

THE ADMIRAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1911 – 1931

Robert Savage of the American Bank Note Company in New York engraved a master die with a portrait of the sovereign King George V. After approval the die was hardened. A transfer roll made in turn was used to lay down a large part of the die for each individual denomination. Some dies were engraved in Ottawa; the first one was for the 1¢ green war tax, approved in February 1915.

8 cents blue die XG-91 steel engraved in Ottawa approved in December, 1924 and hardened on May 8th, 1925. Die proof in blue on bluish India paper sunk on card.

Die sinkage 54.5 mm x 58.5 mm. "XG-91" 19.0 mm above the design.



The Admiral issue was spread over many years thus a prolific range of shades in all denominations occurred. Also a large number of plates had to be made and some of the dies had to be retouched, re-engraved or replaced.

The printing of the stamps by the American Bank Note Company in Ottawa used a wet process method until December 26, 1922, then the Canadian Bank Note Company adopted a dry process method. In 1926,

the King's Printer surcharged 3¢ carmine by adding overprint "2 cents". The paper upon which the stamps were printed was an un-watermarked wove paper of medium thickness, and in a few cases on thin paper.

The original values consisted of 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 20 and 50¢ which appeared in December 1911 and January 1912 and were followed by 3¢ value in 1918, 4¢ value in 1922, \$1 value in 1923 and 8¢ value in 1925. A 6¢ value was proposed but was never issued. During the lifetime of the issue, postal rates changed requiring changes in colour for different denominations to meet the requirement of the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.). Under the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, 1¢ and 2¢ war tax stamps were issued and later in 1916 a stamp that would combine both the tax and the postage was issued.

This exhibit displays definitive issues, war tax stamps and the provisionals in the form of sheet stamps, plate inscriptions, booklet panes, coils and imperforates following the established pattern discussed by Marler. Both wet and dry process printings are shown and the various shades in all the issues are identified using colour chips from the "Colour Guides" by Morris. Besides the regular issues, varieties have been displayed resulting from the use of retouched and re-engraved dies.

The highlights include:

1. Die proofs of 8¢ blue and 1¢ green war tax. 2. Squat prints of booklet panes. 3. 2¢ Pink inscription plate block. 4. 50¢ silver grey shade. 5. 1¢ green and 5¢ blue stamps with major re-entries. 6. Stamps with minor re-entries and retouches. 7. 7¢ red brown imperforate pair. 8. Essays of the one-line surcharged stamps. 9. 2¢ on 3¢ triple surcharge error. Appropriate rate single usage on covers are shown for every denomination and through every colour change. Earliest cancellation dates on covers and to rare destinations are shown.

Plan of Exhibit

Each denomination studied individually in all its forms: sheet stamps, inscription blocks, booklet panes, coils, imperforates and uses on covers.

1. Definitives in numerical sequence
 - 2a. Examples of Lathework
 - 2b. War Tax stamps
 - 2c. Provisionals

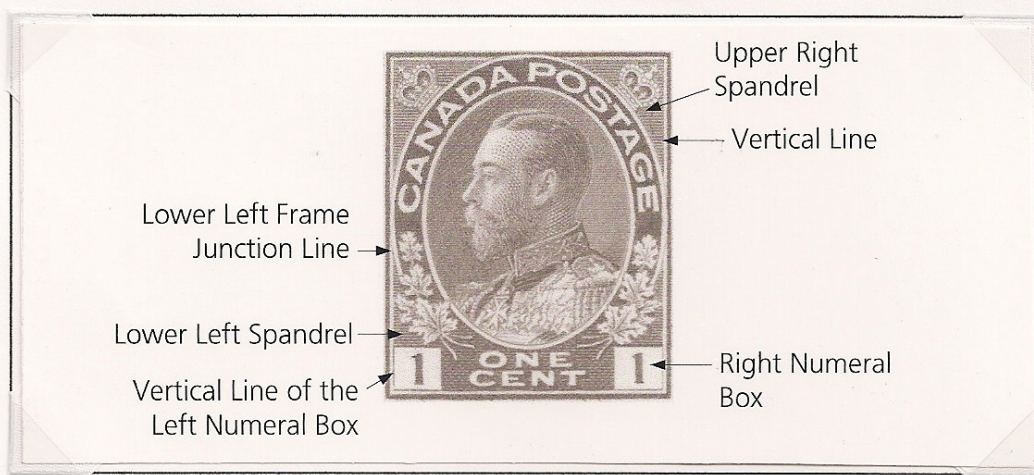
ONE CENT Green – Sheets

Issue Date: December 1911

A die was engraved for the ONE CENT in November 1911. A transfer roll made of soft steel is rolled back and fourth under great pressure over the hardened die. When the roll received desired number of impressions, usually six, the roll is hardened and then impressed on the plates. In total 21 transfer rolls were made from the original die before and after it was retouched.

The plates for the 1¢ were laid out with 400 subjects on a rotary press and 200 subjects on a flat-bed press. The post-office sheets were printed on “vertical wove” paper with the grain of the paper running vertically, and the sheets were separated into panes of 100 stamps by proper cuts through vertical and horizontal gutters. There were seven types of “inscriptions” engraved at the top or bottom of plates which were identified by Marler. The green colour was designated by the U.P.U. for the International printed matter rate. All the sheet stamps were printed only by the wet process and perforated 12 after they had been gummed.

Elements of the Design



Original Die – Plates 1 to 30



Blue Green, Plate Inscription: Type A1, Printing Order: 123 (Handstruck)

The upper right spandrel line is weak and does not reach the top horizontal line. The left numeral box line is strong but the right numeral box line is medium and has a small break 0.4 mm from the top.



Green



Blue Green



Green on greyish
paper



Deep Blue Green



Grey Green

ONE CENT Green – Sheets

In the original die the weakness of the upper spandrel line was of concern for the company until the engraving of plates 29 and 30 were finished. At the end of December 1912 the original die was retouched and both the upper right and left spandrel lines were strengthened.

Retouched Die – Plates 31 to 170



Yellow Green

Deep Yellow Green

The lower left frame junction line is broken at two places near the top of spandrel – Plate 41 to 43.



Green “Horizontal hairlines”

Partial
Guide
→
Arrow



Green : Plate Inscription Type C

Lower left frame junction line is broken between line 1 & 2.

RE-ENTRY

Re-entry is created when the transfer roll with the lines in relief do not fit into mesh with lines already in recess on the plate, the doubling of lines occur on exerting pressure on the transfer roll.



Blue Green “Horizontal hairlines”

The hardening and bending of the plates to fit the cylinder of the rotary press seem to cause fine cracks which account for hairlines. Plates 56 to 58 are common to have hairlines.



Doubling of the top of the right box, Leaf 1 in the lower right and the top of the letters of “ONE”.

ONE CENT Green – Sheets Major Re-entry



1¢ Green

* AIEP certificate
1950A

Printed Sheet Identification of Re-entry:

Plate # 12: Pane position – Lower right, Subject position # 35 (12LR35)

The major re-entry involves doubling in all of that part of the design below the two crowns.

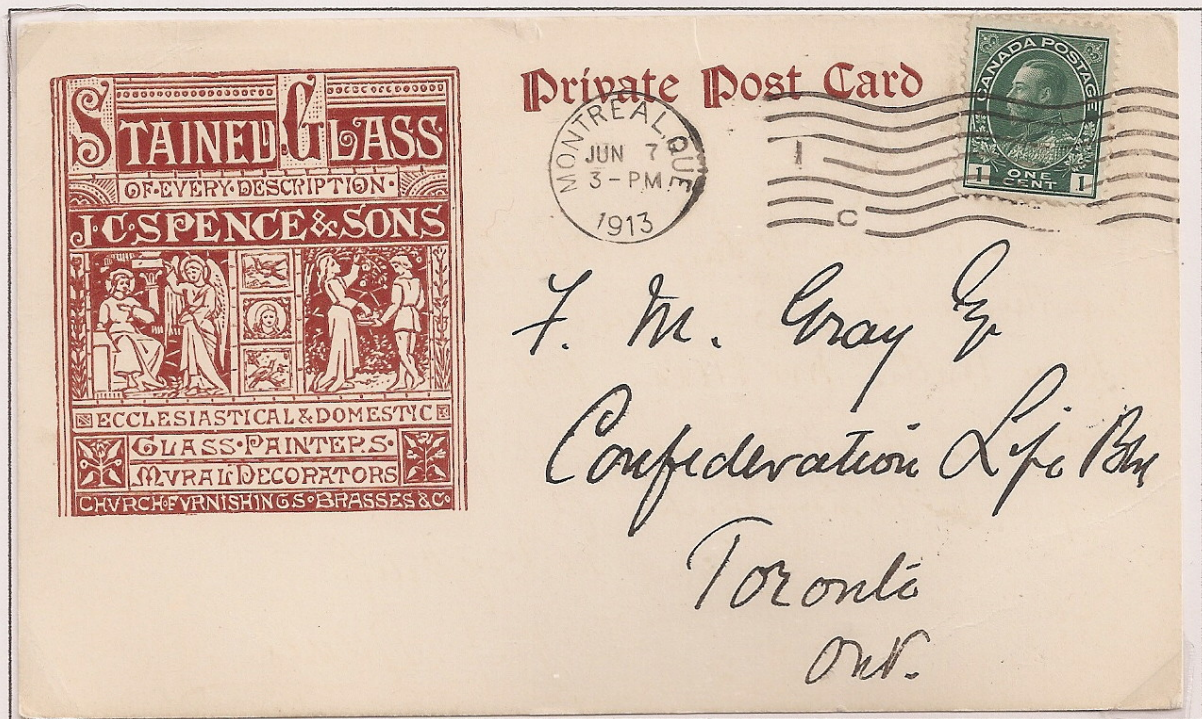
1. The numeral "1" in right and left box
2. The lower right corner is doubled
3. Doubling of the portrait including the king's uniform
4. The letters of "ONE CENT"
5. The vertical and bottom lines of both the numeral boxes.
6. The lines in leaves in both the lower spandrels

ONE CENT Green – Sheets

The main uses of the stamp were to pay the 1¢ two ounce U.P.U. and four ounce domestic and USA printed matter rate, 1¢ one ounce drop letter rate, 1¢ domestic and preferred USA and Mexico post card rate and the single domestic two ounce third class matter rate. The other use was to make up rates. After the introduction of war tax on April 15, 1915 the stamp became almost redundant.

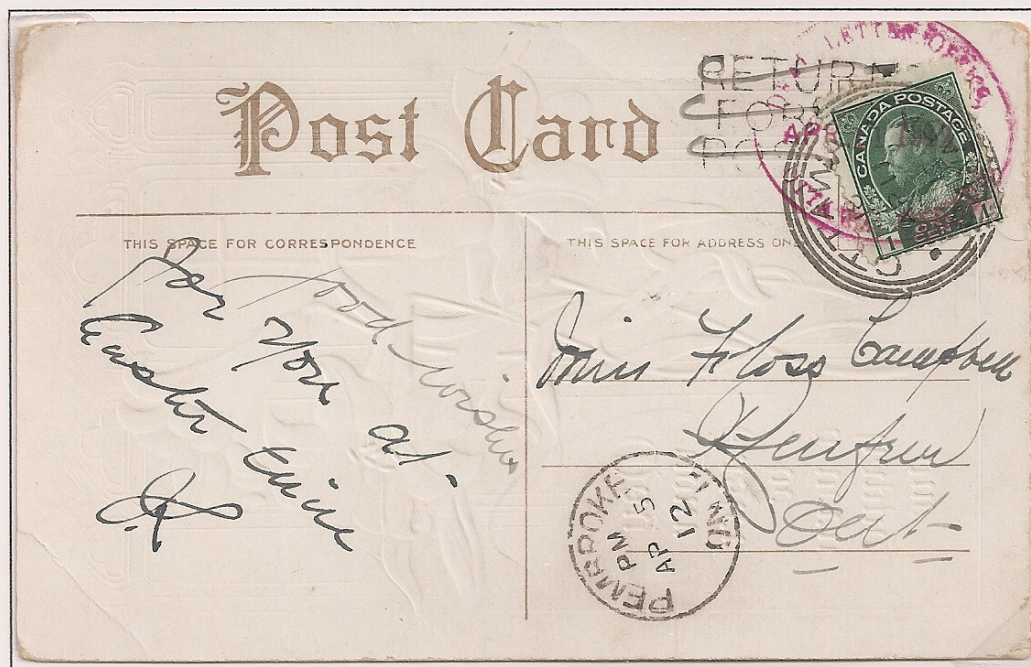


1¢ Green: U.P.U. printed matter rate to Belgium effective Jan. 1892 – Sep. 1921

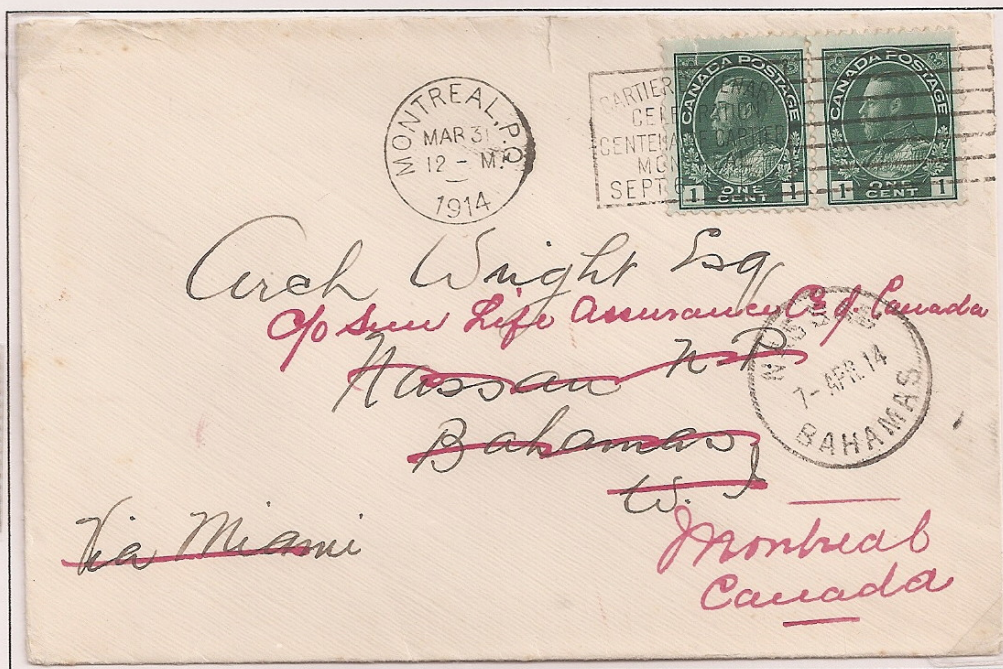


1¢ Deep Green: 1¢ domestic post card rate – June 7, 1913

ONE CENT Green – Sheets



The post card was mailed without postage at Pembroke on April 5th 1912 addressed to Renfrew. The postmaster in Pembroke applied the “RETURNED FOR POSTAGE” h/s on the card and sent to the Dead Letter Office in Ottawa for processing. A notice would have been sent to the addressee requesting payment before the item could be forwarded. When payment was received the RETURNED... h/s was pencilled out, 1¢ stamp was applied and cancelled with DLO markings on April 11. The card was put into the regular mail and the OTTAWA 3-ring cancel applied also on April 11.

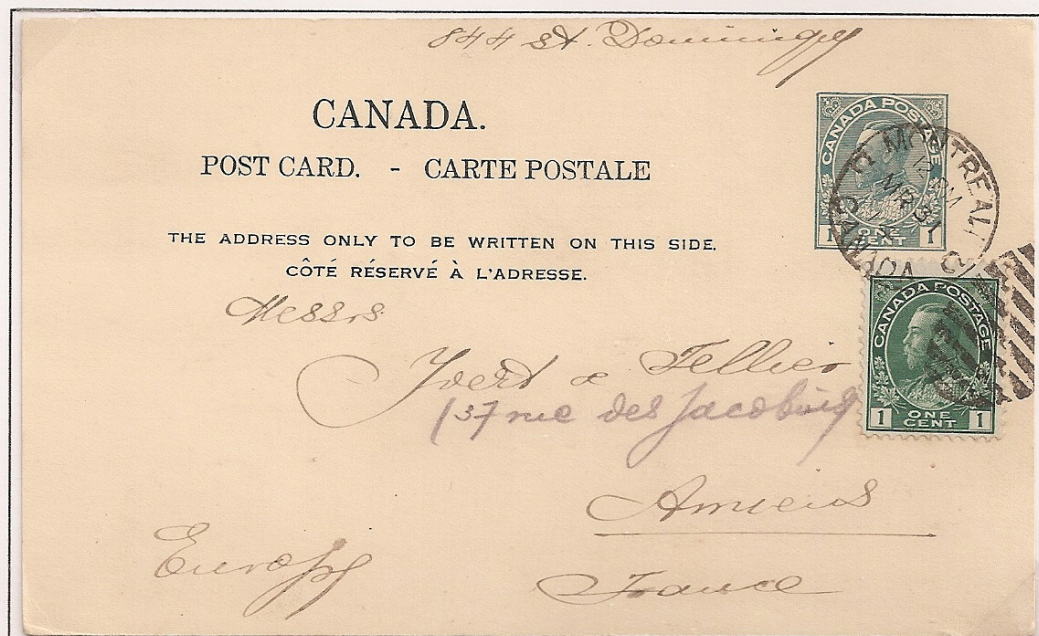


Retouch to frame junction line
and left numeral box line

1¢ Deep Blue Green : 2¢ Empire letter rate to Bahamas effective
October 1907 to April 14, 1915. The letter was redirected to Canada.

ONE CENT Green – Sheets

The 1¢ war tax was introduced on April 15, 1915; however it was not applicable to post cards or letters where U.P.U. rates already apply.



1¢ Blue Green on 1¢ postal stationery: 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to France.



1¢ Yellow Green: 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Finland.

ONE CENT Green – Sheets



1¢ Light Blue Green: 2¢ Empire letter rate to Tasmania plus 1¢ war tax. The cover shows censored handstamp in Australia during Civil Censorship operation at specific periods of time during World War I which included a number of British controlled territories and countries.

RE-ENTRY

121LR86



The subject showing the re-entry comes from plate 121. The lower left frame junction line and left numeral box line are unbroken. (Marler's identification).

The re-entries are:

1. Doubling in the crown and the vertical line in the upper left spandrel.
2. All the four leaves.
3. The horizontal lines in the lower right spandrel.
4. Doubling of the vertical and inner lines of the right numeral box and the "1"

ONE CENT Green – Sheets



1¢ Green and 1¢ Green war tax: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



1¢ Deep Blue Green: 5¢ U.P.U. letter rate to France as of October 1907.

ONE CENT Green – Booklets

May 1913

The booklets for the 1¢ green were issued in four panes of six subjects. The early booklet panes were printed on “Horizontal Wove” paper. The stamps were identified by their “squat” appearance because of the paper shrinkage due to the wet process printing. The later booklets were printed on “Vertical Wove” paper. The type of layout for the booklet panes varied from 168 to 360 subjects separated by vertical gutters into 56 to 120 subjects to provide panes of 4 or 6 erect subjects, the printed sheet being cut to provide booklet panes. Stamps were printed only by the wet process and the panes perforated 12.

Original Die – Plates 1 to 3 (Group I)

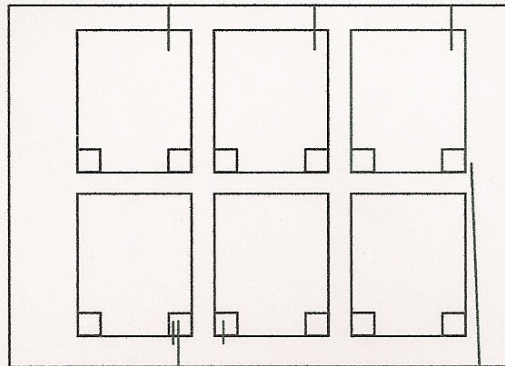
Stamps with “vertical hairlines” on horizontal wove paper



Deep Blue Green, “Squat Print”

Print Size: 18 mm x 21 mm The upper right spandrel line fails to reach the top horizontal line.

The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box (LNB) line are regular and unbroken



Vertical lines are visible as short lines running up or down in the top and bottom margins, a long line in the right margin of the corner stamp of the pane.

After the engraved plate was hardened and bent to fit the cylinder of the rotary press, sometimes fine cracks on the surface of the steel would appear. **Because the plates in this group were bent on vertical axis the hairlines are vertical.**



1¢ Deep Blue Green, “Squat Print”: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

ONE CENT Green – Booklets

The original die was retouched in December 1912, and the plates were engraved in the period March 1913 to April 1917. The stamps were printed either on horizontal wove paper or vertical wove paper.

Retouched Die – Plates 4 to 8 (Group I); – Plates 9 to 12, 15 & 16 (Group II)
 – Plates 13 & 14, 17 to 20 (Group III)

Horizontal hairlines on Horizontal wove paper



Yellow Green

Print Size: 17.5 mm x 21.4 mm

1. The lower left frame junction line is weak at top of the spandrel.
2. The LNB line is weak in the middle and near the bottom- plates 15 & 16

Hairlines are numerous in selvage.

Vertical wove paper



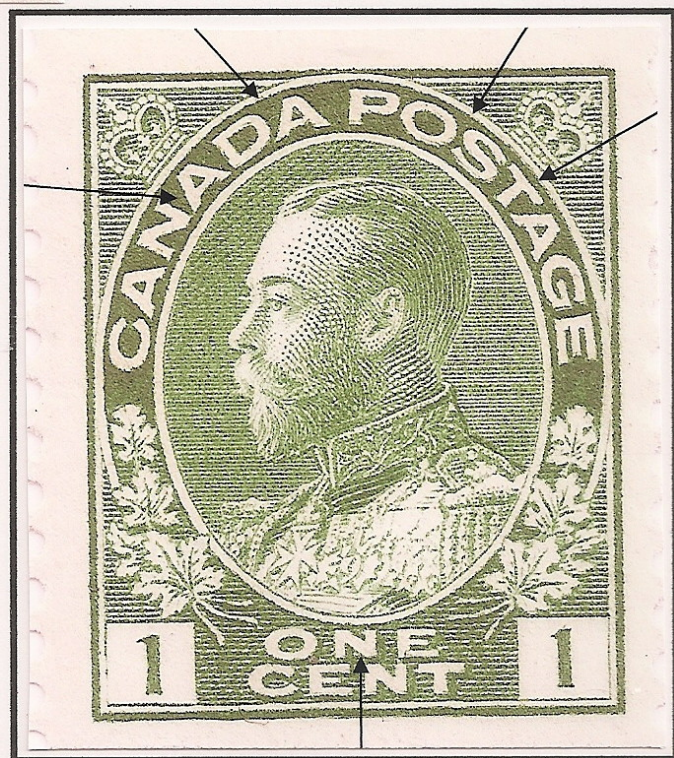
Yellow Green

Print Size: 17.5 mm x 21.5 mm

1. The LNB line is regular and unbroken.
2. The lower left frame junction line is unbroken – plates 19 & 20

RE-ENTRY

Horizontal hairlines on vertical wove paper



Yellow Green – Plates 17 & 18

Subject 5: Doubling in **NADA**, **POSTAGE**, of oval band above **DA**, **STA** and in **ONE CENT** (Marler's identification 18-L-4-5)

Re-entry is created when the transfer roll with the lines in relief do not fit into mesh with the lines already in recess on the plate, the doubling of lines occur on exerting pressure on the roll.

ONE CENT Green – Endwise Rolls

February 1913

The coil stamps whether they were to be used in stamp affixing machines or dispensed from vending machines were laid out with 400 subjects divided by a vertical gutter into two panes of 200 subjects arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10 subjects each, the sheet then cut vertically to provide “Endwise” strips. The strips were joined together to make a roll of 500 stamps. A single plate was engraved specially for the endwise rolls from the original die and printed only by the wet process

Perforated 8 Horizontally Original Die – Plate 1



Deep Blue Green

The lower left frame junction line and
the left numeral box line are unbroken.

A small number of rolls issued perforated 12 horizontally printed using existing plate 1 from the original die and another plate 2 prepared from the retouched die. The finer perforation was adopted only after experience had shown that the coarser perforation accounted for the tearing of the stamps when they were detached from the vending machine.

Perforated 12 Horizontally Original Die – plate 1

January 1914



Yellow Green

The features of the stamp are similar to the
subject of the endwise roll perforated 8.

ONE CENT Green – Endwise Rolls

Perforated 12 Horizontally Retouched Die – Plate 2

Partial inscription
“Plate 2” →



Green

On plate 2 the imprint and plate number were engraved above the 2nd and 3rd vertical rows of each group of 200 subjects. The sheets were trimmed close to the bottom row and leave the top margin for the paste-up.

The left numeral box line is unbroken. This type originates from the first four rows of the left half of plate 2.



Green, Paste-up

The left numeral box line has a wide break at the bottom. In the 5th row and all of the subjects of the right half of plate 2 show the break.



Retouched Die – post-office sheets (Plates 31 to 36, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 133, 167 & 168)



Green, Paste-up



Yellow Green, Paste-up

The lower left frame junction line is broken above and below the top of the spandrel – plates 133, 167 & 168

ONE CENT Green – Endwise Rolls



1¢ Green: 2¢ domestic letter rate. War tax was eliminated as of July 1, 1926.

ONE CENT Green – The Experimental Roll perforated 12 with two large holes added.

July 1918

In the year 1912 the Post Office issued stamps in rolls to be used in stamp affixing machines and in coils to be dispensed in stamp-vending machines. Many of the stamps from the endwise rolls perforated 12 have small tears or marks at the top, bottom and sometimes in the centre caused due to “jamming” of the machines when used with rolls not perforated to the special tolerances required for vending machines. As part of the experiment two large holes were punched out of the current 1¢ endwise rolls that were produced from plate 2. The experiment was a failure and was not repeated.

Retouched Die – Plate 2



Green

The vertical line of the left numeral box has 0.5 mm wide break at the bottom

ONE CENT Green – Sidewise Rolls

August 1912

These coil stamps were laid out with 400 subjects divided by a horizontal gutter into two panes of 200 subjects arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 20 subjects each, the sheet being cut horizontally to provide "Sidewise" strips which were joined together to make a roll of 500 stamps.

Ten plates were engraved for the sidewise rolls, perforated 8 vertically and the stamps were printed only by the wet process. Plates 1 and 2 were prepared from original die and plates 3 to 10 were prepared from retouched die. Some rolls were printed using plates 80 to 84 for the post-office sheets.

Original Die – Plates 1 & 2

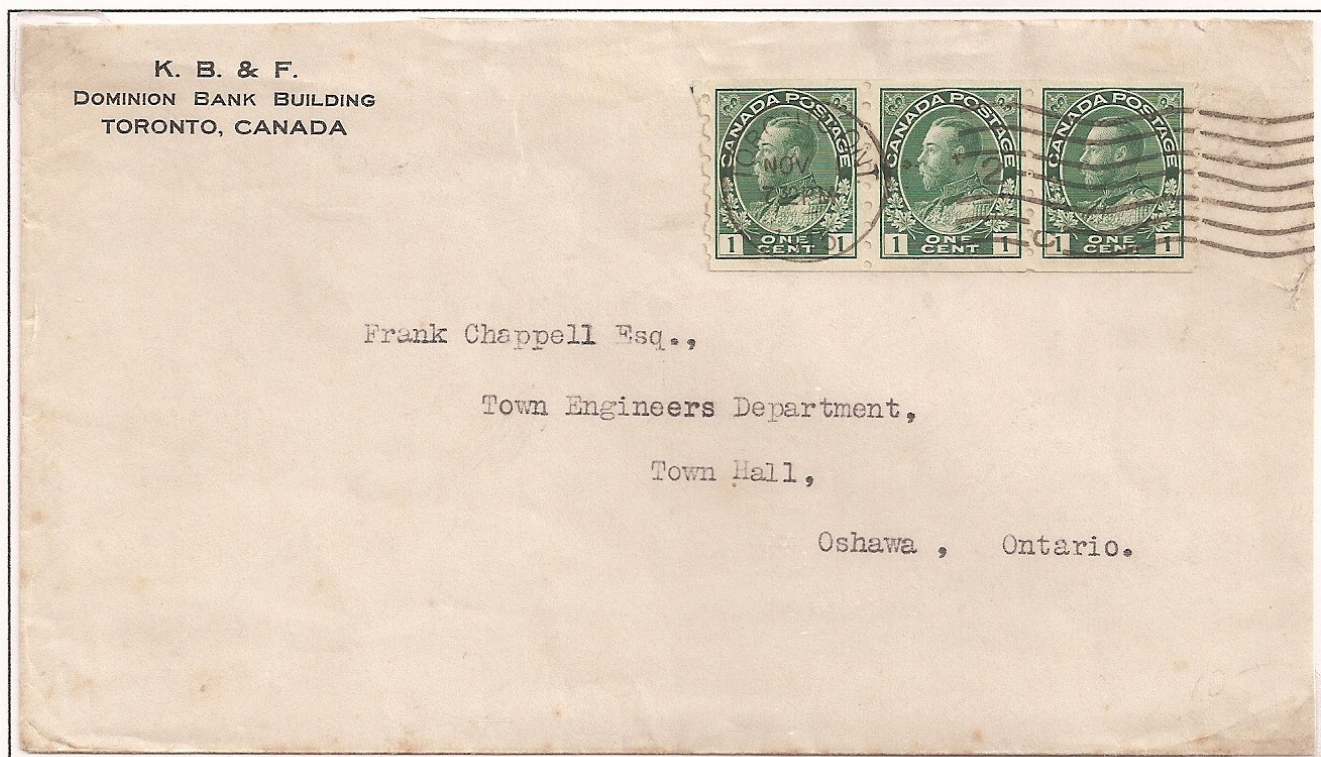


Deep Blue Green.



Yellow Green

The upper right and left spandrel lines are almost gone. The lower left frame junction line and the vertical line of the left numeral box is unbroken.



