



Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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2001

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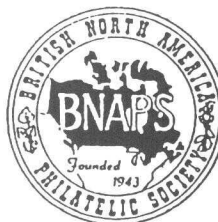
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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

For the pedants among us, the new millennium starts here! In an effort to please both sides we feature in this issue an article by the indefatigable Yellow Peril who wrote it on the eve of January 2000.

The new year also brings about a new volume of *'Maple Leaves'* and with it an index to volume 26. The index has been compiled by Charles Livermore and it will be seen to be somewhat more comprehensive than past annual indexes. Charles was responsible for the splendid cumulative index to *'BNA Topics'*, published late in 1998; the enclosed annual index follows closely the format adopted in that publication. It is Charles' aim eventually to produce a comprehensive index covering *'BNA Topics'*, *'Maple Leaves'* and *'Postal History Society*

Journal'. We strongly support this ambitious project and wish Charles well, also we offer sincere thanks for his effort in respect of *'Maple Leaves'*.

A good index and / or bibliography is a prime tool for any researcher, as it is a means of rapid reference to previous articles on a given subject. It is not essential that all the journals in question be resting on the student's shelves; perhaps this is a good time to remind members that runs of all three journals are held in the Society library. Before we leave the subject of books and magazines, we have a note that publisher James Bendon of Cyprus has several BNA books available, viz. *'Canada's Pence Era'* (£97.50); *'The Pence Issues of Newfoundland'* (£41.50); *'The Large Queen Stamps of Canada'* (£81) and *'Canada's Small*

Queen Era' (£97.50). The Saskatoon Stamp Centre has a wonderful selection of BNA material whilst, nearer to home (in the UK), our own Handbooks Manager keeps a good stock on hand.

A member wrote to us recently (it happens!) and, in passing, mentioned that he had two or three 'Customs' covers but could find little reference to them. Do we have a specialist out there who could produce an article on the subject?

In September last, Canadian philately lost one of its stalwarts when Hans Reiche died, aged 85. Hans was awarded Fellowship of the Society in 1979; his deep knowledge of the Admiral series was well known and his collection of Canadian precancels was one of the most complete in the world. In addition he had a deep interest in the stamps of Germany and formed collections of Switzerland and the USA. Over the years he wrote or co-wrote 24 handbooks on philatelic subjects and over 500 articles for various philatelic journals.

Hans was born in Berlin and emigrated to England in 1939, where he worked at Chelmsford, Essex, as a

senior electrical engineer. In 1940 he was sent to Canada where he was treated as a 'friendly alien'. Dr Albert Einstein, a friend of his father, interceded with the Canadian government and, by special order-in-council in 1942, Hans was given a classified position at the National Research Council in Ottawa. He soon became a Systems Engineer and Advisor on drone missiles and radar. In the 1970s he headed the engineering and maintenance section on policy and procedure for National Defence until retirement in 1980, when he became a consultant.

Hans Reiche's keen attention to the minutiae of research has been instrumental in the advance of Canadian philately, his published work will serve as a fitting and lasting memorial. We are indebted to Jim Kraemer for the above abbreviated notes.

Erratum

A small typo occurred in the *London to London* article in the last issue; in the second full paragraph on p329 '£10,000' should have read '\$10,000'.



AUCTIONS

Bidding in the postal auction closes on 31 January so if you have not already bid, and it's not too late, BID NOW.

As reported in the last issue of *'Maple Leaves'*, the annual Convention Auction will take place on 15 September. Lots must be in the Auction Manager's hands by 26 May at the very latest. Please help by sending material in early, a rush in the last day or two puts the timetable under pressure – catalogues are scheduled for despatch with the Summer (July) issue of *'Maple Leaves'*.

Conceived on the eve of 1 January 2000 and published in
January 2001, the following article should satisfy both schools of
millennium thought

A MILLENNIUM SYMPOSIUM

The Yellow Peril

Illustrations by Susan So

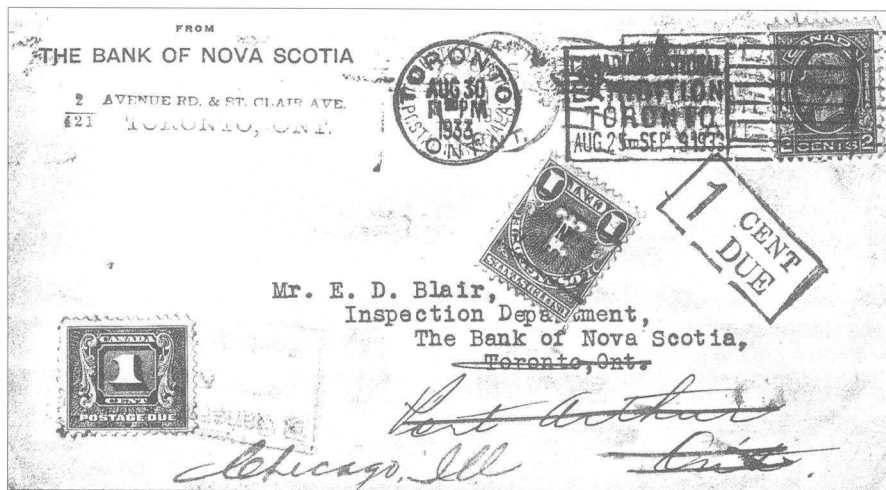


Fig. 1. A 2¢ Medallion tied to Bank of Nova Scotia cover by two Toronto and one Port Arthur machine cancels of which only the 5 September and 30 August, 1933, dates are discernible.

Postage dues are not one of my primary areas of philatelic interest but whenever and wherever I see an item of unusual interest that tickles my fancy and is not too insanely priced, I pick it up.

This Toronto Bank of Nova Scotia cover (Fig. 1), prepaid by a 2¢ Medallion, was sent to bank inspector Mr. E.D. Blair at the downtown Toronto branch on 30 August. From there it was forwarded to the Port Arthur branch. An alert Toronto postal clerk noticed that the letter was being re-directed to an area where the postal rate was higher than first payable, stamped the letter with a boxed '1 CENT DUE' marking, and allowed the letter to continue on its merry way to Port Arthur.

Apparently, a bank clerk from the

Port Arthur branch went to the post office to collect the letter. After he paid the required 1¢, the postal clerk affixed a 1930 1¢ postage due stamp to the letter and cancelled it with a three-lined 'General Delivery / 5 Sep 20 Sep / Port Arthur, Ont' rectangular handstamp and

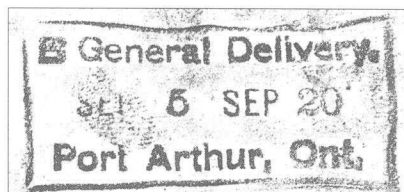


Fig. 2. Handstamp on reverse of Fig. 1. cover matches that used to cancel the Canadian 1¢ postage due stamp.

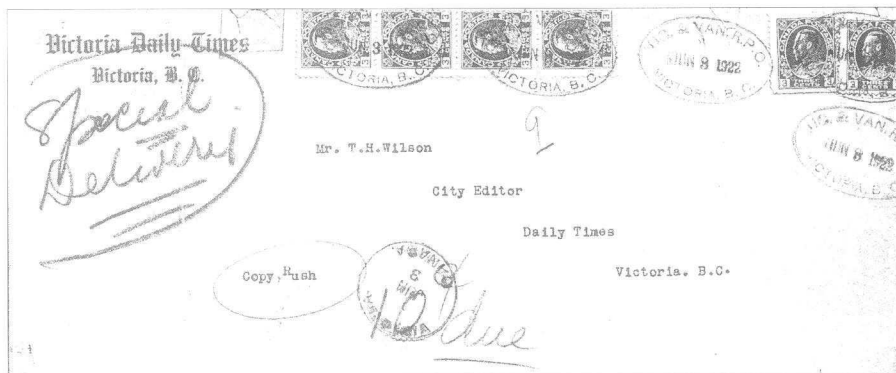


Fig. 3. 8 June, 1922 Victoria B.C. Special Delivery drop letter. Short-paid 10¢; Rated and taxed 10¢ – the amount deficient.

handed the letter over to the caller. The bank clerk readdressed the letter to Chicago and posted it.

Upon the letter's arrival at the Chicago post office a postal clerk, just as sharp as the Toronto clerk, noticed the due marking; dinged the addressee 1¢ and affixed a Chicago precancelled postage due stamp to the cover.

Readers' input is invited:

The local rate was 2¢; the out-of-town rate, as well as the rate to the United States was 3¢.

Should the letter have been dinged the second time?

If the letter had been prepaid with a 3¢ stamp, there would be no sweat in redirecting it to Port Arthur but could it again have been reposted to Chicago with no questions asked?

How many times can a letter be redirected within the same rate area?

Figure 3 is a Victoria B.C. 8 Jun, 1922, Special Delivery drop letter, prepaid by six 3¢ brown Admirals. The stamps are tied by three 'VIC & VAN RPO / 8 JUN 1922 / VICTORIA B.C.' purple ovals. Judging from the size and condition of the envelope and the number of stamps on it, I would guess

that it was a seven ounce letter (7 x 1¢ + 1¢ War Tax + 10¢ Special Delivery Fee = 18¢. As the special delivery fee was increased from 10¢ to 20¢ on 1 August, 1921, the letter was short-paid 10¢ and taxed 10¢ to make up the 20¢. An irregular block of ten (one of its stamps replaced) of the 1906 1¢ postage due stamps was affixed and tied with several large purple 'VICTORIA 8 JUN CANADA' rubber handstamps.

The letter should have been rated and taxed 20¢ – double the amount deficient.

The following cards (Figs. 5, 6 and 7) were in amongst an accumulation of Chinese covers acquired some 20 years ago. They had lain, virtually forgotten, in my basement cabinet until the year

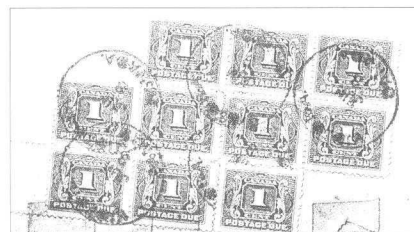


Fig. 4. Partial reverse of Fig. 3. cover showing 10 x 1¢ postage due stamps.

A trio of US stamped Chinese picture post cards sent by C.W. Landers through the US Postal Service in Shanghai to Phyllis Alder in Winnipeg.

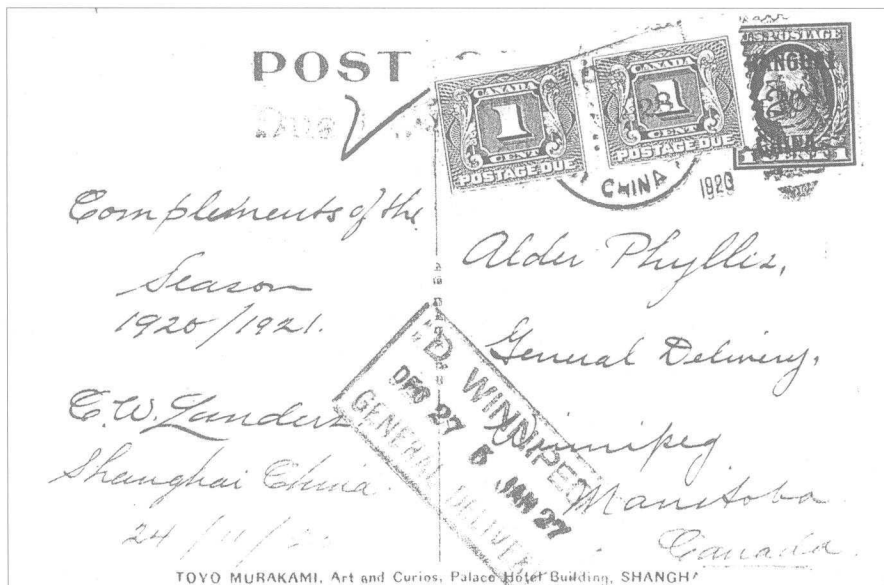


Fig. 5 (above).

Fig. 6 (below).

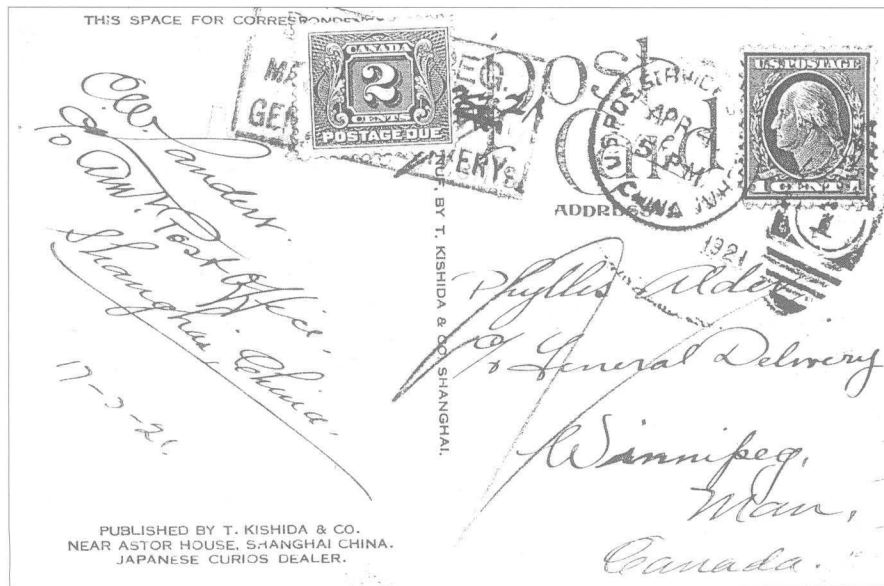




Fig. 7.

2000. Instead of venturing out in the middle of a bitterly cold winter night to see the fireworks, I celebrated the millennium by attacking the hoard of covers. There were surprises but the most intriguing one was this trio of Chinese post cards mailed through the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai to Winnipeg.

The fact that only the stamp on the card dated 24 / 11/ 20 (Fig. 5) was surcharged 'SHANGHAI 2¢ CHINA' while the other two stamps on the cards date 17 / 3 / 21 (Figs. 6 and 7) were not, made me wonder why the stamp was overprinted. The intrigue was so great that it drove me to investigate the matter. The only information I found was this short passage in the SCOTT 2000 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume 1, page 95.

*UNITED STATES OFFICES IN CHINA
Issued for sale by the postal agency at
Shanghai, at their surcharged value in*

local currency. Valid to the amount of the original values for the prepayment of postage on mail dispatched from the US postal agency at Shanghai to addresses in the US.

**SHANGHAI
2¢
CHINA**

To me, the paragraph was just as baffling as the surcharge itself. Fortunately, two helping hands from south of the border came to the rescue. The first was Mr. James Kloetzel, SCOTT catalogue editor, who provided this paraphrase:

'Stamps sold at their surcharged value in local currency' means that they were sold for the surcharged value in Chinese cents, which happened to be about half the value of a U.S. cent. Thus, the \$1 U.S. stamp has a \$2 surcharge, standing for a two Chinese dollars (or yuans) which was equal in exchange to one U.S. dollar.

'Valid to the amount of their original values' means, for example, that the \$1 stamp that was surcharged two Chinese dollars, would pay the postage up to and including one U.S. dollar. Since the U.S. Agency at Shanghai was using U.S. postage rates, this knowledge is important in understanding the postage rates and knowing that it was the unsurcharged stamp's value in U.S.cents that mattered when an item was mailed from Shanghai.

The second was Mr. Jim Forte of Las Vegas who advised that from what he has seen, the cards could be sent from the Shanghai Agency to anywhere in the United States for 1¢. With the information provided by these gentlemen, coupled with the assumption that 1: post cards addressed to Canada were allowed to pass or 'slipped' through the US Agency in Shanghai, and 2: the post card rate from the United States, including the Shanghai Agency, to Canada was 2¢ and vice versa, I arrived at the following scenario.

Had the card with the surcharged stamp (Fig. 5) been addressed to the United States it would have passed as the rate was correct. But because it was destined for Canada, where the rate was 2¢, it was short paid 1¢ (2¢ Chinese = 1¢ American) and rated by the 'DUE 1

CENT' handstamp – its numeral '1' manuscript-surcharged '2'. The '2' indicates that double the 1¢ deficiency is to be collected from the addressee. The tax was paid by a pair of the 1906 1¢ Canadian postage due stamps.


Of the two cards with ordinary 1¢ US stamps (Figs. 6 and 7), the first card processed (Fig. 6) was rated with a manuscript '2'. The probable reason the second card was not was either an oversight or the clerk thought that it was not necessary as both cards were identically franked, posted at the same time and sent to the same person.

Readers who disagree with any of the foregoing can participate in this symposium without fear of ever being shanghai'd!

The assistance provided by Miss Ann Allan (North York librarian), Mr. James E. Kloetzel and Mr. Jim Forte in compiling these notes is greatly appreciated.

Bibliography

Morrissey, Stuart J. 2000 *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, Sidney, OH: Scott Publishing Co., 1999.

A black and white line drawing of a man with a large nose and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. He is leaning over a desk, holding a magnifying glass over an open book. The book has several pages with text and some small illustrations. There are also some papers or cards scattered on the desk next to the book.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (6)

Martyn Cusworth

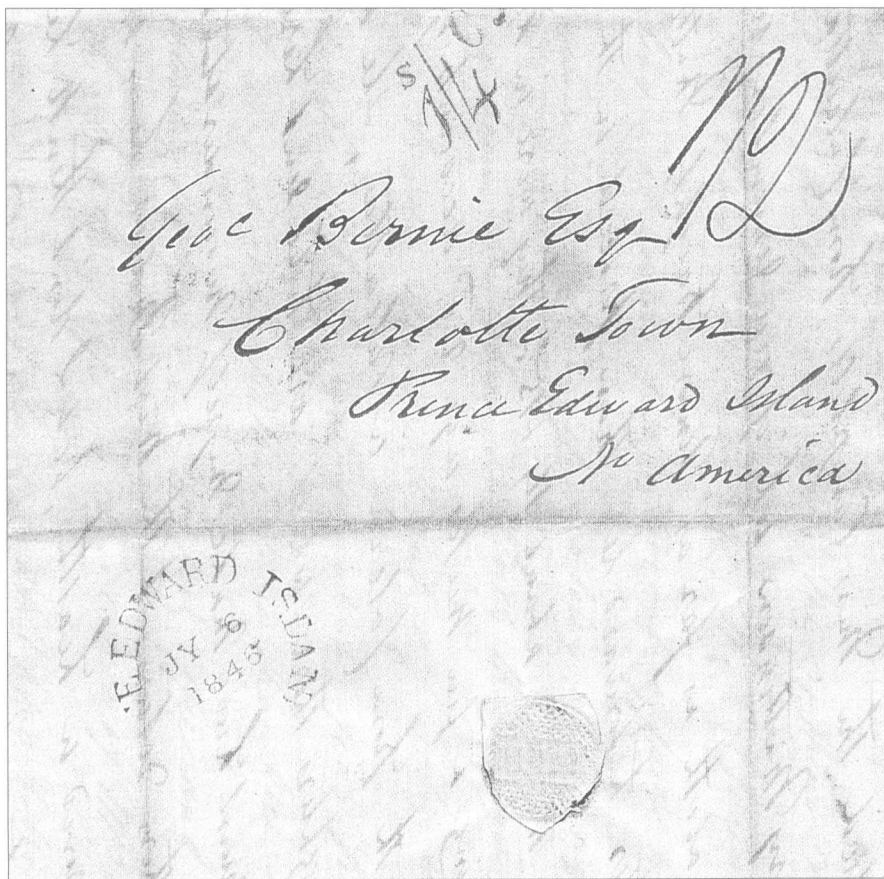
Postal Improvements in the Late 1850s

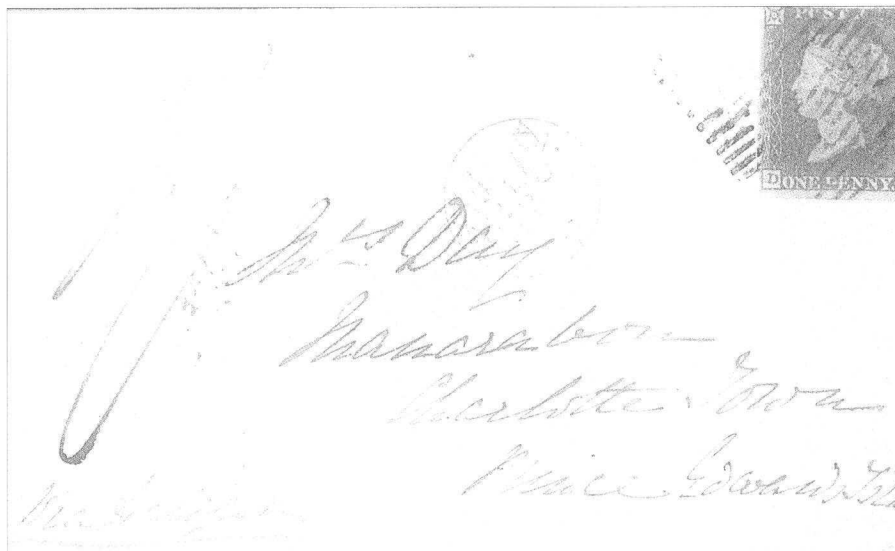
The late 1850s saw some improvements in mail handling in and out of the island. In 1858 mails for New Brunswick, Canada and the U.S.A. were made up three times a week-on Monday morning, Tuesday and Friday evenings. The mail to Nova Scotia went via Pictou on Tuesday mornings and Thursday evenings. On alternate Tuesdays the

mail left for England, Bermuda and the West Indies.

In 1858 postage was 2d on inland letters, 3d to the British North American colonies, 6d to the U.S.A. and 9d to Britain (plus the West Indies, Bermuda and Newfoundland).

There was, at this time, a movement to make prepayment of postage compulsory, but there was resistance since it was felt that it would discourage the





relatively poor islanders from writing to relatives in Britain who may well be better placed to afford the postage. Prepayment was in fact made mandatory in 1860 and it was specified that the forthcoming adhesive stamps had to be affixed.

Postage Due Handstamps On Transatlantic Mail

A small group of handstamps was in use from 1845 until 1860 to denote ocean mail postage due between Britain and the colony.

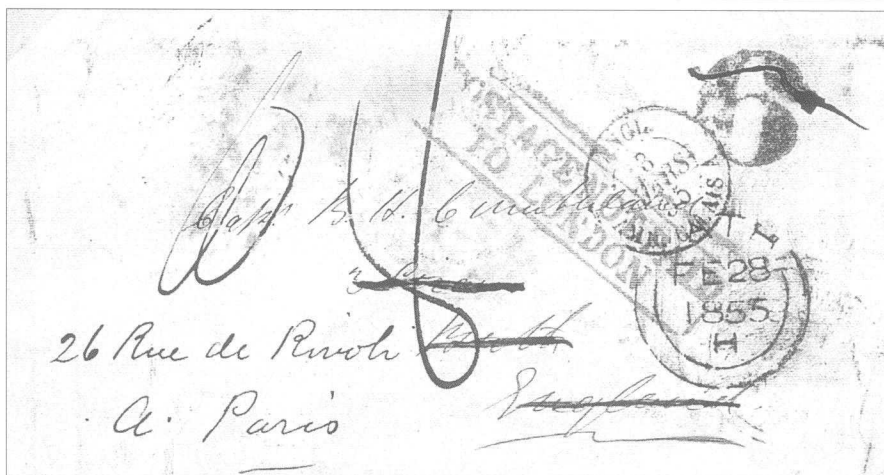
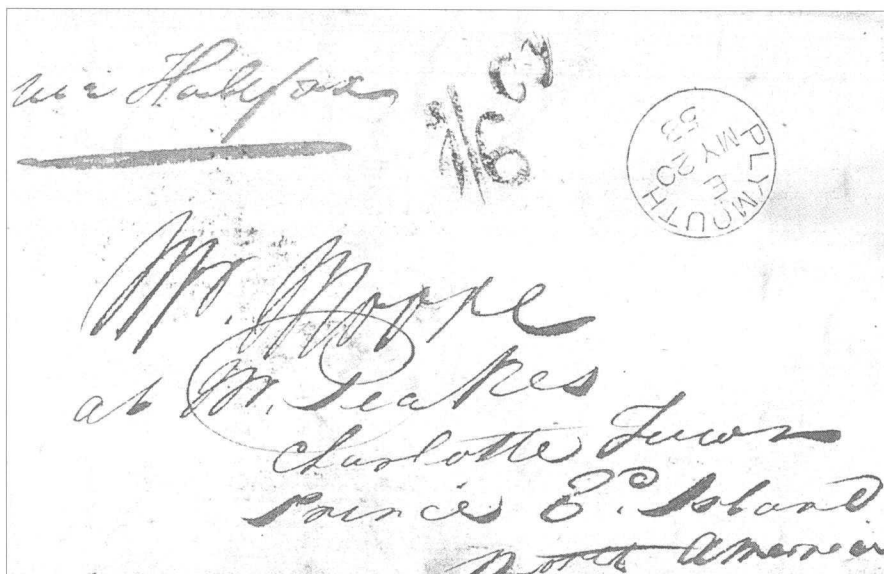
The 1/4d colonial currency due mark was in use, from 1846 to 1850, on unpaid transatlantic mail from Britain when the rate was 1/2d sterling or 1/4d colonial currency. Illustrated on the previous page is an 1846 unpaid cover to PEI marked 1/2d in manuscript and struck with the 1/4d currency handstamp.

The 1/1½d currency mark is a howling rarity (James Lehr thought it was never in fact used!). However a

cover did materialize at Maresch's sale of 8 October 1996 (lot 365) and is illustrated above (courtesy of Allan Griffiths). It was proofed in London in 1849 and was designed to denote transatlantic postage due when the rate was one shilling sterling or 1/1½d currency, that is from 1850 to 1854.

The 1/6d currency handstamp enjoyed two spells of usage, first to indicate a charge on unpaid, double weight 9d packet letters and then, during the 1860s, to indicate a fine on unpaid packet letters. This mark is illustrated on the 1858 cover opposite, where its use was of the first type (double sheet unpaid letter from Liverpool).

The fourth mark in this series (romantically known as the 'heavy 9 or 6') appears to be the same instrument turned upside down and was used to denote ocean postage due when the rate was 6d sterling or 9d currency (from 1854-60). When adhesive stamps were introduced in 1860 and prepayment was



compulsory, these handstamps became redundant. It is not to be found in the proof books and it is believed to have been made locally. An interesting application of this mark is shown on the cover above, sent in 1855 from PEI to Bath and re-directed to Paris with a three decimes French accountancy

mark.

This cover wraps up the section on trans atlantic postage due marks, we will review other postage due marks in a subsequent article.

Clear illustrations of the markings discussed here will be found on p16.

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**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (3)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

This part summarizes technical details, but first, it seems appropriate to review the airmail rates.

According to Winthrop Boggs, airmail stamp postal history started with the experimental flights during 1917. Private flying companies were regularly carrying mail and issuing special stamps to pay an airmail fee. These stamps are normally referred to as 'semi-official airmails'. The 25¢ stamp printed in August, 1927, (the London, Ontario to London, England issue) has been rated as Canada's rarest air mail stamp by Dr. L. Seale Holmes. The printing of this issue was supervised by a post office inspector, providing it with some degree of postal status.

The first regular Canada airmail postage stamp was issued on 1 October 1928, when the domestic rate was 5¢. The rate was increased to 6¢ on 1 July, 1931. The rate was increased by one cent to 7¢ effective on 1 April, 1943. The War Effort stamp was revised from 6¢ by changing the value tablet to 7¢. After peace was declared, a new series of stamps was released. The 7¢ airmail stamp was redesigned to show a drawing of Canada Geese in flight near Sudbury, Ontario. The 7¢ airmail rate became redundant on 1 July, 1948 after the all-up mail service was begun.

Summary of technical data:

<i>Designer / Printer</i>	Canadian Bank Note Company
<i>Quantity Printed</i>	72,350,000
<i>Number per sheet</i>	200
<i>Number per pane</i>	50
<i>Number of Plates</i>	2
<i>Number of printings</i>	No records-suspect at least three stages of plate 2
<i>Perforations</i>	11.85

<i>Paper shades</i>	White and Cream
<i>Paper Texture</i>	Wove and ribbed appearances (in both shades)
<i>Paper Thickness</i>	.023 - .044 (varies considerably and, except for extremely thin or thick paper, it is of little importance) Graded as thin, intermediate and thick.
<i>Colour</i>	Blue - different shades are attributable to light or heavy inking
<i>First Day of Issue</i>	16 September, 1946
<i>Imperforate Plate 2</i>	Pane of 50 at Archives: 100 reported as existing, location unknown*
<i>Perfins</i>	OHMS; CBC; C/GE; C (HI) [2]; CMS; CNR [5]; CPR [3]; GM/Co; GWL; LA; MLI / CO; NLY [2]; PS; R&Q/COS; WW/JR

Note: very few copies of one of the NLY versions have been reported. The rest of the Perfins are relatively common. Numbers in [] indicate different versions of same initials.

<i>Booklet Panes</i>	4,036,000
<i># stamps/pane</i>	four
<i># panes/booklet</i>	two, interleaved
<i>Other stamps</i>	6 x 3 cent + 6 x 4 cent + 8 airmail stickers)
<i>Unitrade Number</i>	BK 39
<i>Perforations</i>	11.75 x 11.75
<i>First Day Booklet</i>	24 November, 1947
<i>Last Day Booklet</i>	30 April, 1950
<i>Booklet Covers</i>	English and French

<i>Officials</i>	
<i>Perforated 'OHMS'</i>	unknown quantity of the original printing
<i>Varieties</i>	Both versions (1st & 2nd Perforator machines) - different missing pin hole varieties are possible - not yet detailed.

'OHMS'	400,000 (of the original printing)
overprinted	missing period after 'S'
Variety on 'OHMS'	(printing variety)
'G' overprinted	400,000 (of the original printing)

*Since these Plate 2 stamps were printed in sheets of 200, it is curious to note that only 50 imperforate stamps (UL pane) are recorded at Archives. Where the other reported 50 are is unclear. There should also be another 100 stamps. This anomaly raises the question: "Where are the other two panes from the 'Imperforate' sheet from Plate 2"? The Plate 1 proof card is in the Archives.

Examples: Typical types of 're-entries'
Different parts of these stamps can be affected. Space limitations cause a practical restriction to illustrating each of the differences between every stamp listed in this series. Written descriptions are provided. Various differences are illustrated below to alert collectors what they should be looking for.

Vertical / Horizontal Border Lines



Normal



Thick



Merging Line



*2 Separate Lines
(Doubled) Inside*



*2 Separate Lines
(Doubled) Outside*

Short Vertical / Horizontal Lines



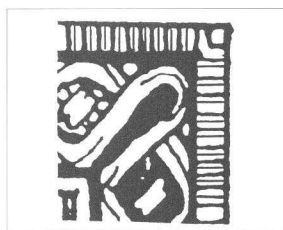
Normal



Thick

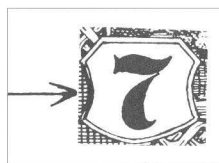


2 Separate Lines



Corner Influence

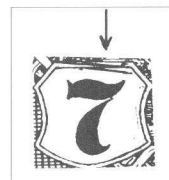
Value Tablets Either Left or Right



Outside

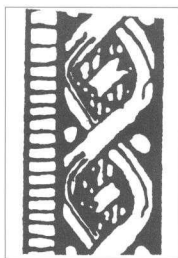


Inside

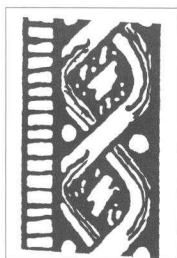


Top

Ribbons Either Horizontal or Vertical



Partial Scroll



Complete Scroll



Corner Loop

Five people participated in this study: Rob McGuiness, Mike Painter, Hans Reiche, Mike Sendbuehler and the author. The study is based on mint and used inventory held in various amounts by each of the participants and the proof plates at the National Archives.

For the purposes of this article, the term 're-entry' is used even though the variety may actually be a 'shifted transfer'. A 16X magnifying glass is required to see some re-entries.

For easy identification purposes, this article uses an unusual numbering system. The usual method is to identify by plate and pane position and then by the stamp number. That is a cumbersome method and does not reflect the way the stamps were printed. This issue was printed in sheets of 200 from two

plates. Then each sheet was cut into four panes of fifty stamps each. Before being cut into four panes, the stamps from plate 1 can be numbered 1-200 with plate 2 being numbered 201-400. It is easier to refer to a stamp as #400 rather than describe it as Plate 2, Lower Right, Stamp #50. All it takes is an adjustment to the way of thinking. Of course, you can always use the old fashioned way if you prefer.

Attempts were made to identify and reconstruct the two plates by the author. Although some minor differences were found amongst the different stamp positions, it was determined that there were too many exactly the same. The reconstruction attempts were abandoned in favour of other interests. The most notable differences occur in different parts of the stamp design. One area which received some attention is the location where the end of the ribbon design joins the top corner of the right value tablet. (See *Maple Leaves*, Vol 5, No. 3, 1954p 89) A more detailed study by someone else with experience in plate reconstruction could produce different results.

It should be noted that the following re-entries can also be found on these plate blocks: Plate 1 LL (#141); Plate 1 LR (#199); Plate 2 UR (#255); and Plate 2 LR (#400). Stamp #141 is the UL stamp in the block; Stamp #199 is the LL stamp in the block; Stamp #255 is the UR stamp in the block and Stamp #400 is the LR stamp in the block. Some blocks can be found without the re-entry, indicating a different printing from the same plate. More about that issue in a following part of this series of articles as each re-entry is described in further detail.

s/cy
1/4

s/cy
1/6

s/cy
1 1/2

6

9

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QUESTIONABLE 'PAQUEBOT' COVERS

Bill Topping



The increasing interest in covers and postal history has produced a spate of attractive covers that are represented as rare examples of postal history. In some cases these 'too good' covers are what they are claimed to be, but in other cases they come from very questionable parentage. The cover above was marked with the ticket stamp on the S.S. *PRINCE GEORGE* dated 31 May, 1969, then marked with a 'PAQUEBOT' SKAGWAY hand stamp before being mailed at Skagway on 1 June, 1969. The cover looks like a rare 'paquebot' cover but this is not the case.

The cover is in fact one of 27 produced by Vern Ardiff, a well known collector of ship cancellations. Vern found that Skagway, Juneau, and Ketchikan, Alaska post offices did not have 'paquebot' or 'Way Mail' markings and solved the problem by having suitable markings produced. These hand stamps were not approved by the United

States Post Office and appear to have been used only on 'cancelled to order' (CTO) items produced by Mr. Ardiff or other CTO producers. The question is, was the 'paquebot' cancellation applied illegally by the Skagway post office or by Mr. Ardiff?

Mr. Ardiff was not the only collector of ship and paquebot markings to produce cancelling equipment used to enhance covers. At least six collectors produced their own rubber handstamps which were applied to ship covers. In some cases the rubber stamps were sent to a postmaster or ship's captain, with a request to apply the marking to a number of covers. Often the ship's pursers marked envelopes with the ship's name even though the ship was not authorized to accept mail. In a few cases the 'PAQUEBOT' markings were added later to produce an attractive ship cover. At least 40 lots of covers, mainly from the United States, have been

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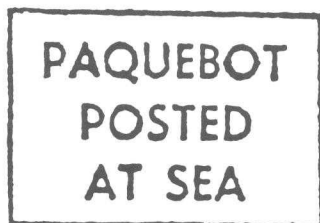
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identified as being produced in this manner.

In Canada most of the activities were directed to West Coast ports although Gene Falada supplied Dalhousie, NB, with a 'PAQUEBOT' marking in 1983. The following collectors are known to have produced rubber 'PAQUEBOT' stamps for use on ship covers in Canada.

Collector	possible years
Edward Ceder	1948 to 1983
Vern Ardiff	1967 to 1983
Eugene Peterson	1969 to 1979
Gene Falada	1980 to 1983



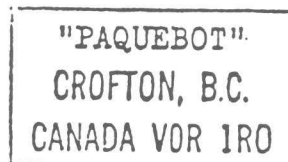
Philip Densham and Alan Doyle also produced marking equipment but their activities appear to have been confined to the United States. The most common of the questionable markings are 30 by 49mm rubber stamps reading 'PAQUEBOT / POSTED / AT SEA' and have been reported from Coquitlam, Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Squamish and Vancouver. The use of the marking at Coquitlam, which is located well inland and has no port facilities, puts the use of this marking in question.

In 1979, Eugene Peterson is known to have produced markings, including the post office postal code, for Kitimat and Crofton, while in 1982 Gene Falada supplied a number of offices with 'PAQUEBOT' or 'PAQUEBOT-NAVIRE' markings.

Vern Ardiff was by far the most prolific producer of ship covers of

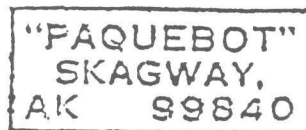
questionable parentage, having produced markings for all parts of the United States. He preferred to have foreign postage stamps on the covers and thus ships on the Vancouver-Alaska route, where US or Canadian postage could be used, provided him an opportunity to produce many attractive items. He is reported to have produced rubber stamp markings for use on cruise ship covers originating from Juneau, Ketchikan, Metlakatla, Sitka, Skagway, Valdez, Ward Cove, and Wrangell.

PAQUEBOT-NAVIRE

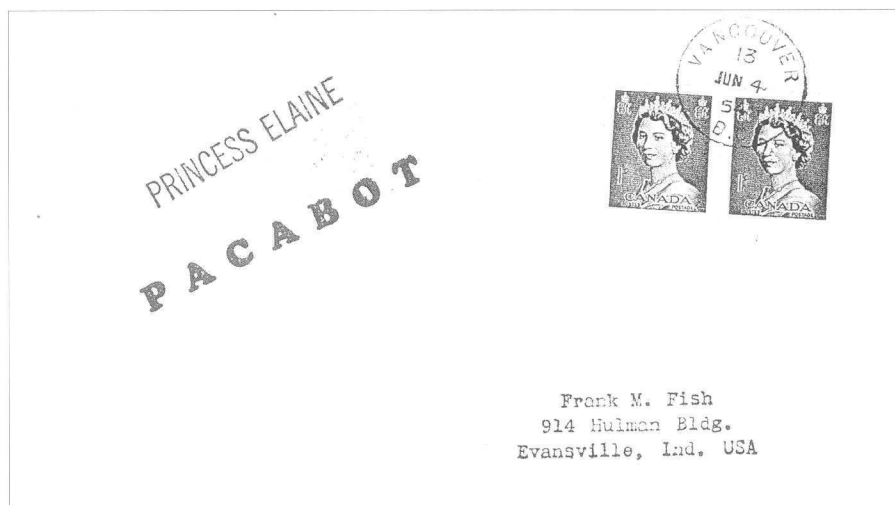


Posted at Sea
Paquebot
Kitimat, B.C.
V8C 1T0

"PAQUEBOT"
METLAKATLA
AK. 99926



"PAQUEBOT"
WARD COVE
AK, 99928



PAQUEBOT MAIL
SITKA, AK 99835

"PAQUEBOT"
WRANGELL
AK 99929

One clue to these questionable covers is that many are marked on the back with a rubber stamped number, such as the 'MS/205', to identify the covers when offered for sale. The pair of covers below purport to have been mailed on the PRINCESS ELAINE on 4 June, 1954. At the time, the PRINCESS

"PAQUEBOT"
KETCHIKAN
AK. 99901



S.S. "PRINCE GEORGE"
O. N. 179563
NETT TONS 3236.59

Mr. William C. Vestal,
625 Alvarado Street,
Redlands, Ca. 93105.

PAQUEBOT VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA

ELAINE was on the Nanaimo-Vancouver run and had no reason to accept or process mail; as a result the marking is not listed by Ludlow. The cover addressed to Frank M. Fish has been further embellished by the addition of the 'PACABOT' marking, which was added to the cover after it was received by Mr. Fish. It looks good but...

There is much confusion as to the status of these questionable 'paquebot' markings. Gustave J. Lund lists them in his 1984 publication *The Paquebot Marks of the Americas* while Roger Hosking, in the 1987 second edition of *Paquebot Cancellations of the World*, did not include them. In the 2000, third edition, he changed his mind and now lists most of them. Collectors are equally divided. There are those who hold the covers produced by William C.

Vestal, of Redlands, California, and other producers of ship covers, in very high regard while others despise the inclusion of these items in collections.

The same problem exists with the ship markings as listed in Lewis M. Ludlow's *Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations*. In general, markings used as corner cards rather than as postal markings were not listed. The S.S. *PRINCE GEORGE* marking on the cover above is not listed in Ludlow because it was a corner card rather than a ship cancellation. The only justification for the marking was under UPU regulations to explain the use of Canadian stamps on mail posted outside Canada, namely Ketchikan, Alaska. The Ketchikan 'paquebot' marking is one of

Continued on page 24

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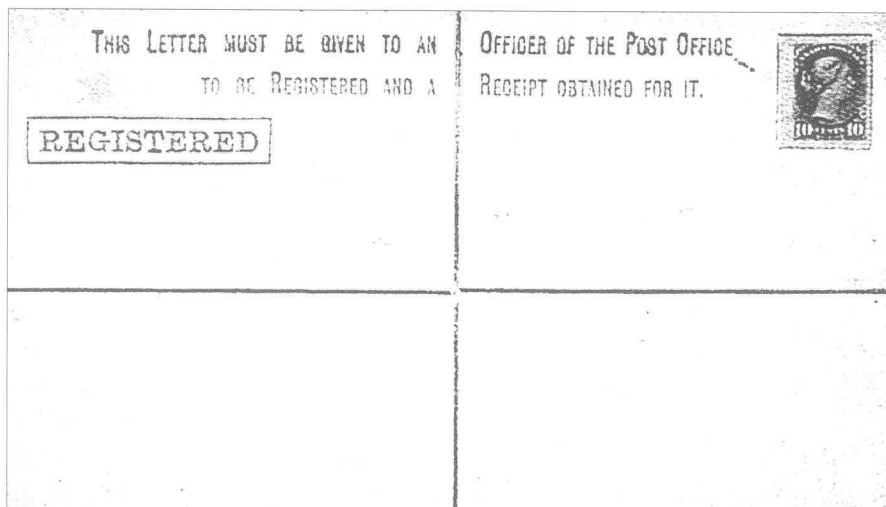
TWO REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPE ESSAYS REJECTED BY CANADA P.O.D.

Horace W. Harrison FCPS, OTB

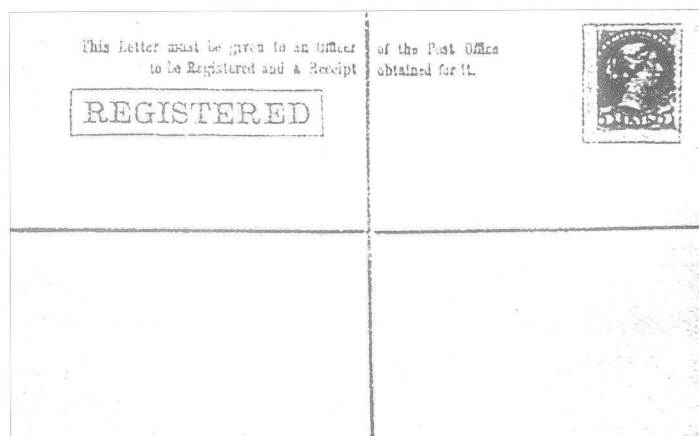
Those crossed blue crayon lines, commonly used on incoming registered mail in the U.K. to identify a registered letter, came about in a curious way. It had been the usual practice for many years in the U.K. to tie registered mail with green tape in order to increase the awareness of postal employees to the special nature of the missive. When McCorquodale & Co. of the U.K. sold their patented linen-lined registered envelope to the British Post Office, they requested that the colour of the printed tape substitute be changed from green to blue because green ink was so corrosive. Granted permission to print the lines in blue, crossed blue crayon lines then became the indicator in the U.K. for registered mail not enclosed in a patented McCorquodale Registered Envelope. Green tape was abandoned

and we know of no examples of blue tape being used as a replacement.

Circa 1878, McCorquodale submitted two samples of their patented linen-lined envelope with the printed crossed blue lines to the Canadian P.O.D. The envelopes were drawn from their unembossed stock, which was usually wholesaled to stationers. For submission as essays, these examples were put to press a second time to imprint the Company's logo under the flap in blackish brown. Adhesive stamps were then affixed where the embossed indicia would normally appear. Not knowing that combining the postage and registration fee in one stamp would be anathema to Canadian postal officials, the first was a small size, franked with a 5¢ Small Queen as domestic 3¢ single weight postage plus 2¢ registration fee.



The rejected essays (above and overleaf). Photographs courtesy of Robert A. Lee Philatelist Ltd.



Franked with a 10¢ Small Queen for the 5¢ postage plus 5¢ registration fee to the U.K., the second was a larger size envelope, indicating that larger sizes could be made available for bulkier letters. Nearly 50 years later, in 1927, Canada finally contracted for a McCorquodale linen-lined registered envelope. The indicia was a 10¢ King George V envelope die which only paid

the contemporary registration fee. It was imprinted in the centre of the flap on which, at upper right, a separate printed box listed various single rates of postage. The earliest reported postmark is 27 October, 1927.

Footnote

The above article is an excerpt from a forthcoming book on Canada's registered mail.

Continued from page 21 QUESTIONABLE 'PAQUEBOT' COVERS

those produced by Vern Ardiff and is of an even more questionable nature.

The World Ship Society and other similar organisations have produced many similar covers that are sold to unsuspecting collectors as extremely rare. The failure of catalogues to explain these questionable markings has prompted some dealers to place a high value on these 'unlisted by...' items; as a result covers that should sell for a few dollars are being listed in the \$100 to \$500 price range. These philatelic or

CTO items are so common that it is impossible to list all of them but fledgling collectors should be aware of them and treat them for what they are, and not, as what some dealers would like them to be.

Footnote

The above article is a resumé of two articles that appeared in the April and July 2000 issues of the newsletter of the *British Columbia Postal History Research Group*.

PAQUEBOT

PRINCE RUPERT-PAQUEBOT
54° 22N - 130° 30W

"PAQUEBOT"

TRANSFER AGENT – RICHMOND JC'T – revisited

J. Colin Campbell

How time flies! It was January 1995 when my question appeared in *Maple Leaves* and later that year in BNA TOPICS. Little steam was generated at that time, however.

Further correspondence with some of the leading lights in the railway and post office field of study has brought forth some expert opinions as to the origin of the 'cancel' so it is time for a second look at the item. Their remarks appear below. Readers comments are invited as well.

Certainly 'Mail Transfer Agent' was a term used in Departmental Order No. 38 of February, 1897, by the D.P.G. William White, Ottawa, Ontario.

Richmond, Quebec, about 23 miles N.W. of Sherbrooke is the main junction where the C.N.R. (ex Grand Trunk) lines from Montreal to Quebec City and Portland, Maine separate. It is logical that there was a transfer clerk there to oversee exchanges of mail, etc. from one line to another.

This is a Canadian cancelling device by virtue of lettering shapes and overall size. Those of American manufacture were larger and the year date always appeared in full. As far as the railway was concerned, Richmond was a junction.

Richmond Station was of supreme importance from the post office point of view in the late 1890s. It handled the U.S. mail to Portland via Sherbrooke and the Maritime mail, via Sherbrooke, to St. John and Halifax. The Transfer Agent at Richmond would be a busy man and his handstamp could be used on facing slips and possibly letters posted at Richmond Station. The agent also was responsible for the safekeeping of the mail until the transfer was effected.

The most logical explanation for the marking is as follows. The original post office of the area was located in Shipton County, several miles from the town of Richmond, although it was referred to as the Richmond Post Office. It opened originally in 1815 and remained there until May 1, 1898, when the new post office was opened in Richmond itself on the same day.

It is logical to assume that Richmond, an important junction, would be busy enough to require a transfer office and that the clerk was issued a cancelling device. The wording 'Transfer Agent' is unique and the lack of any other reported examples on mail indicates that mail posted at the station was not regularly cancelled at the facility.

The Civil Service List of Canada 1896 lists two MAIL TRANSFER AGENTS in the Montreal Division. Clark Chase and Louis Octave Gariépy were appointed 1 April, 1884 and 9 March, 1888 respectively.

Have any readers seen similar 'cancels' on post office or railway paper? Or mail? Photocopy, please.

Should this marking be included under DEPOTS in the R.P.O. handbook?

Footnote

1. The circular postmark in question, on a 3¢ Jubilee, reads: 'TRANSFER AGENT RICHMOND jct' round the rim and carries indicia 'AM/OC12/97'. The letters OC are reversed and inverted.
2. R.P.O. Newsletter number 51, November, 1985. Note reference to Sherbrooke, Que. Division.

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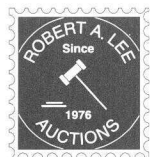
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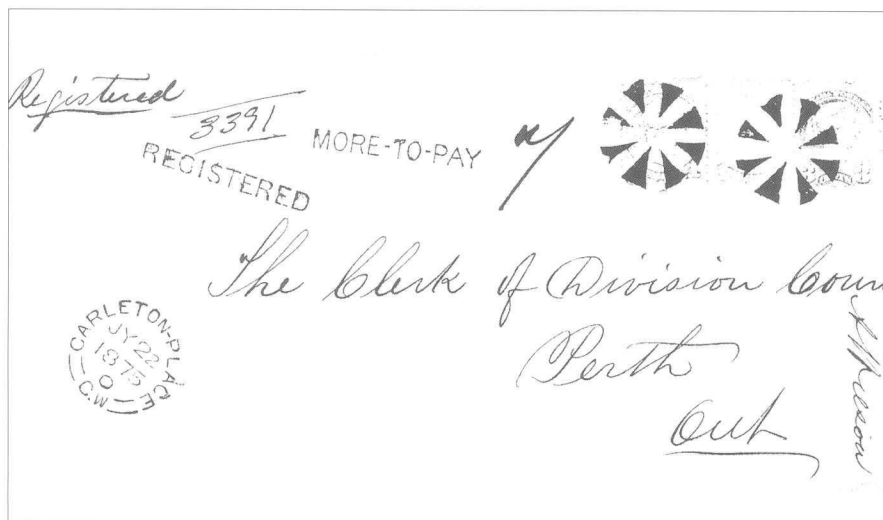
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Date of posting is the clue to the postage due charge.

The above registered cover, bearing a 3¢ and two 1¢ Small Queens, recently gave rise to discussion as to the charge of 7¢ 'More to Pay'. The franking is correct for a registered letter weighing up to half an ounce. Apparently it weighed just over half an ounce so one might expect the charge to be double the deficiency of 3¢, i.e. 6¢.

Not so, the answer lies with the date of posting, 22 July 1875. Only a few weeks later, from 1 October 1875, the above assumption would have been correct. On that date prepayment of postage became compulsory, prepayment of the registration charge was already mandatory, and underpayment was charged at double the deficiency. However, prior to 1 October 1875, postage could be paid either by

the sender or the recipient and the charge for underpayment was, of necessity, different.

Unpaid letters were charged at 5¢ per half ounce, as opposed to 3¢ per half ounce for prepaid letters, so there was an incentive to prepay the postage. In the event that prepayment was made but proved inadequate, the postage due to be collected from the recipient was calculated on the basis of the cost of an unpaid letter minus the amount already paid.

In the case in question the prepayment was 5¢, of which 2¢ was compulsory prepayment of the registration fee, leaving 3¢ towards the postage. Postage on a letter weighing between half an ounce and one ounce was 10¢ so the charge was 10¢ minus 3¢, i.e. 7¢

THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920 (PART II)

The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919 (3)

David Whiteley

Operation Elope – Archangel Front

The first Canadians to leave Britain for North Russia were the 16 volunteers recruited in May 1918, who left Newcastle on 17 June aboard the *City of Marseilles* which, despite its name, was described as ill-founded and ill-crewed and took seven days to reach Murmansk (Archangel was still in Bolshevik hands). There they joined a mixed force of British, American, French and Serbian troops. On 31 July, 1918, after some political manoeuvring, a coup was staged in Archangel allowing General Poole, with a mixed force of 1,500 English, French and Americans troops, to enter the City supported by British and French naval elements, including seaplanes from *H.M.S. Nairana*, two of which were flown by Canadians.⁹⁰ Once General Poole had secured Archangel, although pitifully short of manpower, having at his disposal only two battalions of fighting troops – the French 21st Colonial Battalion and a Battalion of Royal Scots Category 'C3' garrison troops; he pursued the retreating Bolsheviks south up the Dvina River in order to secure Archangel and its environs, and to gain as much territory as possible before winter set in. Strategically and politically, a deep advance south along an east-west line would secure the Petrograd-Archangel railway and the river accesses to Archangel, also it would create valuable recruiting ground for anti-Bolshevik elements, (See Map II-2, p347 Autumn 2000 issue).⁹¹ In September, Poole's situation improved with the arrival of the American infantry

battalions of the 339th Infantry Regiment, together with three companies of engineers under the command of Colonel George E. Stewart. General Poole had divided his initial force into three columns: the French advancing along the Vologda Railway; the main British column along the Dvina River, and a smaller force advancing along the Yemtsa River. The Americans, fresh from the training depot, were dispatched south to reinforce the Dvina and Yemtsa columns. The 3rd Battalion, advancing along the railway in boxcars, reached Obozerskya, 80 miles south of Archangel on 7 September, 1918. The French had captured the town the previous day. From Obozerskya the French and Americans, assisted by a British armoured train, attempted to capture the Bolshevik supply base on the railway at Plestskaya, but they encountered strong resistance and were unable to reach their objective by the end of September.

Meanwhile, the First Battalion 339th Infantry had reinforced the British on the Dvina in the vicinity of Chamova, some 30 miles south of Berezniuk, and about 150 miles south of Archangel. The Dvina Column could now advance up the Dvina by barge as far as Koltas, some 400 miles south-east of Archangel, where a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway connected Koltas with Viatka, some 200 miles away on the main line. General Poole ordered the Dvina column to continue its advance as far as possible before winter set in. On 20 September Seltso was occupied. Meanwhile elements of the First Battalion

339th Infantry were ordered to advance up the Vaga from Bereznik. Another small column of less than 200 men from the same battalion, assisted by the British Monitor *M25*, on 16 September took the strategically important town of Shenkursk without a shot being fired. This column, supported by British and White Russian troops, continued its advance southwards and was able to secure the town of Rovdino, where in the face of stiffening Bolshevik resistance its position was consolidated. The main Dvina column had reached Tulgas and was able to consolidate its position there. 'Elope Force' was now deployed on a front roughly 240 miles south of Archangel on a line stretching about 120 miles south-west, south and south-east of Archangel along the Archangel – Petrograd Railway, River Dvina, River Vaga and River Yemtsa.⁹² The Canadian 67th Battery Field

Artillery finally joined up with the Dvina column at Tulgas, having landed at Archangel on 3 October. Notwithstanding the arrival of the Canadian Field Artillery, 'Elope Force' was continually outnumbered and outgunned by the Bolshevik forces facing them. The two Canadian batteries of field artillery were in the forefront of all the engagements and had to operate under the most difficult of conditions, faced with an unforgiving climate and a terrain that was either frozen or a marsh, depending on the season. Climatic conditions often dictated strategy for both the Allies and the Bolsheviks.

In early November General Poole was recalled to London; Brigadier General Ironside was given over-all command and on 19 November, he was promoted to Major-General. The change in command was followed by a number of major administrative and strategic

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changes. General Ironside was instructed to restrict his activities to the training of local recruits and to adopt a purely defensive role. It was also decided that 'Syren' and 'Elope' forces would operate as independent commands – General Maynard in command of 'Syren Force' and General Ironside in command of 'Elope Force'. When General Ironside assumed command of 'Elope Force' he had at his disposal the following units. The 16th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, 4,500 United States troops, including the 339th Infantry Regiment, the 337th Field Hospital Company and the P. & O. Liner *S.S. Kalyan*, which had been converted to a hospital ship in 1917 as a base hospital (from November 1918 to September 1919).⁹³ He also had at his disposal the American 310th Engineers, the French 21st Colonial Battalion and various elements of the British Army, bringing the total Allied commitment to Archangel to 13,000.⁹⁴ Ironside also had at his disposal a variety of naval units, some of which were capable of operating along the rivers and lakes in support of the army columns. He also had air support from Elope Squadron and carrier borne aircraft from *H.M.S. Nairana*. Ironside's immediate concern was the reinforcement of the three columns south of Archangel and the procuring of long range 60-pounder guns. Experience had already shown the Allies that their present artillery resources could not match the Bolshevik artillery. It should be emphasized that the front was not a continuous one but rather a series of strong points protected by wire and block houses. Consequently, supplying the various positions was of immediate concern, as all supplies except for the Railway Column had to be transported by water, by cart or by sleigh once winter set in and the rivers froze.

Communication between the columns was extremely difficult as swamp and forest separated them in the summer and deep snow in the winter.

Ironside's solution to these problems was to move as much material forward as possible whilst the rivers were navigable and to place the two major columns under independent commands: Colonel Finlayson was given command of the Dvina Column and Colonel Lucas from the French contingent was given command of the Railway Column. The two batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery were deployed as follows: three officers and 26 men from the 68th Battery were sent to join the Vologda railway column to man an armoured train under the command of a British naval officer. This detachment was recalled in January 1919 and rejoined its unit at Shenkursk on the Vaga. During October the 68th Battery, which had temporarily left one section in Dundee, was further reduced, when a party under the Battery Commander Major W.C. Hyde was sent to Seletski to support the American infantry operating on the Yemtsa River, where it saw constant action until it rejoined the Brigade in December 1918. The 67th Battery and the remaining elements of the 68th Battery proceeded by barge to Bereznik at the confluence of the Dvina and Vaga Rivers, where Dvina Force had its Headquarters. On arrival, Brigade Headquarters was established at Piandar, the 67th Battery was assigned to the Dvina and was in action at Tulgas, about 40 miles up river from the confluence. The weakened 68th Battery (three sections) was dispatched to Shenkursk, about 70 miles up the River Vaga, where Brigadier-General Finlayson had been left without artillery support on the withdrawal of his naval support, and where his advanced positions were being bombarded

by Soviet river craft. Once the Canadians were in place, Lieut-Col. Sharman was appointed Commander, Royal Artillery, to the Dvina Force, which now comprised both river columns.

By 15 October, 1918, the 67th Battery was deployed with one section in Tulgas on the west bank of the Dvina and two in Kurgomen on the east bank. The gunners quickly found themselves facing a number of gun boats mounting 6" and 4.1" naval guns, some three batteries of field guns and about 3,500 troops. The Allied forces mustered one six gun 18-pounder battery, one naval 5.1" gun mounted on a barge and about 900 to 1000 infantry; including three companies of the 2/10th Royal Scots and a company of the 339th Regiment. As if the overwhelming odds against the Allies were not enough, the situation was made even more tenuous by the superior weight of fire power the Bolsheviks were able to deploy against the Allied positions.⁹⁵

On 11 November (Armistice Day), the Bolsheviks launched a major attack on Tulgas by both land and water. To contain this attack the Allied force consisted of 300 American infantry, one company of the 2/10th Royal Scots and 57 Canadian gunners. This small garrison was positioned in block houses and fortified peasant huts. The main Bolshevik force was advancing from the south, supported by naval elements. A second contingent of 600 had infiltrated behind the Allied position and was advancing from the east, effectively cutting the line of communication. Thanks to the heroic work of the 20 Canadian artillery drivers attached to 67th Battery, working in the stables, the attack from the rear was discovered. The drivers were able to slow the Bolshevik advance on the virtually unprotected guns until the gunners could reposition

one of the guns so that it could be brought into action. By firing a few rounds of shrapnel over open sites the advancing Bolshevik force was decimated. A second charge was beaten back in a similar manner. Although harassed by sniper fire the 50 gunners plus 25 infantry from the 2/10th Royal Scots, who had come to the aid of the gunners, drove off repeated attempts to rush the guns. The frontal attack was easily repulsed and at night fall the Bolshevik forces retreated. The Allies lost 12 dead, two of them were Canadians. Although the situation remained critical for three more days the Bolsheviks only mounted one more attack from the south, on 12 November, which was beaten off. The Bolsheviks, however, did maintain a continuous long range barrage which, through October and early November, resulted in the loss of the naval barge and its gun, the destruction of five blockhouses and almost 100 casualties, killed or wounded. To alleviate the situation a desperate counter attack was mounted on 14 November against the enemy flank, led by American infantry who, after firing a large ammunition dump, were able to bluff the enemy into thinking reinforcements had arrived, causing them to break and run. This setback caused the Bolsheviks to attempt to withdraw their scattered forces in the face of winter storms and dropping temperatures. The return of the cold weather allowed the 67th Battery to settle in for the winter.

By the middle of November, General Ironside had his forces divided into five columns stretching southwards. From east to west the five columns occupied the towns of Pinega on the River Pinega, Tulgas on the River Dvina, Shenkursk on the River Vaga, Obozerskaya on the rail line to Vologda and Petrograd, and

Onega on the White Sea. (see Map II-2 on p347 of Autumn 2000 issue).

Meanwhile, during October and December, the railway column made two abortive attempts to capture the town of Plesetskaya, in which units of the 16th Brigade, attached to the armoured train and to the Yemsta River column, took part. General Ironside was determined to take Plesetskaya, which would afford abundant winter accommodation for his troops, such a capture would be both a strategic and political coup. Both attacks failed to reach their objective for a variety of reasons, including lack of commitment on the part of the French, Russian and British field commanders, the former two being reprimanded and the latter being relieved of his command. The failure of this attack left Ironside with no other alternative than to establish his winter defensive line at Kodish. Fierce counter attacks by Bolshevik forces finally drove the allies out of Kodish in late January 1919. Both the Yemtsa column and the Vologda Railway column settled in for the winter, constructing block houses and defensive wire. The boxcars were converted to living quarters, allowing these units to spend a fairly comfortable winter, receiving daily supplies by train.

The units of Vega column occupying Shenkursk were in a precarious position, being much further forward than the main force and therefore vulnerable to flank attacks. On 14 December, 1918, whilst Ironside was discussing the situation with his field commanders at Bereznik, it was found that his field commander, Brigadier-General Finlayson, was seriously ill and had to be evacuated. The command of the Force was given to Colonel Sharman as a temporary measure. On assuming command Sharman, whilst on routine inspection of

the 68th Battery at Shenkursk, where Major Hyde had moved his Headquarters, appointed him officer i/c all artillery attached to the Vega Column.⁹⁶ Sharman was still in Shenkursk when the Bolsheviks mounted a massive attack.



On 19 January, 1919, a preliminary attack had been launched against the outer defences at Ust Padenga, which were being held by a mixed force of American and White Russian infantry, supported by two 18-pounders belonging to 1st Russian Light Battery. As the attack developed, the American Commander asked for Canadian gunners to be sent forward to man the guns. Lieutenant D. Winslow, one N.C.O. and eight gunners went forward, reaching Viskorska Gora on the night of the 19th. The Americans had fallen back on Viskorska Gora. For the next five days and nights the Bolshevik forces kept up a continuous attack on Shenkursk. The villages of Ust Padenga and Viskorska Gora were finally captured by the Bolsheviks at great cost. On the evening of 22 January the garrison at Viskorska Gora was ordered to fall back on Shenkursk. This manoeuvre was accomplished under constant attack and

heavy bombardment, which made it difficult to disengage. Only one of the guns could be retrieved, the other had to be destroyed in situ. For the next two days a vicious rearguard action was fought as the Allies fell back on Shenkursk. At Spasskoe Captain O.W. Mowat, with the one gun retrieved from Ust Padenga, covered the withdrawal and was severely wounded in the neck and succumbed to his wounds a few days later in the Shenkursk hospital.

References

⁹⁰The Canadian pilots were Lieutenant Dugald MacDonald and Captain G.H. Simpson

⁹¹A planning appreciation drawn up by the War Office, compiled in June 1918, stated that for any contemplated advance to Vologoda a force of at least one or two divisions would be required, but the detachment of such a force from the Western Front would be impossible. Swettenham p75

⁹²Maclaren pp67-69

⁹³Firebrace p413

⁹⁴An unofficial disposition of Allied Forces as of 15 December, 1918, was attached to a report submitted to the Navy Department (U.S.N.) by Admiral N.A. McCully. Strakhovsky Appendix V. pp281-284.

⁹⁵Major Arnoldi calculated that the Russian field guns ranged up to 9,000 yards whereas his 18-pounders were not graduated above 6,600 yards. G.W.L. Nicholson C.D. *The Gunners of Canada*, vol. 1. 1534-1919, (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd. 1967), p381.

⁹⁶The artillery consisted of four 18-pounders of a Russian field battery, one British 12-pounder, three Russian naval howitzers, a six pounder anti-aircraft gun and four pom-poms. The artillery pieces were manned jointly by Russian and Canadian gunners. The Canadian guns had been left at Bereznik. Nicholson, *Canadian Gunners* p.383

To be continued

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2000, £14.00‡, payable to the Society, to: Dr John Gatecliff, Subscription Manager.

The dollar equivalents are \$32 CAN (+ \$5.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$21.50 US (+ \$3.50 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £2.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne, his address is PO Box 74 Stn A, Toronto, Canada M5W 1A2.

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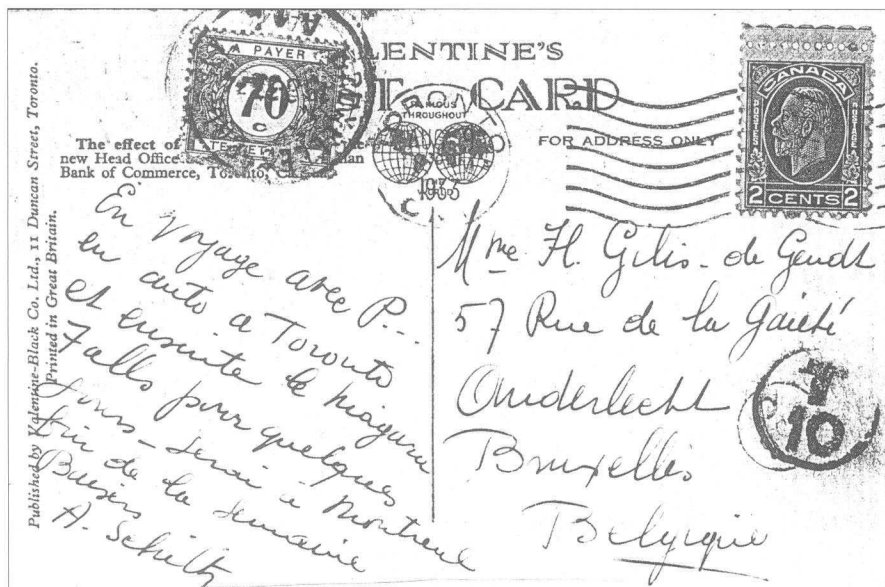
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



The Yellow Peril

UPU CONGRESS, 1906

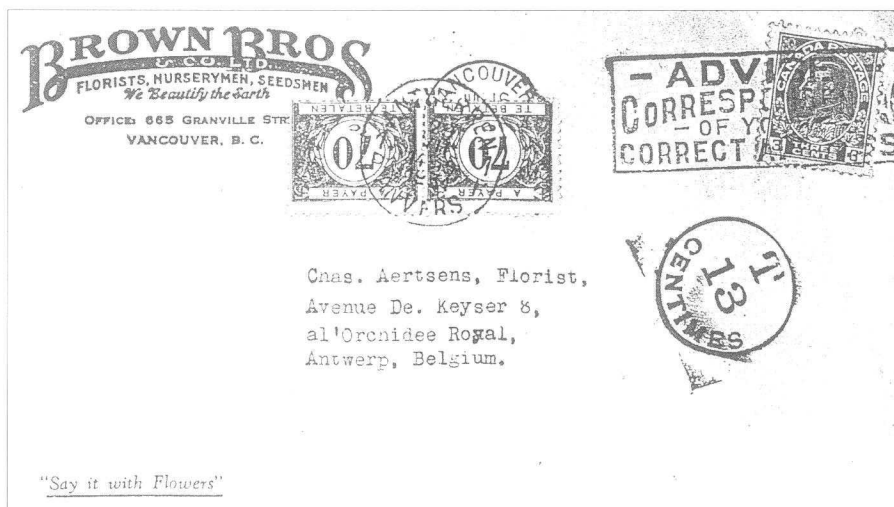
I would like to thank President 'Mac' McConnell for his 'Effects of the 1906 UPU Congress' in the April 1997 issue of 'Maple Leaves'. In giving the date when the 'T5' marking was changed to 'T10' on insufficiently prepaid cards (and letters) to overseas destinations, Mr. McConnell has opened up another field of endeavour for me. This area of collecting is, I find, tremendously exciting, important and challenging as it is virgin territory.

The 1906 rule is straightforward enough, the despatching country marking the mail with twice the deficient amount in centimes and the receiving country doing the rest. After only a few months into collecting postage due postal history, however, I find that it is anything but straightforward, for there are so many

varieties of markers. Take for example this postcard and the letter to Belgium.

As the rate was 3¢, the card was underpaid by 1¢ and stamped 'T/10' which stands for twice the 1c deficient amount, expressed in centimes (1¢ = 5 centimes). According to the 1906 rule, this mark was applied by the Canadian exchange office. The tax is paid by a 1929 Belgian 70 centimes postage due stamp. There is a small circular handstamp, partially obscured by the 'T/10', which could be the Belgian indicator of the amount to be collected from the addressee.

The letter illustrated overleaf is underpaid by 2¢; the rate at the time was 5¢. Instead of being marked 'T/20' (2¢ x 2 x 5), it was stamped 'T/13 centimes'. Two Belgian 70 centimes postage due stamps paid the tax. The dues are cancelled by a neat 'Antwerp 29 VII 1934 Anvers' circular date stamp.



The questions provoked by comparing the card and the cover are: Why wasn't the cover marked 'T/20'? Is the 'T/13' a Belgian marking? Was there a change from the 1906 rule?

Comments from anyone familiar with postage due markings are invited.

Len Belle,

FLAWED ARCHES

I have two copies of the 1¢ green Arch and one of the 1¢ orange, each with a variety that I fondly imagined to be the re-touched re-entry. However, after consultation with our Editor, the expert on this issue (my words not his), I find that this is not so.

In fact, the variety is that described in 'Steel Engraved Constant Plate Varieties' by Hans Reiche as follows: "163-4 streak left side of right-1-Pl.1 No.11 UR".

The variety is recorded as being on the 1¢ green but not on the 1¢ orange. Although the mark is not quite so prominent on the orange stamp, it is clearly there and is visible to the naked eye in all three cases. Each stamp is Die

1. Have any other members come across this variety on the 1¢ orange?

The handbook shows a number of other varieties on the 1¢ green that are apparently not shown on the 1¢ orange. I wonder whether any of these actually do appear thereon.

Nick Lazenby

PART-PERFORATE BEAVER?

Illustrated (*opposite top*) is an 1863 registered cover bearing a 5¢ beaver. I am puzzled by the upper margin of the stamp. It has the appearance of being imperforate but I cannot find any mention in the literature available to me. Under a magnifying glass there is no trace of a perforation, the edge is rough in places, like the edge of a printed sheet before guillotining. The distance between the upper outer frame line and the edge of the stamp is just over 2.5mm and the distance between the perforations at the bottom of the stamp and the upper edge is 21mm. Is it an exceptionally tall stamp, with perforations roughly removed, or is there some other explanation?

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

January 2001

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Canada Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
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Canada Standard Pre-Cancel Catalogue 2000	Walburn	£7.50
Major Toop Collection. Military P.H. Vol I		£16.00
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Transatlantic Mails. Sail to Steam	Arnell	£8.00
Canadian Booklets. Dotted Dies	Harris	£8.50
Canadian Constant Pre-Cancel Varieties	Reiche	£5.00
Postal History of the Postcard	Steinhart	£4.00
Allan Steinhart, Postal Historian		£10.00
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SOCIETY NEWS

Treasurer's Report

Members will be aware that reports are normally presented at the A.G.M. but as I was able to give only an interim report at the Hove Convention in May and the next A.G.M. is, at the time of writing, almost a year away, it seems appropriate to comment on the accounts published here.

As can be seen, the Society has managed another healthy surplus for the year just past, due to a number of factors. First, the cost of printing and distributing *Maple Leaves* is now broadly in balance with subscription income, although this continues to gently decline in line with our membership. When one adds the income from advertising, and our Advertising Manager has to be congratulated on increasing that income by about a third in spite of having space to sell in only four issues annually instead of five, it will be seen that our combined running costs are within our income.

Second, whereas until recently, convention hotel room hire charges were either met from the General Fund, or somewhat sneakily, in my view, by loading part at least of the cost on to delegates' hotel costs, which meant that those staying outwith the hotel were subsidised by those staying at it; charging a modest registration fee for all attendees makes for a fairer system both to those at convention and to the membership at large. No fee is charged in those now rare instances where meeting rooms are thrown in free as part of the package as was the case at Hove, where about a quarter of the cost shown in the accounts was the charge for distributing booking forms and the catalogue to the membership.

Third, the Auction Manager a Committee appointment only some two years old, has proved his worth as can be seen from the accounts; it is one of the

aims of the Executive Committee to have an annual auction so attractive that collectors will want to become members because of it, as is the case for example, with the Malaysian Society.

It is unfortunate, but it happens every year, that some figures are not submitted until after the 30 September deadline. This year both the Cover-mart and Exchange Packet figures arrived too late (and the accompanying cheques too late to be banked) to be included in their usual places in the Income & Expenditure Account. Since the Covermart result is the best to date, and the Exchange Packet surplus was as good as last year, and has had a promising start for this year, I have shown their valuable input in the Balance Sheet.

It will be noted that Printing and Stationery is higher than last year (see pp 225/6 January 2000 issue). The cost of printing respectable application forms was just over £70, but £30 had to be spent on replacing lost certificates. In fact we nearly lost the stock of new application forms as well at Hove where they had been left, luckily spotted by myself and the immediate Past President who took responsibility for them. Unnecessary expense due to carelessness really ought to be charged to whoever is responsible; my own feeling is that in future such items should be signed for, and this will be raised in committee, members of whom are mainly involved in any case.

Handbooks Sales were good; it was good to see our auction being used to offer some of the surplus stock that has built up over the years, with good success, and gratifying to note that early sales of the CPS publication on Small Queens has produced a surplus. Perhaps I should have asked for royalties! However the receipt to me personally is the same as for the previous publications

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2000

Assets

Cash Balances:	Cater Allen Bank	£11007.93	
	Royal Bank of Scotland	<u>1254.26</u>	£12262.19
Investments at cost:			
General Fund	£950.92 3.5% Treasury Stock 1999/2004	812.50	
Life membership Fund	£1398.77 6.75%		
	Treasury Stock 2004	1330.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund	£631.08 ditto	<u>600.00</u>	2742.50
Handbooks Stock General		<u>432.34</u>	
	Small Queens Re-appraised	<u>549.82</u>	982.16
Stock of Society Ties			160.00
Stock of bought in philatelic material			248.88
Library Books as valued			4305.42
Postal auction catalogue			250.00
Accruals (Covermart and Exchange Packet			
Surpluses posted after 30.9.00)			320.00
Sundry debtors (Handbook sales)			32.00
			<u>£21303.15</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30.09.99	£10629.69	
Surplus for 1999 / 2000	<u>2168.65</u>	£12798.34
Provision for Income Tax 1999 / 2000		109.29
Life Membership Fund		1770.79
Library Fund		4305.42
Subscriptions prepaid		1210.00
Smythies Memorial Fund		600.00
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest		42.60
Sundry Creditors (Officers' Expenses posted after 30.9.00)		146.71
Covermart Surplus advised		190.00
Exchange Packet Surplus advised		<u>130.00</u>
		<u>£21303.15</u>

**INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2000**

Income

Subscriptions for year	£5052.88	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1115.50	
Maple Leaves Sale of Back Numbers	96.80	6265.18
		<hr/>
Bank Interest and Dividends – General	261.90	
Life Members Fund Income	65.63	327.53
		<hr/>
Handbooks Surplus	130.14	
'Small Queens Re-appraised' Surplus	256.52	
Tie Sales Surplus	7.02	393.68
Bought in stock surplus		17.30
1998 / 99 and 1999 / 2000 Auction Surpluses	1841.73	
Less 1999 / 2000 Manager's Expenses	144.28	1697.45
Tax Provision overassessed and Tax Refund		5.11
Donations from members		5.00
Exchange Packet insurance claim settled		21.01
		<hr/>
		£8732.26

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	5105.38
Administrative Expenses	388.27
Publicity expenditure	23.07
ABPS and ASPS Fees	131.00
Insurance	75.60
Library – books donated by Society	72.71
Printing and Stationery	101.20
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Administration)	41.63
Hove Convention	469.75
Donation to the National Youth Stamp Group	25.00
Trophy Engraving	10.00
Transfer to Life Membership Fund for Honorary Life Membership	120.00
	<hr/>
Surplus for the year	2168.65
	<hr/>
	£8732.26

—literally a labour. of love, i.e. nil.

