his later writings he remarked: "of all the most useful and excellent arts, that of navigation

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has always seemed to me to occupy the first place.... This is the art which won my love in my early years...". On his return to France he published an account of his travels and ideas, including the suggestion of a canal at Panama.

He had caught the eye of King Henry IV, who also had been converted to Catholicism; in 1602 Champlain was appointed a royal geographer. In May 1603 he arrived in Canada as geographer to a fur trading and colonising expedition - France having recovered sufficiently from her internal troubles to try again to colonise the regions discovered by Cartier. The fur was for private profit; the colonisation was the quid pro quo required by the King, for the fur trading monopoly, so that France's claims for the region were reinforced against the competing claims of England, Holland and Spain. Champlain was there because he had just written a report on the only North American colonies, those of Spain.

He reached the rapids on the St Lawrence, named by him La Chine as he hoped to find the way to the Orient beyond them; here he heard reports from the Indians of the great falls (Niagara) beyond a freshwater lake, and of Lake Huron which he believed was a sea. During a journey up the Saguenay he learnt from the Indians of a saltwater sea to the north; from this he inferred, seven years before Hudson reached the Bay, the existence of 'some gulf of this our sea, which overflows in the north into the midst of the continent'. He explored the Richlieu, but not so far as to reach the lake which was eventually to bear his name. By the end of the year he had reported his experiences to the King and published 'Des Sauvages', an account of what he had seen and learned.

He sailed to Canada again in 1604 as geographer to the next expedition. Champlain favoured a settlement in Acadia (Nova Scotia), because of reports that its climate was milder than on the St Lawrence and that silver or iron mines were there. After exploring the Bay of Fundy the first attempt at a settlement, near the mouth of the St Croix, was unsuccessful; 35 of the 79 colonists died of scurvy that winter. In 1605 Champlain built the first lasting French settlement in America at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal NS. During the following years he explored and mapped the Atlantic coast, as far south as Martha's Vineyard. He returned to France in 1607.

Days in Charge.

In 1608 Champlain returned to Canada to develop the fur trade and to discover the passage to China. He realised that Acadia was too far from the main sources of fur to be able to control the trade, so he chose the deserted site of Cartier's Stadacona, which he called Quebec. Here he

built a fort and traded with the Indians so well that a full ship of furs went to France before the freeze. However that winter was severe, by spring only Champlain and seven others were still alive. He was robust, he had also been unaffected by the scurvy so prevalent in Acadia.

In 1609 he ascended the Richelieu with a party of 60 Algonkians, reaching the lake which he named after himself. At Ticonderoga, deep in Iroquois territory, they were confronted by 200 Iroquois; Champlain went ahead and killed two chiefs with his musket, to the great surprise of the Iroquois who fled. This journey had major consequences: it opened a route to the south, added significantly to knowledge of the region between New France and New England, it cemented the alliance of France with the Hurons and Algonkians against the Iroquois but from then on the Iroquois did not want trinkets from their trade with the Dutch - they wanted guns to kill Frenchmen, and they eventually became allies of the English. That September Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River as far as Albany, only 90 miles from Ticonderoga.



Samuel de Champlain, on the stamp issued to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the founding of Quebec, (SG 505, SS 379).

In 1611 Champlain established the trading post of Mont Royal; but he had to spend much of his time at Quebec looking after the fur trade, consolidating his influence with the Indians and dealing with potential competitors; also he had to return to France periodically to report on his stewardship and to ensure his support there. So he developed a system of sending out young men to live and travel with the Indians, and to report back. The first of these was Etienne Brûlé, the prime *coureur de bois*, and the hero of a further story, who went to live with the Hurons. One

coureur reported that he had gone westwards, beyond the Algonkian lands, to reach a sea coast upon which were wrecked English ships. Champlain was doubtful but had to deny, or confirm, such a momentous statement himself. Hence, in 1613, he canoed and portaged up the Ottawa with one Indian and four Frenchmen to Allumette Lake; here he met the Algonkians with whom the young man had lived. The story was found to be false; but Champlain had led the French to the interior on a route which was to be of major importance for 250 years. He published his third book on his travels following this journey.

During his visits to France he advocated continuing trade, the further exploration of the continent and missionary work amongst the Indians. On his return to Canada in 1615 he brought with him four Récollet Friars, the first missionaries to arrive in New France. One, Father Le Caron, immediately went to Huronia, between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe; he was followed by Champlain who had agreed to assist his allies against the Iroquois who were raiding the fur trade routes. Champlain went up the Ottawa, across Lake Nipissing, down Georgian Bay to Lake Simcoe, east to the north end of Lake Ontario and then south to the Iroquois fortress at the western end of Lake Oneida. The battle for the moated stronghold was a failure, the Hurons' attacks were bloodily repulsed. They retreated two days before Brûlé arrived from the west with 500 reinforcements; the original plan had been for a pincer attack from the north and west. The withdrawal was made by the 1,000 mile approach route, the Iroquois controlled the short route down the St Lawrence. Champlain, wounded in the knee, was detained by the Hurons; he spent the time studying them and exploring Huronia; the next spring he returned to Quebec.