1¢ Green: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

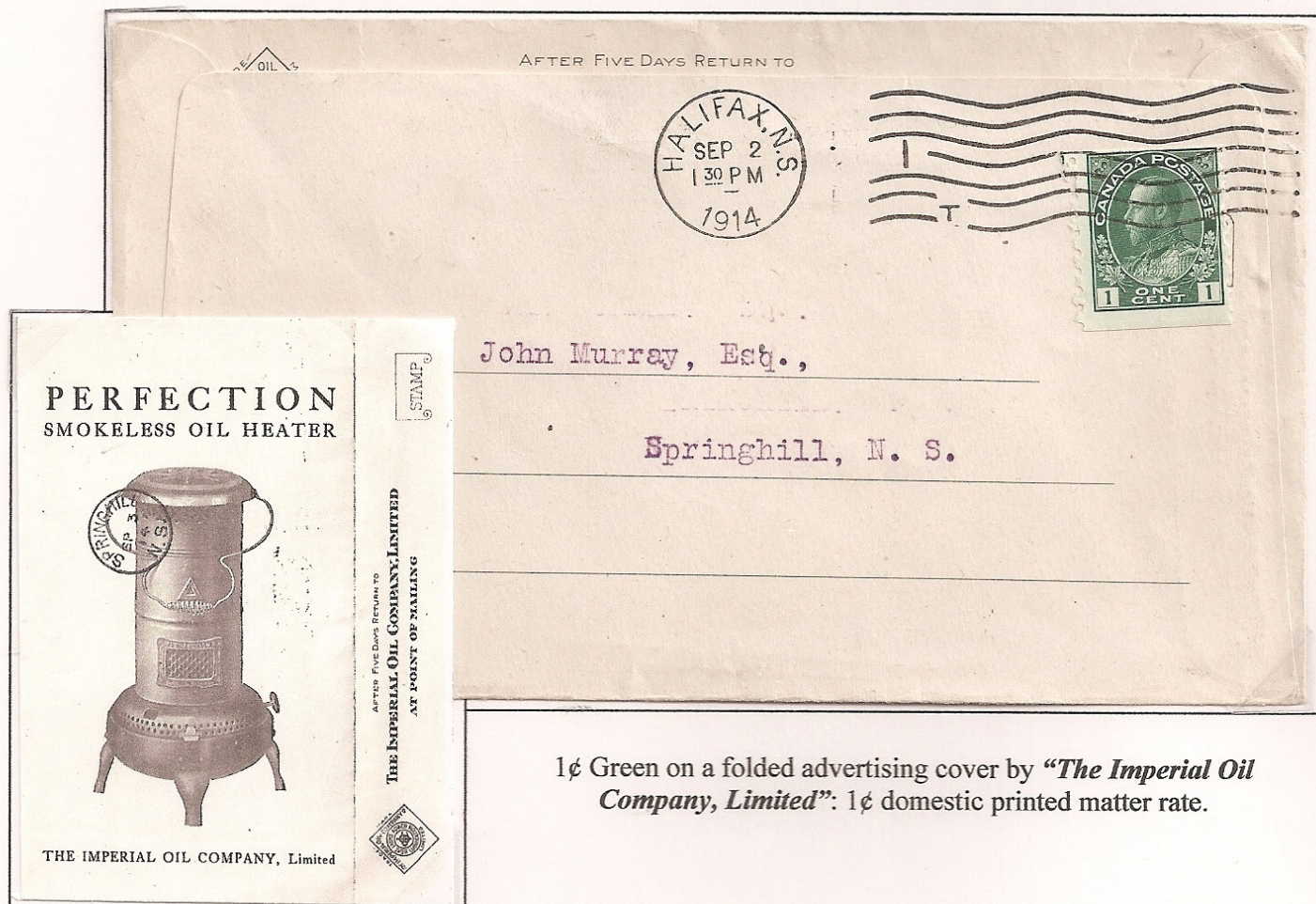
ONE CENT Green – Sidewise Rolls

Retouched Die – Plates 3 to 10



Green

The upper right and left spandrel lines are strong as a result of retouch. The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box line are unbroken but there is a break in the vertical line in the lower left between the top of the spandrel and line 1 – plates 9 & 10.



Back of cover

1¢ Green on a folded advertising cover by “The Imperial Oil Company, Limited”: 1¢ domestic printed matter rate.

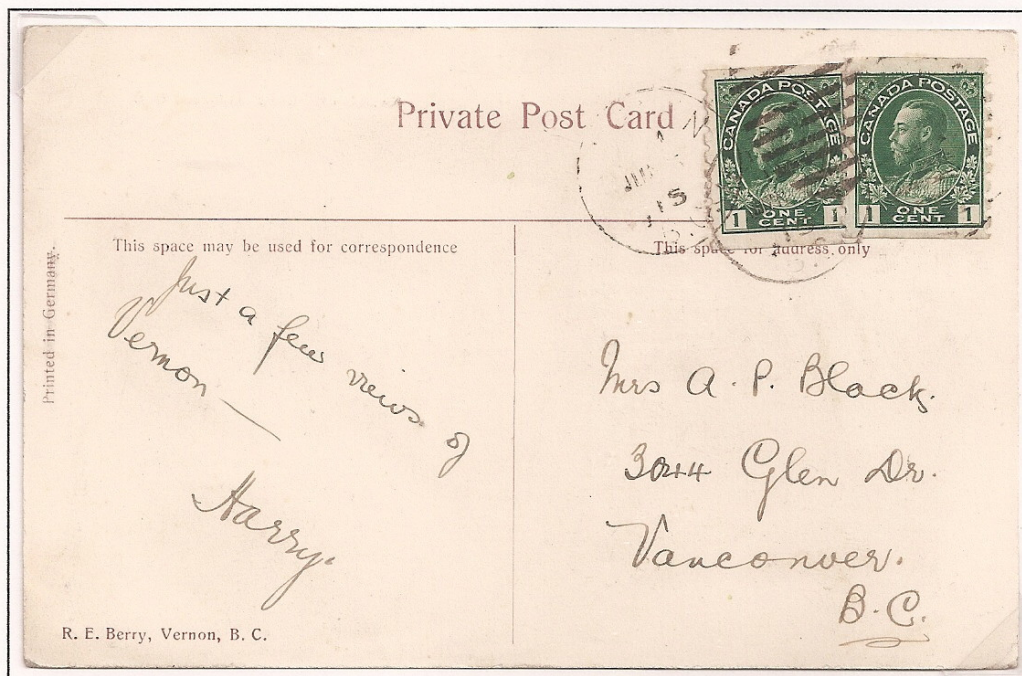
ONE CENT Green – Sidewise Rolls

The first sidewise rolls were of the type of the original die, which includes not only those printed from plates 1 and 2 but also from the post office sheets that were used before any special plates had been engraved. Later, rolls made from sheets printed from the plates specially engraved using retouched die and approved in February 1914.

Retouched Die – Plates 80 to 84 – For Post-Office Sheets



Deep Blue Green
The left numeral box line is unbroken.



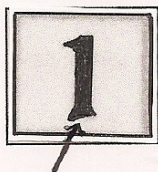
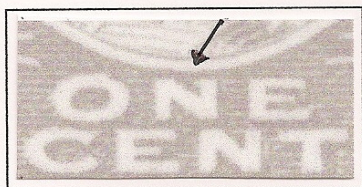
1¢ Deep Blue Green: 1¢ domestic post card rate plus 1¢ war tax.

ONE CENT Yellow – Sheets

June 1922

The U.P.U. conference fixed new postage rates effective October 1, 1921 and as a result the Printed Matter Rate to places outside Canada, with the exception of USA and Mexico, was raised to 2¢ per 2 ounces. Therefore 1¢ stamp was changed from green to yellow. The retouched Die I which was said in connection with 1¢ green, was approved when a proof in yellow on India was submitted in October 1921. The plates 169 and 170 which served 1¢ green and in addition 29 plates were engraved from the retouched Die I. The stamps were printed either by the wet process or the dry.

Retouched Die I – Plates 169 to 182 - Wet Process



1. The serifs of the numeral are diagonal and stubby.
2. The "N" of ONE is separated from the portrait oval by a full horizontal line.
3. The frame junction lines and the spandrel lines are weak.

Lemon Yellow
Plate Inscription : Type F1
Print size: 17.5 mm x 21.5 mm

The lower left frame junction line is unbroken above the top of the spandrel but weak between the top and line 1.
The left numeral box line is unbroken.



Chrome Yellow



Lemon Yellow



Yellow



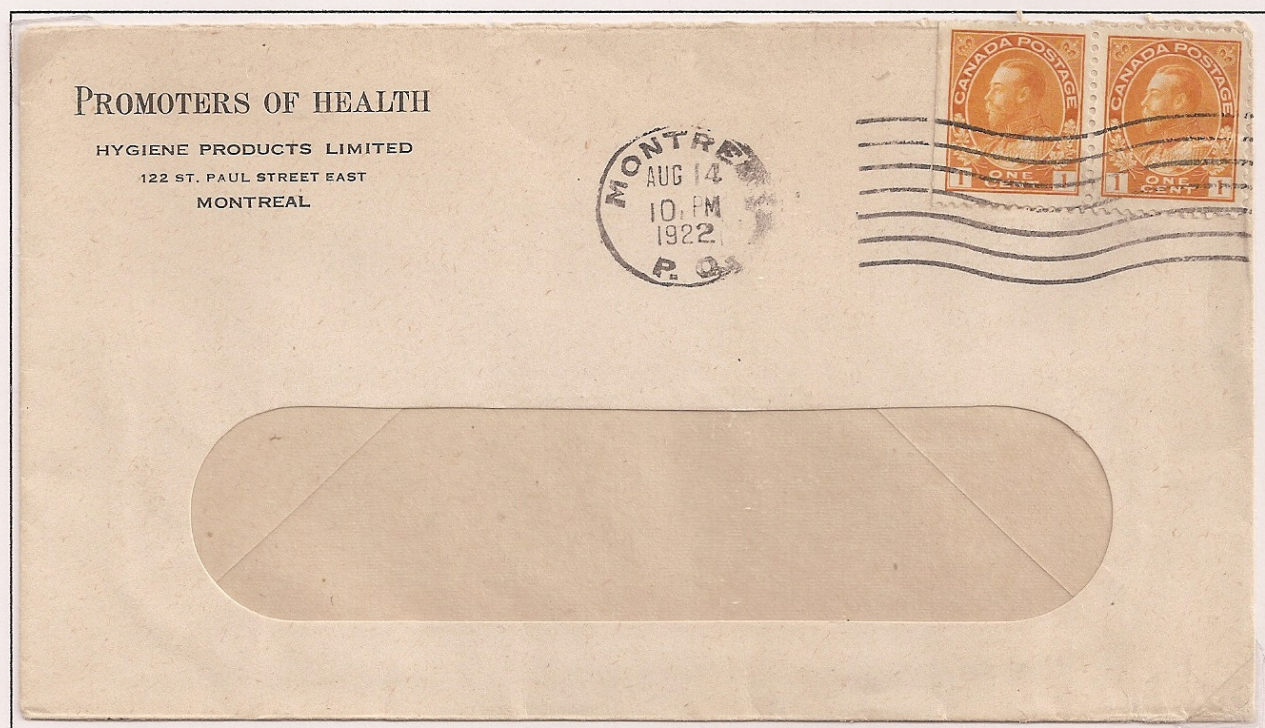
Orange Yellow

ONE CENT Yellow – Sheets

The basic use of the 1¢ yellow after its first issue in 1922 was to pay domestic drop letter rate. A single yellow stamp was still applicable on printed matter mailed to places within Canada, USA and Mexico and to make up other rates.



1¢ Yellow, Die I: 1¢ printed matter rate to USA



1¢ Yellow, Die I: 1¢ drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

ONE CENT Yellow – Sheets



1¢ Yellow, Die I: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax



1¢ Yellow, Die I and 3¢ Brown: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Denmark, Europe effective October, 1921 to September 1925. Back-stamped HOLBAEK 4.6.23.9-10.

ONE CENT Yellow – Sheets

1925

Retouched Die I – Plates 186 and 187 – Dry Process



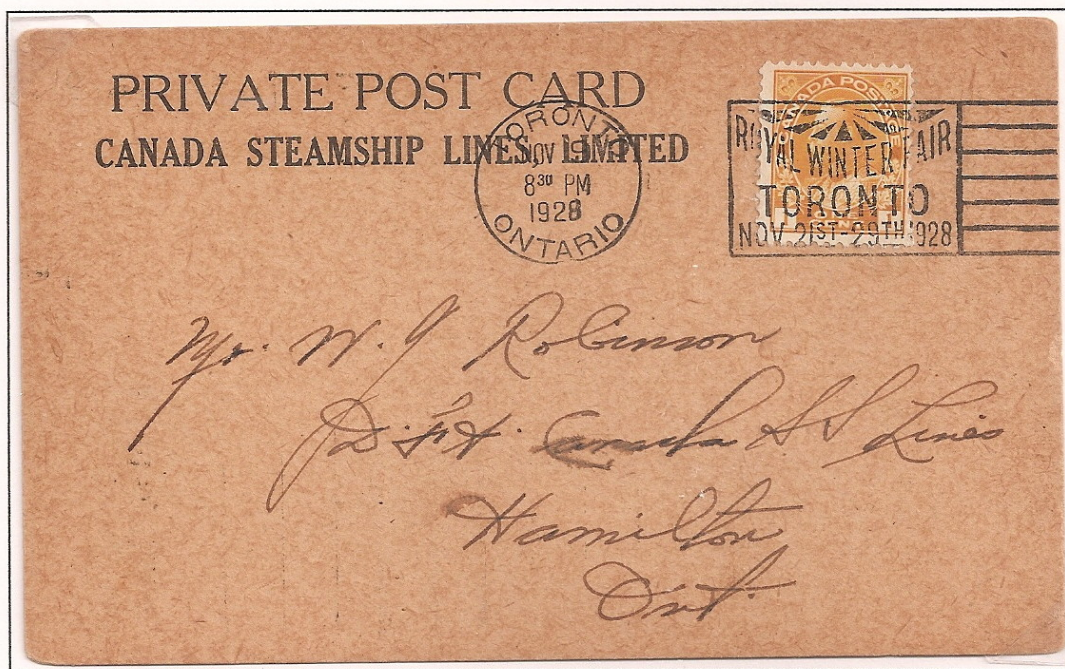
Pale Yellow

Lemon Yellow, plate 186, Inscription: Type F2

Print size: 18.0 mm x 21.6 mm

The lower left frame junction line is broken immediately below the top of the spandrel

Yellow



1¢ Pale Yellow, Die I: 1¢ domestic printed matter rate.

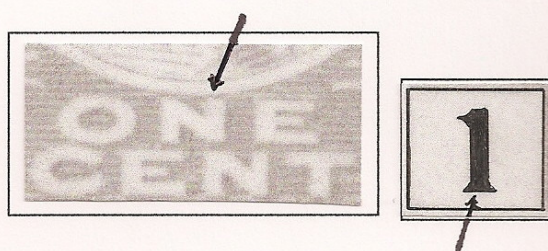
ONE CENT Yellow – Sheets

1925

A new die was engraved in September 1924 not because the original die was worn out, but because the company planned to use the dry process of printing for the one cent, it was desirable to have a new die on which the lines would be stronger. This was known as the Die II. Fifteen new plates were engraved using this new die and the stamps were printed only by the dry process.

New Die II – Plates 183 to 185, 188 to 199 - Dry Process

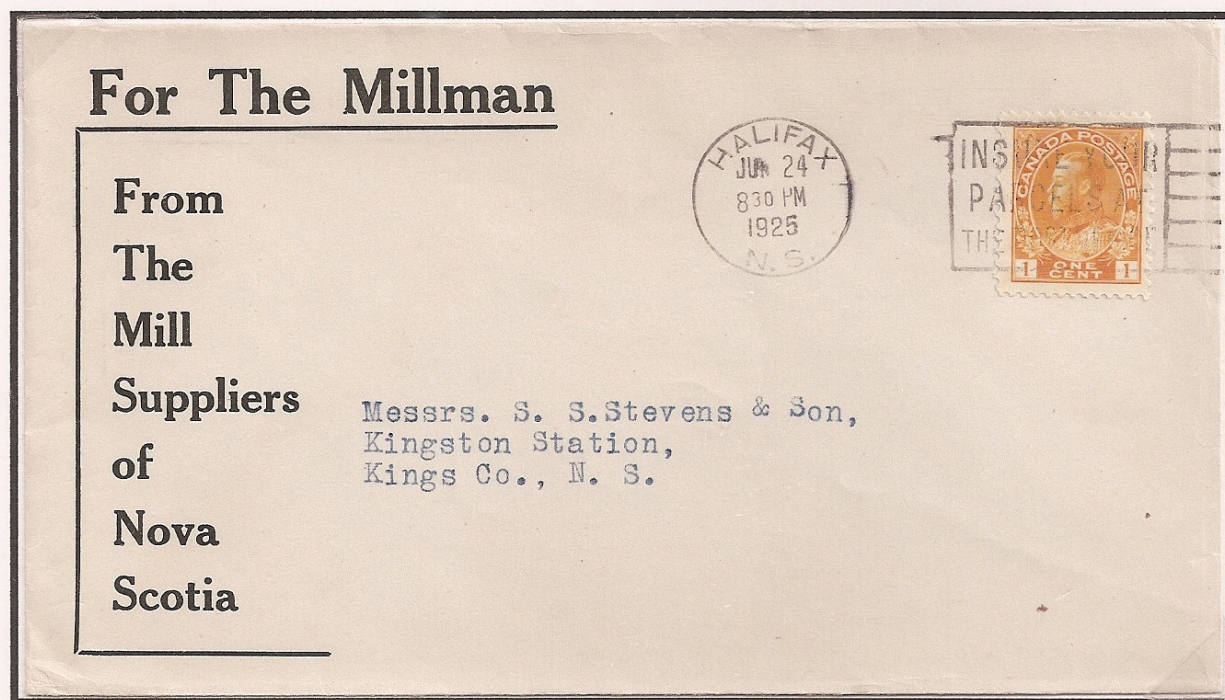
(Plates 194 to 196 were not used).



1. The serifs of the numeral are clear cut and horizontal.
2. The "N" of ONE touches the portrait oval.
3. The frame junction lines and all the spandrel lines are stronger and sharp.



Lemon Yellow, Plate Inscription: Type G



1¢ Lemon Yellow, dry process, Die II: 1¢ domestic printed matter rate tied by a Halifax slogan cancel dated June 24, 1925, THE NEW EARLIEST REPORTED DAY OF USE FOR THIS STAMP (Marler's old earliest day of use was June 29, 1925).

ONE CENT Yellow – Sheets



1¢ Yellow, Die II and 2¢ Green: 3¢ Empire letter rate to England.



1¢ Yellow, Die II: 3¢ Empire letter rate to Scotland, effective July 1926 until December 1928.

ONE CENT Yellow – Imperforates

October 1924

The imperforates were printed from plates 179 and 180, approved in February 1922 which were used to print post-office sheets. The stamps were printed only by the wet process.

Retouched Die I – Plates - 179 & 180



Lemon Yellow, Plate No. 179 901AF, Inscription: Type F2
There is a break in the lower left frame junction line
immediately below the top of the spandrel.



1¢ Yellow: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

ONE CENT Yellow – Booklets

Panes of Four - July 1922

Panes of Six - December 1922

Booklets were issued either with four panes of six stamps or in combination containing a pane of four stamps of each 1¢ yellow, 2¢ green, 3¢ brown or carmine. Plates 17 and 18 which were used to print 1¢ green booklet panes and two more - plates 21 and 22 - though engraved during the same period were used to print 1¢ yellow panes of six subjects. Only plate 1 for the panes of four was engraved. Both the panes were printed only by the wet process.

Retouched Die I - Plates 17 & 18, 21 & 22

Retouched Die I - Plate 1



Pale Yellow

The upper right spandrel line is broken
between lines 3 and 4 - plates 21 & 22



Yellow

The lower left frame junction line is
weak below the top of spandrel



Top - 1¢ Yellow: 1¢ post card rate plus 1¢ war tax.

Bottom - 1¢ Lemon Yellow and 10¢ Blue: 2¢ domestic letter rate, 1¢ war tax,
plus 10¢ registration fee. The letter was carried on Blenheim-Sarnia train.

ONE CENT Yellow – Sidewise Rolls

July 1922

In all eight plates were used to print the coils originating from either Retouched Die I or retouched Die II. Stamps were printed either by the wet process or the dry and then perforated 8 vertically.

Retouched Die I – Plates 10 to 14 – Wet Process



Orange Yellow

The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box line are unbroken, there is a break in the lower spandrel line between the top and line 1 – Plate 10



Chrome Yellow

The vertical line of the left numeral box is broken at the bottom – plate 12

Retouched Die II – Plates 15 to 17 – Dry Process (Plate 15 was not used)



Yellow



Pale Yellow



Chrome Yellow, paste-up



1¢ Orange Yellow, Die 1: 2¢ domestic letter rate. Effective July 1, 1926 the war tax was removed from all letters mailed within Canada, to U.S.A., U.K. and Empire except drop letters and postcards.

ONE CENT Yellow – Roll Stamps in Sheet Form

October 1924

There were two issues of sheets of the stamps from the sidewise rolls, perforated 8 vertically and imperforate horizontally. No new plates were laid down but the existing plates for the coils were used. The first issue was of sheets printed by the wet process using plates 11 and 12 from retouched die I. The second issue was of sheets printed by the dry process using plates 16 and 17 from retouched die II.

Marler, in his notes described the first issue as being printed on a “**thick wove paper**” and the second as being printed on a “**medium wove paper**”. However; further studies reveal that the paper on which they were printed was not a special paper but the regular stock currently used for the sidewise rolls.

Retouched Die I

Plates 11 & 12 – Wet Process



Pale Yellow

The upper right spandrel line is broken between lines 3 and 4 and also lines 13 and 15 – plate 11

Retouched Die II

Plates 16 & 17 – Dry Process



Yellow

There are no breaks in the vertical line of the upper right spandrel.



1¢ Yellow, Die II: 2¢ domestic letter rate. The letter was flown on a relief flight to the ice-locked Pelee Island during the ice season. The first such flight was introduced on December 14, 1927.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sheets

December 1911

The die of 2¢ was engraved by the American Bank Note Co. in New York. It was approved and hardened in Ottawa in November 1911. The die in its original state shows that the upper right spandrel line was fine but did not reach the top horizontal line. The weakness of the spandrel line was of concern for the company when the engraving of plates 25 and 26 was completed; the original die was retouched in December 1912. Nearly 41 transfer rolls were made and 160 plates were laid down. The sheet stamps were printed by the wet process.

Original Die – Plates 1 to 26



Elusive Pink Shade, Plate 1, Inscription: Type A1, PO 83 (handstruck)

* The purpose of guide dots was to procure alignment of the subject on the plate for proper spacing in all the four sides of the adjoining subjects. Guide lines constituting a network of parallel lines running horizontally and vertically drawn lightly on the plate, the guide dots punched 5.5 mm from the subject in the white oval band to the left of the portraits, at the points where the lines intersected.



Light Carmine
The right numeral box line
has breaks at the top
- plates 17 & 18



Pale Carmine
Horizontal "Hair Lines".
Plate 4 has the most pronounced hair lines.



Pale Carmine
The right numeral box line
has a wide break at the top
and middle-plates 19 & 20



Carmine



Rose Carmine

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sheets

The original die was retouched sometime in December 1912. The retouching had as its purpose the strengthening of the vertical line in upper spandrels. The later plates coming from the original die had too many retouches that seemed necessary to produce stronger impressions.

During 1915 to 1918 the manufacturers imported dye for the printing ink from IG Farben Industries in Germany which emits bright red *fluorescence* under UV light, to produce fine stamps. The stamps produced using plates 1 to 93 were printed with regular ink but after December 1915 *fluorescent* ink was used to print plates 95 and later.

Retouched Die – First State – Plates 27 to 86, 91 & 92, 95 to 148



Light Carmine

The left numeral box line is unbroken
-plate 27 to 31, 33,34 & 45



Carmine

The lower left frame junction line is broken above the top of the spandrel and is faint below the top – plates 57 to 60

Partial →
Guide arrow



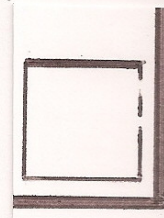
Dark Carmine, *fluorescent ink*, Plate Inscription: Type D

1. The retouched upper spandrel lines appear to be stronger.
2. The right numeral box line is thin near the top and the bottom.
3. There is a short horizontal line in the right margin near the lower right corner.



Carmine, *fluorescent ink*, Plate Inscription: type F1

- T-7 relates to transfer No; Order No.910-X.
1. The upper spandrel lines are strong after retouch.
 2. The right numeral box line is broken at two places near the top.



TWO CENTS Carmine – Sheets

The die was retouched a second time as was evident in the course of examining material from the plates 149 and 150 approved in April 1920, by the appearance of strong vertical lines in the left numeral box and by a line in the right numeral box. The die in its new state may be called the “retouched die – second state”.

Retouched Die – Second State – Plates 149 to 160



Carmine, *Fluorescent Ink*
The lower left frame junction line is unbroken and stronger
– plates 149 to 153, 159 & 160



Carmine, *Fluorescent Ink*
* The lower left frame junction line has a wide break above the top of the spandrel – plates 157 & 158



** The right frame line seems to have a plate flaw apposite “GE” of Postage



*
#3



**
#4

- * Mark in “O” and “S” of Postage
- ** Mark in “A” of Canada and “S” of Postage

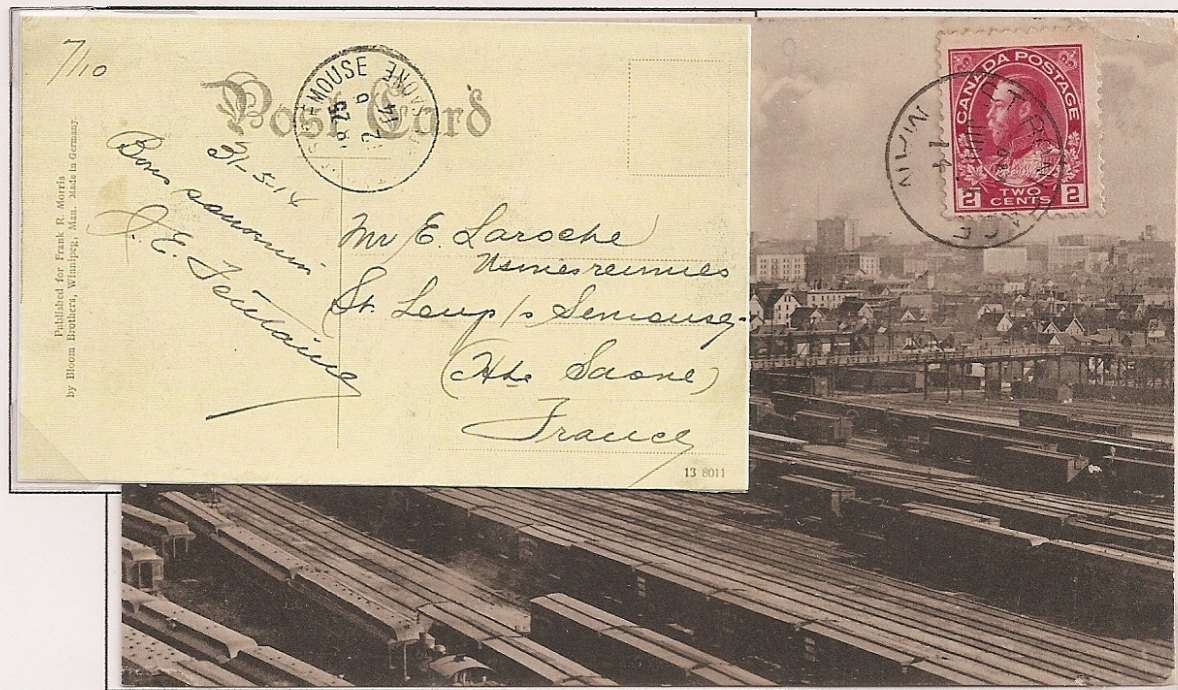


Rose Carmine, Plate Inscription: Type F2

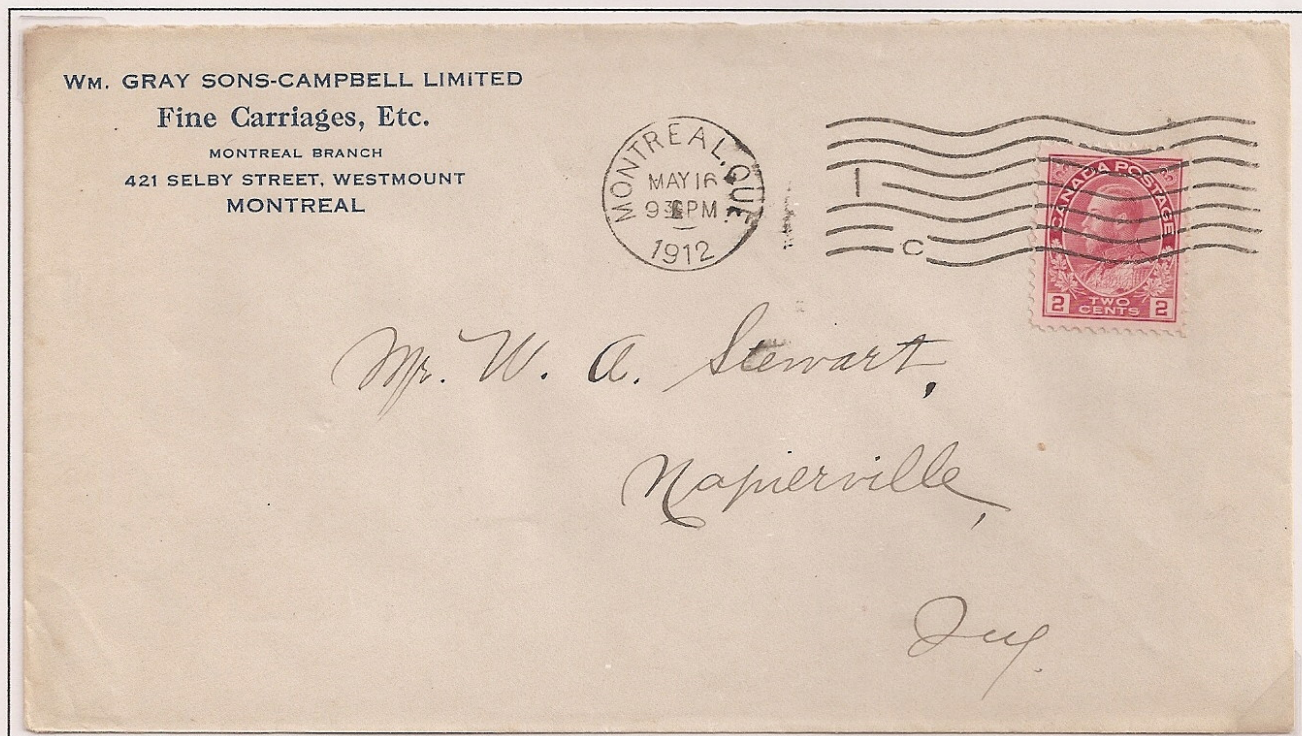
1. In the second retouching the right and left numeral box lines appeared strong and wide.
2. The lower left frame junction line appears to be distinct and unbroken due to retouch

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sheets

The colour red was designated by U.P.U. to be on the stamp to pay U.P.U. post card rate. It basically paid the single 2¢ one ounce domestic, USA and Empire letter rate. It was also applicable on post cards to Empire countries. The new use for the stamps appeared with the war tax after April 1915.