One final niggle, I was extremely annoyed to find the Quaich given to Stamp Show 2000 on the clear understanding it was to be presented to a BNA entry, providing one was worthy enough, and which had been agreed, was in fact given to a Scandinavian collector of aerophilately; if a similar request for support is made to us in ten years time, it might be worth remembering our experience on this occasion.

Palmares

Thanks to Dean Mario we learn that members Mark Eisenberg and Earle Covert won vermeil and silver awards respectively at the BNAPS show in September last. Mark showed seven frames of DLO Stationery; Earle showed five frames of War Excise and Tax Paid, for which he also received the Richardson Award.

From the Regions

Nine members of the S & C Scottish Group met at Moffat early in November. We were delighted to welcome among them new member John Laurie, who brought along his Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, which included some very fine earlies. Other contributions were from John Hillson, who showed 2 & 4 ring numerals, rings and duplexes on Small Queens; Ray White with a display of Centennials; Norman Reilly who showed plate blocks from the 'Flower' definitives; Ken Andison with used KGV & KGV1; Les Taylor displayed the 'Caricature' set to the high values and Bob McLeish the new peelables, entitled 'Labels or Stamps?'

These half yearly meetings always provide a wide variety of subject matter, from ancient to modern, and any member, from whichever side of the border, is welcome to attend. The next meeting will be on Saturday 7 April at

the Annandale Arms, Moffat.

On 2 November the Wessex Group enjoyed Cliff Wheatley's hospitality and the volume of material was such that not everyone was able to show! Luck of the draw favoured Dorothy Sanderson who showed some significant pre-stamp covers; Rodney Baker who came up with CPR material and some attractive ephemera; David Sessions who contributed some interesting recent acquisitions, at least he thought they were interesting! Next meeting is scheduled for 29 March.

Stuart Henderson entertained the London Group at their November meeting with an eye-opening display of Canada from the eighteenth century through to the Small Queens.

The re-constituted Notts & Derby Group, now known as the Wider Midlands Group, held its second meeting at the Midlands Philatelic Federation's event on 11 November. Responding to the theme 'The Three Kings', Mac McConnell showed a selection of Admirals and items related to the Canadian Contingent in WW1. Alan Spencer homed in on the 3c Admiral, with emphasis on the marginal markings and overprint varieties. Ken Flint picked up the WW1 theme with 22 covers from Private Oscar Hurley of New Tisdale, SK. Private Hurley landed in France in January 1917, was involved on Vimy Ridge in April, wounded in the battle of Scarpe River in May and was invalided to England. Returning to France, he was killed in action in August 1918. Ken explained how the internet web pages of the Canadian Veterans Association had been invaluable in piecing the story together. Judith Edwards rounded off the afternoon with tasty items of Newfoundland Exhibition

material. The next meeting will be at Sutton Coldfield on Bank Holiday Monday, 7 May. Further details will appear in the Spring 'Maple Leaves'.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2001

Jan 15 London Group - Fancy cancels
Feb 19 London Group - Postage dues
Feb 28-March 4 Spring Stampex, Islington, London
Mar 1-3 PHILATEX, Horticultural Hall, London
Mar 19 London Group - Invited display
Mar 29 Wessex Group
Apr 6-8 RPSC Convention, Dorval, Canada
April 7 S&C Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat
April 16 London Group - Beaver Cup competition
May 5/6 ORAPEX 2001, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada
May 21 London Group - AGM and subjects Q,R & S
Jun 9-15 Belgica 01
Jul 30-Aug 8 Philanippon 01
Aug 31-Sep 2 BNAPEX 2001, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ottawa, ON, Canada
Sep 12-15 CPS Convention, Shrewsbury
Sep 14-23 Armenia 01
Sept 19-23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London
Oct 16-21 Hafnia 01
Oct 25-27 PHILATEX, Horticultural Hall, London

Details of London Group from Colin Banfield 020 8281 0442 (home) or 020 7407 3693 (office); Wessex Group from Dr. Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924; S&C Scotland from John Hillson 01461 205656. Contact for West of Scotland is Bill McVey 0141 637 6853 and for S.W. Group, Neil Prior 01656 740520.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

continued from page 37

place, e.g. the two Small Queen 2¢ latent entries. It does not apply to strengthening weakness or repairing damage by hand – that is retouching. Nor to gravers' slips or general damage, howsoever caused.

Having said that, I enclose a photostat of a fdc (p37) on which is a block of four of the stamp in question. The left hand vertical pair is normal, but both the right hand stamps show the shifted transfers as described in the Autumn 2000 issue, though slightly inaccurately drawn; the fact is that the left hand extra line is joined top and bottom by extensions to the top and bottom frame lines, as is the bottom of the right hand line which does not peter out but merges toward the top with the proper vertical frame making it slightly thicker than normal. The left hand value tablet is doubled on the left and the right hand on the right. What of course it proves is that these stamps were entered on to the plate sideways and from the middle out. If this were not so, and they were entered from the bottom up, there would be doubling only at one end. Collectors of early line-engraved GB are very familiar with this phenomenon, known as 'basal shifts'; some early plates indeed are noted for the number that can be found; the cause is described as 'metal creep' under the intense pressure applied to the transfer roller in making a printing plate.

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New Members

- 2823 DeMent, Lex, Brigham Auctions Ltd., 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, ON,
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- 2824 Watt, Dr. Jim, Brigham Auctions Ltd., 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, ON,
Canada L4W 3Y5
- 2825 Suter, V.F. 6 St. Mary's Close, Elstow, Beds. MK42 9XQ
- 2826 Warrender, Francis J. 25 Goose Green, Yate, Bristol, BS37 5BL

Deceased

- 0647 Reiche, Hans

Resigned

- 2440 Gattiker, W.
- 2339 Morris, W.R.

Change of address

- 2513 Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 10 Summerhill Ave.,
Toronto, ON, Canada M4T 1A8
- 2783 Smith, Derek, 92 Cheltenham Rd., London, ON, Canada N6H 5P9
- 2402 So, Susan, #809 – 65 Harbour Square, Toronto, ON, Canada M5J 2L4
- 2708 Anderson, R.G., 24 Hardy Road, Unit 26, Brantford, ON, Canada N3T 5K6
- 2195 Stalker, B., Little Boxgrove, Foxhole Lane, Four Throws, Hawkhurst,
Kent TN18 5DJ

Amendment to address

- 2421 Berkovits, Joseph, 260 Adelaide St. East, #Suite 33, Toronto, ON, Canada
M5A 1N1
- 2817 Tennyson, Paul, 28, Sandhill Drive, Harrogate, Yorks, HG1 4JR

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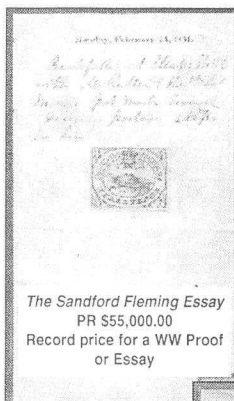
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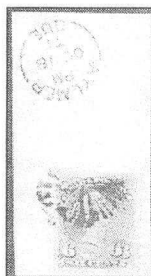
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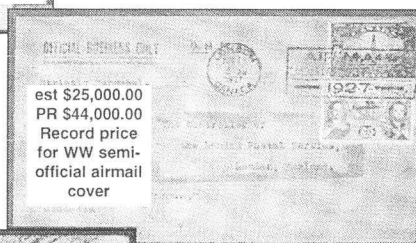
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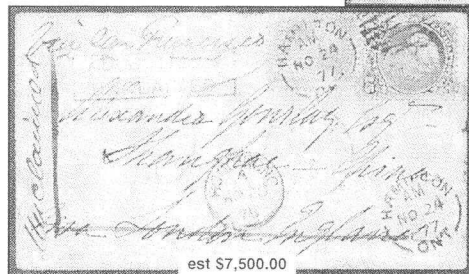
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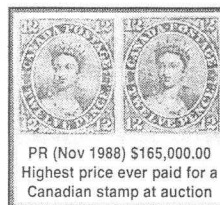
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Maple Leaves

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BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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EDITORIAL

This editorial was drafted on 24 February, a most appropriate date. Why so, I hear (most of) you ask? It was on this day 150 years ago that a 24-year old Scottish immigrant took breakfast at Ellah's Hotel in Toronto with the newly appointed Postmaster General, James Morris. So what? Well, the immigrant was Sandford Fleming and his diary for 1851 recorded the meeting with a cryptic addition, 'Designing stamps for him' (the PMG).

The stamps in question were the 3d Beaver and a shilling stamp of similar design. The shilling design was ultimately discarded on the basis that stamps going overseas, mainly to the UK, should bear the likeness of Queen Victoria (one shilling) and Prince Albert (sixpence). The 3d design was accepted and, with slight modification,

became Canada's first postage stamp when it was issued on 23 April 1851.

Coming rapidly up to date, our thanks go to Colin Lewis who single-handedly ran the postal auction that closed on 31 January. The sale appears to have been very successful with 77 bidders contributing to gross sales of over £7,000, some lots attracted five or six bids, yet only two bidders failed to pick up anything. There will barely be time to clear the decks before Colin becomes embroiled in the Convention auction, for which lots are solicited (*see separate notice*).

Apart from offering a buy / sell service to members, the auction provides commission to the Society, which helps to keep subscription levels down; the annual cost of producing and circulating 'Maple Leaves', for in-

stance, is now well over £5,000. Not all those items you have tucked away are suitable for lotting at auction, don't forget the complementary services offered by our Exchange Packet and Covermart managers, they are waiting to hear from you.

Member Fred Fawn has taken the chair of the recently formed BNAPS Map Stamp Study Group and invites interested CPS members to join them. Members can join the Study Group for a year on a trial basis; at the end of that time, if they wish to continue, they would be expected to join BNAPS, if not already a member thereof. New members of BNAPS receive one year's free membership of the study group of their choice so, effectively, the second year's study group membership is free. Cartographilatelists should contact Fred at 20 Palomino Crescent, Toronto, ON, Canada, M2K 1W1, telephone 416 222 5343, email: thefawnfamily@yahoo.com.

Horace Harrison, FCPS, is involved with George Arfken and Harry Lussey in the production of a comprehensive volume(s) on Canada's Registry System. He is particularly interested in the little known oval registered date stamps that began at Hamilton and continued in various towns until 1896 at least. Members with any examples are urged to advise Horace of their holdings, even if only one, photocopies of front and back of covers would be particularly welcome. Of special interest is any report of such a cancel from Peterborough, Ont. Do please help if you can.

Students of the postal history of the North West and, in particular, the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company, may like to know that the

Company archives are held on microfilm at the British Public Records Office at Kew. The series, BH1, covers the period 1667 to 1991 and includes: HQ records; post in North America; logs, books and papers relating to company ships; miscellaneous records relating, *inter alia*, to Red River Settlement 1811-90, Vancouver Island Colony 1848-61, Arctic expeditions 1824-66 and much more besides. The catalogue contains nearly 8.5 million records. Internet surfers can find out more at <http://catalogue.pro.gov.UK/ListInt/Default.asp>

I am indebted to my wife, Patrice, for this information.

Regular conventioners will be particularly sorry to learn of two deaths reported on the 'Membership' page (88). Reg Hiscock, who passed away in November last, was born in Melbourne, Australia, and moved to Canada in 1961, when he took a post with the International Civil Aviation Organisation. He arrived in Montreal in midwinter, clad in traditional Aussie shorts and socks, but was apparently not deterred! He retired in 1986 as Director of Administration at the ICAO. Cliff Guile, lately of Port Hope, ON, attended several conventions with his wife, Joanne, so may be more widely known to UK members. He was philatelically involved in an administrative capacity at senior level, having acted as Commissioner for Canada at international shows. He also competed at international level though, strangely (to us), the entry most often seen was 'The Death of Money', which covered hyperinflation in Germany in the 1920s.

There follows a transcript of the YP's presentation to Convention at Glasgow in 1999 which, we hope, captures his inimitable style

MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS

The Yellow Peril

Part 1 – A philatelic tribute to Dr. Zane Gordon

Now. Thank you Mr. President. So nice to see some ladies here – I always feel at home with women around me. This display consists of two parts. The first 20 pages are from an estate; the rest are mine.

There are three reasons I should not be showing these stamps:

1. They are Large Queens and I'm only 5ft. 2ins.

2. Large Queens are way before my time and I am not at all familiar with them. Possession does not imply knowledge. Any fool can buy them.

3. Professor Duckworth, who wrote the book on Large Queens, is here. Professor, if I run into problems, will you come to the rescue? Thank you. Now that you know why I shouldn't, you are probably wondering, 'Then why in the hell am I?' There are four reasons:

1. I may learn something by showing these stamps.

2. Practice. Five years ago I asked my 'shrink' how to overcome nervousness when speaking in public. She made these suggestions:

(a) Know what I'm going to say.

(b) Put my entire talk on paper just in case there is an interruption. Someone to yell 'fire' for example.

(c) Stay in the same hotel as the convention.

(d) Do some deep breathing exercises to relax.

(e) Pick a short subject and practice by giving talks to local clubs.

Her suggestions were excellent but the big joke was that I do not belong to

any clubs. Consequently I gave my paper at Bournemouth 'cold' and those of you who were at Bournemouth saw that it was a bit of a disaster. Giving this talk is the practice I should have done.

3. The third reason is inventory. Most of my stamps are kept in a bank 15 kilometres away. I do not get down town very often. Rounding up my stamps for this showing gave me the excuse to check the stamps that I have salted away.

4. Fourth reason is to fulfil the wishes of a deceased member and a friend – Dr. Zane Gordon.

In 1980 my daughter, Rosemarie, was a summer placement for Dr. Gordon's dental hygienist who was on holiday. In one of their conversations the words 'stamp collecting' were mentioned but, before the doctor could finish his sentence, Rosemarie interjected, "My dad collects stamps too". The two questions that the doctor immediately asked were:

"What is your dad's name?" and

"Stan Lum?"

That weekend the doctor came to see me. He told me that he began collecting at a feverish time when almost everyone was buying stamps. That was during the mid-seventies when prices were such that if a person did not buy one week, he would pay more the next. Prices were going up faster than postal rates. Dr. Gordon wasn't really collecting – he was speculating, but he was beginning to have doubts about some of the dealers who sold him the stamps. He wanted to collect Large Queens and he wanted to deal with someone whom he could trust, but the problem was he wanted only never hinged stamps. I asked him, "Why

must they be unmounted?" His answer was that all his stamps were unmounted! Fortunately, at that time I still had a good stock of ½¢ and 15¢ stamps that were unmounted. The transition from speculator to collector took about two years.

This was our programme. I would make up a selection and the doctor would come over to pick it up. We would go over the stamps together; he would take them home, read up on them and when he was ready for more, he would phone. Sometimes we would talk stamps for a half hour. I think that his wife was beginning to wonder if this 'YP' was a girl, for he never talks to anyone for more than a couple of minutes. It was about this time I proposed him for membership in our Society and encouraged him to attend stamp shows.

After a few meetings I started to wean him off this never hinged business because I was running out of never hinged stamps and prices of never hinged, if available, would be prohibitive. In one selection I put in a stamp with a socked-on-the nose 'two-ring 3' emphasising that

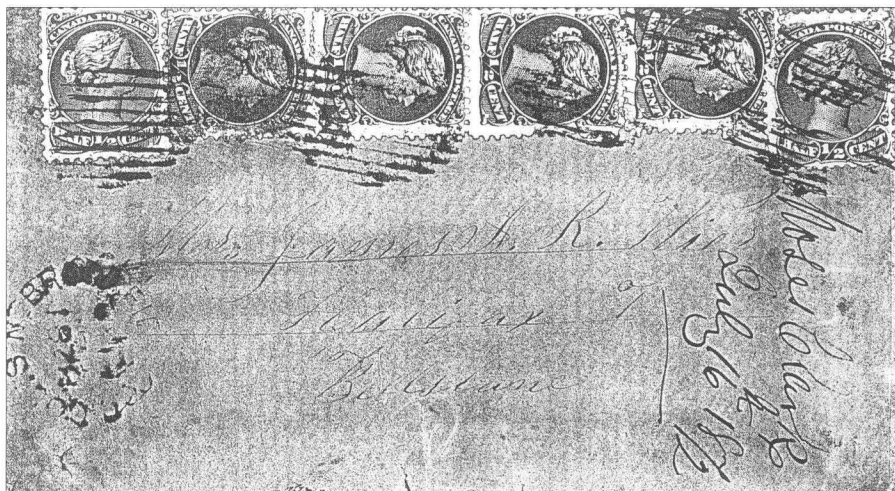
the study of postmarks is academically more interesting than never hinged. As time went on, my selections contained more used stamps, postmarks and varieties.

In one get-together I sprang these two fake covers on him telling him that they once graced the collection of Vinnie Greene. The reason for the fake covers was to impress on him that fake covers and stamps do exist. The doctor was fascinated.

The turning point was when I included this defective Spiro forgery in the selection. He noticed the thin spot right away but he didn't seem to mind. He was curious as to why anyone would forge such an unsightly looking stamp and made the comment that even he could tell that it is not real.

The stamp is so ugly it is pretty and it is so scarce that it is illustrated in Boggs (p.261). We finished that meeting by discussing re-gumming, re-perforating, repairs, fake postmarks and caveat emptor.

In September, 1990 Dr. Gordon received a catalogue in which there were two forgeries, estimated at \$200 each. I



Stamp #1 and #5 are superimposed on the original stamps to improve a damaged cover.



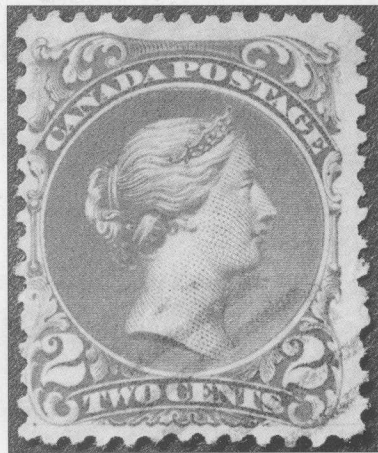
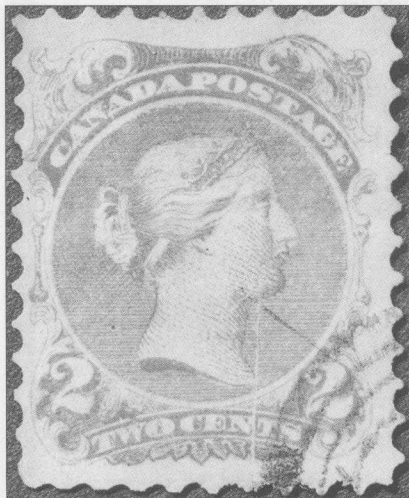
Stamp #1 and #5 are added to this cover. Stamp #5 is dated 29 January; cover is back-stamped 3 February. Fast service for 1869.

went with him to his first auction. Both lots fetched \$450 each, which translates to \$530 with the taxes and premium. He enjoyed the exercise but was convinced that he was not ready for this type of buying. His concern was 'from whom could he buy stamps should something happen to me?' My advice was 'know

your stamps and be familiar with the market. Pick a dealer who wouldn't mind spending a little time with you and one who will refund your money for anything not satisfactory.'

As time went on, Dr. Gordon began to show interest in all phases of Large Queen collecting.

Spiro forgery (L) genuine 2¢ LQ (R).



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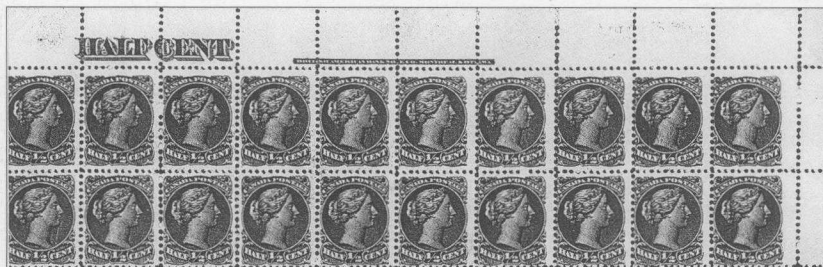
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Because of two plate pieces, one of which is illustrated above, he began to specialize in the $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ stamp. His pride and joy was his discovery and plating of the 'plate scratch' variety. It consists of two fine parallel lines across the word 'HALF' of 'HALF CENT'. He established its position to be #26 of the perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ stamps issued between 1873 and 1878. The doctor reported this variety in the August 1984 issue of *Maple Leaves*, in which he refutes (a) the notion that it is a cracked plate and (b) the possibility that this flaw led to the replacement of the $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ Large Queen by the $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ Small Queen. I think that it is a fine piece of work.

One day, I asked the doctor if he would take on a few extra patients. He

thought that I wanted the entire family's teeth checked. I didn't of course. I raised the question because he was going to need a bit of extra earnings to pay for his next selection. He came straight over from work. I tossed him this piece (overleaf) saying that if he were to buy any Large Queen covers, this is the piece to buy.

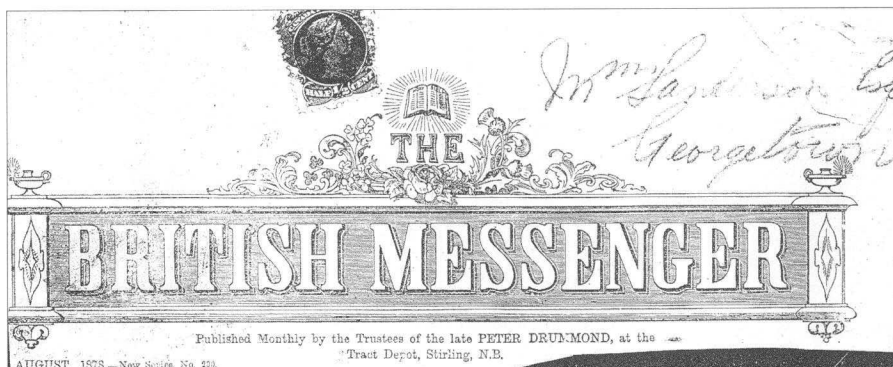
Putting this periodical in his collection gave us many hours of fun discussing and arguing over what an 'in-period' $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ cover is. We finally agreed that a $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ Large Queen 'in-period' can only be on a periodical. But from 1 October, 1875, newspapers could also be posted for a $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ if posted singly and



Plate scratch, two fine lines across HALF.



A nice block with a vertical row of double perfs.



Correct use of ½¢ Large Queens.

weighs less than 1oz. Newspapers are published not less frequently than once a week, periodicals, once each month. Our discussions resulted in Dr. Gordon's writing to the publishers and obtaining a photocopy of 'The British Messenger'.

Around 1988, when Geoffrey Whitworth showed his Large Queens, I spoke to Geoff about a ½¢ Large Queen cover. I told Dr. Gordon about Mr. Whitworth's fine collection and, since Zane and his wife were planning a trip to Europe, I suggested that he drop Mr. Whitworth a line. He did, and they were weekend guests of the Whitworths.

At the end of one of our meetings I handed him this promissory note saying

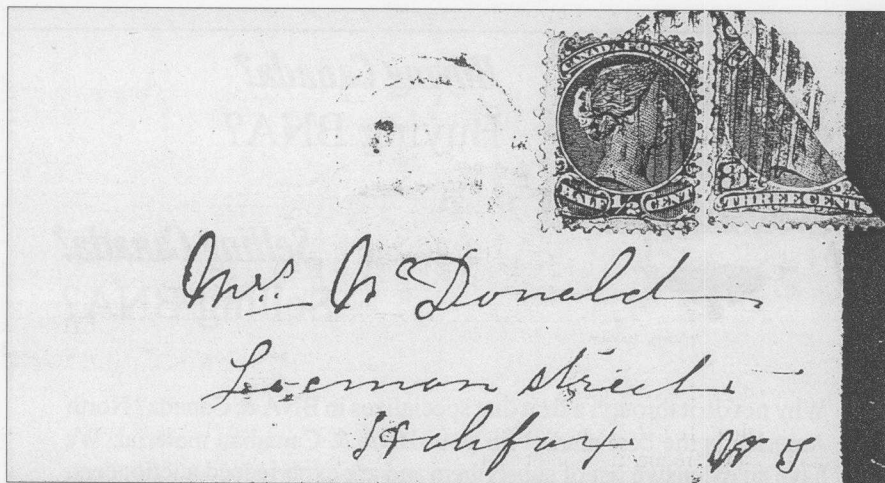
that a single 2¢ Large Queen usage cover is a difficult item to find. But if you will do a report on this piece, it's yours. His report was in the August, 1989 *Maple Leaves*.

One day I said to the doctor, 'You have some very interesting stamps. Why not come with me to the Canadian PS and share your collection with our members?' He was all for it.

Unfortunately, on Sunday afternoon, 20 January, 1991, I received the shocking phone call telling me that Dr. Gordon had passed away that morning. He was only 52. Had Dr. Gordon lived, he would have been an outstanding philatelist and a real asset to our Society.



A 2¢ LQ paying duty on a promissory note.



A fake bisect.

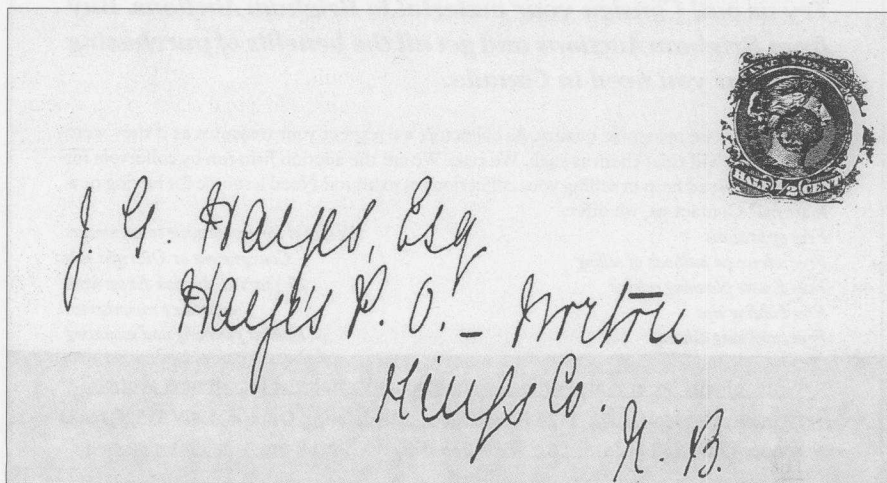
I still miss him.

Incidentally, if anyone is interested in reading about periodical and newspaper rates, there is an excellent article titled 'Read All About It' by member George Arfken in the March 1987 issue of 'The American Philatelist'. The article confirms that I am on the

right track insofar as the $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ rate is concerned. The rate expert too, questions whether 'Statistiques Judiciares' was eligible for the $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ rate.

There is one date in the article that requires clarifying — the date when newspapers could be mailed for $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$. His

Continued on page 85



A fake $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ LQ cover (wrapper).



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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POSTMARKS LEHR P146

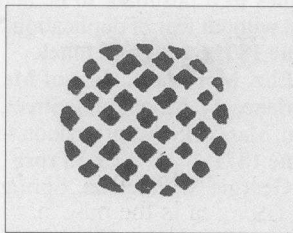
Michael J. Salmon and Martyn Cusworth

Since James Lehr published his excellent book¹ in 1987, more examples of postal history from Prince Edward Island have come to light and it may be possible, from time to time, to add to the published range of dates and improve the detail for a range of Island marks.

The single example for P146, quoted in Lehr's book on a 4d stamp, was probably the example in the Saint collection, dated 29 June 1871 and addressed to Minnesota. There was another cover in the same collection, which possibly also had the same mark on a 4d stamp. This was dated 12 June, 1871 and addressed to Boston. The current location of this cover is unknown.

Another two covers have been found which also bear this mark. One is dated 4 August, 1871, carries a 3d blue stamp and is addressed to Cape Breton Island; the other carries a pair of 2d rose

stamps, is dated 30 October, 1871 and bears the same address in Minnesota as the 29 June cover.



Lehr P146.

In the Firby sale of the Carr collection (20 February, 1999) lot 461 would also appear to show two clear impressions of P146 on a pair of 2d rose stamps. This cover is dated 23 June, 1871 and is addressed to Massachusetts, USA.

The range of recorded dates is now 12 or 23 June, 1871 to 30 October, 1871.



Cover dated 4 August, 1871, Charlottetown to Cape Breton Island (ex Burrus).

Part of the problem in identifying covers quoted in previous publications has been the lack of detail. To avoid giving future researchers the same problem we propose that, apart from date and stamp details, the address is also included, thus allowing the identification of previously unknown examples of a postmark to be added to the list without fear of duplication.

12 June 1871 4d black

Miss Eliz. McFarlane, Care of Mr. John McFarlane, 14 Monmouth Street, East Boston, Mass., US. (Confirmation sought)

23 June 1871 2 x 2d rose

Miss Georgie V. Freeman, Spring Hill, Mass, US.

29 June 1871 4d black

Mr. A.D., McKinlay A.B., Care of F.G. Mcaley Esq., Monticello Freight Co., Minnesota, US.

4 August 1871 3d blue

A.J. Bowman Esq?, Marble Mountain, Cape Breton. (W. Kongham written sideways on cover).

30 October 1871 2 x 2d rose

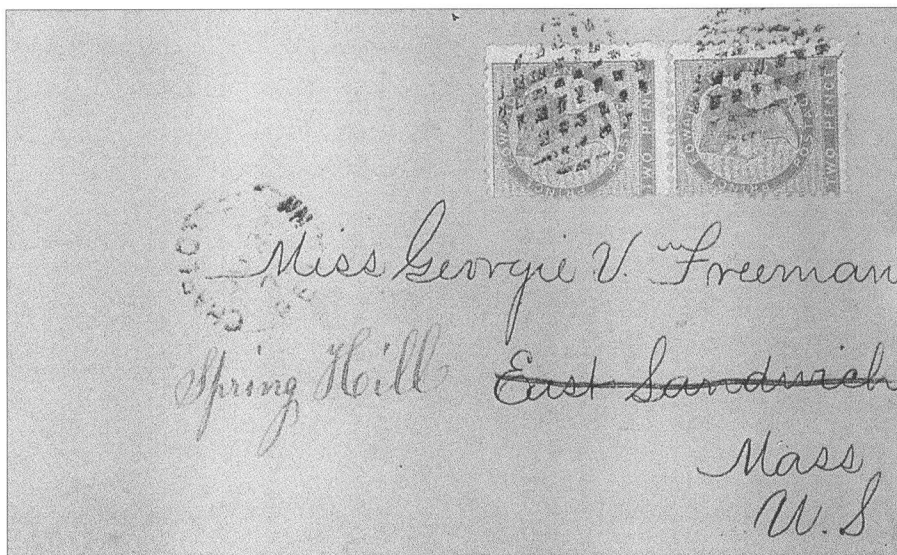
Mr. A.D. Mackinlay A.B., Care of F.G. Mcaley Esq. Monticello Freight Co., Minnesota, US.

P146 on 1d bisect with 4d on piece

Another interesting piece has surfaced showing a 4d and a bisected 1d, presumably making the 4½d local currency rate to Great Britain, in effect from June 1870 to 31 December, 1871. Although not dated, this would fit within the time of use shown by the covers. We can conclude that this rare cork killer was used at Charlottetown, probably exclusively in the second half of 1871 on covers with destinations outside the Island. So far no examples of this mark have been seen on stamps off paper.

Reference

1. Lehr, James C. 'The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island 1814-1873'. BNAPS. The Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1987.



Cover dated 23 June, 1871, Charlottetown to USA. (ex Carr).

CARRY ON COLLECTING

L.F. Gilliam, F.C.P.S.

I have often envied gossip columnists. In the inky trade of journalism theirs must be the nearest thing to a sinecure that is on offer in the scribbling world. They can write about anything or anybody, although world-shattering events are the province of their more serious colleagues. Famous people too are best left alone. They are often sensitive souls exposed to the barbs of the envious, or their enemies. That is the price of fame, – whether or not they wish to pay it, pay it they must; but a little gentle ribbing, on the other hand, some quirky, trivial or amusing reference to them by way of anecdote cannot come amiss. In that respect they are fair game and, I should imagine, willing victims. No offence is caused; no offence is meant.

The man in the street, or the woman on the Clapham omnibus, are different matters entirely. All he or she has to do is to slip on a banana skin, literally or metaphorically. As long as there are no unfortunate consequences their mishaps, be they ludicrous, unexpected or unusual, can be turned to good account. Contrariwise, good luck, say winning the National Lottery with unforeseen results, is also grist to the columnist's mill. For a brief moment they strut their way through a short paragraph and then are heard of no more. Their moment in the limelight is an added bonus to their good fortune.

But what about the other shot in the gossip columnist's sling? Now this should really be 'shots' because your apparently carefree hack must have many in his sling. He may have a mere thousand words at his disposal; but he has a deadline to meet, often daily. Combing the world's press, or more

likely now, surfing the internet, is the other, harder, part of his work. It is here that he finds his ammunition for future use. 'When found, make note of', Charles Dickens once famously wrote. He should have known; he was once a very busy journalist himself. 'Throw-away lines' they are called, little humorous, sly, inconsequential, off-beat, controversial or quirky trivia. Any of these they may be: provocative they must be.

Canny collector

One example will suffice here and I am obviously being selective. Apparently there is a man in America who boasts a collection of more than two thousand beer cans, 'all different' I scarcely need to add. Now I don't know anything about that hobby. I don't even know whether beer cans are collected 'mint' or used; I only know what my preference would be if I were driven to drink. There is a sting to this breath-taking tale, a pun that is unavoidable, alas: "beer can collecting, like stamp collecting, is on the decline in the States", so my columnist blithely informs me.

Now that should, paradoxically, be good news for this record-breaking philalcotinatalist in America. Beer cans will soon be a drug on the market, and there should be many opportunities for him now to pick up some unconsidered trifles. He may have that will-of-the-wisp, that elusive goal, 'completion' well in his sights. By inference there should be many chances for the diminishing numbers of stamp collectors in America to indulge their eccentric tastes without any undue strain upon their pockets.

"Would that it were so," I can hear our American members say, and all our other members as well. To that I can also say "amen". The former collect Canadian stamps or are postal history buffs; some of them I know for certain have guilty secrets: they collect American stamps as well. I am known as an odd-ball who collects certain Canadian postmarks; some say I went mad about them 40 years ago and am now definitely certifiable. Perhaps if I admit to being normal, in so far as I have a modest collection of Canadian stamps as well, that will re-instate me in the eyes of those who shake their heads and sigh for me. Like poor old George III I have my lucid moments; let that be a consolation to them. But they are not so much lucid moments as moments of madness sometimes. My modest collection, by definition, has many gaps. Readers will know from experience how painful those gaps are; like aching teeth, they long to be filled,

filled I would be tempted to say 'at any price'.

Aching voids

By gaps I do not mean to say a void waiting to be filled by a block of four twelve penny blacks on a cacheted first day cover dated 14 June, 1851, or any of the exotica paraded before our envious eyes by the Perilous Yellow Fellow in the pages of *Maple Leaves*. They are such stuff as dreams are made on, a quotation from a play by someone whose name escapes me at the moment.

No, I mean the ordinary common or garden gap that has, perhaps, a temporary filling: a rather scruffy, off-centre space-filler that would bring a blush to my cheek if I admitted to its ownership. Of course there are less gaps than there used to be, far fewer than about 15 years ago. It was then that I was cajoled by the secretary of a local philatelic society to give a display of my modest collection, starting with a three

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The dollar equivalents are \$32 CAN (+ \$5.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$21.50 US (+ \$3.50 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £2.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne, his address is PO Box 74 Stn A, Toronto, Canada M5W 1A2.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

penny Beaver with 'margins' that could do with a bit of stretching, and working up to the then contemporary issues. My twelve penny black was a plate proof copy overprinted 'specimen' vertically in red, the easiest and cheapest on the market then as now. Apart from this and a few others, all are used. It is not false modesty to say that it is a simple collection made by a simple-lifer. With some elementary patter it went down well with the handful of members present on a dark November night. The lights over the frames could have been brighter as well. I like to believe that the usual vote of thanks was sincere. Certainly I gained as much pleasure out of that display as my audience did; I probably got more, despite the fact that some of the members at least had never seen a collection of Canadian stamps before. Equally certainly not even a whole squadron of dragoon guards could persuade me to give such a display at a Convention of our Society.

To each his own

Most keen 'Conventioners' are specialist collectors or postal historians with particular interests. Without exception, in my experience, the displays given are breath-taking and, almost certainly, unique. To suppose that such collections were acquired in one fell swoop is a nonsense; they were built up gradually, patiently, assiduously, probably over many years and in many cases at some expense. 'Cheque-book philately' is the disparaging comment that I have heard about such displays on more than one occasion. That is a nonsense too, envious nonsense as well.

It is on a par with the common misconception that stamp collecting is a rich man's hobby. Those who think that know nothing about the art and antique

world. If it were true then stamp collecting would be the preserve of a handful of rich eccentrics who would not have to be very rich for very long. The law of supply and demand operates in the world of philately as well as beer cans, cheese labels, cigarette cards, match boxes and so on ad infinitum.

If it were true, then stamp magazines would not be full of advertisements ranging from those of stamp auctioneers whose names are household words down to part-time dealers operating from home, and whose modest two column inches of advertisements are eloquent enough evidence that philately has a wide-ranging appeal.

For that is the essence of the matter; stamp collectors like anyone else have to cut their coats according to their cloth. Who is to say that 'cheque book collectors' gain more pleasure from their hobby than those with more modest means? My first car was what is now known as a 'banger'. I bought it as a young man more than 60 years ago. To say that I got less pleasure from it than a rich man in his chauffeured limousine is to betray crass ignorance of human nature. Equally my stamp collection is a poor thing; but it is my own, and the pleasure that I derived from building it up, as and when I could afford it, cannot be measured in monetary terms.

If not Canada, try cans

If there are any lessons to be learned from my experience they are these: take what newspaper gossip columnists say with a pinch of salt, and carry on collecting stamps, post marks or what you will, always remembering that the pleasure is in the hunt. Immediate gratification by cheque book is a fleeting joy. And if you tire of philately in all its fascinating facets, try beer cans.

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THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920

(PART II)

The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919 (4)

David Whiteley

The Allied position at Shenkursk was untenable. Facing a continuous long range barrage from all sides, orders were given to abandon the position. Mounted Russian scouts located a logging trail that led through deep forest, eventually joining up with the main road to Bereznik, that the Bolsheviks had neglected to guard.⁹⁷ At 2.30 a.m. on the morning of 25 September a column of about 2,000, including 90 hospital sleighs and some 500 civilians with the Canadian gunners, with one 18-pounder in the van ready to a blast a way through if necessary, commenced the hazardous withdrawal. Once the main road was reached the Canadian gunners were ordered to cover the column's retreat across the river Vaga and then along the main road to Kitsa, 20 miles south of Bereznik. Here Bolshevik forces located the column on 29 January but were quickly beaten off with a few rounds of artillery. A firm defensive position was established at Kitsa, which could be easily reinforced from Dvina column and brought the Vaga column more or less in line with the Dvina column holding Tulgas. As the two columns were now in close proximity to each other, Colonel Graham (G.B.) was promoted to Brigadier-General and given command of both columns, with Colonel Sharman reverting to his old position of Artillery Commander. The loss of Shenkursk was a major political blow to the Allied cause and created considerable alarm in London. The War

Office ordered General Maynard to detach elements from his forces to reinforce the Archangel front. Two British battalions, the 6th and 13th Yorkshires and the 280th Machine Gun Company were detailed to proceed overland to the Kitsa Front. These units were transported in groups of 300 by horse-drawn sleighs from Soroka to Onega and then to Kitsa. Members of Colonel Leckie's mobile force oversaw the first leg of this movement from Soroka to Onega, made under hazardous Arctic conditions. After the Shenkursk campaign things remained fairly quiet on the Archangel front until the spring.

To bolster the diminishing morale of the troops and in an attempt to alleviate boredom on the long winter nights, Captain William J. Haliday of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and two American Y.M.C.A. officers established eight small recreation centres in the Archangel region which were able to supply some diversions. Stationery, soap and other small luxuries were provided. They were also able to arrange concerts, church services and lectures.

With the onset of spring, hostilities were resumed on 1 March. Strong attacks, supported by artillery, were made against the 68th Battery's positions at Vistavka and Yevievskaya on the outskirts of Kitsa. These attacks and others during the ensuing week were broken up. The massive build-up of Bolshevik forces caused the Allies to move their artillery back on Kitsa and Bereznik - the 68th taking up positions

around Kitsa and the British howitzers relocating to Bereznik. The Allied position improved considerably on 3 April with the arrival of three 60-pounder guns which had been manhandled from Archangel over frozen terrain by Canadian artillery personnel. Two of the guns were assigned to 68th Battery and the other to 67th Battery. On 18 April, the whole of Vaga Column drew back on Bereznik in anticipation of a major Bolshevik attack by both land and water, now that the upper reaches of the rivers were ice free. The Dvina Column had spent a quiet winter recruiting and training Russian volunteers, who now numbered about 14,000, including one battery of field artillery. As a political gesture the Russian Force was given independent command of the Tulgas side of the river. Unfortunately one Russian battalion mutinied, joined waiting Bolshevik forces in the woods, and launched an attack on the Tulgas position, which had to be abandoned. The Russian artillery and remaining loyal infantrymen were able to withdraw under covering fire from the Canadians of 67th Battery.

On 30 April the anticipated major attack developed with the appearance of an enemy flotilla numbering 29 river craft, mounting artillery pieces ranging from 6" naval guns to 4.1" artillery pieces. On the Tulgas bank were 2,500 troops with eight pieces of artillery and on the Kurgomen bank 3,000 infantry with twelve pieces of artillery, all of which outranged the 18-pounders. Defending the position were 550 all ranks, 160 British infantry, 140 Canadians, supported by two 60-pounders, four 18-pounders and one Russian field gun. On 1 May the enemy commenced a preliminary bombardment on both banks, pinning down the 18-pounders. This was followed by a

frontal attack. The 60-pounders from further back were able to halt the water borne artillery and to cause the enemy long range artillery to shift its target, allowing the 18-pounders to come into action. These, in less than three minutes, destroyed the advancing infantry. The situation remained crucial for the next five days until the arrival of a Royal Navy monitor and two gunboats which, working in conjunction with the land forces, were able to force the Bolsheviks back and Tulgas was recaptured on 18 May, 1919.

On 18 May, 1919 the Canadian Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) insisted that all Canadian personnel should be withdrawn from North Russia immediately, two previous requests in March had been denied because of climatic conditions (frozen rivers and Archangel was not an ice free port). This latest request was immediately complied with and within two weeks the 16th Field Artillery Brigade was relieved. On 11 June, the Brigade embarked for England after being presented with a number of Imperial Russian decorations, including ten St. George's Medals (the equivalent of the Victoria Cross)*. The ability to comply with the Canadian Government's request was due to the arrival in Archangel, on 26 May, of a substantial force of British volunteers under the command of Brigadier-General G.W. St. G. Grogan, V.C. On 10 June, a second contingent under the command of Brigadier-General L.W. de V. Sadlier-Jackson, and a re-furbished naval flotilla under the command of Captain E. Altham R.N. arrived. With the arrival of these two brigades and their ancillary support units, the evacuation of all troops who had wintered in North Russia commenced. Air power had not been neglected as 36 new DH-9A bombers

and 60 pilots had been sent to the Dvina front. To cover the evacuation of the veterans and to leave as much territory as possible in anti-Bolshevik hands, General Rawlinson, who had assumed overall command of all British forces in north Russia, ordered a major offensive on the Dvina front involving some 3,000 troops, naval gun boats and air support. The attack went in on 10 August and resulted in an advance of some twenty miles with over 6,000 prisoners being taken and the capture of large quantities of guns and munitions. By the middle of August the River Dvina was high enough to commence the Allied disengagement and the front was turned over to White Russian and anti-Bolshevik units, preparatory to the, Allied withdrawal from North Russia, which was completed by October 1919.

The Final Withdrawal from North Russia

On 4 March, 1919, the War Cabinet decided that all British and Canadian troops would be out of Northern Russia by June. On 3 April approval for a large 'Rescue Force' was granted, with which the War Office intended to launch a general offensive designed to leave as much territory in White Russian control as possible and to ensure the orderly withdrawal of the Expeditionary Force. By late May, ice conditions in the White Sea had improved sufficiently to allow the entry of the British relief force totalling 8,000 all ranks. The relief ships reached Murmansk on 26 May and Archangel on 6 June. Their orders were

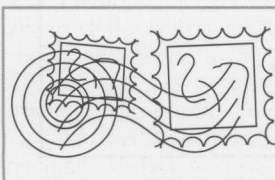
to drive the Red Army back, assure the safe withdrawal of the Allied troops and withdraw themselves by October. By this stratagem they hoped to leave the Archangel region in the hands of trained White Russian Troops. The withdrawal of both the 'Elope' and 'Syren' parties took place between June and October 1919. On 11 June 22 officers and 455 other ranks of 16th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade, together with most of the pilots and observers who had flown with R.A.F. detachments, sailed for England on the Cunard liner *Czarista*. Colonel Leckie and his force did not leave Murmansk until 21 August, having finally been replaced on Lake Onega by a British relief force. On 8 September the final Allied advance reached 30 miles North of Petrozavodsk where the line, with large amounts of equipment, was turned over to White Russian forces a few days later. The Allied troops then withdrew to Murmansk and left on 12 October, 1919.⁹⁹

References

⁹⁷One authority states that this trail was first located by aerial reconnaissance, whilst carrying the orders to evacuate from Archangel, Rhodes p87

⁹⁸The medals were presented to the ten bravest men chosen by their peers, following the Russian custom

⁹⁹C.R. McGuire & R.F. Narbonne Eds. *The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military Postal History*. Vol 1 (British North American Philatelic Society Ltd, 1996) p.110 also MacLaren pp114-118

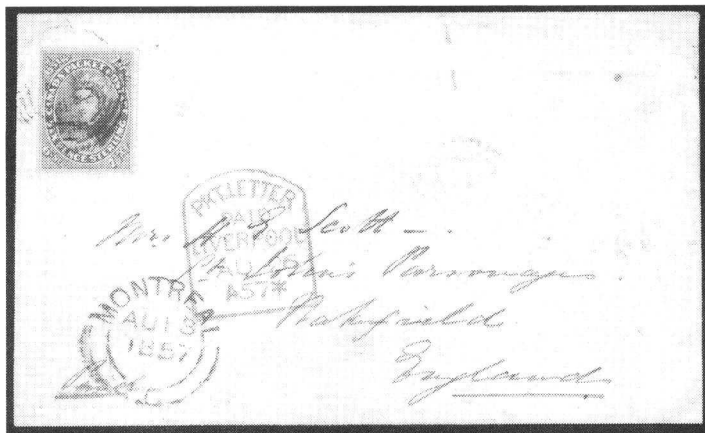


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POSTAGE DUE RATES – KGV PERIOD

L.D. (Mac) McConnell

A letter from the YP in the Jan 2001 *Maple Leaves*, regarding postage due rates, asks – was there a change to the 1906 UPU regulations and is the 'T13 centimes' handstamp a Belgian mark? The answer is decidedly Yes and No. Yes there were changes to the 1906 rule and no the circular mark is not Belgian but Canadian.

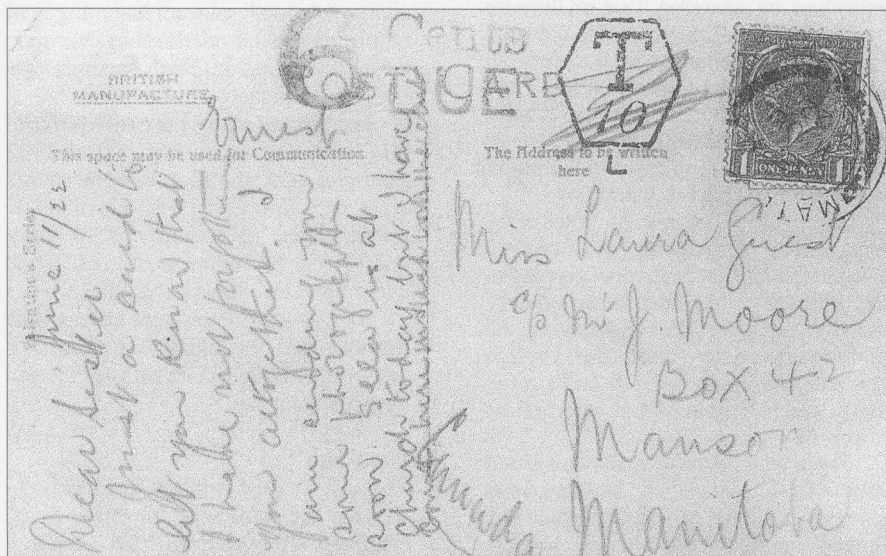
The illustration at first caused me to think the unthinkable. Has the YP made a mistake in reading the postmark? A 3¢ Admiral in 1934! But a quick check with a glass caused me rapidly to retract such a thought for it really is a 1934 date and I am therefore not in a position to offer any explanation.

However, it set me to attempt an answer to the first question.

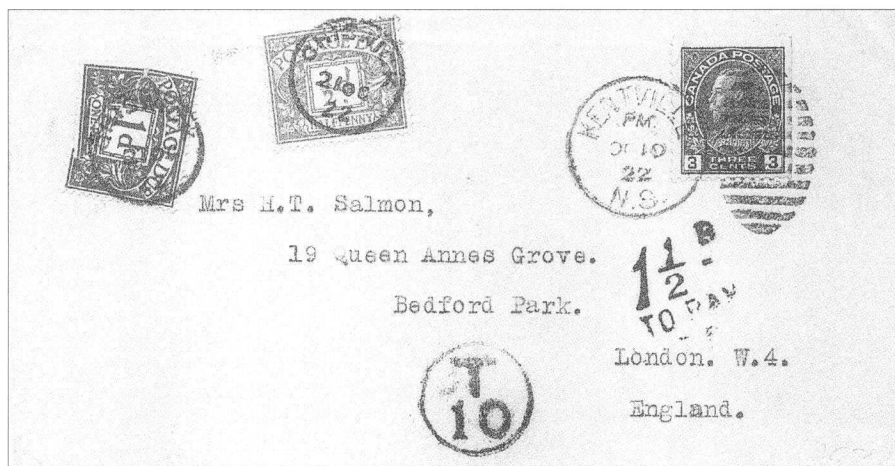
In 1920 the UPU Congress was held in Madrid and resulted in two important

changes to International short paid mails. Firstly it recognised that post WWI currency values were fluctuating quite erratically and that the French Franc, hitherto the standard for accounting, had dropped to 60% of its pre-war parity and ought to be replaced by a stable notional unit.

This concept was incorporated, as the gold centime, into UPU regulations at the 1924 Stockholm Congress. Secondly, in 1920, it realised that, due to currency variations, postage could actually be saved by sending mail abroad either short or unpaid. With this in mind, under Article VI, it specified a *minimum* surcharge of 30 centimes on any item sent underpaid between member countries. Note the use of the word underpaid (even by the tiniest amount).



The short-lived 6¢ surcharge on mail from the UK.



The UK interprets Canada's T10 mark as 1½d to pay.

Where a 'special understanding' existed between two countries this could be varied. The minimum surcharge clause became effective, in the UK at least, on 13 June, 1921 and applied to cards as well as letters. It did make the exception by charging 1½d on Empire mails. The Canadian PO Guide for 1922 applied a 6¢ charge, ie the full 30 centimes, to all mail but in the July 1922 amendment withdrew it from Empire mails except those from India.

Chung/Reiche refer to this, without explanation, on p 39 of their book.

There are a couple of noteworthy points. The despatching country still continued to apply its mark according to the 1906 rule. The destination country was then responsible for applying the minimum charge rule. So Canada continued to apply its T/10 and similar mark which Britain would interpret as 1½d.

Some while ago I was shown a small selection of Canadian postage due covers by a dealer. Most had postage due stamps applied and, in my humble opinion, were unacceptably overpriced.

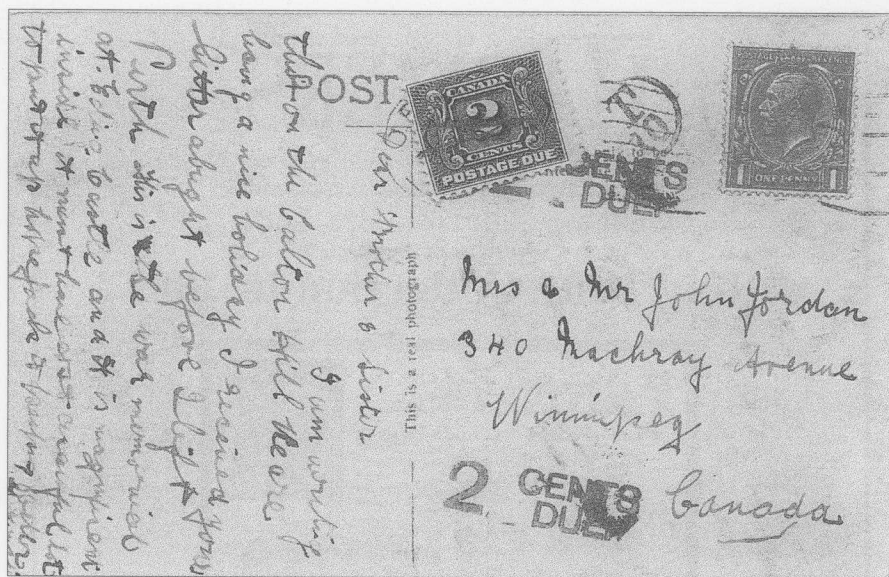
One card, however, was not so adorned and was quite realistically priced. The fact that it was ex-UK, dated June 1922 and had a good 6¢ due handstamp made it interesting. For that short while Canada had applied the minimum charge rule to all relevant incoming mail before its special relationship over-rode the UPU regulation. Such examples are not over-abundant.

Just in case readers are still awake at this point in my story, I offer from 1922 examples of (1) the short lived 6¢ charge on a card from the UK, (2) the UK interpretation of Canada's T/10 mark and (3) the reversion to 'normal' style charging of UK items in July 1922.

It is good to know that at least one member had the courage to read my earlier idle thoughts. Thank you YP, you have made my day.

Postscript

The 1924 UPU Congress in Stockholm reduced the minimum surcharge to 10 centimes, effective from 1925 – but that is another story.



Canada reverts to 'normal' practice on items from the UK in July 1922.

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The following article first appeared in Gibbons Stamp Monthly in April/May 2000; it is offered here in expanded form

UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES

David Sessions FRPSL, FCPS

Prior to the end of the popular Admiral issue, the definitive stamps of the Dominion of Canada had featured only the portrait of the reigning monarch. The tradition was broken in 1928 with the advent of the 'Scroll' or 'Dominion' issue which carried the portrait of King George V on the lower values and scenes representing specific parts of the Dominion on the higher values.

The Scroll issue was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBNC), who had printed Canadian stamps since 1897. They had changed their name from American Bank Note Co. in 1923, presumably for political reasons. It was apparently for similar reasons that they lost the contract, in 1930, to the British American Bank Note Co. (BABNC) who had printed Canadian stamps prior to 1897. The change was not at the behest of the Post Office, whose officials were somewhat upset at having the change thrust upon them by the Minister of Finance.

The new contract was for a period of five years, effective 1 April, 1930, though the company had known of the change for over a year previously. They were pressing the Post Office early in 1929 over the question of designs to be used. The contract stipulated that if existing designs were used then no payment would be made by the Post Office for dies and plates. Only if new designs were used would costs be reimbursed.

The CBNC, naturally, were not prepared to hand over dies and plates to the rival BABNC. Unsurprisingly, BABNC decided to create a new set of designs, though the principles of the

Scroll series were maintained in that the King's portrait graced the lower values and scenes from the Dominion featured on the higher values.

Essays

The whole series, including the 3¢ (not issued until July, 1931) and 7¢ (never issued) values, exists in essay form. The essays match the issued stamps except that the word 'POST' appears on the right hand side instead of 'POSTAGE'. These were submitted for approval between May and August, 1929. They were ultimately decreed unsatisfactory, even though approval was given for all the values on dates between 15 June and 3 August 1929 (Boggs p 392). Certainly the substitution of the word POSTAGE for POST gives better balance and is probably a more suitable word, but it should be noted that the previous Scroll issue carried the word POST rather than POSTAGE.

Only one set of ten die essays is known in black, the 7¢ unissued value is included but not the 2¢ and 3¢. The essays are mounted on card 1.3mm thick. The low values 1¢ to 10¢ are on card 94 x 96mm, high values 12¢ to \$1 on card 110 x 96mm.

It is believed that three sets of twelve die essays in the colour of issue are extant, this time the 2¢ and 3¢ values are included. One set, at least, is mounted on card 0.79mm thick; card size is 53 x 58mm for the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 7¢ & 10¢; 68 x 73mm for the 5¢ & 8¢ and 80 x 73mm for the 12¢, 20¢, 50¢ & \$1.

An additional example of the 7¢ essay was in the Lichtenstein collection, this was mounted on card 130x142mm.

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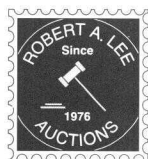
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An isolated 12¢ essay appeared at auction in 1996, otherwise the supply of essays seems to be confined to the sets mentioned above. The 7¢ value, although never issued, is known with 'POSTAGE' substituted for 'POST'. This essay, in orange brown, is inscribed, in manuscript, 'PJV approved 9 Jny, 1930', a date of approval common to the higher value die proofs (qv). P.J. Veniot was the Postmaster General.

One other essay for the 2¢ value, is known dated 16 May, 1930, just prior to the issue of the first stamp in the series. The essay features a crowned portrait of the King, similar to that seen on the stamps of India throughout his reign. No stamp of this design was issued in Canada.

Proofs

The essays having been rejected, new dies were prepared at a cost of \$2,450 and most of them were approved in January 1930. Oddly, die proofs of the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values are recorded in 'The Essays and Proofs of BNA', dated October, September and June 1928 respectively. These dates are well before the BABNC won the printing contract and might suggest the printers had an early warning of their successful pitch for the business, or perhaps they formed part of the pitch, or perhaps '28' should read '29'.

A set of 14 die proofs, in colour of issue, came onto the market in 1982, this set included the unissued 7¢ and two additional 2¢ proofs. No approval dates have been recorded for this set. Several individual proofs have been recorded, some with dates inscribed, some without. Apart from the 1928 dates mentioned in the previous paragraph, several other dates are noted. The 1¢ green is recorded with 'AS/18/8/31' and 'Sept 28, '29'; 4¢ orange yellow with

'PJV approv. July, 3 1930'; 5¢ blue violet with 'PJV approved Jny, 3 1930'; 8¢, 10¢, 12¢, 20¢, 50¢, & \$1 all approved Jny, 9 1930. The 10¢ Cartier, which replaced the 10¢ Library, is recorded in die proof form with manuscript inscription 'AS 17/8/31'.

The Issued Stamps

The new series, issued in 1930, is generally referred to as the 'Arch' issue. The portrait, by Carl Ault, is surmounted by an arch whereas the previous issue had the portrait topped by a scroll.

As already mentioned, the precedent set in the previous issue was followed in respect of design and size, the low values were single size and the higher values were double size. The 10¢ value was single size but carried a picture of the Parliament Library at Ottawa rather than the King's portrait. The preceding Scroll issue had featured a double size 10¢, but it is said that the public was unhappy with a large 10¢ stamp that was well used in payment of the registration fee.

The remaining high values are fine examples of engraving; the 12¢ features the Old Citadel at Quebec, the 20¢ a harvesting scene to represent the Prairie Provinces. A glance at the catalogue shows a similar design for the 20¢ Scroll except that the scene has been brought up to date with a more modern reaper/

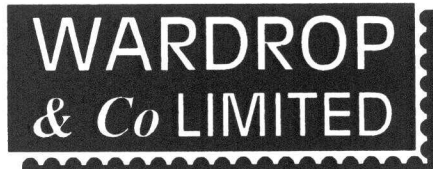


baler replacing the horse-drawn reaper. Interestingly the 1928 vignette featured in a set scheduled for issue in 1914, marking the centenary of the births of Cartier and MacDonald. The set reached essay proof stage but was not issued due to outbreak of World War 1. The 50¢ value features the little church at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, where worshipped the eponymous heroine of Longfellow's poem 'Evangeline'. The composite picture shows her statue in the foreground. The \$1 value, honouring Western Canada, features Mount Edith Cavell, one of the highest mountains in the Rockies, named after the First World War heroine.

The low values were not quite so satisfactory, although the portrait was similar to that used in the Scroll issue. It was not well liked, indeed The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain may have

spoken for many when it reported, in July 1930, "We...thank...for sending us a new 2¢ stamp, which bears a portrait of a middle aged gentleman – said to be that of our gracious Majesty, King George V. The likeness is not apparent".

The 10¢ Library stamp was replaced, after only a year, by a 10¢ stamp of similar colour bearing the portrait of Sir George Etienne Cartier. The design does not follow that of the Arch issue, indeed an official notice was reported in Gibbons Stamp Monthly (March 1932) to the effect that the issue was intended to complete the Confederation and Historical series of 1927! Most odd that the poor fellow should have to wait four years, particularly as he missed out on his birth centenary in 1914! Whatever the reason, the stamp served as a definitive 10¢ value until it was replaced in 1935.



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Date of Issue

The BABNC's contract to print Canadian stamps was effective for five years from 1 April 1930 though, as we have seen, preparation was well in hand many months before this. It seems the Post Office operated a stringent financial policy in that the new stamps were only issued as stocks of existing stamps ran low.

The original low values were released on different dates between June and November, 1930, while the high values, from 12¢, were all released on 4 December, 1930. No formal announcement preceded the issue of the various values so first day covers are very scarce, the more so because the date of issue would relate to release in Ottawa; supplies were not sent to post offices across the country in advance of an 'official' release date. Thus a 'first day cover' from, say, Regina, might well be a true record of the first day of issue from that post office, but it could be days or even weeks after the initial release. This policy, coupled with the lack of formal announcement, has led to divergence of issue dates as between various authorities.

Even Post Office statements cannot always be relied upon. Melvin Baron (ref. 12) quotes from a Post Office pamphlet (Ph51 issued c1943), which purports to give issue dates for a number

of stamps, including the Arch issue. The pamphlet gives 30 September, 1932 as date of issue of the 3¢ on 2¢ surcharge while, in his article, Baron illustrates five first day covers clearly dated 21 June, 1932! In contrast to the original stamps in the series, the surcharged stamp seems to have been made available for release on 21 June at several cities as well as Ottawa. FDCs are known from Calgary, Halifax, Toronto and Winnipeg.

The divergent dates of issue relate to the 2¢ green (6 June or 6 July, 1930), 2¢ red (17 or 19 November, 1930), 5¢ violet (19 June, 7 or 15 July, 1930) and the 10¢ Library (15 or 13 September, 1930). A recent purchase at auction has resolved the question to my satisfaction. The purchase comprised a series of FDCs, self-addressed by T.R. Legault. Such 'philatelic' FDCs are usually regarded with some disdain by serious collectors, but these are of much greater significance than the usual prepared covers in that they provide original evidence of the actual issue dates.

T.R. Legault was Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division, of the Canadian P.O. Dept.; he was based in Ottawa and he prepared covers addressed to himself and to his friend A.F. Brophey, a prominent collector at that time who was also involved in the horse-trading over the 'Scroll' imperfs and part perfs. Legault's position enabled him to prepare his covers and post them on the day of release; few others had both inclination and opportunity. Only two complete 'Legault' sets of FDCs are recorded with a single example of each stamp, though he did produce sundry additional covers involving the lower values.

To be continued.

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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (4)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

This article describes the re-entries found on the various stamps of Plate 1.

One quick way to identify re-entries is to look closely at each of the four corners of the stamp. Examine the shortest horizontal and vertical lines (bars) within the outer frame line. These short bars are generally very clear and singular in appearance. When a re-entry occurs, these short bars can be observed in two different states – they are thicker (almost double width) or there are two distinct lines very close together. It may not be possible to see some of these differences with a 10X (or weaker) magnifier. The width of bars is different from those which may have heavy

inking. If heavily inked, then most of the design appears darker and most lines appear thicker. These short bars generally are at right angles (90°) to the re-entry. The differences in the bars within the top and bottom outer frame indicate a re-entry in either the left or right frame lines. The differences in the bars within the right or left outer frame indicate a re-entry in the bottom or top frame line. Sometimes the variance shows only on 4-5 bars, while at other times the variance extends for a greater distance. Only a few stamps show a doubling of the lines within the ribbon design. The doubling within the ribbon design can be used to verify a different



Plate 1, UL pane, stamp No. 5.

position when two stamps may otherwise appear to be similar.

It should be noted that our study represents between 9,000 and 10,000 stamps, only a fraction of the 72.3 million printed. Consequently, it is possible that other varieties can be found. This issue went through several printings from each of the two plates. However, this is the most extensive study recorded so far, and the results are reasonably conclusive. It was no easy task to accumulate several examples of full panes for each plate, 50 years after the issue was released. A few other sheets are known to exist. It is possible that even more are hiding somewhere else. If that is so, this series of articles should encourage those sheets to come out of hiding. Some other varieties may also come to the surface. Some of those mentioned below are suspected as being possible re-entries – hidden by over-inking or plate wear. Lightly inked or earlier printings may reveal other information. We make no apologies for including some doubtful mentions because the inclusion of these may alert someone else to look closer at whatever inventory they may possess. Each of the stamps mentioned in our list has been confirmed to exist on two or more copies of each position.

Notes: (1) Hans Reiche inspected the proof plate at the Archives dated 18 July, 1946. He found re-entries only on the UL and LR panes. These are marked on the listing that follows.*

(2) VT= value tablet.

As a footnote to the tabulation that follows, Hans Reiche was of the opinion that the reason it has been difficult to find full mint Upper Left panes of both Plates 1 and 2 is that practically all of these panes were distributed to post offices rather than to collectors. Those

full panes which have survived are from field stock. Consequently, it is easier to find the UL position in plate blocks as these were more often saved by dealers and collectors rather than full sheets.

Because the printing sequence is unknown, and some of the varieties found in this study are inconsistent with the proof copies existing at the Archives, Reiche raised the question as to the relative importance of those which differ from the proofs which exist. We have found some, but not all, of the items listed on the proof copies. (Plate 1-UL, stamps #21/LR #41 and #45 show up as re-entered on the plate proof but have not been found on any of the mint sheets examined to date). The stand adopted by some specialists is that unless the printing order is known, then the existence of anything else is ignored. But, is that approach realistic or is it just a convenient excuse to cover up the lack of information? The lack of complete printing records may only be evidence that better printing records were kept for other stamp issues. Neither is the date cancel a realistic guide. It is only an indicator of when the stamp was **cancelled**. Shipping date records are only relevant to a degree and do not necessarily relate to the printing sequence when more than one plate exists. It may be that the series of proof copies at the Archives is incomplete, or that some differences were not observed or recorded by the plate inspector. The policy adopted in this article is to report what we have found. As far as we are concerned, the findings are *prima facie* evidence of existence. Until further information is to hand, and other unlisted varieties are identified, a more conclusive explanation for these differences cannot be given. The next article (Part 5) will describe the re-entry varieties on Plate 2.



Above: Plate 1, UR pane, stamp No. 15.

Below: Plate 1, LR pane, stamp No. 25.



Upper Left Pane (1-50)

Stamp #5‡

Bottom Frame	Bottom line is uneven and thicker than normal
Left VT	Strong dot – centre of the vertical curved inner line
Other	Two dots, one above the other in left margin opposite the tree in the inner design panel Faint dot in right margin opposite right value tablet

Stamp #10

Right Frame	<i>Re-entry</i> doubling of the first six or seven short horizontal lines in the outer frame at the LR corner
-------------	---

Bottom Frame	Line is thicker than normal and uneven, indicating a shifted transfer
--------------	---

Other	Doubling of horizontal lines in shading below right value tablet
-------	--

Stamp #15

Bottom Frame	Line is thicker than normal and uneven – looks re-drawn
--------------	---

Stamp #20

Right Border	Frame line is heavy and thicker than normal
--------------	---

Other	Dot in right margin opposite the third ribbon curl from the bottom
-------	--

Stamp #21‡

Bottom Border	Frame line is much thicker below 'CANADA'. It appears to be re-drawn
---------------	--

Stamp #25

Left Frame	<i>Re-entry</i> Line is heavier for most of the distance down from the top
------------	---

Top Border	UL – Slight doubling of short vertical lines
------------	--

Bottom Border	Frame line is thicker for most of the distance
---------------	--

Stamp #30

Right Frame	<i>Re-entry</i> LR – Doubled for about ½ the distance of the right value tablet – rest of right frame line thicker than normal
-------------	---

Bottom Border	LR – Slight doubling of 4-5 short vertical lines
---------------	--

Stamp #41‡

Bottom Border	Frame line is much thicker below 'CANADA'. It appears to be re-drawn
---------------	--

Stamp #45

Left Frame	<i>Re-entry</i> Frame lines are very thick
------------	---

Top Border	UL – Short vertical lines doubled for short distance on some copies
------------	---

Right Frame	LR – Frame lines are very thick and doubled for 1.5mm up from corner
-------------	--

Bottom Border	Frame line is very thick under centre portion of design LR – Short vertical lines in bottom frame doubled – 5mm
---------------	--

Upper Right Pane (51-100)

Correction to Part 1 (July, 2000 - page 290) No re-entries shown on Archive Proof

There is one re-entry reported on *Plate 1UR*, not 'none' as previously stated.

Stamp #65

Left Frame	<i>Re-entry</i> Line thick on some copies – two faint separate lines on other copies
------------	---

Top Border	UR short vertical lines – thicker for 5mm
------------	---

Right Frame	Line appears thicker down from the sixth ribbon curl to bottom
-------------	--

Other	Some copies show a looping tool slip starting at a point even with the top of the right value tablet down to within 1mm of the bottom frame line and then looping back up to a point opposite just above the bottom shield line – <i>an inconstant variety</i>
-------	--

Lower Left Pane (101-150)

No re-entries on Archive proof

Stamp #106 *Re-entry*

Bottom Border Outer frame line shows as two distinct lines from a point about 1/2 between the left value tablet and 'CENTS' to a point just below the '7' in the right value tablet

Stamp #107 Bottom Frame Line has a **thick** line in the same location as #106 re-entry

Stamp #119

Other Strong short horizontal dot in bottom margin below 'NT' of 'CENTS'

Stamp #141 *Major re-entry*

Left Frame Two vertical lines – near bottom

Top Border UR – The short vertical lines are doubled from a point above the 'N' of CANADA

Right Frame Two distinct lines starting at top and then joining into one line near LR LR-9 or 10 short horizontal lines are doubled indicating shifted transfer of bottom frame line

Bottom Border LR – frame line very thick under CENTS with 2 lines very close together

Other Left Margin – 2 vertical dots 3mm below top of stamp – may be obscured by perforations

Lower Right Pane (151-200)

Stamp #175‡ *Re-entry*

Right Frame Two distinct lines for a short distance just above the right value tablet

Left VT A small dash appears just to the right of the top bar of the number '7'

Other Some stamps show three horizontal plate crack lines about 1/2 up the right margin extending from the stamp design to the selvage. A weak dot appears in the right margin opposite the top of the lower bush in the central design. This dot may disappear when stamp is perforated.

Stamp #189 Weak dot below 'T' of CENTS touching the bottom frame line

Stamp #195‡ Re-entry unconfirmed – all copies inspected appear normal

Stamp #199 *Major re-entry*

Left Frame LL – two distinct lines for a short distance

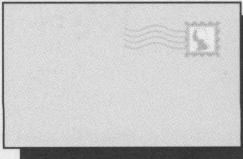
Top Border UR – the short vertical bars start out as **thick** lines above the first 'A' of CANADA and then gradually widen into two distinct lines

Right Frame UR – the right frame line shows two distinct lines near the UR corner which then merge into a thicker outer frame line

Bottom Border LL – two distinct lines for a short distance and then gradually merge into thicker line as it nears CENTS

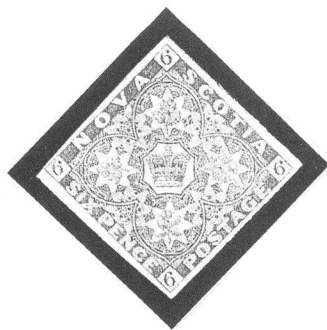
Left VT Two distinct lines in the bottom half of the inner shield line

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

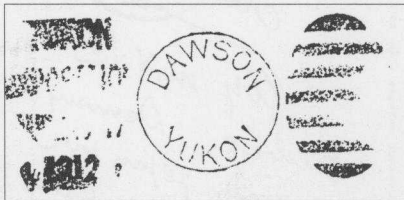
Bill Robinson

YUKON UPDATE

Stan Lum, in his 'Sweetheart' article (ML Autumn 2000, p336), quotes Woodall's 1975 census figure of four copies for the Yukon Exhibition marking. The Quarterman book was actually only a reprint of his 1967 mimeographed work and was out of date when printed. This was a major disappointment to me, as much additional data had been sent to Woodall by several collectors, including myself. I wrote to him in 1975, expressing this concern, and started to publish the new information myself, rather than send it to him. A quarter of a century later his figures are even further in error, but are still being quoted as gospel.

Enclosed are copies of my two examples of the Exhibition marking, dated 2* and 4 June, 1912. Kevin O'Reilly has done considerable recent

work on these and obtained the strike (below) from the Whitehorse Museum in 1988. The 3 May, 1912*, example is from the Ottawa records. My estimate is that there are probably ten to twelve copies floating around now.

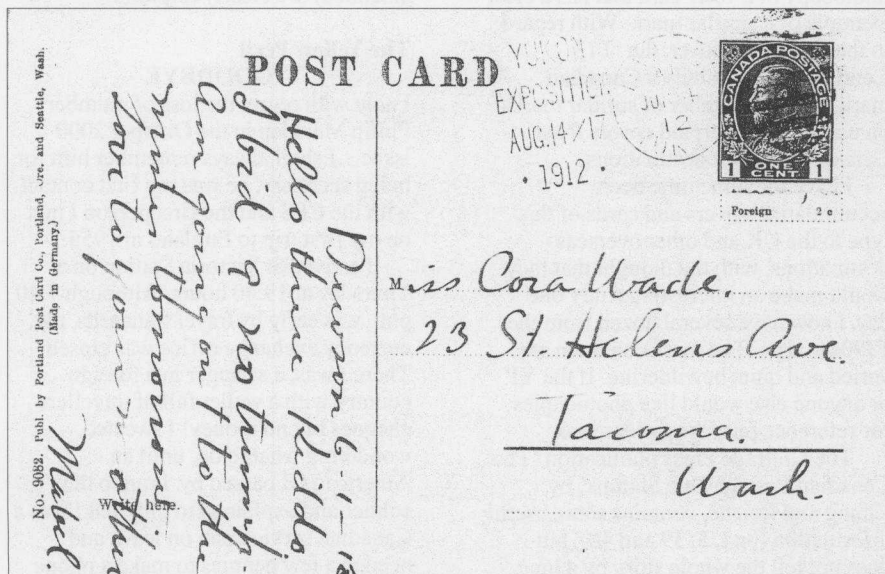


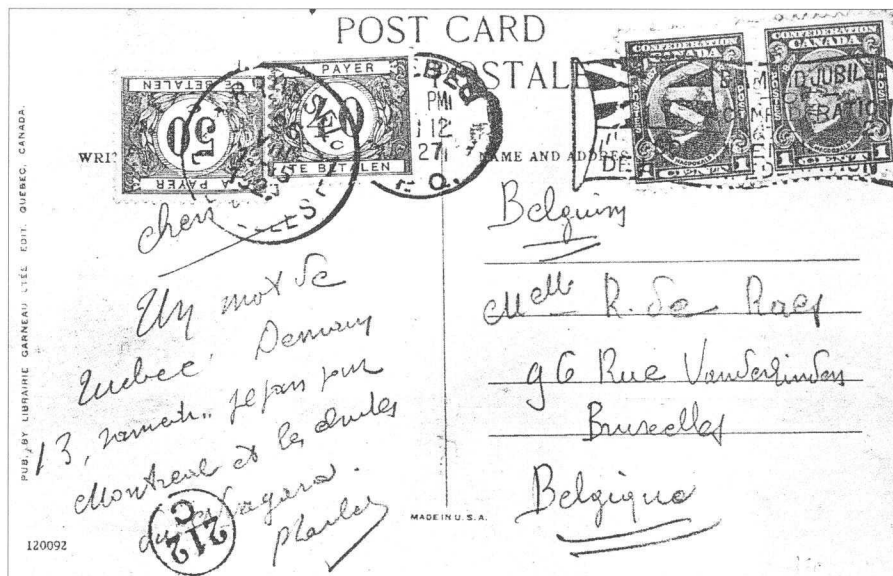
**Not illustrated as the strike does not reproduce well.*

Nick Lazenby

POSTAGE DUE

I write in reference to the Yellow Peril's letter on p35 of the last issue. The small circular mark on the card illustrated is almost certainly a Brussels postman's





delivery mark and not relevant to the postage due, other than to indicate who collected the charge. I enclose a photocopy of a 1927 card that has a clear example of a similar mark. With regard to the illustrated cover, the 'T13 Centimes' is definitely a Canadian mark, I have a number of similar marks on unpaid or underpaid covers from Canada to various destinations.