Consolidation and Disaster.

Champlain spent the next decade, in Canada and in Paris, furthering the cause of New France; in total he crossed the Atlantic twenty-three times. His prime interests changed from the fur trade and exploration to strengthening the colony; he had to leave the exploration to his young men and the missionaries, both groups reported their findings to him. He advocated agricultural colonisation as well as trading, this was not well received by the fur companies who regarded it as an infringement upon the wilderness which provided their products. Nevertheless in 1617 the first real settler arrived, Louis Hébert, who eventually ploughed his field outside the stockade of Quebec.

Champlain wrote a further account of his journeys to the interior and of the unfortunate attack on the Iroquois at Oneida; he petitioned



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King Louis XIII for help, warning that the English or the Dutch might occupy the colony if it was not strengthened. Initially he got little help, France was again in financial difficulty. However in 1627 he received support from Richelieu, the King's principal minister, who formed The Company of New France with the monopoly of trade with New France, the responsibility for colonisation and for keeping the colony in the Roman Catholic faith. Champlain retained his position as the King's representative and became the Company's lieutenant in Canada. The next year war broke out with England, who supported the French Protestants against Richelieu.

The St Lawrence was immediately blockaded and, in 1629, Quebec and Champlain were captured. He was taken as a prisoner to England. The fur trade and the St Lawrence were now controlled by England, and Scotland claimed Acadia as New Scotland. Champlain was allowed to discard the status of prisoner for that of diplomat; he pleaded, in London and Paris, for the colony to be restored to France. In 1632, he published his final book on his work for France in Canada. Peace was declared that year, England being in poor financial straits, with Canada and Acadia being restored to France in exchange for about £10 million in today's money values! Champlain returned to Canada, in 1633, to his previous position. In 1635 he suffered a paralytic stroke and died, on Christmas Day, at Quebec.

Le Premier Canadien.

Not until much later were Champlain's contributions to the cause of France in Canada fully appreciated; now his achievements are recognised. His relationships with the Indians were not entirely successful; his alliance with the Hurons led to the debacle at Oneida and eventually to their destruction by the Iroquois. However Champlain was the first to appreciate that an American colony benefited from friendly Indians, he learned to communicate with them and maintained the alliance so that the French never had major problems in their rear. Champlain's explorations and cartological work would have left his name in the annals of Canada even if he had done nothing else. But his writings made France aware of the potential of Canada and his unstinting work, in Canada and in Paris, for the small colony ensured its future, notwithstanding a large measure of official indifference for most of the forty years that he was its founding father. His place is secure amongst the great men of Canada.

CONVENTION 1991 Provisional Programme

Convention this year is to be held from 7 - 10 August 1991 at the Abbey Hotel, Great Malvern, Worcestershire. Great Malvern is a delightful spa town overlooked by the Malvern Hills, great for walking, some interesting little shops (for the ladies) and strong associations with Elgar, George Bernard Shaw and Jenny Lind. If the cultural interests fail to satisfy your curiosity, perhaps the philatelic programme might persuade you to come along:-

- Wednesday evening: Selected Pages from The Yellow Peril
a slide show presented by Dr Charles Hollingsworth
- Thursday morning: The Chalon Portrait and ABNC Proofs & Essays
a Robson Lowe exhibit presented by Geoffrey Whitworth
- Thursday evening: Semi-Official Airmails
display presented by William E Topping of Vancouver BC
- Friday morning: Display / Study to be advised
presented by Dr Michael Russell
- Friday evening: Directional Markings of the Dead Letter Office up to 1899
presented by Roger Grigson
- Saturday 11am: Annual General Meeting
2pm: Auction
evening: Banquet & Presentation of Awards

Social events will include a visit to the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company and an after dinner talk by the General Manager of the Festival Theatre – George Bernard Shaw had strong ties with the theatre, there is also a link with Canada via the Shaw Festival held in Ontario.

Give yourself a treat, come along to Convention, meet up with friends and join in the discussion, social activity and change of company that make CPS of GB Conventions so different and enjoyable. If you wish to book accommodation at the Abbey Hotel, please return the booking form sent out with the January issue of "Maple Leaves" not later than 31 May 1991.

Brian Stalker

The Use of X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis to Characterize Printings of EARLY CANADIAN STAMPS (1851-1897) - Part 2.
by Dr. John E. Milks X-ray spectra by Dr. Robert L. Kugel

Throughout the years spanning the printings of the 3d and 3c issues, printers were repeatedly challenged to provide a colour which was redder than the orange red of red lead.