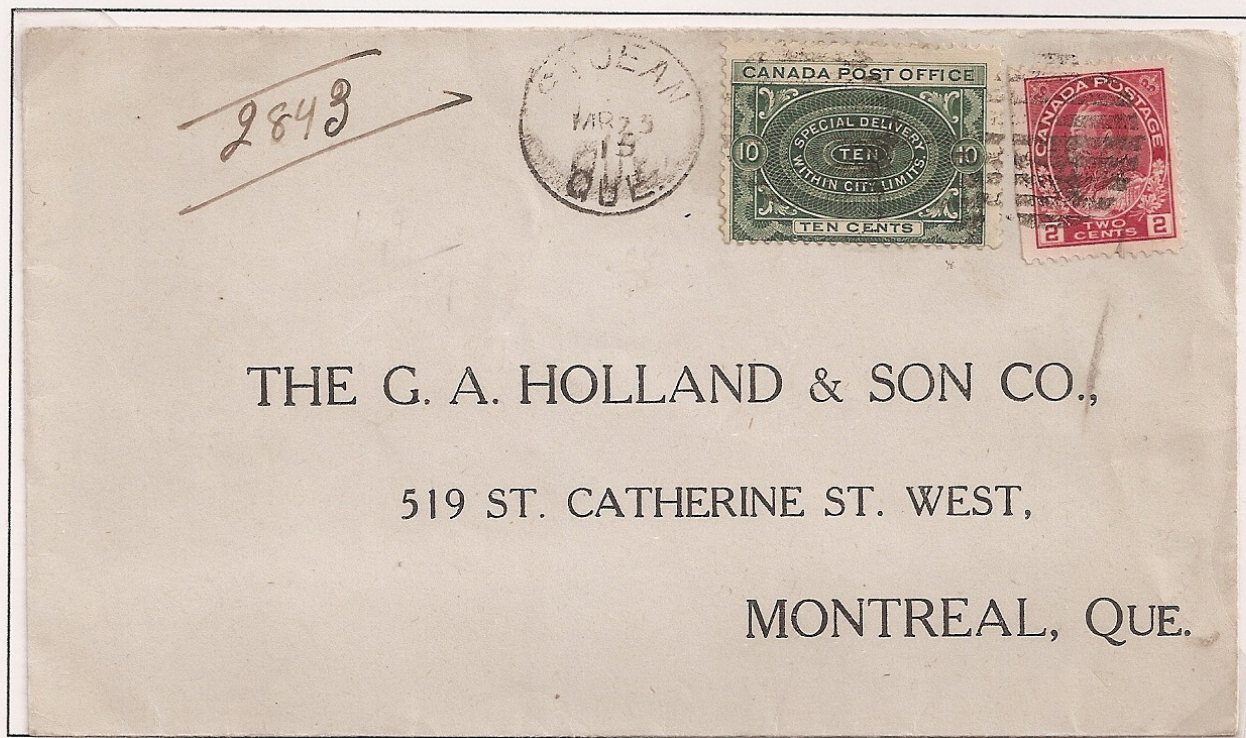


2¢ Rose Red: 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to France.



2¢ Pink: 2¢ domestic letter rate.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sheets

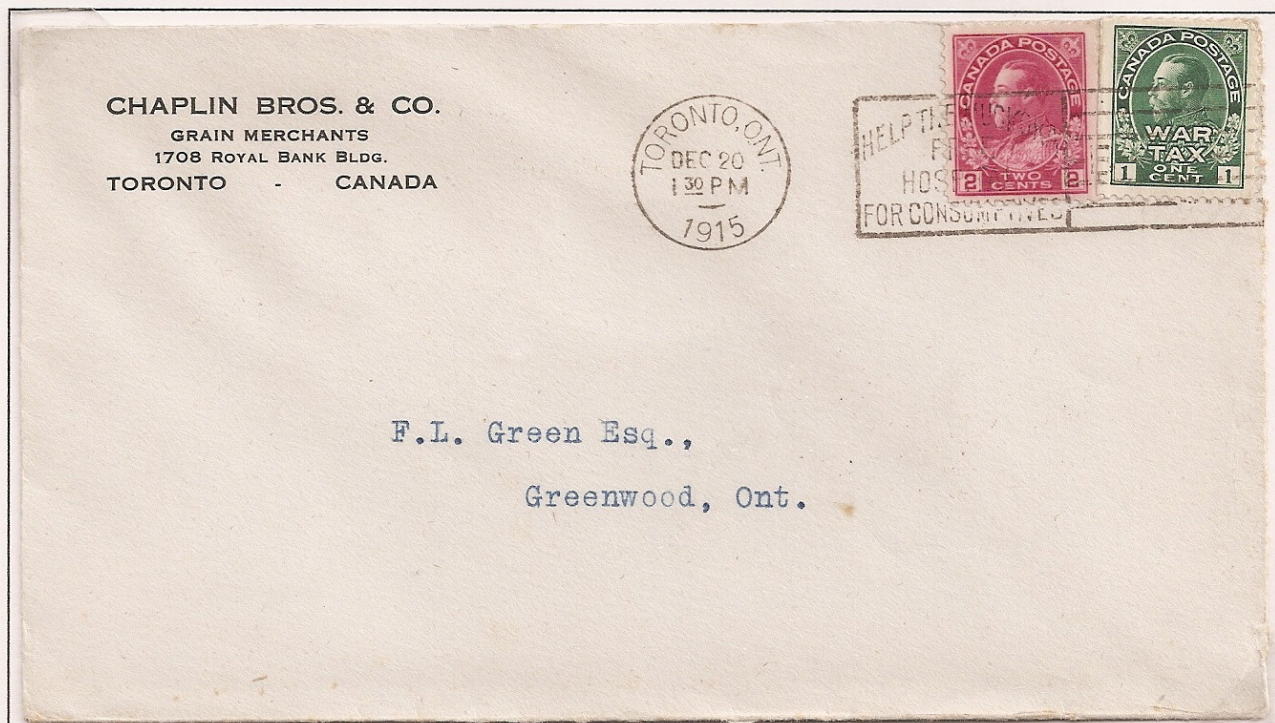


2¢ Carmine and 10¢ Green: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 10¢ Special Delivery fee.

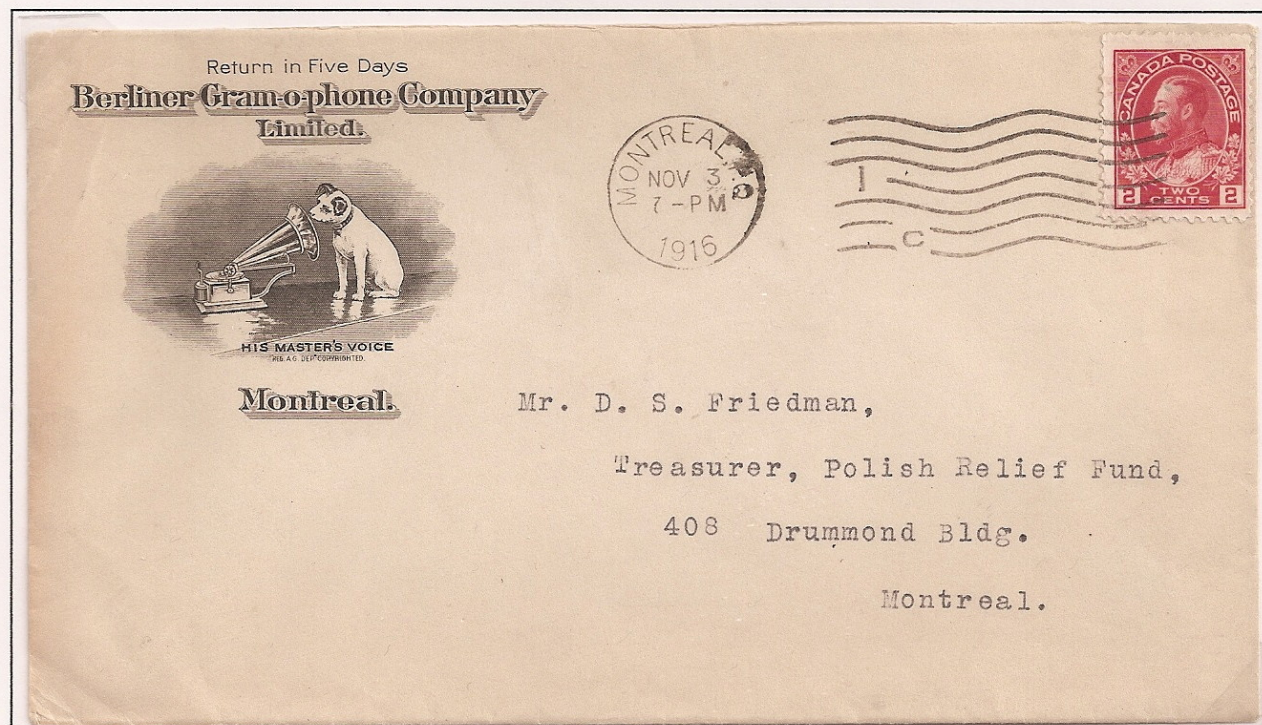


2¢ Carmine and 1¢ Green on a 2¢ postal stationery: 5¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Spain.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sheets



2¢ Pale Carmine and 1¢ green: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



2¢ Carmine: 1¢ drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

TWO CENTS *Carmine — Sheets*



Free franked post card mailed by a soldier on active service in France - *British hammer* (Army Post Office 2 Nov1915-S.15). It was then shipped to Canada and on arrival in Montreal (Nov. 15, 1915) 2¢ carmine applied on post card to meet 1¢ postage plus 1¢ war tax.



2¢ Carmine and 1¢ Green: 2¢ Empire letter rate to Bermuda plus 1¢ war tax. The mail was censored in Bermuda during Civil Censorship operation under the War Measures Act of 1914.

TWO CENTS Carmine - Booklets

January 1912

The 2¢ carmine booklets were issued with two panes of six subjects. In all 20 plates were engraved. Plates 1 to 6 were flat; plates 7 to 20 were "rotary" and bent to fit the rotary press. Plates 11 and 12 were not used. The panes were printed only by the wet process. Booklet panes were printed with regular ink prior to 1915, possibly with fluorescent ink after April 1917 when plates 19 and 20 were approved.

Original Die – Plates 1 to 4 Stamps printed on horizontal wove paper

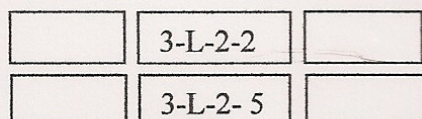
Retouched Die – First State – Plates 5 to 14 Stamps printed on horizontal wove paper
– Plates 15 to 20 Stamps printed on vertical wove paper



Light Carmine "Squat Print" (Horizontal wove)

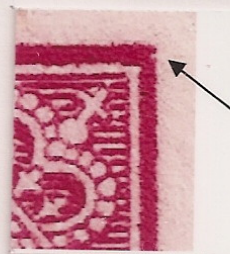
Print Size: 18 mm x 21 mm – plates 3 & 4

The vertical line of the left numeral box is retouched



Minor retouching of the vertical line
in the upper right spandrel

Carmine (Vertical wove paper)
The right numeral box line is fine. There is a
"nick" in the upper right corner of frame
– plates 17 & 18



2¢ Light Carmine and 1¢ Green: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Endwise Rolls

February 1913

There were two kinds of perforation for the endwise rolls of the 2¢ carmine. These rolls were issued perforated 8 and perforated 12 horizontally. The rolls with the finer perforation were issued only after it had been found that the stamps with coarse perforation were apt to tear when detached from the roll. The stamps were printed by the wet process.

Perforated 8 Horizontally Original Die – Plate 1



Pale Carmine



The right numeral box line is broken at the top, middle and at an intermediate point.



Upper: The post card was mailed by soldier serving 1st Canadian Brigade from Givenchy area of France. It was posted from Field Post Office 1.X on June 8, 1915, then forwarded to Base Army Post Office #3 (hamper 9 June, 1915). It was shipped to Canada and at Winnipeg (June 22, 1915) 2¢ carmine coil affixed to meet 1¢ postage plus 1¢ war tax.

Lower: 2¢ domestic letter rate – A folded cover – Aug. 14, 1913.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Endwise Rolls

August 1913

The second issue of endwise rolls was issued six months later. The rolls were prepared using plate 1 from original die and plate 2 from retouched die. At least one other plate was used to provide post-office sheets that were made up into endwise rolls – Plates 154 to 156. The stamps were printed by the wet process.

Perforated 12 Horizontally
Original Die – Plate 1
Retouched Die – Plate 2

The Provisional Endwise Rolls Perforated 12 x 12
Issued: May 1915

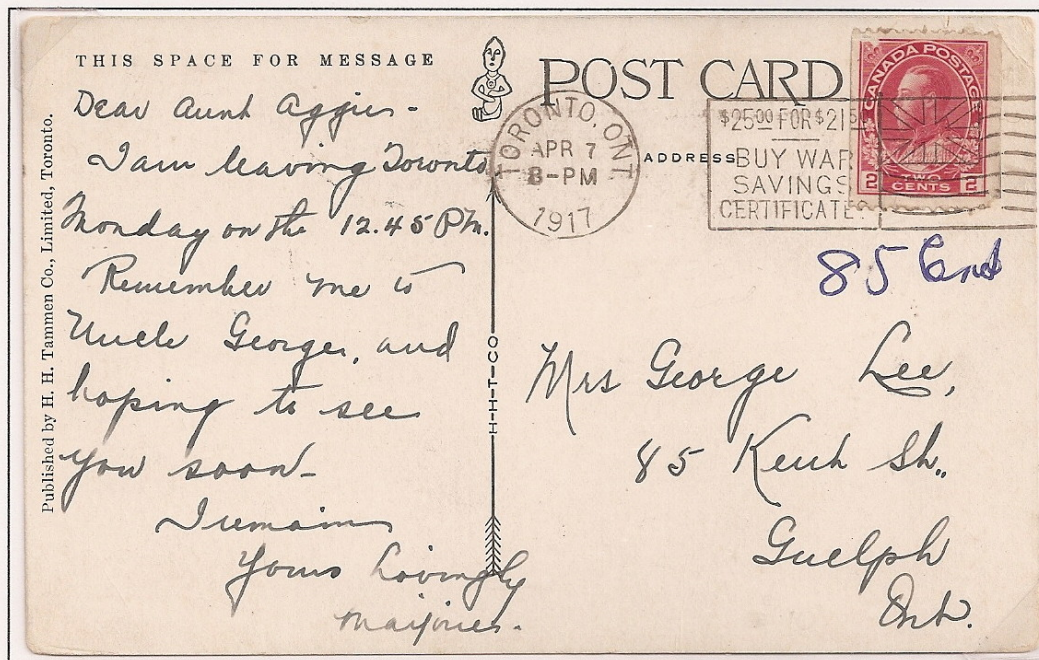


Light Carmine
 Upper spandrel lines are medium
 There are no breaks in the vertical
 line of the right numeral
 box - Retouched Die



Type A

These provisional rolls, also known as experimental coils were made from post-office sheets perforated 12 all around. These coils were torn from sheets in strips of 10 stamps and gummed together endwise and were given the status by having impressed on the back of the paste-ups a date stamp in either black or violet ink of the Postage Stamp Division. There are three types of back stamps- Type A, Type B and Type C. It was not clear as to what was the intention of making these rolls and back-stamping of the paste-ups.



2¢ Carmine (original die - plate 1): 1¢ domestic post card rate plus 1¢ war tax.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sidewise Rolls

September 1912

The first rolls were made with strips printed from plates for post-office sheets. These rolls were found to be unsatisfactory as they required no less than 49 paste-ups with only 10 stamps per strip. Special plates were engraved for the rolls with a layout which provided strips of 20 stamps and reduced number of paste-ups to 24. The stamps were printed by the wet process and perforated 8 vertically. The coil stamps exist with non-fluorescent and *fluorescent* ink

Original Die – Plates 9 to 14 and 61 to 64 – For Post-Office Sheets

Special Plate 1



Carmine - The right numeral box line is broken at the top and the bottom – a common characteristic feature in the stamps printed from special plate 1 and those made from post-office sheets.

Retouched Die - First State – Plates 2 to 12



Rose Carmine

There is a break in the lower left frame junction line above the top of the spandrel - plate 2



Dark Carmine, *fluorescent* ink

The right numeral box line is of medium strength - plates 7 & 8



← The right numeral box line is very faint, almost absent – plates 9 & 10

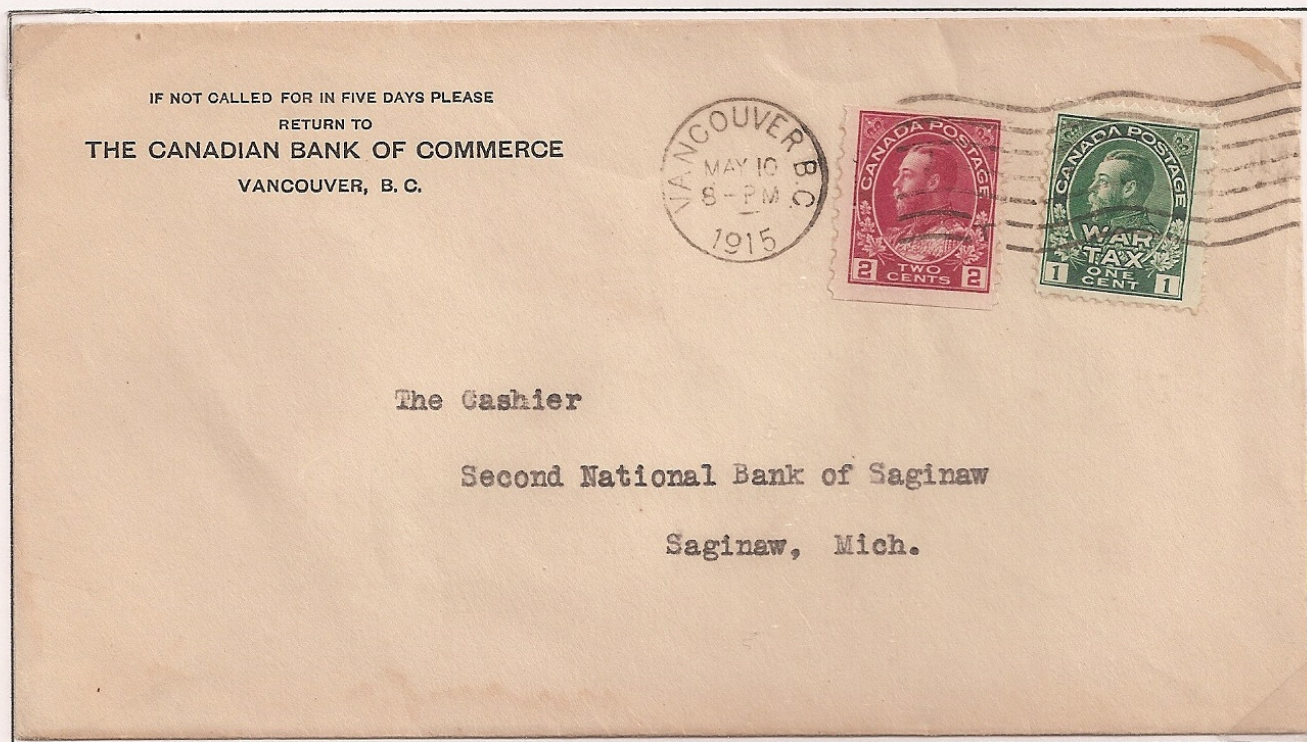
Fluorescent ink

Free franked military mail was applied with 2¢ rose carmine at Hamilton to meet 1¢ drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax. A British censor label was applied by Canadian Censors in accordance with military Censorship operation between Canada and UK in 1916.

TWO CENTS Carmine – Sidewise Rolls



Military mail: A free franked post card was mailed on June 16, 1916 from headquarter of the 3rd Division of the Canadian Army stationed in Belgium (hammer Field Post Office D.X.3 proofed in January 1916). The letter was carried from Belgium by surface transport to U.K. and then shipped from Liverpool to Canada. A 2¢ carmine coil was affixed on arrival in Montreal on July 3, 1916.



2¢ Carmine coil and 1¢ Green: 2¢ letter rate to USA plus 1¢ war tax.

TWO CENTS Green – Sheets

June 1922

The U.P.U. conference held in 1920 fixed new postage rates which went into effect in October 1921 and as a result the colour of the 2¢ stamp changed from carmine to green to reflect the printed matter rate. The plates 159 and 160 which were engraved from the retouched die – second state were used to print the stamps in green.

In September 1924 the die was reworked to improve the design of the subject in order to show greater clarity and sharpness. This die was called the “re-engraved die”. Additional 69 plates were engraved and of these 31 plates originated from the retouched die – second state and 38 plates from the re-engraved die. The 2¢ green stamp was printed also on “Thin Paper”. Until December 1922 the stamps were printed by the wet process and later by the dry process.

Retouched Die – Second State – Plates 159 to 189, 193 & 194 – Wet Process



Deep Green, Plate Inscription: Type F2

Inscriptions: T-5 means transferrer number; plate No. 164,
910-AH means Order number.

In the second retouching the left numeral box line is made stronger and wide. The lower left frame junction line has a small break at the top.



Deep Yellow Green
“THIN PAPER”
Plates 182 - 186



Back of Stamp

Re-Engraved Die – Plates 190 to 192, 195 to 229 – Dry Process



Green



Light Green, Plate Inscription: Type H

All the spandrel lines and the frame junction lines are strengthened. There is a distinct feature in the subjects of the re-engraved die. A short spur which extends to the right corner of the frame which is constant in all.

Spur

TWO CENTS Green – Sheets

Two new uses for the 2¢ green appeared with the war tax, the 1¢ drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax and secondly, 1¢ domestic post card rate plus 1¢ war tax, extended also to United States and Mexico. It also paid 2¢ post card rate to UK and Empire, 2¢ two ounce U.P.U. printed matter rate as of October 1921 and preferred foreign letter rate.



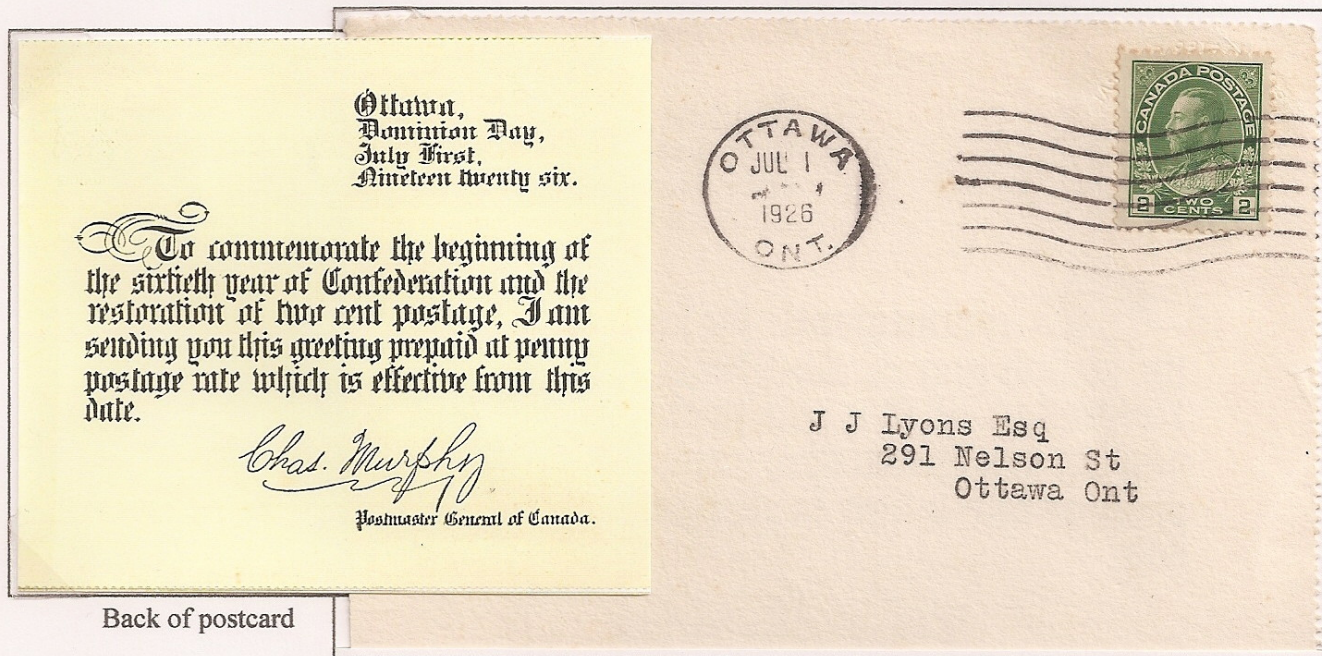
2¢ Green, wet process: 1¢ drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



2¢ Green, dry process: 2¢ preferred foreign letter rate to Cuba.

TWO CENTS Green – Sheets

The 2¢ found more usage when the decision was taken to remove 1¢ war tax from July 1, 1926, with the restoration of 2¢ postage on letters mailed within Canada, to USA and Mexico.



2¢ Green, wet process: Restoration of 2¢ domestic letter rate effective July 1, 1926.



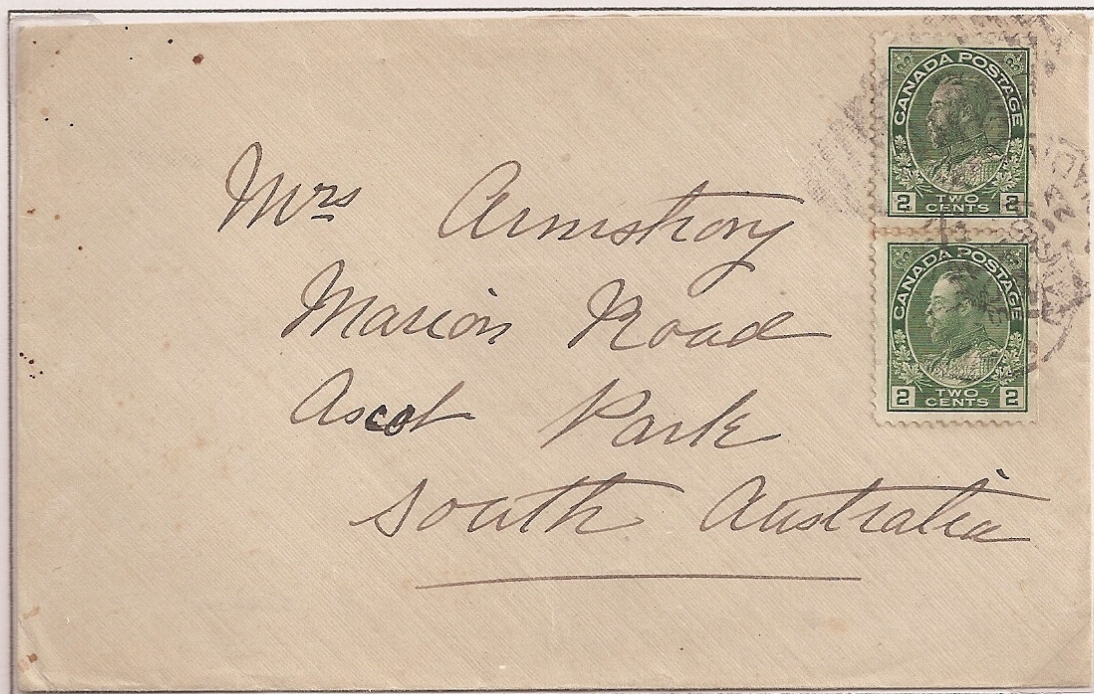
2¢ Green, dry process: 2¢ domestic letter rate - Loggieville October 23, 1928

TWO CENTS Green – Sheets



2¢ Green and 20¢ S.D.: 2¢ letter rate to U.S. plus 20¢ Special Delivery fee as of August 1921

On October 1, 1921 a pair of 2¢ was found usage to pay 3¢ per oz Empire letter rate plus 1¢ war tax



2¢ Green: 3¢ Empire letter rate to South Australia plus 1¢ war tax.

TWO CENTS Green – Sheets

On October 1, 1925 a pair of 2¢ stamp could pay 4¢ U.P.U. post card rate, as a result of the 1924 Stockholm Universal Postal Union Congress.



- Top to Bottom: 1. 2¢ Green: 4¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Finland. – Dec. 15, 1926
 2. 2¢ Green: 4¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Norway – May 11, 1927
 3. 2¢ Green: 4¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Sweden – Oct. 7, 1925

TWO CENTS Green – Sheets

The other use of the 2¢ stamp was to make up other rates.