I have for some time been accumulating covers and cards of this type to the UK and other overseas destinations, with the thought that they would make an interesting study one day. I now have several dozen from the 1890s to date. The marks on them are varied and quite bewildering. If the YP or anyone else would like photocopies for reference purposes, please ask.

The Unitrade Press publication 'The Canadian Postage Due Stamps', by Chung and Reiche, contains some useful information (pp4, 5, 39 and 40), but does not tell the whole story by a long

way. I wish I knew what other publication might throw some light on the subject, but UPU regulations (*as amended*) are clearly relevant.

The Yellow Peril

GOODBYE

I note with regret the loss of member Philip Marsden in the October 2000 issue... I shall always remember him for, being secretary, he was my first contact with the CPS and the first person I met on my first trip to England in 1955.

I arrived at Victoria Station on a Thursday at 19.40 hours. Although 7.40 p.m. was early by travel standards, the currency exchange office was closed. There I was, a stranger in a foreign country with a wallet full of travellers' cheques but no money! I sweated, wondering what to do, until an American GI passed by. I ran to the soldier and explained to him that I was a Canadian serviceman on leave and needed a few pennies to make a phone

call. The good Samaritan gave me a coin saying, 'Hope this helps'. Luckily the secretary was at home. He instructed me to 'stay right where you are'. Forty-five minutes later he found me, bought me supper, found a hotel and accompanied me to it.

The next day Phil invited me to lunch to meet two other members. Methinks their names were Anderson and Hutton. During lunch I brought up the question of how to get to Selsdon Park (Convention location). My host replied that he might be able to arrange something. Arrange something he did! On Saturday morning, member C.N. Richardson – a sergeant-major looking type with a large, menacing, handlebar moustache – took me to the Convention. Riding on the back seat of a scooter, zig-zagging through the crowded streets of London and driving on the wrong side of the road, Mr. Richardson scared the hell out of me!

Mr. Marsden's generosity and the superb manner in which he performed

his duties, above and beyond those of a secretary, converted me to 'Maple Leaves'.

So long Phil.

Dean Mario

IT'S A LONG WAY TO...SIBERIA

I've been enjoying David Whiteley's series on Siberia and thought this card (below) might be an acceptable addition. It's an unpublished scene and on the reverse is noted: 'R. M. Band of H.M.S. Lancaster marching Canadian troops away for Siberia. Dec. 26th 1918'.

The photocard is by 'Trio', Victoria, BC and members may recall that the Canadians departed from Victoria on that day with 1,807 men aboard the S.S. *Protesitaus* and arrived at Vladivostok on 15 January, 1919.

Dean Mario

ALTERED STATES

Once again the YP has enlightened us with his article, 'A Sweetheart in Every



HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 2001

Prices include inland postage unless otherwise stated

Canada Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
Philatelic Fantasies of B.N.A.	Sessions	£13.50
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Admiral Issue (Hardback)	Marler	£14.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
Transatlantic Mails	Arnell	£8.00
Transatlantic Mails. Sail to Steam	Arnell	£8.00
Canadian Booklets. Dotted Dies	Harris	£8.50
Canadian Constant Pre-Cancel Varieties	Reiche	£5.00
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Port, Part 13 – Faked Covers’ (*Maple Leaves*, Autumn 2000). I would offer my humble 2¢ worth on his interesting Admiral cover depicted on p336 (5¢ Admiral overprinted ‘Inland Revenue War Tax’). I suggest that the Vancouver, BC hammer is indeed genuine and not a fake canceller as YP suggested.

The Vancouver, BC type CDS is generally found from that city’s sub offices (and perhaps others). These hammers usually have the added designation of ‘(S.O. No.)’ at the base of

the date stamp. Obviously the faker has re-arranged the indicia which, certainly, is unusual (but not unheard of) and has blocked out the S.O. / Sub Office designation.

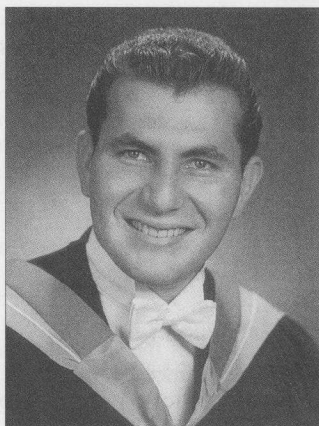
Therefore the YP has shown a fake cover but with an ‘altered’ genuine hammer cancelling the stamp. Although I am not an expert on these particular daters, I believe that many were primarily used from the late 1940s to the 1970s. The date of 1923 for this type of device is, therefore, highly suspect!

‘Large Queens’, continued from page 53

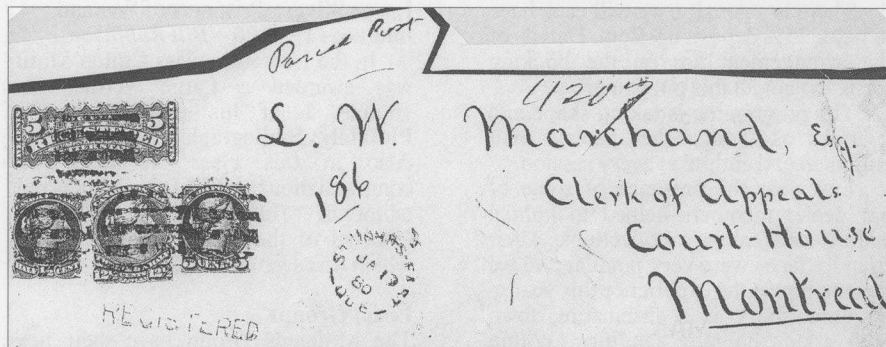
date is 1 May, 1875‡ (Department Order 14 dated 20 April, 1875), mine is 1 October, 1875 (Post Office Act of 1875 – Boggs Vol. 2, page 13-A).

If our library doesn’t have this article, I’d be happy to donate it.

‡Professor Duckworth advises that it is the Departmental Order 14 date of 1 May, 1875.



Dr. Zane Gordon ⇨



Parcel post: a tri-issue franking: ½¢ + 12½¢ LQs + 5¢ SQ + 5¢ RLS to make up the combined triple parcel postage rate + registration fee of 23¢ (Rate effective 1 September, 1879). First 8ozs. 12¢ + each additional 4ozs. or fraction thereof 6¢ + Registration fee 5¢ = 23¢.

SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

When the Hove Convention ended, almost a year ago, our next convention still seemed far away. You may have been lulled into a false sense of security. Now the booking form and competition entry slip for Shrewsbury are tumbling from amongst the pages of *Maple Leaves*. Do not treat them as junk mail. They are important.

It is good to report that arrangements for Convention 2001 are well advanced.

Listening to comments from members we have attempted to strike a rather delicate balance. It is a requirement that those attending Convention should have the best in accommodation, good food, comfortable beds and comprehensive facilities. These cost money and that has tended to be off-putting to some who would otherwise join us there.

The Lion, a wonderful old coaching inn, has risen to the occasion and we have secured the best at a reasonable price. It is our hope that this will meet the specification of the most fastidious (are there such amongst us?) and yet open Convention to a wider group of members.

There is a penalty, we will each have to pay a 25% deposit up-front. Details of the arrangement are on the booking form. Do not let this put you off.

The programme is taking shape and it looks as though the displays will enlighten and enthrall at every session.

Last year the presence of some of our dealer members helped to lighten wallets and enhance collections. Their friendly faces were very popular and we hope to repeat the experience this year.

Shrewsbury is a fascinating town with good shopping facilities. Within easy reach are other attractions (not during convention time, please!) and several members have already decided to extend their stay. The Lion has

offered to apply the party rate to those who wish to take a longer break in the area.

To deflect us briefly from our philatelic pursuits, two afternoon excursions have been arranged, Thursday's trip will enable us to ride on the Welshpool – Llanfair railway and visit Powys Castle. Friday will find us sampling the treasures of Ironbridge. The ladies will have an additional social programme.

Despite the great success of our recent mail auction, the traditional Convention auction will be held on the Saturday afternoon as usual.

We look forward to meeting so many of you at Shrewsbury from 12 to 15 September. Do come and enjoy yourselves and **do book early**.

Palmares

Richard Thompson has kindly advised the successes achieved by CPS members at Espana 2000, which was held 6-14 October, 2000.

Large Gold and Special Prize: The Large Queens 1868-97 – **Ron Brigham**

Large Vermeil: The Small Queens 1870-97 – **Ron Brigham**

Large Silver: Prisoners of War and Internees 1914-20 – **Bill Robinson**.

In the Literature class Cimon Morin was awarded a Large Vermeil for volume 3 of his epic '**Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index**'. Also in this class we offer our congratulations to Bill Pekonen, current editor of '*The Canadian Philatelist*' (Journal of the Royal PS of Canada), which was awarded a Silver.

Local Groups

The Midlands Group have their next meeting tied in with the Midland Federation Convention on Bank Holiday Monday, 7 May, (2.00 p.m.). Venue is the United Reformed Church at Sutton

Coldfield, the subject is 'Royalty'; as always visitors are welcome. Our President, 'Mac' McConnell, has the details.

Check out the 'Forthcoming Events' column for notices of other group meetings. The Wessex Group will have met shortly before publication of this issue, Dr. Dorothy Sanderson will have a note of the next meeting date.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at The Lion, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, 15 September, 2001. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the following posts:

President

Vice-President

Secretary

Treasurer.

Nominations and any proposed amendments to the rules should be sent to the Secretary before 15 June, 2001.

FELLOWSHIP

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

Outstanding research in the Postal History and / or Philately of British North America;

or:

Outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary. Nominations must be submitted to the Secretary before 15 July, 2001.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2001

Apr 6-8 RPSC Convention, Dorval, Canada

April 7 S&C Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat

April 30 London Group - 'Yukon Airways', Bill Topping

May 5/6 ORAPEX 2001, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada

May 7 Midlands Group, United Reformed Church, Sutton Coldfield, 2 p.m.

May 21 London Group - AGM and subjects Q,R & S

Jun 9-15 Belgica 01

June 30 Midpex, Tile Hill, Coventry

Jul 30-Aug 8 Philanippon 01

Aug 31-Sep 2 BNAPEX 2001, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Sep 12-15 CPS Convention, Shrewsbury

Sep 14-23 Armenia 01

Sept 19-23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Continued on page 88

CONVENTION AUCTIONS

Last call for submission of lots

The auction takes place at Convention, in Shrewsbury, on **Saturday 15 September.**

Lots for inclusion in the sale must be with

Colin Lewis, 62 Craiglwyd Road, Cockett, Swansea, SA2 0XA by 26 May.

PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR LOTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

AND HELP TO MAKE THE AUCTION ANOTHER SUCCESS.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 24 February, 2001

New Members

- 2827 Howe, Peter, Box 894, Trenton, ON, Canada, K8B 5R8 PH, PC, UO
2828 Griffiths, Alan J. Tall Trees, Loudwater Lane, Rickmansworth,
Herts, WD3 4HH. PEI
2829 Brown, Barry, 999 Cascade Place, Kelowna, BC, Canada, V1V 1J1
2830 McMahon, Richard, 45 Old Croft Road, Walton on the Hill, Stratford, ST17 0NJ

Reinstatements

- 2267 Trimble, Ralph F. 46 Eastwood Crescent, Markham, ON, Canada. L3P 5Z7
2270 Sismondo, Sergio, 10035 Carousel Ctr. Drive, Syracuse, NY 13290-0001 USA
2786 Killings, I.E. Box 224, Mount Hope, ON, Canada, L0R 1W0

Deceased

- 1735 Hiscock, R.J. 1478 Guile, C.

Resigned

- 1675 Sharman, A.R. 1866 Meakin, W.J. 2802 Watson, N.

Change of address

- 2803 Gliniecki, M. 5229 Reinhardt Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, 66205-1560, USA
2485 Kaye, D. 17131 Coral Beach Road, Carr's Landing, BC, Canada, V4V 1B9
2543 Eisenberg, M. 6620 North Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60712-3738, USA
2252 Covert, E. Box 1190, Raymond, AB, Canada, T0K 2S0

Amendment to address

- 2328 Palmer, E.E. 277 Lynden Road, PO Box 209, Lynden, ON, Canada, L0R 1T0

Email Address

- 2504 Johnson, H.R. hughrjohnson@hotmail.com

Revised Total 433

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Continued from page 87

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Oct 25-27 PHILATEX, Horticultural
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Details of London Group from Colin

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7407 3693 (office); Wessex Group from
Dr. Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924;
S&C Scotland from John Hillson 01461
205656. Contact for West of Scotland is
Bill McVey 0141 637 6853 and for S.W.
Group, Neil Prior 01656 740520.

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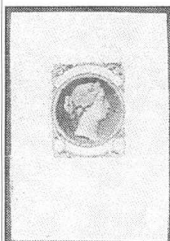
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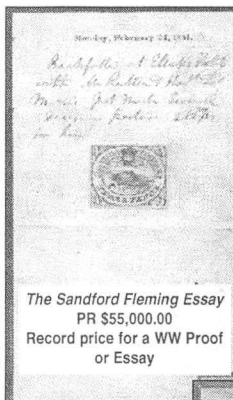
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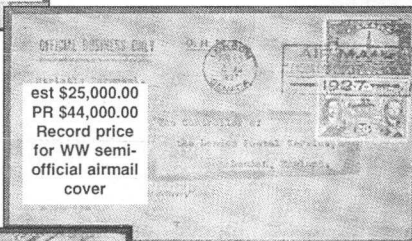
est \$7,500.00
PR \$20,700.00



est \$25,000.00
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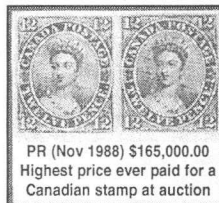
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Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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EDITORIAL

With an unusually long gap between Conventions no doubt regular attendees will be looking forward to the 2001 show in Shrewsbury. Our president, Mac McConnell, has put together an interesting programme, details of which can be found on page 129. If you have not yet made your booking (form accompanied the April issue) then please contact 'Mac' as soon as possible, the number of pre-reserved rooms is limited. Competition entry forms also went out with the last issue, we really would like to see your entry, it's all part of the show.

At its 73rd annual Convention at Dorval, in April, the Royal PS of Canada honoured two members who had completed 50 years of membership apiece. One of the members was our own Dick Malott. Dick has served 32 years on the RPSC Board of Directors and was elected a Fellow in 1986; over the years

he has amassed 20 small gold and eight large gold medals internationally for his airmail exhibits. Congratulations Dick.

While we are with the RPSC your Editor feels bound to report that he was elected to Fellowship of that institution at the same Convention.

We offer condolences to our Secretary, Judith Edwards, whose husband Michael died suddenly in April. Michael, who was Treasurer of the Scandinavian Study Circle, will have been known to some of our members as a result of his attendance at Convention. Judith had previously asked to step down as Secretary in September but, in the circumstances, former Secretary Tom Almond has agreed to hold the fort until the AGM in September. Please note therefore that all correspondence on matters secretarial, in particular, changes of address, should be sent to Tom for the time being.



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MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS (Part 2)

The Yellow Peril

Bill Lea told us at Harrogate that everyone has a folly – his is the 10c Small Queen. Large Queens are one of my follies. The trouble is I have too many follies, but not all of them are stamps!

This sideline collection is mainly made up of stamps and covers left over from my dealing days. In 1991, a chap bought all my 15c Large Queen stamps including the last of my three script watermarks that was from the Liechtenstein collection and illustrated in Boggs; a sheet (I had two sheets, the first I sold to a Montreal dealer who promptly broke it up) and a block of 31 with 25 strikes of the Ottawa crown – this piece is illustrated in the June/July, 1960 Maple Leaves p104. I think that it came from the Stanley Godden collection. Shortly after selling the 15c Large Queens I seemed to have got my second wind so I decided to keep what I had left of my reserve stock and play with them. But I didn't do anything until after Harrogate.

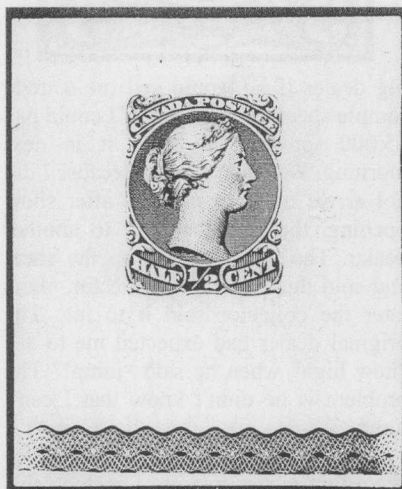
My presentation does leave something to be desired. The sheets on which the stamps are mounted are pages that have been completely recycled. There is virtually no write-up and some of the pages have stamps other than Large Queens. The condition of some of my material is not up to exhibition quality.

I am a little shy on proofs; very weak on mint and I don't have any covers to speak of. This type of material is available in the Toronto area but I don't have a job. At this point in my life, buying Large Queen covers would be committing financial suicide and I certainly don't want that or any other form of suicide – doing what comes

naturally will be soon enough.

I'll point out some of my favourite pieces.

According to the Essay-Proof Society Catalogue, this proof with lathework, comes in three colours: violet brown, dark green and dark greyish brown. A 1c Small Queen proof also exists with lathework.



Being a lover of engine turning, I am naturally curious about the lathework on the proof. Was it:

- a. for wiping action
- b. to detect wear
- c. to hold down
- d. none of the above

According to the description of Lot 796 of the Menich sale catalogue¹, only two of this 3c die essay is believed to exist. My gut feeling is that if I have one, there have to be more. Perhaps the specimen overleaf is the third one.

Prices in 1983 were still going up faster than postal rates when I asked a



big dealer if he would sell me a trade sample sheet. He said that if I could pay \$5,000 for it he'll bring it in next morning. We made a deal. Because I did not arrive until 20 minutes after show opening, the dealer sold it to another dealer. The buyer carved up the sheet and sold this piece to a collector. Years later the collector sold it to me. The original dealer had expected me to say "how high" when he said "jump!" The problem is he didn't know that I can't jump.

I have always been a sucker for accordion paper creases. I include this modern piece to show just how dramatic these creases can be.





up as normal. The cover overleaf with six 2c Large Queens looks like a triple weight registered cover – 1 cent overpaid. Stamp #5 is the re-entry, which is illustrated here.



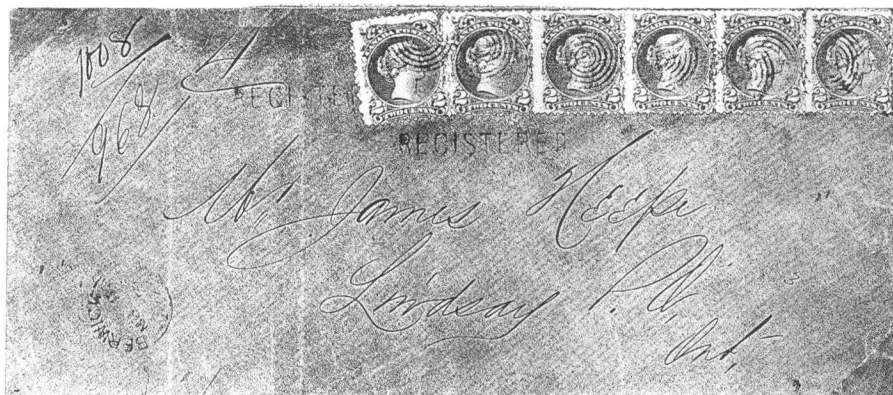
doubling in "ANADA POS" & left "2"

The number of cracked plates in proportion to the goatee varieties gives the impression that cracked plates are more plentiful – maybe they are. I remember vividly the time I spotted this cracked plate in the dealer's stock. I cried out, "Isn't this an interesting postmark!" The dealer took a peep at the stamp and said, "My boy, you are going to pay full catalogue for that stamp!" Those were the days when stamps sold around 'half-catalogue'.



One reason I have so many 2c re-entries is that this variety was not listed in the specialised catalogues at the time. This omission enabled me to pick them





Stitch watermarks on the 3c and 6c are illustrated opposite. Two of the watermarks are horizontal and one is vertical. They are worth looking for even though they are hard to see and next to impossible to photograph.

Imprints – whether on single stamps, multiples or proofs are always

interesting. The two 12½c Large Queens opposite with 'BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. MONTREAL & OTTAWA' imprints (positions 50 and 60) were probably a vertical pair at one time.

Reference

¹Charles G. Firby sale 6 February, 1997.

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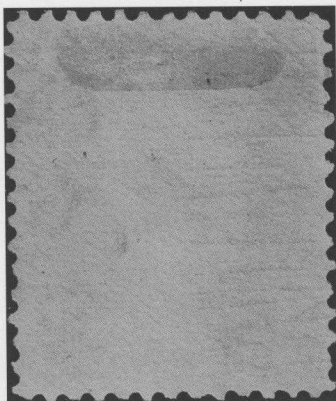
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**DEALERS IN
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SINCE 1924**

THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920 (PART III)

Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919

David Whiteley

The Archangel Front

Intervention in North Russia had begun when a party of Royal Marines landed at Murmansk on 6 March, 1918, on the orders of the Commander of the Royal Navy's White Sea Fleet. Further British and American Forces were sent to North Russia. The R.A.F.'s Elope Squadron (named after the code name of the operation) provided air support for the expeditionary force. This squadron was commanded by a Canadian, Lieutenant-Colonel A.C. Maund D.S.O. of Cando, Saskatchewan. The first flight of Elope Squadron to reach the Archangel area was led by another Canadian, Captain F.V. Robinson. Fourteen more Canadians came in the autumn, most of whom were fresh out of training school. The first sorties were flown by seaplanes of the *Nairana* in July as support during the capture of Archangel; two Canadians, Captain G.H. Simpson and Lieutenant Dugald MacDougall, were attached to the *Nairana*. Amongst the material found at Archangel were a number of RE-8s, Nieuport 17s and Sopwith 1.5 Strutters. To fly these aircraft, which were organized into two squadrons, there were 30 pilots and observers (over half of whom were Canadians), under the command of a South African Lieutenant-Colonel K.R. Vander Spuy from England. The newcomers were augmented by 27 Russian flyers, veterans of the Russian Flying Corps.

With many more aircraft than anticipated, Poole was able to organize two squadrons and to establish four airfields. Headquarters was established

at Archangel, where permanent hangars were built, and the main machine shop was located. A winter flying field and sea-plane base was established at Bakaritsa, a short distance from Archangel. A further field was established at Oberskaya from where Flight A equipped with DH-4s operated. The fourth base was at Bereznik from where Flight B flew Sopwith Strutters, RE-8s and Nieuport 17s. As both Oberskaya and Bereznik had canvas hangars, only minor repairs were done there. Flying conditions in the harsh climate of an Arctic winter were extremely hazardous for both crew and machines; engine failure was common, as was frostbite. These conditions greatly reduced the effectiveness of superior air-power when most needed. The harsh and dangerous flying conditions, coupled with bad weather, prevented air support during the crucial battle for Shenkursk. Only on 23 January was it possible to fly a number of bombing sorties using Copper 20-pounder bombs. These were dropped by the observer from his cockpit as the regular bomb releases often froze up during flight. The sorties were flown from Bereznik at minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit against the advancing Bolshevik forces.¹⁰⁰

In anticipation of a spring offensive by the Bolshevik forces, aided by water borne artillery on the Dvina front, where the ice would break up earlier than at Archangel, arrangements were made to send extra aircraft to the front. For this purpose the War Office ordered the *S.S. Wargrange* to Archangel with DH-9As,

Sopwith Strutters and six Short seaplanes. With these extra planes it was intended to bomb Bolshevik gunboats whilst they were still frozen in the ice at Kotlas. Unfortunately the *Wargrange* got frozen in the ice in the White Sea and could not reach Archangel until after the break-up. To compound the airforce's difficulties, the spring thaw turned the flying fields into swamps. This made them unusable until mid-April, after which the flights on the Dvina front were able to keep the Bolshevik gunboats at bay. In the spring of 1919, after it had been decided to withdraw the demoralized allied troops, two fresh brigades were sent out to ensure the safe evacuation. These reinforcements included new aircraft and air crew, amongst them a number of Canadians.

During the several months elements of the R.A.F. were stationed in North Russia, they carried out a number of sorties in liaison with the allied forces on the five 'fronts' south of Archangel. Aerial combat with the Red Air Fleet was rare. The weather made it impossible for the water-cooled DH4 to operate effectively during the winter, this reduced the flying duties to the Sopwith Strutters, RE-8s and Nieuport 17s. After the arrival of the reinforcements a short summer offensive was undertaken along the Dvina River by the Allies to bolster the local Russian governments. During this offensive the R.A.F. saw considerable action.

The Murmansk Front

A small contingent of aircraft and air crew was also sent to Murmansk to support the allied troops operating in that area. Included in this force were a number of Canadians flying RE8s, which had been located at Archangel,

and a number of seaplanes of 'Duck Squadron' from the *Nairana* and *Argus*. These units supported ground and naval attacks. The air elements of 'Elope Force' were withdrawn on 21 September, 1919, and those with 'Syren Force' on 27 September, 1919, two days before the ground forces.¹⁰¹

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MARKINGS

Syren Force

Unlike the Canadian troops deployed in Siberia, who were able to use the facilities of #5 Canadian Postal Corps to handle their mail, the units the Canadians deployed in North Russia had to rely on the facilities of the British Army Post Office. Lieutenant-Colonel A.J.M. Carraws, A.D.P.S., who arrived in Murmansk on 28 September, was responsible for the organization of postal affairs for the Expeditionary Force. On his arrival Carraws established a Base Post Office at Murmansk, (A.P.O. PB 1, Whitney type 662), which was in operation from September 1918 to September 1919,¹⁰⁵ at first in railway wagons, but later in a new building near the quay. As General Maynard's forces advanced and as postal service personnel became available, Field Post Offices were established at: Kem (P.B.88. 8 Feb. 1919-? & P.B.15. 19 May-19 Sep.), Soroka (P.B.11. 5 Nov.-11 Jul.), Kandalaksha (P.B.22. 18 Dec. 1918-7 Apr. 1919), Petechenga (P.B.33. 7 Dec.-2 Jul. 1919), Kola (P.B.99. 18 Dec.-19 Apr. 1919), Onega (P.B.12. 3 Apr.-6 Jun. 1919), Medvyja Gora (P.B.88. 9 Apr.-23 Sep. 1919). In addition to these stationary post offices a Russian Travelling Post Office carriage was found and put into service between Murmansk and Soroka as Army T.P.O. No. 1. N.R.E.F. It commenced operation on 4 November,

1918. A second train, Army T.P.O. No. 2. N.R.E.F., was also put into service on the same run shortly thereafter making it possible to operate a twice weekly service. Mail from Petchenga was serviced irregularly by a trawler from Murmansk.¹⁰⁶ It should be noted that in many cases two different date stamps were sent and are known used by some of the F.P.Os. F.P.O. P.B.11 is known in types A and B, sent from London on 3 September and 20 November respectively, but only Type A has been reported used. Similarly F.P.O. P.B.33 comes in two types, A and B, sent on 9 November, and 20 November respectively. Type A is known used between 7 December, 1918 and 26 January, 1919, Type B between 15 April, 1919-2 July, 1919. P.B.44 Types A and B were sent from London on 13 August, 1918. Type A has been reported between 15 and 25 November, 1918. Type B is known used between 1 December, 1918 and 23 September, 1919. Similarly P.B. 15 Type A has been seen from 8 June, 1919 and Type B, sent 20 November, 1918, has been noted used 22 August, 1919-22 September, 1919.¹⁰⁷

Regulations stated that all mail would be censored and then signed by the officer censoring the mail without displaying his rank.¹⁰⁸ Therefore a number of different censor devices were used in North Russia including the 'X series', with numerals X2 to X81 reported used between 19 June, 1919, and 10 October, 1919. Much more work, however, needs to be done before it can be ascertained which numbers were allocated to which units. 'X42' for example has been seen on cover in conjunction with Army Post Office P.B.1. Another series used in North Russia was double oval 'PE/C/' with numbers 5-45, which was in use from at least January 1919 to May 1919. A third

series, a circular 'Passed by Censor' with crown and numbers 2-32 are reported. But, as with the 'X series', much work has to be done before these devices can be assigned to particular units. Members of the North Russian Expeditionary Force sent some of their mail through the Russian postal facilities as Russian markings have been reported on some letters.

Mail Handling

Instructions to members of Syren Force were to have their letters addressed c/o the G.P.O. London. Some of this mail was possibly sent via the Union Castle intermediate liner *Braemar Castle*, which had been converted into a hospital ship (illustrated overleaf), to Leith, Scotland and then via London to the addressee.¹⁰⁹ Only a few covers from Canadians serving with 'Syren Force' have as yet definitely been identified and reported. Covers from American and British personnel attached to 'Syren Force' have also been identified and reported.

References

¹⁰⁰Rhodes pp52-56, 78-79, 86-87

¹⁰¹The activities of the R.A.F. in North Russia have been taken from S.F. Wise, *Canadian Airmen and the First World War, The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force*, Vol. 1. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980) pp624-25

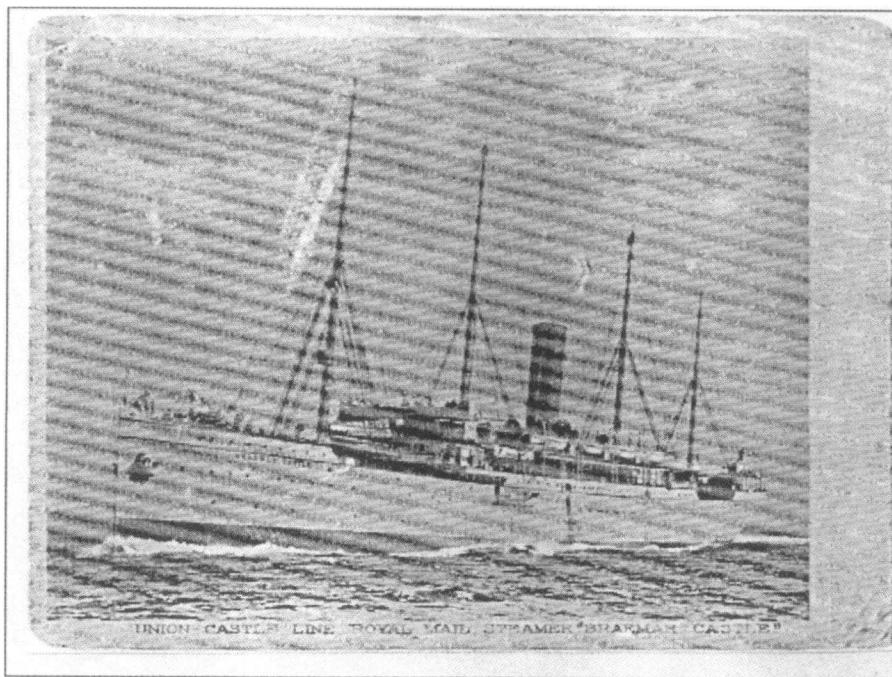
¹⁰²Wise pp624-25 notes

¹⁰³Killed in action 20 August 1919

¹⁰⁴Duck Flight was composed of seaplanes attached to the *Argus & Nairana*

¹⁰⁵The A.P.O. P.B.1

¹⁰⁶A. Kennedy and G. Crabb, *The Postal History of the British Army in World War I*, (1977) p264 and E.B. Proud, *History of the British Army Postal Service*. Vol. II. 1903-1927, (1980) pp.277-78. These two



Union Castle postcard of their intermediate liner, 'Braemar Castle', prior to requisition by the Admiralty and conversion to a hospital ship. Served as a base hospital and mail ship for 'Syren Force'. (Author's collection)

authorities in some cases show different dates, I have preferred Proud to Kennedy & Crabb only because of publication dates

¹⁰⁷To see the distinguishing features of Type A and Type B, see illustration

¹⁰⁸Toop pp110-11

¹⁰⁹Hill p2. This is the only authority that I can find that suggests that the *Braemar Castle* was used as a mail

ship. There is corroborating evidence that the *Braemar Castle* was attached to the N.R.E.F. from November 1918 as the Base Hospital for the Murmansk force. John Firebrace, *British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East, 1914-1924 A Postal History*, (London: Christie's Robson Lowe, 1991), p.410

Nominal Roll of Canadian Airmen serving with the R.A.F. known to have been involved in the North Russian Campaign; 1918-1919¹⁰²

Name & Rank	Unit	Theatre	Home Town
Lt-Col. Maund D.S.O.	C.O. Elope Squadron	Archangel	Cando, Saskatchewan
Capt. F.V. Robinson	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Capt. G.H. Simpson	<i>Nariana</i>	Archangel	Toronto, Ontario
Lieut. D. Mac Dougall	<i>Nariana</i>	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba

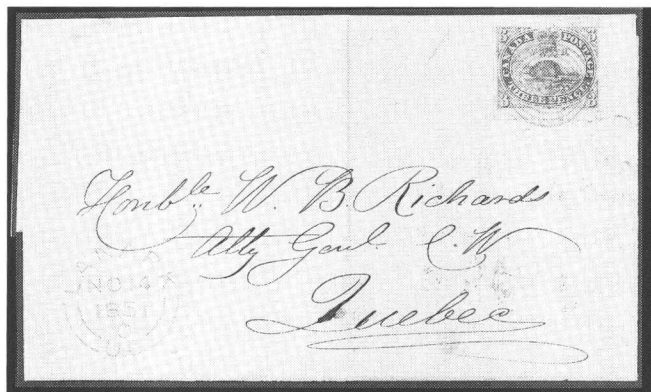
Name & Rank	Unit	Theatre	Home Town
G.W. Ashbrook	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
A.H. Bill	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Saskatoon, Sask.
F.A. Bradley	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Calgary, Alberta
P.V. Dobby	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
R.E. Gordon	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
J.W. Grant	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Lacombe, Alberta
B.A. Heeney	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Calgary, Alberta
M.B. Henselwood	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
G.W. Jones	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Moncton, N.B.
James McDonnell	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Alexandria, Ontario
T.F. Naylor	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Watrous, Sask.
Frank J. Shrive	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Hamilton, Ontario
F.F. Tattam	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
A.E. White	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Vancouver, B.C.
L.A.A. Bernard	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
W.G. Boyd	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Hamilton, Ontario
N.G. Fraser	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Toronto, Ontario
L.W. Kidd	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Listowel, Ontario
A.A. Leitch	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	High River, Alberta
Claude M. Lemoine	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Toronto, Ontario ¹⁰³
David Neil	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Margaree Harbour, N.S.
L.S.E.S. Punnett	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Victoria, B.C.
A.J. Rankin	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
Earl Scramlin	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Weyburn, Sask.
F.O. Soden	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	?, New Brunswick
Lieut. R.A. Adams	Syren Force	Murmansk	Toronto, Ontario
2/Lieut. C.S. Booth	Syren Force	Murmansk	Winnipeg, Manitoba
L.C. Hooton	Duck Flight ¹⁰⁴	Murmansk	Victoria, B.C.
H.A. Marshall	Duck Flight	Murmansk	Vancouver, B.C.
R.W. Ryan	Duck Flight	Murmansk	Goderich, Ontario
F.J. Stevenson	Duck Flight	Murmansk	Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Canadian Officers and Senior N.C.Os known to have served in North Russia
with either Elope or Syren Force: 1918-1919**

Name	Unit	Force/ Theatre	Home Town	Date Arrived
Maj. G.B. Brown				
Brig-Gen. H. Needham		Archangel	Vancouver	
Lt-Col. J. Guard	G.S.O.1	Archangel		
Lt-Col. A.T. LeFevre	Railway Unit	Syren		
Capt. H.J. Griffen	Railway Unit	Syren		
Lt-Col. R.B.S. Burton	Finnish Legion	Syren	Winnipeg	
Maj. P. Mills	Artillery School	Archangel		
Capt. Royce Dyer	Slavo-British			
Maj. A.H.W. Landon				

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Name	Unit	Force/ Theatre	Home Town	Date Arrived
Maj. W.O. White				
Maj. R.L.A. Turner				
Maj. W. Landon				
Capt. E. Dorey				
Capt. A. Nowitski				
Capt. V. Nowitski				
Sgt. R. Ball				
Sgt. A.D.P. Clarke				
Sgt. J.A. Crowe				
Sgt. E. Doherty				
Sgt. R. Wood				
Lt. Col. J.E. Leckie	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Vancouver	Sept. 27, 18
Maj. L.H. MacKenzie	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Gairloch, N.S.	Sept. 27, 18
Capt. C. Proctor	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Millbrook, Ont.	Sept. 27, 18
Capt. E.H. Cope	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Saskatchewan	Sept. 27, 18
Lt.Col. C.H.L. Sharman	16 Brig. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Maj. F.F. Arnoldi	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Toronto	Sept. 30, 18
Maj. W.C. Hyde	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Beaconsfield P.Q.	Sept. 30, 18
Pte. W. Colville	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Cpl. S.B. Wareham	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Lt. W.J. Bradshaw	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Bmd. D. Fraser	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Gnr. F.H. Russell	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Lt. J.D. Winslow	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Woodstock, N.B.	Sept. 30, 18
Capt. O.A. Mowat	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Campbelltown, N.B.	Sept. 30, 18
Cpl. C.J. Worthington	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Capt. A. Gillis	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
F/Sgt. E. Dunford	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Maj. A. McArthur	Mobile Force	Syren	New Glasgow, N.S.	Sept. 27, 18
Capt. J.K. Nesbit	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. J.W. Hunter	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. E.D. Allen	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Maj. P. Anderson	Mobile Force	Syren	Edmonton	Sept. 27, 18
Sgt. Janes	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. R.D. Adams	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. V.E.K. Weldie	CFA	Syren		
Capt. C. Fee	Mobile Force	Syren		
Capt. T.P. O'Kelly	Special Dog Grp.	Syren	Vancouver	Late Jan/19
Capt. E.M. Squairey	Mobile Force	Syren	Newfoundland	Sept. 27, 18
Maj. A. Eastham	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. J.W. Hunter	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Sgt. R.J. Forbes	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Sgt. C.I. Ericson	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Lt. A.K. Griffin	68th, Bty, CFA	Archangel	Toronto	Oct. 22, 18
Lt. J. Saunders	68th, Bty, CFA	Archangel		

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK – 1844-1944

L.D. (Mac) McConnell

The list of true ‘greats’ in the history of postal reform is quite short. Amongst those who qualify for the title must be Rowland Hill of Great Britain, Dr Von Stephan of Germany and William Mulock of Canada.

Mulock is chiefly remembered amongst stamp collectors as the designer of the 1898 Map stamp. He deserves better treatment for he became a legend in his own lifetime.

The son of a doctor, Thomas Homan Mulock, William was born at Bond Head, Upper Canada, on 19 January 1844. Bond Head is to the south of Lake Simcoe and was then a very small township. Its population in 1909 was still less than 200. His maternal grandfather, John Cawthra, was a member of the Upper Canada legislature.

William went on from Newmarket Grammar School to Toronto University and gained his Bachelor's degree at the early age of 19. Called to the Bar in 1868 he practised law in Toronto. Elected to Parliament in 1882, he served there as an MP until 1905.



Sir William Mulock 1844-1944

In the Wilfrid Laurier ministry he was appointed Postmaster-General in 1896 and it is in that capacity that we get to know him well for, in 1898, he introduced the 2c rate from Canada to the rest of the British Empire.

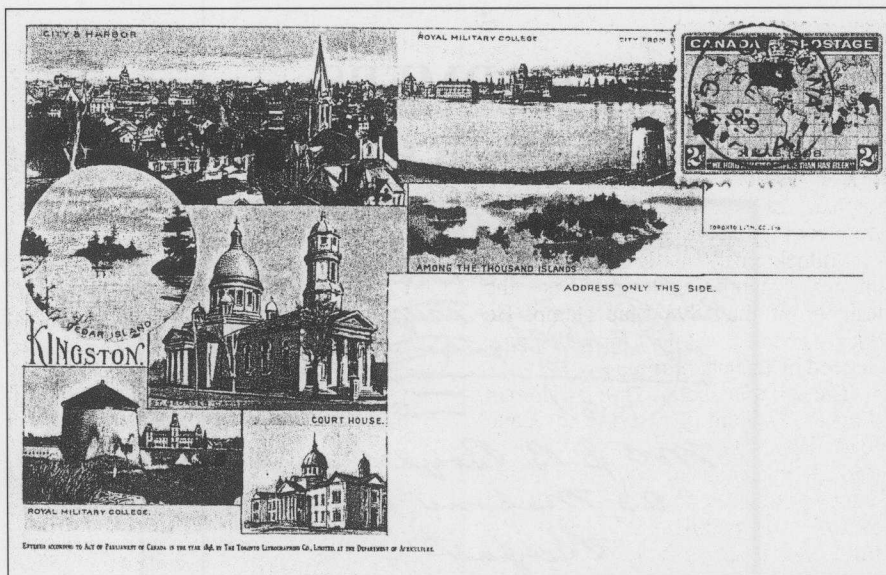
Due to his strenuous efforts, a Conference was held in London, UK, beginning on 12 June 1898, at which were discussed his detailed propositions for the adoption of a Penny Post scheme throughout the British Empire. These proposals were adopted on 12 July and became effective at the end of the year.

Mulock had many other achievements to his name, including the negotiations for the trans-Pacific cable in 1902 to complete the ‘all-red line’ of Empire communications. He also represented Canada at proceedings connected with the inauguration of the Federal Parliament of Australia. His other political achievements, especially in the field of labour relations and social welfare, were notable, as was his service in high legal office.

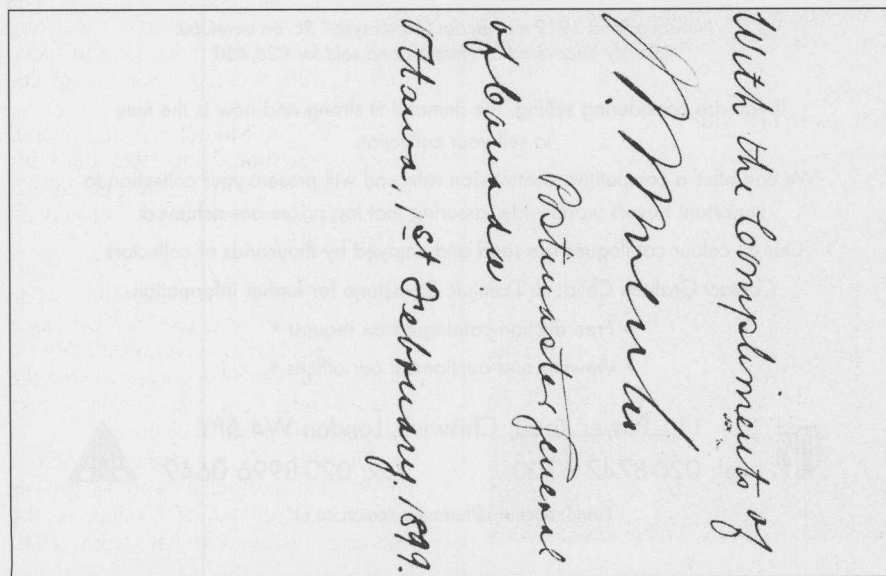
Sir William Mulock was an Imperial Privy Councillor from 1925 until his retirement in 1936 at the age of 92. He died, a centenarian, at Toronto on 1 October 1944.

He was justifiably proud of his Empire Penny Post scheme. The postcard shown was used by him as a compliment card and had on the front a map stamp, cancelled correctly for the date on which it was used. The reverse was personally signed by him.

Sir William's grandson was also a lawyer and politician who served as Postmaster General of Canada in the Mackenzie-King Cabinet from 1940 to 1945.



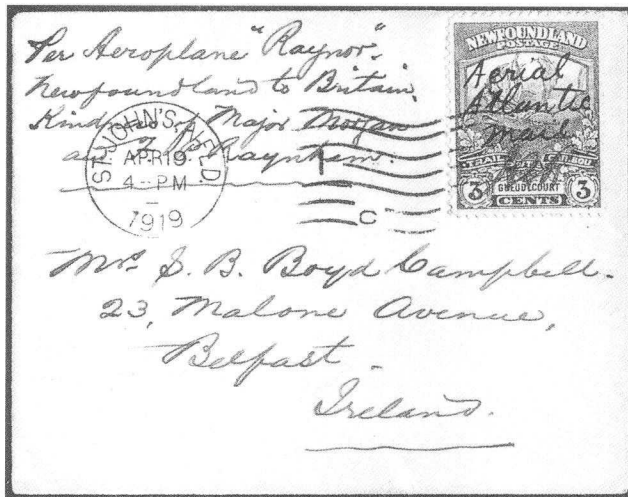
Mulock's 'compliments' card, postmarked Ottawa 1 Feb. 99.



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UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES (2)

David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

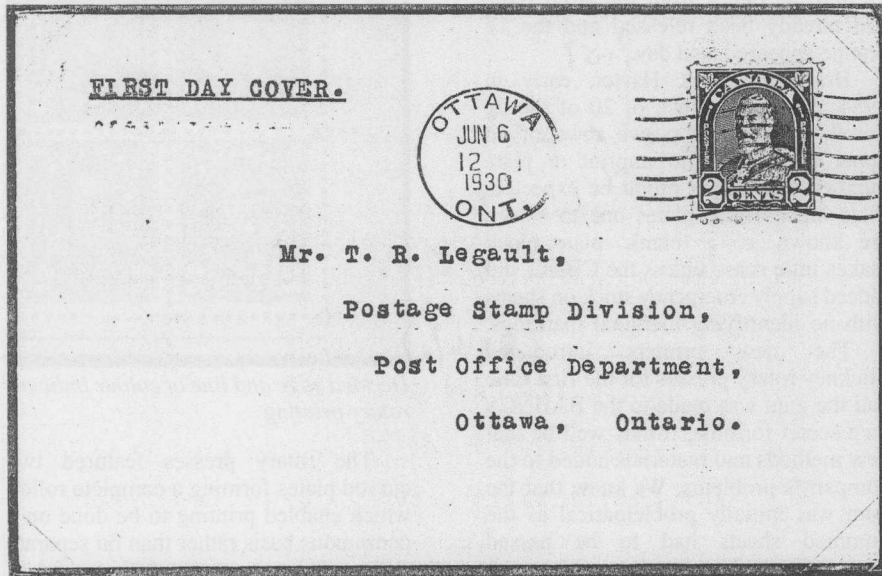
The covers now in my collection range from 1¢ to 8¢ and include the additional colours, eleven covers in all; it can be safely concluded that the first date in each case, quoted in the previous issue (p73) for the 2¢ and 5¢ values is the correct one. This leaves a slight question mark over the 10¢ Library, but Baron (ref. 12) refers to a Legault cover dated 15 September 1930 so I am happy to go along with that. The current (2001) Stanley Gibbons catalogue shows 6 July 1930 for the 2¢ green but this will be amended in 2002 edition.

One other interesting point arises from the batch of covers. The 2¢ value exists in two forms, die 1 and die 2, and three colours. The original 2¢ green was printed from plates 1 to 6, all of which derived from die 1. The 2¢ red was printed from plates 3 to 8. Plates 7 and 8

derived from die 2 so it is reasonable to suppose that only die 1 subjects were available at date of issue. The date of release of die 2 subjects will probably remain forever unrecorded. The 2¢ brown was printed from plates 5 to 10 so, again, both dies were involved but this time plates from both dies were available right from the start. The Unitrade Specialised catalogue quotes die 1 subjects as from issue date, 4 July 1931, but gives no date for die 2. My newly acquired FDC carries a die 2 subject, so it is reasonable to assume that products of both dies were on issue from 4 July, though it would be nice to see a confirmatory die 1 example for that date.

Printing Problems

Despite the apparently early start that the BABNC made, they seem to have



2c green on FDC 'proving' the date of issue to be 6 June, 1930

come under pressure by the time supplies were actually required. The late Jim Sissons was of the opinion that the CBNC were called upon to print emergency supplies of the Scroll issue, due to problems faced by the new printers BABNC. The opinion is supported by a memo, dated 16 July 1930, among the records held by the Canadian Postal Museum; in it Deputy PMG L.J. Gaboury acknowledged receipt of a telegram from the PMG authorising him to '...make arrangements with former contractors to give us another three months issue so as to keep us going until the difficulty now existing has been overcome'.

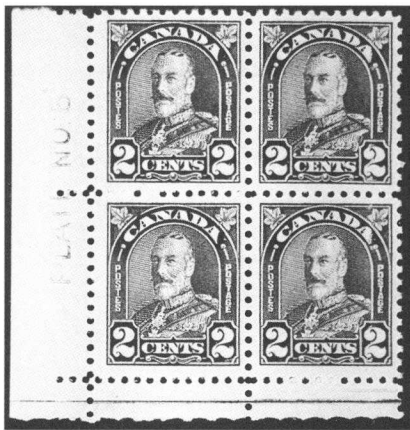
The difficulty appears to have been hot, humid weather that reached Ottawa in May, causing the stamps to curl badly; blame was laid on defective gum. There is no evidence to show whether CBNC did provide emergency supplies; indeed, by the time the memo was written, the 2¢ and 5¢ values from the Arch issue had already been released and the 1¢ orange appeared next day.

However, Derek Hayter, early in 1984, reported a block of 20 of the 2¢ Scroll, being the top two rows of an upper pane, with no imprint or plate number where they might be expected. Plate blocks from plates one to eleven are known, so a 'blank' plate block makes little sense unless the CBNC did indeed supply emergency stock on sheets with no identifying marginal markings.

The new printers introduced Stickney rotary presses for the first time and the gum was made to the BABNC's own secret formula; it may well be that new methods and materials added to the company's problems. We know that the gum was initially problematical as the gummed sheets had to be passed between steel rollers, acting as 'gumbreakers', to prevent curling. Such

gum has a distinctly ridged appearance and is a means of recognising rotary printing, though later on the ridging is not in evidence as the printers eased their problem by seasoning the paper and controlling humidity.

The rotary presses were used to print the high volume values, 1¢, 2¢, 3¢ and 5¢. The 5¢ was actually printed by both the flat bed and rotary process, the other three values were printed exclusively on rotary presses. Lack of gum ridging has led to suggestions in the past that some of the low values were also printed on the flat bed presses. This is not so; as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the smooth gum is the result of BABNC resolving its gumming problem. While ridged gum is an indication of rotary printing, the only reliable distinction is the deckled edge at the top and bottom of each sheet.



Deckled edge and line of colour indicate rotary printing

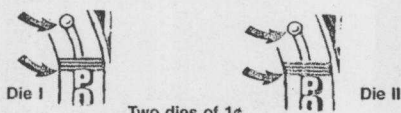
The rotary presses featured two curved plates forming a complete roller, which enabled printing to be done on a continuous basis rather than on separate sheets. This was particularly useful in connection with the production of coil

stamps which could be run off as continuous strips; previously sheets would need to be pasted end to end to produce coils of 500 stamps.

Where the two curved plates meet there was, inevitably, a crack which would fill with ink, thus producing a line of colour at the top and bottom edges of sheet stamps, which were deckled as opposed to straight.

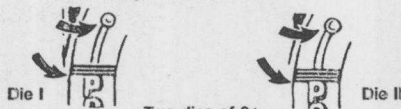
Dies

The 1¢ and 2¢ working dies were re-engraved in November 1930. The 1¢ and 2¢ stamps were printed from both states of the die. The standard catalogues show the points of difference that can be seen in the frame design of the stamps, but the central portrait was also retouched, with the King's beard in die 2 showing stronger shading. The 1¢ orange exists only in the die 1 form, the 1¢ green exists in both forms. Plates 1 and 2 were made from die 1, plates 5 to 8 from die 2; plates 3 and 4 were laid down but not used.



Two dies of 1¢

- Die I Three thick coloured lines and one thin line above 'P'.
Die II Four thick coloured lines. Curved line in ball is longer than in Die I.



Two dies of 2¢

- Die I The top of the letter 'p' encloses a tiny dot of colour.
Die II The top of the 'P' encloses a larger spot of colour than in Die I. The 'P' appears almost like a 'D'. Curved line in ball is longer than in Die I.

Illustrations: *Unitrade Specialised Catalogue*

The 2¢ green was printed only from die 1, plates 1 to 6 being used. Plates 7

to 10 derived from die 2. The 2¢ red was printed from plates 3 to 8 so exists in both forms, as does the 2¢ brown which was printed from plates 5 to 10.

Records are said to show that the 3¢ was also re-engraved in November 1930. Although the stamp was not issued until July 1931, a die proof is recorded as dated in 1929. The stamp only exists, in issued form, in the one state and this bears all the hallmarks of the re-engraved state. It may be that the master die was re-engraved and fresh dies produced for the lowest values, that for the 3¢ may not have been made until needed.

The surcharged 3¢ on 2¢ red also exists in both forms, with stamps from plates 3 to 8 having been used.

All the coil stamps derive from die 1.

Plates

The values 1¢ to 10¢, in sheet form, were printed from plates of 400 subjects (20 x 20) and the resultant sheets were separated into P.O. panes of 10 x 10. There was no printer's imprint in the margins but the plate number normally appeared four times on the plate, at top and bottom of left and right margins, reading up at left and down at right. Thus there would be one plate marking on each pane of 100. This was the first time that Canadian stamps had been printed with the plate numbers in the side margins, hitherto they had been at the top and bottom of the sheet. An exception was the 8¢ value, the first two plates consisted of 100 subjects only, the third was in standard form (400). The new format gave rise to the collection of plate blocks in matching sets of four.

Unfortunately things were not quite that straightforward – are they ever? Boggs reported that on plates 5 and 6 of the 2¢ value the marking appeared midway between top and bottom of

each pane. This may be so but a strip from the UR pane of plate 6 in the author's collection shows the plate number at the top of the RH margin as well as at the centre.

Matters get worse when one considers another strip in the same collection. This time it is the 1¢ value, a block of 16 (2 x 8) from the LL pane. It seems a plate block of four has been removed from the bottom of the original strip, this would have carried the inscription 'PLATE NO 1'. 'PLATE NO 1' also appears alongside rows 5 and 6, the normal position for the occasional central markings. Another inscription appears alongside rows 3 and 4 but this is 'PLATE NO 2'!

The appearance of two different plate numbers on the same pane is unusual, to say the least, and it is not recorded in the specialised catalogues. However, it is not unique, plate strips of the 1c Medallion (also printed by the BABNC) in the author's collection show a similar phenomenon in relation to both plates 5 and 6. I have no rational explanation!

The 1¢ being printed on a rotary press, one might well expect curved plates 1 and 2 to be set in tandem to form the roll. The temptation is to suggest that the phenomenon arises from a mis-cutting of the pane, the correct cut being midway between the two markings, thus leaving PLATE NO2 at the bottom of the LH margin and PLATE NO 1 at the top. Unfortunately the selvage at the top of the strip,

Right: Unusual plate strip of the 1c green from LL pane. Bottom plate block (PLATE NO 1) has been removed, a 'normal' central inscription appears alongside rows 5 and 6, a superfluous 'PLATE NO 2' inscription appears alongside rows 3 and 4.



delineating the edge of the pane, completely demolishes this theory.

Then we have 'albino' plate numbers which have fine double-lined letters and numbers instead of solid characters. Under-inking has been put forward as a reason but it is difficult to imagine a well-inked pane of 100 subjects and an under-inked marginal marking. This could occur, however, if the ink on the plate was not spread right to the edge but it would surely leave 'tidemarks' in the margin and these have not been noted. Perhaps some of the plate markings were less deeply engraved.

Not content with 'albinos' we also have marginal marks that consist of what appear to be plate numbers in reverse. Boggs (p395) refers to 'phantom' marginal marks, but it is not clear (to the author) whether these relate to the reversed numbers or the additional plate markings referred to three paragraphs earlier. If the latter, then he makes no reference to the reversed numbers.

The higher values (12¢ to \$1) were printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20) and divided into panes of 50. The plate markings were positioned in the same place as the regular markings of the lower values; however, the 50¢ value has been seen with the plate marking at the mid-point of the margin.

The Plate Block catalogue records reversed numerals 1 and 2 on plates 1 and 2 of the 1¢ value; 1 to 4 on plates 1 to 4 of the 2¢ values; 1 on plate 1 of the 4¢ and 1 & 2 on plates 1 & 2 of the 5¢ value. These are all sited in the left margin, alongside row 6, in the upper left pane. The Unitrade Specialised catalogue lists only the numbers 1 to 4 on the 2¢ value. I can vouch for the four numerals on the 2¢ plates and a '2' on plate 2 of the 1¢, while a reversed '2' on



Block of 5c showing reversed '2', not listed in Unitrade Specialised catalogue

a block of 5¢ has recently joined my collection. It seems that the reversed numbers on the 4¢ and 5¢ are considerably scarcer than those on the 1¢ and 2¢. The Plate Block catalogue implies that only the reversed 1 and 2 exist on plates 1 and 2 of the 2¢ value, there being no 'standard' plate imprints.

It seems likely that the reversed numbers were the original identifiers for the early plates, punched directly onto the plate and so producing a reversed image. My example of the reversed '1' on a block of 2¢ green also shows a reversed 'C' a little below it, in the margin opposite the base of row 7. A rogue numeral of a different ilk occurs


in the shape of a thick '1' at the extreme lower corner of the UL pane of the 10¢ Library, this is recorded in the Plate Block catalogue but not in the Specialised catalogue.



As indicated earlier, in addition to the plate number inscriptions in the four corners of the sheet, several plates carry an additional plate inscription. Just to confuse matters, one or two plates have less than their full complement of plate inscriptions. Plate 1 of the 8¢ was a 100 subject plate and had imprints at UL and UR; plate 2 also contained only 100 subjects but bore just the one imprint, at UR. The single plate of the \$1 value had plate imprints at UL and UR only.

Plates with central markings include the 2¢, plates 5 and 6; the 4¢ plates 1 and 2, though neither the Unitrade Specialised or Plate Block catalogues list plate 2, and the 50¢ plate 1 (the only plate). Plates 5 and 6 of the 2¢ are unique in that a symbol appears to the left of the central word 'PLATE' on the UL pane. The symbol differs on each plate (see illustration courtesy of Bileski's Plate Block catalogue) and is often difficult to see, thanks to an albino impression. The reason for the additional central markings, and indeed the symbols, remains a mystery.

(SYMBOL A)  PL

 PL (SYMBOL B)

Mystery symbols found on UL pane of 2c plate 5(A) and plate 6(B)

The plate layout differs in the case of the booklets and coils (q.v.).

Meticulous collectors may feel frustrated on occasion when it is not obvious whether a plate block is from the corner or the centre of the pane; fear not, help is at hand. On the plates in question, the corner PLATE markings are set 5mm from the adjacent stamps, the central markings on the relevant 2¢ and 4¢ plates are between 6 and 6.5mm from the stamps, whilst the 50¢ is only 2.5mm away. On the 2¢, the corner imprints on both plates 5 and 6 are 26mm long, the central imprints are 30mm long (plate 5) and 28.5mm long (plate 6). Plates 1 and 2 of the 4c have 28mm corner imprints while the central imprints are 26.5mm (plate 1) and 27mm (plate 2) long. Corner imprints on the 50¢ plate are 25+mm long, whilst the central imprints are 26-mm long, but on the latter the dot is centred between 'NO' and '1', whereas on the former it tends towards the 'NO'.

The new rotary presses also gave problems in connection with wiping off the surplus ink from the plates before printing. Gone were the days of wiping a flat plate with the heel of the hand, these were curved plates and the presses had their own mechanical wipers. Efficiency seems not to have improved as examples can be found with smears and blotches on them.

Continued on page 131

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (7)

Martyn Cusworth

Finding PEI Material

At this stage of the series of articles it may be an idea to reflect on the general problem of acquiring material for study (a factor which may have deterred many dedicated BNA collectors from starting to collect P.E.I.). There have been many occasions when I have eagerly awaited the arrival of an auction catalogue of a major collection only to be disappointed in the end. Even 'sure fire bets' such as the disposal of the Weill brothers' stock or the Jack Arnell sale turned out to be 'damp squibs' for the P.E.I. enthusiast, even though they were an 'Aladdin's Cave' for other collectors.

Back in 1969, in my student days, I was lucky enough to be doing a course in New Orleans and had a couple of 'moonlight' jobs to help me with my expenses. A work-mate collected U.S.A. and on Saturday mornings we would drift down into the French Quarter and visit the stamp shop belonging to the Weill brothers. The shop had, as I remember it, a narrow frontage and went back quite deep from the street, I vividly remember Raymond Weill chatting to us and explaining his philosophy about stamp collecting. We were both impoverished students but nevertheless he spent some of his time with us. He was a wonderful dealer and you don't find many like him today. They had been dealing for decades and when their stock went under the hammer at Robson Lowe in January 1990 I had great expectations. In actual fact, whilst Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were well represented, there were only seven lots of PEI covers. Likewise the Arnell collection, which came in two catalogues from Charles Firby Auctions, only contained two or

three PEI transatlantic letters. It was quite some time before the Lehr, Brassler, Saint and Carr collections came on the market thus enabling serious PEI collectors to acquire sizeable chunks of material. Now that these latter collections have been broken up, I suspect we are heading into the 'dark ages' again as far as finding significant lots of PEI postal history is concerned.

Additional Postage Due Markings

A previous article covered the ocean mail postage due markings used between PEI and Britain. In this one we will survey the marks used within the island and on incoming mail from the USA and Canadian provinces.

In the pre-adhesive period a 'MORE-TO-PAY' handstamp found some use and was illustrated in the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (5) article (ML Oct 2000, p353); appearing with the 'PAID' markings since it had these strikes on the front in addition to 'MORE-TO-PAY'.

Prior to the introduction of postage due handstamps to denote the figure due, the post master simply wrote the amount due in manuscript. An example of this is shown on the 1849 cover to St. Eleanors (p115).

A more intriguing case is the one illustrated on p116 which is an 1856 locally sent, apparently unpaid, registered letter from Summerside marked 4d due in manuscript. The registration fee was 6d at the time and I found this cover confusing at first sight. In the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia (registration section for New Brunswick) it is claimed that a letter marked 'money' or 'registered', if sent unpaid, was

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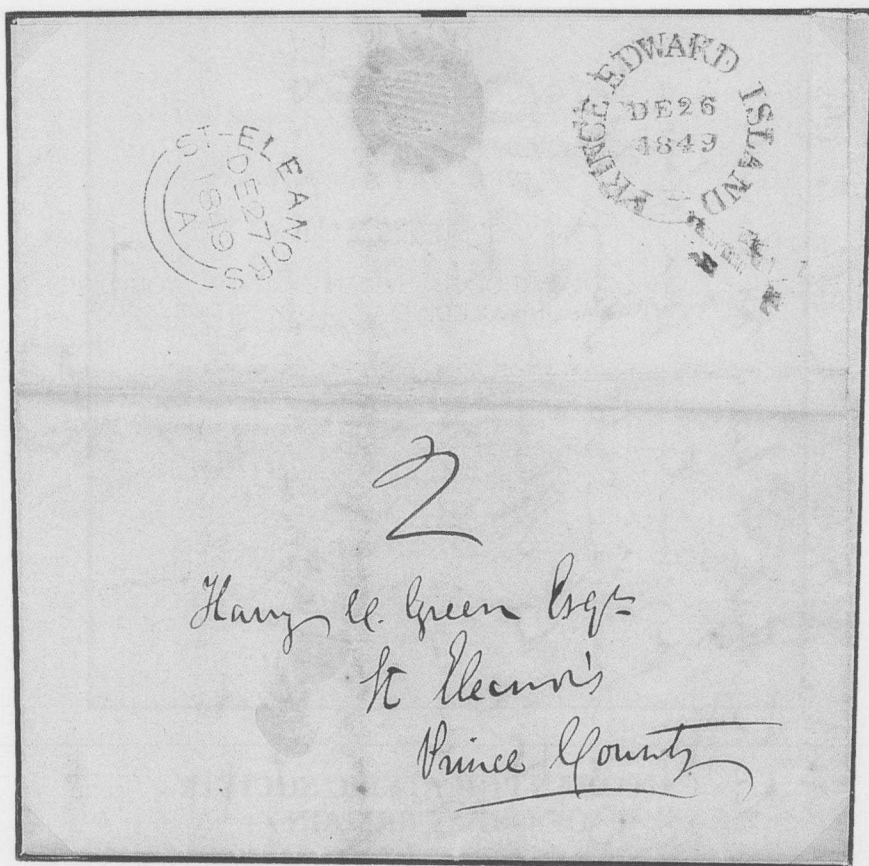
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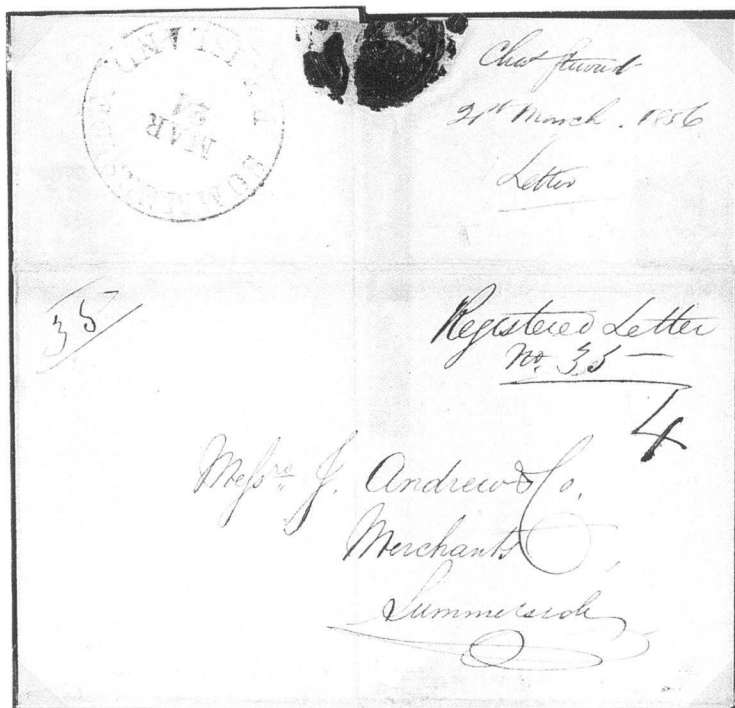
forwarded and charged a double fee for registration plus postage, both payable by the addressee.

The cover above suggests that the same ruling applied in PEI but readers are invited to submit any other ideas.

In the mid to late 1850s there appeared a series of handstamps to indicate 2d inland postage due. Jim Lehr's handbook on PEI postage stamps and postmarks only illustrates one handstamp, namely a small black circle containing a number two. He did manage however to acquire some

additional marks which can be seen in the Firby catalogue for the Lehr sale in November 1992. One of these markings is illustrated on p117 and all apart from the circular two are difficult to find.

A further numerical postage due device was used from 1859(?) to 1868 on unpaid mail coming into the island from the United States. This took the form of a large number six to denote six pence postage due. This mark can be seen on p118 on an 1859 cover from Boston to PEI (N.B. The ink smudge at the end of the tail of the figure six is not a part of the



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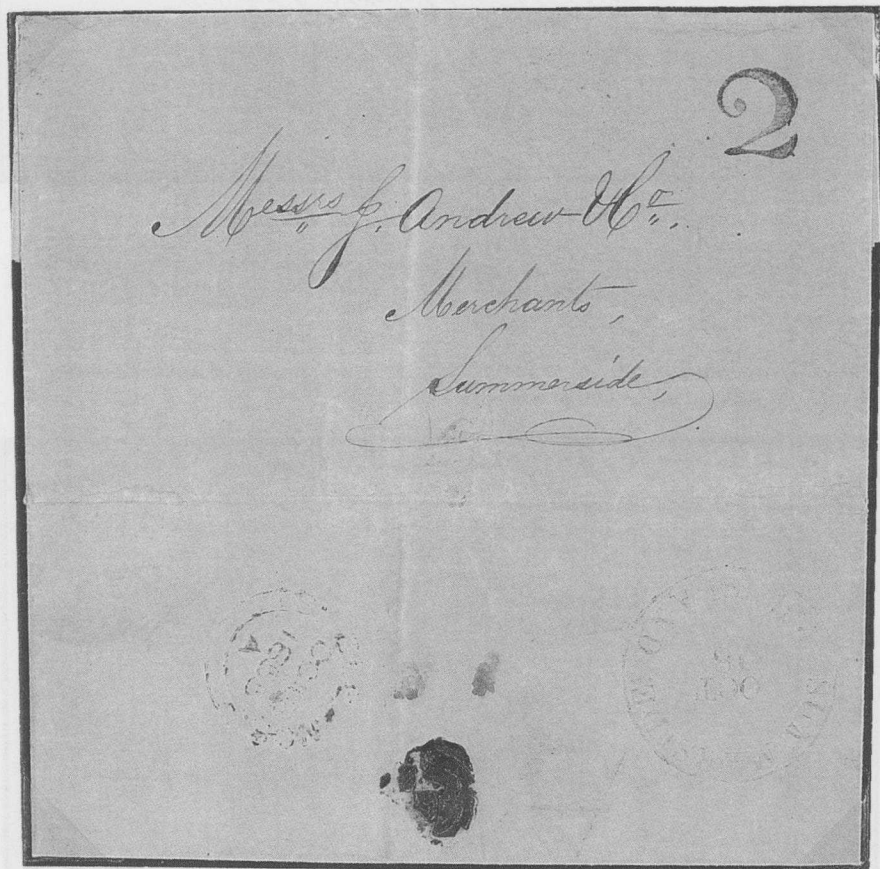
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handstamp). Colin Lewis checked a similar mark used for the same purpose on mail coming into Newfoundland from the USA, both marks appear to be identical.

A final postage due mark from the pre-stamp period can be found on unpaid mail coming into PEI from provinces of Canada between 1854 and 1862. It takes the form of a black encircled 3 with 'D' for pence and 'C' for colonial currency, all within the

black circle. This mark is shown on an 1861 cover from St. John N.B. to Summerside PEI (p118).

Apart from a handful of marks, including ship letter marks, 'NOT CALLED FOR' and 'FREE' marks, which I am unable to illustrate with covers, this basically wraps up the pre-stamp markings and we are ready to sail off into the frequently uncharted waters of the adhesive stamp period.



CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (5)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

Part 4 in this series described the shifted transfers or 're-entries' found to October, 2000 on Plate 1. Part 5 describes the varieties found to the same date on Plate 2. The unorthodox numbering system is continued for the sake of simplicity. As mentioned before, these stamps were printed on sheets of 200 stamps. The sheets were then cut into four panes containing 50 stamps each. For Plate 2, the UL pane is numbered 201-250; UR – 251-300; LL – 301-350; and LR – 351-400.

The late Hans Reiche believed that Plate 2 had two or more printings. At least two different printings can be identified, with a possible third printing

plate variety existing (unconfirmed).

In addition, progressive plate block wear has been observed where the same stamp exists in at least three different states. The plate cracks appear on Plate 2 UL between stamps 2 and 7 (202 & 207) in our whole numbering system; and between stamps 7 and 12 (207 & 212). Some of the cracked plate positions are confirmed on plate blocks. These will be detailed in Part 6.

Numerous catalogues show five stamps of this issue having 're-entries'. The numbers in this listing which correspond to those shown in the catalogues are #264, #269, #274, #279 and #284.



Plate 2, UR pane, stamp 264, major re-entry

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Upper Left Pane (200-250)

Hans Reiche inspected the proof copy at the Archives (dated 10 July 1946) and reported that it shows re-entries only on the UR and LL panes. These are marked ** in the following listing. But other re-entries actually exist. It is concluded that the Archive records are incomplete or did not take into account some minor differences. See Part 4 for other comments.

<i>Stamp #230</i>	<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	UL – two lines for short distance down from top
Top Border	UL – short vertical bars doubled to top of third curl
Left Ribbon	UL – first four loops are doubled on left side of ribbon

Upper Right Pane (251-300)

<i>Stamp #255</i>	
Left Frame	Suspected doubling of frame line for short distance opposite tree in the inner design
<i>**Stamp #264</i>	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Heavy outer line
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to top of first scroll UR – short vertical bars doubled over seven complete scrolls and corner loop
Right Frame	Two separate lines for almost entire length, merging near LR
Right VT	Doubling of right curved shield line
Left Ribbon	Only left sides of corner loop and first two scrolls are doubled
Right Ribbon	Entire ribbon doubled
<i>**Stamp #269</i>	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Doubled inside of outer frame line for entire length going through the short horizontal lines
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled to top of second scroll UL – short vertical lines doubled from top of fifth scroll to corner
Right Frame	Outside line doubled for entire length
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to beneath ‘7’ LR – short vertical lines doubled for a short distance to corner
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
Left Ribbon	UL – first four scrolls doubled LL – first three scrolls doubled
Right Ribbon	Entire length of ribbon is doubled
<i>**Stamp #274</i>	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Slight doubling of outside line just to left of geese flock – rest of line is thick
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled from top of ‘T’ in POSTAGE to corner
Right Frame	Outer line doubled for entire distance
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to bottom of ‘7’ LR – short vertical lines doubled for very short distance
Left VT	Inside left shield line doubled

Right VT	Outside right shield line doubled
Top Ribbon	UR – first two scrolls doubled
Right Ribbon	Entire length of ribbon is doubled
**Stamp #279	<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Heavy outside line
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled from top of ‘O’ to corner
Right Frame	Two separate lines for entire length
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Right VT	Inside of right shield line is doubled
Top Ribbon	UR – first scroll doubled
Right Ribbon	Ribbon doubled for entire length
**Stamp #284	<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Heavy outside line
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance UR – short vertical lines doubled from top of ‘P’ (POSTAGE) to corner
Right Frame	Outside line doubled from top to top of right value tablet
Top Ribbon	UR – first scroll doubled
Right Ribbon	Doubled for entire distance

Lower Left Pane (301-350)

**Stamp #305	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Outside line doubled for entire distance
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to half way between first and second scrolls
Right Frame	Doubled for most of distance starting opposite ‘POSTAGE’ to LL
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled between two lines curling around bottom of shield
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
**Stamp #310	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Doubled for entire length
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled over first scroll UR – short vertical lines doubled over corner loop
Right Frame	Doubled for entire length
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled with line curling to bottom Right side of shield doubled with line curling to top
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
Left Ribbon	UL – top three scrolls doubled only on left side, skipping scroll #4, and then continuing along #6 & 7 LL – bottom loop doubled on right side
Other	LL – Slight extension below bottom line near bottom of second scroll

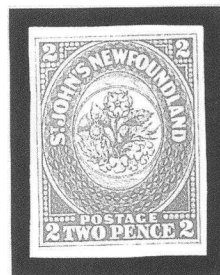
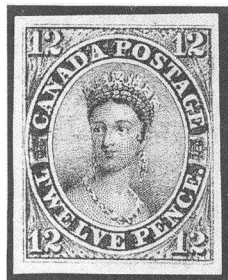
**Stamp #315		<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Outside line doubled for entire distance	
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to top of second loop	
	UR – short vertical lines doubled over corner loop	
Right Frame	Outside line doubled down to top of right value tablet	
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled from corner to bottom of ‘7’	
	LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance	
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled	
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled	
Left Ribbon	UL – first three scrolls doubled	
Top Ribbon	UL – first two scrolls partially doubled	
Other	LL – Strong dot in bottom margin below ‘7’	
	R Margin – 5mm vertical tool mark starts at border above RVT on angle ending near top of value tablet – inconstant	
Stamp #320		<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Doubled but heavy ink obscures two separate lines in parts	
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to half way between first & second scroll	
	UR – short vertical lines doubled over first loop	
Right Frame	Doubled at top with two lines merging with other line – appears thicker	
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to just below the ‘7’	
Left VT	Doubling of the left curved shield line	
Left Ribbon	UL – Only left side of the first six scrolls at top	
Stamp #325		<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Appears as a double thick line	
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to top of first full scroll	
	UR – short vertical lines doubled to top of last complete scroll	
Right Frame	Two separate lines at the top only for about 2.5mm – balance thick line	
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to about half way between the corner and the bottom of the ‘7’	
Left Ribbon	First five complete scrolls down from the top are doubled. Sixth scroll doubled only on the left side	
Other	Two feint dots in bottom margin below right value tablet	

Lower Right Pane (351-400)

Stamp #400		This stamp exists in two states – one normal – the other with re-entries
(a) Normal	Right margin has strong dot opposite top of right tablet	
(b) Re-entries		
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled over first two scrolls	
Right Frame	Outer line is very thick	
Bottom Border	LR – short vertical line doubled from bottom of ‘7’ to corner	
	Bottom Line doubled on a slight angle starting as a single line at the bottom of the third ribbon from left and gradually widening into two separate lines at LR	
Right VT	Top two lines of shield partially doubled	
Right Ribbon	Weak inking when compared with the left ribbon.	