The 3d Beaver

Shortly after the first printing of the 3d Beaver on laid paper in 1851, a second printing was issued on thin paper for which an iron oxide, probably Venetian Red, had been added to the ink. Little change in colour resulted, however, and it required a third printing later with mercuric sulphide in the recipe to produce a satisfactory shade. It is possible that Rose Pink was also a constituent of the ink because of the increased calcium content seen from X-ray data and the particular reddishness of the colour. No ink composition has ever been found where the inorganic pigments possessed a reddishness greater than the vermilion shade of mercuric sulphide. Accordingly, any stamp which is redder than vermilion must contain an organic dye. However the corollary is not valid since the presence of red lead would have a tendency to reduce the colour to an orange red or red orange. This third printing also included the perforated 3d stamps of 1858, but X-ray analysis and the change in shade gave evidence that a fourth printing occurred when the Beaver was re-issued in 1859 in the 5c denomination. This printing lasted until the operations were transferred from New York to Ottawa after Confederation in 1867.

The First Cents Issue

The basic change in 1859 appeared to comprise the elimination of Rose Pink and a possible reduction in the amount of red lead, with a corresponding addition of White Lead (basic lead carbonate) to account for the colour. No 3c ink mixture was again found to contain mercuric sulphide except for an isolated instance in a second Ottawa printing. The shade also existed on stamps which did not contain mercuric sulphide and the two were indistinguishable. This finding, accordingly, contradicts an inference from an earlier X-ray study on the use of mercuric sulphide for vermilion shades (2).

Although Whitworth in 1965 (8) attributed the wide variations in colour of the 10c Consort to breaks in the printing due to drying capacity, it would seem more likely that a variation in shade of these, or any stamp from a single recipe, was caused by a low productivity in the

printing operations. This is reflected in the small batch sizes of the inks shown by Boggs (3). Thus, if it is assumed for the purpose of the argument that only one impression was made every five minutes, about 100 sheets could be printed in an eight-hour shift. This would amount to only 10,000 stamps per day if one shift were in operation and the plate contained 100 subjects. The range in size of the ink batches as recorded by Boggs provides an idea of the rate of production of early Canadian stamps and suggests that many batches of ink must have been used over the life of each recipe.

The Large Queen Issue

With the advent of the 3c Large Queen came the abandonment of the recipe that had proved so successful for over eight years in New York. If the first issue in 1868 is represented by the printing on thin paper (9) then the composition of the ink, which consisted of red lead with a small amount of Persian Red, according to X-ray analysis, was the same as that for the first printing of the imperforate 3d Beaver 17 years earlier. A subsequent printing of a rose red shade on wove and laid paper in early 1868 and an issue on wove and watermarked paper containing substantial amounts of Venetian Red were two additional printings in the two-year life of the 3c Large Queen.

In order to produce the fine details seen for each of the various denominations, printing inks must have been similar to artists colours in physical properties. The latter were prepared by grinding pigments to a thixotropic paste in a drying oil such as linseed oil. Dryers were added, usually as a metal soap, to control the drying rate, the active constituent in the soap for postal inks being manganese as shown by X-ray spectra. A copy of the printing recipes, illustrated by Boggs, showed that a dryer was not required for the 1c and 2c Small Queen but was on the list for the 3c value and the 6c and 12 1/2c Large Queens. In the case of the 3c Small Queen 11b. of Patent Dryer was added to the batch composition listed earlier. Manganese in small amounts could not be detected in all cases since the co-existence of chromium usually masked the manganese peak.

An X-ray examination of the 6c Large Queen showed that the change in colour from brown to yellow brown was undoubtedly due to the slow drying rate of the former. The recipe illustrated by Boggs corresponds to brown colour in which lamp black was mixed with a large amount of Orange Lead. This grade of red lead was probably chosen over Orange Mineral in order to incorporate a lower purity pigment for its better drying properties. When the yellow brown issue first appeared in June of 1870 (10) an entirely different recipe had been devised. The X-ray spectra in this case corresponded to the addition of a

large amount of raw Sienna, an iron oxide pigment containing a significant amount of manganese, the presence of which would not only have altered the drying rate but also eliminated the need for lamp black which is known to retard drying.

The Small Queen Issue

In the case of the 3c Small Queen, this was first issued in January 1870 in the characteristic copper red shade. However by the fall of 1870 an unprecedented ink approximating a pale lilac red and containing a large amount of zinc oxide appeared. Since prior variations in the recipes seemed to be designed to establish colour, the use of zinc oxide implied that a significant problem in the printing operations must have happened to cause the change. In the present study the altered recipe was noted on a stamp dated December 70 from Hamilton and one dated 27 November 1870 in script. The shades were entirely different from those of the first 1870 issue and have been described in an article in 'Maple Leaves' by Walter P. Carter in 1963 (11). It should be noted that pale shades in the fall of 1870 were not a consequence of the addition of zinc oxide. The same pale lilac red shade was also found for a stamp cancelled on 5 July 70 in Hamilton where no zinc oxide had been added to the ink. From an X-ray examination of a 1c orange Small Queen dated 28 July 71 it was found that zinc oxide had been added for this particular printing and in the same order of magnitude. None was present in the first issue as shown by Fig. 1. (Jan ML, p84).