2¢ Green, dry process: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Denmark as of October 1925.

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
CANADA

ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ } *Letter*
REGISTERED ARTICLE }
ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE }
ENTERED AT THE OFFICE }
DE }
OF }
LE } *July 27/21* SOUS LE } NO. *856*
THE } UNDER }
EXPÉDIÉ PAR }
SENT BY }
ADRESSÉ À } *Arthur G. New*
ADDRESSED TO }
À } *Gull Lake, Sask.*
AT }

(1) Le recto est à remplir par l'office d'origine
This side to be filled in by office of origin
(2) Nature de l'envoi (lettre, imprimé, etc.)
Nature of article (letter, printed matter, etc.)
39B—200,000—15-11-20

(1) RETOURNEZ À } *202*
RETURN TO }
Western Charles
Regina, Sask.
LIEU D'ORIGINE }
PLACE OF ORIGIN }
SERVICE D'EXPÉDITION }
POSTAL SERVICE }
(1) À remplir par l'office d'origine }
To be filled in by office of origin }

2¢ Green: 10¢ for an acknowledgement of Receipt (A.R.) fee of a registered letter requested at the time of posting. In August 1921 the old paper form was replaced by a small card, and in October 1921 the fee for an A.R. was raised to 10¢.

TWO CENTS Green – Imperforates

October 1924

It is known that the 2¢ imperforates issued by the Agency originated from plates 188 and 189 used for post-office sheets. These stamps were printed only by the wet process.

Retouched Die – Second State - Plates 188 & 189



Green, Plate Inscription: Type F2



Deep Yellow Green

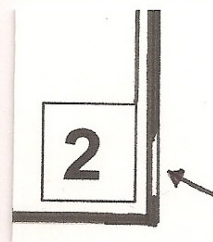
TWO CENTS Green – Booklets

December 1922

Panes of six Subjects

The 2¢ green booklets were issued in panes of six and in the panes of four stamps. Plates 19 and 20 which were engraved and approved in 1917 to print the panes of 2¢ carmine were also used for the 2¢ green. The die which was re-engraved in September 1924 was used to lay down plates 21 to 25. There were three printings from each plate in the period between May 1926 and July 1928. The panes were printed either by the wet process or the dry process.

Retouched Die – First State – Plates 19 & 20 – Wet process
Re-engraved Die - Plates 21 & 22; 23 to 25- Dry process.



Green, wet process

The right numeral box line is fine. In general the frame lines of the stamp are made up of three separate parallel lines which merge into one during printing. In this pane the outer line of the right frame seems separate from the adjoining line (plates 19 and 20).

TWO CENTS Green – Booklets

July 1922

Panes of Four Subjects

Two plates were prepared for the panes of 4 subjects. Plate 1 originated from the retouched die and plate 2 from re-engraved die; however this plate was never used. The panes 4 subjects were printed only by the wet process.

Retouched Die – Second State – Plate 1



The upper right spandrel line is strong
The lower spandrel lines are faint.



2¢ Green (booklet single from pane of 4): 1¢ domestic post card rate plus 1¢ war tax - Dec. 22, 1927.
The 1¢ war tax was still applicable on post cards after July 1, 1926.

TWO CENTS Green - Booklets



2¢ Green: 1¢ domestic post card rate plus 1¢ war tax – July 22, 1926

The stamp identified as originating from pane of six subjects printed by the dry process using plates 21 or 22. The characteristic feature is that there is a dot near the left numeral box.

TWO CENTS Green – Endwise Rolls

September 1924

The endwise rolls were issued in very small number. These were made up of strips of 20 stamps from post-office sheets printed from plates 165 to 172. The stamps were printed only by the wet process and then perforated 12 horizontally.

Retouched Die – Second State – Plates 165 to 172



Green



Green, Paste-up.

1. There is a "Nick" in the the lower left frame opposite the leaf 2.
2. There are two breaks in the outline of the portrait at the shoulder and 6 lines above it.
3. Virtual absence of spandrel lines except in the upper right

TWO CENTS Green – Sidewise Rolls

July 1922

It is estimated that nearly 325 millions of these stamps were printed in the whole life of this issue. In all seven plates were used and of these the existing plates 11 and 12 of the 2¢ carmine sidewise rolls also served the 2¢ green sidewise rolls. Five additional plates were prepared and of these plates 13 and 14 were laid down from the retouched die-second state and plates 15 to 17 were prepared from the re-engraved die. The coils were printed either by the wet or dry process and then perforated 8 vertically.

Retouched Die – First State – Plates 11 & 12 – Wet Process

Retouched Die – Second State – Plates 13 & 14 – Wet and Dry Process



Yellow Green, wet process



Green, wet process.

The frame junction lines in all the four spandrels are weak.
The vertical line of the left numeral box is fine



2¢ Green, wet process and 3¢ brown: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Switzerland.
The rate was in effect from October 1921 to September 1925.

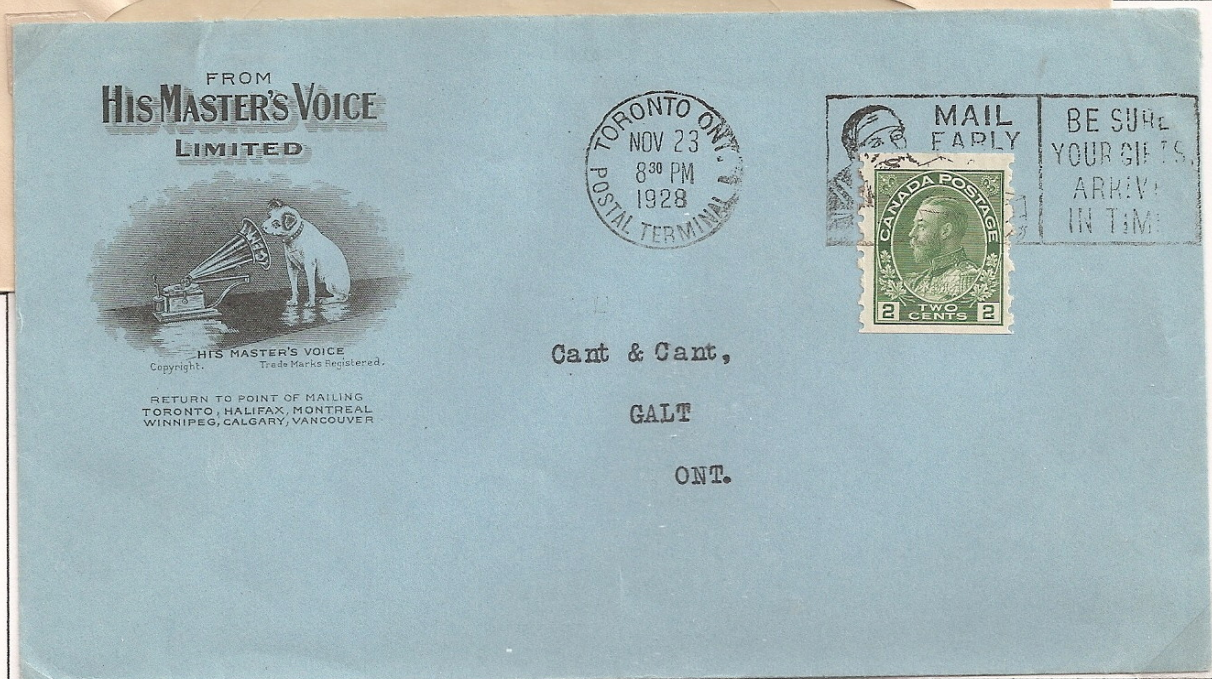
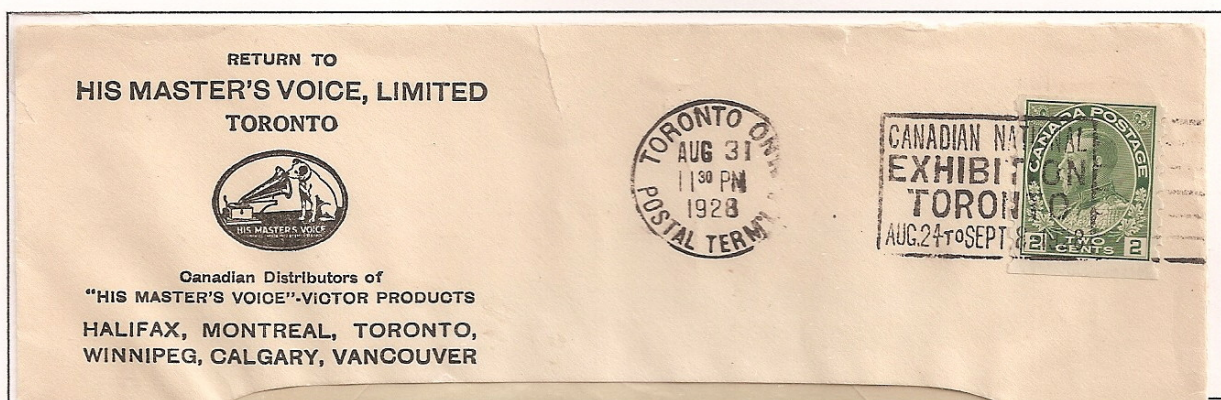
TWO CENTS Green – Sidewise Rolls

Re- engraved Die –Plates 15 to 17 – Dry Process



Yellow Green

A dot in the margin near the left numeral box and a short spur in the lower right corner.



2¢ Green (Top) and 2¢ Pale Green (Bottom): 2¢ domestic letter rate as of July 1, 1926.

TWO CENTS Green – Roll Stamps in Sheet Form

October 1924

It is stated that there were two issues of the 2¢ green sidewise rolls in sheet form, perforated 8 vertically and imperforate horizontally. The first issue was of sheets printed by the wet process from plates 13 and 14; while the second issue was of sheets printed by the dry process from plates 15 to 17.

Retouched Die – Second State *Plates 13 & 14 – Wet Process*



Deep Green

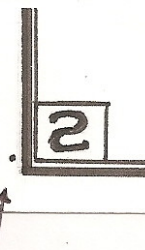
1. The lower left frame junction line is unbroken.
2. The left numeral box line is much stronger.

Re-Engraved Die *Plates 15 to 17 – Dry Process*



Yellow Green

1. There is a dot near the bottom of the left side of the frame.
2. A short spur near the lower right corner.



2¢ Green, dry process and 4¢ Bistre: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 10¢ registration fee.

THREE CENTS Brown – Sheets

August 1918

The Post Office Department took a decision early in 1918 to discontinue the issuance of the war tax stamps and instead to issue a THREE CENTS stamp to pay both the letter rate of 2¢ and the war tax of 1¢. A die was engraved in May 1918, and after its proof in brown was approved the die was hardened, and served to produce 26 transfer rolls. This was described as Die I. Plates 1 to 114 and 118 to 120 were engraved from Die 1. Plates 115 to 117 were prepared but were used only for the 3¢ carmine. Stamps were printed for the most part by the wet process. *The three cents brown was the first stamp to be printed by the dry process; the first printing was on December 26, 1922.*

Die I – Plates 1 to 114 – Wet Process (Plate 114 was not used)



Light Brown

The spandrel lines are almost gone: the frame junction lines are weak-plates 5 to 22.



Deep Brown

The spandrel lines are medium and the frame junction lines are fine as a result of retouches.



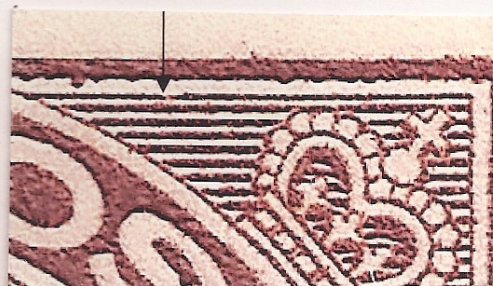
Brown, Plate Inscription: Type F2. The lower left frame junction line; the left numeral box line and the upper right spandrel line are all unbroken and clear.

Die I – Plates 118, 119 and 120 – Dry Process



Brown, Plate Inscription : Type F2

Upper and lower spandrel lines are strong. The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box line are unbroken



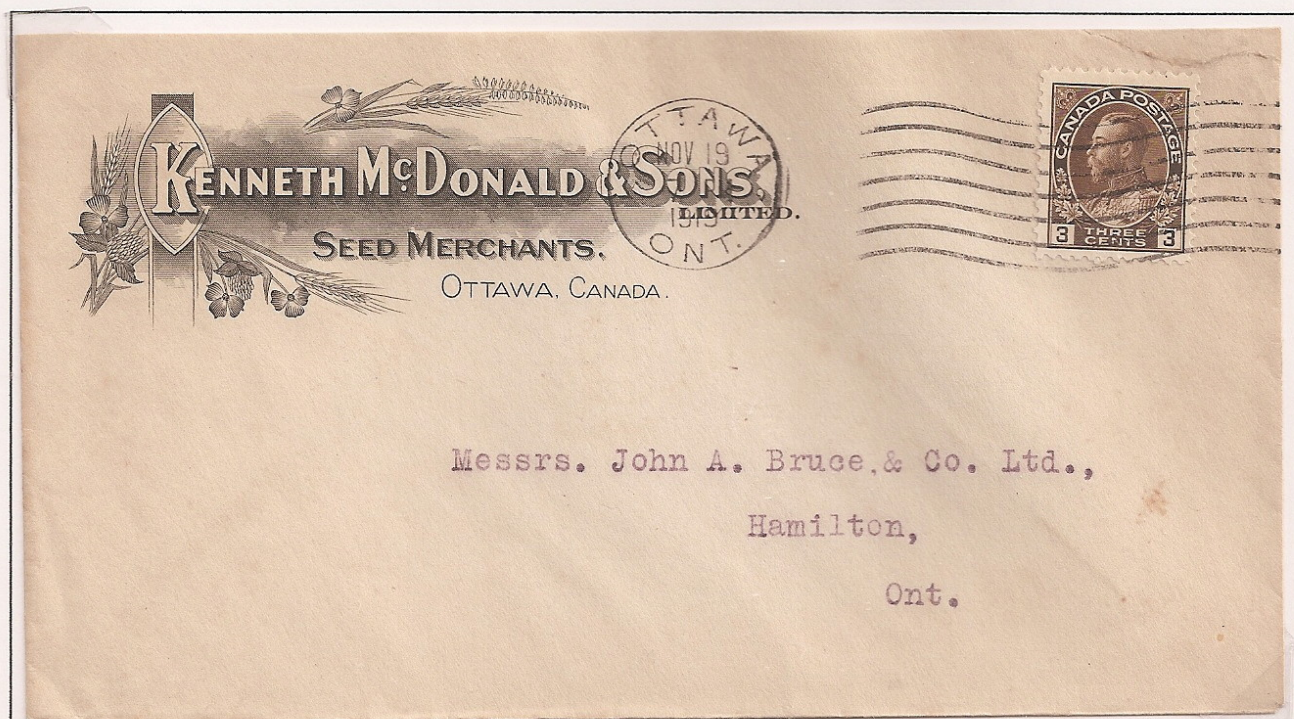
In the dry printing process three plates instead of two, were used on the rotary presses. During the engraving of this plate the vertical rows of subject were transferred from top to the bottom. A small break developed in the upper right horizontal line above the "S" of POSTAGE –in both subjects 4 and 5 of the top and bottom rows.

THREE CENTS Brown – Sheets

The 3¢ brown replaced the 2¢ plus 1¢ war tax. It was found useful to pay the 2¢ one ounce domestic first class letter rate, the 2¢ one ounce USA, United Kingdom and Empire letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



3¢ Brown, wet process: 2¢ Empire letter rate to England plus 1¢ war tax.



3¢ Brown, wet process: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

THREE CENTS Brown – Sheets



3¢ Pale Brown, wet process: 2¢ Empire letter rate to Scotland plus 1¢ war tax. The letter was forwarded to England.

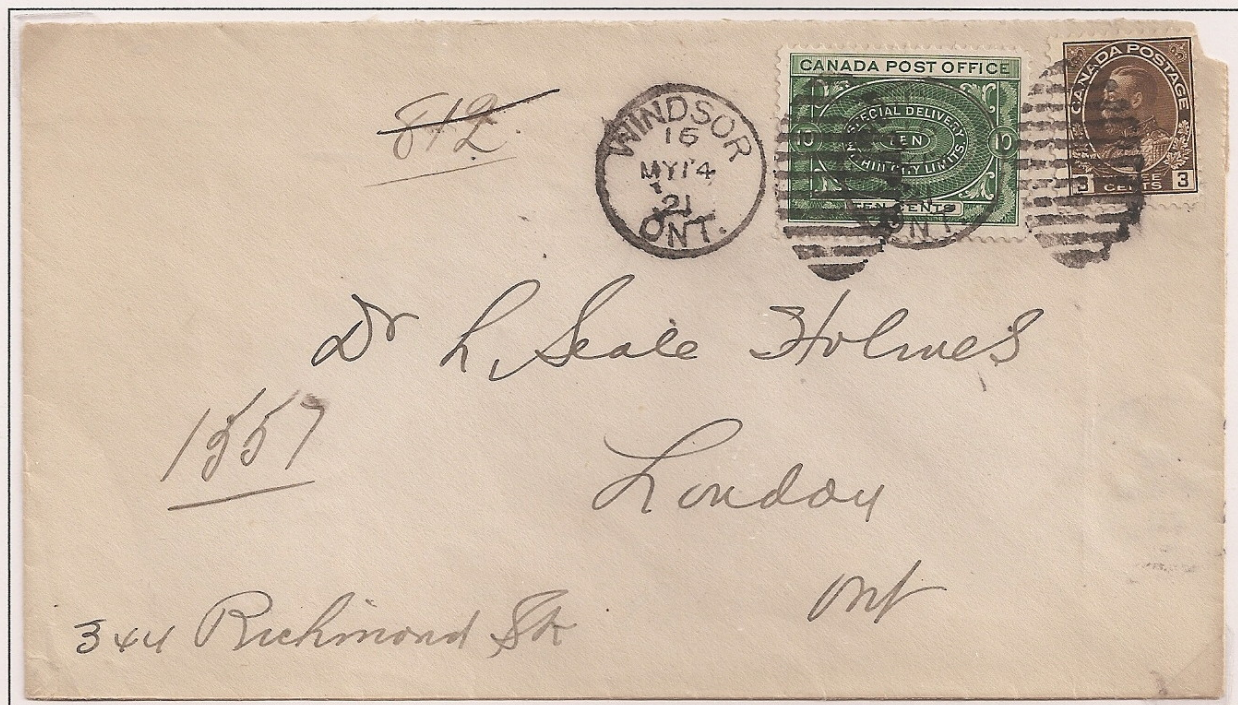


3¢ Brown, wet process: 2¢ Empire letter rate to Bahamas plus 1¢ war tax.

THREE CENTS Brown – Sheets



3¢ Light Brown and 1¢ Green: 2¢ letter rate to USA, 1¢ war tax plus 10¢ registration fee.



3¢ Brown and 10¢ Special Delivery Stamp: 2¢ domestic letter rate, 1¢ war tax plus 10¢ special delivery fee - effective July, 1898 to July, 1921.

THREE CENTS Brown – Sheets



3¢ Brown and 20¢ Special Delivery stamp: 2¢ domestic letter rate, 1¢ war tax plus
20¢ special delivery fee – effective August 1921 until the end of Admiral period.

THREE CENTS Brown – Booklets

March 1922

The 3¢ brown first appeared in a booklet containing two panes of four subjects and then later in combination booklets which contained also a pane of 1¢ yellow and a pane of 2¢ green stamps. Two plates were engraved originating from Die I, and the panes printed only by the wet process.

Die I – Plates 1 & 2



Brown
All the spandrel lines are medium

THREE CENTS Brown –Booklets



3¢ Yellowish Brown, booklet single: 2 ¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax

THREE CENTS Brown – Endwise Rolls

December 1920

No special plates were engraved for the endwise rolls of the 3¢ brown. The stamps issued by the Department were made up from sheets printed from the regular plates for the post-office sheets. It seems that the rolls had originated from plate 100. The stamps were printed by the wet process and then perforated 12 horizontally.



Brown



Brown Paste-up

The lower left frame junction line, the left numeral box line and the upper right spandrel line are all unbroken which are the characteristics of plate 100.

THREE CENTS Brown – Sidewise Rolls

August 1918

The plates for the sidewise rolls were engraved with transfer rolls made in May - June 1918 from the Die 1 which were also used on plates for post-office sheets. Plates 1 and 2 were laid down with the same relief roll as plates 1 to 6 for the post-office sheets. Another transfer roll which was used for a certain group of plates for the post-office sheets was also used to prepare plates 7 to 10 for the sidewise rolls. The stamps were printed by the wet process and then perforated 8 vertically.

Die I – Plates 1 to 6; 7 to 10



Yellowish Brown

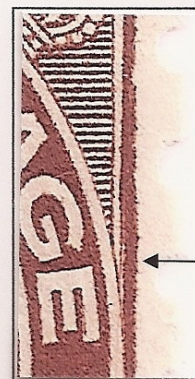
The stamp on the right shows a significant engraving slip in the right frame near the frame junction line in the upper right spandrel. The outside of frame is irregular and rough. The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box line are strong. Both the stamps fit the description of Marler's design type SR1 found on plates 1 & 2.

A



Normal

B



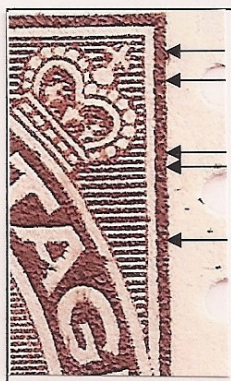
The Engraving Slip
Identification: 2LL38

A long vertical line emanating from the frame opposite G in POSTAGE and ending at the frame junction line (proof for plate 2 at Library and Archives Canada)



Brown

*The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box line are unbroken. The upper right spandrel line is broken between horizontal lines 2 & 3, 3 & 4, 18 & 19, 21 & 22, 30 & 31 and other places in between. There is also a **wide break** in the lower right spandrel line between the top of spandrel and line 1 (unreported by Marler Type SR5) – plates 9 & 10

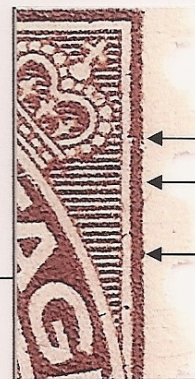


*The characteristics of this subject are the same as described on the left. – plates 9 & 10

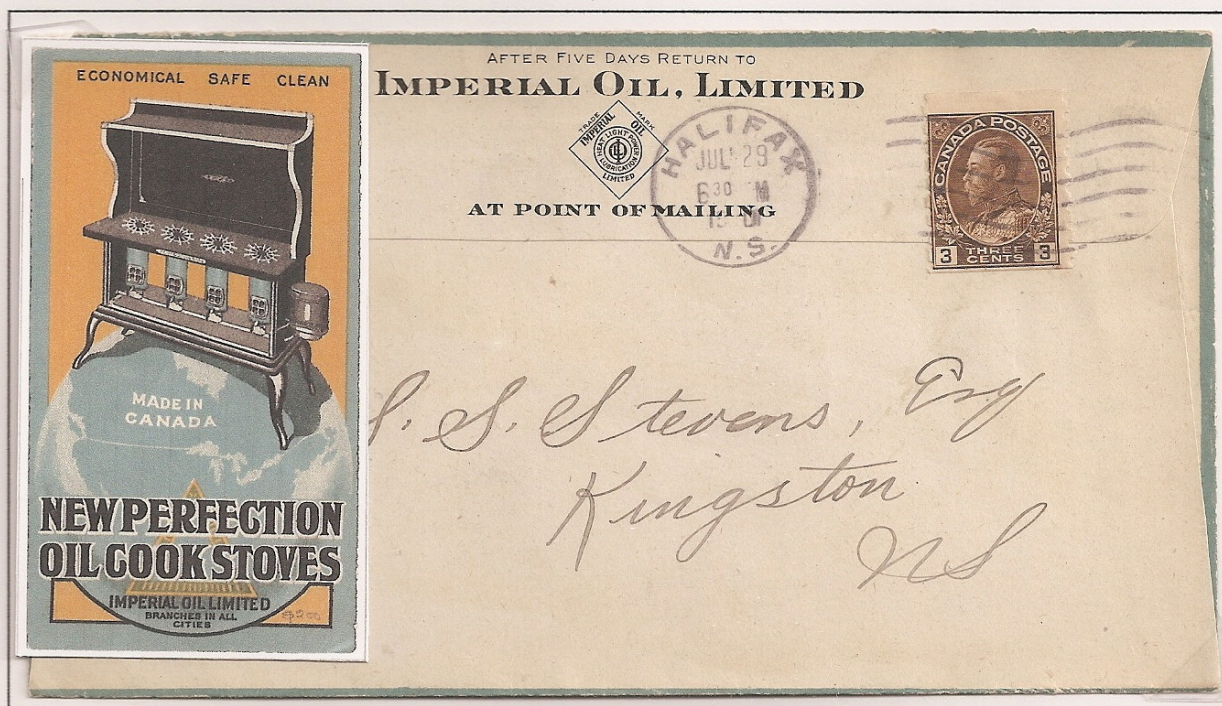
There are fewer breaks on the UR spandrel line and a **narrow break** in the LR spandrel line – result of Retouches.



Brown paste-up



THREE CENTS Brown – Sidewise Rolls



Back of cover

3¢ Light Brown coil: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



3¢ Brown on a 2¢ postal stationery: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Germany as of October 1925 to June 1930

THREE CENTS Carmine – Sheets

December 1923

The U.P.U. fixed new postal rates on letters which went into effect on October 1, 1921 and as a result the colour of the 3¢ brown was changed to carmine to conform the U.P.U. domestic rate colour, but only late in 1923. As was said earlier in connection with 3¢ brown the original Die I which was engraved in 1918 was used to prepare 26 new plates for the 3¢ carmine. The stamps printed only by the dry process.

Original Die I – Plates 115 to 117; 121 to 143



1. The "R" of THREE is separated from the portrait oval by a full horizontal line
2. The middle bar of the 3's is longer
3. The top of "S" of CENTS is longer.
4. In the lower left spandrel the shading line between the second and third stem is straight and horizontal.

Perforation Guide



Dark Carmine

The purpose of this guide was to facilitate accurate perforation of the printed sheets. The guide was engraved in the left margins of the plates 116 and 117 opposite the space between the 5th and 6th horizontal rows of the upper right and lower right panes.



Carmine, Plate Inscription: Type F2

The lower left frame junction line, left numeral box line and upper right spandrel line are unbroken.



Dark Carmine

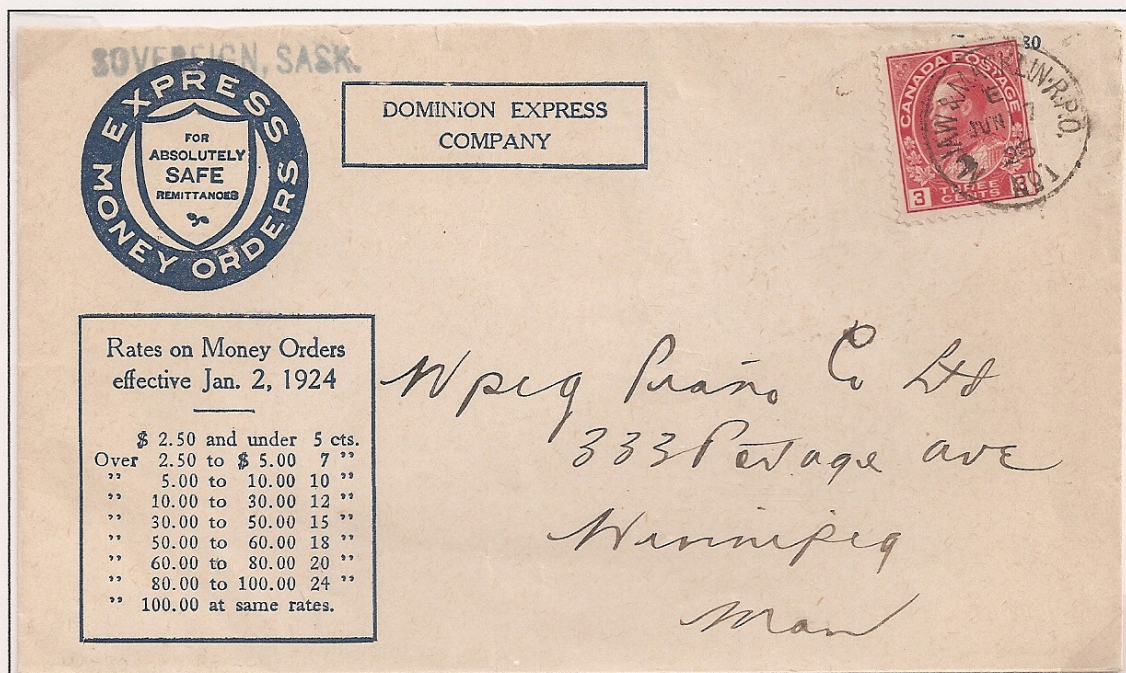
There are two small dots inside the left numeral box.

THREE CENTS Carmine – Sheets

Effective October, 1921 the basic rate of postage on letters to UK and Empire was raised from 2¢ to 3¢ per ounce. After July 1, 1926 with the war tax being removed from the Empire letter rate and the rate to various Latin American countries, the 3¢ carmine became useful to pay the new rates.



3¢ Pale Carmine, Die I and 1¢ Yellow: 3¢ Empire letter rate to Malta plus 1¢ war tax, effective October 1921 to June 1926.



3¢ Carmine, Die I: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax. The mail was carried on train from Macklin to Moose Jaw with R.P.O. Jun 17, 25 date-stamp and then forwarded to Winnipeg via Regina.


THREE CENTS Carmine – Sheets

.....59.....CIRCULARS for distribution to
 boxholders on rural route No.....3.....starting
 from.....*Newrich*.....
*Ontario*.....