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BOOK REVIEW

Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada & Newfoundland. Editors Earle Covert and William C. Walton; published by the Saskatoon Stamp Centre; 322 pages 8.5" x 11" spiral bound. Price C\$39.95/US\$26.95 plus p&p (within Canada C\$5.00, to USA C\$7.50, elsewhere C\$11.50).

It has been more than seven years since the publication of the 6th edition of 'Webb' but the editors have certainly used the time to good effect. The 173 A5 pages of the 6th edition have now become 322 substantially larger pages.

So how has the additional space been utilised? First there are 22 'new' sections. These obviously include new 'products' but some interesting older items are included for the first time or have been examined more closely. The latter includes, for example, illustration of all the 'Hospital for Sick Children' and 'Eaton' cards, early Canadian Express advert cards, Newfoundland envelope proofs and a detailed listing of the Hechler overprints.

Taking the Hechler overprints as an example of detail, apart from the well known two versions of the 'SERVICE' overprint, the editors have listed five variations on 'Head Quarters, 63rd Rifles', two variations on '63rd Rifles' and two variations on 'on M.S. only', not to mention the three colours used and the doubled impressions. My own modest collection of Hechler material now needs a serious overhaul!

The second use of additional space has been to provide a number of additional illustrations and to enlarge some of the existing ones. Collectors of CPR pictorial post cards, for instance, will be pleased to find them all illustrated in full, yes all 82 of them plus the 'a' and 'b' numbers. An innovation in this edition is the illustration of the

complete backs of regular issue envelopes, not a very photogenic subject but more useful than mere description.

Whatever the whistles and bells attached, a new catalogue is eagerly interrogated by collectors to see how prices have moved since the last edition. As one would expect, over a seven-year period prices have changed considerably and it appears the editors have taken great pains to adjust prices according to market forces. The realisations at the first two sections of the sale of the great Horace Harrison stationery collection, by Bob Lee in June and October 2000, triggered a number of late revisions, mainly upward.

There is no evidence of the editors taking the easy option of adding a percentage increase across the board to cover inflation and then tweaking a few key prices. There are a number of price reductions, a few quite substantial, but naturally the trend is upward. In a few cases the increases are exceptional in percentage terms. Among the re-valued Admiral envelopes of 1925, for instance, the modest EN35f has multiplied by eight, from \$25 mint to \$200; the Arch issue envelope EN43a has multiplied by five, from \$2.50 mint to \$12.50. It is not claimed that these are the top movers, just significant increases noted by an interested reviewer.

The 7th edition of 'Webb' is a tremendous improvement on previous editions, both the editors and the publishers are to be congratulated; I have no doubt the late Jim Webb would have been pleased to see how his baby has grown. Of course, you will no longer be able to slip a copy into your pocket before visiting a stamp show but don't let that deter you; this is an absolutely splendid work of reference.

DFS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dean Mario

NEWFOUNDLAND 'PAID ALL'

Members may recall my article on the 1897 'PAID ALL' Newfoundland anomalies (ML 274, Autumn '99). Two recent discoveries have prompted me to supplement the information contained in the article.

Two separate Newfoundland 1880-96 1c brown Edward, Prince of Wales, singles can now be added to the original listing of the 1894 5c blue Harp Seal and the 1896 2c green Codfish with the 'PAID ALL' marking. One of the stamps was seen in a recent Longley auction (March 2001, lot 1598) and is here illustrated. To date there are now four single Newfoundland stamps with the elusive 'PAID ALL' marking used as an obliterator. Can members report any more?



Dr J. Frank

FAKE ½c LQ COVERS?

I have had dealings with the Y.P. for some 30 years and respect his knowledge of Canadian philately.

However in his recent, most interesting, 'Large Queens' article (ML Spring 2001) he has made an error of interpretation.

He describes my L.Q. ½c on wrapper as a 'fake' (p.53). I cannot accept this, as the perf. 12 stamp is on medium wove paper and correctly tied to the wrapper. The item has a clear 1988 Greene Foundation certificate, i.e. issued after the publication of Arfken's article. It was purchased at Firby's 'Harbour Sale' in May 1997. Firby has no reservations about the authenticity of the piece.

Both Howes and Boggs state that periodicals weighing less than one ounce and posted singly were rated at one half-cent. Howes gives the date of introduction of this rate as 1 January 1869.

I feel that Y.P. is too dogmatic in believing that only newspapers were prepaid by the ½c value, which has been shown to be the rate for single periodicals as well. Brigham illustrated a L.Q. ½c single on an envelope for a periodical in 'The Canadian Philatelist'.

It might be interesting to get the view of one of the members of the 1988 Greene Foundation expert committee on this item. It is my humble opinion that Y.P. is confusing newspapers and periodicals. He is, of course, entitled to his opinion, as are other authorities. It is, however, unfair to publish an article of this nature, without the facts being checked by peer review beforehand. Otherwise, Expert certificates or opinions carry no authority whatever and we have no standards with which to evaluate rare philatelic items.

Editor's note.

We are aware that many scientific journals submit articles for peer review before publication but this is not really practical for our journal. Just where would the practice begin and end? We fear that

articles subject to such review would be delayed for an unacceptable period before publication; authors and prospective authors may well be discouraged.

For this reason, plus an unwillingness to be sued for libel, defamation etc., we hide behind the note on 'opinions' that appears on the first page of each issue of 'ML'. We continue to be happy to publish members' opinions and, of course, any counter opinions arising therefrom. It should be remembered that even an expert 'certificate' can only be an opinion, even if the signatories are of great repute, though it remains the nearest collectors can come to a guarantee.

Nick Lazenby

SPECIAL DELIVERY

I find the 'Special Delivery' cover illustrated to be intriguing. Pre-payment (10c) for the service had been allowed by ordinary postage stamps since 1907 but the normal postage (here 3c, i.e. 2c + 1c war tax) was payable in addition. Use of three different values suggests a precise franking of 10c only. Was the sender

unaware that a total of 13c was the correct franking? Did the Post Office also have a lapse and allow special delivery without charging postage due?

ALL AT SEA

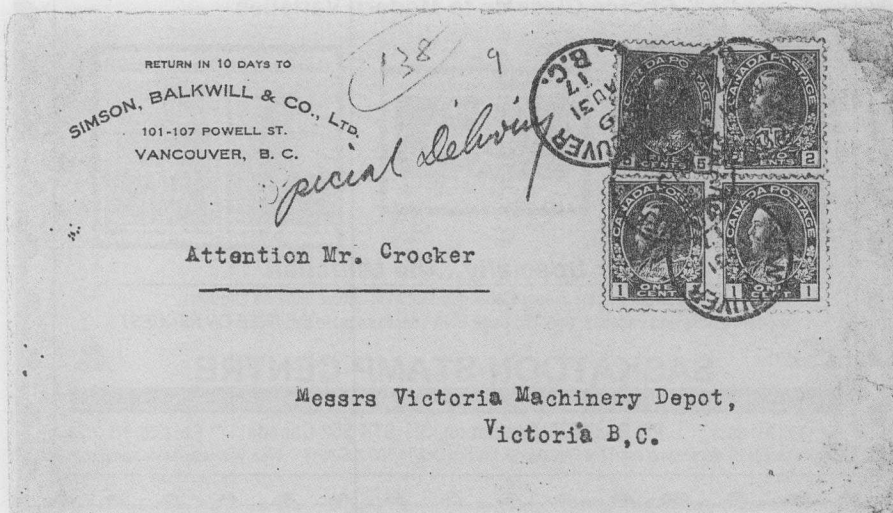
A letter under this heading, from Nick Lazenby, appeared in the July 1999 issue (p133), accompanied by an illustration of a postcard, ostensibly from London (England) but franked with 3 x 3c brown Admirals and addressed to the RMS Chignecto 'Somewhere at sea'. The several handstamps included 'POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS'. No response to a plea for enlightenment was forthcoming at the time.

Recently, Colin Campbell took up the challenge and we offer an extract from his letter to Nick, together with extracts from Nick's reply. The problem is far from solved!

Campbell

I have a note of 'Chignecto', 86 tons, 79' x 18', built Port Greville, N.S. in 1908. No record of her final disposition.

Your card appears to have been posted



11 June 1920. Perhaps the Canadian stamps indicate posting on a ship of Canadian registry. The rate of postage, 9c, seems totally out of order. The straight line handstamps seem to indicate that the postal people gave it a try but I am inclined to think the whole thing was a bit of a spoof.

You would think such an item would have ended up in the Dead Letter Office somewhere. The marking 'Not Responsible For Contents' and 'In Dispute' may have been added by someone who had access to these stamps; namely the writer of the card. I presume there is no reference to the card having been received?

Lazenby

All the postal cancels and markings are in violet and I have an undoubtedly genuine 1917 cover with a two-line 'Mailed on the High Seas/Exempt from War Tax' in a similar shade, accompanied by a Quebec machine cancel. Could this card have been

written on board a vessel docked in London and then taken to Quebec where a problem or a dispute arose as to whether Halifax or St John N.B. was the appropriate port to forward the card to in order to find the vessel?

While I agree it is possible that the card is a spoof, it is a remarkably complex and sophisticated one; why would anybody wish to produce such a thing as a 'one-off'?

Evidence suggests that the Chignecto had a strong connection to the Maritime Provinces. The 'St Lucia' on the picture side of the card suggests a possible Caribbean area of operation and the 'RMS' suggests that it may, among other things, have carried mail. Are there any extant records that would tell us where it was around mid-June 1920?

...was there a ship that sailed from London on or shortly after 11 June 1920 to Canada, particularly to Quebec?

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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Almost all the arrangements are now finalised for our 2001 Convention (12-15 September). The programme is as follows:

Wednesday 12th

3pm Arrivals and tea and biscuits

8pm Great Western Railway of Canada –
Brian Stalker

Thursday 13th

8.45am Perforations – a neglected
corner of philately – Richard
Johnson

11am President's hour – Pages from a
general collector's general collection

1.30pm Visit. A ride on the Llanfair
railway and to Powys Castle

8pm Ladies meeting, a short walk (100
metres) to Tanner's Wine Cellars

8pm Canada Posts from the 17th century
– Dorothy Sanderson

10pm Auction lots on view

Friday 14th Centennial of birth of
George Marler

9am Members displays and review of
competition entries

11am Newfoundland – Mike Perry

1.30pm Visit to Ironbridge

8pm In house talk on Shrewsbury

8pm Postage Due during the Admiral
era – Stan Lum

10pm Auction lots on view

Saturday 15th

9am AGM

10.45am Display yet being finalised

12noon prompt – Auction begins (there
will be a break for food later)

7pm Reception and Banquet

Bookings are coming in fast and
rooms will be at a premium. Get your
application in now.

Will any members, not resident at
the Lion, wishing to come to the
Banquet please let me know.

Members are urged to bring along a

few sheets for display at the Friday
morning session.

Local Groups

There was a somewhat lower turnout
than usual at the Scottish Group meeting
on 7 April. Nevertheless the afternoon
turned out to be an interesting one, with
contributions from Jim Bisset and John
Hillson. Jim gave a paper and display on
rates from Canada to the UK but with all
destinations being places in Scotland.
He showed an array of covers spanning
the period from the 1840s to the issue of
the 1898 Map Stamp, with examples of
mail carried by the Cunard, Allen and
Inman shipping lines, some examples
being particularly fine, including a very
clean 10c SQ on a pristine cover.

John showed Large Queens,
including a cover bearing two ½c stamps
and a 2c SQ, a surprisingly scarce
combination considering only the half
ounce domestic rate was involved. He
also displayed an array of official
cancels on SQ covers, mainly duplex,
including the only recorded example of
the blue Canterbury duplex, plus parcel
ovals and Way Letters. Also shown was
what is probably the only extant
example of the Bradbury Wilkinson
Queen Victoria head essay die proof.

The next meeting is scheduled for 10
November, same time, same place (the
Annandale Arms, Moffat, 2pm), so put
it in your diary now.

At their recent meeting the Midland
Group enjoyed a good turn out with a
total of twelve members and two visitors.
Laurence Kimpton had been scheduled
to show his airmail connections between
Australia and Canada to the Australian
Society meeting in the next room but the
audience of two graced our meeting and
provided the main display. The result,
potentially a short article in ML. The

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

July 2001

Prices include inland postage unless otherwise stated

Fancy Cancels	Lacelle	£15.50
Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	Van Dam	£12.50
Canada Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
Philatelic Fantasies of B.N.A.	Sessions	£13.50
Pioneers of Canada	Salmon	£10.00
Registration Markings and Registered Stamps	Lussey	£16.00
Canada Standard Pre-Cancel Catalogue 2000	Walburn	£7.50
Major Toop Collection. Military P.H. Vol I		£16.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1920-1930		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1931-1940		£5.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Postal Acts and Split Rings	Symonds	£10.00
Strike, Courier and Local Post. Q.E. II	Covert	£7.75
Q.V. Numeral Issue 1898	Reiche	£12.50
Admiral Issue (Soft Cover)	Marler	£4.90
Admiral Issue (Hardback)	Marler	£14.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
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Transatlantic Mails. Sail to Steam	Arnell	£8.00
Canadian Booklets. Dotted Dies	Harris	£8.50
Canadian Constant Pre-Cancel Varieties	Reiche	£5.00
Postal History of the Postcard	Steinhart	£4.00
Allan Steinhart, Postal Historian		£10.00
British Columbia. Post Offices	Topping	£9.00
The Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland	American Airmail Society	£21.99

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vague subject title of 'Royalty' led to Derrick Avery showing Internment and Refugee Camp covers from Canada, followed by Charles Hollingsworth and his patriotic flag post cards. Ken Flint took us on Royal trains and visits and Derek Moseley looked at royal portraits. Martin Cross showed Newfoundland Coronations and complete precancelled panes of KGV issues. The afternoon was rounded off by Mac McConnell with allsorts from Montreal (Mount Royal) to RMS Royal George. A 'royally' good time was had by all. The next meeting is at the Abbey High School, Redditch on 10 November, 2pm.

Palmares

Richard Thompson and Dean Mario have advised of successes for CPS members with entries of BNA material at the Edmonton Spring National show (30 March-1 April) and Royal 2001 in Dorval, Quebec (6-8 April).

EDMONTON

Gold

Bill Robinson – PoWs and Internees 1914-20

Tom Watkins – Commercial Usage of Canadian Semi-Official Airmail

Vermeil

Earle Covert – Karsh Photograph of QEII Used on Canadian Stamps and Postal Stationery

Silver

Earle Covert – Provincial, Grand Trunk, Dominion & Nat. Telegraph Cos. prior to 1890 (with felicitations)

Ray Skrepnek – KG VI Officials

Bill Pekonen – 7c Airmail Issue, 1946

Silver-bronze

Bill Pekonen – Re-use Labels and Envelopes

One frame exhibits

Ed Harris – Pioneer POs of the Prairies (V)

Steve Luciuk – Selected Re-directional,

Advisory and Delayed Mail, Saskatchewan 1908-47 (S)

DORVAL

Gold

Ron Brigham – Numerals and Maple Leaves 1897-1902

John Cooper – Admiral Booklet Panes

Dick Malott – Airmail Crash Covers

Vermeil

Bill Robinson – PoWs and Internees 1914-20

Silver

Ray Skrepnek – KG VI Officials

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2001

Jul 30-Aug 5 Philanippon 01

Aug 31-Sep 2 BNAPEX 2001, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Sep 12-15 CPS Convention, Shrewsbury

Sep 14-23 Armenia 01

Sept 19-23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Nov 10 S&C Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat

Nov 10-15 Kadikay 2001, Turkey

2002

Feb 27-Mar 3 Spring STAMPEX, Islington, London

Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul

Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam

Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London

Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES

Continued from page 112

Under-inking too was evident. The inking problem was not confined to the rotary presses but they do appear to be the main culprits. From the number of inking flaws that can be found, it would appear that quality control was not BABNC's strongpoint either.

To be continued

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 27 May, 2001

New Members

- 2831 Greenslade, T. 33 Downside Close, Blandford Forum, Dorset
DT11 7SD C
- 2832 Dean, Byron, Nulli Secundus, 1 Park Close, Gosberton, Spalding
PE11 4FA CL, CS, P, PH
- 2833 Flenly, Peter R. 14 Chaplains Close, Cowplain, Portsmouth, Hants
PO8 8QN CR-CGC, Per., PC, RPO
- 2834 Escott, John R. 134 Horsham Ave North, Peacehaven, E. Sussex
BN10 8DT
- 2835 Veitch, David P. 44 Fixby Road, Huddersfield, W. Yorks HD2 2JQ

Change of address

- 956 Hill, Gordon, Apt. 1417, 303 Arbour Crest Drive NW, Calgary, AB,
Canada T3G 5G4
- 1999 Wright, J.W. 2 Normandale House, Normandale, Bexhill-on-Sea,
E. Sussex TN39 3NZ
- 2456 Wilby, Bruce, PO Box 358, Clayton, CA 94517, USA

Amendment to address

- 2830 McMahon, R. For 'Stratford' please read 'Stafford'

E-mail address

- 2068 Reynolds, J.R. jr.reynolds@virgin.net

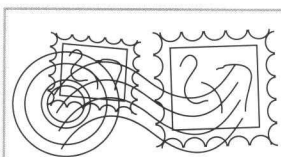
Change of e-mail address

- 806 Hillson, N.J.A. stampbuffjohn@aol.com

Removed for non-payment of dues

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2812 Attrell, J | 2735 Backus L.W. | 2813 Deery, M. |
| 2594 Fournelle, R | 2793 Holmes, R.A. | 2597 Kolfage, D. |
| 2757 Kruczynski, L. | 2785 Lambe, H.R. | 2593 Laws, P.R. |
| 2125 Malenfant, M.G. | 2313 Moffat, C. | 2767 Moore, T.R. |
| 2763 Reddington, S. | 2783 Smith, D.M. | 2495 Triplett, B.A. |
| 2654 Walton W.C. | | |

Revised Total 411



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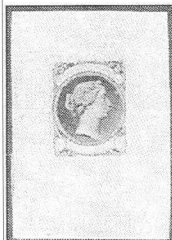
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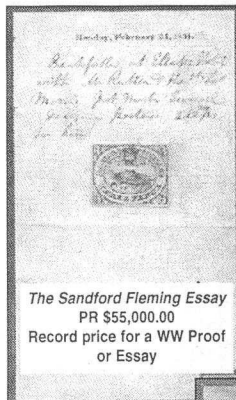
cv \$225.00
 PR \$1,265.00



cv \$10.00
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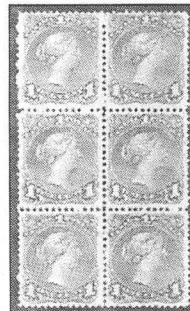
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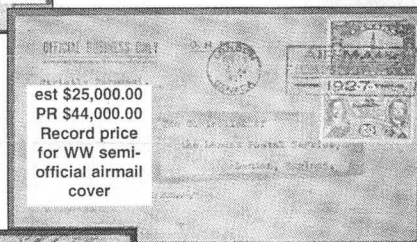
cv \$22.50
 PR \$230.00



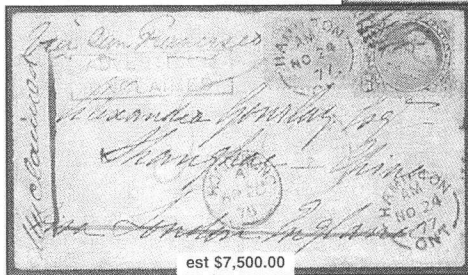
est \$7,500.00
 PR \$20,700.00



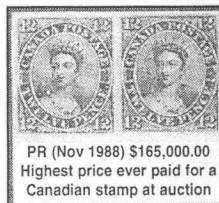
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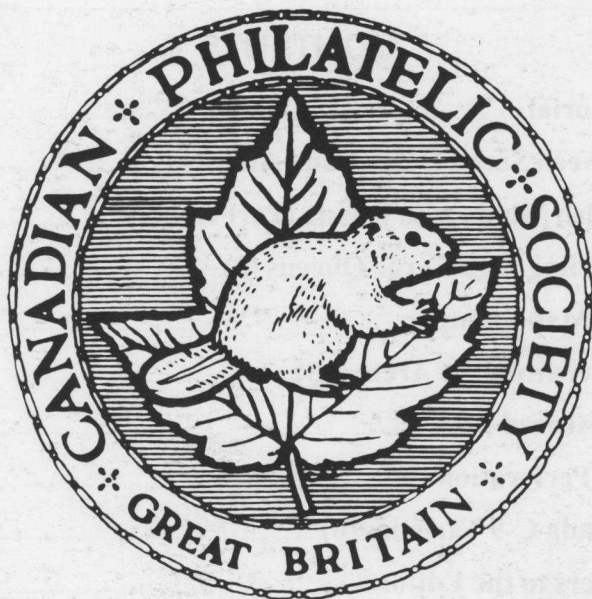
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262



Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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Autumn
2001

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Members will no doubt be pleased to know that the Society now has its own website, thanks to the efforts of Hugh Johnson and his wife Dawn. Members who are equipped to do so can visit the site via stampdomain.com/canada; the Society's official e-mail address is cpsofgeb@hotmail.com. Enquiries via e-mail will be picked up by Hugh and passed to the officer(s) concerned. Comments and (helpful!) suggestions concerning the site should be addressed to Hugh. Meanwhile we, as a Society, are very grateful for his efforts in putting the Society on the map.

Before leaving the realms of information technology, we recommend that students of maritime mail visit web site <http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/allan.html> where can be found details of

Allan Line mail ships and other miscellaneous information.

A glitch in the assembling of the last issue of ML resulted in a few copies with missing/duplicated pages. We thought we had captured them all but at least one copy escaped. If you have not yet read the July issue (shame on you) you may care to check its make-up. A note to the Editor will produce a replacement copy.

John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre has drawn our attention to spurious 'SPECIMEN' overprints on various Canadian and other stamps that have been offered at auction via e-Bay. Additional information has come from member Ian Robertson via 'Canadian Stamp News'. We understand that the powers-that-be at e-Bay have been

alerted. Such items have been allowed to continue to appear via the Internet auction site but should now be more accurately described. The vendor is based in Hialeah, Florida and is now using the pseudonym 'atinvest'. We have no real idea how many such stamps have been sold, though it is reported that several thousand have changed hands, not all are Canadian of course. They may well turn up elsewhere – you have been warned.

In this issue we feature an article by Horace Harrison on the Canadian registry system. Many members will be familiar with Horace's original book, 'Canada's Registry System 1827-1911', published in 1971; well a substantially expanded version, which

also includes the registration stamps themselves in some detail, is due out shortly, co-authored by Horace and George Arfken. The article is not a straight extract from the book, it is meant to whet the appetite!

Accompanying this issue should be the new edition of the Members' Handbook. We are indebted to Tom Almond, with sterling support from Jean, for producing the camera-ready copy at short notice, having volunteered to bridge the Secretarial gap until the AGM. Our thanks also go to Colin Lewis who arranged the printing and delivery of the Handbooks to the mailing house. Will you please check your entry and, on this occasion, advise the Editor of any discrepancy.

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A new book on the Canadian Registry System to 1911
is on the way, the following article is a taster!

BETWEEN SMALL QUEENS & ADMIRALS H.W. Harrison FCPS, OTB

Stamps Printed by the new Contractor: the American Bank Note Co.

In 1897 the American Bank Note Co. took over the stamp printing contract from the British American Bank Note Co. Its first stamp issue was the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee issue. The 8¢ value was intended to pay the combined postage and registry fee on a single weight (1 oz.) first class letter, replacing the 8¢ Small Queen. See Figure 1.

Registered mail no longer had myriad numbers of backstamps, applied as the letter went through various post offices. The envelope shown in Figure 2 provides the reason for this dearth. Beginning about 1875, a number of mail facilities were issued brown manila envelopes to enclose a number of registered letters for the same destination.

This envelope is identified by the printing data at the extreme lower left: S.

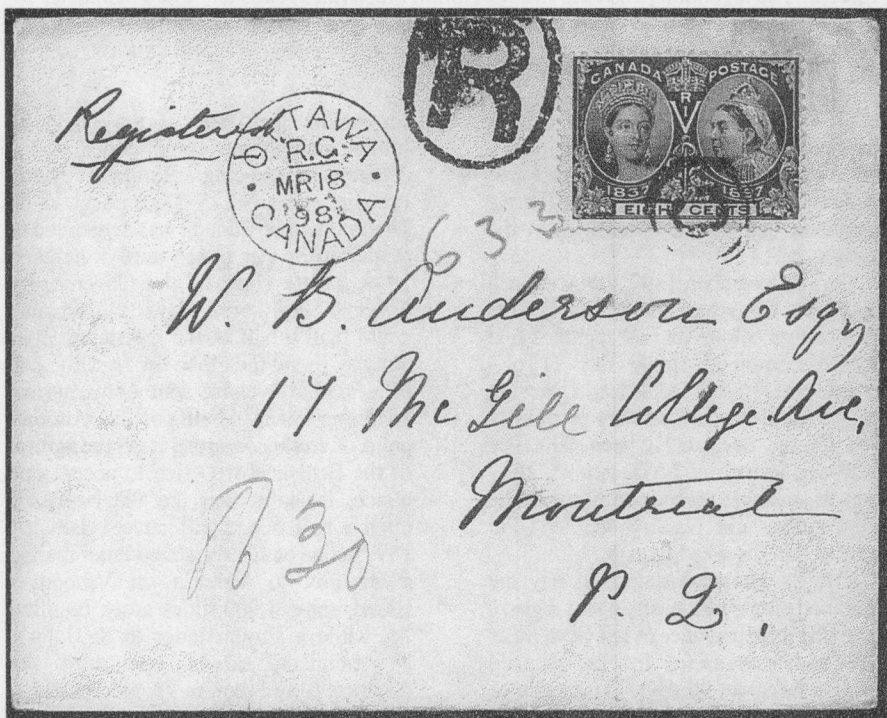


Figure 1: Registered at the Confederation Hill post office, indicated by the 'c in circle' killer. The c.d.s. with 'R.G.' in the time mark space was used on registered mail there as well.

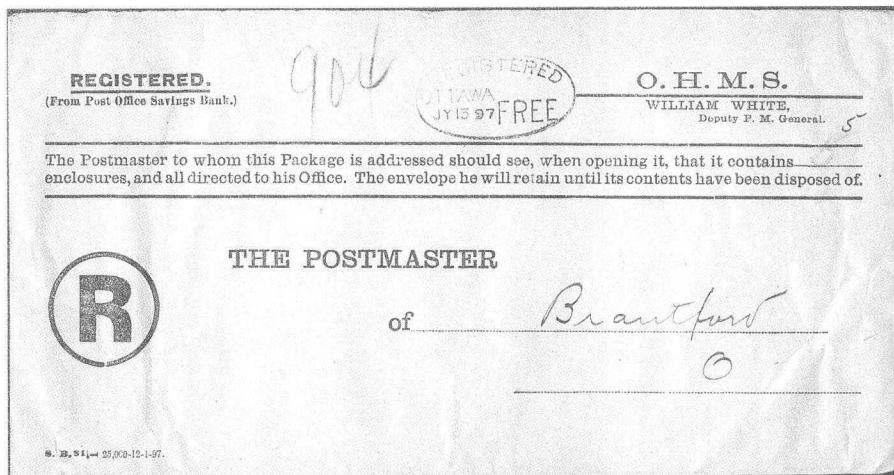


Figure 2: The legend between the two horizontal black lines reads as "The Postmaster to whom this Package is addressed should see, when opening it, that it contains 5 enclosures, and all are directed to his Office. The envelope he will retain until its contents have been disposed of."

B. 81 - 25.000 - 12 - 1-97. As can be observed from the figure, there is only a single registered letter no. 904, assigned in Ottawa. There is but a single backstamp applied at Brantford on the morning of 14 July.

On 15 December, 1897, the American Bank Note Co. issued the 8¢ Maple Leaf in an orange colour, its first regular value for the combined single rate (1 oz.) postage and registry fee. It was a startling change from the dark colours previously used for the 8¢ Small Queen. The 10¢ value was issued on 27 December, 1897 and was available for the combined single rate postage and registry fee to UPU member nations. See Figure 3.

The 8¢ Numeral stamp, to pay the combined single rate postage and registry fee, made its appearance in late September 1898 and was useful for its intended purpose for about 90 days. Consequently, single usage on a cover is rather scarce.

The ill-advised premature announcement by Postmaster General Mulock

concerning the issue of the Diamond Jubilee stamps was compounded by his decree announcing Empire Penny Postage effective 25 December, 1898. The rate within Canada was scheduled to remain at 3¢ per ounce until 1 January, 1899, a date fixed by the Governor-in-Council. For seven days a Canadian could mail a half ounce registered letter halfway round the globe for 7¢ while one of a similar weight, sent between two adjoining towns, would cost 8¢. Another point of confusion arose from the refusal of the British Post Office to accept one ounce, insisting that the fee be based upon a half ounce. Effective 1 January, 1899, a one ounce registered letter mailed at Halifax to Victoria on Vancouver Island, some 3,000 miles away, required 7¢, while a similar letter to St. John's, Newfoundland, about one third the distance, would require 9¢. Nevertheless, the map stamp celebrating the extent of the Empire was a great success. Available at some post offices as early as

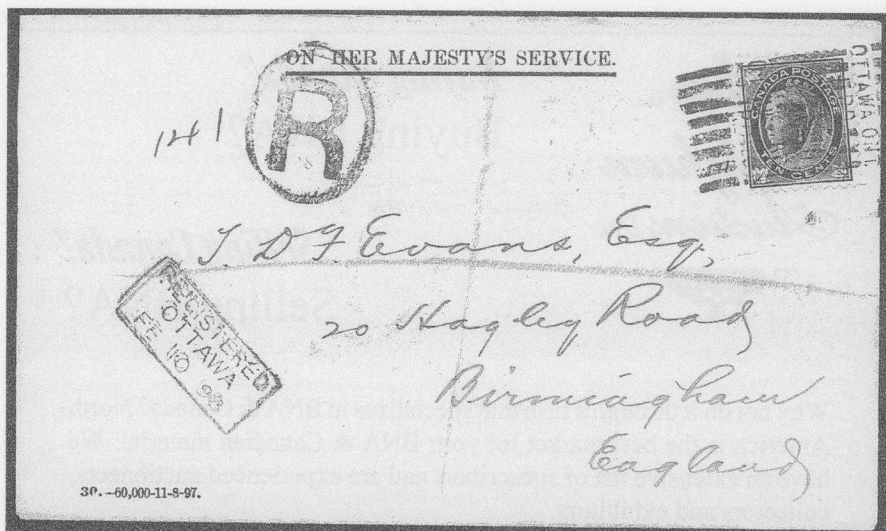


Figure 3: Superseded by the 10¢ Numeral issue in less than a year, proper single usage of the 10¢ Maple Leaf is difficult to find. Mailed on 10 February, 1898, it is tied to the letter with the Ottawa registered roller.

7 December, 1898*, it came into general use on New Year's Day, 1899. It replaced the purple 2¢ Numeral which had been in use to pay the postage on registered local carrier delivery mail, there being no 7¢ value to pay the combined fee. The remainders of both the 3¢ Maple Leaf and the 3¢ Numeral were not revalued until the end of July 1899. Thus, for seven months the Empire rate 2¢ Map was the predominant issue on Canada's domestic registered mail. See Figure 4.

With the advent of Imperial Penny Postage at 2¢ per half ounce and a domestic rate of 2¢ per ounce, the 6¢ values of the Maple Leaf and Numeral series became useful to pay the combined postage and registry fee on a 1¢ stamped envelope, the 3¢ envelope requiring at least two adhesives to meet the combined rate since there was no 4¢ value available and none would be

available until July 1922. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate such usage.

The 3¢ Letter Cards were revalued to 2¢ in black ink by two different hard rubber handstamps in mid March of 1899. The card shown in Figure 7, revalued by the more common handstamp but on the very scarce comb perforated card, was sent registered to Bern, Switzerland on 19 July, 1899. The combined postage and registry fee of 10¢ was covered by the addition of 2¢ and 6¢ values of the Maple Leaf series.

The letter in Figure 8 has the 2¢ postage and 5¢ registry fee paid by a pair of the ½¢ and a 6¢ Jubilees. In a debate in Parliament, a month in advance of the issue date, Mr. Mulock, the Postmaster General, had given not only the quantities to be printed, but also the fact that the plates were to be destroyed once those quantities had been printed. Philatelic speculators formed syndicates and attempted to corner the market on the ½¢

*But see article on page 155.



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Figure 4: A pair of the Map Stamps and a 3¢ Numeral pay the 7¢ postage and registry fee from MAPLE CREEK, ALTA, February 15, 1899, a very unusual franking.



Figure 5: A registered letter mailed on 9 February, 1900 at St. Roch de Quebec and put into a closed bag or envelope at Quebec the same day. It arrived at London, UK on 22 Feb. and was received at Singapore on 18 March for 37 days en route.

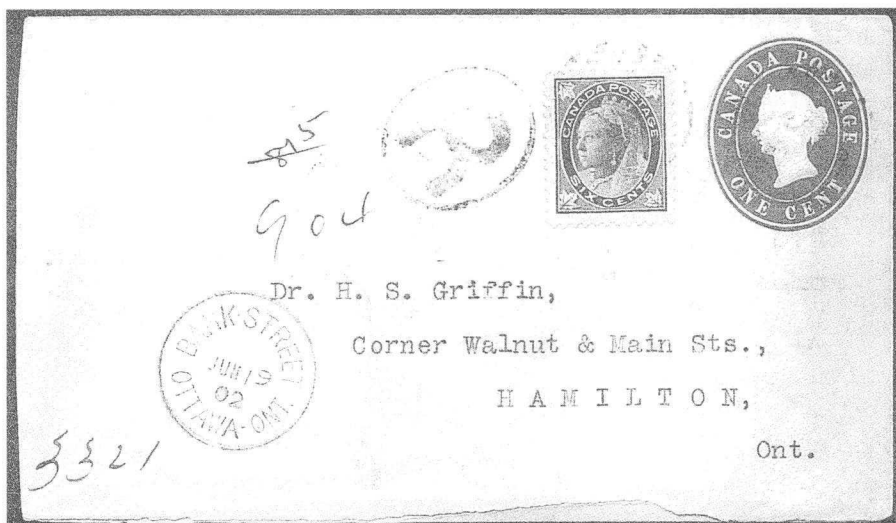


Figure 6: A registered letter mailed on 19 June, 1902 at the Bank Street post office in Ottawa and dispatched at the main post office to the mail car of the MONT. & TOR. G.T.R.Y. the same day. It was sorted to the closed envelope for Hamilton. Arriving 20 June, 1902, it was taken out for delivery by carrier no. 2.



Figure 7: This registered Letter Card was placed in a closed bag or envelope at Toronto on 19 July, 1899 and was received in Bern on 31 July, 1899, 12 days in transit.

value with a printing of 150,000, a total cost of \$750 for the whole of the printing. They also made an attempt to corner the market on the 6¢ value with a printing of 75,000, a total cost of \$4,500, together a grand total of \$5,250 to control two values. They nearly succeeded. The POD stymied their completion of the corner by promptly limiting the sale of those two values to orders for complete sets only.

In November 1900, the innkeeper's daughter at Grand Mere, Que. mailed a registered letter to her boyfriend with some prized stamps from her father's collection. She might have used the 8¢ value which followed the 8¢ SQ but that would have overpaid the rate by one cent. The 2¢ plus a 5¢ Jubilee would have preserved the scarce ½¢ and 6¢ values.

The attempt to corner the market on the ½¢ and 6¢ Jubilees had far reaching consequences for the Post Office Department. Because the plates had been destroyed and there had been a collector driven run on the ½¢ and 6¢ denomina-

tions, the first values of the new Maple Leaf series required to meet the needs of regular customers were these two values. Table 1 shows the issue dates and numbers issued of the Maple Leaf in time sequence order. Table 2 shows the issue dates and numbers issued of the Numeral Series also in time sequence order.

Table 1. The Maple Leaves Issue

Denomination	Issue Date ¹	Number Issued ²
½¢	8/11/97	2,000,000
6¢	22/11/97	500,000
1¢	1/12/97	34,000,000
5¢	11/12/97	3,500,000
2¢	4/12/97	12,000,000
8¢	15/12/97	1,400,000
10¢	27/12/97	300,000
3¢	8/ 1/98	44,000,000

References

¹Unitrade Specialised Catalogue 1998.

²*Canada's Postage Stamps*, D. & M. Patrick, pub. McClelland and Stewart Ltd, Toronto 1964.

To be continued

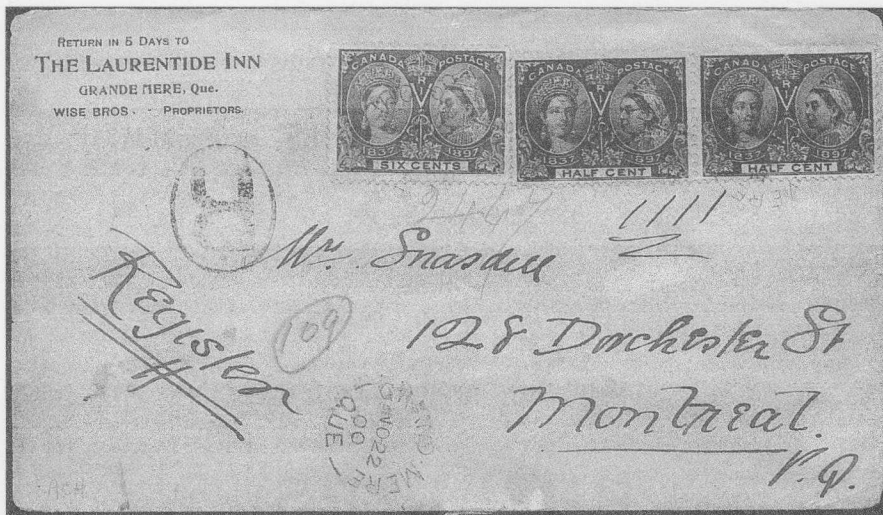


Figure 8: An unusual franking for the 7¢ combined postage and registry fee on 22 November, 1900.

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THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920 (PART III)

Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919 (2)

David Whiteley

Elope Force

Once General Poole had captured Archangel, Lieutenant-Colonel Carraws was able to establish a Base Post Office (Army Post Office P.B.2) in the former Academy of Music, which was operational from October 1918 to September 1919. As he had done at Murmansk, Carraws established stationary Field Post Offices at the following locations; Bakharitz (P.B. 44 1 Nov. 1918 to 23 Sep. 1919); Beresnik, Dvina Force H.Q. (P.B.55. 18 Dec. 1918 to 19 Aug. 1919); Obozerskaya, Vologda Force H.Q. (P.B.66. 15 Dec. 1918 to 19 Sep. 1918); Emetskoe (P.B.77 16 Jan. 1919 to 19 Jul. 1919). The relief force used some additional date stamps at Troitsa (F.P.O. P.B.13), Grogan's Brigade and at Troitsa and Yakolevskoe (F.P.O. P.B.14), Sadler-Jackson's Brigade.

The following double ring British FIELD POST OFFICE, (Whitney type 666) cancelling devices were also issued to the Forces in North Russia; P.B.12, P.B.15, P.B.16, P.B.32, P.B.99 and X19. To date no examples on letters from Canadians have been reported.¹¹⁰ F.P.O.200, which had originally been allocated to the British 67th Division in preparation for its move to France in 1917, but was cancelled, was possibly allotted to 236th Brigade when it was sent to Russia in September 1918; it has not been reported used as 236th Brigade H.Q. F.P.O. This was probably due to the piece-meal division of the Brigade along the Archangel front. Censor devices as outlined above were allocated to units operating with 'Elope Force'. PE/C/2, PE/C/16, PE/C/29, PE/C/32, PE/C/44,

and X19 have been seen on mail from personnel serving with 'Elope Force'.

Mail Handling

Mail to members of 'Elope Force' was forwarded from London to either Archangel or Murmansk. Some members made special arrangements for their mail to be forwarded from London. One Canadian Officer who made this type of arrangement was Lieut. A.K. Griffin, who had his mail addressed c/o Dominion Securities Corp., 6 Austin Friars, London, England. Figure 1 is an example of a letter so addressed, mailed from Toronto, postage paid from Canada with a 2¢ war tax and cancelled with a LONDON F.S./6.15 PM/OCT 10 18 machine cancel. From London the letter was redirected to R.F.A. Elope North Russia Expeditionary Force. Figure 2 is another example of a letter similarly addressed, mailed at Toronto, Ontario, 24 February, 1919 to Lt. A.K. Griffin. It was redirected to R.G.A. 'Elope' North Russia Expeditionary Force, after being postmarked London 10 March, 1919. Mail from members of the 'Elope Force' was passed either through the nearest British Army Field Post Office or the Army Post Office at Archangel, where it was forwarded via England to Canada. The only known F.P.O. handstamp to be used on correspondence from a Canadian is an example of FIELD POST OFFICE P.B.44 (Figure 3), a letter from Lt. A.K. Griffin to Toronto, Canada endorsed O.A.S. and cancelled with a FIELD

Text continues on page 154

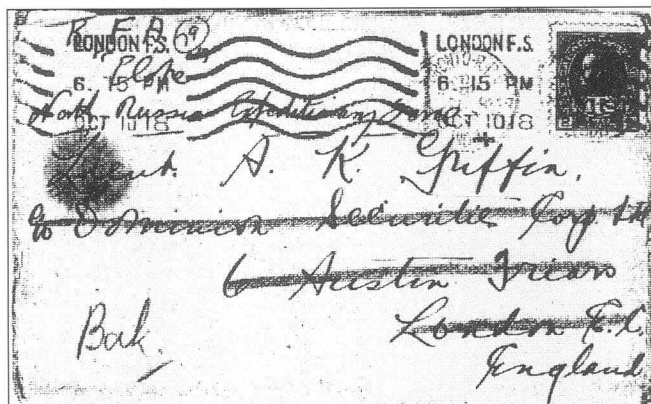


Fig. 1: Letter to Lt. A.K. Griffin Serving With 'Elope Force'. Mailed Toronto, Sept. 1918. London 10 Oct. 1918. M/s 'Bak.' – Maybe Bakharitza where Lt. Griffin was in January, 1918. (Courtesy Bill Robinson)

Fig. 2: Letter to Lt. A.K. Griffin, 'Elope Force'. Dated Toronto 24 Feb./19. (Ex. Toop)

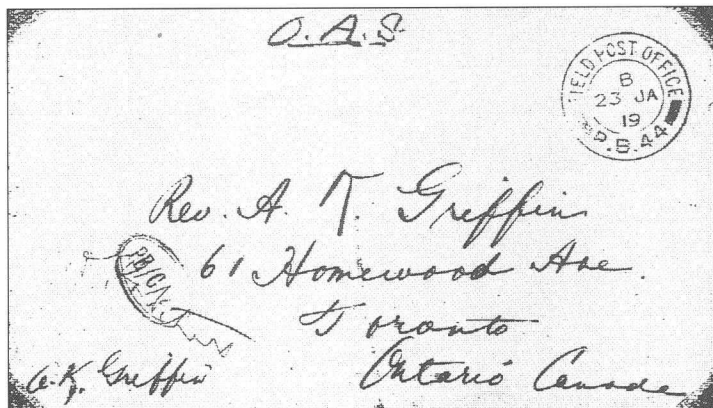
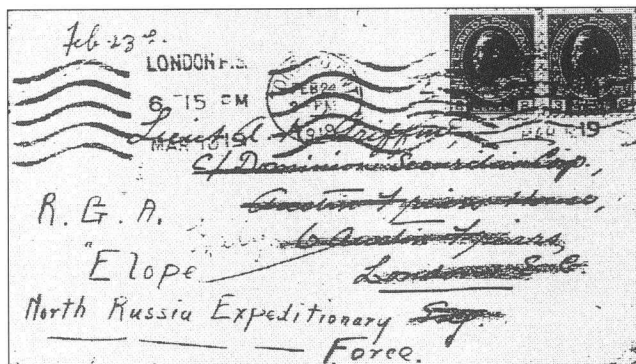


Fig. 3: Letter from Lt. A.K. Griffin. Mailed from FPO. PB.44 23 Jan./19. (A stationary P.O. at Bakharitza. Oval Censor PE/C/2. (Ex. Toop)

Fig. 4:
Letter from
Lt. A.K. Griffin,
'Elope Force'.
APO PB.2
Archangel
16 May/19.
Oval censor
PE/C/32.
(Ex. Toop)

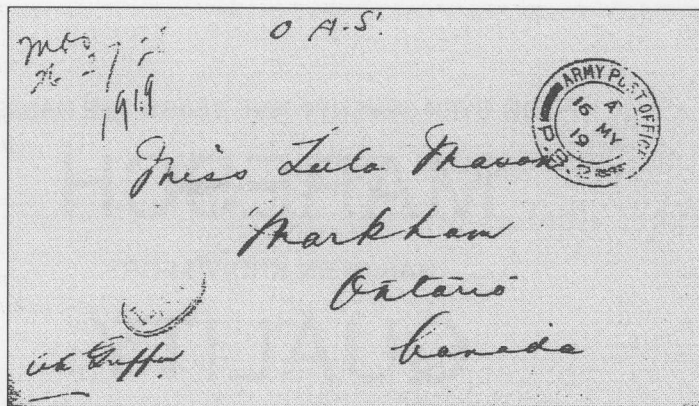


Fig. 5:
Letter on Royal Artillery stationery
from Lt. A.K. Griffin, 'Elope Force'.
FPO. PB.44 3 Dec./18 d/s.
S/L CENSOR R.A. SCHOOL.
7 Jan/19 receiver.
(Courtesy Bill Robinson)

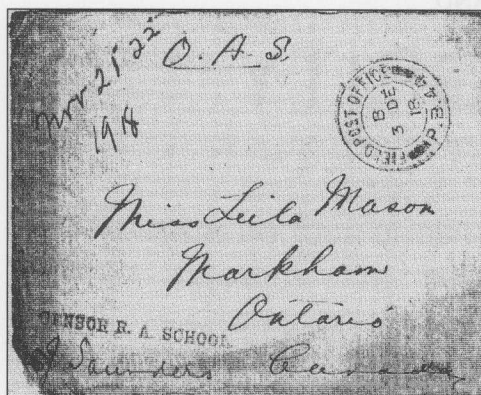
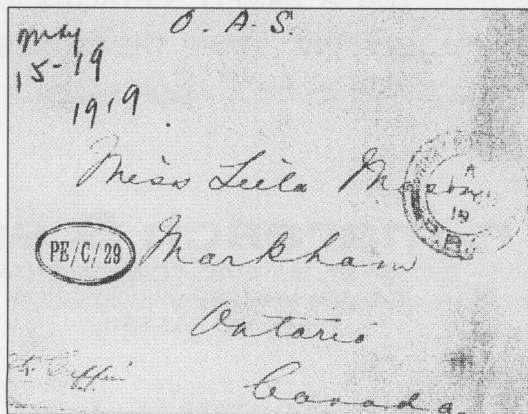


Fig. 6:
Letter from Lt. Griffin.
APO.PB.2 Archangel,
1 June/19.
Oval Censor
PE/C/29.
(Courtesy Bill Bailey)



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Types of British Army Post Office Cancelling Devices Used in North Russia: 1918-1919

The illustrations have been taken from A. Kennedy & G. Crabb, *The Postal History of the British Army in World War I* & from E.B. Proud, *History of the British Army Postal Service*, Vol. II. 1903-1927.



A.P.O. P.B.1
Murmansk
(Sep. 1918-Sep. 1919)



A.P.O. P.B.2
Archangel
(Oct. 1918-Sep. 1919)



F.P.O. P.B.11
Type A - Soroka
(5-11-18 to 11-7-19)



F.P.O. P.B.11
Type B - Soroka
(sent 20-11-18)



F.P.O. P.B.12
Type A - Omega
(3-4-19 to 11-6-19)



F.P.O. P.B.13
Type A - Troitsa
(1-7-19 to 15-8-19)



F.P.O. P.B.14
Type A - Troitsa & Yakolevskoe
(4-7-19 to 31-8-19)



F.P.O. P.B.15
Type A - Kem
(8-6-19 to ?)



F.P.O. P.B.15
Type B - Kem
(22-8-19 to 22-9-19)



F.P.O. P.B.22
Kandalaksha
(19-12-18 to 7-4-19)



F.P.O. P.B.33
Type A - Petchenga
(7-12-18 to 26-1-19)



F.P.O. P.B.33
Type B - Petchenga
(15-4-19 to 2-7-19)



F.P.O. P.B.44
Type A - Bakharitsa
(15-11-18 to 25-11-18)



F.P.O. P.B.44
Type B - Bakharitsa
(1-12-18 to 23-9-19)



F.P.O. P.B.55
Type A - Beresnik
(Sent 13-8-18)



F.P.O. P.B.55
Type C - Beresnik
(9-1-19 to 10-7-19)

Types of British Army Post Office Cancelling Devices Used in North Russia: 1918-1919

The illustrations have been taken from A. Kennedy & G. Crabb, *The Postal History of the British Army in World War I* & from E.B. Proud, *History of the British Army Postal Service, Vol. II. 1903-1927.*



F.P.O. P.B.66
Type A - Oberzerskaya
(13-8-18 to 20-8-19)



F.P.O. P.B.66
Type B - Oberzerskaya
(12-5-19)



F.P.O. P.B.77
Type A - Emetskoe
(28-6-19 to 16-8-19)



F.P.O. P.B.88
Type A - Kem?
(8-2-19)



F.P.O. P.B.99
Type A - Kola
(2-2-19 to 30-4-19)



Examples of Censor Devices
used in North Russia



ARMY T.P.O. No.1
N.R.E.F.
Murmansk



Kennedy & Crabb
Type CM9 - X2 to X81
(6-19 to 9-19)



Kennedy & Crabb
Type CM10 - PE/C/5-45
(6-18 to 5-19)



Kennedy & Crabb
Type CM11 - Nos. 2-32
(1-19 to 6-19)

INTELLIGENCE
G. H. Q. Northern
Russia Exp. Force
Passed by Censor.

Kennedy & Crabb
Type RCM1
Used by G.H.Q. Intelligence Section

MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS (Part 3)

The Yellow Peril

It must have been in the late 70s or early 80s when a big dealer broke up a Large Queen collection. At that time we were still very good friends. In the collection, there were two, maybe even three 6¢ Large Queen double prints. I remember the stamps because I like varieties and double prints are right up my alley. I could have bought them all, but I didn't like the Aylmer postmark. Had I known that there are only four such stamps, I certainly would have latched onto them.

Years later, I was still unaware of its rarity, when I bought this double print. It shows the doubling very clearly. It is illustrated on page 56 of Jarrett's book.



To me, this pair of the 5¢ Small Queen shows the doubling better than that of the 6¢. It is, of course, mint. There is a fine illustration of this variety on page 233 of Boggs.

According to Boggs (p.232) the above two varieties are really "kisses" – those impressions, apparently double prints, which are caused by the sheet falling back on the plate when being removed, or similar causes." Specialist books and the various trade publications, on the other



hand, list them as 'double prints'. On page 329 of the April, 1992 *Maple Leaves*, (similar variety on p.335, Jan 88 ML) I used (and I still do) the term 'kiss'. A kiss is just so romantic. Regardless of whether this exciting variety is labelled a kiss or a double, it is significant to note that in 1997 a chap paid US\$20,700 to kiss a 6¢ Large Queen.



Cover, piece (p151) and stamp showing the three known double prints of the 6¢ LQ, each with Aylmer postmark.

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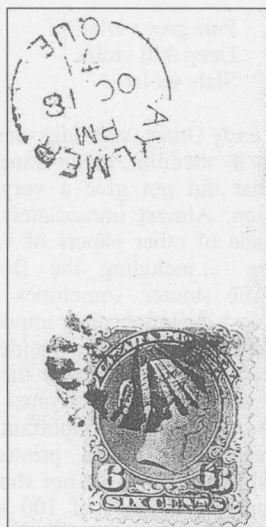
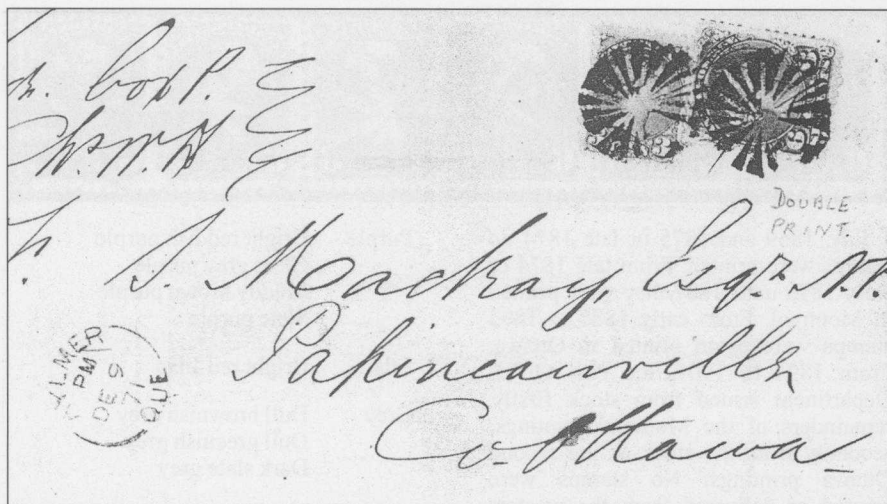
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Somewhere between 1955 and 1958 the strip of 6¢ Small Queens shown overleaf was advertised and illustrated in either Gibbons or Wingfield Stamp Journal. A collector told me at the time why this strip was cancelled with two types of fancy postmark. I did not pay

too much attention to him because I never expected to own it. Member John Wannerton says that it was the Wingfield journal. Small Queen specialist John Hillson advises that this strip was also illustrated, in full colour, in the 1969 Glassco sale catalogue.

The 15¢ value... This is where the fun really begins, I am still suffering from a hangover from trying to do in 12 months what Firth did in 45 years. For me to do the Large Queens in one year is a mission impossible – the 15¢ alone will take at least a year just to become acquainted with them. It is actually a study of the combination of papers, perforations, colour and gum. Therefore, I think that it would be more useful if I were to point out some of the more interesting stamps and outline the circumstances that make the collecting of the 15¢ Large Queen so challenging.

The 15¢ Large Queens were printed over a period of 25 years and in use for well over 30. The printings of these stamps fall into four periods:

From 1 April, 1868 to 30 June, 1869 they were printed in Ottawa. Between



1 July, 1869 and 1875 or late 1874 no stamps were printed. From late 1874 or early 1875 until 1887 they were printed in Montreal. From early 1888 to 1893 stamps were again printed in Ottawa. From 1894 to 1901, the Post Office Department issued from stock firstly, remainders of the Montreal printings; secondly from the stock of the second Ottawa printings. No stamps were printed or delivered from the printers after 1893 except 400 in 1896.

Stamps received from the printers

1868-69 Ottawa printings	812,500
1875-87 Montreal printings	995,000
1888-93 Second Ottawa printing	770,000
1896 probably Montreal printing	400
	<hr/> 2,577,900 <hr/>

(Firth, Appendix 1)

Firth has broken down the printings into 14 groups. I can identify only seven (see below). Of the seven I am certain of only four.

The 15¢ Large Queen comes in five colours: Firth has broken them down into 12 shades: His criterion is the 'Maerz & Paul' colour chart.

Purple	Bright reddish purple Clear grey purple Muddy brown purple Slate purple
Lilac	Bright red-lilac
Grey	Dull brownish grey Dull greenish grey Dark slate grey
Blue	Deep slate blue
Violet	Pale grey violet Deep dull violet Slate violet

The early Ottawa printings were on a thin to a medium, semi-transparent paper that did not give a very clear impression. Almost immediately trials were made of other papers of varying thickness – including the Bothwell paper. The stouter, sometimes softer, paper gave a definitely clear impression. The watermarked paper, incidentally, has a vertical grain whereas the other Ottawa papers have a horizontal grain. The vertical grain is an important guide in identifying stamps printed on Bothwell paper which do not show any watermark. In a sheet of 100 stamps

Ottawa Group	III	Bothwell watermark	Late 1868 and 1869
Montreal	V	Perf 11½	1875-76
Montreal	VI	Perf 11½ Script	1876-79
Montreal	VIII	Dull deep violet	1880
Montreal	IX	Perf 11½	1881 and 1882
Montreal	XI	Brilliant cold blue	1887 and 1895-96
Ottawa	XIIIA	Imperf	1891 to 1894?

only 13 stamps have watermark letters.

The colours of the first Ottawa printed stamps vary from bright reddish purple to red lilac shades. The Bothwell shades run from reddish purple to a pale grey violet. When the printing was moved to Montreal at the end of 1874, the bright lilac shades were dropped and the perforation was changed to 11½ x 12. There were also changes in colour and paper:

1875-76 a muddy brownish purple shade appeared on two types of paper:

- a. 1875 – A medium smooth surface paper with horizontal grain.
- b. 1876 – A thicker, rougher surfaced paper with vertical grain (same paper used for the 5¢ of 1 October, 1875).

Between late 1876 and 1878 a dull, faded brownish or greenish grey shade appeared: on a stout smooth surfaced paper with horizontal grain. Included in this period is the Pirie Script Watermark paper.

In 1879 the compound perforation of 11½ x 12 was changed back to perf 12 and the brownish or greenish grey shades were changed to a pale grey violet.

The deep dull violet colour appeared in 1880 on a very thick white carton paper with a feint vertical grain – used for only one printing. This colour also exists on a medium wove paper with a definite horizontal grain – quite rare.

In 1887 (and 1895-96) a deep greyish-blue to an almost true blue appeared on a thin to medium rough surfaced paper with a vertical grain. The gum is bright, sticky looking and yellowish. Brigadier Studd called it 'Brilliant Cold Blue'. I like to use this term because it helps to sell the stamp!

The move back to Ottawa produced two new shades:

The first was: A slate-violet shade on a thin to medium, rough surfaced

paper with a vertical grain.

In 1890 the slate violet was changed to a slate-purple shade on the same 1888 thin to medium, rough surfaced, paper.

Around 1893 a dark brown-purple imperforate stamp appeared.

Whew! Enough of this. Reading these monotonous details makes me sleepy. Hope that you were not too terribly bored.

I don't have a script watermark (Pirie) to show you but the (part) Small Queen cover overleaf is just as interesting if not more so. The envelope is on watermarked laid paper. According to Boggs, Appendix P, pages 8 and 9, part of paragraph #15 reads:

"*Paper D.* Apparently a small lot of this paper was used late in 1868 possibly due to a shortage of the regular paper; to use up a small surplus stock discontinued; but what is more reasonable is that some of the laid paper intended to be used for correspondence by the firm after having the letterhead printed on it was inadvertently used in printing some of the 1c and 3c stamps. We have seen several letters dated in the 1870s bearing the B.A.B.N. Co.'s letterhead, on a laid paper, with the





Envelope on laid paper with the 'Pirie' script watermark.

watermark of "Alex^r Pirie & Sons" in Old English letters! A careful search through the laid paper stamps may result in finding examples with part of the watermark."

I assure you that I have checked all

my laid paper stamps but no luck. Mind you, I don't have that many laid papers!

15¢ Large Queens with perforated initials are quite scarce – that illustrated on p.153 is only the second one I've had.

To be continued

MISSIONS TO RUSSIA

Continued from page 143

POST OFFICE P.B.44/B/23 JA/19. The oval PE/C/2 censor stamp countersigned by Lt. A.K. Griffin is an example of one of the censor stamps used by 'Elope Force'. Figure 4 is a cover from the same correspondence to Markham, Ontario, cancelled with an ARMY POST OFFICE P.B.2/A/16 MY/19 date stamp endorsed O.A.S. and struck with an oval PE/C/32 censor stamp countersigned by A.K. Griffin. Figure 5 is a Royal Artillery embossed cover addressed to a Miss Leila Mason, Markham, Ontario,

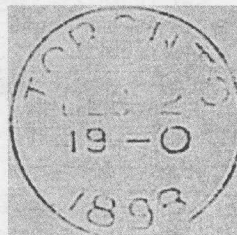
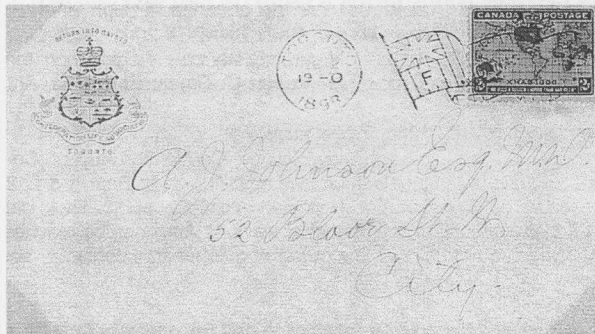
endorsed O.A.S. with FIELD POST OFFICE P.B.44/B/3 DE/18 date stamp, endorsed in m/s Nov 21 22 1918 top left and a CENSOR R.A. SCHOOL/C.J. Saunders marking bottom left, also a notation that it was received on 7 January, 1919. Figure 6 is addressed to the same person and endorsed O.A.S. with ARMY POST OFFICE P.B.2/A/1 JU/19 date stamp and PE/C/29 oval censor stamp signed bottom left by A.K. Griffin.

Reference

¹¹⁰Dr. J.T. Whitney, *Collecting British Postmarks*, Fifth Ed. (Ruddington, Nottingham: Adlard Print, 1990). pp202, 208.

There is consensus between catalogues that the Map stamp was issued on 7 December, 1898, though reports have been made of earlier use. The following article, by a very well known Map student, first appeared in the Map Stamp Newsletter #5 (May 2001)

THE MAP STAMP EARLIEST REPORTED POSTMARK Fred Fawn



Cover dated 2 Dec 1898
(left) with enlarged
dater (above)

In 1998 I reported the existence of a Map cover with a 2 December 1898 Toronto flag cancel (*The Canadian Philatelist* Vol. 49 No. 2) and at that time received a number of favourable comments. Two issues later, a letter to the Editor expressed incredulity, the writer said that he “doubts that it probably happened”. That contention queried whether delivery time from Ottawa to Toronto and posting the same day was possible. Readers were again asked, in the Map Stamp Newsletter #3, for a train schedule of 2 December, 1898. A 2 December, 1898, Post Office Department circular to postmasters stated: “The new (Map) stamp will be available forthwith”. Also the 2 December, 1898, ‘Toronto Telegram’ reported that “Mulock presided over the first printings of the Map stamp”. We know that the owner of the ‘Toronto Telegram’, John Ross Robertson, was not only a leading member of Canadian society but also a great promoter of the

Map stamp in both Canada and England. The addressee of the 2 December cover is Confederation Life of Toronto. Can we imagine the cream of Toronto society standing at Union Station awaiting the arrival of the train carrying crates of Map stamps? It’s rather like today’s US President lining up at Delta Airlines tourist class. As reported earlier, the London STAMPSHOW 2000 examination of all material was most stringent. When the judges viewed the 2 December cover, the critique was: “Since this is a most important piece, it should be alone on the page; remove the other stamps”. Nice endorsement.

At the January ‘PHILEX’ show I found a Map stamp with a 2 December, 1898 cancel. Just like the cover, it was cancelled in Toronto but with a duplex postmark. Its Greene Foundation certificate states: “Canada Scott No. 85, used, dated December 2, 1898, genuine in all respects”.

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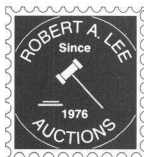
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UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES (3)

David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS



Figs 1 & 2: Reference was made at the end of the previous instalment to problems of under- and over-inking

Booklets

The initial booklet consisted of two panes of six of the 2¢ green. As a result of rate and colour changes, five other booklets were produced during the life of the Arch issue, as shown in the tabulation at the end of this series of articles. Two were 2¢ (red and brown), one was a four-pane booklet of 1¢ green, one contained two panes of four 3¢ red. The remaining booklet, issued in November 1931, consisted of a pane of four of each of the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values. In all cases booklets were sold for 25¢, a premium of 1¢ over the value of stamps inside.

In the case of the 1¢ and 2¢ stamps, where two dies exist, it is die 1 that will be found in the panes of six and die 2 in the panes of four. The Gibbons catalogue has now (2001 edition) been corrected in this respect, having previously shown the 1¢ green pane of four as die 1. The Unitrade Specialised Catalogue (2000) is slightly misleading in its description of BK17, the reference to die 2 should

be ignored, the description '2 panes of 6 (166c)' is correct.

All six booklets exist in both English and French and a glance at the tabulation will show that considerably more of the former were printed. All the booklets are becoming scarce and, naturally, the French language ones command a premium. Fortunately such premium is not directly proportionate to the numbers printed, it is usually a factor between 1.5 and 2.

All the booklet stamps were printed on rotary presses. Whereas the plate layout for previous issues had the panes of six arranged tête-bêche, the Arch plates had the panes all the same way up and, for the first time, plate markings can occasionally be found on the tabs of panes. Such panes command a substantial premium. The whole plate inscription is too long to fit onto one pane, the marking on a given pane would normally be either 'PLATE' or 'NO...', though sometimes only a

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Fig 3: Plate inscription on 2¢ red booklet panes

portion of such markings will be found (Fig. 3). Albino impressions are found, as in the case of sheet stamps.

Generally speaking, the plate markings on the tabs of the 4-subject panes are confined to plates 1 and 2, though the Unitrade Specialised Catalogue (USC) lists only plate No. 1 for the 1¢ value under the list of panes (163aii). McCann lists both plates and the existence of both plates is implied in the USC booklet listing (BK19) but I still await my first sighting of plate 2. The Plate Block Catalogue (PBC) also lists both plates 1 and 2. Still speaking generally, we find the 6-subject panes confined to plates 4 and 5. The USC shows only plate 4 for the 1¢ green and 2¢ brown; McCann agrees but lists only plate 5 for the 2¢ green. Oddly, the USC also shows only plate 5 in its list of booklets (BK15), but shows plates 4 and 5 under panes (164av & vi). The PBC also lists only plate 5 for the 2¢ green. A recent auction catalogue from Chuck Firby (Feb. 2001) confirms the existence of both plate markings. What's more, it features a complete booklet of the 2¢ red with one pane showing '4', the other '5'! The PBC does cover itself with regard to the 6-subject panes by indicating in each case that all plate numbers from 1 to 5 'may exist'! Its listing of the 3¢ pane as being



of six subjects is clearly wrong, it should be shown as four subjects.

As ever, things are not even that simple! McCann lists a partial '1' and a partial '3' under the 2¢ green 6-subject panes and he is vindicated by their appearance in the aforesaid auction catalogue. In fact, as Fig. 4 shows, the '1' is a full impression but reversed, the partial '3' is also reversed. The USC does not list these admittedly rare



Fig 4: Unusual plate inscriptions, reversed 1 and 3, on 2¢ green panes



varieties under panes, but the '3' is listed under the booklets (BK15f).

The USC has a footnote to the 2¢ brown 4-subject pane that indicates a pane is thought to exist with an albino plate 'NO. 6' imprint on the tab; it is not noted by McCann or the PBC. The existence of this rare item is confirmed in the Firby catalogue where it can clearly be seen, in full colour, on the back cover. It is reproduced here as Fig. 5. The piece, which is probably unique, changed hands at \$2,500US plus buyer's premium.



Fig 5: Rare albino 'No. 6' inscription on 4-subject booklet pane (C.G. Firby Auctions)

The use of plates 1 and 2 for the 4-subject booklet panes and 4 and 5 for the 6-subject panes, would have been nice and tidy. However, the appearance of plates 1 and 3 for the 6-subject pane is a bit baffling unless a whole series of plates from 1 to 5 was made, similarly the appearance of plate 6 for a 4-subject pane, implying another series from 1 to 6. It seems very unlikely that so many plates would have been required but, if they were used, then what has happened to the 'missing' plate numbers? Comments are invited.

On the plate, each group of six subjects was 8mm apart horizontally, to create the binding margin, and the left and right vertical edges were trimmed. It seems that, in at least one printing of the 2¢ green panes, the cutting wheel was

replaced by a perforating wheel. Panes can be found with either the left edge or the right edge of the pane perforated, or both (Fig. 6). The phenomenon has only been noted in relation to some 2¢ green panes of six, another variety that commands a premium. An even more unusual variety, again confined to the 2¢ green, shows the stamp perforated at right, followed by selvage.



Fig 6: 2c green booklet pane perforated at both left and right

Coils

Prior to the Arch issue and the introduction of the Stickney rotary press, coils had been produced by printing the stamps in sheets and pasting strips together, end to end. This gave rise to the collectable variety 'paste-up pairs', which would occur at regular intervals within a roll. The rotary press enabled stamps to be printed in a continuous run, thus obviating the need for paste-ups.

However, paste-ups of a sort can be found in the Arch issue. Occasionally, during the production process, the paper web or strip would break. It would then have to be re-joined by means of a backing piece of thin white paper which would subsequently be perforated.

The coils do have their own variety in lieu of the paste-up. As mentioned earlier, the plates are curved into a semi-circle and, when fitted together in the

press, form a roll or drum which is a continuous printing surface. At the two joints, ink seepage creates a thin line between every 24th and 25th stamp in a roll of 500, the plates being in a 24 x 16 format. This variety is known as a 'line pair'. Sometimes the subjects on the two curved plates do not quite line up so, at the junction, one stamp is slightly out of line with its neighbour, giving us a 'jump pair' (Fig. 7).

As a matter of interest, the whole of the first printing of 1¢ orange coil stamps (c.8.5M) was precancelled.



Fig 7: 2¢ red coil 'Jump pair'

Colour Changes and Additional Values

Up until now we have mainly been concerned with the original issue of stamps, between June and December, 1930, and their production. A glance at the catalogue shows that most of the low values exist in two or even three colours and a 3¢ value has crept into the listing quite late in the life of the series.

The new printers BABNC, followed the colour distribution used in the preceding Scroll series, which seems perfectly reasonable. In fact one wonders whether serious thought was given to the various colours. Canada had, by this time, been a member of the UPU for over 50 years, yet their stamps did not wholly conform to the recommendations of that supra national body. As an aid to international rate recognition, the UPU had long recommended the use of green for a stamp prepaying the printed matter rate

to other UPU countries, red for the postcard rate and blue for the letter rate. This seemed a sensible idea, though it did mean a tiresome change of colour for one or more stamps in a current series when rates were changed. Furthermore, as obsolescent stamps were not instantly demonetised, their continued use would not conform and could cause confusion.

On 1 July 1930, the foreign letter rate was reduced from 8¢ to 5¢. The 8¢ stamp in the Arch series had not at that time appeared; the 8¢ Scroll, correctly blue, was still in use. In order to conform to UPU requirements, the 5¢ Arch stamp, hitherto in violet, was changed to blue on 13 November. Although not issued until 13 August 1930, supplies of the 8¢ blue Arch stamp were no doubt already at an advance stage of production and the Post Office was not about to waste money, so they were released. The colour was changed as soon as practicable and an orange version appeared on 5 November 1930.

It seems that, around this time, a decision was made to bring the low values into UPU conformity. The 1¢ orange was changed to green from 6 December and the 2¢ to red on 7 November 1930.

A year later, on 1 July 1931, the domestic letter rate was raised from 2¢ to 3¢. This, in itself, was not a problem but, at the same time, the postcard rate to other UPU countries was also raised from 2¢ to 3¢; thus more changes were called for. A new 3¢ stamp was required and this needed to be red to conform to UPU requirements, the 2¢ red, in turn, became the 2¢ brown. The new 3¢ stamp appeared on 13 July and the 2¢ brown on 4 July 1931.

In setting a date for the increase, the Post Office left insufficient time for a

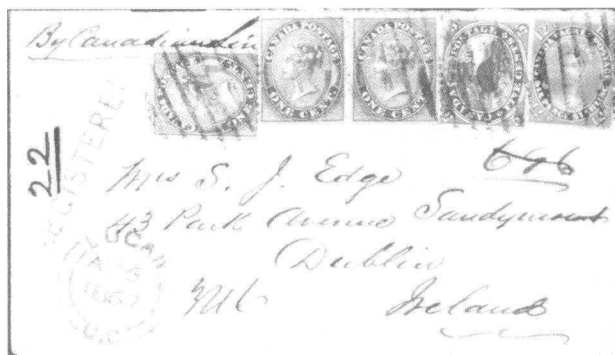
Continued on page 164

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MIS-SCORED!

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So

Although a very interesting and spectacular collection could be formed of modern non-constant varieties (mis-placed perforations, corner foldovers, printed on gummed side etc.), this phase of collecting has, so far, escaped me as I am over saturated with too many sidelines and I lack sufficient where-withal. If, on the other hand, varieties come to me, then that's a different kettle of fish!

In the first week of March this year a close friend purchased a few of the current 47¢ stamp booklets. He noticed that 50% of the stamps were only 'half a stamp' and, fearing that the half-stamps would not be accepted as full payment for domestic letters, he asked me if he should return them to the postal outlet for a refund or to exchange his half-stamps for full stamps. I replied, "If you do, I will cease diplomatic relations with you!"

I am reporting these 'half-stamps' because they are from booklet panes and, as such, they are not as common-place as sheet stamp varieties. Illustrated are: a 47¢ booklet cover (Fig. 1) and two booklet panes. The score line in the top pane (Fig. 2) is misplaced across the centre of the top row, dividing the top stamps into two equal halves and leaving the stamps in the bottom row one and a half times taller than normal.

The score line in the bottom pane (Fig. 3) is correctly placed in the middle of the horizontal gutter. The colour of this pane, however, is noticeably paler – especially the red tab and the blue background – than the mis-scored pane.

This flag stamp booklet of ten self-adhesive 47¢ stamps was issued on

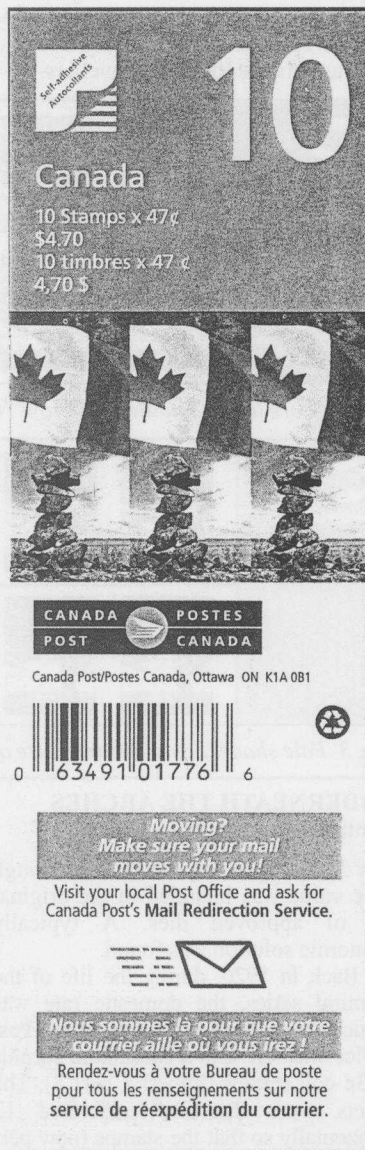


Fig. 1. Colourful (red, white, blue, black and yellow) cover of the 47¢ booklet.

28 December, 2000. It was also issued with thirty 47¢ stamps. The stamp depicts a fluttering flag against an inukshuk. An inukshuk is a figure of a human made of stones, originally used to drive caribou into an ambush and now used as a marker to guide travellers.