Coupled with these observations was the discovery from X-ray spectra that the ink composition of the 6c yellow brown Large Queen which appeared in June 1870 was the same for the yellow brown Small Queen which was issued in January 1872. It is noteworthy that zinc oxide had been used in the printing of both the large and small sizes.

The Move from Ottawa to Montreal

The above findings suggest that the controversial transfer of the postal operations from Ottawa to Montreal probably took place in the spring of 1870 as a result of a fire in the printing plant in Ottawa before 23 March 1870. The fire was extensive enough for a lease to have been taken on a building in Montreal sometime after 3 October 1871 to replace the premises in Ottawa. Although these events were first published in a definitive article in 1979 by J E. Nixon (12), reference to the transfer of the plant in 1871 had been made earlier, by Douglas and Mary Patrick in their book on Canadian stamps, (13).

Hence it is possible that it was actually the transfer of the administrative office that occurred after 3 October 1871, while the

transfer of the printing operations had taken place more than a year earlier to the then existing facilities in Montreal. This conclusion is consistent with the question of how perforations from an 11.75 head, thought to have come from Montreal only, could have been used prior to 1873 (14). Questions raised about the appearance of perf. 11.5 x 12 for the 121/2c Large Queen and the finding of 11.75 x 12 perforations for this denomination (15) can be reconciled either by some of the stamps having been printed after the spring of 1870 in Montreal or by unperforated sheets having been transferred after the fire and the last of these sheets not being perforated until 1873. The appearance of the pale emerald green 2c Large Queen in 1871 (16), whose ink composition was quite different from the earlier dark green issue, is a reasonable clue that some of the 2c Large Queens were also printed in Montreal.

To be continued...

References:

- 1-7. See p89 of January Issue.
8. G. Whitworth, MAPLE LEAVES 11 (1) 3 (1965),
9. Brig.-Gen. W. E. R. Dickson, MAPLE LEAVES 1 (2) 10 (1946).
10. Horace W. Harrison, MAPLE LEAVES, 9 (2) 25 (1961).
11. Walter P. Carter, MAPLE LEAVES 9 (11) 208 (1963).
12. J. E. Nixon BNA Topics, November-December, 6 (1979).
13. Canada's Postage Stamps by Douglas and Mary Patrick, McClelland and Stewart Ltd. Toronto, (1964).
14. The Small Queens of Canada by John Hillson, 1981.
15. F. Laycock, MAPLE LEAVES 16 (3) 74 (1976).
16. Brig.-Gen. W. E. R. Dickson, MAPLE LEAVES 1 (3) 20 (1946).

Erratum. Lack of editorial perception resulted in a line of text being omitted from the previous instalment of this series. The last sentence on p87 of the January issue should have read, 'It is similar to invisible light shining on fluorescent paint which absorbs the energy and then re-emits it at specific wavelengths in the visible region'.

2 CENTS ADMIRAL BOOKLET - SQUAT SIZE Hans Reiche FCPS

There may be a problem in identifying clearly a so-called squat size 2c red booklet pane.

G.C. Marler in his well known handbook and G. Drew-Smith in his book on Booklet Panes describe the various features of booklets. Since these early booklet panes were printed on a horizontal wove paper the paper shrank, after drying, in a vertical direction. That is the stamps appear to be shorter in the vertical length compared to the regularly printed sheet stamps, with a few exceptions of some values in sheet format.

This shorter appearance has given rise to the idea of the so-called squat printing. Measuring the picture size of such stamps reveals that indeed they have different dimensions from the regular or later booklet stamps. As will be seen, the dimensions of the booklet stamps from the early printings do not differ widely in terms of millimetres so care must be exercised when making measurements to 0.1mm.

The majority of gauges used by stamp collectors may not be accurate enough to make such fine measurements. A special, but commonly used, type of steel gauge for precision metal work was used to make these measurements.

The first six plates which were used for these stamps were of the flat type, that is they were not curved. The plates can be divided into three types but, as can be noted, the differences in dimension among the three types is small and even overlaps. This feature is one reason why it may be difficult to identify clearly the squat printing.