TO POSTMASTER: Will Postmaster kindly have
 one copy of each of the enclosed items delivered to every
 boxholder on rural route No.....3.....starting from
 his office, in accordance with the Postal Regulations.

.....*Canada Uniceas Ltd*.....
 (Name of Sender)
*Newrich Ont*.....
 (Address of Sender)

8 P.—150,000—10-7-25



3¢ Carmine and 50¢ Brown, Die I: Bulk prepayment for distribution of
 59 circulars at 1¢ each on rural route.

McKEOUGH & TROTTER, Limited
 ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS
 WHOLESALE HARDWARE, MILL, FACTORY, AND
 CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES
 CHATHAM, ONTARIO

CHATHAM
 SEP 14
 3 PM
 ONT.

3¢ THREE CENTS

20¢ TWENTY CENTS
 SPECIAL DELIVERY
 FOR FIRST CLASS MAIL ONLY
 WITHIN CITY LIMITS

The B. Greening Wire Co.,
 Hamilton, Ont.

735

3¢ Rose Red, Die I and 20¢ S.D.: 2¢ domestic letter rate, 1¢ war tax plus 20¢ special
 delivery fee as of August 1921. The 1¢ war tax was re-imposed on July 1, 1931.

THREE CENTS Carmine – Sheets

The Die II which was engraved and hardened in September 1924 served to make 11 transfer rolls. Plates 144 to 176 were laid down using the transfer rolls. The stamps were printed only by the dry process.

Die II – Plates 144 to 176 (Plates 153 to 155; 165 to 176 were never used)



1. The "R" of THREE almost touches the portrait oval.
2. In the lower left spandrel the shading line between the second and the third stem of the leaf curves upwards.
3. The middle bar of 3's is shorter.
4. The top of "S" of CENTS is shorter.



Dark Carmine, Plate Inscription: Type G



3¢ Carmine, Die II and 1¢ Yellow: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to China – rate in effect from October 1925 to July 1930. The letter was redirected to Canada.

THREE CENTS Carmine – Imperforates

January 1924

The 3¢ carmine imperforates were printed using plates 126 to 131 which were used initially for regular post-office sheets. These stamps originated from the Die I and printed by the dry process. Some imperforate sheets had somehow or other been issued as a favour in December 1923.

Die I – Plates 126 to 131



Deep Rose Red



Dark Carmine, Inscription : Type F2



3¢ Deep Rose Red and 4¢ Olive: 2¢ letter rate to USA, 1¢ war tax plus 10¢ registration fee.

THREE CENTS Carmine – Booklets

December 1923

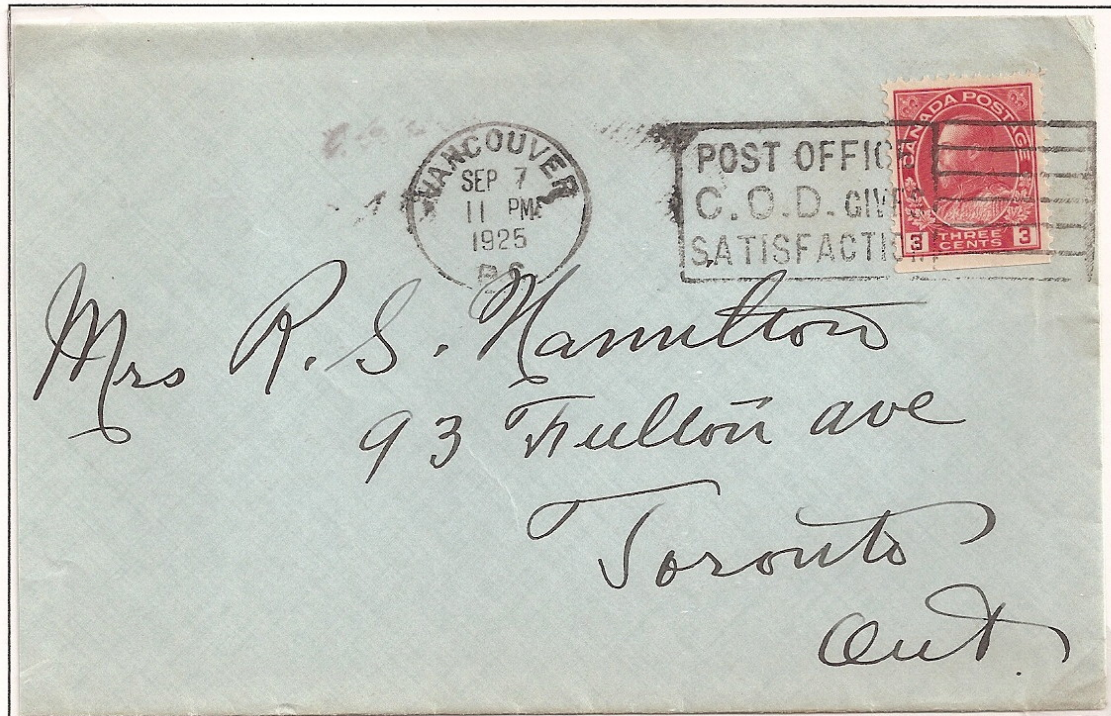
The 3¢ carmine appeared in booklets containing two panes of 4 subjects and later in combination booklets containing similar pane of the 1¢ yellow and two 2¢ green. Plates 1 to 4 engraved using Die I and all the panes were printed only by the wet process.

Die I – Plates 1 to 4



Light Carmine

The lower left frame junction line and the left numeral box line are unbroken – plates 1 and 2.



3¢ Carmine: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

THREE CENTS Carmine – Sidewise Rolls

April 1924

For 3¢ carmine sidewise rolls seven plates were laid down. The early plates 9 and 10 which were engraved and used to print the sidewise rolls in brown were also used for the new colour and additional plates 11 and 12 were engraved using the same Die I. The roll stamps were printed only by the wet process and perforated 8 vertically. Later, plates 13 to 15 were laid down from the Die II and these rolls were printed only by the dry process and perforated 8 vertically.

Die I – Plates 9 to 12 – Wet Process



Carmine

The lower frame junction line is broken between the top of the spandrel and line 1. The left numeral box line is unbroken – plates 11 and 12.

Die II – Plates 13 to 15 – Dry Process



Dark Carmine

The lower left frame junction line is unbroken. The stamps have all the Die II features.

THREE CENTS Carmine – Roll Stamps in Sheet Form

October 1924

There were two issues of the part perforates of the 1¢ yellow and the 2¢ green. The first issue in both these denominations was printed by the wet process and the second issue was printed by the dry process. The same is not the case for the 3¢ carmine part perforate for which there was no second printing for the reason that either there were no plates available or the plates were no longer usable. The 3¢ carmine part perforates were printed using the existing plates 11 and 12 for the sidewise rolls, printed by the wet process then perforated 8 vertically and imperforate horizontally.

Die I – Plates 11 & 12 – Wet Process



Dark Carmine

THREE CENTS Carmine – Perforated 12X8

June 1931

On July 1, 1931 the 1¢ war tax was re-imposed; however, the rate remained 2¢ per oz. plus 1¢ war tax on letters. This gave rise to unexpected demand for the 3¢ stamps. Preparation of a new die would take some time for the company, therefore the Department called upon the Canadian Bank Note Company to supply sheets of 100 of the 3¢ carmine coils which already perforated 8 vertically were then perforated 12 horizontally. Plates 13 to 15 originating from Die II were used and the sheets printed by the dry process.

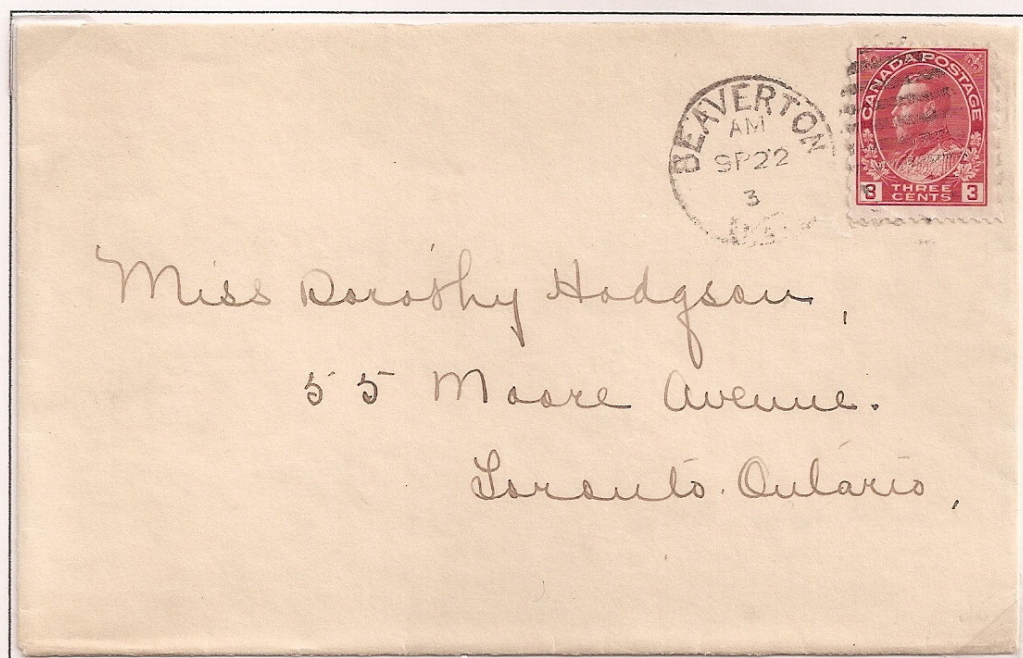
Die II – Plates 13 to 15



Rose Red, Inscription: Type G
Reversed "L" etched above the initials L.B.C.



Rose Red, Inscription : Type G
Initials "AL" appear lightly etched above L.B.C.



3¢ Rose Red: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax – 1931.

FOUR CENTS Bistre

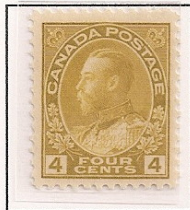
July 1922

The U.P.U. conference in 1921 agreed upon to raise the postage from 3¢ to 4¢ on letters to U.K. and the British Empire, in that connection the Post Office Department decided to issue 4¢ stamp in olive bistre colour. According to the instructions the American Bank Note Company in Ottawa engraved the die in May 1922 and after its approval it was hardened in June 1922. When the Company decided to print the stamps by the dry process the die was re-engraved sometime in 1925. Three transfer rolls were made in June 1922 and used to engrave plates 1 to 4. Another roll was made in March 1925 to be used to lay down plates 5 to 7.

Die – Plates 1 to 4 – Wet Process



Olive Yellow



Yellow Ochre



Golden Yellow

The vertical line in the upper right spandrel is not clearly defined.

Re-Engraved Die – Plates 5 to 7 – Dry Process



Greenish Yellow, Plate inscription: Type G

The initials L.B.C. in the inscription represents the name of the transferer L.B. Chenoweth

The vertical line in the upper right spandrel is clearly defined.



Olive Bistre



Yellow Ochre



Olive Bistre

FOUR CENTS Bistre

In October 1921 the rate on letters to UK and Empire was increased from 3¢ to 4¢ (3¢ postage plus 1¢ war tax), therefore in July 1922 this new stamp was issued.



4¢ Olive Yellow, wet process: 3¢ Empire letter rate plus 1¢ war tax - rate in effect October 1921 to June 1926.

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES (1) POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CANADA		AVIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	
ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ (1) REGISTERED ARTICLE		RETOURNEZ À RETURN TO	
ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE ENTERED AT THE OFFICE		NO 9 28	
DE <i>Isly</i> OF		NO 9 28	
LE <i>19 nov</i> THE		NO 9 28	
SOUS LE <i>801</i> UNDER NO		NO 9 28	
EXPÉDIÉ PAR <i>Gravel Hallant</i> SENT BY		NO 9 28	
ADRESSÉ À <i>Joseph Lange</i> ADDRESSED TO		NO 9 28	
À <i>Glentworth, Leith</i> AT		NO 9 28	
(1) Le recto est à remplir par l'office d'origine This side to be filled in by office of origin		(1) RETOURNEZ À RETURN TO	
(2) Nature de l'envoi (lettre, imprimé, etc.) Nature of article (letter, printed matter, etc.)		Gravel Hallant Barrister Leith, Leith	
30B—200,000—15-11-26		LIEU DE DESTINATION PLACE OF DESTINATION	
SERVICE DES POSTES POSTAL SERVICE		PAYS DE DESTINATION COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	
(1) À remplir par l'expéditeur To be filled in by sender			

4¢ Yellow Ochre, re-engraved die and 2¢ Green: 10¢ A.R. fee of a registered letter.

FOUR CENTS Bistre

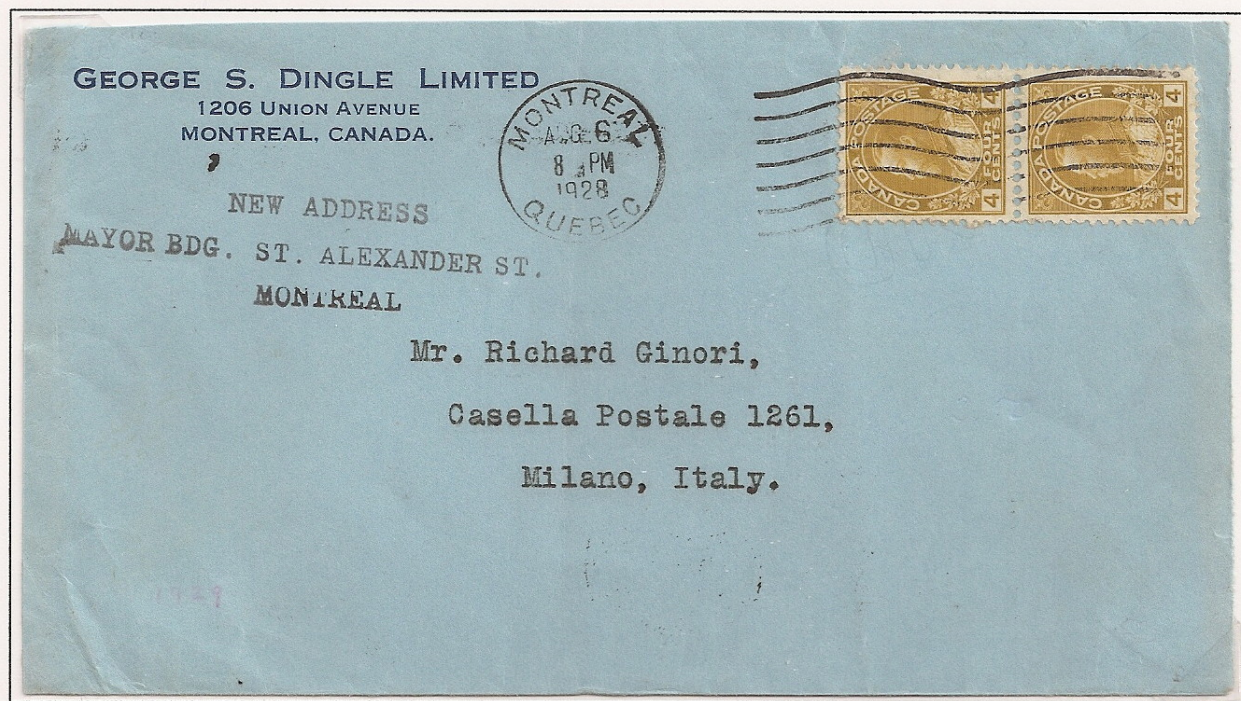
In October 1925 the U.P.U. post card rate was reduced from 6¢ to 4¢.



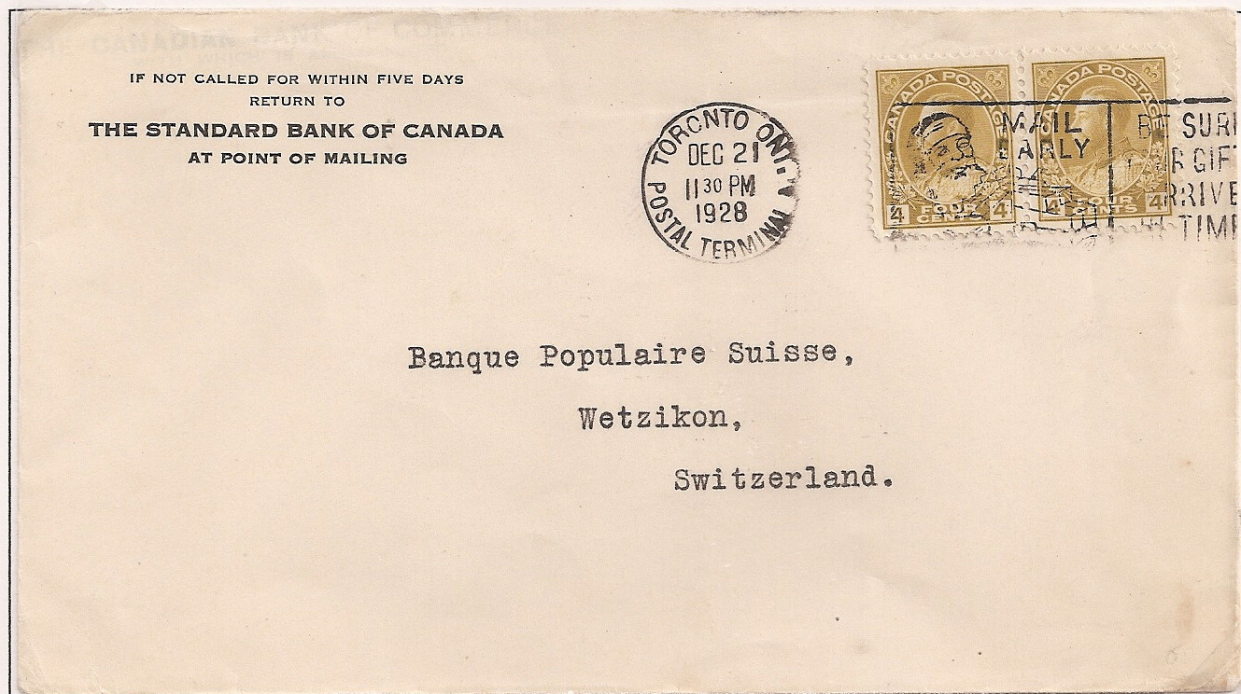
- Top to bottom: 1. 4¢ Yellow Ochre, 4¢ U.P.U. rate to Sweden.
 2. 4¢ Golden Yellow, dry process: 4¢ U.P.U. rate to Germany.
 3. 4¢ Yellow Ochre, dry process: 4¢ U.P.U. rate to Czechoslovakia.

FOUR CENTS Bistre

In October 1925 the U.P.U. letter rate was reduced from 10¢ to 8¢, hence a pair of 4¢ could be used to pay U.P.U. letter rate



4¢ Yellow Ochre, dry process: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Italy.



4¢ Yellow Ochre, dry process: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Switzerland

FIVE CENTS Blue

January 1912

In conformity with the rules of the U.P.U. the colour of the stamp which prepaid 5¢ International letter rate was blue. The die for the FIVE CENTS which was engraved by the company was approved in November 1911. It was hardened after which two transfer rolls were laid down. Fourteen plates were engraved and the sheet stamps were printed only by the wet process. The use of several engraved plates from the die account for the existence of different features in the stamps. The original die proof shows fine vertical lines in all the spandrels.

Original Die – Plates 1 to 14



Dark Blue, Plate No. "8" inverted

Plate inscription: Type A1

In all the subjects of plates 5 to 10 the UL & LL spandrel lines are clear and fine, but the UR and LR are almost gone. The left numeral box line bulges inwards at the top. **There is unusual thick horizontal guide line at lower right.**



Indigo - The early printings from plates 1 & 2



Grey Blue – The printings from later plates 7 to 10



Deep Blue, Plate No.10, Inscription: Type C



There is a faint Blue line running horizontally through the guide dots in the centre of each subject



Light Blue – All the spandrel lines are almost gone. The left numeral box line is straight and unbroken – plates 11 to 14

FIVE CENTS Blue

MAJOR RE-ENTRY & RETOUCH



8UL5 (plate 8, pane position, subject position)



1. There is doubling in "CANADA POSTAGE".
2. The left side of the inner oval is doubled between the top leaf and the "C".
3. The right side of the inner oval is doubled below "STA".
4. The top two horizontal lines in the upper right spandrel are doubled.
5. Inside the left side of the frame a vertical line has been retouched from line 3 in the upper left spandrel to the 6th line above the left numeral box.
6. The vertical line in the upper right spandrel and the frame junction line have been retouched. The retouch is much more professional than the left vertical line.
7. The oval line and part of the vertical line in the lower right spandrel have been retouched.
8. The right frame is thick in the central part of the stamp.

FIVE CENTS Blue

The 5¢ blue was issued to pay the 5¢ one ounce U.P.U. first class letter rate as of October 1907. It was also applicable for preferred foreign (non U.P.U.) first class letter rate. As of January 1912 the use of the 5¢ blue was to obtain Acknowledgement Receipt of a registered article upon request.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA

Stamp of the office of origin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
(A. R. FORM.)

of a Registered { letter article } entered under No. 2783.
{ d'une lettre recommandée d'un objet recommandé } enregistré sous le N°

on the 27 1921
le

Addressed to Sent by

VICTORIA, B. C.

5¢ Blue: 5¢ A.R. fee of a registered article mailed to USA. Since January 1, 1912 the printed form of A.R. was in use. After the delivery of the article the form duly signed by the addressee and postmaster, it was returned to the office of origin in an envelope.

COOK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS
MONTREAL QUE.

Mr. Edw. Bevaite
c/o Gutz Brothers - Groce
Shanghai
China

ONTARIO
FEB 20
1914

5 CENTS

5¢ Dark Blue: 5¢ preferred foreign letter rate to China.
China joined Universal Postal Union in July 1914.

FIVE CENTS Blue

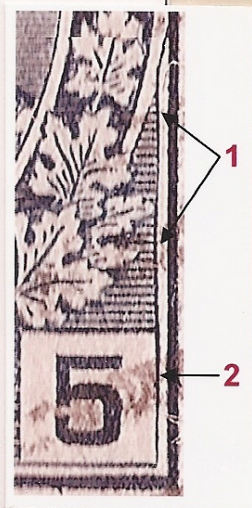


5¢ Grey Blue: 5¢
U.P.U. letter rate to
Greece



5¢ Deep Blue: U.P.U. letter rate to Brazil. The mail was carried on ship "s.s. Frisia" in the Amsterdam-Buenos Aires service started in 1908. British censor tape applied by Canadian Censors at Halifax port during Civil Censorship operation in Canada under the WW I Measures Act of 1914.

FIVE CENTS Blue

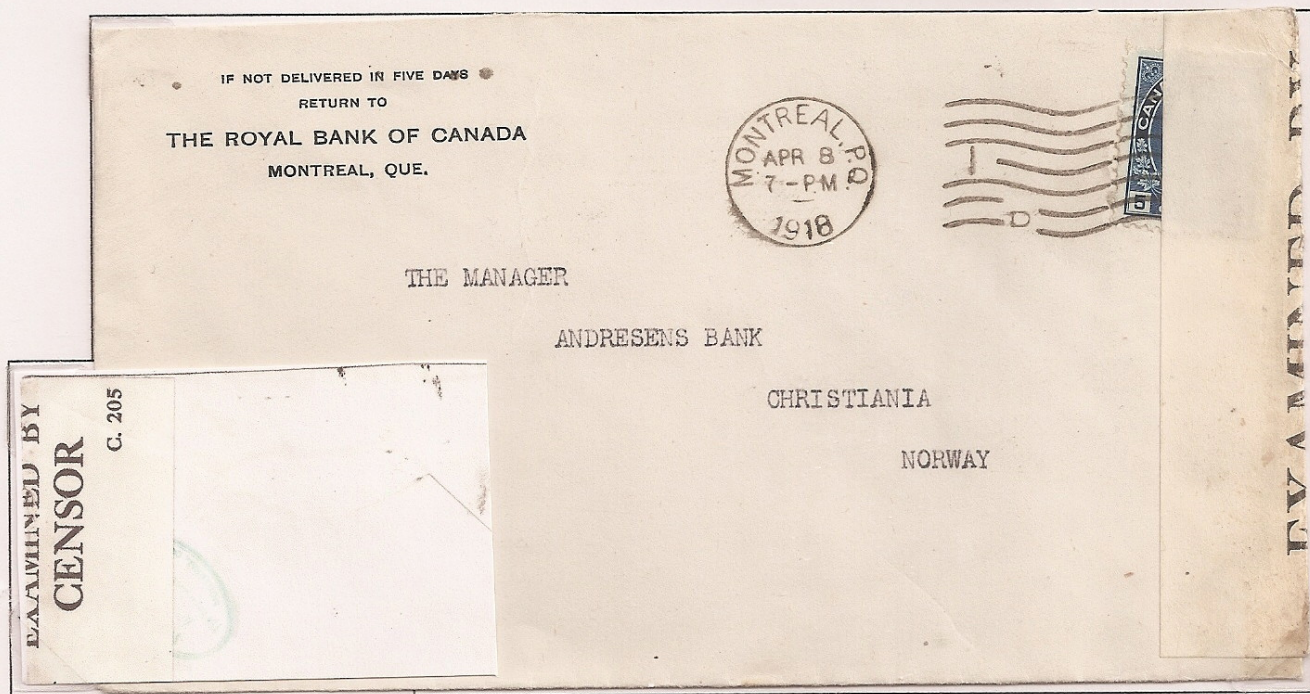


Retouched
(Unreported
by Marler)



5¢ Light Blue: 5¢ U.P.U. letter to Hamburg, Germany- June 4, 1914

1. Vertical line of the lower right spandrel is retouched unevenly.
2. Right numeral box line is retouched but thick at upper half and thin at lower half.



(Back of cover) 5¢ Blue: 5¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Norway.- April 8, 1918.

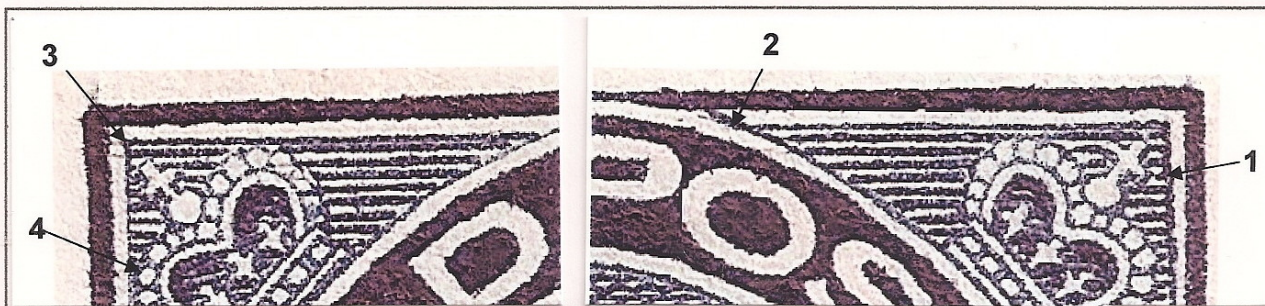
A Canadian Censorship label was applied on the cover under the "Neutral Terminal Censorship" Operation which was established in Ottawa on July 3, 1917 to the neutral countries until the end of WWI

FIVE CENTS Blue

At the commencement of the Admiral period the registration fee was 5¢ as established by the Post Office Department dated May 8, 1889. It was applicable to all classes of correspondence passing within the Dominion. Since 1909 the 5¢ registration provided indemnity of up to twenty-five dollars on a registered article. Effective July 15, 1920, the registration fee in Canada was raised from 5¢ to 10¢.



5¢ Blue (retouched as described below) and 1Tc Brown: 5¢ registration fee, 2¢ Empire letter rate to England plus 1¢ war tax – Aug 22, 1918. Receiver date on the back – 5 Sep, 1918 Norwood. S.E. The cover with blue cross in crayon applied by British postal official, denoting a registered mail. 5¢ Blue and



9UR54

Retouched

1. A jagged vertical line in the upper right spandrel from line 1 to line 19.
2. The top right frame junction line
3. Extension of horizontal lines 1 and 2 in the upper left spandrel.
4. Signs of doubling in the upper left crown.

FIVE CENTS Blue



5¢ Blue and 1¢ Green: 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ letter rate to USA.
The letter was posted at Montréal on Feb. 10, 1914 and sent to Philadelphia routing
via NEW YORK, on Feb. 11, 1914. PHILADELPHIA, PA receiver b/s Feb. 11, 1914



5¢ Light Blue and 3¢ Brown: 10¢ registration fee (effective July 15, 1920),
2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax. The letter addressed to Hamilton, Ont. was carried
on train from Sarnia to London b/s LONDON & SARNIA -R.P.O. May 11, 1921.
Forwarded to the destination with b/s HAMILTON, May 11, 1921.

FIVE CENTS Violet

February 1922

When the International letter rate was increased from 5¢ to 10¢ as of October 1, 1921 and a new 10¢ was to be issued in blue it became necessary to change the colour of the FIVE CENTS from blue to violet. The die for the 5¢ blue was used for the new colour. Three transfer rolls were made at different periods from November 1921 to April 1924. Eight plates were laid down from these transfer rolls in sequential order and the stamps printed by the wet process. The 5¢ violet was also issued on "Thin paper".

Plates 15 to 22 – Wet Process



The spandrel lines are faint



Pale Violet
The right numeral box line is weak at top – Plates 17 & 18



Reddish Violet
Printed on "THIN" vertical wove paper – Plates 21 & 22

Retouched Plates -19 & 20



Deep Violet
The upper right spandrel line after retouch is uniform and deeper in shade.



Pale Grey Violet



Grey Violet



Dark Violet



Rose Violet, Plate Inscription: Type F2

1. The left numeral box line is regular and unbroken.
2. The right numeral box line is weak at the top.
3. The upper spandrel lines are faint.

FIVE CENTS Violet

After the introduction of war tax the 5¢ violet can be found paying the double domestic, U.S.A. or Empire first class letter rate plus the 1¢ war tax. Quite a common use was in combination to pay registration, as of July 1920 and acknowledgement of receipt as of October 1921.