Reference

"Collection of Canada" – Spring 2001
(A Canada Post publication).

Editor's note:

The score line which runs from left to right margins of the stamps has been inked in.



Fig. 2. Score line in middle of top row. Normal colour (red, white, blue, brown).



Fig. 3. Pale shade. Score line in centre of horizontal gutter.

UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES

Continued from page 161

new 3¢ stamp to be printed, even though a 3¢ value was included in the original set of approved dies. A typically economic solution was found.

Back in 1926, during the life of the Admiral series, the domestic rate was reduced from 3¢ to 2¢; as a result the Post Office was left with a substantial surplus of 3¢ coil stamps (imperf x perf 8). The sheets were therefore perforated 12 horizontally so that the stamps (now perf 12 x 8) could be released in sheet form as

required. A need did not arise and they were carefully put aside. Five years later, on 24 June 1931, they were issued as provisionals to bridge the gap until the new 3¢ Arch stamp was produced. Thus we have the unusual situation of a stamp printed in coil form by one printer in 1924 issued seven years later, in sheet form, to fill a gap in a rival printer's production schedule. As the 3¢ Admiral in this form was only used from 1931, it properly forms part of the Arch series. The stock came from plates A13, 14 and 15.

To be continued

P.E.I. PERFORATION CONSTERNATION

M.R. Cusworth & M.J. Salmon

We recently received a note from Alan Griffiths raising some interesting points about the perforations on P.E.I. stamps. Alan is a keen P.E.I. collector (and now a member of the CPS) and he provided an incentive to look again at the confusing topic of perforations on P.E.I. stamps. Alan had recently discovered two 2d P.E.I. covers wherein the stamps appear to be perf. 11½ all round.

The recording of perf. 11½ was made some time ago by Sir George Williamson in an article in 'Maple Leaves' on the P.E.I. 4d stamp. To quote Sir George – "the normal perforation on both papers is 11½ x 12. There are a number with perf. 11 on two sides and I have seen perf. 11½ on one side..."

Leslie Tomlinson did a lot of work on these stamps and he concluded that there were five single-line perforating machines (we are unsure of the source of this information) used by Charles Whiting on P.E.I. stamps:

On the pence issues

MACHINE A 11½ pins/inch

= 9.05 gauge/2cm (i.e. perf 9)

MACHINE B 14 pins/inch

= 11.02 gauge/2cm (i.e. perf 11)

MACHINE C 15 pins/inch

= 11.81 gauge/2cm (i.e. perf 11½)

On the cents issues

MACHINE D 15½ pins/inch

= 12.20 gauge/2cm (i.e. perf 12-12¼)

MACHINE E 16 pins/inch

= 12.59 gauge/2cm (i.e. perf 12½-13)

The perforating machines in use in Britain at that time would have had imperial settings and it is easy to see how off-standard variables (described later on) could shift the reading from

perf. 11 to perf. 11½ or back the other way. The difference using an Instanta Perforation Gauge is not very much and could be explained by:

1. Off-standard machine set-up (that is unequal distances between the pins). This could have been done in error or perhaps deliberately (see reference to paper in the conclusion).

2. Differences in moisture content of the paper when perforating. It is generally accepted that the paper must be 'dry' to perforate or you do not get a result. However my years as a textile technologist on cotton goods taught me that two fabrics can feel 'dry' but have quite different moisture content with resultant variation in dimensional stability.

3. Rag content of the paper which could in turn affect the tensile and tear strength plus dimensional stability of the paper.

4. The gauge of the paper used.

5. Wear and/or abuse of the devices used. We really do need to know more about the line perforating machines used by Charles Whiting.

Recently discovered notebooks belonging to a Mr. Deakin, who was employed by Charles Whiting, indicate that Whiting moved premises to Duke St. in Lincoln's Inn Fields from the Strand at the end of March 1869. With all the upheaval attending this relocation it is quite possible that perforating may have been subcontracted prior to this move and subsequent to it. Mike Salmon has been making a study of Charles Whiting's printing business and he feels that not only may the perforating have been subcontracted but possibly the electrotypes plate-making too, leaving the actual printing as the operation

performed in-house by Whiting. As a side-issue we find it strange that the Prince Edward Island postage stamps are of a much cruder form than most of Whiting's other work, which often took the form of attractive compound plate printing (particularly the four penny whose whole design is at odds with not only the rest of the series but with their other work. This value was also printed in a double pane format). There are, in fact, a couple of proofs in Deakin's notebook, printed in two colours, which suggest that he may have been recommending compound plate printing, but the colony seems to have opted for the cheaper route in every way. We are digressing here however.

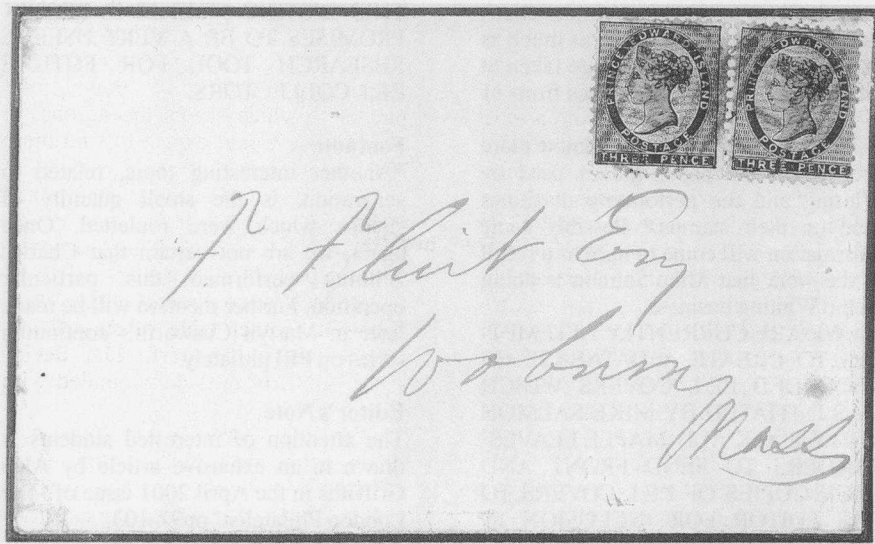
Returning to the matter in hand, we find it even stranger that Whiting had no less than five perforating machines on site when they in fact only handled one postage stamp contract (they did also print some telegraph stamps, railway tickets and assorted labels but most of these items were not perforated). If, as

has been suggested, a sixth machine existed, reliably churning out perf. 11¼ stamps, this gauge would equate to an imperial pin setting of around 14.3 pins/inch, which seems incongruous. In addition we would expect to find more stamps and covers perf. 11¼.

Alan produced a table of stamps and covers where the perf. 11¼ device (MACHINE C) was used in conjunction with the perf. 11 device (MACHINE B) to produce a compound perf. There followed another table of stamps and covers where the perf. 11¼ device (MACHINE C) was compounded with 11¼.

For the purposes of our own investigation we examined 65 pence covers after eliminating the perf. 9 covers. The study was confined to covers at this stage since they should be dateable. The majority conformed to a perf. 11¼-12 format (i.e. within the scope of the 15 pins/inch MACHINE C). The ones which did not conform are listed below in chronological order:

STAMP ON COVER	COMPOUND DETAILS	DATE OF USE
9d	sides p11, rest p11¼	23 April 1863
1d	rhs p11, rest p11¼	25 October 1863
1d	bott. p11¼, rest p11	29 July 1865
9d	sides p11, rest p11¼	23 March 1865
3d (pair)	top/bott. p11¼, lhs p12, rhs p11* (other stamps p12 all round)	18 April 1865
2d	bott. p11, rest p11¼	May or July 1866
6d	lhs p11, rest p11¼	10 September 1866
9d	sides p11, rest p11¼	25 April 1867
3d	top p11¼, rest p11¼	14 July 1869
6d (with 2d)	top p11¼, rest p11¼	4 August 1869
2d	top p11¼, rest p11¼	10 February 1870
4d (bisected)	top p11¼, side p11½	22 April 1870
1d (with 3d)	top & bott. p12, sides p11¼	19 July 1870
1d	lhs p11¼, rest p11¼	25 April 1871
*A bizarre combination		



A bizarre combination – see tabulation on previous page.

CONCLUSIONS

1. MACHINE B, capable of perforating 11 to 11½, was used initially to perforate the late 1861, perf. 11, issue (i.e. the 1d and 9d values) and subsequently, from late 1863, it was used as a finishing off machine on sheets partly perforated 11½-12 by MACHINE C.

2. The p11-11½ device (MACHINE B) was not really used much from 1861 to 1871 since the bulk of the covers fell into the p11½-12 bracket.

3. The suggestion that a sixth machine was churning out perf. 11½ stamps seems remote since this would produce an imperial pin setting of 14.3 pins/inch and more of our sample population of covers would read p11¼.

4. The role played by the grades of paper used by Whiting could be significant. All P.E.I. collectors are aware of the poor quality of paper used by Whiting on P.E.I. stamp production.

It is feasible to speculate that the operatives adjusted the pin density as they went along to compensate for the greater strength or weakness of the paper in one direction. In doing so they unwittingly created compound perforations for collectors today. To quote L.N. Williams again in 'Fundamentals of Philately' (p672) – "paper has a greater tearing strength across the grain than with the grain. To prevent the sheets of perforated stamps from disintegrating during handling (a problem P.E.I. collectors are well aware of!), the perforation with the grain is made to gauge slightly less than that across the grain."

5. Perforating machine design and set up could also be very important. In 'Fundamentals of Philately' page 681 a passage describes how Perkins, Bacon purchased a single line perforating machine in 1862 and it was noted that... "the pins are however extremely

irregularly spaced, a few almost touch one another, while others are as much as 1¼mm apart, so that the gauge taken at different parts of the line varies from 11 to 12.”

It would be very useful to know more about both the paper grades used by Whiting and the perforating machines used on their stamps.* Possibly some information will come to light as a result of the work that Mike Salmon is doing on the Whiting business.

WE ARE CURRENTLY ATTEMPTING TO CREATE A DATABASE OF RECORDED P.E.I. COVERS WHICH WAS INITIATED BY MIKE SALMON AND WE ASK ALL ‘MAPLE LEAVES’ READERS TO SEND FRONT AND BACK COPIES OF P.E.I. COVERS TO THE EDITOR FOR INCLUSION IN

THIS LISTING. THE END RESULT PROMISES TO BE A VERY USEFUL RESEARCH TOOL FOR FUTURE P.E.I. COLLECTORS.

Footnote

*Another interesting topic, related to separation, is the small quantity of stamps which were rouletted. Once again, we are not certain that Charles Whiting performed this particular operation. Further mention will be made later in Martyn Cusworth’s continuing series on PEI philately.

Editor’s Note

The attention of interested students is drawn to an extensive article by Alan Griffiths in the April 2001 issue of ‘The London Philatelist’ pp97-103.

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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (6)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

This part reports on plate blocks. While the plate block subject may appear to be simple on the surface, the old saying "the devil is in the detail" comes to mind. A complete collection of plate block corners is more extensive than at first may be apparent. The differences are paper, gum, inking, printing sequence, and type of the issue. Regarding shade differences, the contrast between light and dark shades is attributed to the amount of ink applied and not to different kinds of ink. The printing sequence in this issue is unknown. It can be demonstrated, however, that the printing plates for Plates 1 and 2 were changed at least twice. Plate 2 was probably changed up to three times.

Field stock was used for both the OHMS (CO1) and G overprints (CO2); 400,000 stamps of each category were printed. The total printing is equivalent to 8,000 panes. Consequently, it is logical to conclude that the possibility for 8,000 plate corners (or 2,000 sets of four corners) existed for each of CO1 and CO2. Apparently, field stock was also used to produce the stamps perforated OHMS (OC9). No reliable records of the amounts perforated can be reported.

Although these OC9 stamps were intended for use by federal government departments and agencies, they were not sold to the general public. Many complaints were made by stamp collectors, as indicated by letters found in RG3 at the National Archives. Finally, a decision was made to make plate blocks and small orders of mint stamps available from the Philatelic Department,

Post Office in Ottawa. Some collectors ordered only one consistent plate block position for appearance sake. Others had to take what might be available at the time the order was completed. The lower left position of both plates 1 and 2 were usually ordered by the dealers active at the time. Consequently, this position presumably should be easier to find today than the other corners. For that reason, plate blocks containing the missing period after the letter 'S' on the 7¢ airmail CO1 stamp have survived, as well as on the other issues in the Peace series. All basic positions for the 'G' stamp cannot be confirmed at this time although the Unitrade catalogue shows prices for all four positions. The 'G' overprint on plate blocks is difficult to find. Donald J. LeBlanc prepared a summary of perforated OHMS plate blocks in the July-August 1994 issue of the *Canadian Philatelist*, pages 269-274. In that article, for instance, he lists all of the eight possible plate block positions of OC9 as being known to exist. All basic plate block positions are known for the perforated and OHMS overprint versions of the stamp.

The research collection has located all four positions for each of the plates 1 and 2 on white, white ribbed, cream and cream ribbed papers. Not all positions for OC9, CO1 or CO2 have yet been found. No attempt has been made to reconstruct the plate corners using the gum differences as the criteria.

The following list describes those plate blocks which also usually contain the 're-entry'. One should understand, however, that each position may exist in two states.

Plate 1 LL This plate contains the 're-entry' in the upper left of the four stamps. It is stamp #141 in the scheme and #41 in the pane, see below and right.

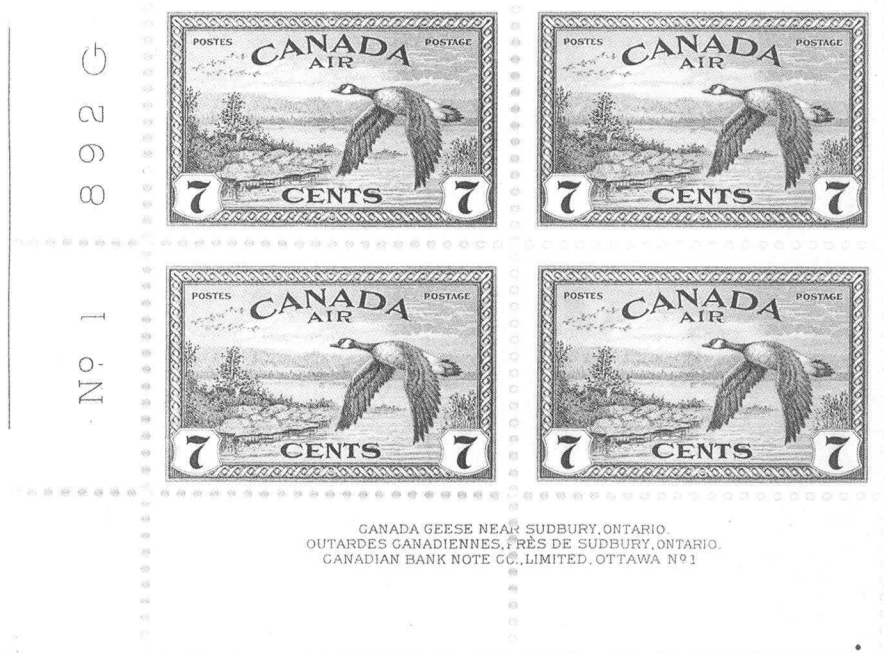
Plate 1 LR The 're-entry' appears on the bottom left of the four stamps. It is stamp #49 on the pane.

Plate 2 UR The suspected 're-entry' appears in the UR corner. It is stamp #255 in the scheme and #5 on the pane. This can exist in two states. It is difficult to spot. This 're-entry' is a doubling of the outer left frame line opposite the tree in the design.

The late Hans Reiche reported that Stamp #10 at



the National Archives also shows a 're-entry' on position #10. No further details are available since the rules do not permit copying. As of July, 2001, there has been no confirmation of the existence of a 're-entry' in private hands. If so, it would be a late printing.



O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE 1 UL

PLATE # 1 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UL

PLATE # 1 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LL

PLATE # 1 LL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LL

PLATE # 1 LL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UL

PLATE # 2 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UR

PLATE # 2 UL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LL

PLATE # 2 LL

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LL

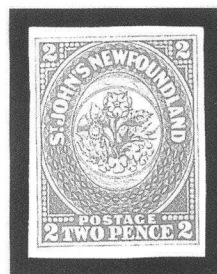
PLATE # 2 LL

Plate 2 LR The 're-entry' appears on the LR stamp. It is stamp #400 in the scheme and #50 on the pane. This exists in two states.

There are three dots in the left hand selvage of Plate 1 UL, opposite stamp #1. Two dots are one above the other close to the outer frame line. The third

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O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UR

PLATE # 1 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 UR

PLATE # 1 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LR

PLATE # 1 LR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 1 LR

PLATE # 1 LR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UR

PLATE # 2 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 UR

PLATE # 2 UR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LR

PLATE # 2 LR

O. H. M. S. O. H. M. S.

PLATE # 2 LR

PLATE # 2 LR

dot is over to the left of the two dots, forming a triangle of sorts. The third dot may be absent simply because the

perforation has taken it out.

There are three small dots in the LR corner of the UR stamp of the Plate 1

UR plate block (stamp #55 in the numbering scheme and #5 in the pane).

Faint hairline cracks exist on the right hand selvage on some copies of Plate 1 LR. The other noticeable variety on Plate 2 UL is cracked plate marks between stamps #2 and #7 and along the bottom of stamp #7 running down to stamp #12 directly beneath. Stamps #2 and #7 are the two right hand stamps on a block of four stamps. The plate cracks are faint and are often difficult to see.

There is a strong dot in the selvage of stamp #400 (LR stamp) on Plate 2 LR. The dot does not appear on all copies of the plates.

Other inconstant differences exist, many of which are minute and difficult to spot without a powerful magnifying glass.

The perforated OHMS stamps are subject to variation. Details of these variations are examined in another part of this series. The plate blocks would be affected by similar differences.

There are minor differences in the serifs of 'H.M.S.' in the overprinted 'OHMS' stamps. When considering that the overprint was accomplished using lead slugs produced by lino-type machines, these differences are understandable. It is unclear whether panes of 50 or full sheets of 200 were overprinted. Not enough full sheets exist for inspection to enable the study group to reach any firm conclusion. (See computer enhanced image of the plate 1 and 2 block corners on pages 171 and 173.)

Roy Wrigley and Kasimir Bileski describe three different types of 'G' used during the period these stamps were used by government departments. The other 'G' types were introduced in 1953, 1955, and 1956. Furthermore, the new type faces reportedly were only used on the 10 cent Eskimo, 20 cent Pulp and Paper and 50 cent Textile stamps. Obviously, only the original 'G' type can be found on the CO2 stamp.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne, his address is PO Box 74 Stn A, Toronto, Canada M5W 1A2.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Neil Prior

PORT TALBOT

The entire illustrated below was acquired from the CPS Postal Auction earlier this year; I am hoping that members can provide some additional information.

It is a 'Free' cover, posted from Port Talbot on 11 December 1829, signed by M. Burwell, PM, and sent to Francis L. Walsh, PM, in Vittoria.

What I would like more information on is:

- Does 'PM' signify Prime Minister?
- Who was Francis L. Walsh?
- Who was M. Burwell, and was he associated with Port Burwell?
- I understand that Port Talbot was around 150 miles from Toronto, but am unable to find it on present-day maps. What happened to the settlement? Was it absorbed into another town, or did it disappear altogether?
- Was Port Talbot named after any individual in particular? This interests me as I was born in Port

Talbot in South Wales and wonder if there is any connection.

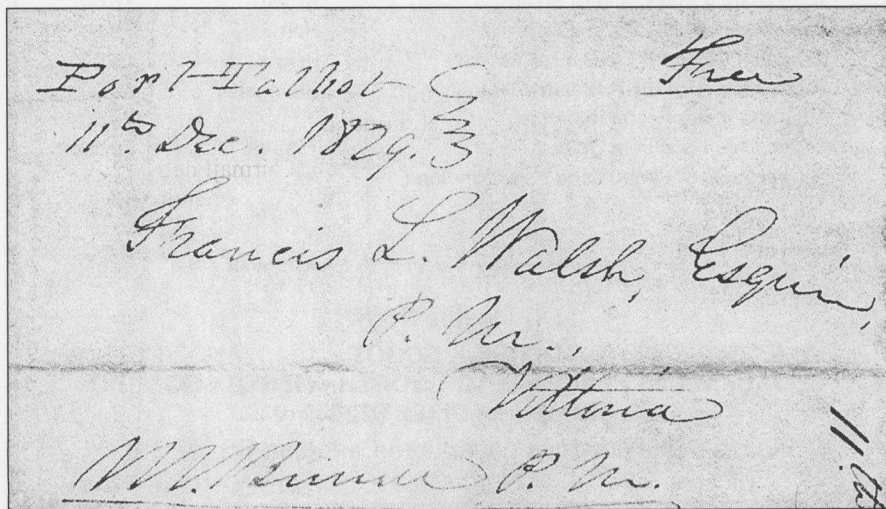
Editor's note:

As an initial contribution I submit that 'PM' in this instance signifies 'Post Master'. Prior to 1844 postmasters were allowed free postage provided the letter was properly endorsed, as it is here. Manwell Burwell was a postmaster at Port Talbot and it is reasonable to assume that Francis Walsh was postmaster at Vittoria. Interested readers may like to refer to the late John Donaldson's article on 'Postmasters Perks' in ML April 1985, p261. Answers to the rest of Neil's questions are eagerly awaited.

James Felton

POSTAGE DUE

In recent Maple Leaves, the Yellow Peril and Mac McConnell clearly demonstrated how interesting postage due mail can be. Perhaps members would like to know about the Postage



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October 2001

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Canada Standard Pre-Cancel Catalogue 2000	Walburn	£7.50
Major Toop Collection. Military P.H. Vol I		£16.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1920-1930		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1931-1940		£5.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Postal Acts and Split Rings	Symonds	£10.00
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Admiral Issue (Hardback)	Marler	£14.00
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For more information I suggest contacting one of the editors, Michael Furfie, 37 Town Tree Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 2PN, or Graham Marks, Oast House West, Golden Hill, Wiveliscombe, Somerset TA4 2NT.

The Yellow Peril

FAKE ½¢ LQ COVERS

There are good jokes and there are great jokes, but the one about fake ½¢ LQ covers (ML 281) has got to be an all-time classic! It gave me such a big chuckle that it broke up my otherwise humdrum day.

Every stamp and cover, including the fake ½¢ LQ cover – and it is a fake – that I showed at the Glasgow Convention in 1999 and illustrated in ML 280, was properly identified in the opening paragraph on page 47 of ‘My Fling...’ as belonging to an estate. The fake cover illustrated on page 53 was definitely NOT the good doctor’s cover.

Lionel Gillam

ERRANT HAMMERS

In the Autumn, 2000 issue of Maple Leaves (page 343) an anonymous warning was published alerting members to be on their guard as far as ‘Doyle’s Station’ (Newfoundland) postmarks are concerned. These, apparently, may be misused as a result of the sale of hammers that ought, following the closure of the office in 1940, to have been defaced, destroyed or

retained securely by the Newfoundland Post Office. This is, of course, a timely and proper warning for which Newfoundland stamp collectors and, more especially, Newfoundland postal historians will be most grateful.

Our informant, however, is mistaken if he believes that this is a unique instance of post office property falling into improper hands. Many years ago the late Frank Campbell reported that he was offered a bagful (or possibly a sackful!) of old Canadian postmark hammers, either as a gift or for sale. I believe the former, but whether for sale or not Frank certainly accepted them, gladly I might add. I do not know if news of this acquisition was published in ‘Topics’ or ‘Maple Leaves’; but I do know that Frank at the time was producing a series of mimeographs for Canadian postmark collectors. These contained illustrations of old split ring postmarks, and it was in one of these, I believe, that the news first saw the light of day. Incidentally, one of his publications contained an illustration of one of the hammers and its integral parts, including the spring. What happened to the hammers subsequently I do not know. Nor do I know to what extent (if any) this acquisition of old post office property contributed to his well-known book on early Canadian Post Offices.

Certainly Frank did not regard the ‘lucky strikes’ that came into his possession as in any way illegal or improper. He was a man of such utmost integrity that I believe that it never crossed his mind that in the wrong hands the hammers might be used in an attempt to deceive collectors. Because of this, and because their ultimate destiny is not known, I can only repeat

Continued on p179

SOCIETY NEWS

Local Groups

The annual get-together of the South West and Wales Group was held under the auspices of the Bristol Federation Convention at Portishead on Sunday, 12 August.

Six members and one possible new member were present to see mini-displays of 'Miscellaneous Canadian Postal History' from Colin Lewis, 'Recent Newfoundland Acquisitions' from John Croker, and a variety of 'Canadian covers, cancellations, and postal rates' by Neil Prior.

In addition, Rod Morley and Colin Bulloch presented RPO Postmarks and Centennial Issues respectively, requesting advice and thoughts as to the best way to write-up and display them.

MIDPEX

MIDPEX, the biennial show for specialist philatelic societies, took place again this year at Tile Hill, Coventry, at the end of June. The CPS stand was manned by a succession of 'volunteer' members and attracted a number of visitors. The result – lots of fellowship and at least one new member.

Some important impressions remain. The visitors who showed the greatest interest were those who, hitherto, had been unaware of our existence and who held the belief that 'specialist' societies cater *solely* for specialists. We hope that they went away enlightened, clutching their application forms and with a greater interest in the wider field of Canadian philately.

It is up to us to promote ourselves as a user-friendly group. MIDPEX helped.

Forthcoming Events

2001

Oct 16-21 Hafnia 01, Copenhagen, Denmark

Oct 25-27 Philatex, Horticultural Halls, London

Nov 10 S&C Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat

Nov 10-15 Kadikay 2001, Turkey

2002

Jan 18/19 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York

Feb 27-Mar 3 Spring STAMPEX, Islington, London

Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul

Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam

Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London

Oct 9-12 CPS Convention, Dumfries

Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

Palmares

The following records competitive success by members in Canadian National shows and by members' exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions. We are indebted to Richard Thompson for supplying the details. We should be happy to record successes by other members, particularly from the UK, if they can be made known to the Editor. Whilst all the award winners are deserving of our plaudits, particular mention must be made of Ron Brigham who won the Grand Prix d'Honneur at Belgica 2001. This is, in effect, the world championship and it is the first time it has been won by a Canadian in its 75-year history.

Malcolm Jones will sell your surplus covers if you give him the chance

International Exhibitions

Belgica 2001, June 2001.

FIP Championship Class, Grand Prix – Ron Brigham – ‘The Province of Canada Pence Issues 1851-1868’.

Large Gold and Special Prize – Ron Brigham – ‘The Large Queens of Canada 1868-1897’.

Literature Large Vermeil – Cimon Morin – *Philatelic Canadienne* Vol. 3.

Philanippon 2001, August 2001.

Gold – Ron Brigham – ‘Small Queens’.

Large Vermeil – Fred Fawn – ‘Canada 1898 Map Stamp’.

Richard Malott – ‘Canada Crash Covers’.

Large Silver – Bill Robinson (2) – ‘Prisoner of War Internee Mail’ & ‘Post Offices of Alberta’.

National Shows

ORAPEX 2001, May 2001.

Gold – John Cooper – ‘A Study of the Admiral Booklet Stamps’ – Grand Award.

Horace Harrison – ‘Early Express Company Operations in Ontario and Quebec’.

Richard Malott – ‘Canadian Crash Covers 1918-1984’.

Ron Brigham – ‘The Numerals and Maple Leaves Issues 1897-1902’.

Silver – Dr Alan Selby ‘Early Canadian Postal Rates’.

One Frame Exhibits

Vermeil – Charles Verge ‘The Post Office Dispute of 1978’.

Horace Harrison – ‘Canada’s Registered Letter Stamps, Proofs and Essays’.

Silver Bronze – ‘Brown Brothers Continental Nurseries 1890-1920’.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from p177

the ‘caveat emptor’ warning, unnecessary though this must be. Having been assured that there were no railway post office hammers among his collection (sic) I lost interest. It must have been upwards of 30 years before he died (well into his nineties) in a nursing home in Royal Oak, Michigan. Since I corresponded with him almost to the last, my regret now is that it never occurred to me to ask what happened to the hammers. That must remain a mystery, as much a mystery as the man who brought the hammers to him. He was a complete stranger to Frank.

Editor’s note:

I too corresponded with Frank Campbell in his (very) latter years, he contributed the occasional short piece to ML. I was aware of the postmarking devices that ‘landed on his doorstep’, he referred to the hoard as a ‘bushel’. I have no idea whether this was gross exaggeration but it does suggest a substantial number of hammers. I too have a couple of hammer heads (no handles) and a tin of indicia; one head is Vonda, Sask., the other Franquelm, PQ. Fitting the slugs into the heads seems to be an awfully fiddly job so I have never made up a full postmark; the object is merely to show what these things look like and to warn of the possibility of misuse.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 12 August, 2001

CHANGES INCLUDED IN THE 2001 HANDBOOK

New Members

- 2836 Mason, Douglas S. Little Roscaddon, Manaccan, Helston, Cornwall
TR12 6JH CG, PH
- 2837 Wynns, John P. PO Box 1995, Dayton, NV
89403-1995, USA PL, PC, PQ, YU, K, PH
- 2838 Buttimore, David 61 Burnham Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex
SS9 2JR CL-CGC, Cov, PS

Resigned

- 2740 Scott, David V.
- 2440 Lewis, Col. E. (Ted)

INFORMATION RECEIVED AFTER PRINTING THE 2001 HANDBOOK

Deceased

- 1448 Bell, Mrs M.J.

Resigned

- 2777 Mercer, Michael B.

Reinstated

- 2597 Kolfage, Don 14 Orton Blvd, Chatham, ON, Canada, N7L 4A9
- 2757 Kruczynski, L. 19 Petersfield Place, Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3T 3V5

Amendment to address

- 1373 Wannerton, John W.T. Postal Address: PO Box 53087, Kenilworth 7745,
W Cape Province, S. Africa

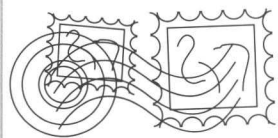
E-mail address

- 1912 Gatecliff, John jsgatecliff@doctors.org.uk
- 2734 McLean, Gary mclea002@tc.umn.edu

Revised Total 413

E-mail addresses

If any members wish to have their e-mail addresses published in Maple Leaves, please forward details to the Secretary.



**Have you made up a book for the
Exchange Packet recently?
Hugh Johnson is still (fairly)
patiently waiting!**

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2000/01

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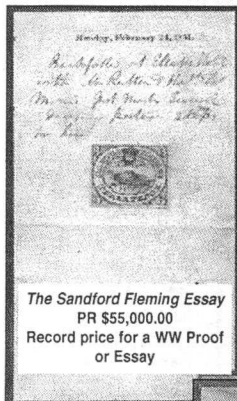
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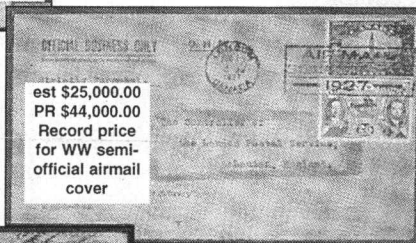
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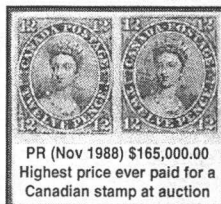
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Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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2002

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Our thanks go to Past President Mac McConnell for hosting another well-attended Convention in the historic town of Shrewsbury. Much interesting material was on show and a report appears elsewhere. Your Editor was thwarted by the law of Murphy in that the flash link on number one camera failed; the reserve camera was brought into play only to suffer a similar fate. The photographs accompanying the Convention report come courtesy of Dr John Gatecliff, to whom we are most grateful.

This issue is accompanied by a postal auction catalogue, following the success of last year's venture. We hope this comes as a pleasant surprise and we draw your attention to Colin Lewis' comments under 'Society News'. Our

Librarian, Brian Stalker, has produced a long-awaited new library list, this should accompany the April issue of 'Maple Leaves'. We felt it best to postpone distribution rather than induce 'information fatigue' in our members. Brian's comments will also be found under 'Society News'.

Diligent readers will spot an extra eight pages in this issue. These were deemed necessary to maintain a satisfactory balance between philatelic articles, advertising and Society matters; the last mentioned having taken up more space than usual this time. Despite the additional pages, we have had to postpone publication of Part IV of 'The British Mission to Russia' series and episode seven of Bill Pekonen's study of the 1946 airmail stamp. One or two other

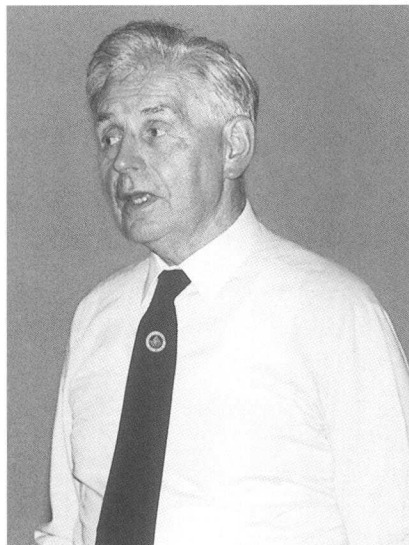
pieces have also been held over. Whilst it is good news for the Editor, who likes to see material in hand for the next issue, we apologise to authors and readers for the break in transmission.

Back in 1996 the marking allocation in respect of our competitions was amended slightly though no change was made to the rules. Unfortunately the marking allocation in the new handbook is the obsolete one, please refer to the 'Society News' section for a note of the current allocation.

With effect from 1 November last, Phillips Auctioneers have merged with Bonhams and Brooks and the newly created company is known as 'Bonhams'. The stamp department of Phillips remains very much in place and Stuart Billington is still the man to contact there on matters philatelic.

Early in September our Treasurer sent us an e-mail announcing that a Small Queen website had been awarded the title of 'Site of the Week' by the NZ Law Association. One wonders why this should excite a treasurer! For other interested parties, the site belongs to our

friends at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, it was accessed via rpssc.org and tracked through 'home page', 'new' and 'SQ'.



Past President 'Mac' McConnell, captured at the Shrewsbury Convention before the camera crisis.

CONVENTION AUCTION

To be held at

The Cairndale Hotel & Leisure Club, Dumfries

Saturday 12 October, 2002

Catalogues will be distributed with the July issue of 'Maple Leaves'.

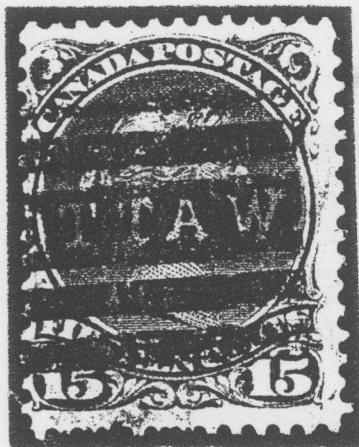
If you have material for this auction, please ensure that it is in Colin Lewis' hands by Saturday, 18 May. Colin's address is 62 Craiglwyd Rd, Cockett, Swansea, SA2 0XA. He can also be contacted by telephone: 01792 206518; fax: 01792 537569 or e-mail: colindlewis@hotmail.com

Vendors are reminded that lots with a reserve of less than £5 should not normally be included; the commission on a lot selling for less than £7 is £1.

MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS (Part 3)

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Ian Robertson



This OTTAWA marking is listed on page 440 of Jarrett (1929) as appearing on: 1887: 3¢, 3¢ Carmine Rose, 5¢, 6¢ 1893: 8¢, 10¢, 15¢.

The following is an excerpt from 'Post Office Seals' by J. Millar Allen (ML #40, February 1956, p.40) "...illustration shows a seal-type cancellation of Ottawa used to obliterate a 10¢ Small Queen in a shade allocated to the 1891 period in the possession of the writer and it will be noted that the letters of the name are cut in and do not take the ink as is the case in the Kingston and Niagara examples. This seal is also a different type, being square and having no crown, and may have been made specially at the Ottawa office. Another example is on a registered letter from Sturgeon Falls, Ont. on November 28th, 1899."

I've had one on a Small Queen, I think on a 1¢ which I sold in one of our auctions. I hope one of you bought it.

Mis-perfs do occur on the 15¢ but slanting mis-perfs almost never.

Editor: At this point in the display a few fakes and forgeries were shown, including a faked ½¢ watermark and 2¢ laid paper, a couple of forgeries by the Spiro Brothers and a faked script watermark. These do not reproduce well. However, two fake covers are shown (p185), the first is from the Firth sale (lot 213), it fetched \$320. The second is from the Liechtenstein collection.

Almost all the 1859-1868 mixed frankings are with the 5¢ Beaver and a 1¢ Large Queen. It is a little unusual to find one with the 5¢ Beaver and a pair of ½¢ LQs (p186).

As a rule I don't like wrappers but I'm giving this wrapper (p187) the benefit of the doubt. The stamps are cancelled with the New Brunswick grid – indicating that it paid the double printed matter rate of two cents per four ounces.

According to the second edition (April 1963) of 'Canadian Duplex Cancellations' by E.A. Smythies, this 3-Ring target duplex of Toronto "is the



Unusual misperf on a 15¢ LQ

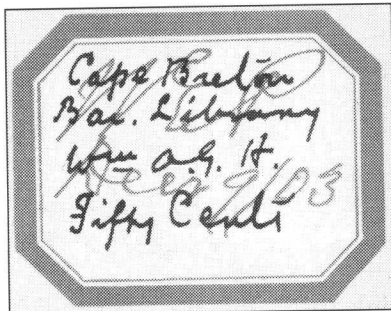
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Cape Breton revenues from a recently discovered find, to be included in our February auction.

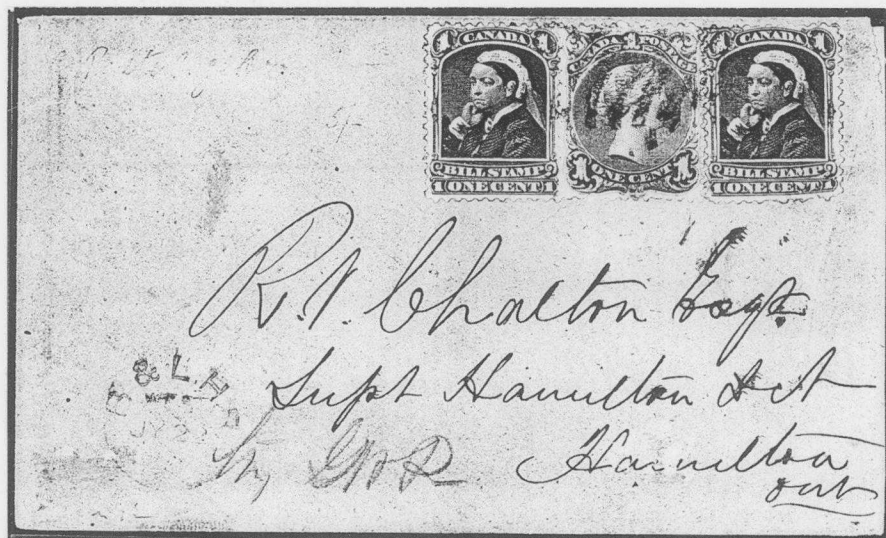
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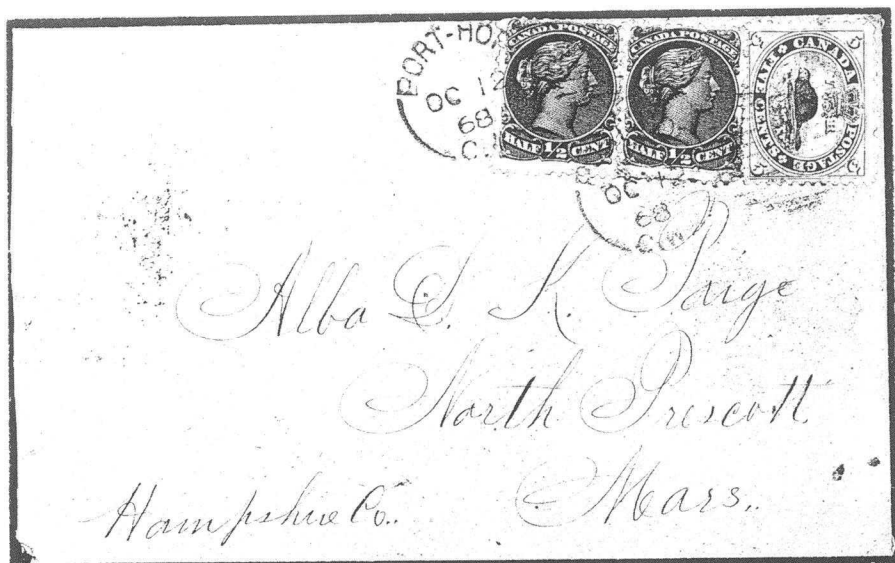
Fake LQ covers ex Firth (above) and Liechtenstein (below)



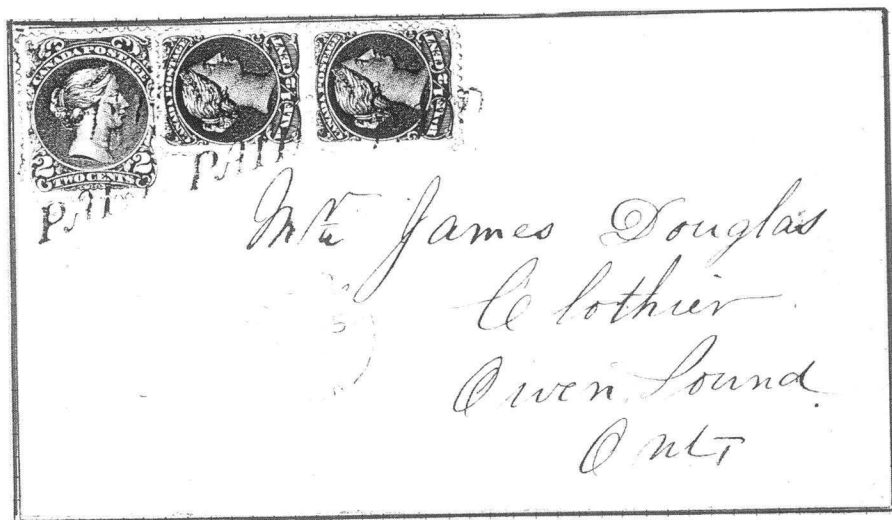
earliest Postmaster's duplex recorded to date (1868). Only one strike is known."(p187) The second cover is from the same correspondence and shows the same duplex tying another 3¢ LQ (p189).

A couple of Wells Fargo covers. I wish that I knew something about them. The ones that I bought and sold were franked with 6¢ Small Queens.

I came across this Wells Fargo effort (p190) while searching for cinderellas



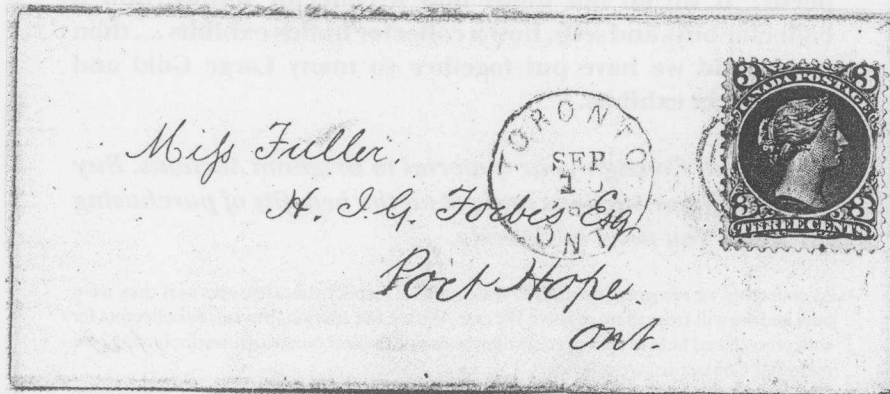
Unusual mixed franking of 5¢ Beaver and two 1¢ LQs



'PAID' handstamp used to cancel stamps.



Two 2¢ LQs on wrapper, paying double printed matter rate



Earliest postmaster's duplex (1868) according to Smythies, only one known.
A second example is shown on p189.

for our editor. I've had it for at least 25 years but I forgot that I owned it.

A stamp that I wouldn't mind having is the 15¢ re-entry. The ones that I saw are not distinct enough. In May, 1997, when I visited the Halifax Stamp Club's 75th Anniversary exhibition, a

collector showed me one that he found. I immediately fell in love with it. I offered him \$1,000 for it. That was my mistake. The chap probably thought that if I offered a 'G' for it, it's got to be worth more. That one is! (Not illustrated here.)



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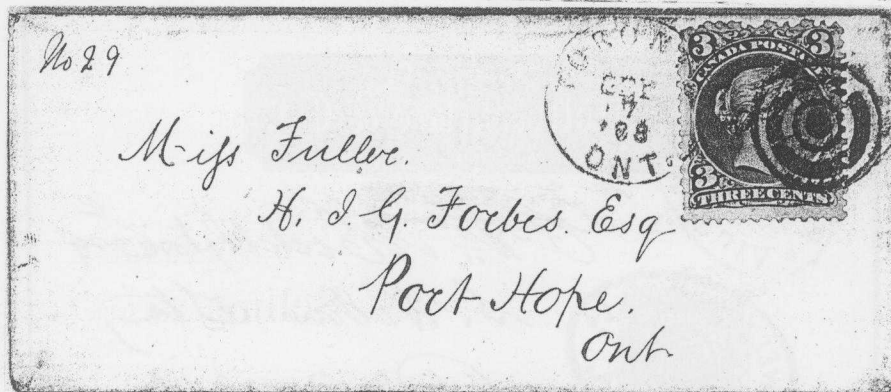
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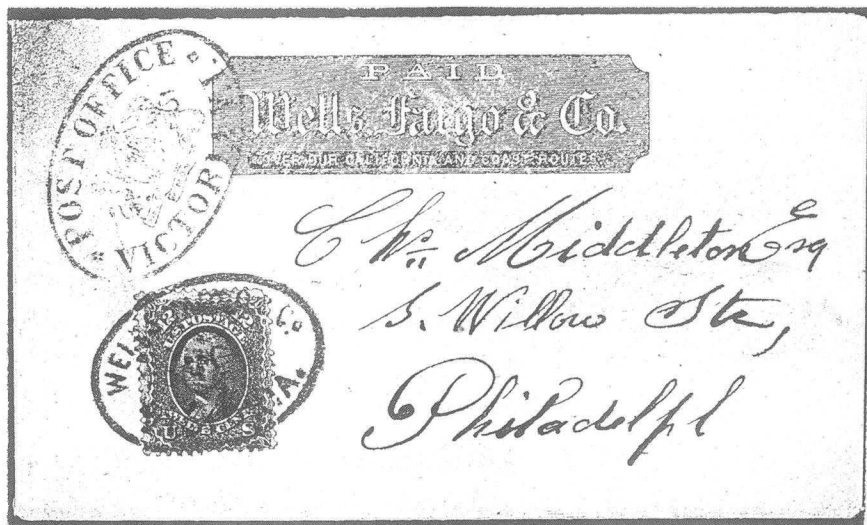
Second example of the first postmaster's duplex, from the same correspondence

Ladies and gentlemen this concludes my so-called paper. Whether you enjoyed it half as much as I enjoyed bringing it to you, I can't say. I dare say, however, that

everyone here got something out of it. If any of you good people want to collect Large Queens I have one recommendation and that is, don't ever get a stroke!!!



Blue 'WELLS FARGO OC 24 VICTORIA' ovals tying two 6¢ Large Queens to Wells Fargo double weight (1 oz) cover to San Francisco. Probably late usage.



Wells Fargo cover, Victoria to Philadelphia, with 12¢ US stamp.

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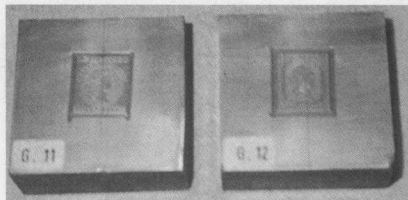
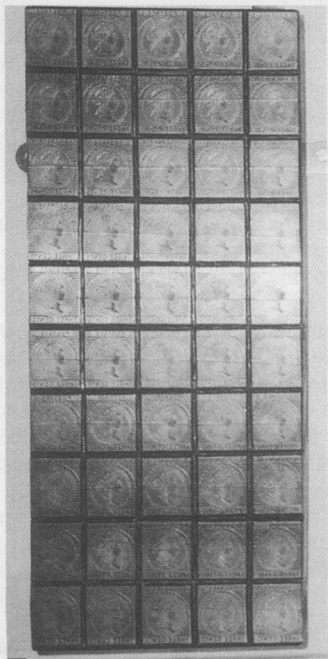
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (8)

THE ADHESIVE STAMP PERIOD

Martyn Cusworth

The adhesive stamps of PEI are made from electrotype plates mounted on wooden panels. This is in fact one of the few areas of certainty surrounding PEI stamp production, many other facets remain a mystery, due to the fire in the Charlottetown Post Office in 1884 and the bankruptcy of the printers, Charles Whiting, in 1892.

We are on sure ground with the copper dies and the copper electrotyped plates, since they reside in the museum of the Royal Philatelic Society in London (except the two cent value) and are available for inspection. Illustrated below are one of the copper plates and two of the preparatory dies which are in the museum.



For those unfamiliar with the process of electrotyping (and I am one of them!) the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain Year Book for 1930 contains a detailed explanation of the process:

1. The die (made from copper or steel) is engraved 'en epargne', that is parts that are to print in the finished electro are left high, and the white part on the printed stamp must be removed in the die.

2. A lead mould is made from the die and when sufficient lead moulds are made they are assembled in a frame, levelled and soldered together at the back. The impression is a negative at this stage.

3. A wax mould is made by creating a layer of wax $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick on a supporting tray. This wax 'case' is given a surface coating of graphite.

4. The collection of lead moulds is polished with graphite and placed on top of the wax case and both are placed in a press under considerable pressure. When removed from the press the wax 'case' has taken the impression from the moulds and the electro is ready to be made.

5. The wax mould is coated with plumbago or graphite to make it conductive. Having coated the wax with graphite, metal terminals are attached to the graphited surfaces and these terminals connected to a power supply.

6. The wax mould is then ready for the plating bath consisting of copper sulphate, sulphuric acid and distilled water. The bath is usually agitated, resulting in a quicker deposition of copper and a better quality coating.

7. The copper shell is removed from the wax case by pouring hot water over it and gradually lifting the shell from the wax. The shell is cleaned and is ready for backing.

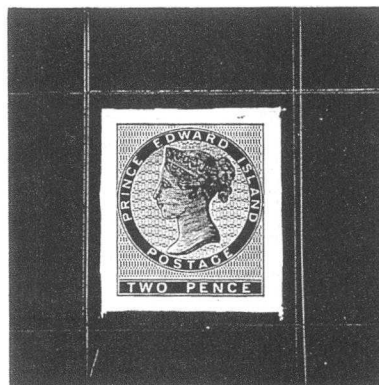
8. Backing consists of reinforcing the copper shell with a layer of metal (blend of lead and tin) after first 'tinning' the back of the copper shell.

9. The resultant plate is then cleaned, levelled up and planed. Then it is fastened to a wooden base and is ready for the printing press. This is the product we see on display at the Royal Philatelic Society Museum.

Charles Whiting won the contract for printing PEI stamps and the Colony's contract represented something of a departure from the fine quality compound plate printing Whitings were capable of executing. The difference between what they could do and what they had to do to satisfy the Colony's budget needs, can be seen in the working notebook of Alfred Deacon, who was an engraver for Whiting. Illustrated opposite is a sheet from these working notes with some proofs of the PEI 2d, 3d and 6d stamps dated August 1860 stuck in above some proofs of the South Eastern Railway Telegraph stamps. The PEI stamps appear rather lacklustre in comparison, although the 3d appears to have been proofed in a compound plate technique.

When Charles Whiting went bankrupt in 1892, J.A. Tilleard acquired the plates and used them in 1893 to illustrate pages of articles on PEI stamps in 'The London Philatelist.' An example of the 2d reproduction proof, printed

from the original plate, is shown below and demonstrates how the appearance of the stamps could be enhanced by using good quality paper and ink. In practice, probably due to financial constraints, Whiting used paper of varying quality and absorbency especially in the case of the 'cents' issue of 1872 which only cost just over £2/thousand (the pence issues had cost over £4/thousand')



The early print runs of the 2d, 3d and 6d values (note only three values were needed for inland, Canadian and USA mail respectively) were not too bad as far as clarity and definition are concerned, as can be seen on the imperforate block of 25 twopenny stamps shown on page 195².

In due course the first stamps were put on sale in 2d, 3d and 6d denominations on 1 Jan, 1861, in a single line perf. 9 form (a subsequent article will deal with the rather complex issue of perforation). Covers dated soon after the issue date are not easy to come by, but a 3d cover to Newfoundland is shown here dated 16 Feb, 1861.

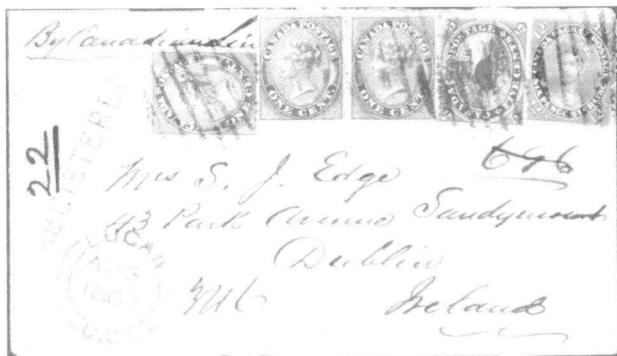
This cover is franked with a perf.9 threepenny stamp to prepay it to Halifax, where it was marked 4d in blue crayon, denoting the port-to-port collect fee. The stamp is tied with an eleven bar grid cancel which is unusual in itself,

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[Wednesday, 6 March 2002]



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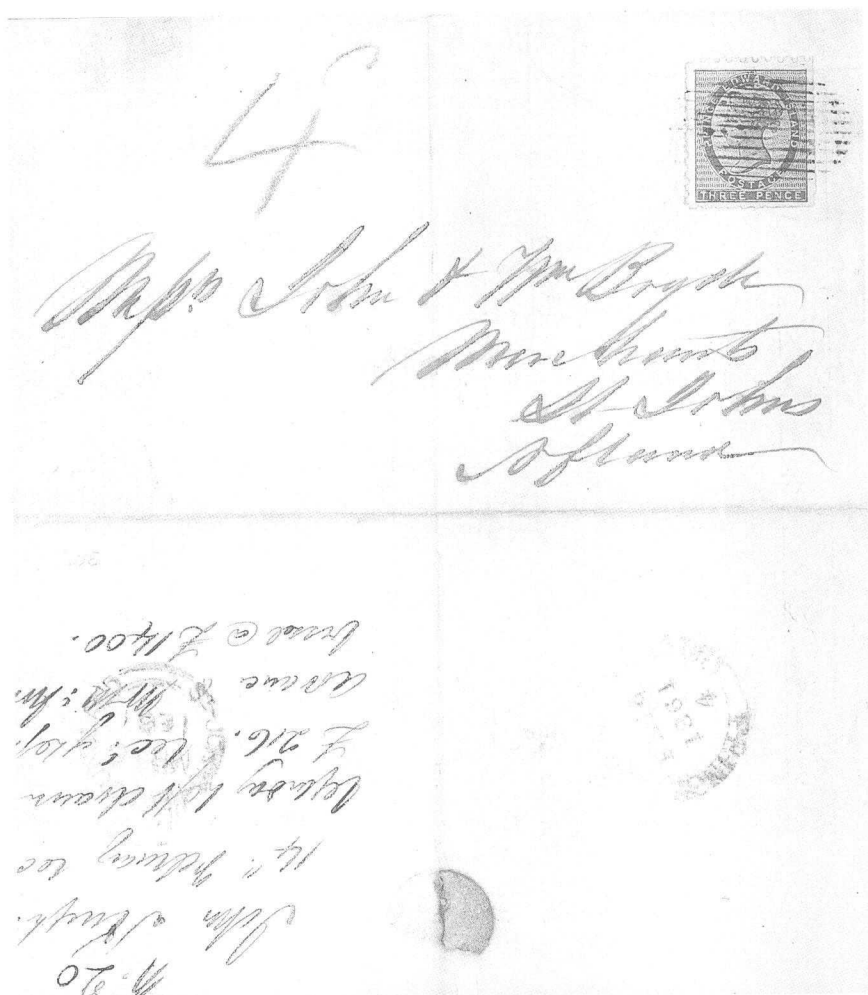


Imperforate block from early printing of the 2d value

ten bar devices being much more common. Even more unusual is the Prince Edward Island datestamp with the indicium '4' under the year plug. We do not know the significance of this indicium but all four recorded strikes are dated 1861. Readers with PEI covers in

their collections are urged to scan their 1843-69 PEI datestamps to see if they have any more.

The cover was received in St. Johns on 5 March, which is testimony to the lengthy mail delivery time in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in winter!



Early example of the 3d value on entire, 16 February, 1861 (stamp issued 1 January 1861). Note particularly the mysterious '4' under the year in the PEI date stamp.

References

¹Records of the warrants in 'Postage Stamps & Cancellations of PEI 1814-

1873' by J.C. Lehr

²Courtesy of M.Salmon

ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER (1)

L.F. Gillam FCPS

There can be few postmark collectors who are not familiar with the name 'William Rennie'. I emphasise 'postmark collectors' because the buff pre-printed envelopes bearing the bald name and address: 'William Rennie, Seedmerchant, Toronto, Canada' have nothing of an aesthetic nature to recommend them; nor are the stamps they usually bear calculated to enrapture a stamp collector's heart. These, in my experience, range from the latest Ottawa printings of the 3¢ Small Queens to the 2¢ Numeral issues of 1900. By the time these rose carmine stamps appeared in 1899 and 1900 the envelopes had changed to the normal white colour (if that is the word) while the nature of Mr. Rennie's business: 'Rennie's Seeds' was now printed separately from the name and address in the top left hand corner, with provision being made for the sender to write his name and the post office of origin.

There is no reason why my long acquaintance with these covers should have any undue significance, but it is a fact that I cannot remember seeing one franked with a Map or 3¢ Jubilee stamp, let alone an American one. That Rennie had customers in the United States as well as Canada must be pre-supposed by the invariable inclusion of 'Canada' in the printed address. As the largest city in Ontario and the second largest in the Dominion this is the only conclusion to be reached. Paradoxically, therefore, the address, although comprehensive in one sense, is incomplete in another, there being no street or road in Toronto indicated. Quite clearly Mr. Rennie's business was an important one, well enough known to the Toronto Post Office, but not necessarily to an

American post-master, sorter or railway mail clerk. It can be safely assumed that Canadian railway mail clerks were well aware of the whereabouts of Toronto; they certainly would not have been in such exalted occupations otherwise!

There is one thing more that needs to be said about the 'Rennie' covers: there was a period of time, about five years I reckon, when they were meticulously opened with a paper knife, almost certainly by his order clerk. That he kept them, for reasons best known to himself, is something for which hundreds of postmark collectors will be eternally grateful. That the great man himself was not involved in such a mundane chore can reasonably be assumed; he would have been more interested in their contents, the orders and cheques or money orders. That he was not interested in common Canadian postage stamps, let alone postmarks, I am prepared to hazard a confident guess. If a legendary Torontonion philatelist, whose knowledge of 'Canadiana' is encyclopaedic, can disabuse me I shall be pleased to eat my words.

This introductory article (which swells later to a wider theme) is more in the nature of a fishing expedition: it poses more questions than it answers; or if there are answers that I have provided they are questionable ones! It is a well known ploy when angling for the truth to make such an outrageous parade of nonsense that at least a dozen members leap for their pens with glee in order to provide the writer with the answers he seeks. A humble request does not seem to work that way. Now, hands up those members who collect Squared Circles, Flag Cancellations or (and this is

Continued on page 199

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Newfoundland 1919 manuscript "Martinsyde" 3c. on envelope.
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A NEW RPO HAMMER VARIETY

James Felton

Strikes of the Fort William & Winnipeg R.P.O. (FT. WM. & WP'G. – Ludlow O-76, type 17A) are quite common, and familiar to all RPO collectors (Fig. 1). This run features hammers numbered from 1 to 11. Ross Gray initiated a hammer study in the March 1995 Newsletter of the BNAPS RPO Study Group. Despite the long term of this run, he noted just one hammer replacement, a second No. 8 proofed late in 1953.



Figure 1

Figure 2

Matters may have stood that way for many more years, except for my ongoing efforts to computerise my Canadian RPOs. Years ago I decided to invest the effort to put all the catalogue listings and new reports onto my computer so I would have an up-to-date version available. Then I wanted to add all the various hammers, since I collect that way. Eventually I hope to add a detailed inventory of my collection. At present I am still working on entering the hammers. It was that process that caused me to notice something about the replacement hammer for O-76 No. 8. My collection lacks examples of either No. 8 hammer so I doubt I would have found what I did except for the computer project and having at hand Volume XVII of *Proof Strikes of Canada* edited by J. Paul Hughes.

The replacement reads 'FT. WM. & WP'G. R.P.O. / TR. NO. 8' with the '8' serving as a train number rather than

hammer number (Fig. 2). Though the train number '8' is reported for this run, this hammer does not follow typical practice. Normally the train number is changeable, just like the date, not a fixture as in this case. For that reason I claim that this hammer is an error, one overlooked by the otherwise thorough Lionel Gillam in his series in *Maple Leaves* on RPO Errors.

Evidently the new style was accepted by the mail car personnel as it has been recorded in use from 1954 to 1963 per Gray's study.

The error hammer should be listed separately from O-76, based on the fixed lettering difference. This situation is not covered by existing postmark types, so one will have to be revised to accommodate the new 'find'. Bill Robinson has been advised and thought has been given to fitting this into an already crowded portion of the catalogue – another subject for another day!

One Thing Leads... Cont'd from p197

inevitable) Railway Postmarks and who do not have at least one 'Rennie' cover tucked away!

Editor's Note:

As an erstwhile collector of Flag Cancels I have checked the photocopy record of my former collection and, in the Toronto section, found not one 'Rennie' cover. Let me therefore be first to raise a hand. This is not to say that 'Rennie' covers have never crossed my desk, they have but did not linger. The object of this fishing expedition is an intriguing mystery, is the author about to reveal who meticulously wielded the paper knife or is there a darker secret? The world waits...

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BETWEEN SMALL QUEENS & ADMIRALS (2)

H.W. Harrison FCPS, OTB

It only took four days less than six months to use up the printing of 200,000 8¢ Jubilee stamps plus any remainders of the 8¢ SQ, the two stamps used on registered mail. Similarly, it had taken only 19 days more than six months to use up the 3¢ Jubilees plus any remainders of the 3¢ SQ. For these two values, the post office had calculated just about right for a six month celebration.

Neither the Jubilees nor the Maple Leaves had the denomination expressed in arabic numerals. The French-speaking Canadians complained bitterly and successfully. Their complaints brought about the Numeral Issue.

Table 2. The Numeral Issue

Denomination	Issue Date ¹	Number Issued ²
1¢	17/ 6/98	313,900,000
3¢	17/ 6/98	51,287,600
2¢ purple	2/ 9/98	72,021,000
½¢	6/ 9/98	6,080,000
6¢	27/ 8/98	560,000
8¢	24/ 9/98	893,000
10¢	5/11/98	2,725,000
5¢	3/ 7/99	22,070,000
2¢ red	22/ 8/99	699,000,000
20¢	24/12/00	540,000
7¢	23/12/02 ³	1,515,000

There must have been some serious consideration given to the elimination of a 7¢ value, issued to pay the combined single rate postage and registry fee. Why



Figure 9: Mailed on Saturday, 8 December, 1900 at 6 PM in Montreal, the card was backstamped at Toronto that same night and delivered on Monday, 10 December.

it took the POD four years to decide to issue a 7¢ denomination in this series is unknown to us. There had been plenty of demand for the 8¢ SQ. Could the depressed level of the general economy in the U.S. and Canada have caused such a great reduction in the use of registered mail? Perhaps a student of economics can explore the possibility.

The 5¢ value of the Maple Leaf and Numeral series was infrequently used to pay the registry fee on 1¢ post cards. Figure 9 shows such usage of a 5¢ Numeral on an 8 December, 1900 notice to the shareholders of a mining company announcing a special general meeting.

As shown by the last item in the table for the Numeral Issue, the 7¢ value was finally issued on 23 December, 1902. It saw very limited use as it was superseded by the 7¢ King Edward Issue which was issued six months later on 1 July, 1903. Even so, its usage extended for a limited time after the 7¢ King Edward came out, as witness the cover

shown in Figure 10. Mailed at the Gottingen Street branch of the Halifax post office on Thursday, 30 July, 1903, this letter was sorted to the Halifax & Campbellton R.P.O. which transferred it the next day to the Que. & Campbellton Express/No.8 which transferred it to the Que. & Richmond/M.C. These transfers account for the plethora of registered letter numbers. It was received at Arthabaskaville on the Saturday.

Registered letters from Toronto stamp dealer Edward Parker provide incontrovertible evidence of the lack of demand in the philatelic community for both postal stationery and the Jubilee issue. On 29 October, 1904 and again on 11 March, 1907, he mailed a registered letter to a customer in Quebec City in a 2¢ violet stamped envelope with a 5¢ Jubilee paying the registration fee. Originally produced to replace the local carrier delivery rate stamped envelope, for which there was no need after the advent of Imperial Penny Postage, only



Figure 10: After the issue of the special manilla envelopes shown in Figure 2, the number of RPO backstamps on registered mail declined precipitously, but registered letters to obscure towns still carried them.

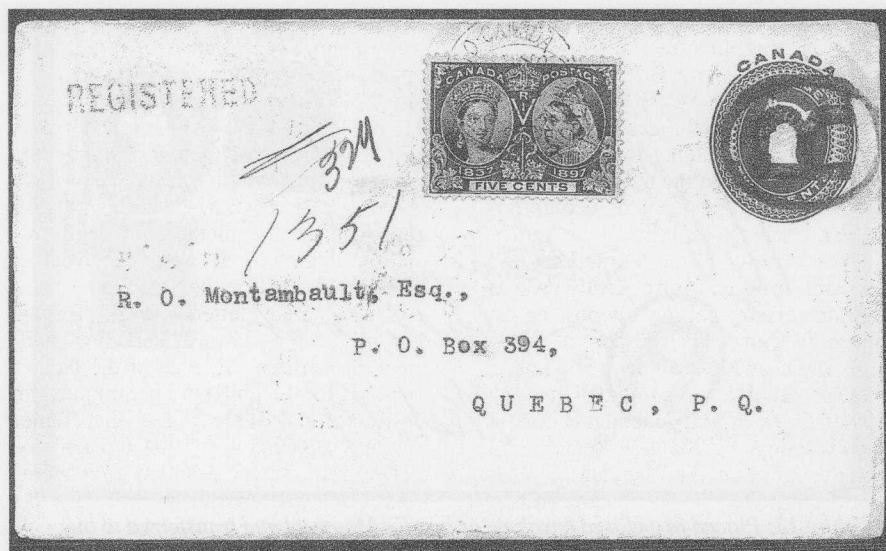


Figure 11: The 2¢ purple envelope and Jubilee stamps used to frank a registered letter, from dealer Parker to a customer. Note the blue gothic REGISTERED handstamp at UL. This was not a post office instrument, but privately owned and applied by Parker. There is a large purple R in oval obliterating the embossed indicia.

10,000 of the envelopes were divided between 25 post offices back on 5 January, 1899. Stamp dealers bought them up, assuming that they would increase in value as a very scarce item. They did not anticipate the deletion of postal stationery from the Scott and Gibbons catalogues circa 1900. Thus, the envelopes were a drug on the market by 1904. The Jubilee issue had also proved to be very unpopular with collectors, no doubt because of the attempted corner on the ½¢ and 6¢ values, plus the general consensus that the post office was attempting to exploit them with the long set which included superfluous dollar values. How many other mailings Parker franked with this combination is unknown, but surely he was using up unsaleable but still postally valid stock. See Figure 11.

The King Edward issue replaced the

Numeral issue beginning on 1 July, 1903 with the release of the 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10¢ values. The 20 and 50¢ values were not issued until 27 September, 1904 and 19 November, 1908 respectively. The money packet mailing tag shown in Figure 12, mailed from Hazelton, B.C. on 7 November, 1904, shows the first three values, one of the 5¢ paying the registry fee with the \$1.68 postage paid with a 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ King Edward, plus four pairs of the Queen Victoria 20¢ Numeral on the reverse to complete the franking.

Canada was in no hurry to change its postage to honour Edward VII. Not only were the high values delayed, perhaps because of the complaints from philatelists about the Jubilee high values, but stamped envelopes showing Queen Victoria were being newly issued as late as 1 September, 1904. Figure 13 shows such; a recently issued 1¢



Figure 13: Placed in a closed envelope or bag for Montreal and transferred to one for London, U.K. on 12 December, 1904, this letter was received there on Christmas Day, a Sunday. Dispatched for transshipment to Accra, it was received in Liverpool at 7AM Tuesday the 27th and at Accra on 16 January, 1905.

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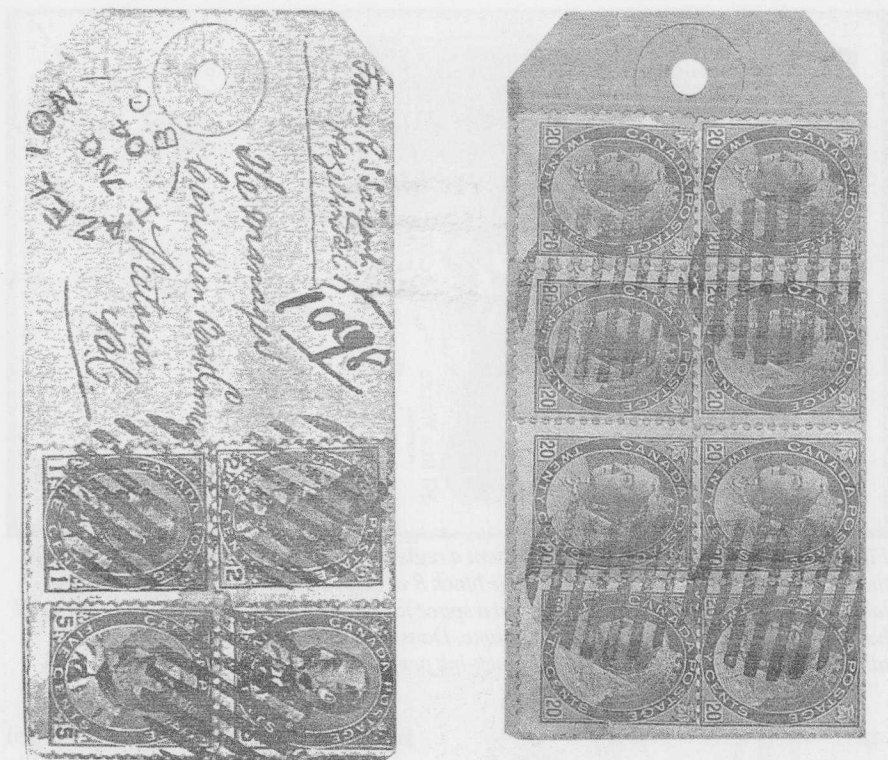


Figure 12: A registered money package from R.S. Sargent to the Canadian Bank Company at Victoria, B.C. on 7 November, 1904.

envelope registered on 6 December, 1904 from Victoria B.C. to Accra in West Africa. The Imperial Penny Postage was paid by a 1¢ King Edward and the Queen Victoria 1¢ stamped envelope; the 5¢ registry fee by a 5¢ King Edward.

The cover shown in Figure 14 is an example of an overpayment. Why this letter to St. Croix in the Danish West Indies should have been franked with a 5¢ and a 7¢ King Edward is a challenge to the imagination of any postal historian. Our explanation may not satisfy the reader and he is free to make up his own. We believe that the writer

was in a hurry to get this letter off. Whether his bookkeeper was on vacation or had absconded with the company funds, evidently he was known to be in St. Croix. In his haste to get the letter into the evening mail, the writer affixed a 7¢ stamp, normal for an ordinary domestic registered letter. Realising that postage was five cents to D.W.I. and not wanting to interfere with the address by adding a 1¢ and a 2¢ stamp, he simply affixed a 5¢ stamp and got it into the Wednesday PM collection. The letter reached New York on Friday, 1 December, 1905 and Frederiksted on the 10th, acquiring a New York, N.Y.



Figure 14: A coal company in Montreal sent a registered letter to the Danish West Indies in the winter of 1905. Canada used the large black R in oval, the U.S.A. used the red R on a label, and the Danish West Indies applied a space for the registered letter No. in a red boxed handstamp which included the country name, Dansk/Vestindien, plus a medium sized R, all virtually unreadable except for the black-ink penned '1450' below 'Bookkeeper'.

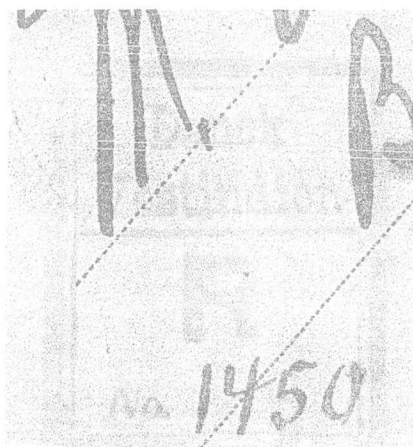


Figure 15: An enlargement of the red Danish West Indies registry mark, completing the three different marks shown on one cover.

registered label en route. An enlarged photograph of the nearly unreadable D.W.I. registry mark is shown as Figure 15.

The 10¢ King Edward was still a useful value to pay the combined postage and registry fee to UPU members. Nevertheless it is difficult to find it used alone on a cover to pay that rate. Such a usage is shown in Figure 16.

As were the Jubilees, the Quebec Tercentenary commemoratives were all issued on the same day, in this case 16 July, 1908. The issue was limited to seven stamps, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15 and 20¢. The high value Jubilees were still available to fill the need for higher denominations. The debacle of the high value Jubilees had not yet subsided. As a result of the UPU Congress at Rome in

1907, effective 1 January, 1908, the rates from Canada to most UPU countries were now calculated at 5¢ for the first ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce, plus 5¢ if registered. To the British Empire, United States, Mexico and Egypt, the rate was 2¢ per ounce, with 5¢ additional if registered. Registered covers, franked with the 7¢ Quebec addressed to Mexico and Egypt are extremely rare, and those to the British

Empire are rare. Those to the United States so franked are scarce.

References

¹Taken from the 2000 Unitrade Specialised Catalogue.

²Extracted from *Canada's Postage Stamps*, Douglas & Mary Patrick, McClelland and Stewart Ltd. Toronto 1964.

³Earliest reported date 29/12/02.

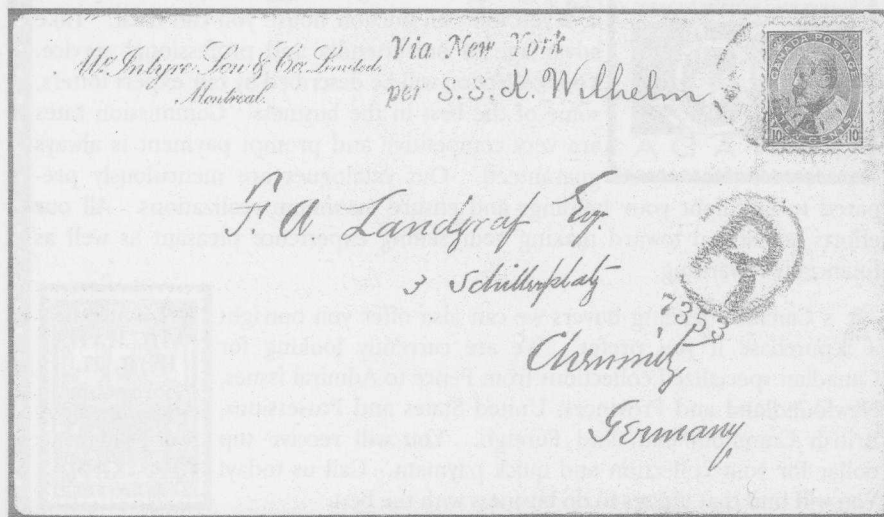
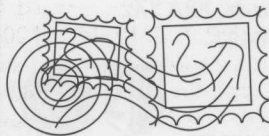


Figure 16: The postal clerk at Montreal neglected to apply his c.d.s., except as a backstamp. Mailed on 24 August, 1907 at Montreal and directed via New York to a specific ship by a two line handstamp with the ship's name noted in pen and ink, the sole receiving backstamp at Chemnitz indicates that this letter was forwarded in a closed bag or envelope from Montreal.