From actual panes and single stamps the following measurements have been taken:

Type 1 Plates 1 and 2	Type 2 Plates 3 and 4	Type 3 Plates 5 and 6
17.7 x 21.3	17.6 x 20.6	17.7 x 20.8
17.1 x 21.4	17.7 x 20.6	17.7 x 20.9
17.5 x 21.4	17.7 x 20.7	17.7 x 21.0
17.7 x 21.5	17.7 x 20.8	
17.6 x 21.5	17.7 x 20.9	
17.7 x 21.6	17.6 x 21.0	

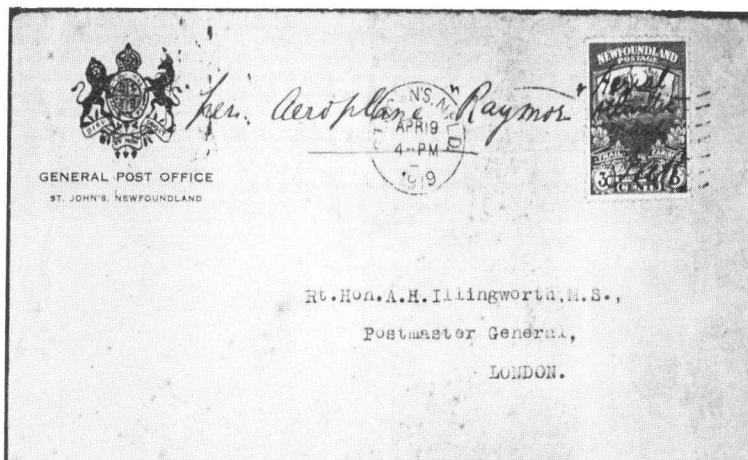
There could well be others with slightly different dimensions and more samples are needed.

Some writers have restricted the description 'Squat' to only the second type shown above (i.e. plates 3 and 4) but, by virtue of the measurements alone, one would assume that both types 2 and 3 are squat.

It should be remembered that all the plates were printed the same way, with the same horizontal wove paper. One would therefore assume that all would show the squat printing. But when looking at the dimensions of a number of booklets which have been examined, it appears that plates 1 and 2 are much longer than the other plates. The reason cannot be fully explained, but may be due to a different moisture content of the paper or to the drying process used. The next plates, 3 and 4, show the squat size with one exception, which measures 21.0mm; a similar measurement was found on one pane from plates 5 and 6.

1919 MARTINSYDE

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CHRISTIE'S
ROBSON LOWE

UNUSUAL ROYAL TOUR ITEM - an update. **by David Sessions FRPSL, FCPS.**

If you wish to provoke a response to an article in 'Maple Leaves', claim that you have something that is probably unique! In the October issue I illustrated a meter mark, specially prepared for the Royal Tour of 1939, which was presumably the work of the Canadian Postage Meters and Machines Co. Ltd. The frank in question was dated 17 May, the first day of the Tour, I had not previously seen such an item.

First off the mark was Tom Almond with a philatelic cover celebrating the fifth anniversary of the commencement of the Tour! The cover is franked by three Royal Visit stamps, two are cancelled by Ottawa and Pembroke RPO cancels of 17 May 1944, the 2c value is cancelled by the 'logo' portion of the frank used in 1939 (Fig.1) The cover is addressed to A.L.McCready, compiler of the first flag handbook, and was sent to R.A.Jamieson, an authority on Royal Tour philately. Enquiry of Lionel Gillam established that the RPO cancel was in official use at the time so the cover is likely to have been carried by rail and it seemed possible that Jamieson had acquired the special die of the Royal Tour frank and used it to create this commemorative cover.

Then along came veteran RPO collector, Phil Grey, who reported a cover bearing a frank consisting of the Royal Tour logo, double ring dater of Toronto and lc 'stamp' with 'Postes'/'Postage' running vertically at the sides (meter no. 54022) The meter mark is in red but carries no date and there is no backstamp. The cover is addressed to D. Campbell Esq. Secretary, Dominion Commercial Travelers Assoc., 410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal, Quebec. Assuming commercial use, the lc rate suggests third class mail and might account for lack of date and, probably, backstamp. If use was contemporary with the '39 Tour then we would know that more than one franking die was made; without the date we are still in the dark.

Why should it not have been contemporary, I hear you ask, after all the 1944 job was clearly just a philatelic 'one-off'? Well, Rodney Baker came up with the Royal Tour logo used on 16 May 1959, 20 years after the Tour (Fig. 2)! Although the cover looks commercial, the date is hardly coincidental, one day before the anniversary of the actual start of the 1939 Tour and one day after the originally scheduled start.

All very unsatisfactory; but then a mixed lot in a Jim Hennok auction caught my eye. One of the items appeared to be the elusive meter. A request for a photo-stat was promptly met and lo it was indeed.

Fifth Anniversary
of Royal Visit
to Canada -
May 17, 1939
May 17, 1944



Mr. A. L. McCready,
Golden, Ontario.

Figure 1

GREENSHIELDS-HODGSON-RACINE LIMITED

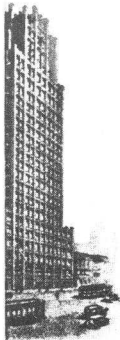


Stauffer-Dobbie Limited,

Figure 2

GALT,

ONTARIO STAR
STREET WEST
TORONTO, O.



The Ford Printing Company,
709 First Street East,
Calgary, Alta.