5¢ Rose Violet, and 2¢ Green: 10¢ registration fee plus 2¢ domestic letter rate.



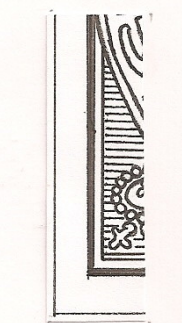
5¢ Grey Violet, wet process: 10¢ registration fee, double 2¢ letter rate to U.S.A. plus 1¢ war tax.

FIVE CENTS Violet

January 1926

Later in 1925, in anticipation of the use of the dry paper process for printing the FIVE CENTS violet, the die was re-worked by strengthening the vertical line in all the spandrels and in numeral boxes. A new transfer roll was made which served to prepare plates 23, 24 and 25.

Re-Engraved Die - Plates 23 to 25 - Dry process



All the spandrel lines are present and strong.



Rose Violet, Plate Inscription: Type G.

1. There is a "P" which precedes L.B.C.
2. The numeral box lines are crisp and sharp.
3. The frame junction lines are firm and unbroken

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AVIS DE RECEPTION		Stamp of Office of Origin Timbre du Bureau d'origine
"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. Numéro original de recommandation	281	
DATE OF POSTING Date du dépôt		
RETURN TO M Retournez à	BRYANT & BURROWS BARRISTERS, ETC. REGINA SASK.	
Post Office Department, Canada. Administration des postes, Canada.	PLACE — Endroit	
89 B-150,000-22-12-23.	COUNTRY — Pays	

5¢ Violet: 10¢ fee for an acknowledgement of receipt of a registered article posted from Regina Saskatchewan, the rate effective October 1, 1921.
Receiver date Melville DEC. 5, 1925 (at the back of card)

FIVE CENTS Violet

As a result of the U.P.U. Congress held at Madrid, the rate on post cards to foreign countries was increased from 2¢ to 6¢ effective October 1, 1921. The manufacturers prepared a die of SIX CENTS value which was approved and hardened in December 1921. A transfer roll was made but no plate was laid down. The 6¢ rate was for a short period from October 1, 1921 to October 1, 1925; hence no stamp was ever issued. The 5¢ violet and 1¢ yellow stamp was used on postcards to make up the rate to U.P.U. destinations.



5¢ Violet and 1¢ yellow- Sept. 1925: 6¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Germany.- Sept. 15, 1925.



5¢ Violet and 1¢ Yellow: 6¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Denmark.- Dec. 3, 1923

SEVEN CENTS *Bistre*

January 1912

The die for the SEVEN CENTS was engraved by the company and it was the proof in bistre brown that received approval in November 1911. The die was hardened and then three transfer rolls were made. Plates 1 to 4 were laid down from the first roll, plates 5 and 6 from the second roll. Although the third roll was made it was used in 1924 to engrave plates 7 and 8 for the 7¢ red brown when the colour change occurred. The stamps were printed only by the wet process.

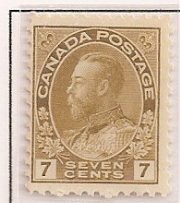
Plates 1 to 4



Olive Bistre



Olive Yellow



Straw



Pale Sage Green

The original die shows fine upper left and right spandrel lines but in the upper right it stops at horizontal line 2. The right numeral box line is stronger than the left numeral box line

Retouched Plates 5 & 6

In April 1918, these plates required extensive retouching of the spandrel lines. The most common retouches were of the vertical line in the upper right, some in the lower right or the lower left; however, the retouches were identified on subjects depending upon plate positions.



Yellow



Golden Yellow, Plate 6
Inscription: Type D



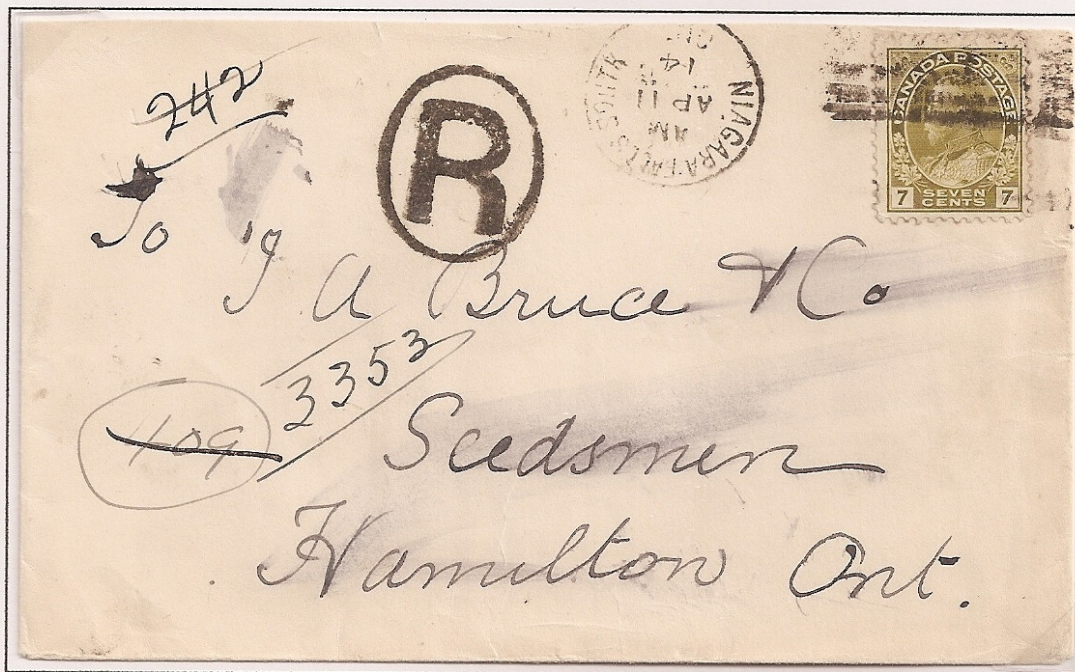
Golden Yellow
The upper right spandrel
line has been retouched
and is strong



Yellow Ochre

SEVEN CENTS *Bistre*

The purpose for the stamp was to prepay 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ one ounce domestic letter rate and Empire and preferred foreign rates (i.e. USA. Mexico).



7¢ Pale Sage Green: 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ domestic letter rate.

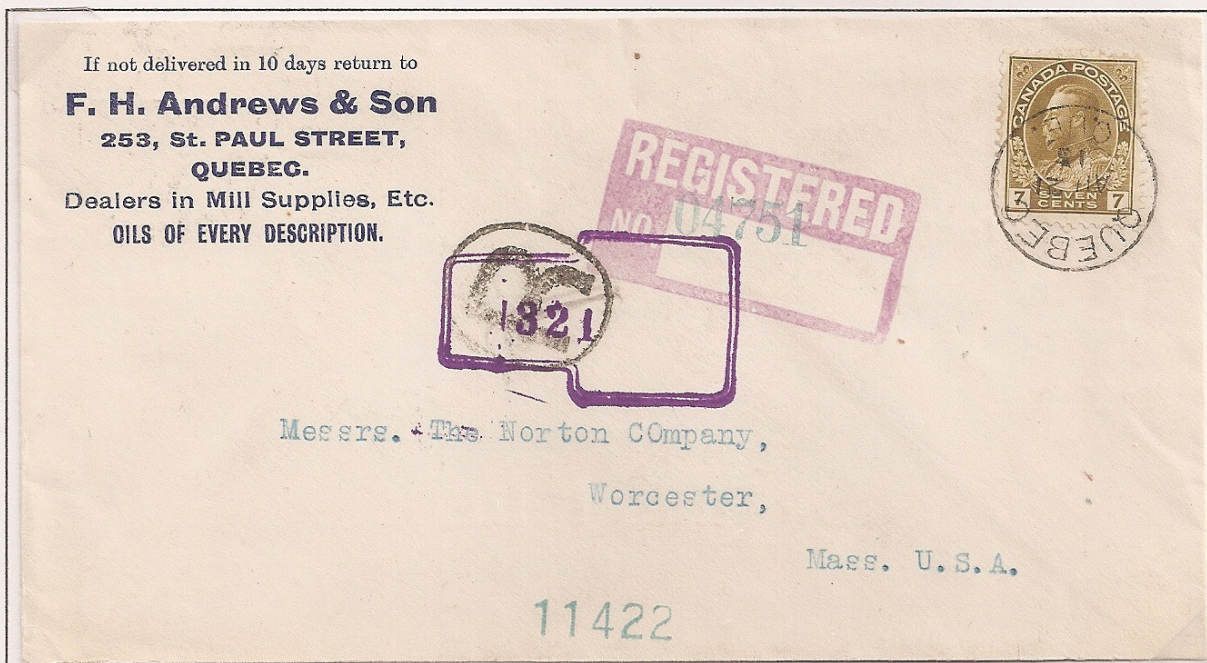


7¢ Straw: 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ letter rate to USA.

SEVEN CENTS Bistre



7¢ Greenish Yellow: 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ letter rate to USA

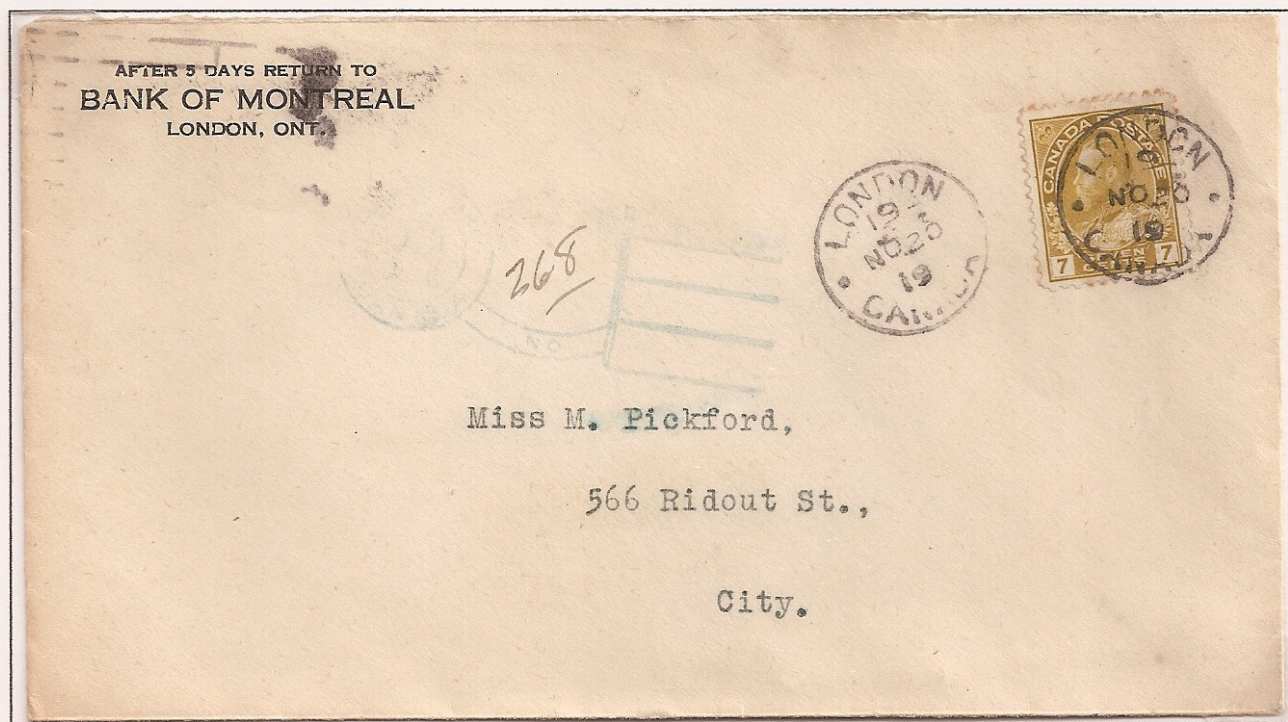


7¢ Bistre: 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ letter rate to USA.

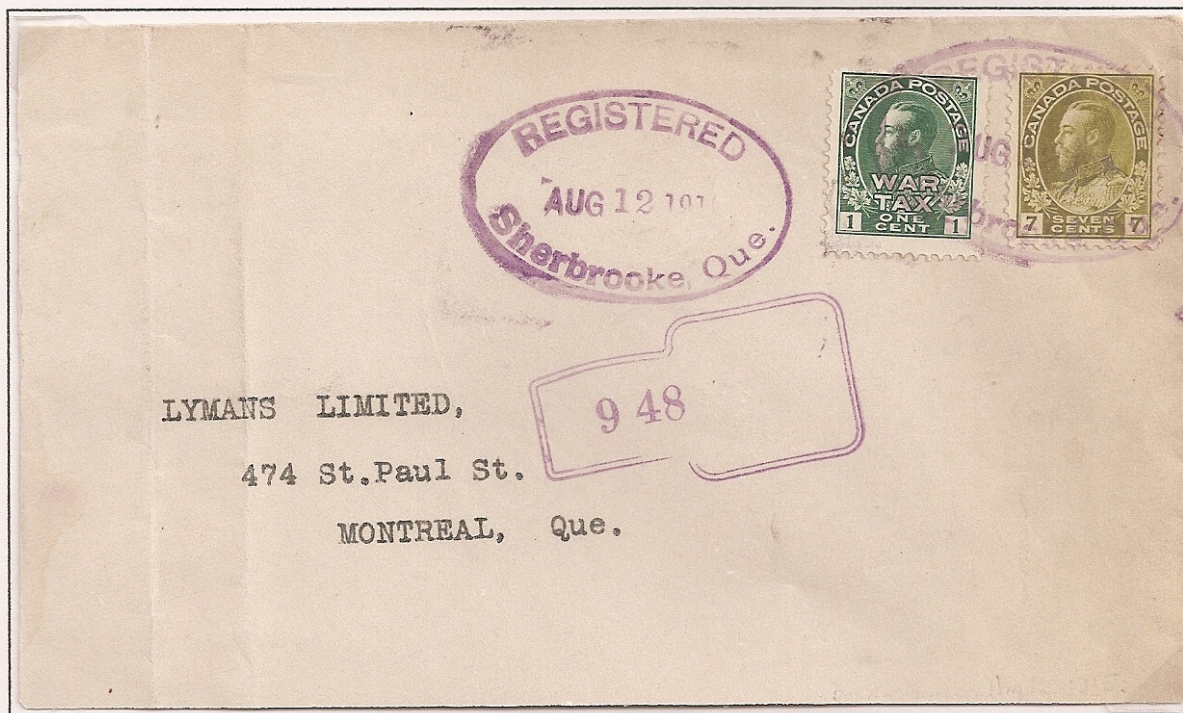
Ex - Steinhart

SEVEN CENTS *Bistre*

After the introduction of the war tax, the 7¢ stamp found use to pay the 5¢ registration fee plus 1¢ one ounce drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax. Additional 1¢ war tax was charged on first class mail transmitted outside the post office area.



7¢ Yellow Ochre: 5¢ registration fee, 1¢ drop letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



7¢ Sage Green: 5¢ registration fee plus 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

SEVEN CENTS Red Brown

December 1924

The SEVEN CENTS bistre stamp issued in 1912 now clashed with the 4¢ bistre of 1922, so in 1924 to avoid confusion of colour red brown was adopted as the colour of the 7¢. The die which was engraved for the 7¢ bistre in November 1911 was also approved for the new colour in October 1924. The transfer roll which was prepared from the die for the 7¢ bistre was used to engrave plates 7 and 8 for the 7¢ red brown. The sheet stamps were printed both by the wet and dry process.

Plate 7 – Dry Process



A diagonal line in the right arm of "V" of SEVEN.

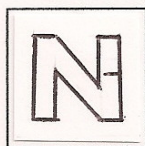


Plate subject position:
4, 5, 6, 7,
14, 15, 16, 17,

Light Red Brown, Inscription Type: F2

On the proof of plate 7 the diagonal line appeared in the right arm of "V" of SEVEN in nearly half of the subjects. The line appears in subjects 15 and 17. This could be explained by the presence of the line in the relief on the transfer roll.

Plate 8 – Wet Process



* A line in "N" of SEVEN



** A diagonal line in "N" of CENTS



Plate subject position:
4, 5, 6, 7,
14, 15, 16, 17

Dark Red Brown, Inscription Type: F2

* On the proof of plate 8 a line in "N" of SEVEN appears in subjects 4, 5, 6, 14, 15 and 16.

** On the plate 8 a diagonal line in "N" of CENTS appears in Subjects 5, 15, 16, and 17.
Another relief on the transfer roll was responsible for this line.

SEVEN CENTS Red brown

Plate 8 – Dry Process



Dark red Brown

Plate inscriptions: Type F2

There is no diagonal line in the "N" of "CENTS" as it appears only in many subjects of rows 5 to 20.

Imperforate



The 7¢ Imperforate was printed from plate 7 approved in October 1924 but was not regularly issued in that form. It is stated that 100 pairs exist and were issued as favours by the Department to the collectors.

The 7¢ red brown could not pay any single rate because after it was issued in December 1924 the rate of postage on letters and registration fee had already increased. A pair of 7¢ could prepay 10¢ registration fee plus 3¢ Empire letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



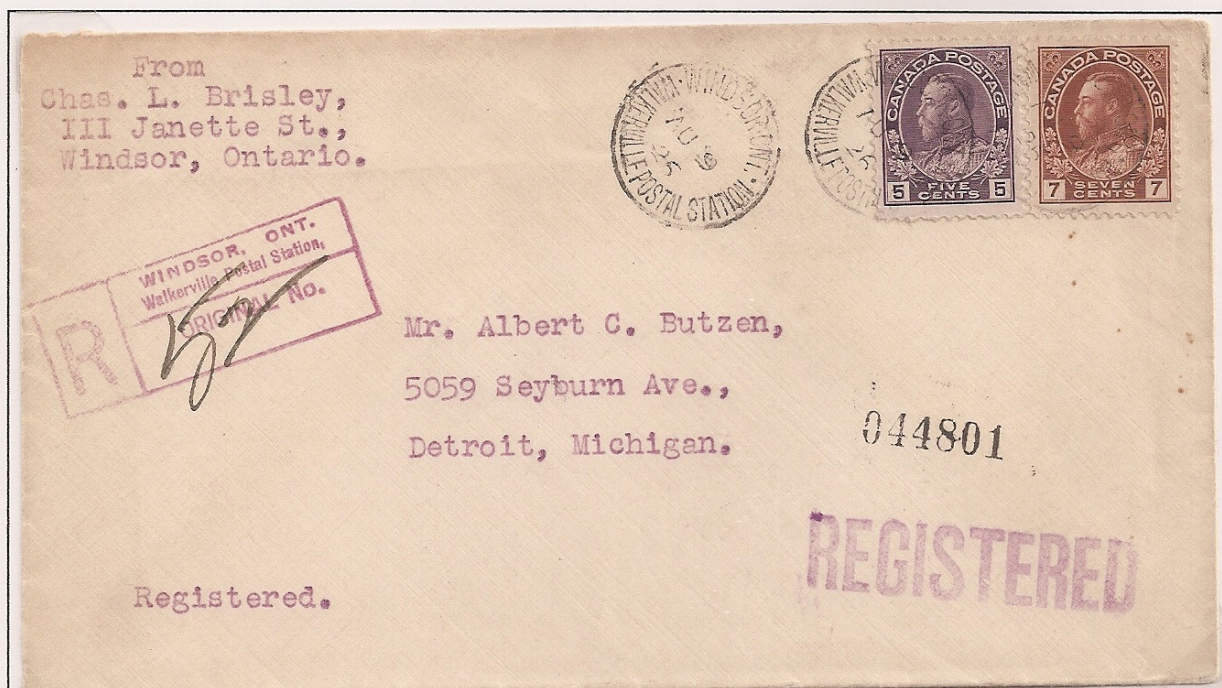
7¢ Dark Red Brown: 10¢ registration fee, 3¢ Empire letter rate to England plus 1¢ war tax.
As of October 1921 the Empire letter rate was raised to 3¢.

SEVEN CENTS Red brown

The 7¢ red brown in combination with other stamps could meet new rates.



7¢ Red Brown and 5¢ Violet: 10¢ registration fee, plus 2¢ domestic letter rate.



7¢ Red Brown and 5¢ Violet: 10¢ registration fee plus 2¢ letter rate to USA.

EIGHT CENTS *Blue*

September 1925

Effective October 1, 1925 there was reduction from 10¢ to 8¢ on the one ounce U.P.U. letter rate. The blue colour of the eight cents was designated by the U.P.U. The die was engraved in December 1924 and hardened in May 1925. Two transfer rolls were prepared from which plates 1 to 3 were laid down and the sheet stamps were printed only by the dry process.

Plates 1 to 3



Blue, Plate Inscription: Type G

The upper right spandrel line is strong but the upper left spandrel line is medium. The two parallel lines at the bottom of the portrait meet diagonal lines below the medallions.

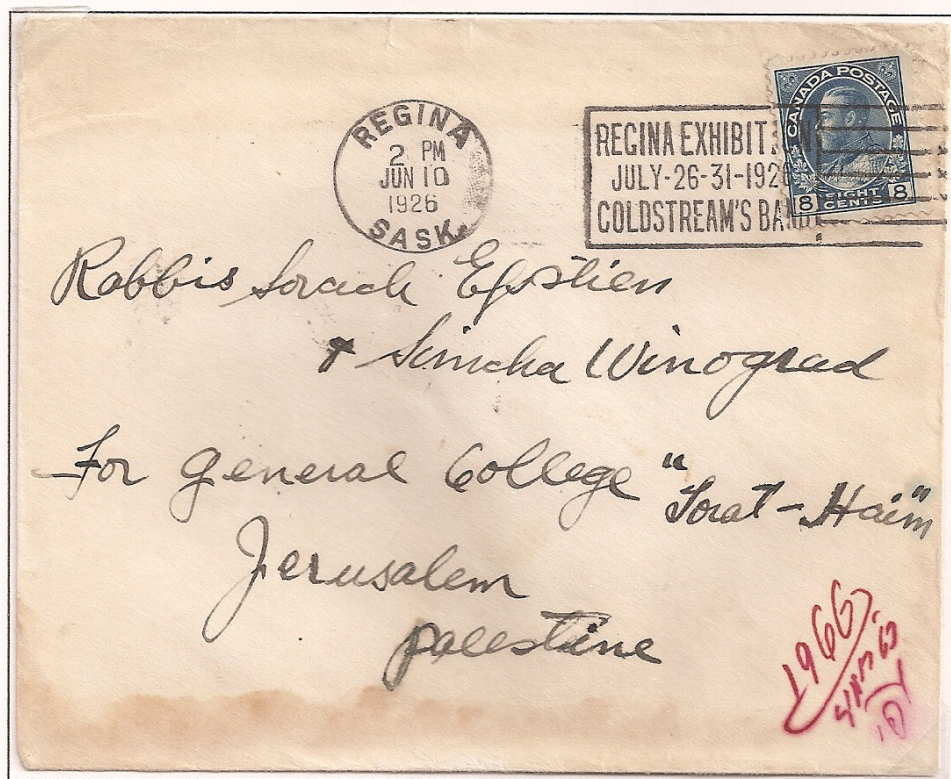


Light Blue, Plate Inscription: Type G

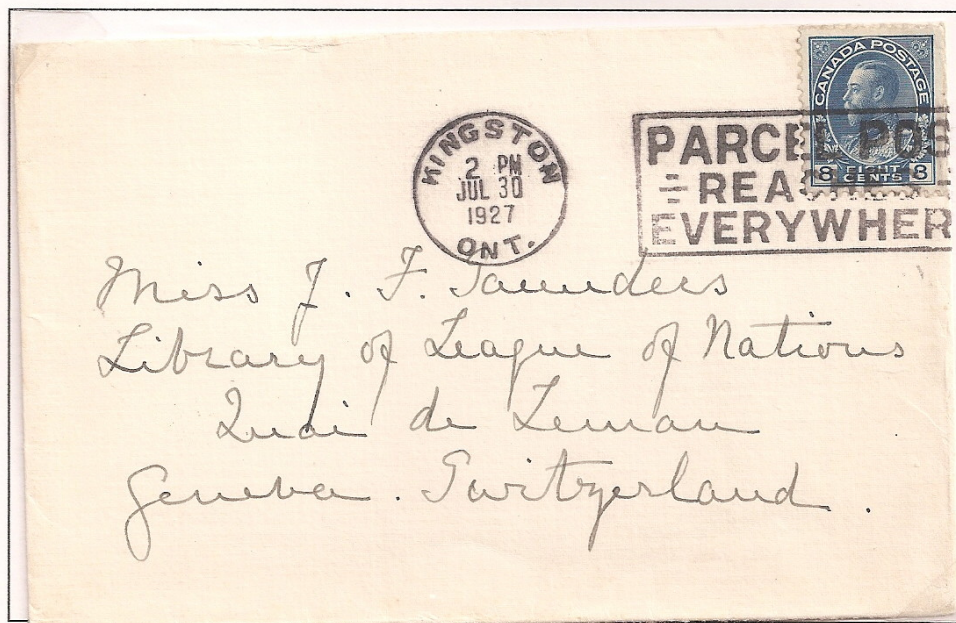
The letter "H" is lightly etched above the "B" of L.B.C., this is related to some operation done on the plate before the proof was approved and prepared. The subjects of this plate have no distinctive characteristics compared to those of plates 1 & 2.

EIGHT CENTS Blue

The main use of the 8¢ blue stamp was to pay one ounce U.P.U. letter rate as of October 1, 1925.



8¢ Blue: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Palestine.



8¢ Light Blue: 8¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Switzerland.

TEN CENTS Plum

January 1912

The TEN CENTS appeared in three colours: Plum, Blue and Bistre brown. A die was engraved for the 10¢ in November 1911 and a proof in violet and in plum was approved before the die was hardened in December 1911. Two transfer rolls were laid down and from these plates 1 to 10 were engraved. It is known that a second die was prepared from the first transfer roll, which was used to engrave plates 11 and 12 in March 1920. All the sheet stamps were printed only by the wet process.

Plates 1 to 12



Dull purple, Plate Inscription: Type A1

Printing order: PO86 (handstruck, 86 defaced)

The plate 1 is a flat plate with 200 subjects layout engraved in December 1911. The upper left spandrel line is fine and reaches the top horizontal line; however in the upper right it stops at line 2. The bottom of the left side of the frame appears wider



Reddish Purple
The colour is characteristic of plates 1 & 2



Plum



Brown Purple

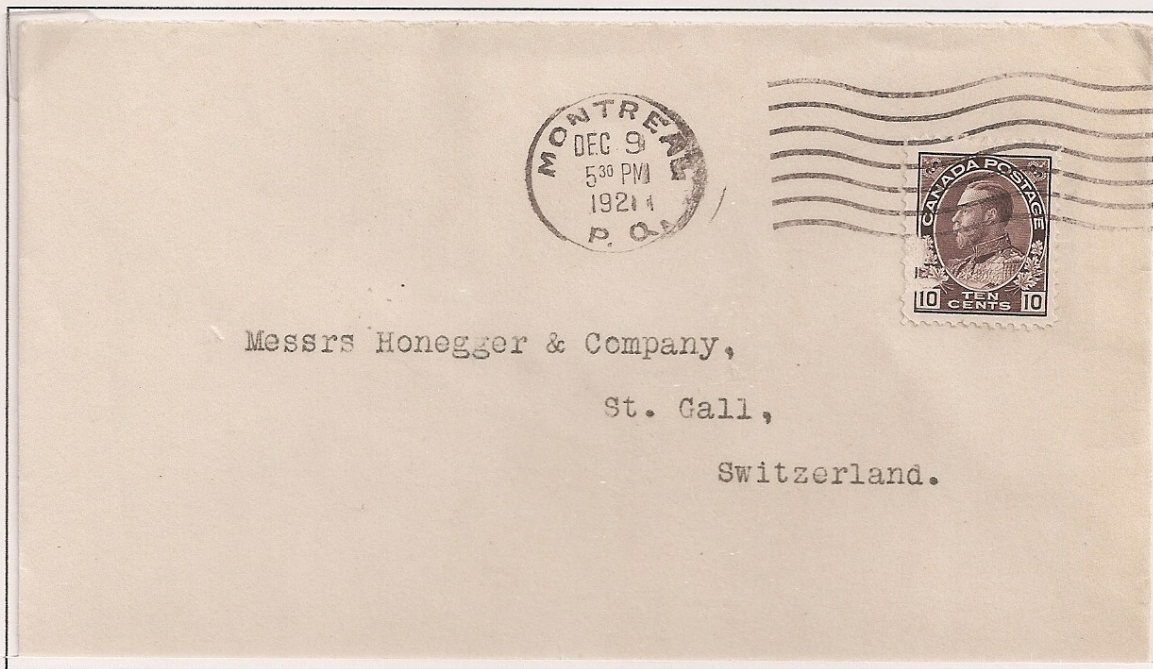
The inside of the lower right corner of the frame is defective which, seems to have been caused by a break in the inner line of the frame - plates 11 & 12



It was evident that the upper right spandrel line was fine and had no strength in it. As the successive plates were engraved, the line became less evident. The shade of violet was in fact revised and 10¢ was issued in plum, purple brown and reddish purple in the course of 10 to 11 years.

TEN CENTS Plum

On October 1, 1921 when the U.P.U. letter rate was raised from 5¢ to 10¢, the stamp was useful to pay the new rate until September 1925. After July 1920 10¢ plum could pay registration fee.



10¢ Plum: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Switzerland.



10¢ Plum on a 3¢ postal stationery: 10¢ registration 2¢ letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

TEN CENTS Plum



10¢ Deep purple, 1¢ Green and 2¢ Carmine:
10¢ registration fee, 2¢ letter rate to USA plus 1¢ war tax.



10¢ Reddish purple and 3¢ Brown: 10¢ registration fee, 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

TEN CENTS Blue

February 1922

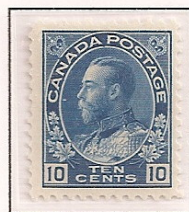
In October 1921 to give effect to the new postal rates by the U.P.U. the colour of the TEN CENTS was changed to blue, that being the colour designated for the stamp intended to pay the 10¢ one ounce International letter rate.

