The 5¢ D'Arcy McGee Stamp

▼ CHARLES J.G. VERGE

uring the 1920s pressure had been put on the Canadian government to issue stamps showing famous Canadian statesmen. New designs had been prepared as early as 1924 but the stamps were not printed until 1927. These were the designs for the stamps that would become the Historical Series of 1927 (Figure 1). The three stamps (Canada Scott 146-148) were issued on June 29, 1927, at the same time as the five-stamp set (Canada Scott 141-145) issued for the 60th anniversary of Confederation (Figure 2).

The story of the 5¢ Thomas D'Arcy



Figure 1: A George Eppstadt first day cover of the Historical ries: Thomas D'Arcy McGee (5¢); Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John A. Macdonald (12¢); and **Robert Baldwin and Sir Louis** Hypolite Lafontaine (20¢). The Historical Series saw the first commercially produced first day

McGee stamp of the Historical series starts in 1924 when Charles Murphy (1862-1935), Postmaster General of Canada (1921-26), raised the question of increasing postal revenues by a new issue of stamps.

The Post Office had not been favorable to long series of commemorative stamps since the last issue in 1908, The Quebec Tercentenary (Scott Canada 96-103), and they informed Murphy that the sale of lower values to philatelists would not compensate for the costs of their printing which was estimated at \$500 and up per stamp depending on the size and the complexity of the design.

As an example, Post Office officials indicated that they would have to sell 50,000 one-cent stamps to philatelists to break even; however, should the Postmaster General persist in his idea they recommended high

Figure 2: The 60th

Series: Sir John A Macdonald (1¢); Fathers of Con-

Anniversary of Confederation







federation (2¢): ings in Ottawa (3¢); Sir Wilfrid Laurier (5¢); and the Map of Canada in 1867 and in 1927 (12¢).

(these values would pay the registration fees for up to \$25 (10 cents) and for up to \$50 value (20 cents).

The choice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Prime Minister of Canada, 1896-1911); Sir John A. Macdonald (Prime Minister of Canada, 1867-73 and 1878-91) and Robert Baldwin and Sir Louis Hypolite Lafontaine (joint prime ministers of Canada prior to Confederation) as subjects for the designs were proposed by postal officials because all of them "ranked among the foremost political and historical figures in Canada and represent both races.

They also ventured to write that "the selection of these men would avoid any trouble in connection with the bilingual question." Murphy readily concurred but also threw in

a 5¢ value showing Thomas D'Arcy Mc-Gee (Figure 3).

Models (now in the Canadian Postal Archives) were prepared by the Canadian Bank Note Co. but nothing else was done until Oct. 1, 1925, when the press was informed that the Post Office intended to issue the first of a series of Canadian historical



Figure 3: Thomas D'Arcy McGee (1825-1868), one of two Canadian politicians to be assassinat-ed, the other being Pierre Laporte in 1970. Photo taken by Quebec City about 1862.

The Ottawa Citizen remarked editorially on October 7, that "with all due respect to His Majesty (King George V) his temporary displacement on some Canadian stamps of historical interest" was to be welcomed and commended. As well, the editorial noted that McGee was to have a stamp by himself and the writer asked if "this was the last act of the genial and forceful Postmaster General (Murphy) before his retirement to the Senate in his efforts to secure due recognition for a compatriot whose profound admirer he has always been."

It definitely was close to his heart and on October 8, buoyed by the editorial, Murphy gave the order to print the stamps. The production of the high quality engraving took some months and die proofs for approval were not pulled before February 1926. On February 5, Murphy approved them (Figure 4). The Postmaster General was then asked for permission to change the value of the 10-cents Laurier-Macdonald stamp to one of 12 cents (the combined letter rate and registration fee) as the government intended to lower the domestic letter rate from three to two cents effective July 1, 1926.

The middle months of 1926 were ones of constitutional crisis in Canada. After the dust settled there had been three governments in four months. During the few months of Dr. Robert James Manion's (1881-1943) tenure as Postmaster General (June 29, 1926-Sept. 24, 1926) he was apprized of the Historical series and gave his blessings to the die proofs previously approved by Charles Murphy. This is the only instance recorded in Canada where two different Postmasters General have approved the proofs for the same stamp (Figure 4)

Although approval was given, postal officials and Manion started having cold feet

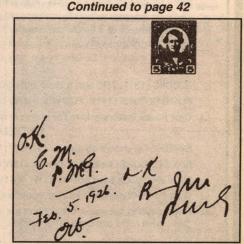


Figure 4: Die proof of the 5¢ McGee stamp approved by two Postmasters General of Canada, Senator Charles Murphy and Dr. Robert James

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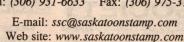
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with an election looming. Manion wondered if a McGee stamp was appropriate and if the lack of the King's portrait on the stamp would displease some voters. Despite the press announcements - the Post Office had announced on July 23 the sale of the new series on August 16 – the extensive preparations by the Post Office and the printers and the receipt from philatelists of \$6,000 in orders, the government decided to defer the issue on August 17.

The official reason came out some time later with the release of an exchange of correspondence between the President of the Cartier Centenary Celebrations of 1914 and Sir Henry Drayton, the then Minister of Finance. Simply said, the answer was political. During an election campaign it was better to retreat than to face unhappy voters.