Figure 3

The cover (fig.3), from the Toronto Star, is dated 12 May 1939 and appears to conform to Phil Grey's description. The meter is number 54023, right next to Phil's reported 54022. So we can safely say that the Canadian Postage Meters and Machines Co. Ltd made a Royal Tour die available to at least one of its clients; there should be a few more about.

I did also enquire as to the Company itself and Dan Rosenblat emerged from a mass of research papers to provide some information.

The 'Universal' cancelling machines which replaced the 'Internationals' in 1919 were made by the Universal Stamping Machines Co. of Stamford, Connecticut, who leased the machines to the Canadian P.O. at between \$100 and \$220 a year. In 1928 a Montreal firm persuaded the Canadian P.O. to buy machines from them at \$2,500 each; by late 1934 the P.O. had 132 'Perfect' machines and had cancelled all their leases with Universal.

In an effort to stem the ebb tide and counter alleged pro-Canadian bias, Universal established a subsidiary in 1932, named 'Postal Meters and Machines', in Ottawa and, on 1 January 1934, appointed a British subject to head it. Title to all the machines still being leased by the P.O. (over 100) was transferred to the new subsidiary. It did little good at the time but, gradually, the P.O. became dissatisfied with the performance of the Perfects and the cost of maintaining them. The advantages of leasing became apparent. Also the Perfects came in only one, heavy duty, size and there was a need for smaller machines at smaller, but growing, offices. From 1937 the P.O. ceased to buy Perfects and again began leasing both large and small machines, all from 'Postal Meters and Machines'. By 1955 all the Perfects had been scrapped.

The Universal Stamping Co. was, for many years, the sole distributor of Pitney Bowes postal meters and eventually merged or was bought out by Pitney Bowes. Around 1950 the 'Postal Meters and Machines Co.' was re-named 'Pitney Bowes of Canada'. So yes, the company did flourish.

Although Dan makes no reference to the 'Canadian' prefix, this would probably have been used to distinguish the company from a subsidiary based in London (England). And before the pedants accuse the author of not knowing his franks from his cancellers, perhaps I should just clarify that the Internationals, Universals, Perfects etc. were in fact cancelling machines; machines that defaced the stamps on a cover with a slogan or with wavy lines. A frank, in this context, is impressed on a cover in lieu of stamps, under licence from the post office to whom postage would be paid in bulk. The apparent overlapping arises from the fact that many of the early franking machines were merely machines, where the cancelling die could be replaced by a franking die.



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Letters to the Editor

Jonathan Rosen

ADMIRAL GEMS

Recently, at Jim Hennok's May 1990 auction, I had the pleasure of purchasing two very rare Admiral pieces: (1) block of four of the 3c brown, with full lathework, dry printing (not the very common wet printing) and (2) a block of the 10c blue from the right margin with pyramid lines.

In all my years of collecting Admirals I have seen only one other example of the 10c with pyramid lines - a pair in the 1981 Marler sale. I have never seen a 3c brown, dry printing, with lathework before.



*Admiral 3c brown, dry printing,
with lathework.*



Admiral 10c blue with pyramid lines.

Dean Mario

Readers interested in early Newfoundland airmail history and the first flights of that period may be interested in the item below. It is found on the reverse of a Newfoundland postcard entitled 'Humber River, Newfld.' and was probably enclosed under separate cover:

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"Dear Uncle & Auntie 20.4.19

This may give you an idea of the scenery, I'm sorry I have had no chance to write you—as yet—but am writing this note to tell you I am in the best of health—but fully anxious, as you may guess from the newspapers re. the flight. The bad Atlantic weather will enable "umpteen" pilots to start level - -a bitter pill for us to swallow! However we [sic] have great hopes & confidence—but can now only wait & see. Locally, the weather is ideal to-day, but snow blizzards are quite frequent. I am hoping to get a letter thro' to you on the machine—as it would be of much interest in the future[!], Am glad to have found a club in the town having had an intro—we here have London papers up to the 28th March I hope there's no other war started again. We know not.

Much love—Thatson"

Members are aware of the initial problems of these early flights, Both the Hawker and Martinsyde attempts had problems. One can assume that if the above message was enclosed in an early airmail cover, it may have been after these two attempts. Mail was loaded on the Sopwith on April 12 (Hawker), but covers exist with an April 19 date (Martinsyde). It clearly demonstrates, however, the anticipation, competition, and weather problems these early aviators had to deal with.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 19, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Abbey Hotel, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, on Saturday 10 August 1991, commencing at 11.00 am. In accordance with Rule 17, nominations are sought for the following offices:-

1. President
2. Vice-President (South of England)
3. Vice-President (Scotland)
4. Secretary
5. Treasurer
6. Three Committee Members, one from each region.