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UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES (4)

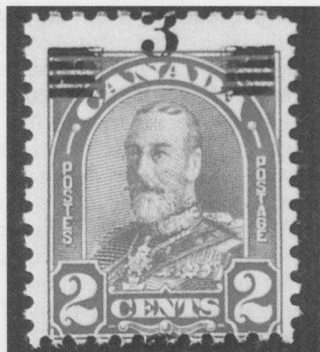
David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

The Surcharge

The rate increase of 1 July 1931, left the Post Office with substantial stocks of the 2¢ red and, rather than waste them, it was decided to surcharge them '3', with bars obliterating the numerals '2' on the stamp. Some 25.8 million stamps were surcharged using an electrotype plate of 100 subjects.

Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6 (die 1) and 7, 8 (die 2) were involved. Despite the lower number of plates, die 2 is the more common of the two; this is not unreasonable when one rationalises that residual stock would have a far greater proportion of later printings.

The surcharging created its own varieties. The most obvious is the surcharge appearing at the top of the stamp instead of the bottom. The electrotype plate itself provides a 'flattened 3' at position 4 and at position 54 the left end of the top bar at right bends downwards. A 'stop' after '3' has been variously reported but it does not appear to be a constant variety.



Varieties

Having noted the varieties on the surcharges, perhaps it is now time to look at the printing varieties on the

stamps themselves. With the low values only current for some 30 months at most, there are few to contend with, but one or two are exotically named. The practice of chromium plating the plates to reduce wear, introduced in the mid-twenties, also reduced the incidence of re-entries and re-touches.

The best re-entry appears on the 1¢, at position 96 on the UL pane of plate 2, in both orange and green. It can be seen as a line along the top of the right hand '1' and the word 'CENT'; it is so obvious that the plate was retouched fairly early on in the life of the 1¢ green, though traces of the re-entry remained.

A retouch at position 54 of the LR pane of plate 8 of the 2¢ value resulted in the 'Extended Moustache' variety. Plate 8 was used in the production of both the red and the brown versions of the 2¢ as well as the surcharged version.

A minor, but constant, flaw at position 85 of the LR pane of plate 6 of the 2¢ value, in the form of a spot of colour in the last 'A' of 'CANADA', can be found on all three colours as well as the surcharged version.

Two examples have been noted of a dramatic kiss print on the 2¢ red, which shows as a complete doubling of the top of the stamp. The 2¢ red also exhibits a 'misplaced' entry outside the top frame. This is illustrated in the 'Canadian Philatelist' (Jan/Feb 1997 p23).

The coil stamps yield the delightfully labelled 'Cock-eyed King'. A retouch to the face and right eye on plate 1 of the 2¢ value gives the King a slight squint. With a plate layout of 24 x 16 and two curved plates forming a drum, it will be seen that the flaw can only appear on one roll (500 stamps) in 16 and, within that roll, only on one

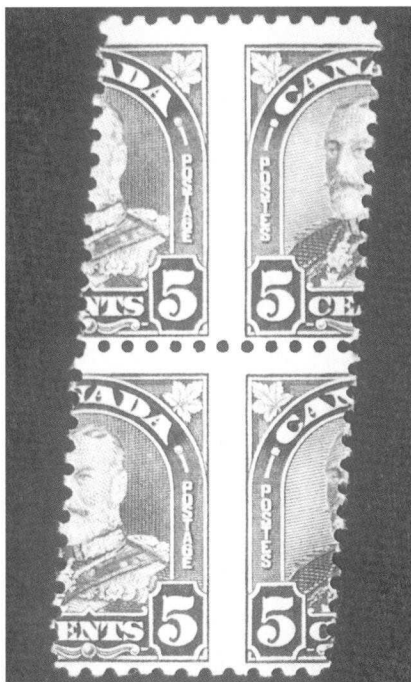
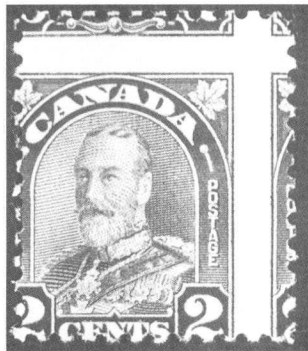
stamp in 48, i.e. either 10 or 11 times in the roll. The retouch was made early on and it can be found on all three colours of the 2¢. The search for the variety is simplified by the fact that, when found, it is the left hand stamp of a 'line pair'.

The 10¢ 'Library' also features a listed variety, the 'missing spire'; the portion of the spire between the top of the surrounding arch and the oval ornament atop the steeple being absent. Several 'stages' of this variety have been reported but the disintegration of the spire probably represents several different subjects on the plate rather than gradual deterioration on just one subject.

Clear evidence of the plurality of the variety comes in the shape of a plate strip from the LL pane, which shows the 'missing spire' at position 86 and a 'shortened spire' at position 95. A marginal block in my collection includes a 'shortened spire' in the second row of an upper pane.

Perforation

Perforation of the sheet stamps was not without its problems either and, as indicated earlier, quality control appears not to have been BABNC's strong suit. This has resulted in a few exotic pieces to add to the album pages, including wide and narrow stamps, vertical and horizontal shifts and even a combination of the two,



as well as diagonal perforations!

A perforation variety is noted in the Plate Block catalogue (7th edition) in relation to the 12¢ value, an additional line of perforations can be found towards the edge of the vertical margins. A similar variety can also be found with the 50¢ value. This is not recorded in the Plate Block catalogue, despite the fact that a plate block showing this variety is one of two illustrations shown at the beginning of the section on the 'Arch' issue! Whilst an example of the extra line of perforations has not been noted by the author in the LH margin of the 12¢, perforations in both margins of the 50¢ have been recorded.

Regular sheet and booklet stamps are perf 11 and coil stamps are imperf by 8.5, but the perforating is not well done; nicely centred copies are the exception rather than the rule.

Imperforates

Having touched on perforations in the previous paragraph perhaps we should look here at the question of imperforates. The previous Scroll issue gained a certain amount of notoriety from the fact that a number of imperforate and part perforate panes from the P.O. archive were passed to a dealer in exchange for early material that was required to bolster the archive. The affair cast something of a shadow over George V imperfs and part perfs, and it was strengthened by the action of the Post Office in presenting imperforate stamps to senior officials.

The collector has always been free to collect or reject such things, according to whim or state of bank balance, but for the competitive exhibitor there is the quandary: to show or not to show. The stamps exist and they are genuine, they form part of the story of the issue so, in the writer's opinion, they need to be included, provided they are properly described.

Fortunately the Arch issue is not quite such a problem though 75 pairs of each of the four values 12¢ to \$1 were produced in imperforate form, probably for presentation purposes; they have only footnote status in the Gibbons catalogue. It is one of philately's delightful little quirks that the Gibbons catalogue (2002 edition) rates the 12¢ and 20¢ at £500 per mint pair, the 50¢ at £600 and \$1 at £650, despite their equal rarity. I hasten to add that the quirkiness is not that of Gibbons alone; the Unitrade Specialised catalogue (2000 edition) gives them full listing and rates the 50¢ and \$1 at \$1200 and the 12¢ and 20¢ values at \$900; the Darnell catalogue shows an even wider divergence.

Among the lower values, one imperforate pane (100) of the 1¢ green was released and is included in the main listing by Gibbons, though Boggs

regarded it as a favour item. Furthermore he assigned it to plate 5, which was created from die 2. The pair in the author's collection is from die 2, thus confirming Boggs' attribution. Gibbons had previously described the 1¢ imperf pairs as from die 1 but the 2001 edition of the Catalogue reflects the true position. Unitrade specialised catalogue confirms die 2 for the 1¢ green and lists a single strip of three of the 1¢ orange and three pairs of the 2¢ green (die 1), all without gum, which are believed to be printers waste; nevertheless they command a hefty price. A photocopy shows the 1¢ strip to be vertical and from the LL corner of a pane. Photocopies of two of the 2¢ pieces show one to be a horizontal pair from the RH margin and the other to be an 'L' shaped block of three. The vertical pair within the block are separated by a wide gutter, indicating that a sheet rather than just a pane was involved.

A fourth pair, badly cut into at the bottom, recently found its way into the author's collection. It was (and still is) accompanied by several pieces of imperf 2¢, which show the wide gutter referred to above. The survival of these few pieces of the 1¢ and 2¢ do seem to bear out the theory that someone managed to rescue odd bits from sheets destined for destruction.

The 10¢ Library has full listing in imperforate form in both Gibbons and Unitrade. It is reckoned that 50 pairs exist, which puts it on a par with the 1¢ green. The 10¢ Cartier, which replaced the 'Library', is listed in Unitrade as including 150 pairs of imperfs, making this stamp slightly less scarce than the high values and thus earning it only (priced) footnote status in the SG catalogue. This leads one to suspect that at some time in the past Gibbons drew a distinction between imperfs that may have crossed the Post Office counter and imperfs that probably did not.

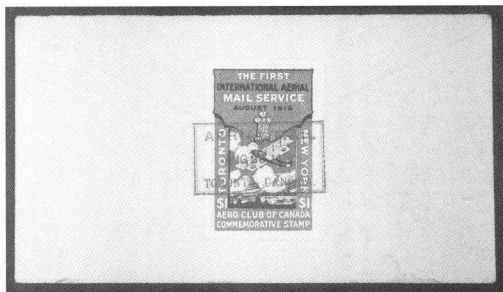


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Precancels

This is no place for a general treatise on precancels but, in view of the change that took place with the change of printer, a few words of explanation might be helpful.

Precancels were first issued in Canada in 1889 and were impressed on the sheets by means of rubber rollers, the patterns were various straight, wavy and broken lines. In early years, use was restricted to only major mailing outlets, with a minimum of 15,000 mailpieces at a time. This limit reduced gradually and disappeared altogether in the early 1920s.

In 1903 the bar types gave way to named city types, but in 1922 a bar type, consisting of three pairs of parallel lines, was re-introduced to allow precancels a much wider use than just the hitherto named cities. This type was used on both sheet and coil stamps up to 1932 and subsequently on coil stamps only up to 1967.

In 1931, following the change of printer, a new system was introduced. The city types were phased out and replaced by numeral types consisting of four digits between two pairs of parallel bars. The numbers were the Post Office's Money Order Office Numbers.

From 1903 all precancels were printed by electrotypes which cancelled 100 stamps at a time. When BABNC took over the contract they produced their own electrotypes in the new numerical format, the numbers being relatively tall. When the CBNC won the printing contract back in 1935 they produced electrotypes in a similar format with the numerals being more squat. Two types of CBNC electrotypes are recognised.

Fallen Arches

In July 1932, a short set of three commemoratives (3¢, 5¢ and 13¢) was issued to mark the Imperial Economic

Conference, held in Ottawa. The 3¢ value featured a new sideface portrait of the King in a medallion format and it seemed to meet with general approval. As has been intimated, the Arch engraving was not universally loved and it was quickly decided to replace the low values (1¢ to 8¢) with a similar design. The new series was released on 1 December 1932.

As we have seen, the domestic rate increased on 1 July 1931 and this had rendered the 12¢ value in the Arch series more or less redundant; it was designated to prepay the registered inland letter rate of 10¢ + 2¢. The 13¢ stamp in the commemorative set briefly replaced it, but its definitive replacement appeared at the same time as the new low value definitives. It was exactly the same design as the 12¢, just the value and the colour, violet as opposed to grey black, were changed. In the light of the issue date of the new 13¢ value, most catalogues treat it as part of the Medallion issue of 1932 though, strictly speaking, it is a straight replacement for the 12¢ Arch stamp. In any event the high value Arch stamps continued in use with the new Medallion low values.

So, although the Arch series appears to have been current for only about 30 months, the higher values, from 10¢ upwards, were current throughout the period of the BABNC's five year contract, which expired on 31 March 1935. The company did print two or three other commemoratives, as well as postage due, airmail and special delivery stamps, but it is perhaps no surprise to learn that the CBNC won the contract back as from 1 April 1935. They produced the Silver Jubilee commemorative set in May 1935 and their new definitive set appeared, en bloc, on 1 June 1935.

Text continues on page 215

ARCH ISSUE 1930 – A SUMMARY

Issue dates shown in brackets are alternative dates quoted by one or more authorities. In each case the author would welcome any evidence to prove which date is correct.

Value	Issue Date	Plates	No. Issued (Millions)	Remarks
1¢ orange	17.7.30	1 & 2	74.9	Die 1. Rotary printing
1¢ green	6.12.30	1 & 2	422.55)	Die 1. Both dies rotary
1¢ green	8.31	5-8	combined)	Die 2. Plates 3 & 4 laid down but not used
2¢ green	6.6.30	1-6	318.7	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ red	17.11.30	3-6	431 both)	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ red		7 & 8	dies)	Die 2. Rotary
2¢ brown	4.7.31	5 & 6	355.7)	Die 1. Both dies rotary
2¢ brown	4.7.31	7-10	combined)	Die 2. Plates 11 & 12 laid down but not used
3¢ red	13.7.31	1-15	491.7)	Rotary. Plates 6 & 7 laid down but not used
4¢ bistre	5.11.30	1 & 2	11.1	Flat bed
5¢ violet	18.6.30	1 & 2	10.3	Rotary
		3	prob. all 3 plates)	Flat bed
5¢ blue	13.11.30	3	45.5	Flat bed
8¢ blue	13.8.30	1	0.8875	Flat bed
8¢ orange	5.11.30	1-3	5.9125	Flat bed
10¢ olive	15.9.30	1	21.1	Library. Flat bed
10¢ olive	30.9.31	1-3	64.3	Cartier. Flat bed
12¢ grey	4.12.30	1	6.975	Flat bed
20¢ red	4.12.30	1	21	Flat bed
50¢ blue	4.12.30	1	2.8114	Flat bed
\$1 olive	4.12.30	1	0.60635	Flat bed
Provisional				
3¢ carmine	24.6.31	A13-A15	10	Admiral series. Flat bed
Surcharge				
3¢ on 2¢ red	21.6.32	3-6	58,2650 (25.8)	Die 1. Rotary
3¢ on 2¢ red		7 & 8	both dies)	Die 2. Rotary
Coils				
1¢ orange	14.7.30	1 & 2	8.515	Die 1. 1st printing, precancelled Rotary
	18.9.30	1 & 2	10	Die 1. 2nd printing, darker shade Rotary
1¢ green	4.2.31	1 & 2	16.427	Die 1. Rotary
	2.4.31	1 & 2	11.13	Die 1. Rotary. Precancelled
2¢ green	27.6.30	1 & 2	20	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ red	19.11.30	1 & 2	24.88	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ brown	4.7.31	1 & 2	25.255	Die 1. Rotary
	(16.7.31)			
3¢ red	13.7.31	2 & 3	37.19	Rotary
	(21.7.31)			

There is a wide discrepancy in the reporting of numbers of 1¢ coil stamps produced. The figures quoted above derive from Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia and appear quite specific. The USC quotes just two million for the 1¢ orange and an inclusive figure of 16.427 million for the 1¢ green; these figures have been quoted elsewhere. The remaining print figures are consistent across various reports

Booklets

Value	Issue Date	Plates	No. Issued (Millions)	Remarks
25¢	17.6.30 (6.7.30)	4 & 5	1.016 0.111	English. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ green French. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ green
25¢	17.11.30 (8.31)	4 & 5	1.016 (1.694) 0.111 (0.115)	English. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ red French. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ red
25¢	13.7.31 (16.7.31)	1 & 2	3.444 0.25 0.115	English. 2 panes, 4 x 3¢ red French. 2 panes, 4 x 3¢ red English. 4 panes, 6 x 1¢ green
25¢	21.7.31 (5.12.30)	4	0.01 0.147	French. 4 panes, 6 x 1¢ green English. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ brown
25¢	23.7.31 (13.7.31)	4	0.03 0.302	French. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ brown English. 3 panes, 4 x 1¢ green, 2¢ brown and 3¢ red
25¢	13.11.31	1 & 2	0.02	French. 3 panes, 4 x 1¢ green, 2¢ brown and 3¢ red

Plate numbers shown for the booklets relate to numbers recorded on the tabs. The specialised catalogues show a partial '1' and a partial '3' also to have been noted on 2¢ green panes. The 1¢ and 2¢ values are from die 1 except those in the multivalve booklet which are die 2. A pane of four 2¢ brown is known with 'No 6' on the tab.

Footnote

Members, particularly in the UK, who collect this issue and use Stanley Gibbons' numbers for reference, are advised that this set has been re-numbered in the new (2002) Part I catalogue.

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1. '1928-1932 Issues an Outline', by A.E. Stephenson, FCPS. 'Maple Leaves' Vol. 11 Nos. 3 and 4, 1965/6.
2. 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada', by Winthrop S. Boggs. Pub. Chambers Publishing Co. 1945.
3. 'Empire Stamp Catalogue 1840-1936' Vol. 1. Pub. Stanley Gibbons, 1999 edition.

4. 'Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps'. Pub. Unitrade, Canada, 2000 edition.

5. 'The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps' Vol. V. Pub. Robson Lowe Ltd. 1973.

6. 'Official Catalog of Canada Precancels' ed. H.G. Walburn. Pub. Gilbert W. Noble, USA. 1983 edition.

7. 'Georgian Stamps of Canada. 1930', by Ivon P. Burrell. 'Stamp Collecting' 1 July, 1933.

8. 'Canada; Plate Imprints 1930-31 Issue', by Major K.H. White. 'BNA Topics' Vol 8 No. 3, 1951.

10. 'The Missing Plate Number Mystery', by Derek Hayter. 'BNA Topics' Vol 41 No 1, 1984.

Continued on page 221



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr Joseph Caplan

PORT TALBOT

I am not a historian but I can answer some of Neil Prior's questions in the last issue.

Port Talbot appears on a P.O. route map of 1860, Canada West, which I own. It was on Lake Erie, about three miles from Iona. On a modern road map it corresponds to County Highways 14 and 16.

There is a biography of Colonel Thomas Talbot in the 'Canadian Encyclopaedia'. He was Anglo-Irish aristocracy, a land developer in the early 19th century and built his 'castle' at Port Talbot.

I suggest the Archivist in St. Thomas, the country seat of Elgin County, could supply details.

Mac McConnell

PORT TALBOT

Neil Prior's letter raised a number of interesting points; I include a few rather jumbled notes which may help.

PORT TALBOT – not very Welsh but it is the site of a former community in Elgin County, Ontario. It is nine miles west of Port Stanley. Founded in 1803 by Col. Talbot who cut down the first tree there in May of that year. The site is indicated on a selection of maps ranging from 1832 to 1965. Mahlon Burwell was postmaster in 1846.

Col. THOMAS TALBOT – born 17 July, 1771, in Ireland; died 6 Feb. 1853. Joined the British Army (24th Regiment) in 1782 and went to Canada in 1790. He became Private Secretary to Lt.Col. John G Simcoe 1792-94. Returned to the UK in 1794 and became Lt.Col. commanding 5th Foot, served on the Continent during the early part of the Napoleonic Wars. Sold his Commission

in 1802 and returned to Canada.

He obtained a Government Land Grant of many thousands of acres and established Port Talbot in 1803. Also founded the Talbot Settlements and other communities. Member of Legislative Council 1822-32.

TALBOT ROAD – was begun in 1809 at the instigation of Col. T. Talbot. It was surveyed and developed by Col. Mahlon Burwell to link the Talbot settlements with other areas to both east and west. It generally followed the course of an old Indian trail and the first sections were completed in 1811. Later it extended the whole way along the north shore of Lake Erie from Niagara River to the Detroit River at Sandwich (Detroit). From 1826 the corduroy was replaced by a better road construction and tolls were introduced to help pay for the improvements and maintenance. Stagecoaches were introduced in the 1820s and this system developed into a regular service by the mid-1830s.

MAHLON BURWELL – Surveyor, born 18 Feb, 1783, in New Jersey and latterly farmed at Port Talbot where he died 25 Jan 1846. Eldest son of Adam Burwell who moved with his family to Canada after the American Revolution. Employed as a Surveyor from 1809 to 1840 by the Upper Canada government. He surveyed much of the western part of Upper Canada. He was Registrar of Land Titles for Middlesex District in 1811 and Member of Legislative Council for much of the period 1812 to 1840. Burwell surveyed the Talbot Road both east and west of Port Talbot township and thus created the longest and best stretch of road in the Province at that time.

PORT BURWELL – Founded 1817 by Mahlon Burwell. Post Office from

1830. By 1846 population was 200. Post – twice a week.

I can confirm that PM indicates Post Master as noted by our Editor.

I have three letters addressed to Francis Walsh, two of these (1832 and 1834) were sent free with the PM annotation and neither referred to postal matters. Both have early examples of FREE handstamps although I have even earlier ones. Walsh was, I believe, a lawyer as well as postmaster, but used the perk very effectively. The third letter, dated 1839, was pre-paid from Chippawa and refers to some business transaction relating to Col. Burwell's son.

Lionel Gillam

PORT TALBOT

Our Editor has answered all the questions that Neil Prior poses in the last issue of MAPLE LEAVES except two, and those concern Port Talbot, which is situated on Lake Erie. It is, as the crow flies, about 30 miles west of Port Burwell. The latter used to be the terminus of a Canadian Pacific Railway branch line from Tillsonburg. I say used to be because C.P.Rail, as the C.P.R. is now known, like its rival, the Canadian National Railway, abandoned so many branch lines or leased them to private contractors, that it is virtually impossible to keep track of railway developments in Canada.

Both ports are insignificant today, but in the early 19th century, settlers who owned or leased property on the banks or shores of a river or lake were fortunate indeed, none more so than those settlers who had lakeshore frontage in South Western Ontario (Canada West). It may well be that Port Burwell was named after its first postmaster, Mr. M. Burwell, or one of his forebears. Such things were not unknown!

What is known is that Port Talbot

was named after Colonel Thomas Talbot who was rewarded by a grateful British government with immense tracts of land between the Detroit and Niagara rivers as a reward for his valiant services during that wretched 'forgotten' war between Canada and the United States (1812-1814). Today Port Talbot is principally known because of the Colonel's ornate and rather baroque 'summer house'. This has been preserved and was, at least 50 years ago, a tourist attraction.

The colonel was, apparently, a somewhat garrulous and eccentric man, at least in his old age when he took to wearing homespun woollen suits. It was his boast (if that is the word) that during the war he and his companions were so hungry that they were forced to eat a porcupine that they found on the banks of a little winding river that was subsequently called the Thames. Hereabouts also the village of London had its origins in 1826. By 1832 it ranked as the fifth largest urban community in Upper Canada (after 'Muddy York') and its citizens had vain visions as the colony's future capital.

Colonel Talbot, as a very wealthy landowner, was naturally (along with his friend Alan MacNab) a member of the 'Family Compact', a virtual oligarchy that ruled Upper Canada. It was their autocratic and dictatorial ways which led to the 1837 Rebellion, described by one Canadian historian as a comic opera affair. Comic opera or not, in the aftermath of the clash of hotheads, economic conditions were so bad that all thought of building a railway between the Detroit and Niagara rivers (the London & Gore Railway) was abandoned for eight years. It was revived in 1845 as the Great Western Rail Road (subsequently, in 1853, the Great Western Railway). But before that,

on 23 October, 1849, on a vacant lot in the up-and-coming town of London, the ceremonial turning of the first sod was undertaken by a little, grizzled old man who wielded a silver spade none too deftly and placed the turf in an elaborately carved wooden wheelbarrow. It was none other than Colonel Thomas Talbot. Some believe that the city of St. Tomas was also named after him. If this is so he was a most unlikely candidate for canonisation; he was reputed to be a none too generous landlord to his poor tenants; he also fathered a very large family!

Editor's note:

Hope the foregoing letters will provide a paragraph of write-up for your cover, Neil!

Jeremy Martin

CANADA-JAMAICA 1877

I wonder if members can help with the cover illustrated, which came from a family correspondence that has not been on the market before. All the letters were to, from and within the West Indies but this was the only one from Canada.

It is franked with Small Queens 2¢ perf 12 and 6¢ perf 11.5x12 for an 8¢

rate. It left Peterboro 18 April 1877 and went via Hamilton 20 April, New York 3 May and arrived in Kingston, Jamaica on 12 May.

I am a novice when it comes to Canadian rates so, is 8¢ the equivalent of a 4d per ounce rate? Is this the correct rate to Jamaica? The red '5' is, I assume, an accountancy mark and has been deleted. A pencilled '2' has been added. Would this mean that 2d was due to the Jamaica P.O.?

Any help and advice would be appreciated.

Editor's note:

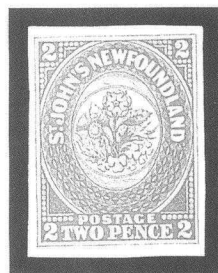
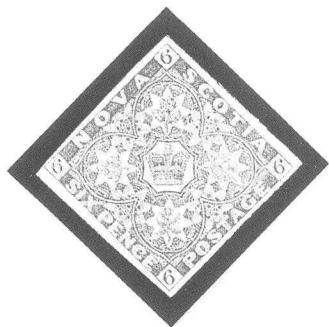
After the response to Neil Prior's letter we are hoping for great things! Just to kick off: Canada effectively joined the UPU on 1 August 1878, from which date the rate to Jamaica would have been 5¢ per half ounce. The rate immediately prior to August 1878 was indeed 8¢, via the US*, so the cover is correctly rated. Oddly, the pre-UPU rate to the Bahamas was only 5¢; the deleted '5' might just have been an initial, erroneous, rating. Over to the experts.

*George Arfken 'Canada and the UPU', p22.



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John Hillson

PEI PERFORATIONS

With regard to the interesting article in the last issue of 'Maple Leaves', I should just like to offer a couple of comments.

1. The printers would not need five machines, only five sets of perforating 'collars' – 11 'male' perforators would be needed for each set if the stamps were printed in sheets 10x10.

2. The assumption that perforators were necessarily based on imperial measurements is false, as anyone who looks up the Archer and Bemrose patents can find out; they were based on metric measurement. There is, of course, no reason why later perforators could not have been based on imperial, it doesn't make that much difference to the mathematics.

Arches: continued from page 215

11. 'The Essays and Proofs of British North America', by K. Minuse & R.H. Pratt. Pub. Sissons Publications Ltd. 1970.

12. 'First Day Covers of the Classic Issues of Canada' part 13, by Melvin L. Baron. 'BNA Topics' Vol 53 Nos 2 and 3, 1996.

13. 'Misplaced Entry on 2¢ Arch', 'Canadian Philatelist' Jan/Feb 1997, p23.

14. 'Underneath the Arches', by David

Sessions. 'Gibbons Stamp Monthly' April and May 2000.

15. Auction Catalogue 10 February 2001, Charles G. Firby Auctions, Waterford, MI, USA.

16. 'Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps', 3rd edition 1996, by Bill McCann, pub. Unitrade Press, Toronto.

17. 'The Canada Plate Block Catalogue' 7th edition, edited and published by K. Bileski, Winnipeg, Canada, 1969.

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‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £2.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

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Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

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CONVENTION 2001

More than 40 members with their spouses gathered at the Lion Hotel in the mediaeval town of Shrewsbury between 12 and 15 September. Because of the terrible events in New York it was feared that several overseas members would be prevented from attending but only Bill Longley was unable to make it. We hope that next year's Convention will not be marred by any similar events. We were able to welcome Shirley and Harry Duckworth, Susan and John Jamieson, Duncan McDonald and his wife, Bill and Marion Topping from Canada and our ever welcome friends from South Africa, Alicia and John Wannerton.

We were treated to impressive philatelic fare which started on Wednesday evening with a scholarly dissertation on the Great Western Railway of Canada by Brian Stalker. Next morning featured a double bill; Martyn Cusworth produced some lovely material for his PEI Pot Pourri and this was followed by our President who showed pages from his general collection, as he called it, displaying an excess of modesty. The evening treat was 'Canada from the 17th Century' by Dorothy Sanderson. Many rare covers were on display from Canada's French period, the transitional years after the battle on the Plains of Abraham, and finally from the pre-stamp period after the absorption of Canada into the British Empire in 1763. Friday morning should have seen a critique on the competition entries but while these were on show, there were so many members with material for the 'five minute' displays that there was no time for the Competition Judges to stand up and be counted. However this did allow time for the billed and most interesting display on 'Newfoundland' to be given

by Mike Perry. The evening display was entitled 'Ships of the West Coast' where Bill Topping showed covers, all of which had been commercially carried. The last display, given on Saturday morning, was 'Venturing into Precancel's' by Martin Cross who provided one or two nuggets of information that were new even to many of the old hands. This display wrapped up a very varied programme.

Our guests were not ignored as visits had been laid on to Powys Castle, where unfortunately bad weather hampered appreciation of the renowned gardens; this was followed by a trip on the Llanfair Railway. The second excursion was to Ironbridge, birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, where one could visit either the Coalport museum and see the various stages of porcelain manufacture in action, or any of the several museums to be found in a complex strung out along the banks of the River Severn.

Saturday afternoon at our Conventions means 'the Auction'. Our auctioneer Colin Lewis already had a substantial number of book bids, but there was spirited opposition from the floor, and something over £8,250 changed hands, Colin as usual finishing well within the time he had set himself.

The final functions are of course the President's Reception on Saturday evening, where once again Phillips Auctioneers very kindly met the bill for the beverages consumed, and the Dinner where Mr. John Field was our guest of honour. The final act was the investiture of the incoming President, John Hillson, who hopes to welcome many members and their guests at the Cairndale Hotel, Dumfries on 9 October 2002.

J.H.



Eileen McConnell, the President's Lady, presented the trophies.

John Wilson (Members) was very pleased with his (left).

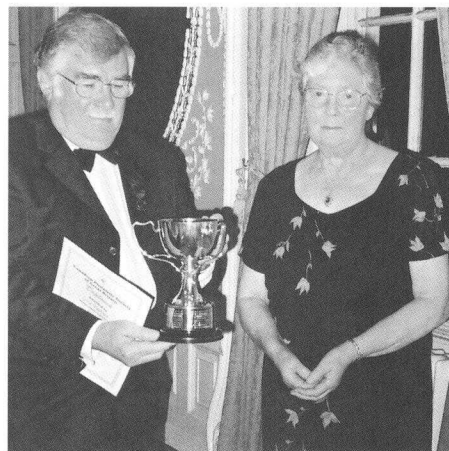
Colin Banfield (Godden) is taken aback by the size of his (below).

Martyn Cusworth (Aikens) seems decidedly underwhelmed by the size of his (below left).

Top table (l to r) John & Christine Hillson, 'Mac' & Eileen McConnell, John Field and David Sessions

Photographs courtesy of Dr John Gatecliff.

Other trophy winners were: John Wright – Henderson Quaich and Earle Covert/William Walton – Founders Trophy.



SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

For the second time I have been honoured by election as your President. I am conscious, however, that the basic reason for this is a wish to continue the tradition of a triennial Scottish location for Convention, and the lack of necessary experience among the more active Scottish members to organise such an event. For this reason a Convention Committee has been appointed which, in future, will be responsible for overseeing and, if necessary, taking over the organisation of these events. This does raise the possibility that, in future, there is no real bar to an overseas member being elected as our President.

As for the present, the Convention will be held from Wednesday 9 October, for four days, at the Cairndale Hotel & Leisure Club (so bring your swimsuits) Dumfries, a hotel within easy walking distance of the railway station and with good parking facilities. I hope to be able to provide a varied programme of philatelic entertainment, some of which is already in place, but which will include the popular members' morning of 8/16 sheets and TWO minutes! Maybe longer can be allocated depending on how many wish to take part.

Bearing in mind the disastrous weather conditions at the 1981 Carlisle Convention, when a trip was organised along Hadrian's Wall and it was so bad that few elected to leave the coach, I was concerned that the two afternoon trips should be under cover. One will be to the modern Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, where one can learn all about the Roman occupation of the north in comfort, or about the Border Reivers, who were a law unto themselves as far as they recognised any law, or even about the

railways when they worked. Across the road in one direction is Carlisle Castle, built by King David II of Scotland when the town was part of Scotland (bet you didn't know that – lost to William Rufus in the early 1100s); in the other is Carlisle Cathedral which, unlike the castle, is well worth a visit if there is time. And, ladies, opposite that is a very good department store!

If the weather is kind, for anyone planning an extended stay, a trip along Hadrian's Wall is well worth while, with stop off points at Birdoswald, Vindolandum, Housesteads (the main infantry base), Chesters (cavalry), there is a very good hotel within half a mile of it, and Corstopitum five miles from there, just by modern Corbridge which has some interesting shops.

The problem was the second trip; the obvious attraction is Drumlanrig Castle, home of the Duke of Buccleuch, head of the Douglas family, and from where hailed the Black Douglas, Robert the Bruce's lieutenant. Unfortunately it is normally closed to the public from the end of August as the Duke is in residence but he has kindly agreed to allow us in. Among the treasures are a da Vinci and a Holbein, also the bed Prince Charles Edward Stuart* slept in on his way south, together with his money chest. It is not recorded if he left a tip for his unwilling hosts who were prudently absent at the time.

If you are a regular attendee at Conventions, Christine and I look forward to greeting you again; if you have not been before, make up your mind to come and find out what Scottish hospitality is all about.

*Bonnie Prince Charlie

From the Secretary

I recently received from ABPS a batch of membership cards for 2001. By the time you read this, the news will have little relevance! However, a batch of 2002 cards is expected early in 2002. I suspect that many UK members will obtain their cards from local sources but if you do not have such access then drop me a line, a SAE would be nice, and I will gladly send you one, alternatively give me a ring (01424 211663).

There is an error in Section 4 of the Competition Rules in the 2001 Members handbook, which should read:

4. Entries will be judged according to the following marking criteria:

Classes 1a, 1b & 2 (Stamps and Postal History)

Philatelic and related knowledge,	35
personal study and research	20
Treatment	15
Presentation	10
Philatelic importance	10
Condition	10
Rarity	10
Total	100

Class 3 (Thematics)

Development of theme	25
Plan of collection and its	20
implementation	20
Philatelic knowledge	15
Condition and rarity of items shown	10
Presentation of entry	10
Originality of theme	10
Total	100

Annual General Meeting

The meeting, at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on 15 September 2001, was attended by L.D. McConnell (President) and 37 Fellows and Members. The following is a brief extract from the minutes which are available, in full, from the secretary on receipt of a SAE.

The Treasurer reported that the Society had never before been in such a sound financial state.

The Librarian has re-sorted files and copied sheets in poor condition. A files index and library list were in preparation. (List to be published with the April ML).

The Editor expressed gratitude to the contributors to ML. He also thanked Tom Almond and Colin Lewis for their efforts in producing the Members Handbook which was due to be distributed with the October ML. (It was.) Thanks were also offered to Charles Livermore for producing the detailed index to volume 26.

The Packet Secretary stated that 35 packets had been circulated with total sales almost £1,000 up on last year. The Post Office lost one packet but the value was recovered from the Post Office and our own insurers, Wardrop & Co., who had settled the claim very quickly.

The Covermart Secretary said he had received some nice material from Canada but would welcome more from members.

The Handbooks Manager reported good sales and the Advertising Manager said that ML advertising remained buoyant. Few members seemed interested in the 'free advertisement' facility offered within ML.

Publicity Manager, John Hillson, tendered his resignation and said that Brian Hargreaves was willing to add the responsibility to his Advertising Manager's role.

A full slate of officers was elected. (Listed inside the back cover of this issue of ML.)

The Fellows Committee reported no new Fellows this year. The Founders Trophy was awarded jointly to Earle Covert and William Walton as editors of the new 'Webb' Postal Stationery catalogue.

John Hillson announced that Convention 2002 would be held at the Cairndale Hotel, Dumfries, from Wednesday 9 October. Cost would be £52.50 pppn, with a registration fee of £10.

During 'Any Other Business' the question of accepting colour photocopies in competition was again raised in the light of the difficulties involved for overseas members in transporting material in and out of the country. The meeting endorsed the Committee decision that photocopy entries could not be allowed in competition. It was agreed that our ABPS representative, Rodney Baker, should take up with ABPS the matter of exhibition/competition material being brought into the country.

John Hillson reported a Committee recommendation that a three-member Convention Committee be appointed to deal with Convention arrangements. The recommendation was agreed and the founder members are John Hillson, John Parkin and Brian Stalker.

Judith Edwards said that six 9-sheet displays would be needed for a proposed Society table at Chester 2002, 22/3 November. (It is now understood that capacity will probably be 32 sheets not 54 and we are seeking a table on 23 November only.)

A vote of thanks to Hugh Johnson for setting up the Society's web site was endorsed.

From the Auction Manager

Whilst you are reading this edition of 'Maple Leaves' I trust you will take the opportunity of browsing the auction catalogue for material that, hopefully, will enhance your own specialist collecting areas.

This is the sixth catalogue I have produced and each auction has been

more successful than the previous one. In the main this is thanks to members who are sending in some very nice material for sale and bidders who are obviously finding much of interest to bid for. The Shrewsbury convention auction on 15 September realised in excess of £9,000. If members have material for sale, there can be no better evidence than these results to encourage you to send your material to the Society for disposal. Remember there are no unsold charges payable, you do not pay VAT, whilst vendors are prepared to go those few extra £££s because there is no buyer's premium. Good quality material rarely fails to sell and we have been selling a number of lots well in excess of £200 in our recent sales. If you need more encouragement to part with some of your unwanted treasures give me a call or send me an e-mail, I am sure I can convince you of the merit in choosing the CPS of GB Auction for the sale of your philatelic gems.

You will have noted that this is the second mail bid auction we have embarked upon and this is in direct response to the one we held in January 2001. If this again proves a success we shall continue to hold a mail bid auction around the beginning of the year. What this means is that you can send me lots at any time for auction and I will place them in the first available sale. I would also like to take this opportunity to apologise to members who were unaware that there was to be another mail bid auction. Unfortunately, there was insufficient time to inform all members, although vendors in recent sales were notified. The decision to proceed with a further mail bid auction was taken at the Committee Meeting in Shrewsbury thus allowing insufficient time to place a notice in the October 2001 edition of 'Maple Leaves'.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2001

Income

Subscriptions for year	£5272.65	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1254.89	
Maple leaves sale of Back Numbers	24.00	£6551.54
Bank Interest and Dividends – General	420.77	
Life Membership Fund Income	94.40	
		515.17
Handbooks Surplus	—	
Small Queens Reappraised Surplus	50.55	
Tie Sales Surplus	2.60	
		53.15
Bought-in Stock Surplus		239.79
2001 Postal Auction Surplus		901.11
Donations from Members	10.00	
Bank	50.00	
		60.00
Tax Refund and previous overprovision		98.63
Exchange Packet Surplus 1999/2000	130.00	
2000/2001	190.00	
		320.00
Covermart Surplus 1999/2000	190.00	
2000/2001	83.00	
		273.00
		<u>£9012.39</u>

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	£6163.50
Administration Expenses ⁽¹⁾	265.88
Publicity Expenditure	55.00
ABPS Fee ⁽²⁾	
Insurance	75.60
Handbooks Deficit (after stock written down & £33.50 book cost to library)	89.34
Printing & Stationery	50.00
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Administration)	42.31
Shrewsbury Convention	234.90
Members Handbook	225.00
Surplus for year	1810.86
	<u>£9012.39</u>

‘Book-ends!’ ... from the Librarian

At long last the updated Library List has been completed and it will be circulated to UK members with the Spring 2002 issue of ‘Maple Leaves’ in early April.

This slight delay is to accommodate mailing of the auction catalogue with this issue. The new listing is much more comprehensive than previous versions. It is subdivided under more topic

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2001

Assets

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£12881.98	
Royal Bank of Scotland	5853.42	
		£18735.40
Investments at cost:		
General Fund: £950.92 3.5% Treasury Stock 1999/2004	812.50	
Life Membership Fund: £1398.77 6.75% Treasury stock 2004	1330.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund £631.08 -ditto-	600.00	
		£2742.50
Handbooks Stock: General	306.12	
Small Queens Re-appraised	468.37	
		£774.49
Stock of Society Ties		155.10
Stock of bought-in philatelic material		115.17
Library Books as valued		4305.42
		<u>£26828.08</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 1999	£12798.34	
Surplus for 1999/2000	1810.86	
		£14609.20
Life Membership Fund		1865.19
Library Fund		4338.92
Subscriptions prepaid		1369.07
Smythies Memorial Fund		600.00
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest		85.20
Suspense Account (Sept 2001 Auction receipts etc)		3960.50
		<u>£26828.08</u>

Notes on the Sept 2001 Accounts

When a convention is held so close to the Society's year end the picture presented is inevitably slightly more distorted than usual.

- (1) As usual some £100 or so of officers' expense claims are still to be lodged, but this is balanced by the fact that there was a similar carry-over last year and in the years before that.
- (2) The ABPS fee is usually paid early in the calendar year. This year the Treasurer was not given the request for payment until mid-September and the Society's cheque for £120.60 had not been presented to the bank at the time of the end of financial year statement.

headings, which should help members to locate items of interest, and indicative weights are given so that postal charges can be determined before requesting the loan of books.

Shortly before Hans Reiche's recent passing, he donated three working files to the Society Library. One file contains almost 50 years of jottings and

correspondence on the Admiral Issue, another contains the beginning of a study on Postage Due markings and the third includes brochures and other information on mid-late twentieth century perforating machines. If you have an interest in any of these topics and would like to see Hans' file please drop me a line.

Further information on some of the many files held in the library will be provided in future instalments of 'Book-Ends!'.

Local Groups

There was a good turn out at the Scottish & North of England group meeting on 10 November. Members were entertained by seven displays on a wide variety of subjects. A discussion on the best way to mount or display booklets was immediately followed by Bob McLeish showing how it should be done with a show of the earlier QEII booklets and miniature panes; he also brought some blow ups of a way to highlight hidden dates. This was followed by John Parkin showing his 'chicken' or 'rooster' collection of advertising cards and covers featuring domestic and game birds. Some 70 sheets were on view; a collection that has taken all of three years to put together which, by any standard, is not bad going. John Hillson showed the Large & Small Queens Half Cents, followed by the 1893 additional values and a small selection of the Third Bill Issue, a collection perhaps three months old! John rounded off with numeral cancels both official and fancy. Norman Reilly gave a display of the 1928 and 1930 definitives with some of the earlier KGV Special Delivery stamps, this was followed by Ken Andison who took the theme on, through the first dated die issue of 1935 up to and including the War Effort stamps.

Of the final two displays, one was given by Les Taylor with Squared Circles, including a sheet of what appeared to be, on the whole, pretty indifferent material overpriced at £20; but he had spotted a Small Queen 3¢ perf 12.5! As Les said 'one never knows what one might come across'. Last but certainly not least, Albert Govier

showed a comprehensive range of overprinted Newfoundland stamps, from the 1896 provisionals to that of 1946, where a complete pane showed clearly the two settings. In between were such titbits as the scarce 1920 3c/15c Type I setting, SG145 (Scott 128).

The next meeting is scheduled for 2pm, 27 April 2002, again at the Annandale Arms, Moffat, and members are reminded that all are welcome.

The Wessex Group met on 1 November at the home of Malcolm Montgomery, where the letter 'S' formed the challenge of the evening. The small gathering rose to the occasion with a selection that included Straight Line Cancels (Quebec & Montreal); Squared Circles, Ship Mail, Steamers, Sperati and Spiro, to name but six.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday 28 March, with Cliff Wheatley as host and the letter 'M' the link.

Forthcoming Events 2002

Jan 18/19 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York
Feb 27-Mar 3 Spring STAMPEX, Islington, London
Feb 28-Mar 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
May 4/5 ORAPEX, RA Centre, Riverside Drive, Ottawa
Jul 26/7 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York
Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul
Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam
Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London
Oct 9-12 CPS Convention, Dumfries
Oct 31-Nov 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

Palmares

Our thanks to Richard Thompson and Dean Mario for keeping us posted on members' competition successes at National and International level with BNA material. Once again we offer our congratulations to Ron Bringham on an International Grand Prix, this time for his Large Queens. Nearer to home we salute Alan Griffiths who scored a 'double whammy' at Stampex with both the Harmers Diamond Jubilee Trophy and the Argyll salver for gold medal exhibits of PEI stamps and postal history.

International

HAFNIA, Copenhagen 16-21 October

Large Gold & Grand Prix International – Ron Bringham – Large Queens 1868-97

We offer our congratulations to the Royal PS of Canada on the Large Silver for its journal 'The Canadian Philatelist'.

National level

BNAPEX 2001 – Ottawa, 31 August - 2 September

Gold & Meyerson Award – Colin D. Lewis – Newfoundland Postal Rates & Destinations 1857-1900

Gold & Novice Award – Martyn R. Cusworth – PEI Developments 1794-1873

Gold – Dr Alan Selby – KE VII Issue 1901-12

Richard Malott – Canadian Air Mail Interrupted Flown Covers

Steven Luciuk – Canada & the Korean War

Vermeil – Ronald I Ribler – The 3 Cent Small Queen

Eric B. Manchec – Bytown/Ottawa Postal History 1829-67

Glenn Playter – A Postal History of Newmarket to 1922

William G. Robinson – The Railway Mail Service Through Ottawa, 19th Century

Silver – Joseph M. Smith – Jubilee Junque Jewels

Roger Boisclair – Le Timbre de Noel de 1898

Earle L. Covert – Provincial, Grand Trunk, Dominion & Montreal Telegraph Cos prior to 1890

Charles J.G. Verge – Brown Brothers Continental Nurseries 1890-1920s

Silver-bronze – Raymond J. Skrepnek – KG VI 'Officials'

STAMPEX 2001 – London, 19-23 September

Gold (International class) & Harmers Diamond Jubilee Trophy – Alan J. Griffiths – PEI, The Philately of the Maritime Province, 1861-73

Gold (National class) & Argyll Salver – Alan J. Griffiths – PEI, A Postal History of the Maritime Province c1790-1860

Vermeil (National class) – David F. Sessions – Canada, The Arch Issue, 1930.

VANPEX 2001 – Vancouver 27/8 October

Gold – Jack Wallace – Stamps & Covers To, From, Within & Between the Two Colonies

Tom Watkins – The Development of Canada's Semi Official Airmail

Vermail – Barry Brown – Revenues for War – WWI & II

Bill Topping – Canadian Pacific Ship Marks

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 20 November, 2001

New Members

- 2839 Williams, P. Gareth 14 Marten Gate, Banbury, Oxon OX16 9YB C, N
 2840 Law, Derek G. Cheddar Rd Farm, Axbridge, Somerset BS26 2BN B,C,N,PS
 2841 Ellis, Barry D. 14 Greenfields Rd, Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 3TE CG, RPO
 2842 McAdam, Dr Gloria 1 Northfield Rd, Dewsbury, W. Yorks, PA, CR-CS, B
 WF13 2JX

Reinstated

- 2654 Walton, William C. 125 Turtleback Rd., Califon, N. Jersey, 07830-3511, USA
 2594 Fournelle, M. Roger PO Box 152, Snowdon Branch, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3X 3T4

Resigned

- 1351 Phillips, E.A. 2535 McVey, W.L.

Change of Address

- 2674 Thompson, R.P. 203-843 Craigflower Rd, Esquimalt, BC, Canada, V9A 2W8
 2594 Graybiel, S. 74 Pembers Pass, Woodstock, ON, Canada, N4S 8Z
 0637 Harris, M.A. (Temp) 2N Cedar Lodge, Lythe Hill Park, Haslemere, Surrey, GU27 3TH
 1579 Southey, T.W. #5 Eastwood Place, St Albert, AB, Canada, T8N 5T5

Amendments to Handbook

- 2267 Trimble, Ralph E. amend interests to 're-entries only'
 2374 Street, H.M. insert address 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, ON, Canada, L9G 2H5.
 Add 'CGE' to interests
 2559 Chung, A. postcode L8S 4R5
 0750 Back, D.E. postcode GU52 7XE
 2726 Etkin, E. postcode W1F 7SA
 1840 Firby, C.G. zip code 48327-1967
 2423 Granger, D.R. postcode RH40 2LP
 2175 Holtz, A.G. zip code 06836-1664
 2734 McLean, G.N. zip code 55108-1904
 2456 Wilby, J.B. zip code 94517-0358
 1580 Sessions, D.F. amend interests to 'CGA, For'
 2489 Smith, J.M. postcode T4T 1AT

E-mail address

- 2374 Street, H.M. mikestreet@hwcen.org
 1579 Southey, T.W. tsouthey@telusplanet.net
 0637 Harris, M.A. brahms.piano@virgin.net
 2674 Thompson, R.P. rthompson@islandnet.com
 2807 Longley, Bill bill@longleyauctions.com (revised)
 2629 Montgomery, M.B. malcolmmontgomery@compuserve.com
 1575 Banfield, C.G. cbjubilee@yahoo.co.uk
 2267 Trimble, R.E. retrimble@home.com

Revised Total 417

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2001/02

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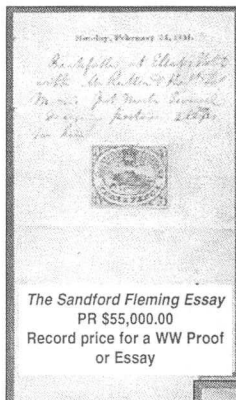
cv \$225.00
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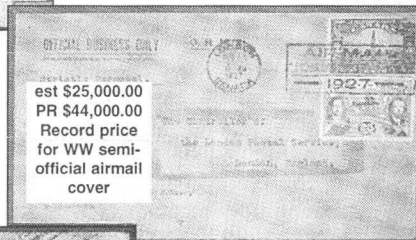
est \$7,500.00
 PR \$20,700.00



est \$25,000.00
 PR \$34,500.00



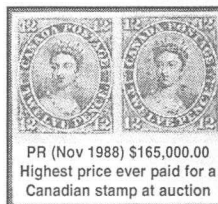
cv \$22.50
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est \$25,000.00
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Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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Spring
2002

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

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April 2002

Whole No. 284

EDITORIAL

The postal auction closed shortly before we went to press and we learned, unofficially, that the successful bidding amounted to nearly £6,000. A splendid outcome and we offer our thanks to Colin Lewis for all the effort he put into it. Who knows, our Treasurer may even feel able to hold subscriptions at the present level for another year!

There were a couple of glitches which we hope will not recur if we hold another postal auction next January, as is likely. We learned, too late, that a number of overseas members only received the catalogue a few days before the auction closed. Colin's ability to deal with bids via telephone, fax or e-mail went a long way to minimising this problem but several members received the catalogue just after the closing date.

Next time a little more leeway will be allowed in setting the closing date for receipt of bids.

The second, minor, problem also involved the closing date, which was clearly shown on the cover of the catalogue as 14 February 2002. Unfortunately, under the 'Terms of Sale' we quoted 'Saturday 14 February'; members with a romantic disposition will know that St. Valentine's Day fell on a Thursday! In the circumstances the bidding was kept open until Saturday the 16th, in case anyone was misled.

You are reminded that the closing date for receipt of lots for the Convention auction in October is 18 May, which really is a Saturday. Please refer to the notice on p182 of the last issue.

1952 – Our Golden Jubilee – 2002

Coming shortly...

Canadian Maritime Mail.



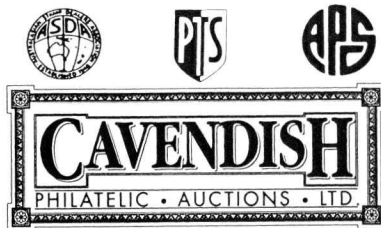
Rare Allan Line advertising cover ex Toronto, 1896.

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KAULBACH

The Yellow Peril

No... Kaulbach is not the name of that gorgeous Polynesian wahine* I met while on my South Sea cruise nor is it the name of that awful tasting pill I take. Kaulbach is, in fact, the name of one of the larger of the 365 islands in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. It is located in an area rich in associations with the history of Canada and the United States – just a mile offshore of the village of Indian Point and six miles southwest of Chester. Much of the land was originally settled by Hessian soldiers, pensioned by King George III of Great Britain. They were the same mercenaries who were evacuated by the British from Boston during the American Revolution. Many were given land grants in the Mahone Bay area and their descendants form the backbone of the population today.

In 1967, an American firm, Kaulbach Island Ltd., acquired the island and developed it into a small scale rural retreat for vacationers. The proprietors of Kaulbach Island, with the approval of the Canada Post Office, operated a mail service between Kaulbach Island and the mainland

Photos by Ian Robertson

(Chester). Payment for carrier charges to and from the mainland were by means of local carrier 'stamps' affixed to the back of the envelope but, from Chester onwards, a regular Canadian stamp had to be affixed to the front.

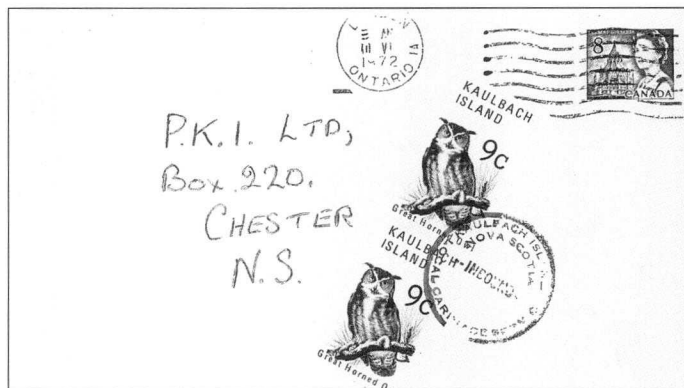
During the time (1971-1984) that the Kaulbach carrier service was in operation, the proprietors issued a total of 92 stamps (including overprints). The attractive stamps, most of which are multi-coloured, have various topical themes (animals, scouts, trains etc). The labels were printed in se-tenant format ranging from 42 to 12 subjects per sheet. Every sheet carries the imprint:

"Not valid for the carriage of mail by the Canadian Post Office. To be used only in the Kaulbach Island Local Carriage Service and may be placed only on the back of envelopes. Use Canadian postal stamps on all mail for posting in Canada."

Another purpose of the local labels was to publicize Nova Scotia's beautiful 'Lighthouse' Route (there are two lighthouses on the island). In 1984 the owners felt the ecological damage to the



A bottom imprint strip of the 1971 bird stamps



Cover from London to Kaulbach Island

island was increasing and visitors not connected to the owning company would thereafter be excluded from the island. As there would be no more tourists, there would be no more need for the Kaulbach Island Local Carrier Service.

Not only are Kaulbach stamps interesting but Kaulbach postal history is even more fascinating. The above Kaulbach-Centennial franked cover is a classic example... The 8c Centennial stamp, tied to the above cover with the London Mar 6, 1972 wavy line machine cancel, paid the postage to Chester while a pair of the 1971 first issue Kaulbach stamps, tied with a large 'KAULBACH ISLAND INCOMING CARRIAGE SERVICE' rubber handstamp, paid the carriage charge from Chester to the island. (Evidently the rate was increased from 9c to 18c in 1972.)

This cover is most interesting as both stamps are on the front of the envelope and the Centennial-Kaulbach franking is very scarce as 1972 is near the end of the Centennial period. The 'Inbound' marking suggests that there could also be an 'Outbound' handstamp. Since acquiring the cover in

the summer of 1996, I have not been able to find an identically franked cover with an 'Outbound' carriage service handstamp... As a matter-of-fact I have not seen any Kaulbach cover with the 'Outbound' cancel.

If lovers of first days were to collect Kaulbach Island first day covers, they would find some refreshing differences from collecting regular postal issue first days. The major difference is the possibility of completion. There are only 14 issues and they are relatively inexpensive. The carrier labels, which are affixed to the backs of covers, are cancelled with an attractive undated cancel consisting of a double circle with 'KAULBACH ISLAND N.S.' in the outer circle, 'L.C.S.' (Local Carriage Service) in the inner circle and a four bar 'FIRST DAY OF ISSUE' killer. Both the cachet and the Canadian postage stamp are on the front of the envelope. The Chester circular date stamp not only cancels the stamp but it also documents the date of issue of the local stamps on the back of the envelope. It is the only marking on the cover which gives this information.

Reference:

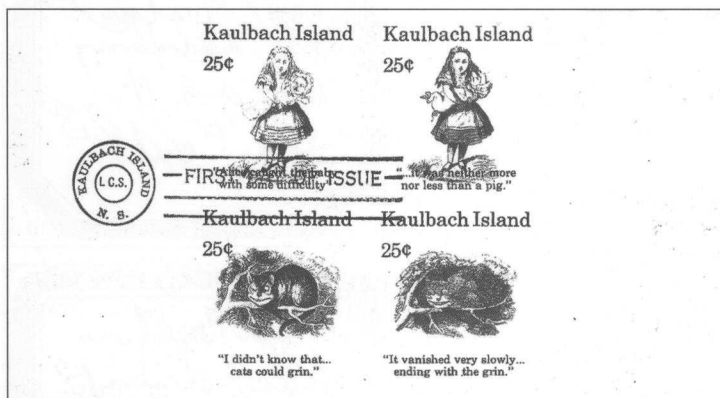
Covert MD, E.L., 'Strike, Courier and Local Post of The Elizabethan Era'. Hay River, N.W.T. Canada: Territorial Quick Print Inc. 1992

Special 'Thank yous' to: Member J.C. Michaud for his search on the internet to provide 'The Stamps of Kaulbach

Island' by Tony Brown of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

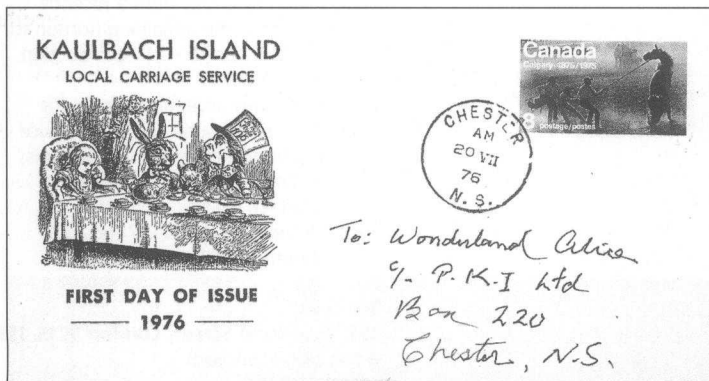
Mr. Stuart Blumenthal (L.B. Stamps) of Luneberg, N.S. for the original press release when the proprietors initiated the service.

*Wahine is a lass.



(Above) First day cover of the 'Alice in Wonderland' stamp.

(Below) The 'Chester 20 VII 76 NS' cds is the first day for the 'Alice' stamp. The colour of the 'Wonderland' stamp, incidentally, is pale blue – the same pale blue shade as the Alice of the popular 1919 song 'Alice Blue Gown'.

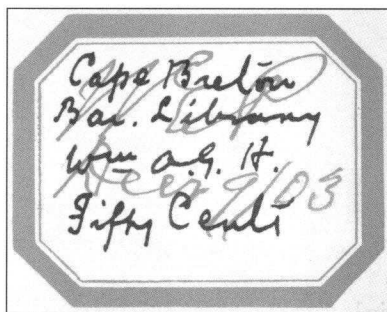


Bonhams¹⁷⁹³

Auctioneers and Valuers

Stamps

10 - 11 April 2002
New Bond Street, London



Cape Breton revenues from a recently discovered find, the remaining portion to be included in our 10 - 11 April auction.

We are currently accepting entries for our forthcoming stamp sales. For advice regarding buying or selling at Bonhams, or for a complimentary catalogue, please contact

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PEI FOURPENNY – THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY

M.R. Cusworth & M.J. Salmon

Although not the first stamp to be issued by Prince Edward Island, the 4d is still an interesting topic for collectors. It has always been difficult to ascribe precise issue dates to many of the PEI stamps, due to the destruction of primary source material. The principal post office on the island, at Charlottetown, was destroyed by fire in 1884 with the loss of all the relevant records held on the island. Nearly all the island's stamps were produced by Charles F. Whiting in London and most of his records were burnt when the company, set up to continue his business after his death, went bankrupt in 1886. Some vestiges remain; a few ledgers were saved as detailed by J.A. Tilleard¹ in the 'London Philatelist'. Dated covers in collections have been the best guide until recently, when a notebook belonging to Alfred Deacon, Whiting's long time engraver, came onto the market. The asking price for this working notebook was beyond our means but colour photocopies were obtained. The page illustrated overleaf is particularly interesting since it shows a 4d stamp, with notes, alongside other engraving projects Deacon had on hand at that time.

Alongside the stamp appears the annotation "P.E. Island postage (four pence), border design (?) by Luff eg R2½ Gnd to Head R2¼+.Jan 9/69." Below the stamp is a further note "Mar 27/69 entered new premises 30 and 32 Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields..." This move followed a fire at Whiting's original premises, Beaufort House, 9 & 10 Beaufort Buildings, The Strand. It may be that earlier material relating to Prince Edward Island was destroyed in

this fire and that one reason Tilleard only recovered ledgers relating to the later PEI Cents issues was that the material pertaining to the earlier Pence issues was lost at this time. Shortly after, Duke Street was renamed Sardinia Street where, confusingly, 30 & 32 were also named Beaufort House. Whiting continued to operate from these premises until his death in 1875, whereupon the business was continued by Whiting & Co at the same address until 1886 or shortly thereafter.

James Lehr² was convinced that the 4d stamp was sent to the Island between 1862 and 1865, despite the fact that very few covers have been reported before 1869. Now the USA rate change, which really necessitated the introduction of a 4d value, did not come into effect until November 1868 and his assumptions seem to have been based on the existence of a handful of pre-1869 reported covers and the assumed demand for a 4d value to prepay double inland rate postage. Looking at it objectively there has never been any satisfactory explanation why we have hardly any covers before 1869 and a reasonable number from then on. This has been highlighted by a database, which Mike Salmon is constructing, of all known stamped and pre-stamp PEI mail. Lehr was especially keen to see a cover dated 5 October 1864 and this cover has now resurfaced. Using this evidence, the cover database and Deacon's notebooks, we are now in a position to make a reappraisal of the 4d black.

The only mention of the 4d stamp in Deacon's notebooks is that shown above (we are assuming here that all the pages

Funnily enough Leslie Tomlinson, who did a lot of ground-breaking work on PEI philately, had basically arrived at this conclusion without the benefit of





some of the tools we have available to us today! In a 1957 display and paper he delivered to the Society he stated... "I do not think it was put on sale before the spring of 1869. I have classified this as the fourth issue."

Illustrated above is the earliest known cover which fits these deductions. This cover is dated March 1869 (day unclear) and is franked with 4d and 2d stamps prepaying a double rate cover to New Brunswick.

Both stamps appear to be on the white paper associated with the last issue. The 4d seems to differ from the other values in that covers can be found dated 1869 bearing the stamp on what appears to be white paper. The writers have not seen any 2d and 3d covers on white paper dated before 1871. It is almost as though Whiting used up the remainder of the cream paper from the 1862 issue for part of the 4d print run and then switched onto the white paper for the rest of it and used the same paper for the last print run of the 2d and 3d stamps. The 4d on cream paper and some of the 4d on white paper were distributed straight away to satisfy

immediate demand for the new rate to the USA. The 2d and 3d on white paper only slowly found their way onto the counters as stocks of cream paper stamps gradually ran low. James Lehr, in his book on PEI postage stamps and postmarks, noted that the bulk of the remainders of the 2d, 3d and 4d stamps were on the white paper. The only way to try to piece this jig-saw together is via dated covers and we urge all readers who have any 4d covers or who have any covers with the white paper (fairly easy to distinguish) to get in touch with us via the editor. All the PEI stamps were designed in the Whiting establishment (except the 4½d brown), engraved by Deacon and printed by Whiting. The dies were converted into plates through the process of electrotyping, the only occasions when Whiting had recourse to this method of plate making. In addition, no other examples requiring perforation are known from Whiting's wide ranging output, except the telegraph stamps of the South Eastern Railway. It is quite possible that Whiting subcontracted both the electrotyping and the perforating of

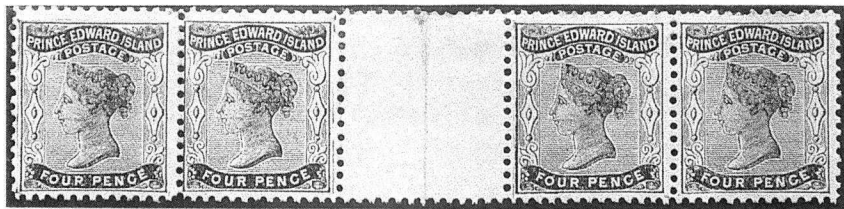
the PEI stamps. It is possible that the stamps on white paper were printed by a sub-contractor during chaos caused by the fire and the subsequent move to Duke Street. The 4d stamps on cream paper could well have been the beginning of a print run interrupted by circumstances. It is also interesting to note that the design of the 4d stamp is somewhat at odds with the preceding stamp designs (hence – The Black Sheep of the Family).

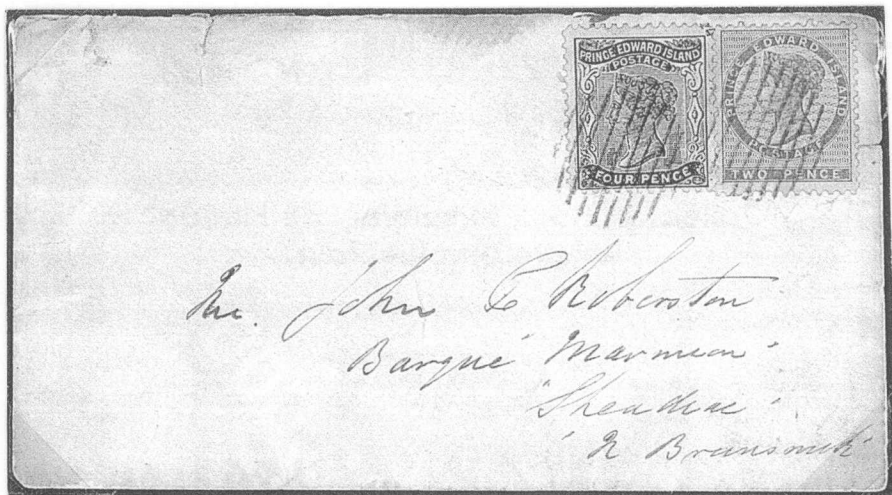
There is evidence that the white paper pence stamps were printed on a different machine from their cream paper siblings. Examples exist of white paper 2d and 3d stamps printed in double panes, each of 30 stamps, separated by a wide gutter. The 2d had hitherto always been produced in single panes of 60 stamps. Illustrated below is an example of a 4d gutter strip. No such gutter strips are known of other printings and only the 2d, 3d and 4d are found on white paper. The later PEI cents issues are found in larger single panes of 100 stamps. It is possible that the move to Duke Street was accompanied by the introduction of new technology, permitting the printing of these double sheets of stamps. This was not due to platen size but to some other innovation since, from earliest times, the platen size at Beaufort House presses had been a point of note. In 1826 James Whiting, Charles' father, started 'The Atlas' newspaper, which proclaimed itself as the largest sheet size newspaper of the day and this was printed at Beaufort House. The pages of this newspaper are larger than a double

pane of 4d stamps. Perhaps, prior to this time, the large platen presses could only be used for letterpress work.

So far in this discussion we have conveniently overlooked the reported covers dated prior to 1869. The first one is shown opposite and is dated 5 Oct. 1864 on the reverse. This double rate cover franked with 4d and 2d stamps was mentioned by Sir George Williamson in a display he gave to the Royal PS in 1968, Jim Sissons having previously considered it genuine.

The cover subsequently found its way into the Brassler collection and then the Cusworth collection. Mike Salmon and the writer have given this cover close scrutiny under considerable magnification. The less likely theory is that it is a front of the 1869-71 period which has been 're-backed' with a back dated 5 Oct. 1864. Although there is possible evidence of seaming down one edge, this could have simply been wear and tear and it would require considerable surgical skill coupled with origami to produce a convincing item. A more likely explanation is that the cover was originally a single rate 3d cover which was pen cancelled on the stamps only. The original stamps fell off or were removed, the 4d and 2d stamps were affixed and a pair of forged grid cancels were applied tying the stamps to each other and to the front. The stamps appear to be on the white paper and the forger has failed to notice that, although the white paper appears on stamps at the end of the 1860s, it is not seen on covers





as early as 1864. The cover is a well executed contrivance.

James Lehr reported four 4d covers used prior to 1869 but we have not seen them, our attempts to contact PEI collectors in the USA or Canada who have seen them have so far proved fruitless. There are two such covers on the database but it is not known if they are two of those mentioned by Lehr, although the first almost certainly is; 1. Oct. 25th 1866 (Firby sale of Lehr collection, lot 1555). The datestamp is not illustrated. 2. March 24th 1868 (Harmer sale 28.10.1980 lot 547). The Summerside postmark is without a year plug and the 1868 seems to be a guess.

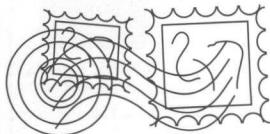
So far these reported pre-1869 usages are rather unconvincing. The March 1869 cover illustrated here does

fit in with the time framework for an early use but we find it strange that there is no reported occasional usage until October 1869. On the other hand if the stamps were finished in early January 1869, there is no reason why they would not have been sent to the colony until September. We will consider it genuine for the moment.

It is hoped that this comment and reconstruction of events help solve some of the mystery which has dogged this stamp for so long.

References

1. 'The Prince Edward Island Stamps' London Philatelist January-April 1893 by J.A. Tilleard.
2. 'The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island 1814-1873' by J.C. Lehr.



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THE CONVERSION TO DECIMAL CURRENCY, EFFECTIVE THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1859

Horace W. Harrison, FCPS.

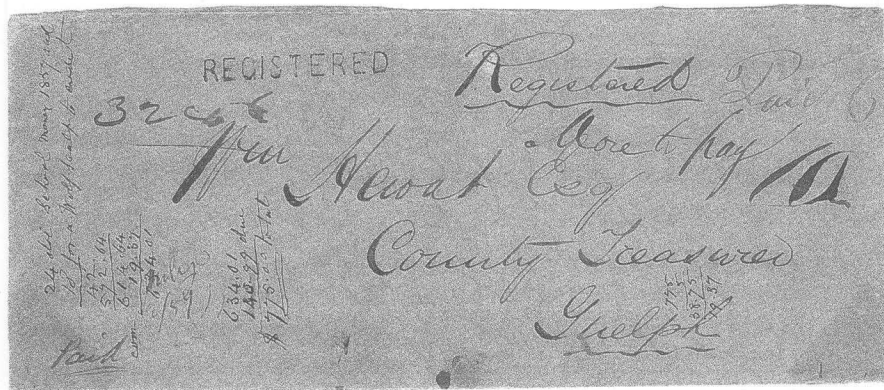
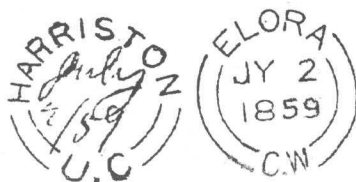
The domestic registry fee of one penny became two cents and the basic domestic postal rate of three pence became five cents. A letter could be sent unpaid but the addressee had to pay seven cents for it. There was considerable confusion in the post offices both on the part of postal officials and the public. The new currency had been in common use unofficially throughout Canada for many years, but the two cent penalty rate for unpaid letters was new and totally unfamiliar. Underrated and insufficiently paid mail caused a problem.

This registered letter, containing tax payments, weighed over half an ounce and, through force of habit, the postmaster at Harriston, U.C. on 2 July, 1859 rated it in red ink 'Paid 6' for six pence in the old currency, rather than the equivalent 'Paid 10' (cents) in the new currency. The cover was backstamped at Elora the same day and, upon arrival at

Guelph, the officious postmaster there assumed that the '6' was 'cents' and not 'pence'. Allowing no credit, even for six cents, 'More to pay 10' (cents) was charged to the addressee. Under the old regulations, credit would have been allowed for the amount paid. Under the new regulations, credit was often allowed for part payment, but not always. In any case the 'More to pay 10' was incorrect. The charge should have been 'More to pay 14' or 'More to pay 8'. Likely because of the rating discussion, no backstamp was applied at Guelph. Since the application of the registered handstamp meant that the undenominated one penny, oops, two cents registry fee had been paid, that did not enter the rating discussion which undoubtedly ensued.

Below: cover that caught P.O. officials unawares.

Right: the backstamps.





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THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920

(PART IV)

Canadian Soldiers and Airmen in Southern Russia: 1918-1920 (1)

David Whiteley

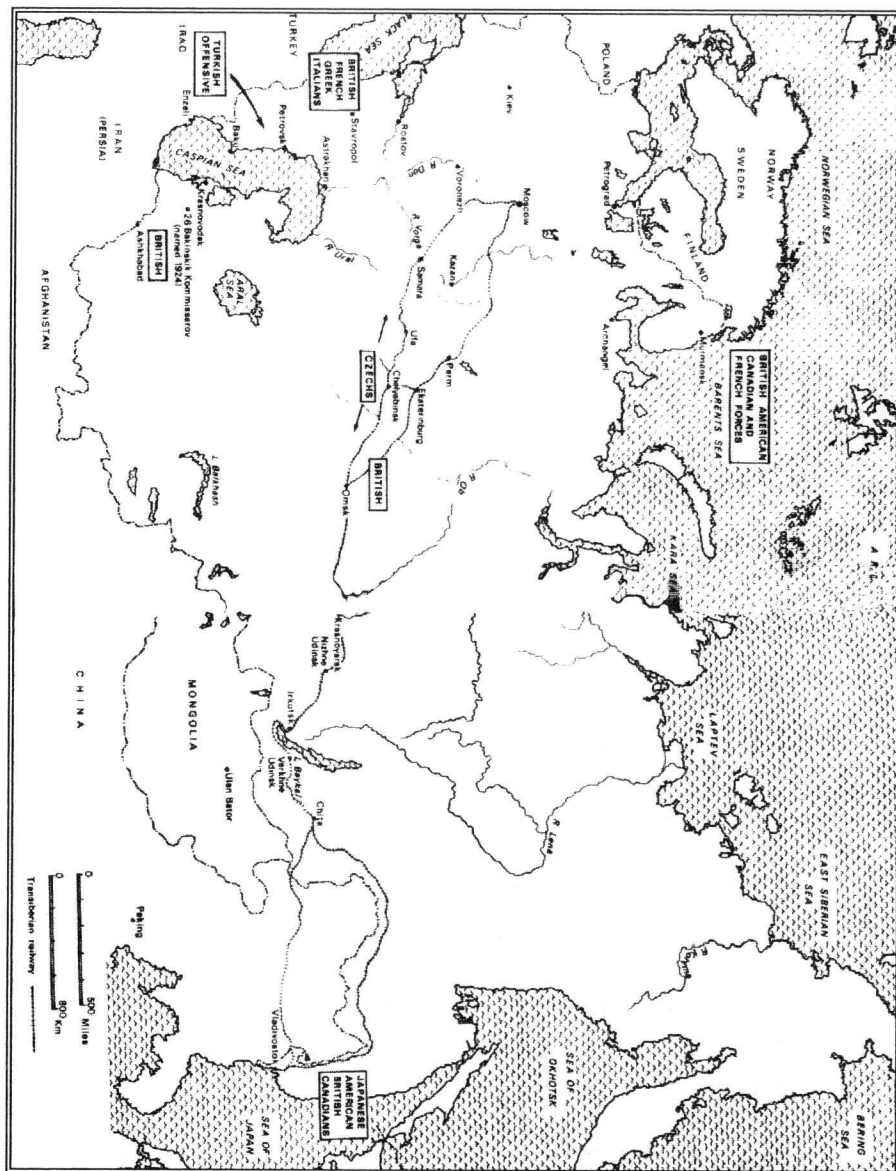
Dunsterforce¹¹¹

Prior to the arrival of Allied troops in either North Russia or Siberia, the Imperial High Command had, at the suggestion of a nameless War Office planner, devised a scheme to re-establish its South-Eastern Front in Transcaucasia, following the collapse of the Russian Army in 1917. In essence the plan called for the dispatch of a small contingent of British and Colonial Officers and N.C.Os. to Mesopotamia, from whence they would penetrate into the Caucasus Mountains. Once there they would be able to raise and train local levies from disaffected Kurds, Circassians, Armenians and Georgians who, it was believed, would be only too willing to throw in their lot with Britain for a chance of paying off old scores against their age old Turkish foe. It was then hoped that these local levies could be used to re-establish the line previously held by the Russian Army, which extended southward through the Caucasus Mountains, across the southern end of the Caspian Sea, and down into Persia where it had linked with the British Mesopotamia Force.¹¹²

Command of this force, named Dunsterforce, was given to an experienced Russian-speaking British officer, Major-General Lionel C. Dunsterville, who had spent most of his life in the Indian Army. To assist him he was allocated 210 officers and N.C.Os. drawn from the Imperial Forces serving in France. The orders from the War Office to Dunsterville as the 'Chief of

the British Mission to the Caucasus and Representative at Tiflis' were vague. With the limited resources at his command he was "to encourage the formation of local units dedicated to the dual task of denying to the Germans and Turks the oil of Baku and the route to India."