The die which was engraved in November 1911 was submitted by the company to the Post Office Department and a die proof in blue of the ONE CENT was given approval for the TEN CENTS blue. Three transfer rolls were made in the period September 1921 to July 1922 and from these plates 13 to 20 were engraved. The fourth transfer roll which was made in April 1924 served to engrave plates 21 and 22. Stamps were printed only by the wet process from plates 13 to 20 but by the wet process and the dry process from plates 21 and 22.

Plates 13 to 20 – Wet Process



Light Blue



Dark Blue

Plates 21 & 22 – Wet and Dry Process



Ex-Lindemann

Blue, dry process , Plate Inscription: Type F2

The characteristic feature in design of the stamp printed using the ten plates shows that all the spandrel lines are either faint or completely gone but the frame junction lines are fine. The second common feature is that the upper right spandrel line stops at horizontal line 2.

TEN CENTS Blue

As the new U.P.U. single domestic first class letter rate was increased to 10¢ as of October 1921, the blue stamp found its use on letters to various foreign destinations although for a short period until September 1925.



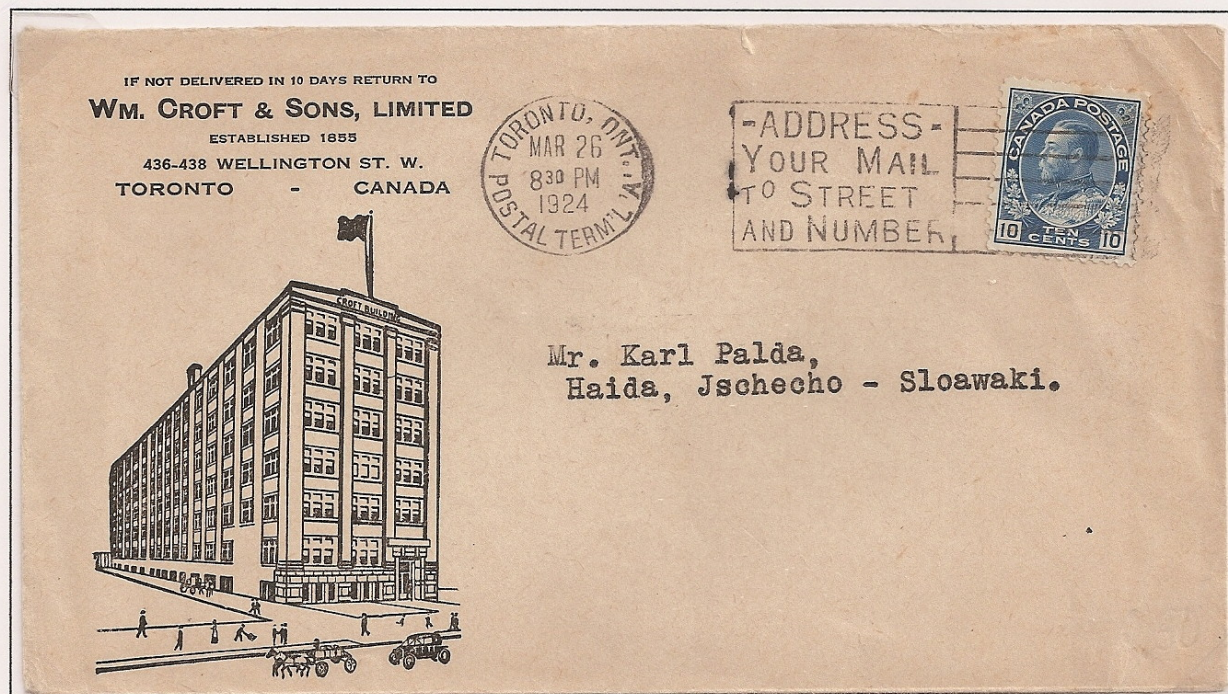
10¢ Blue, wet process: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Denmark.



10¢ Blue, wet process: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to China.

The letter was carried on Canadian Pacific's "Empress of Russia",
Hong Kong – Vancouver route. Back of cover shows Shanghai receiver date stamp.

TEN CENTS Blue



10¢ Blue, wet process: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Czechoslovakia



10¢ Blue: 10¢ U.P.U letter rate to Switzerland

TEN CENTS Blue

In October 1921 the fee for an acknowledgement of receipt of a registered article was raised to 10¢. However; the old paper form was replaced by a new small card. There was also a normal single stamp franking for the 10¢ blue and that was the 10¢ registration fee as of July 1920.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

STAMP OF OFFICE OF ORIGIN,
Timbre du bureau expéditeur

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. 587
Numéro original de recommandation.

RETURN TO M. Messrs Secord & Kennedy
Retournez à Barristers
Regina

PLACE — Endroit.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
Administration des postes, Canada.

COUNTRY — Pays.

39 B-150,060-9-2-23.

10¢ Light Blue: 10¢ A.R. fee for registered article.

10¢ Blue and
3¢ Carmine:
10¢ registra-
tion plus 2¢
domestic rate
plus 1¢ war
tax.

RETURN TO
JOHN F. MILLEN
TREASURER OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX
SANDWICH - ONTARIO

WINDSOR, ONT.
SANDWICH POSTAL STATION
ORIGINAL NO.
43

CANADA POSTAGE
TEN CENTS 10
CANADA POSTAGE
THREE CENTS 3

PM
JAN 24
25
SANDWICH POST OFFICE

IF NOT DELIVERED IN FIVE DAYS
RETURN TO
THE DOMINION BANK
HEAD OFFICE
CORNER KING AND YONGE STS.
TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, ONT.
1224

CANADA POSTAGE
TEN CENTS 10
CANADA POSTAGE
TWO CENTS 2

92

Miss Helen Reed
85 Ashburnham Road

EXAMINED
JAN 28
54
WINDSOR

NOT AT ADDRESS

10¢ Blue and
2¢ Green: 10¢
registration,
1¢ local rate
plus 1¢ war
tax.

TEN CENTS Blue



10¢ Blue: 10¢ U.P.U. letter to Sweden plus 10¢ registration. The letter was carried by train from Port Alberni, B.C. on Oct. 21 to Montreal and then forwarded to Sweden on Oct. 26, 1924.



10¢ Light Blue, wet process: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Switzerland plus 10¢ registration fee. The letter was mailed from Montreal to Switzerland via New York, USA.

TEN CENTS Bistre Brown

August 1925

This stamp was issued in August 1925 because the U.P.U. letter rate was to be lowered to 8¢ effective October 1, 1925. The colour of the 10¢ blue was changed to bistre brown in order to avoid confusion with 8¢ blue which was in use from September 1925.

The model of the TEN CENTS in bistre brown colour was endorsed in June 1925. The transfer roll which was made in 1924 for the 10¢ blue was used to lay down plates 21 and 22. Another transfer roll which was made in the same year was used to lay down plates 23 to 25. The sheets were printed only by the dry process.

Plates 21 to 25



Yellow Bistre
Plates 21 & 22



Bistre Brown
Plates 23 to 25

The stamps printed from plates 21 and 22 are light brown in colour but those from plates 23 to 25 are of darker shade described as bistre brown.



Bistre Brown, Plate Inscription: Type G
There is a reversed "L" above the "B"

In general all the spandrel lines are faint or almost gone but the frame junction lines are fine. The upper right spandrel line touches the top horizontal line as a result of a die having been retouched in June 1925.

TEN CENTS Bistre Brown

There was one normal single stamp franking for the bistre brown and that was the 10¢ acknowledgement of receipt fee, the same as the 10¢ blue. By an Act of Parliament which became effective in August 1924, the 10¢ registration fee for all the articles of mail included a graduated scale of registration fees covering with a maximum indemnity of \$100.

<p>ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES (1) POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CANADA</p> <p>ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ <i>Letter</i> (2) REGISTERED ARTICLE</p> <p>ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE ENTERED AT THE OFFICE</p> <p>DE } <i>Victoria, B. C.</i> OF }</p> <p>LE } <i>12-3-28</i> SOUS LE } <i>938</i> THE } <i>ORDER</i> NO. }</p> <p>EXPÉDIÉ PAR } <i>Provincial Treasury</i> SENT BY }</p> <p>ADRESSÉ À } <i>Granville 260</i> ADDRESSED TO }</p> <p>À } <i>Montreal</i> AT }</p> <p>(1) Le recto est à remplir par l'office d'origine This side to be filled in by office of origin</p> <p>(2) Nature de l'envoi (lettre, imprimé, etc.) Nature of article (letter, printed matter, etc.)</p> <p>39B-200,000-15-11-28</p>	<p>AVIS DE RÉCEPTION ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT</p> <p>Timbre du bureau expéditeur Stamp</p> <p>(1) RETOURNEZ À } RETURN TO }</p> <p><i>Victoria, B. C.</i></p> <p>LIEU DE DESTINATION PLACE OF DESTINATION</p> <p>SERVICE DES POSTES } POSTAL SERVICE }</p> <p>PAYS DE DESTINATION COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</p> <p>(1) À remplir par l'expéditeur To be filled in by sender</p>
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10¢ Bistre Brown: 10¢ A.R. fee for a registered article at the time of mailing.



10¢ Light Brown and 3¢ Carmine: 10¢ registration fee, 2¢ domestic rate plus 1¢ war tax.

TEN CENTS Bistre Brown



10¢ Yellow Bistre on a 2¢ postal stationery:
10¢ registration fee plus 2¢ domestic letter rate as of July 1926.



10¢ Yellow Bistre on 2¢ postal stationery:
10¢ registration fee plus 2¢ domestic letter rate.

TWENTY CENTS Olive Green

January 1912

The 20¢ olive green stamp was current for nearly 17 years. A die was engraved for the TWENTY CENTS and a proof of it in olive green was approved in November 1911. The die was hardened and a first transfer roll was used to lay down plates 1 to 5. A second die was engraved from the first transfer roll in May 1924. The second die was used to make a new transfer roll from which plates 6 to 9 were engraved. The 20¢ stamp was issued only in post-office sheets of 100. Plate 8 was not used as it was cracked. All the stamps show a dot in the upper part of the left numeral box.

Plates 1 to 5 – Wet Process



Grey Green



Olive



Olive Green



Dark Olive Green

Plates 6 & 7 – wet and Dry Process



Olive Green, dry process



Dark Olive Green, wet process
Lathework type D – plates 6 and 7
The stamps from these plates are readily identified
by the lathework type D at the bottom.

Retouched die – Plate 9 – Dry Process

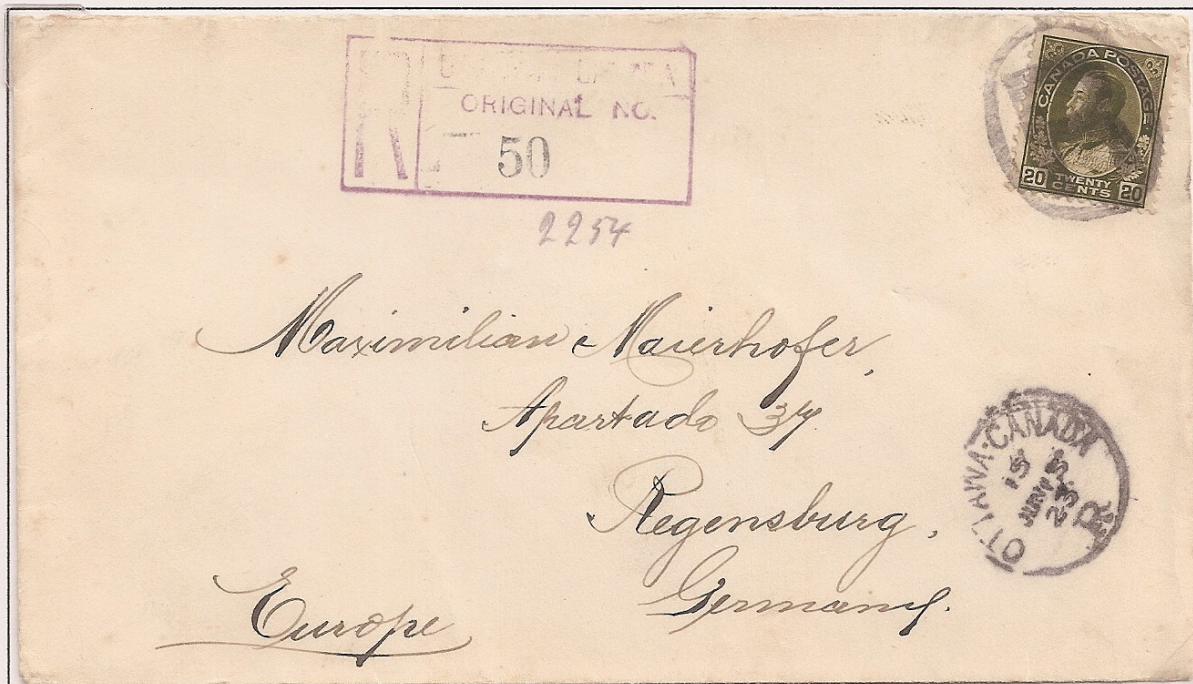


.Olive Green, Plate Inscription : Type G

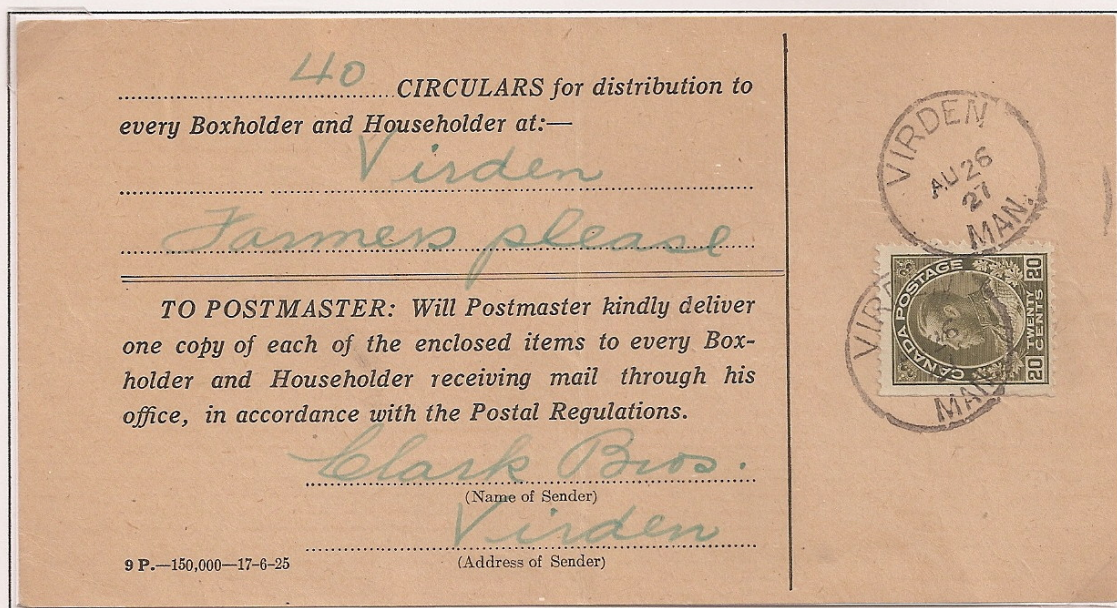
On plate 9 every subject has retouch of the vertical line in the upper right spandrel. However, the retouching varies in regards to the thickness and unevenness of the vertical line.

TWENTY CENTS Olive Green

The classic usage of the 20¢ stamp was to pay the 10¢ one ounce U.P.U. first class letter rate plus the 10¢ registration fee from October 1921 to September 1925. It was primarily used for bulk payment or third class matter.



20¢ Bright Olive Green, wet process: 10¢ U.P.U. letter rate to Germany plus 10¢ registration fee. The letter was mailed in Ottawa, June 13, 1923, forwarded to Regensburg, Germany via London. Delivered at the destination on June 27, 1923.



20¢ Olive Green, *Retouched die*: Bulk prepayment for distribution 40 circulars at ½ ¢ each.

TWENTY CENTS Olive Green


The 20¢ stamp was primarily to be used for bulk payment or third class matter

.....150.....CIRCULARS for distribution to
Householders on Letter Carrier's walk No. 4
At New Westminster
B.C.

TO POSTMASTER: Will Postmaster kindly deliver
one copy of each of the enclosed items to every patron
on Letter Carrier's walk No. in accordance
with the Postal Regulations.

Name of Sender Walter Brew.
Address of Sender 659 Columbiast.
New Westminster
B.C.

7 P.—50,000—11-11-26



age on the whole pack-
age at rate one cent per
two ounces for each
piece enclosed placed
here.


20¢ Olive Green, dry process, *plate 6 & 7*, 50¢ Black Brown and 5¢ Violet:
Bulk prepayment receipt for distribution of 150 circulars at 1/2¢ each urban route

.....90.....CIRCULARS for distribution to
boxholders on rural route No. starting
from Camden East

TO POSTMASTER: Will Postmaster kindly have
one copy of each of the enclosed items delivered to every
boxholder on rural route No. starting from
his office, in accordance with the Postal Regulations.

A. D. Kuncion
(Name of Sender)
M. H. H. H.
(Address of Sender)

8 P.—175,000—24-2-28



overing
at
tw
p
b
ack

20¢ Olive Green, dry process, *plate 6 & 7* and 50¢ Black Brown:
Bulk prepayment receipt for distribution of 90 circulars at 1¢ each on a rural route.

FIFTY CENTS Black Brown

January 1912

A die was engraved by the company for the FIFTY CENTS which was approved and later hardened in December 1911. Only one transfer roll was made from the original die and plates 1 to 3 were laid down. The stamps were printed by the wet process. In February 1925 the die was softened and the vertical line in each spandrel was strengthened. A second transfer roll was made which was used to engrave plate 4 and the stamps were printed by the dry process. The 50¢ was issued in post-office sheets of 100.

Original Die - Plates 1 to 3 – Wet Process

The die proof shows: 1. The extension of the top horizontal line of the left numeral box through the frame. 2. A weak vertical line in each of the spandrels.



Black

A guideline with a dot in centre to the left side of the frame. The subject comes from the 1st row of right pane -plate 1



Deep Black

Early printings (circa 1918) – plate 2



Silver Grey

The engraved lines become shallower and the shade lighter (circa 1923) as wear developed on plate 2.



Brownish Black

This shade persisted until 1925 – plate 3

Defective Transfer

It occurs in the process when the transfer roll was placed in press with the plate and it was rolled back and forth when only incomplete entry is transferred.

Plate 1 (Identification 1L5)

Defective transfer to the part of the left frame above the numeral box



Defective transfer to the bottom left corner of the frame

Retouched Die - Plate 4- Dry Process

In February 1925 the die was softened and all the spandrel lines were strengthened.

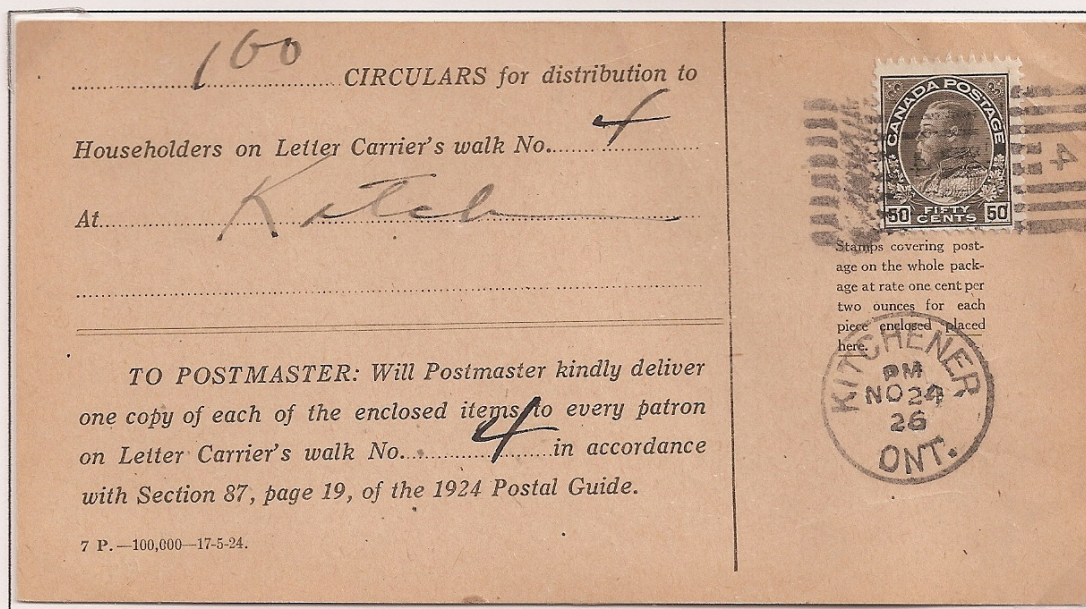


Black Brown, Plate Inscription: Type G

The initial "H" above the "B" of L.B.C. seems to be related to some operation done and that the plate had been carefully inspected before the proof was made

FIFTY CENTS Black Brown

The 50¢ stamp can be found as a single stamp franking or in multiples on third class matter such as receipts for circulars. It was also used on Money Packets which are packets of bank notes etc., sent by banks or business firms to their branches. The rate of postage on money packet as of April 1, 1922 was 6¢ for the first ounce which included 1¢ war tax and 5¢ for each subsequent ounce plus 10¢ registration fee.



50¢ Black Brown: Bulk prepayment for distribution of 100 circulars at 1/2¢ each.



50¢ Silver Grey, 5¢ Violet and 1¢ Yellow :
\$1.56, 29 ounce parcel was rated as 6¢ for
the first ounce which included 1¢ war tax,
5¢ for each subsequent ounce plus 10¢
registration. fee — October 13, 1922.

ONE DOLLAR Orange

July 1923

The Canadian Bank Note Company produced a model made from an existing stamp in orange in which numeral boxes and words were replaced by two solid ovals in each of which the figure "1" appeared with the word **DOLLAR** in between. A die was engraved which was approved in May 1923. After the die had been hardened a single transfer roll was made. Only one plate was prepared and the early printings were by the wet process and the later by the dry process.

The approved die proof showed strong vertical line in each of the lower spandrels but a finer line in both the upper spandrels.

Plate 1- Wet process



Orange



Deep Orange



Brown Orange

Plate 1 - Dry Process




Yellow Orange



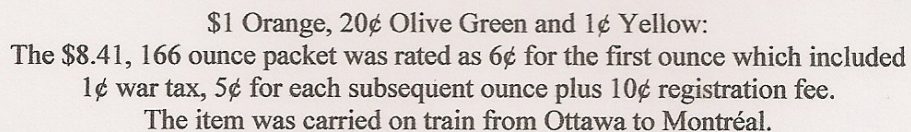
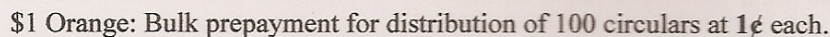
Orange

The \$1 had a single stamp franking use on third class matter such as distribution of printed circulars on urban or rural routes.

<p>200 CIRCULARS for distribution to</p> <p>Householders on Letter Carrier's walk No. 12</p> <p>At Kitchener</p> <p>TO POSTMASTER: Will Postmaster kindly deliver one copy of each of the enclosed items to every patron on Letter Carrier's walk No. 12 in accordance with Section 87, page 19, of the 1924 Postal Guide.</p> <p>7 P.—100,000—17-5-24.</p>	 <p>Stamps covering postage on the whole package at rate one cent per two ounces for each piece enclosed placed here.</p>
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\$1 Orange, wet process: Bulk prepayment for 200 circulars ½ ¢ each on urban route.

Besides single stamp franking, the \$1 was also found paying the rate of postage on money packets addressed to places within Canada, USA, Mexico and the Empire.



ONE DOLLAR Orange

413 CIRCULARS for distribution to
 Householders on Letter Carrier's walk No. 5
 At Kelchne
 TO POSTMASTER: Will Postmaster kindly deliver
 one copy of each of the enclosed items to every patron
 on Letter Carrier's walk No. in accordance
 with the Postal Regulations.
 Name of Sender B. J. Neath
 Address of Sender Kelchne
 7 P.—50,000—11-11-26



\$1 Orange and 7¢ Red Brown: \$2.07 bulk prepayment for
 distribution of 413 circulars at 1/2¢ each on urban routes..



FROM THE ROYAL BANK of CANADA
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
 The General Manager
 TO The General Manager
 VALUE 333.60
 60
 REGISTERED
 NO. 3170
 4478
 Cut-off this part of TAG
 when used on other than
 REGISTERED MAIL

\$1 Orange, 50¢ Black Brown, 20¢ Olive Green,
 5¢ Violet and 1¢ yellow — July 1925:
 \$4.76, 19 ounce packet rate - 5¢ per ounce,
 10¢ registration fee plus 1¢ war tax.

EXAMPLES OF LATHEWORK

In November 1916 the company initiated the practice of engraving in the bottom margin of the plates a band of "Lathework" or engine turned design. The band of lathework was used principally on the plates for the post-office sheets though it appears also on some of the plates used for the sidewise rolls. Six different types of lathework were used: Type A, Type B, Type C, Type D, Type D1 and Special Type. The pattern of lathework is usually shown in its normal position however; it is also found inverted in Type B and Type D. The lathework was discontinued after December 1924.

Although "Special type" of lathework was known to be used on plate 77 of the 3¢ brown engraved on March 31, 1920, examples of this type have not been reported in the philatelic press. Type D1 is similar to type D, but there is a horizontal line above and another below the lathework. These lines will be found only on plates 175 and 176 of the 1¢ yellow and on plate 166 of the 2¢ green.



Type A



Type B



Type B



Type C



Type D Inverted



Type D

ONE CENT Green – WAR TAX

April 1915

In April 1915 the Government decided to impose for the purposes of the war a tax of 1¢ on every mail posted within Canada, to USA and Empire. The company engraved a die embodying the words “WAR TAX” in the design. The die was approved and hardened in February 1915. Three transfer rolls were made and in total 18 plates were engraved. The sheet stamps were printed only by the wet process.



The first die (O-G-66) to be engraved in Ottawa, Canada. Die sinkage 61 x 64 mm. Hardened on February 19th, 1915
Proof on India sunk on card
One of two recorded

The die proof shows:

1. The frame junction lines in the lower left and right spandrels are stronger than in the upper left and right.
2. The right numeral box is greater in width than the left numeral box.
3. The vertical of the right numeral box is wide.
4. There is a short vertical line in the right leg of the “A” of TAX, and the top of the left side of “W” of WAR is doubled.

Original Die – Plates 1 to 16



A short vertical line in the right leg of the “A” of TAX



Green, Plate Inscription : Type B

- Plates 17 & 18



Over inking of “1” in the left numeral box” and “CANADA”



Green, A thick diagonal line above the right leg of “R” of WAR



Green

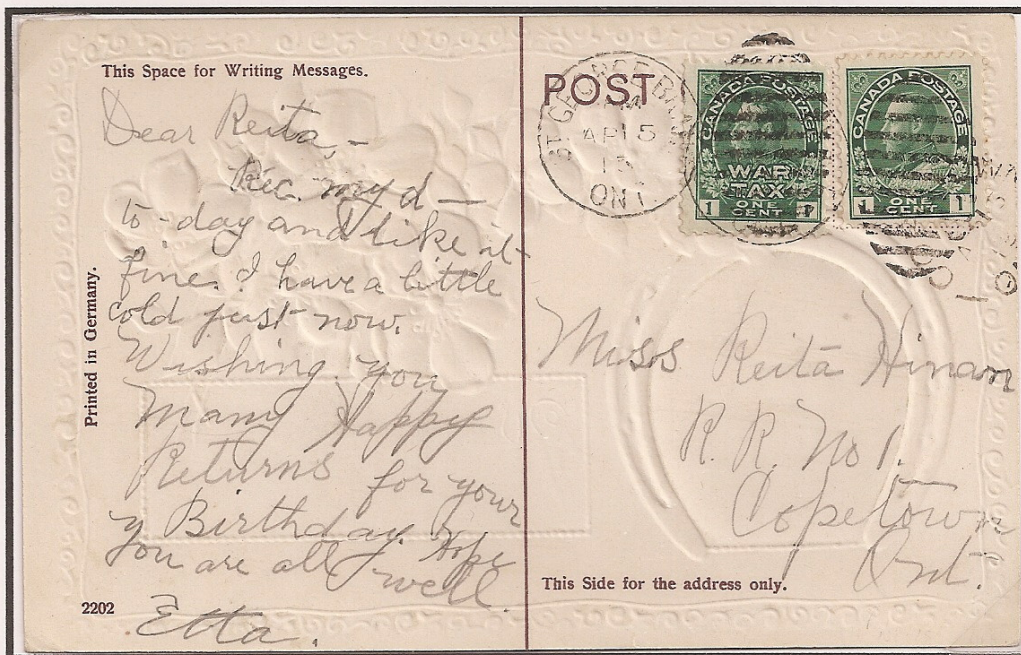


A bulge at the top of right side of the triangle in the “A” of WAR

ONE CENT Green – WAR TAX

On April 15, 1915 a tax of 1¢ was imposed on letters and post cards mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, United States or Mexico, UK and Empire. The war tax was not applicable to U.P.U destinations.

FIRST DAY OF WAR TAX STAMP & ONE CENT WAR TAX RATE



1¢ war tax & 1¢ green tied on postcard to Copetown, Ont. by St. George APR 15 1915 AM duplex cancel. Delivered the same day (Copetown PM split-ring receiver).



1¢ war tax (plates 1 to 4): 2¢ domestic postage plus 1¢ war tax – April 17, 1915, 3rd day of the use of war tax stamp. The stamps used interchangeably for tax and postage as a result of changed policy.

TWO CENTS Carmine – WAR TAX

April 1915

The 2¢ war tax stamps were printed in order to meet a levy of 2¢ on money orders and travellers cheques. The company submitted to the Department for consideration a proof in carmine of the TWO CENTS War tax from the engraved die. It was approved in February 1915, then hardened and served to make a single transfer roll. Ten plates were used, plates 1 to 8 were from the original die and plates 9 and 10 were prepared from the retouched die. All the sheets were printed only by the wet process.