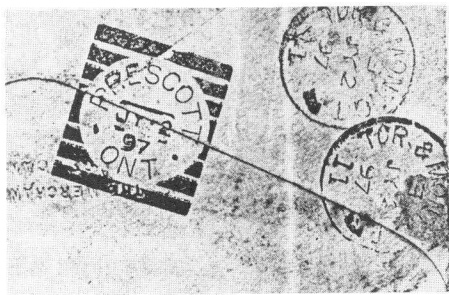
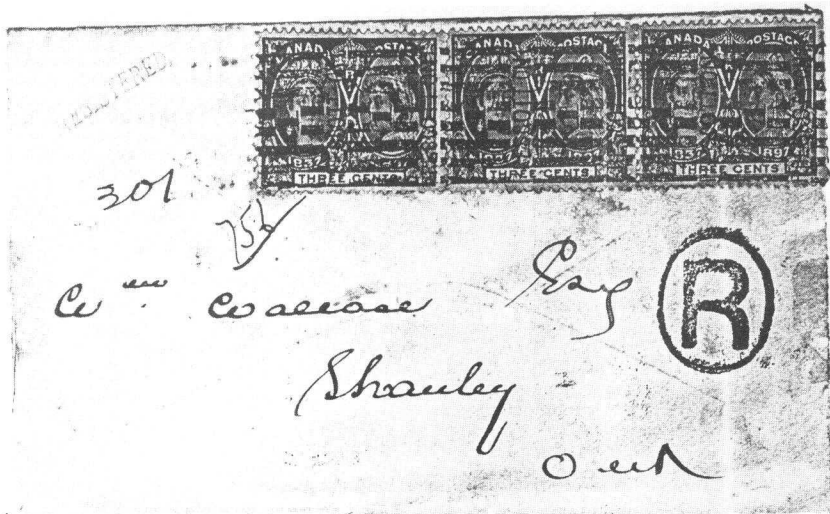
The three retiring Committee Members are: Mr J.C.McLaren (Scotland), Mr G.Whitworth F.C.P.S. (North), Mr R.Grigson (South).

Nominations and any proposed amendments to the Rules should be sent to the Secretary to be received by 10 May 1991.

George Bellack

UNUSUAL 1897 REGISTERED COVER

At first sight, the three 'Jubilee' stamps seem to have been cancelled with a Roller-type device, such as one would expect to see on second, third and fourth class mail - but not on a first-class registered letter.



Closer inspection reveals that the cancel extends only to the edge of the stamps. Does this not point to the sender having bought pre-cancelled sheets? Perhaps there is a clue in the fact that the sender was a bank, namely the Merchant Bank of Canada (at Prescott, Ont.). Taking conjectural thinking a stage further, would it not be reasonable to find here an explanation for the overfranking with 3x3c stamps against the correct letter rate of 8c? After all, 3c stamps were the ones in the widest use at the time.

Clearly this raises the question of unauthorised use and conditions of issue, i.e. minimum quantities, at the time - would anyone care to comment ?

In anticipating the question about there being no datestamp on the cover - unusual for a registered letter - I have provided a photo of the c.d.s. struck on the back.

Again bearing in mind the nature of the sender, could the 'Registered' handstamp be a private one? Struck in light-blue, it has not so far been traced among the official ones....

Editor's comment: At the time of this cover's posting, the minimum quantity of letters required for one mailing, to qualify for pre-cancelling, was 25,000. This is a high figure, even for a bank, in Prescott. It is known that unauthorised pre-cancelling took place, giving rise to a directive from Deputy PMG, R.M. Coulter, in 1904, that it should cease forthwith. Such use seems the most likely explanation.

The single line 'Registered' in blue is indeed most likely a handstamp used within the bank to guide their own postal despatchers. Other comments welcome.

An Invitation

To Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and you would be interested in joining the "Royal", please write to The National Secretary, Department C, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station "F", Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

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	British Overseas Members	\$25.00(US)
Admission Fee:		\$ 5.00

GROW WITH THE ROYAL

Derrick Avery

ARE WE THE CULPRITS?

In the January 1989 issue of M.L., as a result of discussions which took place at the 1988 Convention, a questionnaire was put to members in an effort to find out what could be done to attract new members. The only further reference to this matter was a mention in the Editorial to M.L. in August 1990 from which we gather that the response to the questionnaire was minimal.

From this it was deduced that the membership was satisfied with the services provided by the Society. In respect of established members this is borne out by their continual support and naturally they could not come up with anything to encourage non-members to join the ranks.

With the foregoing in mind the following outburst was brought on when I read two items in the January issue of M.L.

The first was the announcement of the Convention Auction 1991 wherein the auctioneer suggested a minimum of £5 per lot and then mentioned a levy of £1 on unsold lots.

As I see it this is a Society Auction and is firstly for the benefit of members and secondly for the Society. Lots value £5 and over are unlikely to contain material of interest to newcomers who would much prefer a £2 to £3 mixed lot which would provide them with 2-3 hours pleasure cleaning, sorting and mounting as an introduction to their newly chosen area of collecting.