Recruitment of suitable officers and N.C.Os. had commenced in January 1918. Officers serving in France were asked to volunteer for service in an unnamed theatre. For the Canadians serving with the Canadian Corps attached to the British First Army, the G.O.C. First Army circulated a cryptic statement that "a number of officers were required for a hazardous enterprise in a foreign theatre of war." This was followed by an order from Canadian Corps HQ, requiring Brigade Commanders to forward names of volunteers to Corps HQ immediately. By 10 January, 1918, 15 volunteer officers had presented themselves at Corps HQ. They were dispatched to London within the week with instructions to report to Argyll House, Regent Street, London, by 14 January. Twenty-six N.C.Os. were also selected on the recommendation of the officers who had volunteered and through 'other channels'; they were told even less than the officers – simply to report to Battalion Orderly Rooms where they received transportation to London.¹¹³ On reporting to Argyll House the Canadians were told to report to the Tower of London where they were given a stiff medical which resulted in one officer and five N.C.Os. being found



Disposition of Allied and Turkish Forces in Russia and Transcaucasia. 1918-1920. Christopher Dobson and John Miller, The Day They Almost Bombed Moscow, (New York: Athenium, 1986).

unfit. One officer and two N.C.Os. replaced them, from holding depots in England. By 25 January the Canadians had been joined by 40 Australians, smaller numbers of New Zealanders and South Africans, a larger contingent of British and 15 officers from the Imperial Russian Army.

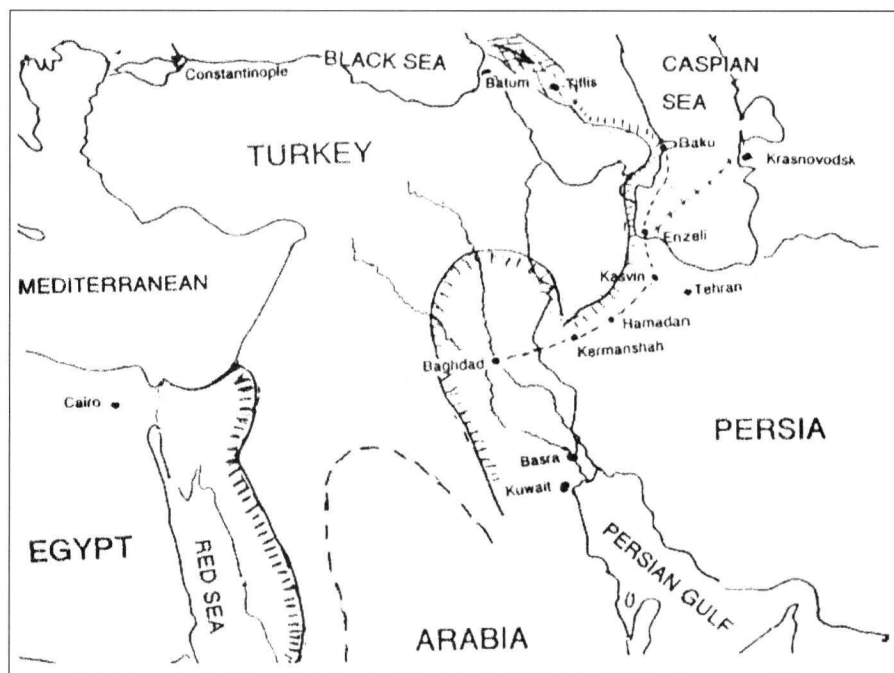
On 28 January a briefing for the 300 officers and men was held at the Tower of London, where a staff officer from the War Office revealed to them their destination, the *raison d'être* for the force and its aims. The following morning the polyglot force left London for Basra where they arrived on 2 March. From Basra they travelled by river steamer up the Tigris to Baghdad, where, on arrival, they were bivouacked in Hinaidi Camp, some four miles south of the city. During the ensuing six weeks, forces from Salonika and Palestine joined the volunteers.

Meanwhile Dunsterville had, on his arrival in Baghdad from India on 18 January 1918, and without waiting for the arrival of the main body of troops, set out for Tiflis on 27 January, in accordance with his orders, with a small motorized force of 54 all ranks. His line of march was northeast through Hamadan and then north across the mountains to the Caspian Sea port of Enzeli (Pahlavi), where he hoped to proceed by sea to Baku and Tiflis. On arrival on the outskirts of Enzeli, Dunsterville found the port to be held by a strong force of Bolsheviks, who wanted nothing further to do with the war and were not impressed by the small British force. Dunsterville also found that the local inhabitants were mostly members of the Jangali, a Persian nationalist reform movement led by Kuchik Khan. The Jangali were even less interested in war and were of the opinion that the best thing the British

could do was return from whence they had come. Faced with suspicion and hostility, Dunsterville decided that his only course of action was a discreet withdrawal to Hamadan where he could regroup and await the arrival of reinforcements from Baghdad. On 25 February Dunsterville's little force arrived back at Hamadan. In early April 75 British officers and N.C.Os. arrived at Hamadan, bringing the overall strength up to 150.

The Colonial officers and the N.C.Os. continued to 'kick their heels' at Hanildi Camp until early May when the contingent moved about 50 miles northwards to a smaller camp at Bakuba, on the Dyala River, in the foothills separating Mesopotamia and Persia. Commanded by a Canadian, Lieutenant-Colonel John Weightman Warden, with another Canadian, Captain Cecil John Lewis, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles as his Adjutant, assisted by Captain R. Harrison, 5th Canadian Battalion, the column of 67 officers and 204 other ranks (mostly sergeants), left Bakuba on 25 May. Travelling on foot the column reached Kermanshah on 7 June (approximately 200 miles from Bakuba) – where they rested for two days before proceeding the remaining 103 miles to Hamadan, reaching there on 18 June.

When the column arrived at Hamadan they found the town in the grip of famine and disease. The local citizenry, many of whom were actively hostile, distrusted the newcomers. Consequently Dunsterville had to leave the bulk of his force in Persia conducting relief work, attempting to maintain law and order, battling brigands in the mountains of Kurdistan, attempting to raise and train local levies and protecting the 600 mile supply line from Baghdad. Canadians played a prominent role in all of these activities.



Area of operations of Dunsterforce in Transcaucasia 1918.

Of the 50 Canadians attached to Dunsterforce about 40 remained in Persia, where they were involved in a number of encounters, some tragic and some bizarre.

Major G.C. Burbridge, M.C. of Montreal was appointed Town Commandant of Hamadan; Captains Walter Chambers of Pembroke, Ontario and Tommy Hodgson of Montreal both were given command of locally raised units. Captain Chambers, prior to assuming his command, had been responsible for the security of Hamadan – Kasvin Road.

Canadians also played a major role in attempting to extricate some 80,000 Christian Assyrians who were surrounded by Turkish and local Muslim forces at Lake Urumia. Dunsterville, on

hearing of their plight after making contact with their leaders, suggested that the Assyrians should break through the Turkish cordon south-east of Lake Urumia and send a delegation to the village Sain Kaleh where the British would meet them with arms and money. Due to misunderstandings and the difficulty of the terrain the proposed meeting was never effected with the tragic result that the Assyrians panicked and the whole 80,000, including women and children attempted to reach British lines at Hamadan. The column was subjected to constant attacks by the opposing Turkish and Muslim hordes who, despite the heroic efforts of Dunsterforce personnel to protect it, slaughtered some 40,000 Assyrians. Several Canandians including Captains

J.H. MacLean, 3rd (Toronto) Battalion and J.M. Fisher, 18th Battalion of Sarnia, Ontario; Sergeants W.T. Brophy, M.M. of Collingwood, Ontario, Roy Casey of Regina, Saskatchewan, Robert Clark, an American from Moccasin, Montana, A.P. Gattey, of Consort, Alberta and, later, D.F. McWhirter of Shoal Lake, Manitoba, played a prominent role in attempting to provide some protection to the fleeing Assyrians.¹¹⁴ The influx of some 40,000 refugees into the Hamadan region created horrendous problems for the personnel of Dunsterforce until the refugees could be evacuated. Many of the Assyrian refugees were organized into a fighting unit which was attached to Dunsterforce. The remainder were, eventually, evacuated to Bakuba. To earn their keep, the inhabitants of Hamadan were put to work on various projects. Due to the subversive activities of the acting Governor of Hamadan and some of his cronies, it became necessary to arrest him. Two Canadians – Captain Gordon Hopkins, of Hopkins Landing B.C. and Sergeant Thomas Pegg of Canoe B.C. were members of one of the parties detailed for this operation. With the successful outcome of this operation some degree of order was established in Hamadan. During this period Dunsterville was able to gain control of Hamadan's communication network, thus being able grossly to inflate the size and composition of his force.¹¹⁵

During July, Dunsterville received some welcome reinforcements from the

British Forces in Mesopotamia. The War Office had ordered the G.O.C. Mesopotamia to give Dunsterville his full support in his efforts to reach Baku and if possible, Tiflis, which was known to be under German occupation. As a result of these orders the G.O.C. Mesopotamia ordered the 39th Midland Brigade (infantry)¹¹⁶ from Mesopotamia to Hamadan. Dunsterville, with the arrival of elements of this Brigade and a battery of artillery, was now ready to attempt the capture of Enzeli as a prelude to his advance on Baku.

Prior to the arrival of the Canadians at Hamadan, Dunsterville had moved his advance headquarters to Kasvin, where he could more effectively deal with Mirza Kutchik Khan, the Jangali leader, whose forces had to be eliminated before an advance on Enzeli could be undertaken. Fortunately Dunsterville was able to enlist the assistance of a Russian Cossack commander, Lazar Bicherakov, who had 1,200 men under his command, all personally loyal to their commander. Bicherakov was willing to assist the British for a price and, after an accommodation was reached with him, he quickly overcame the resistance of the Jangalis. He then continued northwards to Enzeli, where Major Harold Menzie Newcombe of Winnipeg joined him as financial adviser. Bicherakov, whilst at Enzeli, realized that his only chance of retaining his command was to throw in his lot with the Bolsheviks, which he did and was appointed commander of the Red

CONVENTION AUCTION

Material for inclusion to Colin Lewis please by 18 May.

See notice on p182 of January issue for full details.

Army of the Caucasus. This change of allegiance, however, did not stop Bicherakov from co-operating with Dunsterville. Consequently, Major Newcombe remained with Bicherakov's command and took part in a number of actions along the Central Caspian Railway, finally ending up in Derbend on the Caspian Sea between Baku and Astrakhan, from where he was repatriated to Baku on 19 August 1918.

References

¹¹¹The major source for the historical account of Canadian involvement has been taken from Captain W.W. Murray, M.C. 'Canadians in Dunsterforce', Canadian Defence Quarterly, Vols. VIII & IX October 1930 – July 1931 & October 1931 – July 1932.

¹¹²Other historical and military accounts of Dunsterforce have been taken from

Roy MacLaren *Canadians in Russia 1918-1919*, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada 1976) Part one.

¹¹³Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, had cleared the involvement of Canadians in Dunsterforce in late December 1917. Sir Edward, however, failed to notify the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, until 24 February 1918, of his concurrence to the request of the Imperial authorities.

¹¹⁴Both Brophy and Casey received commendations for their actions.

¹¹⁵Two Canadians; Captain Robert Harrison and Captain Gilmour were both involved with this aspect of the operation.

¹¹⁶The 39th Infantry Brigade consisted of elements of the 1/4th North Hampshire Regiment, 7th North Staffordshire Regiment, 9th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 9th Worcestershire Regiment, and their support services.

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Mac has yet another spasm of idle thoughts*, this time about
B.C. Paquebot Mails Pre-1925
'Mac' McConnell

Strange forces are afoot in the philatelic world. Time was when we were collectors, simple if not pure. Then we became philatelists or postal historians. We studied perforations and re-entries, routes and rates, and it was considered rather *infra dig* to read the correspondence of others. Now a new breed is abroad which knows no shame in doing just that.

Reliance on the message rather than on the stamp or postmark is a hallmark of the social philatelist that probably places them somewhere between the socialist and the socialite.

The practice of social philately is gaining ground and may lead to hitherto unheard of subjects for displays. Take, for instance, all those very ordinary postcards with very ordinary postmarks

which sit in boxes on the tables of lower social order dealers and are normally beneath our dignity to inspect. What sort of Pandora's box is opened by the reading of messages on such material? Pick half a dozen cards at random and what do we find?

Consider Figure 1. Addressed to the UK bearing a 2¢ KEVII stamp, postmarked Vancouver AP 19/06, the card is no different from thousands of others until we read the correspondence. A picture of the Five Pagodas at Canton, China, is headed by the undated message "Have spent the day sightseeing in Canton, very interesting. We had a fine view of Canton from the top of this pagoda". A second reading to confirm our budding status as social philatelists forces us to admit that the

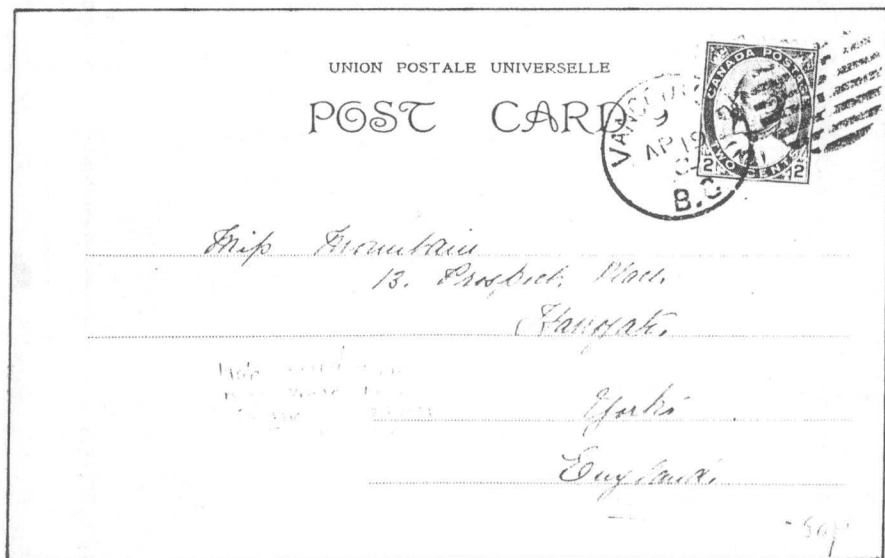


Figure 1. Carried on 'Empress of China', 1906.

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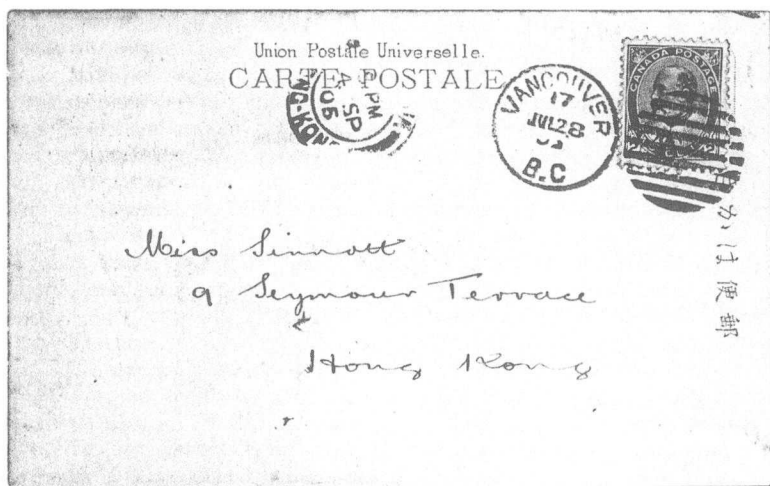
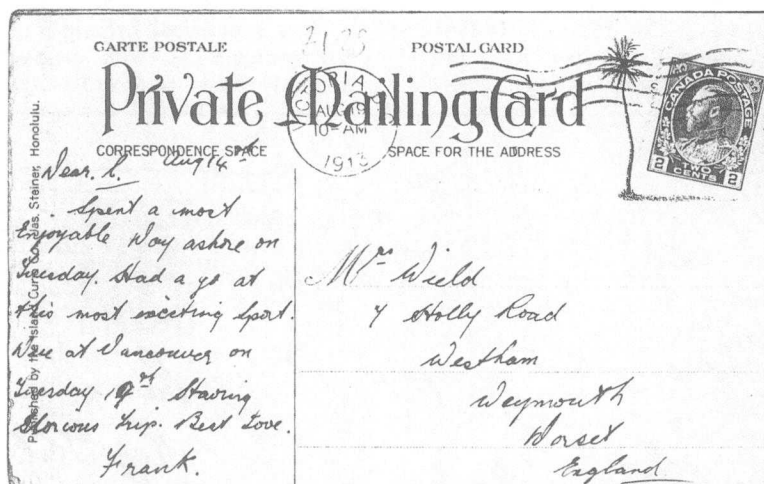


Figure 2, above, carried on RMS Tartar, 1906.

Figure 3, below, carried on the 'Empress of India', 1913.



card was posted on board the Empress of China leaving Hong Kong on 28 March, 1906, and arriving at Vancouver late on 18 April. If we had not read the message we could not have known that, because the postmark is one in every day use at Vancouver.

Then take a short step back in time

and look at Figure 2 where the 2¢ stamp is cancelled Vancouver Jul 23/05. It is addressed to Hong Kong. This makes it only just worth a second glance. Our new socially philatelic correctness requires us to read on the flip side "Antipodes Day. 180° Longitude; 50° Latitude. North Pacific Ocean. Weather

cold enough for furs. RMS Tartar. Yesterday 21st July 05, Tomorrow 22nd July 05". Cold enough for furs? – this is hot stuff! How many cards do you have datelined in such a way? Crossing the International Date Line going eastwards causes you to lose (or gain) a day in your life. Reading such messages causes your heart to dangerously skip a beat. And who said that mail from the Tartar is virtually unknown? The Hong Kong postmark of 4 Sept 05 is not part of the message but reminds us that the card was carried back across the Pacific on the Empress of Japan leaving Vancouver on 14 August and arriving at Hong Kong 21 days later (adjusted for its second crossing of the date line).

Perhaps it is these KEVII 2¢ stamps that are causing problems so let us look at an Admiral adorned item.

The 2¢ Admiral with a machine cancel of Victoria BC 19 Aug 1913 is on a card (Figure 3) showing foolhardy types surf-riding in an outrigger canoe,

Hawaiian Islands. The message dated 14 Aug says "Spent a most enjoyable day ashore on Tuesday – Had a go at this most enjoyable sport. We're at Vancouver on Tuesday, 19th".

I submit, M'Lud, that the evidence is before you to show that the offending item arrived per Empress of India on that day and by no other route.

At the halfway mark and close in time to the previous one, another 2¢ Admiral card is at Figure 4. It has the simple message "M.H.R.o.t.D" preceded by "SS Cyclops/Tacoma". The stamp is machine cancelled by a, wait for it, Tacoma, Wash., Sep 28/1913 slogan postmark. Goodness me! This must be the Blue Funnel liner plying between China, Japan, Vancouver and Tacoma. Whoever heard of Canada used abroad? And a happy birthday to you too!! At least the message is very sociable.

Next in our small helping of random cards (Figure 5), with a green 2¢ Admiral and a very ordinary



Figure 4. Canada used abroad.

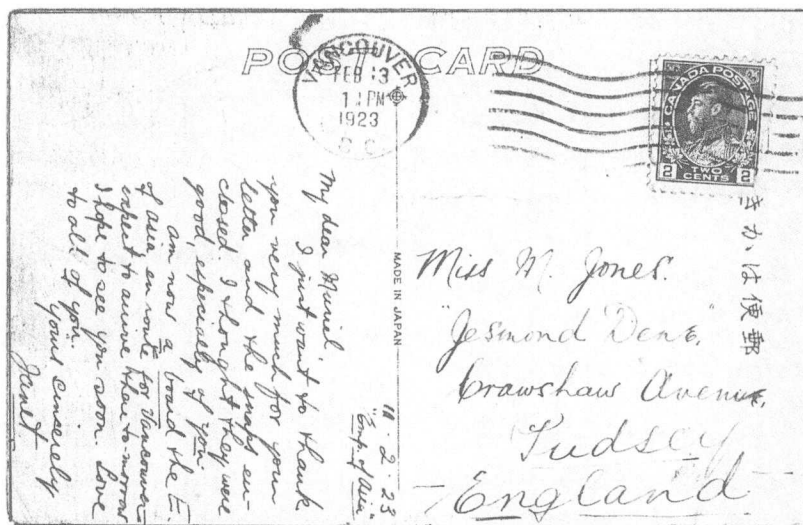


Figure 5. Carried on the 'Empress of Asia', 1923.

Vancouver, Feb 13/1pm/1923 postmark, we have a picture of a hot spring (in February?) near Nagasaki. We are impelled to read the message. It is headed 11.2.23 and says "Am now a board (sic) the E of Asia en route for Vancouver and expect to reach there tomorrow". Now, isn't that too easy. No prizes for guessing which ship this came from.

So to the last of our half dozen cards, Figure 6, and a slightly tatty one at that. No wonder it was rejected by everyone with the slightest sense of good taste. The picture shows the main gate of Sohfuji Temple at Nagasaki in the same series as the last item. The message says "Sept 20. Ship ordered to pass Yokohama but we landed food for victims at Kobe also took on refugees there and at Nagasaki - am on my way to Shanghai and rest of China". How glad I am that the new social requirement caused me to read the message. where else would I get, within a few square inches, such a graphic

account of the great 1923 earthquake? And what about the post mark on the prosaic 2¢ stamp? It is a poor strike of Studd B161 reading Paquebot/Posted at Sea/Received/OC 5 23/Victoria. But my 'sources of information' do not record this marking used before 1928.

Impossible.

Reading messages should not be encouraged. We must root out from our otherwise unsullied collections any surreptitious examples. We must preserve our dignity as postal historians. As a service to fellow members I have cleared a large waste paper bin in my study and invite purists to use it, free and gratis, in order to rid themselves of such trivia as we have reviewed.

She who must be obeyed says "Why bother, just give up and collect butterflies instead".

Social philately indeed!!!

*Mac's first idle thought was published in the April 1994 issue, another appeared in the April 1997 issue.

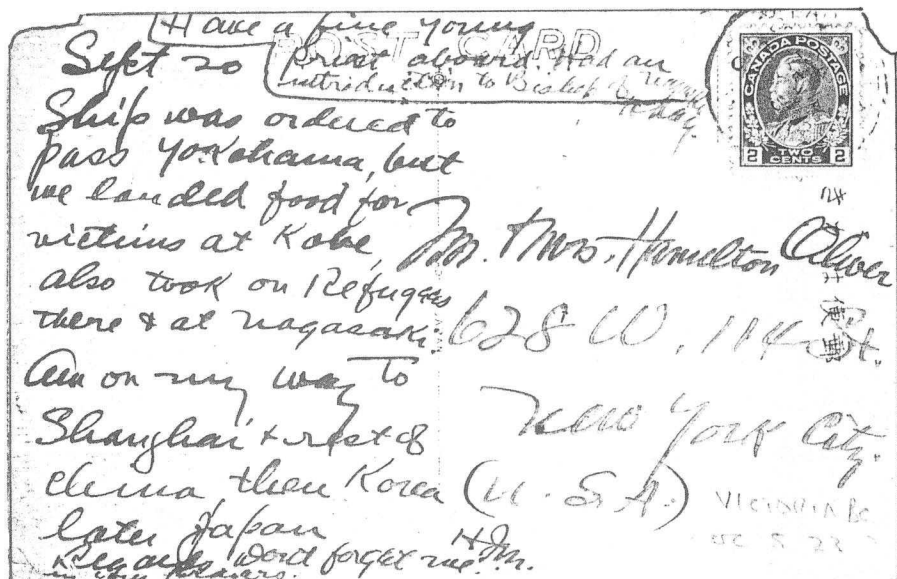


Figure 6. Earthquake 1923.

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MYSTERY OF THE SO CALLED 'TRADE SAMPLE SHEET'

Nigel Harris



The so called 1868 Trade Sample Sheet illustrated 19 stamps, including the following BNA stamps – Canada ½d, 10d and 10¢ Bill Stamp; New Brunswick 12½¢; Newfoundland 2¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12¢ and 13¢; Nova Scotia 1¢ and 8½¢.

I have in my collection a couple of single 10d Cartier ‘proofs’ cut from the sheet. Boggs¹ states that the sheets were “*advertising sheets sent out by the American Bank Note Company, or given to salesmen to show the class of work done by the company*”.

However, one of the examples I have is so faint and washed-out that it does little justice to the American Bank Note Company. So is Boggs’ statement correct?

Minuse & Pratt² state that “*most of the colours are very difficult to describe, many being pastel colours*”. They list an enormous number of different colours, papers, engraved imperf & perforated ‘proofs’ as well as imperf lithographic proofs. They state they used the ‘Reinhold Colour Atlas’, 1962 edition, as their colour reference.

Lowe³ sums up the bewildering variety of ‘proofs’ thus: “*Engraved pulls from this sheet are known on five different papers (one laid and one ribbed) in some fifty different colours... The same may be found perforated and gummed on fifteen different papers in a wide variety of colours... A lithographic transfer was made and printings are*

found in red on gummed paper (white or yellowish).” In fact Minuse & Pratt list nearly 150 different varieties and state that other colours and papers probably exist. Why so many different varieties?

Boggs (as a footnote on p175) states that a “*Dr Clarence W. Brazer is of the opinion that these sheets in their numerous colours were used as a colour chart by the American Bank Note Company’s salesmen*”. Is this nearer to the truth?

I have scanned available literature for a definitive reason for their production to no avail. However, by chance I came across a private letter, written in 1987 by Dr Norman Boyd to Geoffrey Whitworth, on this very subject. The explanation offered by Dr Boyd is well argued and hopefully he wouldn’t have minded my sharing this with fellow collectors.

“At the risk of being ridiculously elementary, I shall outline my views on what I believe happened.

Engraving had been a highly respected skill for a long time which prior to Perkin’s great invention of the transfer roll had been chiefly done on silver or copper. Most engravers were journeymen who had served long apprenticeships and customarily moved from one employer to another. Each kept a personal ‘scrapbook’ of work that he had done previously. He would paste each of his progressive die proofs in his

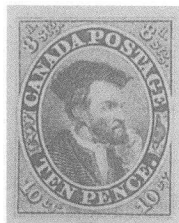
MAPLE LEAVES – BACK NUMBERS

Fill those gaps.

Old ‘Maple Leaves’ for sale.

Send your wants list to John Gatecliff for a quotation.

Address inside back cover, tel: 01977 791974.



Trade sample sheet 'proofs' of the 10d Cartier: above, red brown; top, 'washed out' green.

scrapbook for future reference so he could show some future employer the quality of his work.

These journeymen found that their scrapbooks began to have real commercial value as the hobby of philately grew and on retirement sold them for sizeable sums, especially if they had engraved any of the more popular stamps. If these journeymen could sell their proof books, I can well imagine the pressure that the president or other high officials of the American Bank Note Company were under to supply philatelic items to the president of a bank, for example, who was also a philatelist and had just made a major purchase of banknotes. They certainly gave away some die proofs as favours. On one occasion they had to explain to the Canada Post how a certain stamp was purchased from a New York stamp dealer which had not passed through the Canada post.

I believe that the 'Trade Sample Sheets' were primarily for this purpose. The company ordered a plate to be made of nineteen impressions, made from the transfer rolls already in their possession; eleven of them being British North America and the rest South or Central America. Their company was no longer printing Canadian stamps so they had no compunction in using the BNA transfer rolls; besides BNA were very popular with philatelists. They were still printing U.S. stamps so no U.S. dies were used. I suspect large numbers were printed and many executives of the company had a drawerful to be given away partly for advertising but chiefly for philatelic favours.

At the end of each day or when a printer had some coloured ink left over, I suspect that they were instructed to run a few copies of this special plate. There are so many faint pastel colours or even nearly blank sheets that many prints must have been done with half cleaned plates with mostly solvent on the plate".

Certainly, the theory proposed by Norman Boyd would explain the vast variety and poor quality of some of these 'proofs'. Unless you know better – this is the explanation I shall use when I make club presentations. Additionally, I shall probably use the simpler term 'Sample Sheet' rather than 'Trade Sample Sheet'.

References

1. Boggs W.S. 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada' Chambers 1945. Vol 1. Page 174.
2. Minuse K. and Pratt R.H. 'The Essays and Proofs of British North America' Sissons Publications 1970. Page 177-179. Source of illustration on p259.
3. Lowe R. 'The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps', Vol V, 1973. Page 157.

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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (7)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

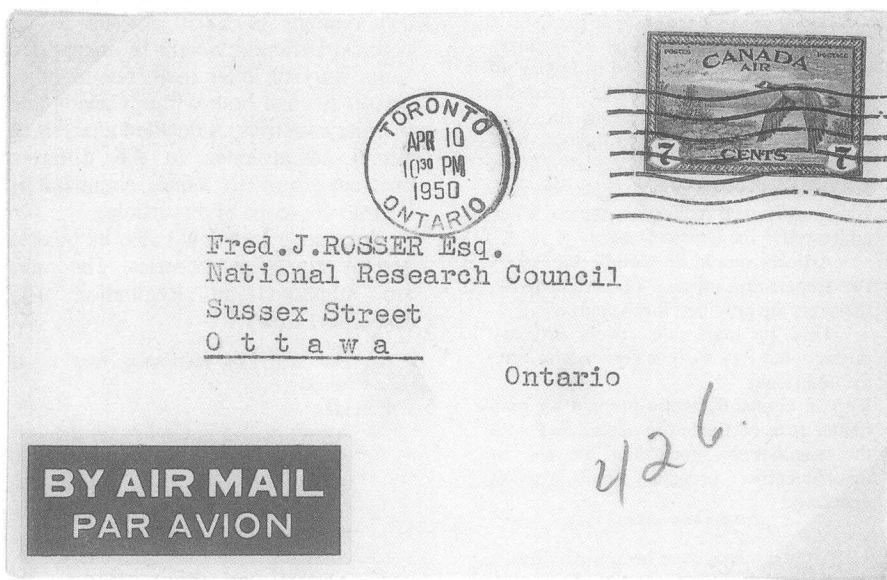
Bill Pekonen

The postal rates during the period of use should include domestic as well as air mail rates. When the C9 stamp was introduced on 16 September, 1946, there was a distinction between the rates of ordinary surface mail and of designated air mail. Prior to that date, it was necessary to pay the air mail rate to receive air mail delivery. When the 'all-up' service was initiated on 1 July, 1948, first class letters were sent by air to distant cities within Canada whenever possible, even if the cover had only a 4¢ stamp. If the Air Mail Service was specifically requested, then the air mail rate of 7¢ was required. The rates for Special Delivery and Registration are also included to aid interpretation to

rates displayed by stamps on cover.

The Postal Regulations stated the following about First Class Matter (1947 edition)

1. There are five rates of postage chargeable within this class:
 - (a) The general rate on matter within this class passing between one place and another in Canada is 4 cents for the first ounce and 2 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. This rate also applies to letters posted at any post office for delivery on a rural mail route and to letters posted on a rural mail route for delivery either on the route or at a post office.
 - (b) The rate on local or drop letters posted for local delivery. The rate in this case is 3 cents for the first ounce and 1 cent



Letter on public business could be sent post free (Reg. 170 Official Postal Guide 1947) but if airmail service was requested then full rate of 7¢ was payable.

for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. This 'drop' letter rate does not apply to a letter posted at one post office and delivered at another post office, even if the two offices are in the same parish or municipality and only a short distance apart, neither does it apply to letters posted or delivered on a rural mail route.

(c) The rate on post cards is 3 cents each.

'ALL-UP Service'

N.B. — All letters and postcards of Canadian origin, not weighing more than one ounce, for delivery in Canada, are forwarded by available air transportation whenever delivery may thus be expedited. If, however, air conveyance is definitely required, postage should be paid at the air mail rates.

(d) The air mail rate is 7 cents for the first ounce and 5 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

(e) The rate of postage on money packets is 7 cents for the first ounce and 5 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. The necessary registration fee is also to be paid.

2. Special Air Mail stamps or ordinary postage stamps may be used to prepay all classes of air mail at the rate of 7 cents for the first ounce and 5 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof when addressed to places in Canada and 7 cents for the first ounce and 5 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof when addressed to the United States.

Articles should be plainly marked by the despatching office, 'VIA AIR MAIL'. (Stickers are provided for the purpose.)

This air mail rate covers ordinary postage, but fees such as registration, etc., are additional.

Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid air mail matter is to be treated in accordance with the regulations governing unpaid or insufficiently prepaid mail matter generally.

11. Arrangements have been made for the delivery by special messenger daily from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. of letters bearing a 'Canadian Special Delivery' stamp or

bearing Canadian postage stamps to the value of 10 cents in addition to the ordinary postage and the words 'Special Delivery' legibly written across the upper left hand corner of the address when the letters are addressed to the United States or to the following cities in Canada:...

(114 cities are included on the list)

After the 'all up' mail was implemented, many people had C9 stamps on hand and did not need them to obtain domestic air mail service. They began to use them for other purposes. One way to use them up was to pay parcel postage. The rates from one province to another varied according to a scale starting at 5¢ for the first pound within 20 miles of the post office, and then stepped up to 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15¢ when addressed elsewhere in Canada. (For further details, refer to Postal Guide.) The rates also increased as the weight increased to a maximum of \$2.50 for up to 25 pounds. Different weight limits applied — not only to letter mail, but to other classes of mail both within Canada and to other countries. A detailed analysis of parcel postal rates to the different provinces and to other countries is beyond the scope of this article.

Insurance fees could also be paid to certain stipulated countries. The rates are stipulated in Regulation 145 (excerpts below)

(b) The scale of insurance fees is as follows:-

Canada:

Parcels mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada may be insured up to \$50 without insurance fee. If insurance in excess of \$50 is desired, a fee of 12 cents must be prepaid.

United States:

3 cents for insurance not exceeding \$5
6 cents for insurance exceeding \$5 and not exceeding \$25

12 cents for insurance exceeding \$25
and not exceeding \$50

30 cents for insurance exceeding \$50
and not exceeding \$100

Other Countries:

12 cents for insurance not exceeding
\$50

30 cents for insurance exceeding \$50
and not exceeding \$100

- (c) parcels for transmission over an air
mail route may be insured in the regular
manner when prepaid at the air parcel
post rate applicable to such route.

The registration fee of 10¢ covered
letters for stipulated values. If the article
exceeded \$25, then increased fees were
payable according to regulation #179

Indemnity Limit	Registration Fee
\$25.00	10 cents
\$50.00	20 cents
\$75.00	30 cents
\$100.00	40 cents

Free Franked mail applied to government
offices located in Ottawa, and, under
certain conditions, by the public to such
offices listed in regulation 170. By
convention with the UPU, letters on post
office business required no postage. If
special services were requested, such as
air mail, the applicable rates had to be
paid. Regulation 171 states:

Correspondence addressed to the Senate,
the House of Commons and to the officers
of the Post Office Department mentioned
in section 169, if of a nature to require
registration, may be registered without
charge. If registration is required on
correspondence addressed to any of the
other Government Departments at Ottawa,
the usual fee of ten cents must be prepaid
in stamps in every case. In the case of
correspondence which is mailed by or
addressed to the Senate, House of
Commons, or the various Public
Departments at Ottawa, for transmission
over an air route, rates applicable to the
route must be prepaid.



Airmail rate to Europe, 15¢ per quarter ounce.

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**DEALERS IN
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The Acknowledgement of Receipt form used with the registration system would incur a separate fee of ten cents when completed at the time the registered article is sent. Regulation 186 states, in part:

The postage stamp or stamps representing the fee of 10 cents for acknowledgement of receipt of a registered article should in all cases be affixed to the card for acknowledgement, not to the registered article itself and should be cancelled with the date-stamp for the dispatching office.

Postmasters will be careful to stamp registered articles, with which cards for acknowledgement are sent, with the letters 'A.R.' In the event that the sender changes their mind, and asks for an acknowledgement after the registered article has been sent, must pay a fee of twenty cents in accordance with Regulation 189.

The rates of postage to other countries is shown in summary format in the Postal Guide on the chart reproduced below from the guide.

RATES OF POSTAGE FOR MAIL MATTER (EXCEPT PARCELS) TO OTHER COUNTRIES

(FOR PARCEL POST SEE INTERNATIONAL MAILS, RATES AND CONDITIONS, COMMENCING ON PAGE 89)

RATES OF POSTAGE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

LETTERS	Great Britain and all other places within the Empire, France, Spain, the United States and all other places in North and South America, 4 cents for the first ounce, 2 cents for each additional ounce. Other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, 3 cents for each additional ounce.
POSTCARDS	All countries, 3 cents each.
†PRINTED MATTER	All countries, 1 cent per 2 ounces.
LITERATURE FOR THE BLIND	United States and Mexico, Free. All other countries, 1 cent per 4 pounds.
COMMERCIAL PAPERS	All countries, 5 cents for first 10 ounces, 1 cent for every additional 2 ounces.
SAMPLES	United States and Mexico, 1 cent per 2 ounces. All other countries, 2 cents for first 4 ounces, 1 cent for every additional 2 ounces.
REGISTRATION FEE	All countries 10 cents, for all articles other than parcel post.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT	All countries, 10 cents if requested at the time of posting of the (For registered articles only) article, 20 cents if requested after the posting of the article.
LIMITS OF WEIGHT	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Letters, Commercial Papers</i> – 4lb., 6 ozs. <i>Printed Matter</i> – 6lb., 9 ozs. <i>Literature for the Blind</i> – 15lb. <i>Samples</i> – 1lb. </div>

†See regulations in regard to transient Canadian Newspapers addressed to Great Britain and places within the Empire.

Reproduced from 1947 Postal Guide

1947

CANADA OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE

Air Mail

Postage includes
fees for all air mail
services available

Any place in

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. Canada, United States, Hawaii, or any place in North America not mentioned in Group 3 | { | 7¢ first ounce |
| | | 5¢ each ounce after |
| 2. United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland and Europe (including Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Corsica, Crete, Dodecanese Islands, Gibraltar, Iceland, Madeira and Malta)..... | | 15¢ each quarter ounce |
| 3. Bermuda, Central America (including Panama Canal Zone), Cuba, Mexico, West Indies. | { | 10¢ each quarter ounce |
| South America—
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Netherlands Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. | | |
| 4. Guam | { | 25¢ each quarter ounce |
| Philippines..... | | |
| 5. Africa—
Algeria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Belgian Congo, British Somaliland, British Togo, British Cameroons, Cyrenaica, Dahomey, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French Guinea, French Somali Coast, French Sudan, French Togo, Gambia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Kenya & Uganda, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Reunion, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika, Tripolitania, Tunisia, Zanzibar. | { | 25¢ each quarter ounce |
| Asia—
Aden, Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, China (including Manchuria and Formosa), Cyprus, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia (Netherlands East Indies), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Macao, Malaya, North Borneo, Okinawa, Pakistan, Palestine, Persian Gulf (Bahrein, Dubai, Sharja, Kuwait, Muscat), Portuguese Timor, Ryukyu Islands, Sarawak, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Singapore, Syria, Tibet, Transjordan. | | |
| Oceania—
Australia, Banks Islands, Cook Islands, Fanning Island, French Settlements of Oceania, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Papua, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga. | | |

Registration, where such service is in operation, is additional to the above.

CANADA AIR LETTERS

In addition to the regular air mail services above described, a further service is provided through the use of Canada Air Letters which may be sent to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and to the Republic of Ireland, and all places to which the regular 10¢ per quarter ounce rate applies at 10 cents each. To all other countries where air service extends the rate is 15¢ each. Canada Air Letters may not be registered.

BOOK REVIEWS

Reference Manual of BNA Fakes & Forgeries by Ken Pugh. Published by the author from 45964 Ivy Ave., Chilliwack, BC, Canada, V2R 2C5. Approx 100 looseleaf pages, 8.5"x11"; cost including shipping to UK \$50.45 Can; to Canada \$48.45; to USA \$32.50 US.

It has been over 20 years since the last release, in 1981, of this seminal series. In that time, author Ken Pugh has received veiled threats to self and family and successfully defended two lawsuits. Serious collectors who have the original eleven releases on the shelf will, I am sure, be delighted that Ken has returned to the fray. The further good news is that several more releases are in preparation.

The first release in Series II is devoted to the output of the master forger, Jean de Sperati, in respect of BNA, which consists of a couple of stamps from both Canada and British Columbia (Vancouver Island) and the Newfoundland Pence issues. The release comes without a binder as the author argues, most reasonably, that inclusion would add materially to the cost of the release and, in particular, the shipping thereof.

The major change from the original series is the increase in page size from A5 to 8.5"x11", which gives room for more generous presentation. A good quality paper with matt finish is used in place of the glossy paper of the first series. The brightness of the matt paper more than compensates for any slight loss of picture quality through absorption. The photographs are of a high standard and are most adequate in showing points of detail. All the full stamp illustrations are enlargements and, in some cases, portions of a stamp are further enlarged.

For those unfamiliar with Pugh's approach, the genuine stamps and all the

forgeries are illustrated, with concise notes of the characteristics of the former and the points of difference to look for in the latter. It is an approach that, in my opinion, cannot be faulted. In addition to the analysis of the forgeries, Pugh includes a brief biography of Sperati.

With the BPA's original book on Sperati (1955) and the Lowe/Walske update published last year, one might feel that this release is inopportune. One could argue that other forgeries should have been given priority, but Sperati is the most dangerous and much has been discovered since the publication of the original book.

Pugh's original releases do, of course, contain some of the items covered in the new work, so members who specifically omit Newfoundland from their collection may feel they can pass on this one. However, Newfie collectors and students of forgeries per se will have to acquire this release, while others must wait, however impatiently, for the next offering.

Releases in preparation include the bisects of Raoul de Thuin, essays and proofs of BNA, forgeries by Oneglia, Spiro, Frodel, Nordin etc. As always Ken Pugh would be pleased to hear from members with such material. **DFS**

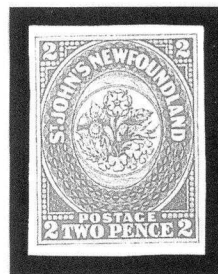
Something Funny Happened on the Way to the Rostrum by D. Geoffrey Manton. Published by Cavendish Philatelic Auctions Ltd., Cavendish House, 153-157 London Rd., Derby, DE1 2SY; 48pp, 8.25"x11.25", laminated card cover. £7.99 or US\$15.

Regular customers of Cavendish Auctions will have read some of Geoff

Continued on page 276

GEMS OF "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA"

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nigel Harris

ADMIRAL PERFORATION

I bought the \$1 Admiral, illustrated below, in a lot with other material some time ago. The packet containing it had written on the outside, "3 sides are p12 the rhs is perf 11". It went on to say, "The dealer that this was purchased from stated that he had 30 of them in stock about 20 years ago (in 1980) and this was the last copy left". I am no expert on Admirals or their perfs and I have not found anything in the literature about rogue perforations. Has any member seen a similar specimen and does anyone have a reasonable explanation?



Richard Thompson

THE ROYAL COLLECTION

Recently I had the opportunity to read a copy of 'The Royal Collection' by Sir John Wilson, published by Dropmore Press. Several items were noted that are not known to me.

A 3d plate proof in orange yellow on **wove paper**. This is listed in the Unitrade Specialised Catalogue (UCS) as 1Tcvi orange yellow and in Minuse & Pratt's 'Essays and Proofs of British

North America' (M&P) as 1P3 deep orange red but in both cases on India paper.

A 6d plate proof in orange on **wove paper**. This is listed in UCS as 2TCv orange yellow and in M&P as 2TC3 deep orange yellow but again in both cases on India paper.

A 7½d plate proof in orange on **wove paper**. This is listed in UCS as 9Tciii orange yellow and in M&P as 9TC3 pale yellow, again in both cases on India paper.

A ½d plate proof in orange on **wove paper**. This is listed in UCS as 8Tci orange yellow on India but is not listed in M&P. Has any member seen these pence proofs on wove paper?

A 17c die proof on **India paper on card** in black, red and brown. These are not listed in UCS, nor are they mentioned by Whitworth, but M&P lists 19TC2 trial colour small die proof on white wove paper 0.003" thick (Goodall). Has any member seen this on India paper?

A 1c plate proof in deep rose o/p SPECIMEN diagonally in **red**. This is not listed in UCS although diagonal o/p in black is listed. M&P does list this item as 14P3S brown red with diagonal SPECIMEN in deep red. I have never seen a copy of this item and have to wonder about overprinting a red proof in red. Has any member seen this overprint?

Of course, any item now on India paper was once on India on card. With respect to the various colour names, orange and orange yellow, used by Wilson, deep orange red, deep orange yellow and pale yellow by M&P; I have seen two shades, one a distinctly pale yellow on 3d, 6d, 10d, 7½d, ½d, 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12½¢ and 17¢ and a richer, more orange yellow, on 12½¢ and 17¢.

I suspect that both shades might exist on all ten values.

If any member has access to the Royal Collection perhaps the paper types of the first five of these items could be checked and the colour of the overprint on the 1¢ plate proof confirmed.

'Mac' McConnell

GUIDELINES?

The illustration below shows a portion of two coil strips on a legal sized cover to the UK. There is a mysterious line above the top left stamp which is about the width of the stamp image but does not appear to be the bottom frameline of the stamp in the row above. Could it be a cutting guide?

There is also the vestige of a similar vertical line on the edge of the top left perforation which definitely does not come from an adjacent stamp. Does any member have any views on these mysterious marks?

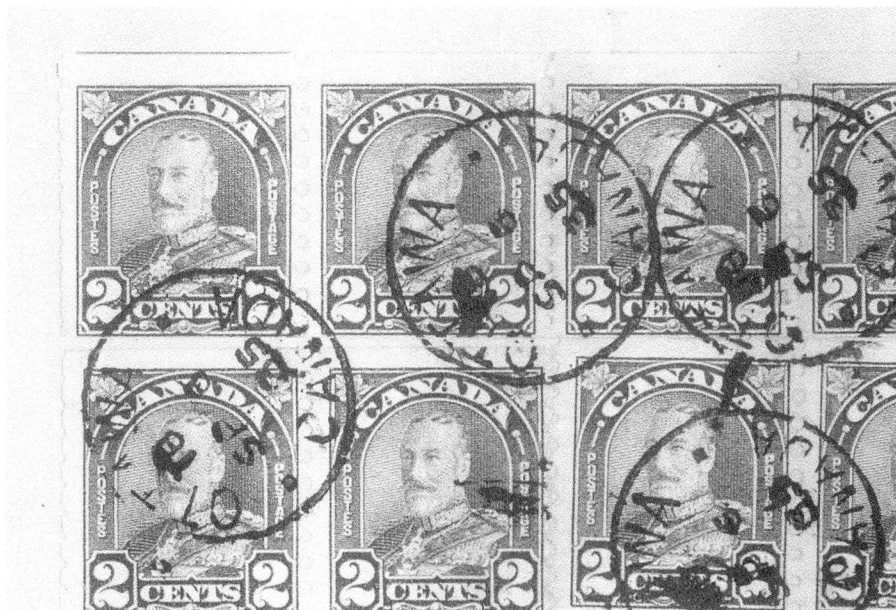
Editor's note

I have never seen an uncut sheet of the coil stamps so have no first hand knowledge. The left edge of the stamp in question seems to be poorly perforated and could be the edge of a sheet but if the horizontal line is a cutting guide it suggests an unusually wide gutter between rows of stamps. I am at a loss!

The Yellow Peril

LONDON TO LONDON SOUVENIRS

With regard to the article in ML 264, quite unexpectedly I recently latched on to an uncut 'London to London' souvenir sheet (opposite). Retired prominent London (Ontario) philatelist and former member, Tom Moore, who has first hand knowledge of these sheets, informed me that the souvenirs were printed in sheets of two – approximately 12.5 x 20.5cm (5" x 8"). There are only three uncut sheets in existence.



LONPEX 75
Commemorating
 CANADA'S CENTENNIAL
 1867-1967

40TH ANNIVERSARY
 ILL-FATED
 LONDON-TO-LONDON FLIGHT
 SEPT. 1, 1927



NOV. 10, 11, 12
 CENTENNIAL HALL
 LONDON, CANADA

75TH ANNIVERSARY
 FORMED
 DEC. 13, 1892
 LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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 CENTENNIAL HALL
 LONDON, CANADA

75TH ANNIVERSARY
 FORMED
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 LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

The Convention programme is taking shape.

On the philatelic side the provisional programme is:

- Wed 5pm Executive meeting
8pm A Patriotic Evening – Colin Banfield, FCPS
- Thu 9am Proofs – John Wilson
10.30am The President entertains
8pm Revenues – John Parkin, FCPS
- Fri 8.45am Committee
9.45am Judging critique*
10.30am Members displays 8/16 sheets**
8pm Postage Dues – Stan Lum FCPS (The Yellow Peril)
- Sat 9am AGM
10.30am Large Queens – Prof. Harry Duckworth FCPS
....pm Auction

*Entries are being judged on Thursday so please ensure your entry is in the hands of Les Taylor, competition convenor, by Wednesday 9 October.

**Presentation time has been limited to two minutes per exhibitor on the assumption that sheets are written up. Additional time may be granted, it depends on the number wishing to show.

On the social side, the afternoon trips were trailed in the January issue. Evening entertainment has not yet been finalised but it is likely there will be a talk on Robert Burns. As my great, great grandmother was Mary Burns of Alloway, attendance will be mandatory!

Members' activities

Alan Spencer will be showing 'Admirals' to the Birmingham P.S. on Wednesday 24 April and CPS members are welcome to attend. Meeting starts at 6.30pm in the John Peak room at the Birmingham & Midland Institute in Margaret Street.

Further information can be obtained from Alan on 0121 459 7650.

Snap

Our Packet Secretary, Hugh Johnson (Gravesend), and Secretary, John Wright (Bexhill), converged on Eastbourne & South Downs P.S. on St. Valentine's Day, each bearing an entry for the postal history competition. When all was revealed it transpired that both had entered 'Early Cross Border Mail'!

It would be invidious to reveal who finished the higher, even if we knew – which we don't.

Forthcoming Events

2002

- May 4/5 ORAPEX, RA Centre, Riverside Drive, Ottawa
- Jul 26/7 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York
- Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul
- Aug 11 S.W. Group meet at Portishead*
- Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam
- Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London
- Sep 26-29 BNAPEX, Spokane, WA, USA
- Oct 9-12 CPS Convention, Dumfries
- Oct 31-Nov 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
- Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester
- Nov 29-Dec 1 Monacophil, International Exhibition, Monaco

2003

- Feb 26-Mar 2 Spring Stampex, Islington, London
- Sep 17-21 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London
- Oct 4-13 Bangkok 03, Thailand

*For details contact Neil Prior on 01656 740520.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 22 February, 2002

Resigned

1763 Grimsdell, P.H.

2833 Flenley, P.R.

Change of Address

2674 Thompson, R.P. 203-843 Craigflower Rd, Esquimalt, BC, Canada, V9A 2W6

2085 Searle, G.P. Paulaland 6, 2591 J.D. Mariahoeve, Den Haag, The Netherlands.
New e-mail address gksearle@euronet.nl

2823 DeMent, L. 2955 Thomas St., Unit 500, Mississauga, ON, Canada, L5M 6A9

1453 Peatman, A.N. 2104 Haddow Drive, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6R 3B1

Amendment to Address

2474 Graybiel, S. amend postcode to N4S 8Z7

Membership No. was incorrectly quoted as 2594 in the last issue.

Amendments to Handbook

2305 Harris, N.S. insert address: 6 Bens Acre, Horsham, W. Sussex, RH13 6LW
Amend interests to CR-CQ, Jub, PH, For, PE

2785 Swale, G. amend address to 24A Old Marsh

2829 Brown, B. insert interests CG, CGC, R, SP, PH, Met

1987 Ikeda, H. amend address to ... Osaka, 563-0024, Japan

1817 Wedgwood, M. amend interests to NB incl. PH & TA

1792 Pekonen, W. amend postcode to V6Y 1X8

E-mail addresses

0780 Lum, S. betstan@sympatico.ca

2233 Cusworth, M. mncusworth@talk21.com

Revised total 415

Book reviews – continued from p269.

Manton's entertaining recollections in the house newsletter, while CPS members who have been privileged to listen to his after dinner speeches will be aware of Geoff's style. It's all here in this well produced book celebrating 50 years in the auction business.

As one might expect, we are treated to a light-hearted overview of Geoff's philatelic career; he ran a shop (first day's takings 2d) before setting up Cavendish Philatelic Auctions (first sale January 1952) but it is his recollections of the people he encountered over the years that makes the book a most entertaining read.

Most members will know that Geoff performed as auctioneer at our conventions for many years, in fact he was auctioneer before he found out what a wonderful bunch we are and felt the urge to join us. Happily his recollection of us remains favourable and we were even able to supply one or two photographs to supplement the generous selection throughout the book.

Within these pages you will not find much to enhance your knowledge of the detail of philately but you will perhaps acquire a little philatelic lore. The characters who inhabit these pages are going ... going ... catch them while you can.

DFS

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2001/02

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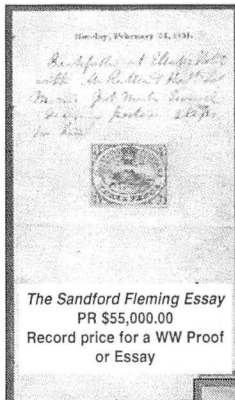
cv \$225.00
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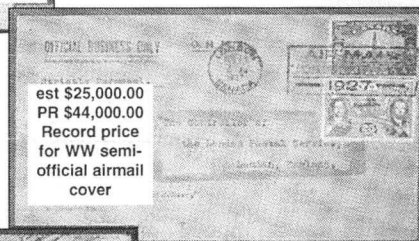
cv \$22.50
 PR \$230.00



est \$7,500.00
 PR \$20,700.00



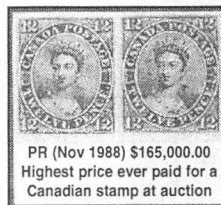
est \$25,000.00
 PR \$34,500.00



est \$25,000.00
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285



Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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Summer
2002

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BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

Edited by: David Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS.

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July 2002

Whole No. 285

EDITORIAL

We offer our warmest congratulations to members Ron Brigham and Dick Lamb on their election as fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Society's Convention in Edmonton. Fellowship of the RPSC is an honour that has to be earned, it is not given lightly, only three new Fellows were elected this year.

While in congratulatory mode we also salute Jim McLaren who received a Scottish Award of Merit at the Scottish Congress in April. Whilst many members will know Jim from his attendance at Conventions and will be aware of his activities in promoting Canadian philately in Scotland; it is good to see his efforts being recognised at club level, outside the rarefied atmosphere of the CPS.

Staying with the good news, members will (one hopes) be pleased to learn that 'Maple Leaves' was awarded a silver medal at Canada's Sixth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in Ottawa, early in May. Speaking to Charles Verge, we learned that the Exhibition was a great success, attracting no less than 123 entries. It does seem that 'there's a whole lotta writing going on', at least in the philatelic field.

At our last AGM, in Shrewsbury, the problems associated with bringing into this country material for exhibition/ competition purposes were raised. Our representative on the ABPS committee, Rodney Baker, was asked to raise the matter at national level. As some members have found, there

seems to be a lack of consistency of treatment, at least in respect of non-EU members. Enquiries confirmed this lack of consistency and it was suggested that the best approach is to get an Indemnity Carnet with a bank in the member's own country agreeing to temporary export. This can be negotiated by the whole philatelic community (i.e. the country's national philatelic association) and then applied to the member. It would be an expensive process for an individual.

This does seem to be a very heavy-handed approach and is no encouragement to collectors to share their knowledge with members on distant shores. My own personal experience in taking material abroad (other than for International exhibitions where an entry goes with the National Commissioner) has followed

discussion with H.M. Customs. The recommended course was to photocopy the first and one or two sample sheets of the exhibit and show the exhibit to Customs before departure, they will need to know the number of sheets. The photocopies were retained and a 'certificate' issued. The exhibit could then be declared on re-entry to this country and the question of charging VAT would not arise. Of course, this is only a protection against a possible claim for VAT on one's own material when bringing it back into the UK, it may not satisfy a Customs official here who feels material is being brought into the country from overseas to be sold without accounting for VAT. Overseas members wishing to bring display material into the UK may find it helpful to speak to their own Customs officials and seek their advice.

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David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS.

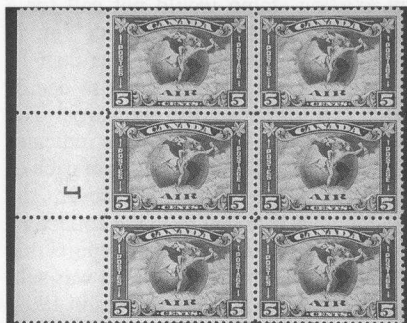
In studying the stamps and postal history of the Arch series of 1930 it seems sensible to consider the supporting issues printed by the British American Bank Note Co. (BABNC), namely the airmail, postage due and special delivery stamps. Unlike the definitive series, the supporting stamps seem to be a well-ordered bunch, apart from the usual fun and games one comes to expect from surcharges. However, there are a few apparent anomalies.

Airmails

The BABNC printed only one basic airmail stamp (SG310, USC C2) and it was issued on 4 December 1930, the same day as the Arch high values. There was obviously no rush to issue a new airmail stamp as the Post Office had literally millions of the original airmail stamp (SG274, USC C1) on hand, as we shall see.

Winthrop Boggs reports a die proof as having been approved on 30 July 1929 but this is actually a die essay; the word 'POST' appears, reading down at right, as on the essays of the definitive Arch series. A small die essay in black is also listed in 'Essays and Proofs of BNA'. The proof of the approved die was initialised and dated 9 January 1930, the same date as that seen on the die proofs of the high values of the Arch definitives. An example of both the essay and the die proof has been noted, each in the colour of the issued stamp, but without date or initials.

Although the stamp was not released until December 1930, it would seem that it was printed at the same time as the initial batch of low value definitives. It will be recalled that the first printings of



The only plate marking

the 1¢, 2¢, 4¢ and 5¢ carried a punched-in plate number, in reverse, in the margin of the upper left pane alongside either row five or six. The only plate marking found on the sheets of the 1930 airmail stamp is a reversed '1' in the left margin alongside row six. It seems quite likely that the total printing of 900,000 was done at one time. Subsequently 500,000 of these stamps were overprinted for the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932. No worthwhile varieties have been noted on the basic stamp or, surprisingly, in the overprint.

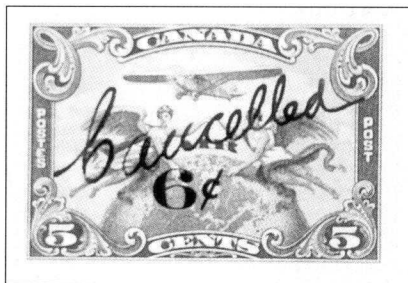
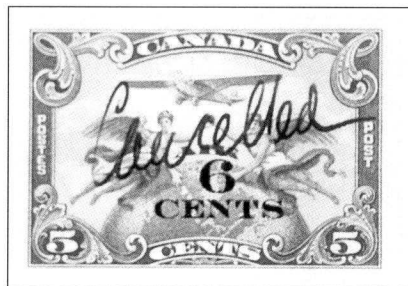
It was mentioned earlier that the Post Office had in hand a surfeit of the original 1928 airmail stamp. Ten million of them had been printed. A rate rise in July 1931 led to the need for a 6¢ airmail stamp; instead of printing a new stamp, or surcharging the 1930 airmail stamp, it was decided to surcharge the stocks of the 1928 stamp that were still on hand. Two million were surcharged and a further 2,950,000 were destroyed, thus leaving 5,050,000 stamps as having been issued in their original form. The surcharged stamp did not appear until 22

February 1932, nearly eight months after the rate rise so, obviously, much thought had gone into the decision.

One may feel that the surcharging of an existing stamp would not call for a great deal of preparatory work but, in this case, we know that no less than 12 essays were prepared in order to decide upon the format of the surcharge! The Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia indicates that from one to four examples of each of the essays are known. However, the position has changed from the collector's point of view. John Jamieson reports that a complete set of the 12 essays was sold to the Canadian Postal Archives in 1992, this being the only complete set in existence. Whilst the exact number of copies of each essay is not on record it is believed that at least half were only one of a kind. John reckons that only four to six of the essays now remain available to private collectors and, of course, there will be no more than three copies of any given essay. A diligent search through auction catalogues has done nothing to suggest that John's estimate is anything less than accurate.

A proof of the accepted surcharge in the shape of a surcharged stamp, mounted on a piece of paper and carrying a purple oval handstamp of the BABNC, dated 19 January 1932, and the initials 'AS', appeared in a Firby auction in 1995. The item had previously graced the Ed Richardson collection and was described as 'probably unique'. This remains a fair comment.

Despite the time and care apparently spent in preparing the surcharges, the production seems to have caused problems. Either that or security was slack, or both! The surcharge has been noted misplaced, inverted, doubled, tripled, missing in pair with normal surcharge and having bled through the back of the stamp. In this last case it is



Three of the 12 essays for the surcharge

said that a different ink was used. The other cases have all been declared printer's waste by the Post Office in a formal notice issued in November 1963.

The surcharging was done by means of an electrotpe plate of 100 (10x10) subjects and it has been recorded that only one pane of the double and two panes of the triple surcharges were printed. Whilst these varieties are not common, their occurrence at auction suggests either a greater number than 100/200 or a high turnover rate.



Surcharge errors

Furthermore, with only one pane involved, the doubling should be more or less consistent as to the relative positions of the numerals and bars. While many of the doubled impressions noted show a relatively constant juxtaposition, there is some divergence. One particularly interesting example of the double surcharge was noted in a Maresch auction of 1996. A block of eight (4x2) is illustrated in the catalogue and shows a gradual divergence of the double surcharge, moving from left to

right. As for the triple surcharge, several different configurations have been granted certificates of authenticity, though one might expect there to be only two. Despite their illicit provenance, the surcharge errors are keenly sought by collectors so it is no surprise to find that they have been forged; this of course confuses the issue still further. In passing we would mention that the Encyclopaedia indicates that 200 examples of the inverted/misplaced errors 'escaped' but only ten pairs showing the missing surcharge are recorded.



Faked double surcharge attributed to Andre Frodel but probably made by Alex McMaster

The last claim too is cause for conjecture. With a surcharging plate 10x10, the existence of ten pairs with 'missing surcharge' suggests that one row or column on one pass failed to receive the surcharge. The error could arise from misplacement or paper fold. The result would be one row or column without surcharge but not both. The catalogues fail to mention whether the listed pairs are vertical or horizontal, leading one to suspect that both exist. Reference to auction catalogues confirms that the variety does not appear often but it can be found in both horizontal and vertical pairs.

1952 – Our Golden Jubilee – 2002

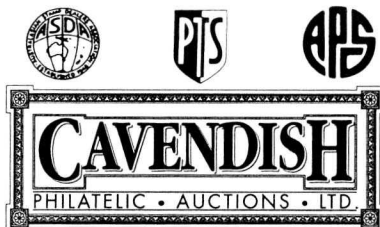
Unusual Transatlantic covers in
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Maritime Mail.
[September 26th 2002]



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Vertical pairs have been noted with the surcharge missing from either top or bottom stamp. This seems to preclude the top or bottom row of a pane from being the sole culprit.

An interesting left margin block appeared in a Sissons sale (February '92) showing the two LH stamps with surcharges shifted to the right so that the obliterating bars obtrude onto the RH stamps, where the surcharge is otherwise missing. A pair in Maresch's October '97 sale showed a similar shift, with the RH stamp showing just a small portion of its otherwise missing surcharge. A left margin pair (Maresch November '87) shows a similar shift but with the RH stamp completely free of surcharge and, indeed, the right cancelling bars of the LH stamp are also missing. In the same sale, another left margin pair, from the top of the lower pane, shows a downward shift of the surcharge on the RH stamp and just the right bars on the LH stamp. In this case the description tells us that a fold-over has resulted in the missing part of the surcharge appearing on the reverse of the LH stamp. It does seem that, while one major fold may have created several examples of the error, there are likely to have been other single instances.

It would seem therefore that the report of 'ten pairs only' should be treated with caution as the phenomenon appears not to be confined to one particular episode. It must also be realised that, if double and triple surcharges can be faked, then it is not a big step to create a faked 'missing surcharge'. A certificate from a reputable source is highly recommended for the 6¢ on 5¢ errors.

Both of the first two airmail stamps and the 6¢ on 5¢ surcharged version have been noted with a 'SPECIMEN' overprint in violet.

First day covers of the 1930 airmail stamp are extremely scarce, on a par with FDCs of the Arch issue. The stamp was released on 4 December 1930, the same date as the high value Arch stamps, and no prior warning was given. It is expected that FDCs will only have emanated from Ottawa, with T.R. Legault as the most likely source. However, with the wide interest in airmails at the time it is possible that one or two airmail enthusiasts got wind of the imminent issue and acted accordingly.

The situation is quite different when it comes to the surcharged stamp of 1932, there must have been forewarning and, what is more, supplies were made available to post offices across the country for issue on 22 February. At a Firby auction in 1986 one lot comprised FDCs of the surcharged stamp from 18 different cities at a very modest estimate.

Whilst no varieties of note can be found on the 1930 airmail stamp, the surcharged version of the 1928 stamp exhibits that stamp's listed variety, the swollen breast. This intriguingly titled flaw is nothing more than a constant dot strategically placed on the left angel, but it is something to look for when all the possibilities of the surcharge itself have been exhausted! The flaw can be found on the ninth stamp of row one from plate two, which means it can be collected in a plate block.

Mention has already been made of the paucity of plate markings on the 1930 stamp but, as implied above, the surcharged 1928 stamp does provide some relief. Two plates were involved, each producing a sheet of 200 (10x20) subjects; the sheets were divided into post office panes of 100 (10x10) before issue. The plate imprint appears twice in the top margin, over columns 2, 3, 4 and 7, 8, 9 and reads OTTAWA-NoA-1(or 2) 915-A.

Postage Due

The BABNC produced five new postage due stamps with the same face value as the previous issue. As with the postage stamps, they were released as required. The first to appear was the 1¢, on 14 July 1930; the 10¢ value was last, it did not see the light of day until 24 August 1932. This was only 16 months before the 10¢ value of the next postage due set appeared. A low print run (309,000) and a short life makes the 10¢ the key value of the set. The indecent haste to bring out a new postage due series arose from demands for bi-lingual stamps.

The dies for all five values were approved on 3 January 1930. Only one plate was used for each value; the 1¢ plate was approved in June 1930, 2¢ and 4¢ in July 1930, 5¢ late in 1930 and the 10¢ at the end of 1931. In each case the plate consisted of 100 subjects.

The Unitrade Specialised catalogue (USC) makes no reference to imperforate postage dues in this series though it lists the part perforate 10¢ value. The R.L. Encyclopaedia follows suit. However, Messrs Chung and Reiche, in 'The Canadian Postage Due Stamps' (PD handbook), clearly state that 100 imperforate copies of the 1¢, 2¢ and 4¢ were released. They state that the 5¢ value may also have been issued imperforate but no examples have been recorded and, for the 10¢, they claim that 100 imperf were supposed to have been released. Gibbons gives footnote status to imperf 1¢, 2¢, 4¢ and 10¢. This apparent conflict sent me scurrying back to Boggs, who lists 100 imperf for the 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ values; Holmes, who makes no mention and Hansen, who also makes no reference. An extended search through auction catalogues failed to turn up one imperforate for this issue. It seems quite likely that the printers or the Post Office would have kept perhaps one

imperf sheet of each on file but have any examples leaked into the market place? Perhaps a student of the issue can throw some light on this little mystery.

What we do know is that one sheet (100) of the 10¢ value, imperf horizontally, did fall into philatelic hands. As the footnote in the USC explains, the vertical perforations on the sheet run at a slight angle, which means that most pairs are badly off centre. The catalogue indicates that only ten very fine pairs exist, from rows 5 and 6, which is a reasonable assumption. However, for what it is worth, a partial reconstruction of the sheet by John Jamieson, from material handled, suggests the better examples come from rows 3 and 4. Most of us have to be content with whatever we can get! The PD handbook indicates that the 2¢ also exists imperf horizontally. No example has yet been noted by the writer.

The plate marking is confined to a solitary '1' above and between columns five and six in the top margin in relation to the stamps. The stamps are, of course, horizontal rectangles as opposed to the ordinary postage stamps which are vertical rectangles. Even with just one digit to contend with, life is not that simple! The USC lists the numbers as 'inverted' on the 1¢ and 4¢ plates; this is not so, it is reversed. The PD handbook correctly lists the 1¢ as reversed but insists on 'inverted' for the 4¢ plate. The only illustration seen by this writer clearly shows the number as reversed, even though the perforations run through it. The 5¢ plate is shown in the USC to have the number at the bottom of the sheet, the PD handbook sits on the fence by stating "has a numeral 1 in the margin". I do not have an example and neither did an illustration turn up in the trawl through auction catalogues.

Quite why one plate should differ from the others as to the position of the

plate numeral is yet another of life's little mysteries. Perhaps one of our members can put the matter to rest.



The 10¢ postage due, imperf. horizontally. Note the slight slope of the vertical perforations

Special Delivery

With the new Arch series came a new 20¢ Special Delivery stamp; it was released on 2 September, 1930. The UPU diktat that values should be shown only in numerals, not words, resulted in a revised version appearing on 24 December, 1932. The revised version carries the word 'CENTS' in the bottom tablet, between the numerals, instead of 'TWENTY CENTS'.

So, we only have two single stamps to consider. No problem – you wish!

An essay die proof for the 1930 issue is illustrated in 'Canada Special Delivery' (SD handbook), this is dated 13 July 1929 and carries a manuscript "Not approved". A further die proof, close to the issued design, is shown as having been approved, four days later, subject to the addition of a maple leaf in each of the upper corners. However, the story of proofs does not end there as the illustration shows 'POST' down the right hand side instead of 'POSTAGE'. It will be recalled that the Arch series was originally approved in this form but was subsequently changed before issue. A large die proof, in the issued form, appeared in a Maresch auction in 1987 and showed an approval date of 3 January 1930. A second example, without approval date or initial, was noted in a Sissons sale from 1984, while a similar die proof, described as 'ex Liechtenstein' appeared in a Firby sale in 1999. The 'Essays & Proofs of BNA' records a die proof on India paper, mounted on thick card. This last example differs from the 'Sissons' example which is described as on thick wove paper. It is not known whether the 'Firby' example is a third undated proof or whether it is identical to one of the other two. The SD handbook indicates that no plate proofs have been recorded and this still seems to be the position.

Two plates were made for the 1930 stamp, which is quite surprising in view of the fact that only 950,000 stamps were printed. There is general consensus that both plates were of 200 subjects (10x20) and that plate 1 was divided into two P.O. panes (10x10), while plate 2 was divided into four panes (5x10). Boggs is a dissenting voice, showing both plates to be only 100 subjects.

According to most authorities, plate 2 follows the general run of Arch plates in that the imprint appears at top and

bottom of both vertical margins. This is consistent with providing an imprint on each P.O. pane. However, the USC lists plate blocks for plate 2 as from upper left only. My own experience with this stamp is limited and, at present, I have only noted illustrations of 'PLATE NO. 2' from the upper left position. This little difference of opinion should not be difficult to resolve, has anyone got a 'PLATE NO. 2' example from another position?



Plate 2, UL plate position



LL plate position from either plate 1 or 2 with no imprint

Plate 1 also presents a positional problem, particularly if we accept the majority verdict of a plate configuration of 10x20. The PB catalogue indicates 'a centre position only' and USC agrees, 'centre block'. This implies an imprint in left and right margins, alongside rows 10 and 11. The SD handbook indicates

'centre left margin' and Boggs says the plate numbers for both plates are in the left margin (of 10x10 plates). The RL Encyclopaedia indicates 'top centre only' for plate 1 and I have a feeling that this may be nearest to the truth. The only illustrations I have seen have been from the left margin and these include the full 'PLATE NO. 1.' imprint. If the 200 subject sheets were broken down to P.O. panes of 100 (10x10) before issue, then the full imprint could not exist if it were sited between rows 10 and 11. Therefore I suggest that the imprint on plate 1 appears in the left margin, alongside rows 5 and 6 only, as implied by the RL Encyclopaedia. As always, if someone has evidence to the contrary then I shall be most interested to see and record it.

The stamp itself was issued on 2 September, 1930, thankfully there seems to be general agreement on this point! The revised version was issued on 24 December, 1932; the USC had shown 24 December, 1933 as the issue date but fell into line in its 2002 edition.

As mentioned earlier, the reason for the revision was to comply with UPU guidelines which called for the face values on stamps to be presented in numeral form only. The SD handbook tells us that the postmaster at Halifax sent a requisition, in January 1933, for 500 of the new Special Delivery stamps. He was told that, as they were bi-lingual, they were only being sent to post offices in the Province of Quebec, since there was a large stock remaining of the original issue. The postmaster responded that the stamps were for him and local collectors and he was sent 100 copies. I find Ottawa's response, "...as they were bi-lingual..." most odd; the original stamp carried the words 'Postes' and 'Expres', neither of which have, to my knowledge, infiltrated the English language even today!

The SD handbook makes no specific reference to die proofs, other than to indicate their existence in 'large' or 'small' form; while 'Essays & Proofs of BNA' makes no mention at all. One large die proof (145x106mm) appeared on the market via a Maresch auction in 1987, this one is significant in that it carries, on the reverse, initialled approval and, within the BABNC's violet handstamp, a date, 3 November 1932. No doubt one or two more exist, possibly without initials and date, as is the case with the 1930 stamp and, indeed, stamps from the Arch series. The handbook indicates that 150 plate proofs, in colour of issue are recorded. One might expect true plate proofs to exist in units of 100, the size of the plate, but it just goes to show that there is no practical way to differentiate 'plate proofs' from 'imperforates' that have appeared for whatever reason.

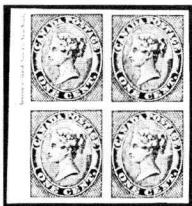
Only one plate was made and, from

it, 600,000 stamps were produced. There seems to be general agreement that the plate was configured 10x10 and sheets were divided into two P.O. panes (5x10).

When it comes to the position of the plate imprint there is a wide diversity of opinion. The SD handbook, R.L. Encyclopaedia and the PD catalogue all indicate that four imprints can be found, at the top and bottom of the vertical margins; Boggs says plate numbers are in the left hand margin only; the USC lists imprints at upper left and upper right. The only illustrations of an imprint that I have seen have been at upper left and upper right; in addition, illustrations of a corner pair and corner block at lower right have shown no imprint at all so, presumably, lower right can be ruled out. If anyone has hard evidence of plate markings at lower left then the membership is agog to know about it, well perhaps one or two of us are!

Continued on page 311

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A FEW WORDS ON EARLY PERFORATIONS

John Hillson, F.C.P.S.

Have you ever wondered why perforation gauges are almost universally based on so many holes per 2 cm? With the exception of course of the Kiusalas, whose aficionados will tell you that nineteenth century North American engineers used imperial, not metric, measurements, and therefore standard gauges are somehow inappropriate. It may not be startling news that so did the contemporary British. So are perforation gauges a fiendishly clever continental plot to get us early inured to the use of metric, or is it just the result of eccentricity?

Well no. If one bothers to check, one will find that all early Canadian stamps of 'normal' size, from 1851 to the Admiral plates of 1912, are horizontally at 2 cm centres, that is the distance from the left, or right, edge of a stamp to the corresponding edge of its immediate neighbour is 2 cm. (Remember the 'beavers' were laid down sideways up). Not only that, the size of the stamps is not easily measurable in imperial, only metric. Why?

Archer's perforator

For the reason one has to go to the very first adhesive postage stamps, the British penny and twopence line-engraved stamps, first issued in 1840 and printed by Perkins Bacon, whose founder, Jacob Perkins, was an American. It will be found that, at first nominally, as the registration of subjects on the very early plates was 'all over the place', but quite soon, accurately, not only were the stamps metric in size, but they were at what was to become the standard, horizontally they were at the aforesaid 2 cm centres. So it was, when Henry Archer invented the first practical

perforator, a comb machine, he had to use metric measurements also; thus the first perforated stamps to appear, in 1850, were separated by a comb head incorporating 16 pins to the 2 cm. In 1855 a new comb was introduced, 14 pins to that length. Since the Canadian and Provincial postal authorities came under the authority of the British G.P.O. at that time it is just conceivable, is it not, that they were well aware of what was happening on this side of the Atlantic.