Carmine

The words "WAR TAX" are not identical on this stamp with those on the 1¢ green war tax. They are slightly taller and what are triangles in the A's of the 1¢ war tax are four-sided figures on the 2¢ war tax..

WAR TAX OVERPRINTS

February 1915

The special War Revenue Act which became effective in February 1915 also impose tax on persons selling sparkling wines but only in April 1915, on patent-medicines and perfumes, the obligations of affixing a stamp of the requisite value to the bottles and packages. For the purpose the current 5¢ blue and 20¢ olive green stamps were overprinted "WAR TAX" in black. The 5¢ overprint used on stamps of plates 5 and 6. Plates 9 and 10 were used for the overprint format to read **Inland Revenue War Tax**. The 20 ¢ overprint was used on sheets printed from plates 2 and 3. The 50¢ black was overprinted "WAR TAX" in red on sheets printed from plate 1. There are no records regarding the numbers of overprints.



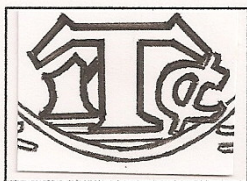
1T¢ Carmine – Sheets

January 1916

The Post Office Department instructed the company to print a stamp that would combine both the postage and the tax of 1¢ which would offer advantages over the use of separate postage stamp. The company in December 1915 prepared a model by adding the figure and letters 1T¢ to the 2¢ carmine. After approval by the department a transfer roll was made and used in the engraving of the requisite die. It was called Die I. After its approval it was hardened and five transfer rolls were made which accounted for 14 plates.

That another die was engraved in February 1916 is, of course, well known. This was described as Die II and from which four transfer rolls were made. Only two plates were engraved using Die II. The 1T¢ carmine stamps exist with non-fluorescent and bright red *fluorescent* ink. All the post-office sheets were printed by the wet process.

Original Die I – Plates 1 to 14



1. There is a cross-hatched horizontal line under the "T".
2. There is upward diagonal bar from the "1" to "T".



Carmine, Plate inscription: Type D

The vertical line in the upper left spandrel is retouched but is coarse and rough, which distinguishes it from other plates - plates 1 to 4, 7 & 8

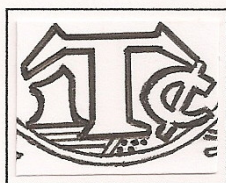


Dark Carmine, *fluorescent* ink



Rose Carmine

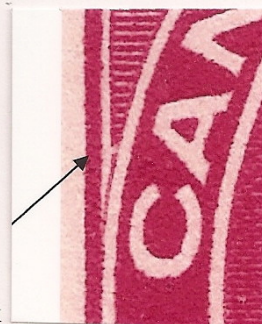
Original Die II – Plates 15 & 16



The horizontal line under the "T" is replaced by a shorter horizontal line, two short diagonals and five dots.



Carmine Red, *fluorescent* ink
The upper left spandrel line is broken between the bottom line and the frame junction line.

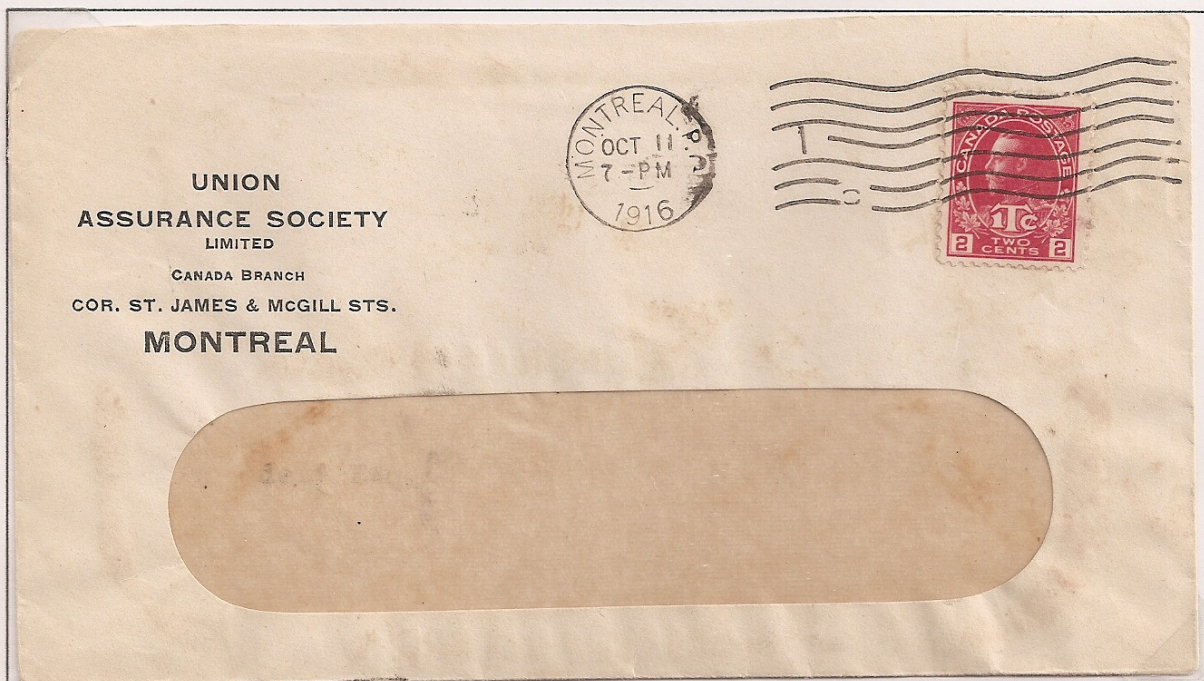


1T¢ Carmine – Sheets

The 1T¢ carmine had the usage to pay 2¢ domestic postage, letter rate to USA and Mexico plus 1¢ war tax. It was also used on letters to UK and Empire to pay 2¢ postage plus 1¢ war tax.



1T¢ Rose Carmine, Die I: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



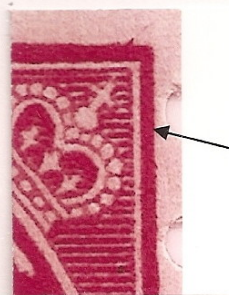
1T¢ Carmine, Die II: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

1T¢ Carmine – Sidewise Rolls

February 1916

The 1T¢ carmine in sheets having been issued it is logical to infer that the same stamp in the sidewise rolls would be issued as soon as the company could deliver them. Plates 1 to 4 were engraved using only Die I. All the stamps were printed only by the wet process and then perforated 8 vertically. The stamps were printed with bright red *fluorescent* ink.

Die I – Plates 1 to 4



Carmine, *fluorescent* ink

The vertical line in the upper left spandrel is unbroken but that in the upper right spandrel is broken between horizontal lines 6 and 7 – plates 1 & 2



1T¢ Carmine, Die I: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

***1T¢ Carmine – Roll Stamps in Sheet Form
Perforated 12X 8***

August 1916

In July 1916 the Post Office Department found that there was shortage of sheets of the 1T¢ carmine and the decision was reached in August 1916 to change the colour of the stamp to brown. The company was obliged to use the sheets printed from special plates 1 and 2 for the sidewise rolls. It is believed that these sheets were then perforated 12 horizontally and as such 4.8 million copies were issued.

Die I – Plates 1 & 2 – Wet Process



Carmine
Plate inscription: Type D



1T¢ Carmine, perf. 12X8: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.

1T¢ Brown – Sheets

August 1916

The replacement of 1T¢ carmine by 1T¢ brown became necessary so that it would not confuse with the ordinary 2¢ stamp. A die proof in brown which was of Die I and another proof in brown of Die II were retained by the Post Office when the change of the colour from carmine to brown was considered.

A large number of plates were engraved for the 1T¢ brown. Plates 15 & 16 from Die II which were used to print 1T¢ carmine were also used for a very short period to print the 1T¢ brown. In addition plates 17 to 60 were engraved using Die II. It is stated that initial supplies of the 1T¢ brown consisted largely of the Die II stamps issued on August 28, 1916.

Die II – Plates 15 to 60 (Plates 57 to 60 were not used).

It is estimated that nearly 205 million stamps were issued.



Yellow Brown



Brown



Deep Brown

The unbroken vertical line in numeral boxes is characteristic feature of plates 17 to 36.



Light Brown

The upper left spandrel line is faint near the frame junction line; the left numeral box line is broken near the top - plates 41 to 47.



Yellow Brown

**** Plate Inscription :Type A**
The upper left spandrel line is weak near the frame junction line. The right numeral box line is broken near the top - plates 37 to 40.

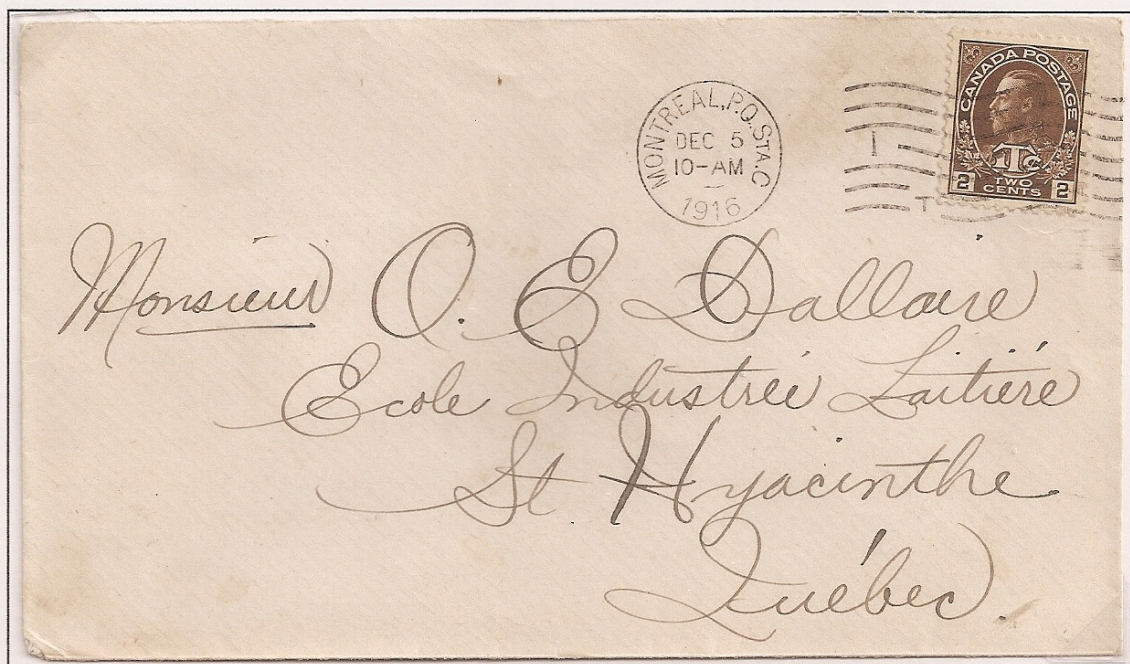


Dark Brown

The right and left frame lines are rough.

****** The lathework was interrupted below the 10th and 11th subjects of the bottom row to leave a space under each row in which the plate number preceded by "A" and the **order number** were entered. The lower part of the band of lathework did not make enough contact with the paper to be reproduced on the printed sheet.

1T¢ Brown – Sheets



1T¢ Brown, Die II: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus the war tax.



1T¢ Light Brown, Die II and 5¢ Blue: 2¢ Empire letter rate to England, 1¢ war tax plus 5¢ registration fee. The letter was redirected from London to Sandwich.

1T¢ Brown – Sheets

September 1916

Plates 1 & 2 having served initially to print the 1T¢ carmine were used for a very short period to print 1T¢ brown, issued on September 16, 1916 and were printed only by the wet process

Die I – Plates 1 & 2

It is estimated that 500,000 stamps were issued.



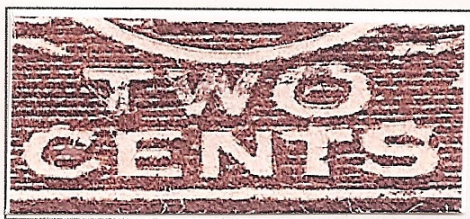
Brown

The vertical in the upper spandrels have been retouched in all the subjects and are coarse and rough – plate 1

1T¢ Brown, Die I: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus the war tax. The 1T¢ brown had the usage to pay 2¢ domestic postage plus 1¢ war tax. It paid 2¢ letter rate to USA, Mexico, UK and Empire plus 1¢ war tax.



1T¢ Brown, Die I: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus the war tax.



RE-ENTRY – Plate 2: Doubling of the bottom of the portrait oval and the top of the letters of “TWO CENTS”. Marler reported that the re-entries affect nearly 43 subjects on this plate which includes doubling in both the numeral boxes on some of them.

1T¢ Brown – Sidewise Rolls

September 1916

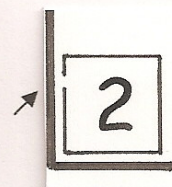
Plates 3 and 4 having served 1T¢ carmine Die I were also used to print the sidewise rolls in the brown colour. However; new plates 5 and 8 were engraved from Die II. The sidewise rolls were printed by the wet process and then perforated 8 vertically. It is believed that Die I rolls were issued first since the plates 3 and 4 were engraved and approved in February 1916.

Die I—Plates 3 & 4

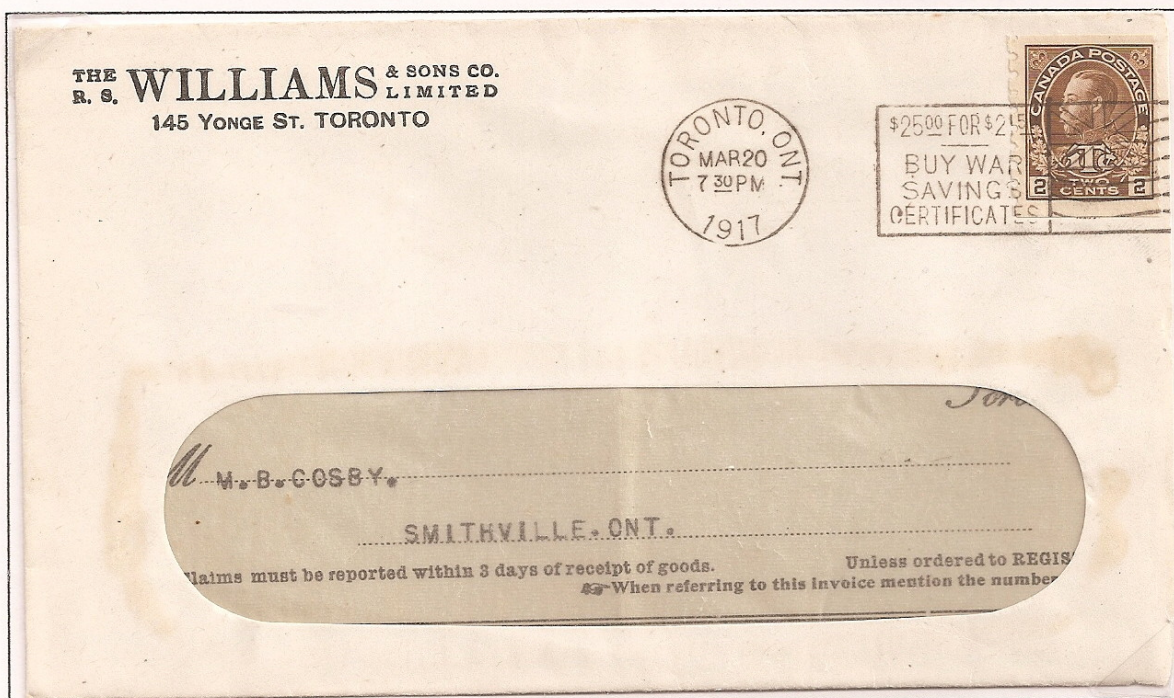


Light Brown, Paste-up pair
The upper right spandrel line is broken
between shading lines 11 and 12

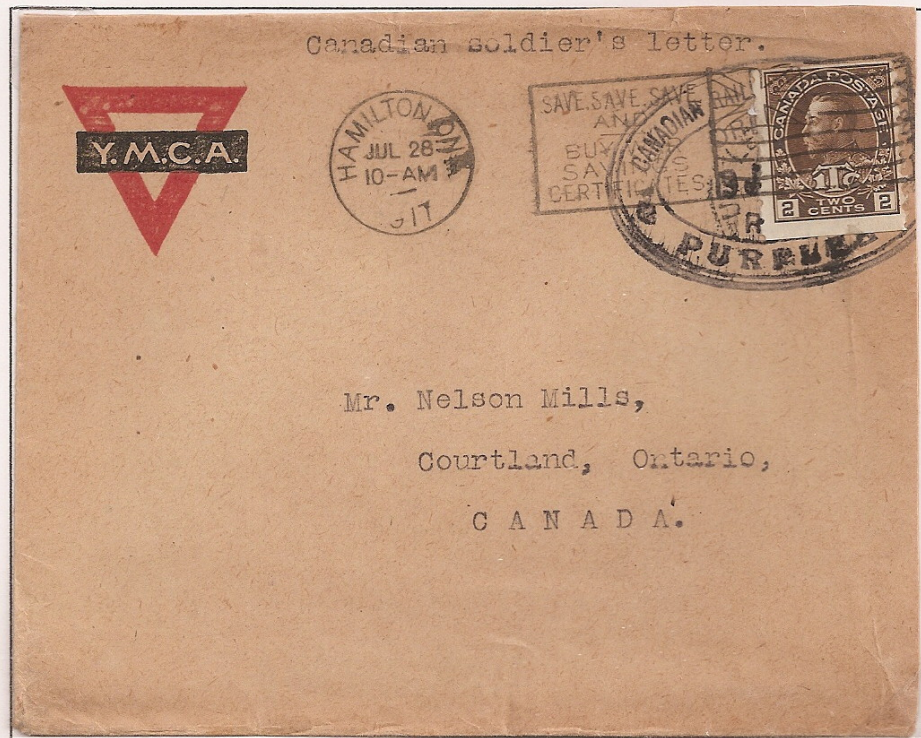
Die II—Plates 5 to 8



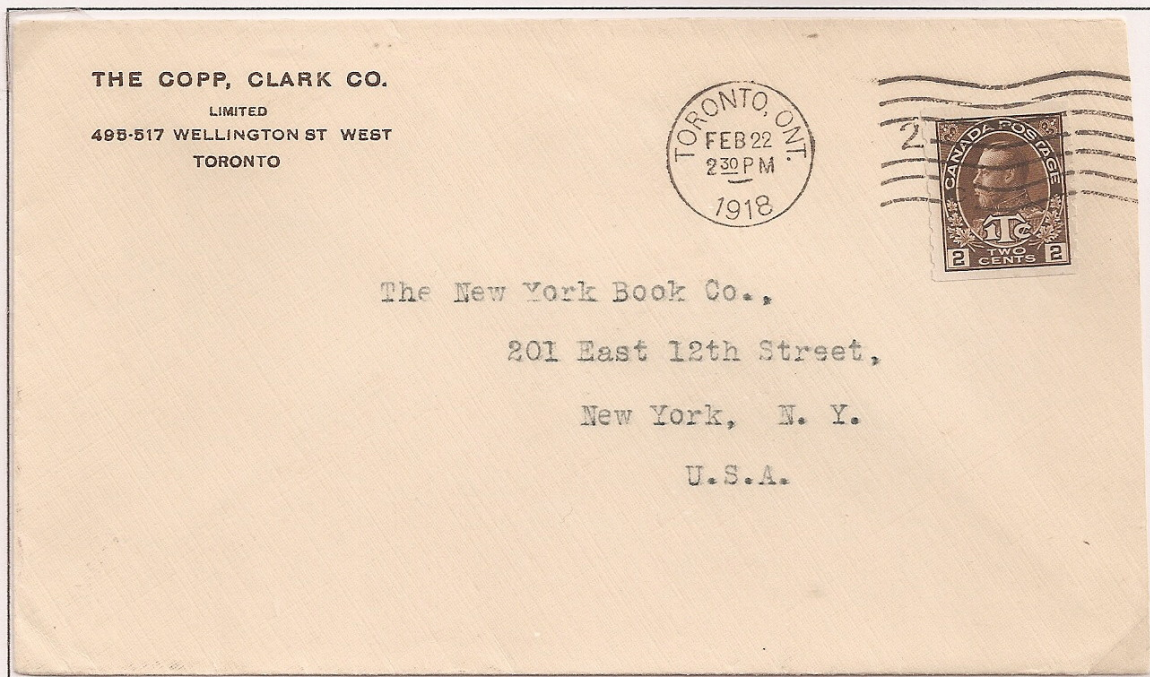
Dark Brown
There is a break in the left numeral box line,
0.5 mm from the top – plates 5 and 6



1T¢ Light Brown, *Die I*: 2¢ domestic letter rate plus 1¢ war tax.



Military mail: The Y.M.C.A. cover was mailed at the Canadian Railway Troops Depot on July 9, 1917. This Depot was established at Purfleet, Essex in November 1916 where Battalions were trained and sent to France, along with many reinforcements. The mail was shipped to Hamilton, Canada where a 1T¢ brown coil, **Die II** was affixed and cancelled (July 28, 1917) then forwarded to Courtland.



1T¢ Brown **Die II**: 2¢ letter rate to U.S.A. plus 1¢ war tax.

1T¢ Brown - Imperforates

August 1916

When the change in the colour from carmine to brown was under consideration by the Post Office Department the company submitted a block of 30 of the 1T¢ brown sheet from the lower left pane of plate 13 and an ungummed sheet being the upper right pane of plate 14. This material retained by the Department found its way into the hands of collectors. The 1T¢ brown Die II is also known imperforate and seems to originate from plate 17.

Die I – Plates 13 & 14



Yellow Brown

1T¢ Brown - Part-perforates

1T¢ brown Die I is known (i) perforated 12 horizontally and imperforate vertically. (ii) Imperforate horizontally and perforated 12 vertically. These stamps originated from plates 3 or 4 of the sidewise rolls. It is believed that 400 of each part perforates were printed. These were not sold to the public but given as a favour.

Die I – Plates 13 & 14

Perforated 12 horizontally, imperforate vertically



Yellow Brown

THE SURCHARGED STAMPS

October 1926

When, effective July 1, 1926, there was a reduction of the domestic postage rate from 3¢ to 2¢ per ounce, a decision was taken by the Post Office to surcharge the THREE CENTS carmine, almost 15 million in stock, by adding the overprint "2 CENTS" to meet the expected demand.

ONE-LINE SURCHARGE

Nearly 140,000 sheets were turned over to King's Printer. Three types of surcharge were tried:

Type 1. "2 CENTS" – the "2" 4 mm high; "CENTS" 3 mm high

Type 2. "2 CENTS" – the "2" 3 mm high; "CENTS" 2.5 mm high

Type 3. "2 CENTS" – the "2" 3.3 mm high; "CENTS" 2.5 mm high

Essays of the first two types of surcharge are known either as single stamps or in vertical pairs. The Type 3 was adopted, however; the overprinting was found to be unsatisfactory and all the overprinted sheets were destroyed except 500 sheets which were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency.

Essays of Surcharge



The Type 3 overprint in black was finally adopted by the Post Office Department.



Error: Surcharge badly shifted.

ONE - LINE SURCHARGE

Plates 115 to 117 which served the 3¢ carmine Die I sheets were used to overprint "2 CENTS" in black ink in one line. Plates 162 and 163 used for 3¢ carmine Die II were also overprinted in black ink.



Carmine, Plate Inscription: Type F2

The provisional 2¢ was useful as a single stamp franking on letters posted within Canada, to USA, UK and Empire when the war tax was removed as of July 1, 1926



Above - 2¢ Provisional: 2¢ domestic letter rate.
 Bottom - 2¢ Provisional: Double 2¢ domestic letter rate.

TWO - LINE SURCHARGE

November 1926

The efforts of the King's printer in issuing One-line surcharge stamps were not crowned with success because of some inherent difficulties. The sheets were turned over to the Canadian Bank Note Company to print the surcharge. The Company asked that it be allowed to place the "2" above the words "CENTS" to distinguish their work from that of the King's printer, which was accepted by the Department.

The plates 115, 116 and 117 which served the 3¢ carmine Die I sheets were overprinted with two-line surcharge in black ink. It is believed that sheets from plate 136 were also overprinted. Nearly 1100 sheets were overprinted.



Carmine, Plate No-A115



Dark Carmine Plate No-A116



Dark Carmine, Plate No-A117

Examination of some surcharged sheets revealed that the position of "2" in relation to the word "CENTS" was not constant and the distance between adjoining rows of overprints varied.



Surcharge shifted upward.

Carmine

TWO-LINE SURCHARGE



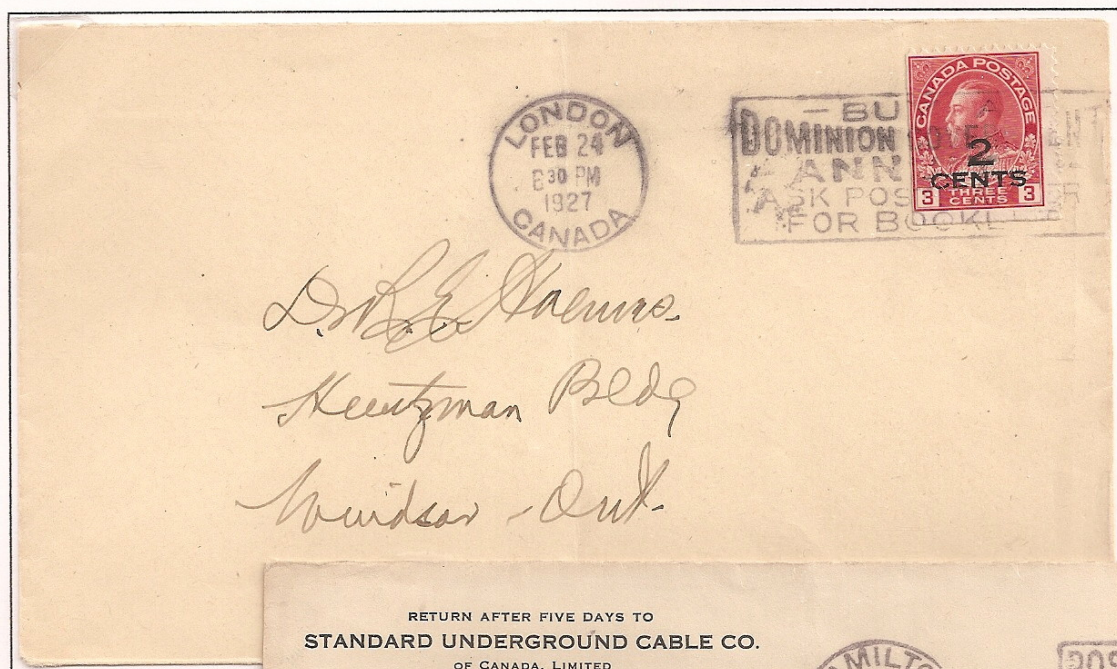
Carmine
Error: Surcharge shifted
down to the left



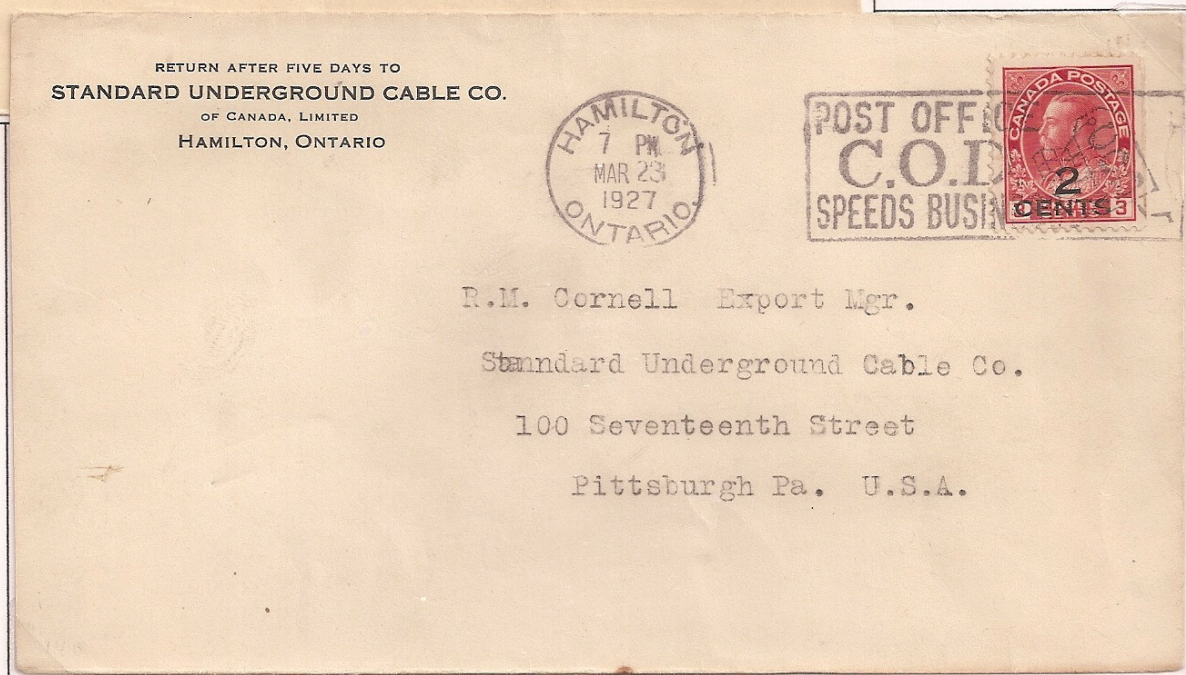
Carmine
Error: Triple Surcharge
* Greene certificate # 7794



Carmine
Error: Surcharge shifted
down to the right



2¢ Carmine
Provisional:
2¢ domestic
letter rate as of
July 1, 1926



2¢ Carmine
Provisional:
2¢ letter
rate to USA
as of July 1,
1926