Regarding the levy of £1 on unsold lots I see this as the first step towards imposing professional charges on our Society members. For a Society Auction our commission of 15% is high and means that a small group of vendors are providing sufficient funds (£900 in 1990) to finance the Annual Convention and, to charge them £1 on unsold lots, is rubbing it in.

Postage on the return of unsold lots is debited to the vendor's account so I would question the validity of imposing this levy which, to my knowledge, has not been approved at any A.G.M. of the society.

The Society's auctioneer has a thankless task each year but to impose restrictions to reduce the number of lots may well be a deterrent to the influx of new members.

The second item which caused me to write was the report, on our contribution to the Autumn Stampex, in which Charles King pinpoints our lack of imagination when setting out to attract new members. We can all appreciate the attraction of the early postal history and stamps displayed by some of our members but, as was apparent, some possible new members were deterred by the cost of forming such collections.

It is to be hoped that we have learned a lesson from this excursion and that in future we will present a more balanced display to prove that interest in Canadian philately did not die with Queen Victoria.

Far more beautiful stamps appeared during the reigns of George V and VI than any other period before or since and obtaining suitable displays should not be difficult if one peruses the annual competition results. Since 1983 winning entries have included the 1928 Scroll issue; varieties of the 1930-31 Definitives; 1967 Centennials and the 1972-77 Definitives.

Apart from stamp issues, members have won with displays of Slogans, Air Mails 1924-34, Royal Tour Mail and Street Cancellations.

There are many approaches to the issues of QEII which do not require a deep pocket, e.g. thematic collections as instanced by Alan Salmon; The definitive issues above will provide hours of research and the pleasure of the hunt, if you want them correctly used as singles on cover. If you want to collect modern postal history I suggest you try and carry on where David Sessions left off, and, of course, you can always collect the not-so-dull postal stationery issues.

It is unfortunate that in the M.L. series of articles for beginners we have fallen into the same trap in that we have covered everything from postal history to the Admirals.

A few of the authors succeeded in their objective by giving a general guide to the tiro but in the main we still come down to the basic fact of cost. We must therefore encourage those in our ranks with some knowledge of later issues to prove to possible new members they can collect Canadian stamps and still have enough of the necessary left to bring up their families.

Editor's note:

A thought provoking letter. It should be noted that the £5 minimum was not mandatory, only suggested; a strong case for setting such a minimum can be made. I propose to pick up the point in the next issue rather than preempt members' responses which are earnestly invited.

Rodney Baker

I note with interest the letter from Statistics Canada regarding the number of Post Offices in Canada. My 'gross' error was in typing 4,000 instead of 14,000, an approximate figure in any case and as stated. I have not available the statistical backup that these gentlemen have and I can best quote my source for this part of the article.

'By the first decade of this century Canada boasted more than 14,000 post offices, most of them miniscule. That gives us the most post offices anywhere on earth, with more than twice as many as the United States, our main competitor. At that time there was roughly one post office for every 5000 Canadians;' (article 'Delivering the rural mail' K & J Sobel in Canadian Geographic October 1989).

I must apologise to Messrs Urquhart & Buckley and other readers of Maple Leaves for the first paragraph of my article. It should have begun 'At the end of the first decade of the century, there were about 14,000 post offices...' Otherwise everything else still appears to stand.

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B, CR-CQ, FF Semi-off Air
2644 MANSFIELD Peter., 71 Redesmere Drive, Alderley Edge, Cheshire SK9 7UR C, BS
2645 SOULE, Chester C., PO Box 663, Peterborough, NH 03458 USA 5c Beaver, Cen
2646 GOTTESMAN Michael R., PO Box 176, Westmount Station, Montreal, PQ,
Canada H3Z 2T2 Cen
2647 COLLINS John P., 28 Penryn Road, Kesgrave, Ipswich, Suffolk IP5 7LB CR-CGA
2648 BROWN Linton J., 9 Middleton, Menstrie, Clacks, Scotland FK11 7HA C

Resignation

2391 GARBETT R

Change of Address

2396 BROWN J., 17 Hot Springs Road, Box 206, Fairmont Hot Springs, B.C. Canada
VOB 1LO
1897 National Library becomes CANDIAN POSTAL ARCHIVES, National Archives of
Canada, 365 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0N3 Canada
2421 BERKOVITS J, York Toronto PO Box 33, 260 Adelaide St East, Toronto, ON
Canada M5A 1N0
1050 RICHARDSON S T., 410-11th Avenue N.W., Calgary, AB Canada T2M 0B9
2304 BARTLET, David., 1359 Front Road S., Amherstburg, ON, Canada N9V 2M5
2095 BOYD David., Phillips, 101 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0AS
2532 HARDIE W G L., 45008 Cumberland Avenue, Sardis, BC, Canada V2R 3B6

Change of Interest

2304 Bartlett, David BS,R,Co, AD

Revised Total:- 541

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- (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 a prescribed form which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted by 10 June 1991.

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