What the Cartier Centenary Celebrations group wanted was Lafontaine to be replaced by Sir Georges-Étienne Cartier, another pre-Confederation Prime Minister and Father of Confederation. This also had its roots in the fact that a Cartier commemorative stamp series had been prepared in 1914 but never issued because of the war (Figure 5).



Figure 5: A large die proof of the two-cents value from the non-issued six stamp series commemorating the centenary of the birth of Sir Georges-Étienne Cartier. The proof shows Cartier's statue in Montreal.

The third Postmaster General in this story appeared after the Liberals won the September 14, election. Peter John Veniot (1863-1936), Postmaster General (1926-1930), did not do anything to accelerate the series. Senator Murphy was not pleased and he surreptitiously provided the press with images and technical information about the issue. This brought an unprecedented press release from Veniot. He wished it to be known that he had not in any way authorized these items and that whoever was providing this information did so entirely without consultation with the Postmaster General. Nothing was heard further about the stamps until they were put on sale with the 60th Anniversary of Confederation issue on June 29, 1927, with Lafontaine staying on the 20¢ stamp. It was not until 1931 that Cartier appeared on a Canadian stamp (Canada Scott 190).

The 5¢ McGee stamp was first approved Feb. 5, 1926, with die number XG-147 engraved by E. T. Loizeaux. A hardened die was made on March 16, of that year. Two



Figure 6: Unofficially issued imperforate and part-perforated (horizontal and vertical)

plates (1 and 2) were laid with 400 subjects each. The sheets printed from these plates were guillotined into upper and lower right and left panes (sheets of 100). Straight edges exist from the guillotined sides.

Though the quantity of the 5 cents ordered on July 15, 1926, was 20 million the Post Office received 20,349,000 stamps. It is not known if this number includes the approximate 1,500 stamps known imperforate, partperforate vertically and part-perforate horizontally (500 of each). These were not regularly issued (Figure 6).

A number of dots, dashes and hairlines flaws are known on this stamp. Some are constant and plateable but do not command much of a premium. A double paper variety exists were the paper roll had come to an end and a new roll was spliced to it creating the paper overlap. A vertical pair of the double paper variety last sold at auction in 1994 for \$100.

Although politically motivated, the stamp had a postal purpose. It was used to pay the acknowledgment of receipt fee and, as of Aug. 24, 1928, it paid the five cents per ounce internal Canadian airmail rate (Figure 7). Canada's first airmail stamp was not issued until September 21 of that year. Presentation packs were prepared and offered to senior dignitaries and the diplomatic corps to celebrate the 60th anniversary of confederation.

Figure 8 shows the cover of the presentation pack offered to R. M. Coulter, the deputy postmaster general. Although the R. looks more like a B., the initials do not match any other senior official or diplomat at the time.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born at

Carlingford, Ireland on April 13, 1825 (Figure 9). Most of his short life was spent outside Canada. He emigrated from Ireland to the United States at 17 and two years later he was the editor of the Boston Patriot. Just over a year later, in 1845, he returned to Ireland where he helped edit the nationalist paper the Nation.

In 1848, he participated in a rebellion in Ireland and when that failed he fled to the United States where for 10 years he edited newspapers and was active in the welfare of Irish immigrants. Lacking support for his projects in the United States. McGee moved to Canada in 1857 and quickly got involved in politics. He advocated Canadian Confederation, settlement of the West and a transcontinental railways among other policies. McGee was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was made a member of the Ministry on several occasions between 1858 and 1867 (Figure 10).

He attended the 1864 Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences and the 1866 London Conference leading up to Confederation. By 1866, he had alienated many Irish voters and he was dropped from the Ministry when MacDonald formed the first cabinet after Confederation. He sat in the House of Commons until his death on April 7, 1868. After a night sitting of the House of Commons he was shot while going home by a disgruntled Fenian supporter who could not forgive McGee for his lack of support for Irish independence. In addition to being a politician and journalist, McGee was a respected poet and historian.

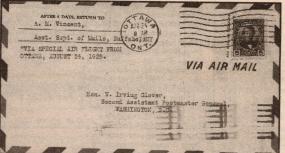
Figure 7:

First flight

the internal

Canadian air mail rate, Aug. 24, 1928.

cover used on the first day of



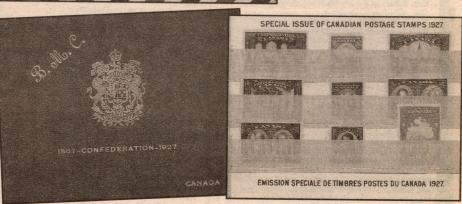


Figure 8: A presentation pack containing all the stamps of the Historical series and the Confederation Anniversary series including the Special Delivery stamp (Canada Scott E3). About 500 were produced but this is the only one recorded with the initials of the receiver stamped on the cover.



1925 slogan cancel reading "The McGee Centenary Ottawa April 13th 1925."
One of the better Canadian slogans, it was used Figure 10: As a member of the legislature and a minister, McGee was entitled to free mailings. The cover bears a McGee Free Frank dated April 19, 1865. only in Ottawa from March 13 to April 13, 1925.