Bemrose line perforator

The problem with comb perforators is that one size does not fit all. Bemrose, who did some work with Archer, came up with the idea of a line perforator where perforation pins were inserted in collars that could be adjusted along a bar, each being locked in place by a screw. They patented the machine and in due course sold one to Toppen Carpenter of New York, along with, I suspect, their rouletting device of which more later. Toppen Carpenter used that machine to perforate the U.S. issue of 1859. It will be found that Bemrose too had used metric, this time 15 pins to what by now was the standard 2 cm. Which is the answer to the first question posed in this article, why universally, perforation gauges measure so many holes to a metric, not imperial, length.

Toppen Carpenter, being canny men of business, did not buy any more machines from Bemrose; in spite of the patent they 'acquired' the ideas. I do not know who made the perforating machines for, say Large and Small Queens, but it is obvious that the Bemrose patent wouldn't work if one actually looks at their perforations. That patent called for sets of

male collars with the pins protruding, which meshed into a corresponding female which had holes instead of pins. For this to work one had to use instrument makers' precision. The perforation of early Canadian stamps is anything but precise. Even without a magnifying glass one can note often uneven spacing and the odd hole out of alignment. Furthermore the distances that the collars were set at vary from one vertical row to the next. It does not take an engineering genius to realise that if that had presented a problem to the printers, all that was necessary to eliminate it was to make a set of spacers to slip on to the bar between each perforating collar. As this was not done it could only be because it was not necessary. Taking these two factors apart, erratic spacing both of the collars and the pins meant that the patented idea of corresponding male and female collars would not work. Further, whoever was making the perforating devices was not working to instrument makers, but to tool room standards. So how did the printers manage?

I mentioned it likely that Toppen Carpenter were supplied by Bemrose with a roulette cutter. The female part of that consisted of two shoulders around a continuous groove. That would give considerable latitude to minor variations in the pin arrangements, and even to the somewhat slapdash spacing of the collars. It also explains the phenomena of blind perms and adhering confetti in pre 1897 Canada, impossible where pins in an upper collar are fully engaging with corresponding holes in a lower one.

Ambient temperature

A word on the effect of ambient temperature on perforation measurements. A few years ago I immersed a Small Queen on horizontal weave paper in water for a couple of hours. It

lengthened by exactly 1mm, or about 5%; the width increased by precisely nothing. When it dried the length of the stamp had returned to its starting point. Since few collections are kept in a state of immersion I would suggest the effect of ambient temperature on off-cover stamps is exactly nil. On cover they must also be reasonably dry or they would float off!

Seriously there is even less chance of perforation movement on cover than there is off.

Finally to return to the statement that Canadian and American engineers used imperial not metric measurements, and therefore pins were set using imperial, the *raison d'être* of the Kiusalas gauge. In my view it is a totally false premise. For whatever reason, the stamps were metric in size, spaced at a metric distance, the original perforating machines, both comb and line were based on metric, and from 1897 on, there is no question that perforations were based on metric – a general standard of 12 holes to 2 cm as far as Canada is concerned. Why on earth should anyone imagine that those responsible for making the perforating devices used in Canada from 1858 through to 1897 should adopt an entirely different standard from anyone else. That is not to say that a Kiusalas gauge is entirely useless in spite of the fact it can't be used on anything on cover, or on blocks of stamps except at non-selva edges – and the idea that one can get round the problem by gauging a single copy first and placing it over whatever is a triumph of hope over experience, since as stated the blinking holes are anything but even – no it does have a use. It is great for measuring the accuracy of one's 'Instanta', and the early thick ones that measure only up to 16 thus checked prove to be dead accurate. At least mine is!!

A ½¢ LARGE QUEEN ON-COVER? (3)

The Yellow Peril

A letter to the editor in the last summer issue (*Maple Leaves* #281) indicates that there is a dire need to reiterate and define precisely the difference between a ½¢ LQ cover and a ½¢ LQ on a cover. It would, however, be superfluous to repeat the description of a ½¢ LQ cover, already described in a previous report. Illustrated below are two ½¢ LQ covers.

The similarities of the covers are as follows: both are periodicals, intact, in-period, stamps are affixed to the periodicals and each weighs less than one ounce. They differ in that: the stamp on the 1873 periodical is cancelled by a

cork postmark (the cork and its ink have since been expertized); and the cancel on the 1876 periodical is a split ring style circular date stamp. As well the address on the earlier cover is by means of an address label gummed to the periodical and the two vertical folds on the Canada Beaver show that the address was achieved by means of a wrapper.

The education periodical was gavelled down to my understudy for \$10,000.00 (Cdn.). This hammer price does not include the customary 15% buyer's premium or the 7% G.S.T. (Gouge and Screw Tax.)

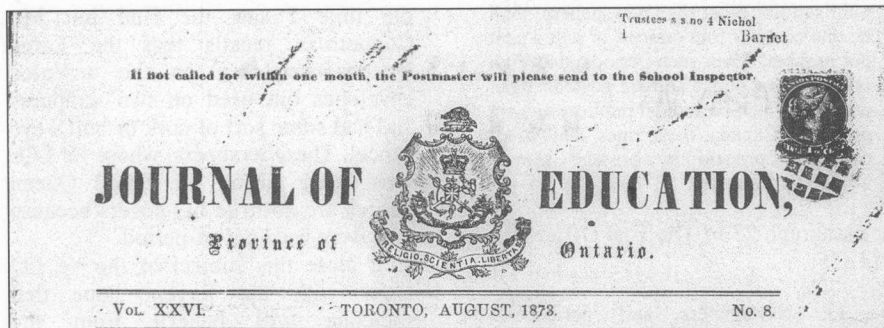
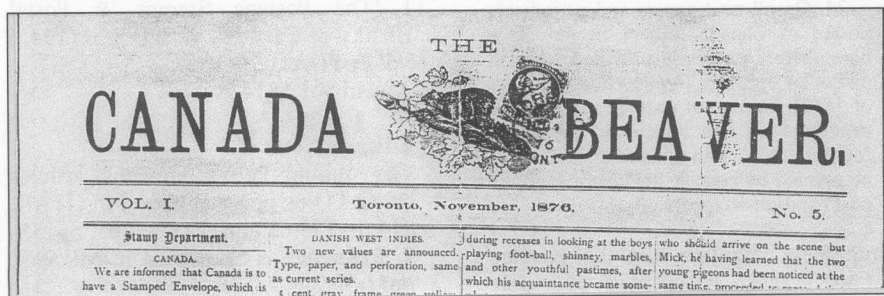


Fig. 1 above. A ½¢ LQ tied to an August 1873 'Journal of Education' periodical with a Toronto 'cork.'

Fig. 2 below. A ½¢ LQ tied with a 'Toronto Nov 4 76' split ring to 'The Canada Beaver' periodical.



Effective 1 May 1875 newspapers could also be mailed for ½¢ each – providing they weighed less than one ounce.

Wrappers with a ½¢ LQ affixed, on the other hand, are just that, a ½¢ LQ on a cover. Wrappers, such as those fakes illustrated on pages 259 (MLs #214) and 53 (MLs #280) are neither periodical nor newspaper. They are not in accordance with paragraph 25 of The Post Office Act of 1867:

24. For the purpose of this Act, the word "Newspapers" shall be held to mean periodicals published not less frequently than once in each week, and containing notices of passing events.

25. The rate of postage upon periodical publications, other than newspapers, shall be one cent per four ounces, or half a cent per number, when such periodicals weigh less than one ounce and are posted singly, and when such periodical publications are posted in Canada, these rates shall in all cases be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the same.¹

or paragraph 23 of The Post Office Act of 1875:

23. Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce each may be posted singly at a postage rate of half a cent each, which must be in all cases prepaid by postage stamp affixed to each.

24. On all newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada, except in the cases hereinbefore expressly provided for, and on books, etc., etc., [repeats Sec. 26 of Act of 1867], the rate of postage shall be one cent for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, ... and this postage rate shall be prepaid by postage stamps or stamped post bands or wrappers...²

Both Acts stipulate that the postage stamp(s) must be affixed to single

newspapers or periodicals weighing less than one ounce.

Notwithstanding the requirements stipulated in paragraphs 25 and 23 above, there are instances where a ½¢ LQ on a wrapper can be proper but late use. One such example was when dealer Robert Cooperman of Montreal purchased in 1999 an entire find of single ½¢ SMALL QUEEN franked unsealed covers from a numismatist at a Toronto coin and stamp show. The vendor had discovered the envelopes while travelling in the Maritimes. Most of the stamps were cancelled with the St. John NB '1' duplex. Amongst the envelopes were a couple of items, each with a ½¢ LQ. The two LQ items had been sold by the time I saw the find but Mr. Cooperman recalls that the Large Queens were not on the unsealed envelopes but used on two wrappers and had some sort of cork or bull's-eye cancel. These wrappers, whose ½¢ LQs were used during the Small Queen period, are not true LQ covers because they were used out-of-period.

I close this subject of the ½¢ LQ cover with the fervent hope that someone will benefit from my observations.

References

1. 'The Postage Stamps & Postal History of Canada', W.S. Boggs (1945) Vol 2 p11-A
2. *ibid* Vol 2 p14-A

Editor's Note:

The Yellow Peril's previous articles on ½¢ LQ on cover appeared in (1) ML 214, pp259-63 and (2) ML 265, pp155-7. Reference is also made in ML 280, pp51-3.

'DOUBLE THE DEFICIENCY' POSTAGE DUE ERA IS OVER Mike Street

For many years, with assistance from the mailroom staff, I collected envelopes from incoming mail at work to help a postage meter collector feed his habit. Occasionally an unusual postmark or similar interesting item would pop up as a reward. I was also able to watch development of the use of 'spray-on' cancelling machines in Canada and even discovered an instance of a spray-on being used only for a few days and then dropped, apparently for political reasons. (See 'Comic Book' *Spray-On Cancels Hold Surprise*, *BNA TOPICS*, Vol. 53, No.1, 1st quarter 1996.)

At some point in 1998 an unstamped cover with a 'T/.91 cents' postage due mark (Fig. 1, L) arrived at my desk. The 0-30g first class domestic postage rate (hereafter 'the rate') at the time was 45 cents. Since postage due charges were supposed to be double the deficiency¹ and thus could not produce an odd number, I assumed the handwritten '.91' was an error and put the envelope aside as a curiosity. Then a second envelope arrived with a 'T/.91 cents' postage due charge indicated by type set in a rubber hand stamp (Fig. 1, C). Someone caught the value error as another typeset example, 'T/91 cents' with no period, turned up still later (Fig. 1, R).

The fact that the '91' amounts were

twice set in type indicated the value was correct. A visit to the local (rural) post office and a look at the then current Canada Postal Guide led to *Section B, Chapter 6, Paying for a Mailing*. The 'Outgoing mail' section covered short paid or unpaid mail carrying a return address, but said nothing about processing such mail without a return address *destined for a recipient in Canada*. Nowhere in the guide could we find any indication of what was done with such mail.

Then we noticed, at the very end of Section B, Chapter 6, the somewhat cryptic statement, "The administrative charge does not apply to incoming international mail." Seeing this, the Postmistress recalled something and advised me that the 91cent charge on my envelopes was the total of the missing postage and this 'administrative charge'. Deducting the rate of 45 cents from 91 told us that the 'administrative charge' was 46 cents, but we were unable find text specifying the meaning or application of the charge or confirming the amount.

Pressure of work and other activities forced me to put the matter aside. Sometime in the year 2000 another unstamped envelope arrived carrying (in bright red ink) an attractive but even-

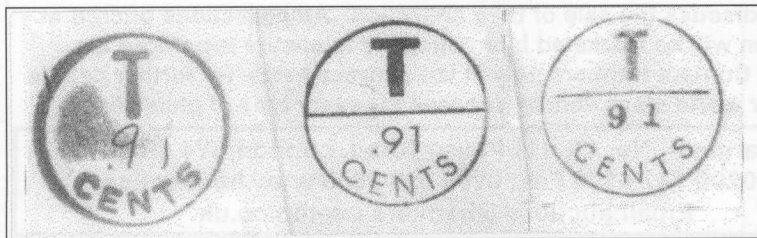


Fig. 1
left
centre
right

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Fig. 2
left & right

numbered 92 cent postage due mark (Fig. 2, L). The rate at the time was 46 cents, exactly half of the amount indicated. Were we back to 'double the deficiency'?

After retirement in May 2001 one of my first (still unfinished) tasks was to deal with the many covers acquired and 'put away' during the previous 25 years. After sorting out Peace Issue rate material, my prime area of interest, I turned to envelopes received at work and not forwarded to my meter man. When the 91 cent postage due cover appeared I resolved to find out what was going on and, if there had been a change from 'double the deficiency', when the change had occurred.

The first step was to send myself an unstamped cover without a return address. It arrived with an old-style (i.e. dull) 94 cents hand stamp (Fig. 2, R) applied - and uncollected. The rate at the time was 47 cents, also nicely half of the amount indicated as due. A visit to Canada Post's Internet site showed that the wording of Section B, Chapter 6 of the 2001 Postal Guide was very close to that used in 1998, but the 'administrative charge' sentence was missing.

An electronic search of this guide for the term 'administrative charge' turned up nothing, but a search for 'deficient postage', a term also used in

Section B, Chapter 6, led me to Section C, Chapter 7, Lettermail. There, in a table titled Pricing Information / Feature and Option Prices, was an entry for 'Deficient Postage Fee', given as, "\$.47 plus the amount of deficient postage, effective Jan. 1, 2001." The first question was answered! Adding 47 cents unpaid postage to the 47 cent 'Deficient Postage Fee' produced a total of 94 cents, as indicated on the cover returned to me. Obviously, the 92-cent charge in 2000 was 46+46 cents. The discovery confirmed the earlier surmise that during 1998 the 'Deficient Postage Fee' was also 46 cents, but did not explain why the fee then was not equal to the rate at the time (45 cents), as was the case in 2000 and 2001?

The approximate answer to when this had all started came as a result of additional post-retirement sorting work. In one of the boxes I found Press Release 85-16, dated 10 April 1985, from the Corporate Communications Department of Canada Post Corporation, advising the public as follows:

*CHANGING TIMES CATCH UP TO
'POSTAL' PRACTICE*

Since 1875, Canadians have been charged double the postage owing on mail that they receive with insufficient postage.

Now, 110 years later, Canada Post has proposed replacing this practice with one that would make the sender responsible for paying any postage due.

Times and modern living patterns are behind the change. Today, the trip to the post office is no longer a part of most Canadians' daily routine, and fewer and fewer people are home when the postman calls. The move into cities and apartments, and the growing number of women in the work force, are major factors in this trend.

The collection procedure was effective when it was introduced in the late 19th century, because it suited the times. Until 1875, postage could be paid either at the time of mailing or on receipt at a higher rate. When prepayment of postage - paying at the time of posting - came into effect, however, the "Double Taxing" penalty was introduced by Departmental Order Number 15. It ensured that full postage could be collected, and that partially paid letters would not languish or be disposed of in the "Dead Letter" office.

The new procedure was simple and convenient for the post office and postal customers alike because few Canadians received their mail any other way than at the post office.

As postal customers' mailing habits changed, however, the system was slowly modified to reflect the changes that were occurring in Canadian society.

In 1954 an honour system for payment of postage due was introduced in rural delivery areas.

By 1970, rising collection costs led the Post Office Department to expand the honour system to letter carrier areas.

With nearly 20% of Canadians living in apartments, three million Canadians changing addresses annually, and both husband and wife working in half of Canadian families, collection at the doorstep today has continued to be

costly, and the alternative - a special trip to the post office - increasingly inconvenient to customers. A recent customer survey has shown that while many people intend to pay, they often do not get around to it because of the small amounts and inconvenience involved.

Today, Canada Post Corporation estimates losses from shortpayment at \$50 million a year. These losses become one of the costs of doing business which are reflected in the prices the Corporation must charge all its customers.

Under the proposed procedure, shortpaid mail would be returned to the sender. Instead of the addressee being billed for double the postage due, the sender would make up the missing postage and re-mail the item. There would be no additional charge. The Corporation would continue to forward shortpaid mail to the addressee in the event that the sender can not be identified. The addressee would have the option of refusing delivery, or paying the amount owing plus a 25-cent administrative charge.

The Corporation believes simplifying the procedures and shifting responsibility to the mailer will control losses, better reflect normal business practices, and be fairer to postal customers and consumers, who will no longer be penalized for postage errors made by others.

With the time frame now pinpointed, a search of Canada Postal Guides at the National Archives and National Library was in order. The end of 'double the deficiency' and the introduction of the 'administrative charge' plus single deficiency was confirmed as follows:

Canada Postal Guide, issue/supplement effective 24 June 1985; Topic: General Conditions; Key Subject: Unpaid and Shortpaid Mail, Section 48.12 - Delivery:

"First, Third and Fourth Class Mail that is unpaid or shortpaid is:

Effective 31 August 1985

- *forwarded to destination ; and*
- *double the deficiency is subject to collection on delivery*

Effective 1 September 1985

- **returned** to sender for application of the deficient postage
- with no return address:
- **forwarded** to the addressee for collection of the **single** deficient postage; and
- **rated up \$0.25** (administrative charge)

Further research in the Postal Guides from 1985 to 2002 produced the information in the table below, which shows changes in the administrative charge from first implementation to the present.

At the time of the implementation of the administrative charge the 0-30g first class domestic postage rate was 34 cents. As can be seen from the table, in April 1987 Canada Post raised the amount of the charge from 25 cents to 36 cents, making it equivalent to the new rate (and thus creating the appearance of 'double the deficiency' for a 0-30g domestic letter mailed with no postage). The practice of raising the amount of the charge to match the rate as it increased continued until 1994, when the charge was set at 1 cent over the 0-30g rate. This occurred at a time when the Canadian Government, facing public and business opposition to constant postal rate increases, refused to let Canada Post raise the rate from 43 cents to 44 cents. Canada Post went along, of course, but added the penny to the administrative charge, presumably as a

Canada Postal Guide ² / Effective Date of Change	0-30g Domestic First Class Rate	Unpaid/Short paid Mail Administrative Charge
1 September 1985	34 cents	25 cents
01-1987/ 1 April 1987	36 cents	36 cents
1 January 1988	37 cents	37 cents
1 January 1989	38 cents	38 cents
1 January 1990	39 cents	39 cents
01-91/1 January 1991	40 cents	40 cents
01-92/1 January 1992	42 cents	42 cents
01-93/1 January 1993	43 cents	43 cents
01-94/1 January 1994	43 cents	44 cents
01-95/1 October 1994	43 cents	45 cents
08-95/1 August 1995	45 cents	46 cents
1 January 1999	46 cents	46 cents*
1 January 2001	47 cents	47 cents
14 January 2002	48 cents	48 cents

* 'Administrative Charge' changed to 'Deficient Postage Fee' in 1998



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way of getting some increased revenue. This discrepancy continued until 1999 when the rate went to 46 cents but the charge was not altered.

Figure 3 shows a 61 cents postage due charge, made up of 25 cents administrative charge and the missing 36 cents postage, applied in July 1987. Obviously word about the increase in the charge to 36 cents on April 1 of that year had not filtered down to all ranks! Figure 4 shows a postcard mailed 8 Jan 1989, franked with a 37 cent stamp, which attracted a 39 cent due charge. This is an example of a change being applied quickly - the first class rate and the administrative charge had both been raised to 38 cents only 7 days earlier, and the missing 1 cent in postage

produced the 39 cents due charge. In this case, double the deficiency would have been much better!

References

1. New general postal regulations were introduced on 1 October 1875. Prepayment of postage was mandated and unpaid letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office. Double deficiency postage was introduced whereby mail short paid would be charged double the deficient amount and to be paid by the addressee. (National Archives of Canada. Philatelic Records. The Post Office Department Circulars Collection. Accession 1995-156. Department Order No. 15, 1 September 1875; Canada. Post Office Department. Canada official postal guide, Ottawa, October 1875, p.vi)
2. Because Canada Post has changed the format and/or numbering of the Canada Postal Guide at least four times between 1985 and today, obtaining the data in Table 1 was not straightforward. From 1985-1997 the amount of the administrative charge was found under



Fig. 3 above

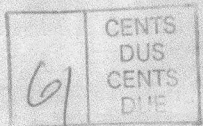
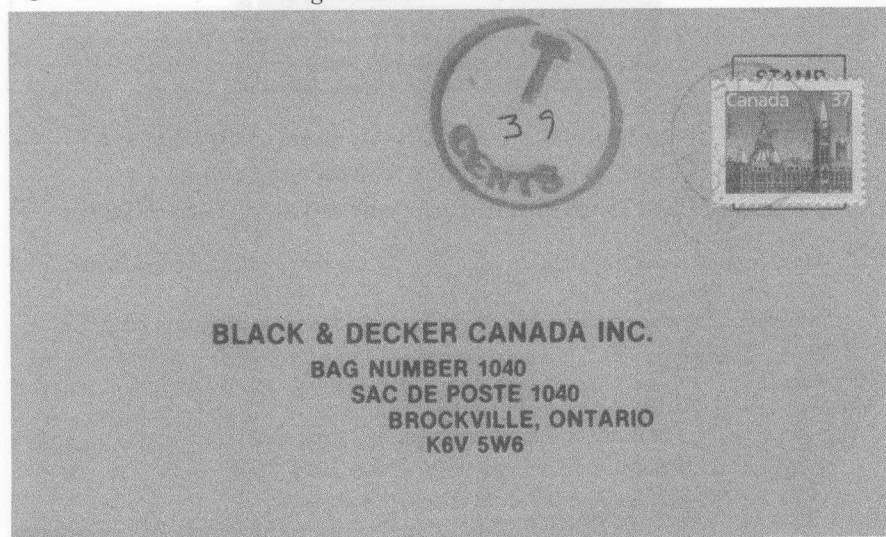


Fig. 4 below



'Unpaid and Shortpaid Mail, Delivery'. For 1985-88 this was in Section 48.12; from 1990-92 in Section 3.2; from 1993-95 in Section 8.2.2, later in 1995 in Section 8.17, from 1996-7 in Section 8.16; after 1998, the 'Deficient Postage Fee' is found in Section C, Chapter 7, Lettermail, Pricing Information / Feature and Option Prices.

The 0-30g first class domestic postage rate was found under Lettermail. For 1985-88 this was in Section 10.21; from 1990-92 in Section 35.2; from 1993-95 in Section 4.2, later in 1995 through 1997 in Section 3.2.; after 1998, in Section C, Chapter 7, Lettermail, Pricing Information / Feature and Option Prices.

Section numbers given are for the English Editions of the Postal Guide. Section numbers are different in the

French edition. Most Postal Guides and supplements up to 1996 can be found in the National Archives Library. Postal Guides and supplements from 1990 to present are in the collection of the National Library of Canada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: My thanks to Cimon Morin of the National Postal Archives; Anne Whitehurst and Dale Ward of the National Archives of Canada, and Steve Johnson of the National Library of Canada, for their help in locating and accessing the Canada Postal Guides necessary for the completion of this article. Thanks also to Tom Hillman, formerly Archivist responsible for the records of the Post Office at the National Archives of Canada, for the reference to the origin of 'double the deficiency' in Reference 1.

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In 1840 Queen Victoria set a precedent which had a far-reaching effect. The postal reforms introduced by Rowland Hill in 1839-40 had, amongst other things, severely curtailed the franking privilege.

The young Queen was one of the few for whom franking privilege was retained but she entered into the spirit of the reforms by declaring that her personal mail would be subject to postage just like that of her loyal subjects.

The Governors General of overseas territories are, ipso facto, the Queen's personal representatives. Her Majesty's decision therefore carried through to them. Their private correspondence would no longer pass free of postage and, furthermore, had to be prepaid.

In Canada a new Governor General, Lord Dufferin, had been appointed on 2 May 1872. A letter written by him the following January to the Rt. Hon.

George Goschen was subject to postage. George Goschen was a British MP and had recently been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

Intended to go by Canadian Packet and being overweight it acquired a pair of 6¢ small queens. To clarify its status it was marked 'private' and endorsed by Lord Dufferin at the lower left corner.

From Quebec, 10 Jan. 1873, it went by the Allan Line steamer SS Moravian, sailing ex Halifax, 14 Jan., and would be landed at Queenstown on the 24th. These mails reached London on 25 Jan. where two strikes of the 'Paid' marking were applied.

When Queen Victoria died in 1901 her son, King Edward VII, reclaimed the franking privilege. Evidence from across the Dominions and Colonies suggests that the Governors General were not included in this perquisite of office.

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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (8)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

The 'OHMS' perforated stamps are a challenge of a different kind.

A number of inconstant varieties exist amongst the various stamps perforated with the so-called 4-Hole OHMS initials – an abbreviation for 'On His/Her Majesty's Service'. The stamps were perforated using a Model 53 Cummins Perforator. The 5-hole stamps were perforated using the Model 52 Perforator, but were issued under a different policy administered by the Department of Finance between 1923 and 1935. Perforated stamps were used around the world and are subject to intense study by perfin collectors. For more detail on the beginnings of this system, read *The Development of the Federal OHMS Postal Security System* by J.C. Johnson and G. Tomasson (BNA Topics, January-February 1988 pp19-24).

Short, missing or broken pin varieties have been ignored by many collectors, mostly because it is difficult to describe which pin holes are missing. A hole numbering system for the 4-hole OHMS stamps has been developed to help describe the stamp with some form of uniformity. The chart is reproduced with this article.

These perforation devices were in general use from 1939 to 1949. The pins on the two different perforators were destroyed 1949 and 1951. (Another 4-hole perforation device was introduced during that period. It had minor differences.)

Most collectors have ignored these legitimate postal issues because they were not available for use by the public, even though the history of official

government mail precedes public mail by thousands of years. Others ignore them because fakes exist of the normal OHMS perfin issues – mostly on O7, O8 and O9. It is an indisputable fact, however, that OHMS postage stamps are a legitimate use within the mail system. The important criterion appears to be whether it qualified for *legitimate use in the mail system by those authorized to use them*. Perforated stamps were used by private companies well before 1900. The purpose of the perforation was to prevent theft by employees and to ensure that the stamps were used only on company business. That is the same reason why the OHMS perforated stamps exist. It was an internal control measure authorized by the post office. It is not a 'cancellation'. Whether or not the public could use the stamps is not an issue – the fact is that government officials could use the stamps under certain controlled conditions.

Having dispensed with those issues, let us see what exists. The illustration showing OHMS perfins was loaned by Ron Whyte, a perfin specialist. (The other perfins are from the writer's collection.) Please note that several varieties are included in Whyte's group. The varieties are consistent with those found on the regular C9 issue.

A number of private firms also used perforation machines to punch holes in the C9 Air Mail Stamp. The book *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials* by J. C. Johnson and G. Tomasson, provides a list of the different initials which appear on the C9 stamp in addition to the OHMS perfins. These are summarized overleaf:



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1859 FIRST CENTS ISSUE
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FLAG CANCELLATIONS
FOREIGN COVERS
FORGERIES
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JUBILEE ISSUE
LARGE QUEEN ISSUE
LEGISLATIVE MARKINGS
LITERATURE
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY
MAP (1898) ISSUE
MAPLE LEAF ISSUE
MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY
MOON, MOTO & POCON CANCELLATIONS
NASCOPIE POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS
NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY
NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS
N.W.T. POSTAL HISTORY
NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY

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OFFICIAL STAMPS
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PERFINS FOUND ON THE 1946 AIRMAIL STAMP (C9)

Private:

Johnson/Tomasson Number shown in left hand column

- C9 Canada Cement Co. Ltd.
- C15 Canadian General Electric Co.
- C30 International Harvester Company of Canada
- C38 Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada
- C51 Canadian Pacific Railway Co. – Montreal
- C52 Canadian Pacific Railway Co. – Winnipeg
- C53 Canadian Pacific Railway Co. – Vancouver
- G8 Gordon MacKay & Co. Ltd.
- G17 Great West Life Assurance Co.
- M16 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. – Ottawa
- N12 New York Life Insurance Co. – Vancouver
- N22 New York Life Insurance Co. – Buffalo, N.Y., USA
- R6 Royal & Queen's Insurance Cos.
- W17 William Wrigley Jr. Co.

Federal Government Offices and Agencies

- C6 Canadian Broadcasting Corp.
- C41 Canadian National Railways – Toronto
- C42 Canadian Northern Railways – Toronto
- C43 Canadian National Railways – Vancouver
- C45 Canadian National Railways – Winnipeg
- C46 Canadian National Railways – Montreal

The only province using perforated stamps on the C9 stamp is

- P15 Province of Saskatchewan. For example, the Province of Saskatchewan used the initials 'PS'. Both the 'P' and the 'S' have 14 holes. Varieties exist with missing pinholes. Some reported examples may have only one pin hole missing. Several extreme examples show only four complete holes in both letters (20 holes missing) and only one complete hole in each letter (26 holes missing)!

Missing pinholes on OHMS perfins can be seen both on or off cover. One needs to examine these covers under good lighting conditions.

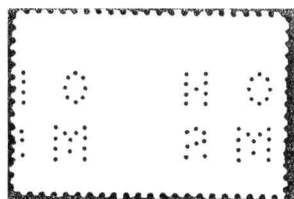
There are two main reasons for the missing perforations: broken pins and blind pins. The broken pins result from a damaged die used for punching the holes. The blind pin may be shorter than the rest, resulting in an incomplete hole – usually identified because the indentation can be seen on the stamp instead of the hole. These are not to be confused with a partial perfin where the

stamp was incorrectly placed in the perforating machine and received parts from what would otherwise be two complete perfins. Some stamps can be seen with ragged edges in the holes. This might happen when too many sheets were placed into the machine at the same time and the die could not completely penetrate each of the stamps or from worn pins.

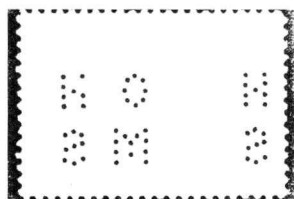
Why did the pins break on OHMS stamps with such regularity? The perforators were being used during the WWII period when metals were under

strict control. The war effort used up as much metal as it needed. The softer metal used in the pins simply could not stand up to the continued use. These pins broke off and had to be replaced from time to time. It is known that an impression taken just before the pins were destroyed shows some of the missing pins which can be found on stamps. Broken pins were replaced infrequently.

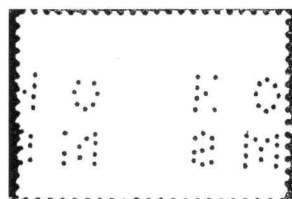
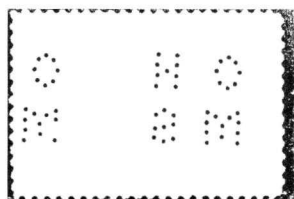
Perhaps the best known missing perf is the missing bottom hole on the letter 'S' in the 5-hole perfs. The same variety can also be found on the 4-hole OHMS. As will be illustrated with this article, each of the four letters can be found with one or more missing pin hole. Other stamps can be found with missing pins showing up on all four letters. Some stamps are perforated more than once.



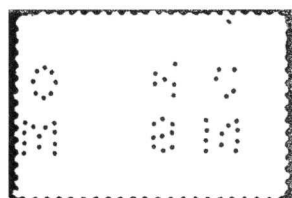
Missing pin – Letter 'S'



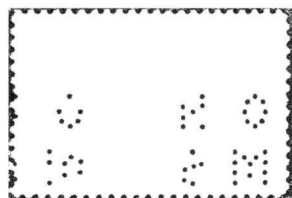
Letter 'H' above, 'M' below



Missing pins 'H' & 'M'



Missing pins 'O', 'H' & 'M'

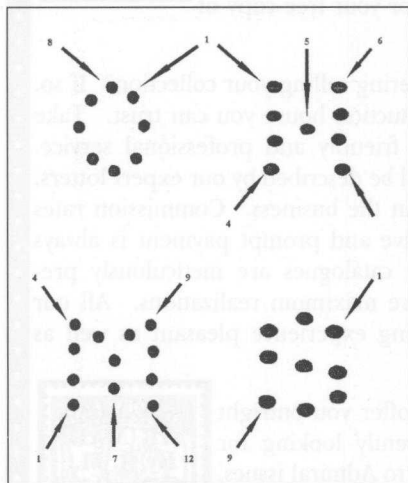


Missing pins 'O', 'H', 'M' & 'S'

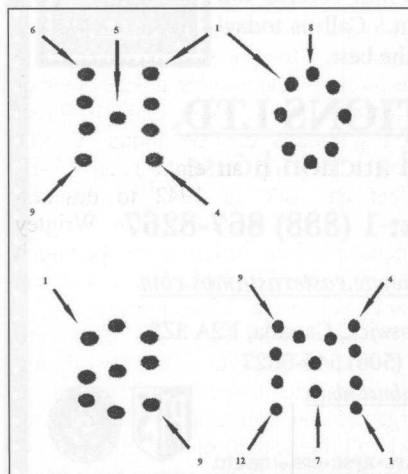
As if these factors are not confusing enough, some stamp panes were perforated face down instead of face up. Sometimes the panes were fed into the perforating device either upside down or sideways. As a result, eight different configurations can be found. G.B.D. Garrett developed an eight letter (A-H) identifier code in 1942 to describe these different positions. Roy Wrigley documented the different stamps which can be found with these OHMS perfs, along with Garrett's positions.

This article describes a system which can be used to codify the missing pin hole varieties and a suggested way to organize them. For example, the missing perf on the bottom of the letter 'S' (4-hole series) can be identified as 'S-8' according to the chart appearing with

this article. Two versions of the chart appear. One chart shows the numbering system as if one was viewing the perforated stamp in a face-up position. The other chart shows a mirror image of the first chart with the numbering reversed. Normally, it is easier to view the perforations with the face side down.



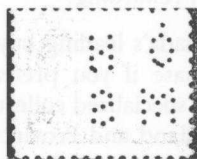
Identification chart 'normal' OHMS



Identification chart 'reverse' OHMS

The perforations are more clearly seen and identifiable in this manner.

Some perforated stamps can be found with an extra punched hole. These extra holes may be either a 'control' measure, purposely inserted in the design, or an unplanned 'random' hole which is not part of the design. C9 stamps can be found with an extra 'random' hole. There is one extra hole above the 12 o'clock position of the letter 'O' (see illustration). On some stamps, this anomaly appears on the third stamp from the right end of the strip (when viewed face up). In the case of the extra hole above the 'S', this appears to be a die design flaw. Trelle Morrow found one such occurrence on a strip of ten stamps, supporting the theory that it is not a 'control' hole in the same sense that can be found in private perfins.



Example of extra hole above the 'O'



Two versions of the CNR perfin C43 (above) and C46 (below)



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ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER (2)

L.F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

I began this article with an unprecedented parade of ignorance. This uncharacteristic step on my part so astonished our Editor that he thought it had a certain novelty value and forthwith published it in *Maple Leaves* (Whole No. 283). By so doing I am not quite sure that he was not in breach of the Society's aims and objects. As I interpret our Constitution its purpose is to further members' knowledge and interest in Canadian philately and postal history which, manifestly, I was failing to do. However, I disclaim any responsibility for this unusual aberration on his part; I merely passed the buck. It could have stopped on his desk, on a spike where it rightly belonged.

The fish are biting

Fortunately for this 'compleat ignoramus' I went on my 'fishing expedition' armed with some bait (which is always advisable) and as a consequence landed some fish, some very big fish in fact, none other than Wayne Curtis, Dick Lamb and Brian Stalker. All the credit that may be due (apparently) to me is really theirs. I am merely going to tell the tale as it was told to me.

Now, as every tyro writer knows, when you start it is best to do so at the beginning, and in the beginning I was looking at six stamps. Four of these were in a se tenant strip (Unitrade Cat. Nos. 890 to 893) and the other two in a se tenant pair (Nos. 894, 895). The former showed the development of Canada from its original confederation of four provinces in 1867 to its present Dominion of ten provinces and two vast territories. The following pair depicted two botanists, Frère Marie-Victorin and John Macoun and the stamps were

issued on 30 June and 22 July, 1981 respectively. It was probably just coincidental that Canada Post should issue these two sets (sic) in sequence; but in fact they could not have been more appropriately juxtaposed. That this does not seem on the surface immediately obvious must be conceded. It was not plain to me at first, and then by some unaccountable sort of osmosis I thought of that great, but unacknowledged benefactor of Canadian philately, William Rennie, "the largest purveyor of agricultural and horticultural seeds and supplies in Canada."

That accolade I owe to one, Mike Filey, a journalist who contributes a column entitled 'The Way We Were' in the *Sunday Sun*, a magazine with which our Canadian members will be familiar. On 27 May, 2001 his editor published Mr. Filey's then latest contribution entitled 'Planting the seeds'. And here I must add that I owe an even greater debt to Wayne Curtis because it was he who sent me a copy of Mr. Filey's article in which William Rennie and three of his four sons figure most prominently.

Seeds are Sown

What follows can only be a summary into which I put an occasional oar, a temptation that I find irresistible. It does not need the deductive powers of an Agatha Christie to reach the conclusion that William was a Scot. With a name like Rennie; an acute business mind alert to the golden opportunities that Canada offered to the energetic and the enterprising; two sons, John and Thomas, who later loved the game of curling to the extent that the latter was acknowledged to be one of Canada's best players, while John also became a

golfing addict; how could that not be so?

Leaving aside that very confident guess, for it cannot be other than that, I can now move on to the realm of irrefutable facts. In 1870 William established himself and his young family in the little community of Markham, 13 miles from Scarborough on the Lake Ontario foreshore and nine miles east of Toronto. At this time what was known as the 'back country', between the lake and the Ottawa River, was rapidly being occupied by immigrants. The tree line was receding to the north, the virgin soil was rich with agricultural potential and soon Markham would be served by a railway, the Toronto & Nipissing, a narrow gauge line designed to link Toronto, via Scarborough Junction on the Grand Trunk Railway, with what was considered to be the likely starting point (near Lake Nipissing) of a transcontinental railway. This, the Canadian Pacific Railway, would link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and open up the fertile great western plains to millions of immigrants from Great Britain and Europe, lured by the offer of free land in a free country. Canadians, politicians and businessmen especially, had thought and talked of little else since Confederation in 1867; the problem lay in implementing such a vast and immensely expensive venture, the like of which the world had never known. But there were compelling political imperatives for such a railway to be built, and no one knew better than John A. MacDonald (another Scot), despite all his misgivings. In 1864, at the Quebec Conference that set the seal upon Confederation, he had declared that as far as he was concerned the western prairieland could remain a desert for the next 50 years.

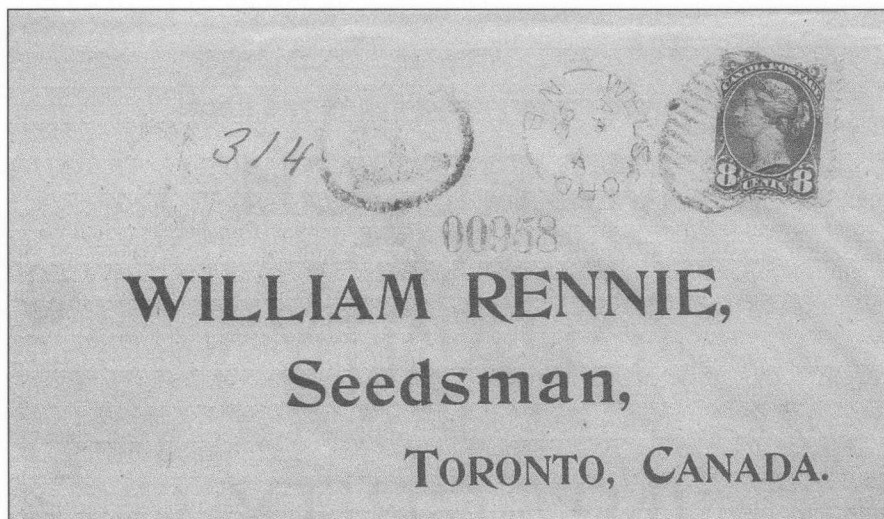
Prime Minister recants

Canada's first, and arguably greatest,

Prime Minister was given to intemperate remarks; he was, as everyone knew, an intemperate man, and not long afterwards he was compelled to eat his words. Territorially, Canada had little claim to the 'desert' between the Rockies in the west and the wilderness north of Lake Superior. Most of it belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company, apart from the Red River Colony, where a few hundred British settlers farmed the fruitful land beside the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Some of them were the descendants of Lord Selkirk's hardy band of Scots and Orcadians who had settled there in 1812. Of the rest, apart from the various tribes of the Plains Indians to whom the ownership of land was a mysterious concept peculiar to the white man, there only remained at the most perhaps 500 employees of the fur company, scattered in outposts or 'forts' stretching from Vancouver Island to the shores of Labrador. To these must be added the half-breeds, the Métis as they were called. Half British or French and Indian they were the descendants of the voyageurs and coureurs du bois who had long abandoned a settled way of life. In their pursuit of buffalo and as intermediaries between 'The Bay Company' and the Indian fur-trappers they neither knew nor cared about the 49th parallel. It was just a line on the map.

Invisible barrier

Now this much-vaunted imaginary boundary line, completely unfortified, has for the better part of 100 years, been paraded before the world as an example of how two nations (one, the richest and most powerful in history) can live in peace, without fear that their territory would be violated, their political institutions overthrown and their people subjected to an alien and possibly tyrannical rule. This was not always so;



'Rennie' cover 4 April 1896 shows the business well established in Toronto

it was not so when John Macdonald made his famous 'U-turn' and decided to buy out the Hudson's Bay Company and secure its immense territory. It would not be done with fortifications, walls or standing heavily armed forces; it would be done with a ring of steel, from the Pacific shores to the Atlantic. Macdonald was fond of waving the Union Jack, especially at election times; but this was not just politicking. His love for his native country was only matched by the loathing and detestation in which he held his republican neighbours. All kinds of other reasons have been

advanced by historians for the construction of the 'impossible' Canadian Pacific Railway. Most of these are derived from what hindsight has revealed. The plain fact is that, at the time, the Canadian Pacific Railway was built to keep the Americans out of a land that cerealists and minerologists considered to be very promising indeed. By the time the C.P.R. was completed in 1885 William Rennie had established a flourishing experimental farm and garden in Markham. Four years later with his wife and sons (now in their early twenties) he moved to Toronto.

Arch Supports – continued from page 288

And then there are the imperforates. Robson Lowe is silent on the subject and so is Winthrop Boggs. However, Holmes lists them and Gibbons gives them footnote status, while the USC lists them as E5a and indicates 75 pairs known. As we saw earlier, the SD

handbook refers to 150 plate proofs which amount to the same thing. A rummage through the auction catalogues shows that imperfs do exist, whatever one decides to call them.

It is intriguing that there are a number of unanswered queries amongst so few stamps, even after 70-odd years. Perhaps it's time they were sorted.

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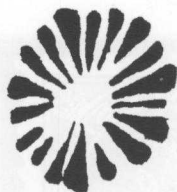
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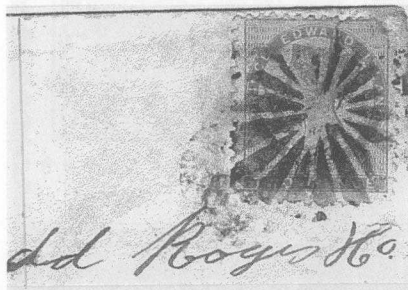
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PRE-CONFEDERATION POSTMARKS TWO RECENT DISCOVERIES

Michael J. Salmon

James Lehr listed 146 pre-confederation cancels used in Prince Edward Island in his book¹ published in 1987. Two more cork marks have recently been identified on internal P.E.I. mail. The first is a sunray mark on a two pence stamp on a cover to Messers Dodd Rogers and Co. in Charlottetown, postmarked with Lehr P8 for Wednesday 2 August 1871 on the reverse. Dodd Rogers and Co. was a large hardware and grocery store at 137 Queen Street. The mark seems to be that identified by Day and Smythies² as type 823, of unknown origin. The detail, including the two short rays, seems to match exactly and it can now be suggested that this is a P.E.I. mark.



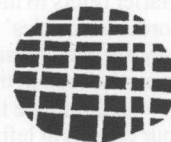
*Smythies'
type 823*



*Detail of cover with recently identified
sunray mark, tentatively P148.*



Above left: P144 1870-1871 (8 cut lines).



*Above right: 11 Cut Lines Late 1870
Early 1871.*



*Detail of cover with 11 cut line mark,
tentatively P147.*

The second mark can resemble Lehr's P144 and only after the discovery of clear examples of this new mark did a reappraisal of other marks, previously identified as poor strikes of P144, provide more examples. The clear example in the author's collection is on a two pence stamp on a cover dated Thursday 16 March 1871 addressed to a Mrs Helen McLean, Head of St. Peter's Bay. The cork cancel consists of 11 cut lines rather than the eight of P144. Four other examples are known in the

Continued on page 320

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Derrick Avery

ADMIRAL LATHEWORK – MARLER TYPE A

Marler refers to the design in the top border as 'circles' whereas under a glass they are actually small Maltese crosses, as can be seen in the illustrated pair.

On the single illustrated there are four crosses at left. The fifth cross shows the first signs of the mis-shapen crosses, from number six onwards, which have a truncated left horizontal arm to the crosses. These are interspersed with a vertical white line, while the top and bottom arms become small white triangles.

Marler does refer to lathe-work re-entries and, as I see it, the variety shown could be caused by a re-entry to the right of the original. This being so, if the geometric pattern and the border are all one die then how come there is no doubling visible in the geometric part of

the print? There is a thickening to the top line of the border, so was a separate die available to re-enter the border only?

John Hillson

\$1 ADMIRAL

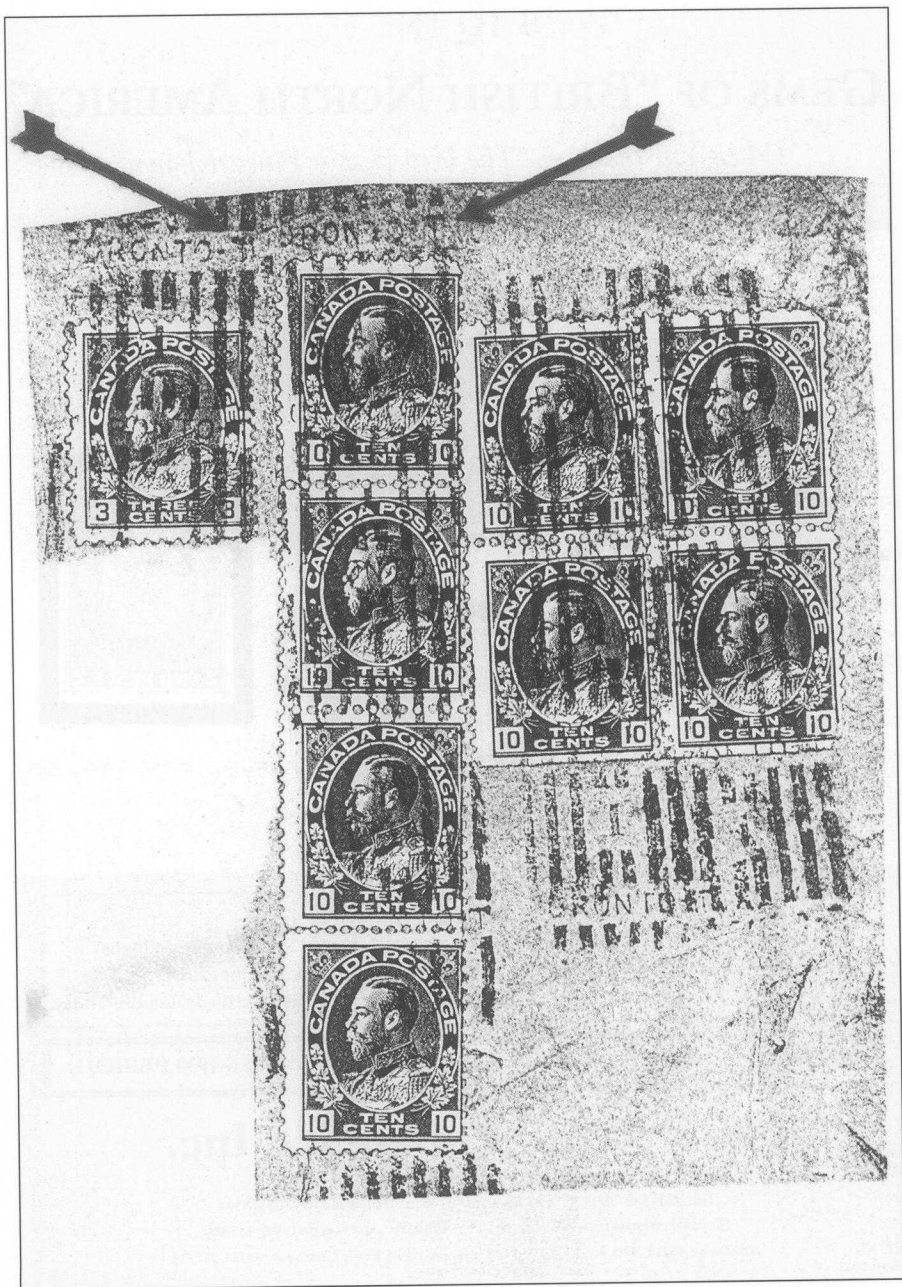
The \$1 Admiral was printed in sheets of 400 and guillotined into sheets of 100. I would hazard a guess that Nigel Harris' freak perforation (Spring ML, p271) occurred after it had been bought from the post office. And a pretty mess the faker made of it too!

Derrick Avery

TORONTO ROLLER

Illustrated is a piece bearing an Admiral 3¢ and 8 x 10¢ plum, cancelled with four vertical impressions numbered '1' in the 2-bar cutout. This matches Smythies Type 1V A, but 'Toronto' is followed by a hyphen and the letter 'T'. Can anyone confirm this variety?





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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Ten members met at Moffat on Saturday 27 April and, since nine had material with them, it proved to be an entertaining and varied afternoon. The reason I mention this here, rather than in the usual report on Society events is that one of the displays shown was part of a collection which had belonged to a recently deceased member. The whole collection had been purchased intact for a few pounds over what was a pretty low estimate in the first place. The auction house involved is a household name, deservedly with a fine reputation, and long in business. The fact is that the material was too modern for them, resulting in a sketchy description as well as the aforesaid low estimate. The purchaser did not realise to whom the collection had belonged, nor its extent until he received it.

Doubtless whoever advised our late member's widow where to dispose of the collection did so with the best of intentions, but with little or no knowledge. This Society for long has been happy to give advice, without prejudice, as to which avenue for disposal of a collection might prove suitable. May I urge members to make sure that if they have not left specific instructions as to how their holdings are to be disposed of in the event of their demise, that at least their executors are made aware of this facility. In this instance I regarded our late member as a particular friend and I am shocked at what has happened, through, I must stress, no fault of the purchaser who bid sight unseen.

Now for a happier note; the Convention. Trips were actually organised before last year's end, apart from coach hire. As already announced, Thursday afternoon will be a visit to Tullie House in Carlisle, it has an excellent tea room quite

apart from the absorbing displays. If, after all, time hangs heavy on your hands, you can always nip across to the twelfth century Cathedral just up the road but I shall be surprised if you don't find it is time to take the coach back to the hotel before you realise it. Friday sees our visit to Drumlanrig Castle by special dispensation of the Duke of Buccleuch, as it is usually shut to the public at the end of August. It is full of treasures; last year when Christine and I visited it to see if it would be a suitable venue the extensive grounds were off limits because of the foot and mouth epidemic but I would imagine restrictions will have been lifted by the time of our visit. Mind you it could be bucketing which is why both venues are under cover. Cost will be in the region of £8 per head each afternoon and Betty Stephenson will once again be in charge of bookings, bless her.

One slight error in the programme published in the Spring issue; Friday night may well have Stan Lum giving us the long awaited display, health permitting, but in any case he is likely to have some heavyweight and also attractive support. I ain't saying nothing more. See you there; if you haven't yet booked, do it now, otherwise you may be disappointed.

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Cairndale Hotel and Leisure Club, Dumfries, on Saturday 12 October 2002. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the following posts:

President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer

Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 12 July.

Fellowship

Members of the society are eligible for election as Fellows for:

- outstanding research in the postal history and/or philately of British North America;

or

- outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule no. 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 12 August 2002.

Founder's Trophy

The Trophy, which shall be awarded only to members of the Society, is awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.

A nomination for the Award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 12 August 2002.

From the Auction Manager

As you will see from the enclosed catalogue, we have another bumper auction scheduled as part of the Convention activities.

In the light of the success of the inter-Convention postal auction I hope, with your help, to produce another in the spring of 2003. Deadline for the submission of lots will be Saturday 16 November and the auction date will be 1 March 2003. It would be of great assistance if I could have your lots well before the deadline, it does spread the load.

Forthcoming Events

2002

Jul 26/7 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York

Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul

Aug 11 S.W. Group meet at Portishead*

Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam

Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London

Sep 26-29 BNAPEX, Spokane, WA, USA

Oct 9-12 CPS Convention, Dumfries

Oct 31-Nov 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

Nov 29-Dec 1 Monacophil, International Exhibition, Monaco

2003

Feb 26-Mar 2 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Jun 28 MIDPEX, Coventry

Sep 17-21 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 4-13 Bangkok 03, Thailand

*For details contact Neil Prior on 01656 740520.

SPECIAL OFFER – BACK ISSUES OF ‘MAPLE LEAVES’

Peter Rooke, son-in-law of our late member John Swailes, is generously offering a complete run of ‘Maple Leaves’ from 1957 to 1993, plus a few other lists and indexes. The only cost will be that of transportation. It’s a case of ‘first come, first served’.

Mr Rooke, of the Rookery, 14 Mirfield Close, Lowton, Warrington WA3 2PT, can be contacted by telephone, 01942 714261, or e-mail lizrooke@thelowtonrookery.fsnet.co.uk

Palmares

The following members, showing BNA material, met with success in March at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual show in Edmonton. Our thanks go to Richard Thompson and Dean Mario for keeping us posted, our congratulations go to the medal winners.

Gold

Ron Brigham – Dominion of Canada – Maple Leaves & Numerals 1897-1902

Horace Harrison – Canadian Money Letters (also received the APS Award of Excellence pre 1900)

Dick Malott – Canadian Interrupted Covers to, from and within Canada 1918-84

Bill Pawluck – Canada: Postal Regulations, Rates & Usages, Domestic & International Mail 1897-1911

Richard Thompson – The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-1868

Bill Topping – Yukon Airways – A Pioneer Air Mail Company

Vermeil

Barry Brown – Canadian Revenues for War: World War I & II

Dick Malott – Armed Forces Air Letters, Forms & Cards

Ted Nixon – Canada – Airmail Rates & Routes 1937-42

Silver

Earl Covert – Permits

Steven Luciuk – Military Conflict & Saskatchewan 1885-1945

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Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2002, £14.00‡, payable to the Society,
to: Dr John Gatecliff, Subscription Manager.

The dollar equivalents are \$32 CAN (+ \$5.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$21.00 US (+\$3.50 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £2.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

If would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne, his address is PO Box 74 Stn A, Toronto, Canada M5W 1A2.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

Silver-bronze

Dean Mario – Newfoundland in the Second World War 1939-46

Single Frame Exhibits – Vermeil

Jim Brown – British Columbia Airways Limited Air Mail Service Between Victoria & Vancouver 23 July to 24 August, 1928

Silver-bronze

Leslie Clinton (2) – Saskatchewan Military Post Offices & Royal Welcome to Canadian Troops 1939.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15 May, 2002

New members

2843 Yount, Eugene M. 227 Long Park Drive, Rochester, NY 14612, USA RM, CG
2844 Thibaudeau, Pierre, PO Box 356, Chesterville, ON, Canada,
K0C 1H0. CS, CE, CG, PH

Reinstated

2561 Lunn, R. 27 Mill Bank Rd., Nasonworth, NB, Canada, E3C 2C5

Resigned

2426 Skrepnek, R.

Amendment to Handbook

0637 Harris, M.A. Revised interests: COV, CR-CS, PE, PH, PL, RM

Address required

2733 Morowitz, A. formerly at Short Hills, NJ, USA

Removed for non-payment of dues

2686 Anderson-Brown	2799 Ribler
2832 Dean	1482 Taylor
2803 Gliniecki	2701 Whiteley
2473 Le Mesurier	2759 Williams
2733 Morowitz	

Revised total 407

PEI Postmarks, continued from p.313

Cusworth collection, dated 29 December 1870 to Souris, 4 March 1871 to England, 6 March 1871 to Montague Bridge and 11 April 1871 to Halifax, N.S. Possibly there are more in other collections currently identified as P144. There is little danger of confusing the rectangular segments of this new mark with the square or diamond segments of P146.

References

1. LEHR, James C. The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island 1814-1873. BNAPS. The Unitrade Press, Toronto. 1987
2. DAY, K.M. and SMYTHIES, E.A. Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century. Second edition BNAPS Handbook. Toronto 1973

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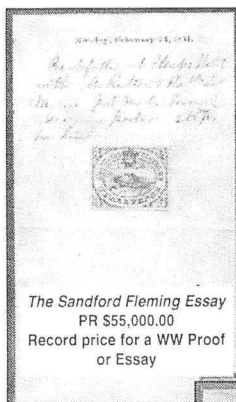
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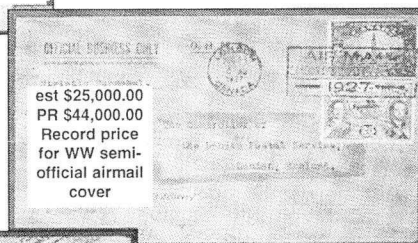
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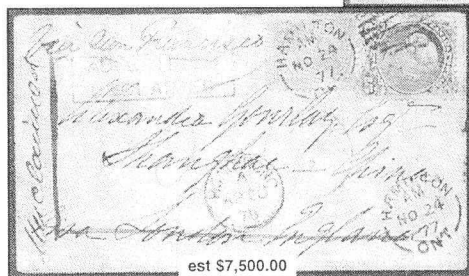
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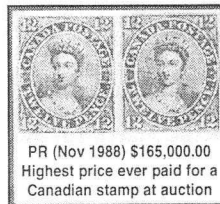
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Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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MAPLE LEAVES

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Edited by: David Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS.

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EDITORIAL

A well respected member of the Society and contributor to 'Maple Leaves' confided to the Editor's wife that "this kind of exchange of information (Letters pages) is one of the most interesting aspects of 'Maple Leaves', 'Topics' etc". The comment was guarded, perhaps in the belief that said Editor would take umbrage at more worthy contributions not receiving due credit.

Far from it. The belief is one that is shared wholeheartedly by your Editor. The major articles that appear in each issue are the results of years of experience and/or research but, in most cases, they are specialised. They are of great value as additions to the sum of philatelic knowledge and read avidly by aficionados of the particular subject. A few others may be moved to take up an interest in the given subject, the many

will (one hopes) read the article and move on.

A number of readers believe, perhaps mistakenly, that they have nothing to contribute by way of a definitive article, or they are too busy/idle to do so. This is not a crime, just a fact of life or quirk of human nature.

The 'Letters' section is a bit different, it is a forum in which one can air one's views, impart snippets of information or seek to answer that niggling query, however apparently trivial. If you have no little queries then perhaps you know it all, in which case how about a few answers? The 'Letters' section is the inter-active part of 'Maple Leaves' and, indeed, the Society, where everyone has a chance to participate at their own level.

We have had success (not 100%

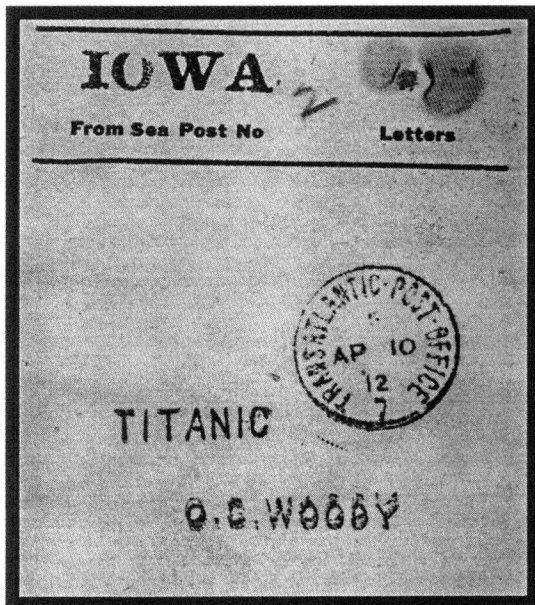
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Compiled by P. Charles Livermore

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- Canada C-9 Varieties (9): 1946 Airmail Stamp.* [Booklet panes are shown.]; Pekonen, William. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p341(5) il bi

British American Bank Note Company

- Undemeath the Arches.* [Change of printers sparks a new issue.]; Sessions, David F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p69(4) il

Canadian Bank Note Company

- Undemeath the Arches.* [Change of printers sparks a new issue.]; Sessions, David F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p69(4) il
- Cinderellas, Fantasies and Ephemera*

- Mystery of the So Called 'Trade Sample Sheet'.* [An investigation into the origins of the 'trade sample sheets.']; Harris, Nigel S. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p259(3) il bi

Collecting

- My Fling with Large Queens.* [Talk before the Glasgow convention in 1999. See letters Maple Leaves: #281p126 Frank, Fake; #282p177 Lum, Fake.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p47(7) il
- Carry on Collecting.* [The joys and varieties of collections are celebrated.]; Gillam, Lionel F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p57(3)
- B.C. Paquebot Mails Pre-1925.* [Advances a theory for the "social" philatelist.]; McConnell, L.D. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p253(5) il

Covers - 1870-1879

- A 1/4 Large Queen On-Cover? (3).* [The half-cent Large Queen pays the one ounce circular rate.]; Lum, Stanley. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p291(2) il bi

CPSGB

- Editorial.* [CPSGB now on the web.]; Sessions, David F. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p133

CPSGB - Awards

- Society News: Palmares.* [Awards at Espana 2000.]; Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p86

CPSGB - Conventions

- Convention 2001.* Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p223(2)
- Society News.* Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p225(7) il

Cross Border Mail

- A Millennium Symposium.* [Several postage due covers are illustrated and analyzed]; Lum, Stanley. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p3(5) il bi

- Letters to the Editor: UPU Congress, 1906.* [Postage due on international mail resulting from the UPU decision of 1906. See letter: Maple Leaves #280p81, Lazenby.]; Lum, Stanley. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p35(2) il bi

Currency Conversion

- The Conversion to Decimal Currency, Effective Thursday, July 1, 1859.* Harrison, Horace W. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p245 il
- Delayed/Damaged Mail**

- 'Recovered by Divers from Wreck of S.S. Empress of Ireland'.* Lum, Stanley. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p335(4) il bi

Empress of Ireland

- 'Recovered by Divers from Wreck of S.S. Empress of Ireland'.* Lum, Stanley. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p335(4) il bi

Exhibition Covers

- Letters to the Editor: Yukon Update.* [Update of Yukon Exhibition of 1912 strikes]; Robinson, William G. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p81 il

Fakes and Forgeries

- Questionable 'Paquebot' Covers.* [Creative collectors have produced rubber stamp paquebot marks for use on covers.]; Topping, William E. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p17(5) il

My Fling with Large Queens. [Talk before the Glasgow convention in 1999. See letters MPL #281p126, Frank; #282p177 Lum.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p47(7) il

Letters: Errant Hammers. [Hammers in private hands create bogus items.]; Gillam, Lionel F. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p177(2)

Fleming, Sandford

Editorial. [Meeting between Sandford Fleming and James Morris leads to the 3 penny beaver.]; Sessions, David F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p45(2)

Free Mail

Letters: Port Talbot. [1829 "free" cover is illustrated. See letters: MPL #283p217.]; Prior, Neil. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p175 il

Governor General's Correspondence 1873. [Queen Victoria pays postage just like that of her loyal subjects.]; McConnell, L.D. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p301 il

Harrison, Horace W.

Horace W. Harrison: Canadian Postal Stationery Collection. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p156(adv) il

Hudson's Bay Company

Editorial. [Meeting between Sandford Fleming and James Morris leads to the 3 penny beaver.]; Sessions, David F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p45(2)

Lee, Robert A.

Horace W. Harrison: Canadian Postal Stationery Collection. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p156(adv) il

MacDonald, John A.

One Thing Leads to Another (2). [An interesting view of Canada and philately.]; Gillam, Lionel F. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p309(3) il

Marsden, Philip

Letters to the Editor: Goodbye. [Death of Philip Marsden is reported.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p82(2)

Military Cancels

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920 - Part III. Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919 (2). Whiteley, David H. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p143(6) il bi

Military Mail

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. (Part III). Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919. Whiteley, David H. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p97(6) il tb bi

Military Mail - World War I

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920 - Part III. Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919 (2). Whiteley, David H. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p143(6) il bi

Mulock, William

Sir William Mulock - 1844-1944. McConnell, L.D. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p104(2) il

Nova Scotia - Cities and Counties - Kaulbach Island

Kaulbach. [History of postal service on Kaulbach Island.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p235(3) il bi

Obituaries

Editorial. [Hans Reiche dies at age 85.]; Sessions, David F. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p1

Letters to the Editor: Goodbye. [Death of Philip Marsden is reported.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p82(2)

Official Mail

Governor General's Correspondence 1873. [Queen Victoria pays postage just like that of her loyal subjects.]; McConnell, L.

Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p301 il

Official Stamps - Overprinted OHMS

Canada C-9 Varieties (6): 1946 Air Mail Stamp. Pekonen, William. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p169(5) il

Official Stamps - Perforated OHMS

Canada C-9 Varieties (8). 1946 Air Mail Stamp. [OHMS perforated air-mail stamps.]; Pekonen, William. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p303(4) il tb

Paquebot Mail

B.C. Paquebot Mails Pre-1925. [Advances a theory for the "social" philatelist.]; McConnell, L.D. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n2 p253(5) il

Paquebot Marks

Questionable 'Paquebot' Covers. [Creative collectors have produced rubber stamp paquebot marks for use on covers.]; Topping, William E. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p17(5) il

Pekonen, William

Letters to the Editor: C-9. [Comments on the Pekonen article on the C-9 air mail stamp.]; Hillson, N. John A. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p37(2) il

Perfins

Canada C-9 Varieties (8). 1946 Air Mail Stamp. [OHMS perforated air-mail stamps.]; Pekonen, William. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p303(4) il tb

Perforations

A Few Words on Early Perforations. Hillson, N. John A. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p289(2)

Post Office - Equipment

Letters: Errant Hammers. [Hammers in private hands create bogus items.]; Gillam, Lionel F. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p177(2)

Postage Due

A Millennium Symposium. [Several postage due covers are illustrated and analyzed.]; Lum, Stanley. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p3(5) il bi

Small Queen Snippets: All at Sixes and Sevens. [Postage due rates of the 1870's are considered.]; Hillson, N. John A.; Sessions, David F. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p27 il

Letters to the Editor: UPU Congress, 1906. [Postage due on international mail resulting from the UPU decision of 1906. See letter: MPL #280p81, Lazenby.]; Lum, Stanley. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p35(2) il bi

Postage Due Rates - KGV Period. [Currency fluctuations and 'special arrangements' affect UPU rules.]; McConnell, L.D. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p65(3) il

Prince Edward Island Philately (7). [Postage due covers from PEI are illustrated.]; Cusworth, Martyn. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p113(5) il

Arch Supports. [Discussion of the supporting issues for the Arch issue.]; Sessions, David F. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p279(9) il

'Double the Deficiency' Postage Due Era is Over. [Postage Due changed to Administrative Charge. Includes a table of postage due rates from 1985 to 2002. See Corrigendum: MPL #286p333.]; Street, H. Michael. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p293(6) il bi

» Edward Island

» *Edward Island Philately* (6). [Continued history of the postal development of PEI (1850's)]; Cusworth, Martyn.

» 2001, #279 v27 n1 p9(4) il

» *Edward Island Philately* (7). [Postage due covers from 1 are illustrated.]; Cusworth, Martyn. Sum 2001, #281

» 7 n3 p113(5) il

» Edward Island - Perforations

» *Perforation Consternation*. [Perforations on the pence uses present a problem. See letter: MPL #282p221, son.]; Cusworth, Martyn; Salmon, Michael J. Aut 2001, 32 v27 n4 p165(4) il tb bi

» Edward Island - Post Marks and Cancellations

» *Edward Island Postmarks: Lehr P146*. Salmon, Michael Cusworth, Martyn. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p55(2) il bi

» *Edward Island: Pre-Confederation Postmarks: Two Recent covers*. Salmon, Michael J. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 13(2) il bi

» Edward Island - Stamps

» *Edward Island Philately* (8): *The Adhesive Stamp Period*. Cusworth, Martyn. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p191(5) il bi

» Edward Island - Stamps - 1861

» *Edward Island Philately* (9): *The Adhesive Stamp Period (once Issues)*. Cusworth, Martyn. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 47(4) il

» Edward Island - Stamps - 1862

» *Fourpenny - The Black Sheep of the Family*. Cusworth, Martyn; Salmon, Michael J. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p239(5) il bi

» Trade Samples

» *Story of the So Called 'Trade Sample Sheet'*. [An investigation into the origins of the 'trade sample sheets'.]; Morris, Nigel S. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p259(3) il bi

» *Reversed Admiral 'Essays'*. [Correspondence regarding samples is provided.]; Sessions, David F. Aut 2002, #286 7 n8 p323(9) il

» Stamps and Essays

» *Registered Letter Envelope Essays Rejected by Canada* (1). [Origin of blue registration lines explained.]; Harrison,

» Horace W. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p23(2) il

» Post Office Marks (RPOs)

» *New RPO Hammer Variety*. [New hammer from the Ft William

» Minnesota line is shown.]; Felton, James W. Win 2002, #283 7 n5 p199 il

» *Canada C-9 Varieties* (3): *1946 Air Mail Stamp*. [Includes a view of air mail rates and, major re-entries.]; Pekonen, William. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p13(3) il tb

» *Small Queen Snippets: All at Sixes and Sevens*. [Postage due issues of the 1870's are considered.]; Hillson, N. John A.; Sessions, David F. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p27 il

» *Canada C-9 Varieties* (7): *1946 Air Mail Stamp*. [Postage rates from the Official Postal Guide for 1947 are included.]; Pekonen, William. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p263(5) il

» *Large Queen On-Cover?* (3). [The half-cent Large Queen issues the one ounce circular rate.]; Lum, Stanley. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p291(2) il bi

» *'Double the Deficiency' Postage Due Era is Over*. [Postage Due changed to Administrative Charge. Includes a table of postage due rates from 1985 to 2002. See Corrigendum: MPL #286p333.]; Street, H. Michael. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p293(6) il bi

Rates - Newspapers and Magazines

» *My Fling with Large Queens*. [Talk before the Glasgow convention in 1999. See letters Maple Leaves: #281p126 Frank, Fake; #282p177 Lum, Fake.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p47(7) il

Registered Mail

» *Two Registered Letter Envelope Essays Rejected by Canada* (2). [Origin of blue registration lines explained.]; Harrison, Horace W. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p23(2) il

» *Between Small Queens & Admirals*. [Stamps and postal happenings between these two periods are related.];

» Harrison, Horace W. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p135(6) il tb

» *Between Small Queens & Admirals* (2). [Postal happenings between these two issues are related.]; Harrison, Horace W. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p201(6) il tb bi

Registration Cancels

» *The Hamilton Oval Registered Hammer: a Request for Assistance*. Harrison, Horace W.; Banfield, Colin G. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p357(3) il bi

Reiche, Hans

» *Editorial*. [Hans Reiche dies at age 85.]; Sessions, David F. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p1

Roller Cancels

» *Letters: Toronto Roller*. [See letter: MPL #286p361, Street.]; Avery, Derrick. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p315(2) il

Russia

» *The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. Part II. The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919*

» (3). Whiteley, David H. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p28(6) il bi

» *The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. Part II. The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919*

» (4). Whiteley, David H. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p61(3) bi

» *Letters to the Editor: It's a long way to ... Siberia*. [Card illustrates Canadian troops on their way to Russia on December 26, 1918.]; Mario, Dean W. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p83 il

» *The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. (Part III). Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919*. Whiteley, David H. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p97(6) il tb bi

» *The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920 - Part III. Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919* (2). Whiteley, David H. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p143(6) il bi

» *The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920 (Part IV)*. [Canadian soldiers and airmen in southern Russia: 1918-1920. Part 1.]; Whiteley, David H. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p247(6) il

» *The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. Part IV*. [Canadian soldiers and airmen in Southern Russia from 1918-1920.]; Whiteley, David H. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p352(5) il bi

Special Delivery - Stamps

» *Arch Supports*. [Discussion of the supporting issues for the Arch issue.]; Sessions, David F. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p279(9) il

Stamps - 1851 - Pence - 3d

Editorial. [Meeting between Sanford Fleming and James Morris leads to the 3 penny beaver.]; Sessions, David F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p45(2)

Stamps - 1868 - Large Queens

My Fling with Large Queens. [Talk before the Glasgow convention in 1999. See letters Maple Leaves: #281p126 Frank, Fake; #282p177 Lum, Fake.]; Lum, Stanley. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p47(7) il

My Fling with Large Queens (Part 2). [Continuation of a talk given at the 1999 Glasgow CPSGB convention.]; Lum, Stanley. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p91(5) il

My Fling with Large Queens (Part 3). [Continuation of a talk given at the Glasgow CPSGB conference.]; Lum, Stanley. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p149(5) il

My Fling with Large Queens (Part 3). [Continuation of a talk given at the 1999 Glasgow Convention]; Lum, Stanley. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p183(6) il

Stamps - 1868 - Large Queens - ½¢

A ½¢ Large Queen On-Cover? (3). [The half-cent Large Queen pays the one ounce circular rate.]; Lum, Stanley. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p291(2) il

Stamps - 1870 - Small Queens

Small Queen Snippets: All at Sixes and Sevens. [Postage due rates of the 1870's are considered]; Hillson, N. John A.; Sessions, David F. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p27 il

Stamps - 1870 - Small Queens - 2¢

Small Queen Snippets: The Two Cents Major Re-Entries. Hillson, N. John A. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p339(2) il

Stamps - 1897 - Maple Leaf

Between Small Queens & Admirals (2). [Postal happenings between these two issues are related.]; Harrison, Horace W. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p201(6) il

Stamps - 1898 - Map Stamp

The Map Stamp: Earliest Reported Postmark. [Cover illustrates December 2, 1898 as the earliest postmark.]; Fawn, Fred. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p155 il

Stamps - 1898 - Numerals

Between Small Queens & Admirals (2). [Postal happenings between these two issues are related.]; Harrison, Horace W. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p201(6) il

Stamps - 1903 - Edward VII

Between Small Queens & Admirals (2). [Postal happenings between these two issues are related.]; Harrison, Horace W. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p201(6) il

Stamps - 1911 - Admiral

Those Reversed Admiral 'Essays'. [Correspondence regarding the samples is provided.]; Sessions, David F. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p323(9) il

Stamps - 1930 - Arch

Underneath the Arches. [Change of printers sparks a new issue.]; Sessions, David F. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p69(4) il

Underneath the Arches (2). [An overview of the Arch issues.]; Sessions, David F. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p107(7)

Underneath the Arches (4). [Surcharge, varieties, perforations, imperforates, and the precancels are discussed. A summary table for the issue is included.]; Sessions, David F. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p209(6) il

Stamps - 2001

Mis-Scored. [Mis-scored booklets of 2001 are illustrated.]; Lum, Stanley. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p163(2) il

Transfer Marks

Transfer Agent - Richmond Jc't - Revisited. Campbell, J. Colin. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p25 bi

Universal Postal Union

Letters to the Editor: UPU Congress, 1906. [Postage due on international mail resulting from the UPU decision of 1906.

See letter: Maple Leaves #280p81, Lazenby.]; Lum, Stanley. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p35(2) il

Postage Due Rates - KGV Period. [Currency fluctuations and 'special arrangements' affect UPU rules.]; McConnell, L.D. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p65(3) il

Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd

One Thing Leads to Another (1). [Interest in Rennie Seed covers is explained.]; Gillam, Lionel F. Win 2002, #283 v27 n5 p197(2)

One Thing Leads to Another (2). [An interesting view of Canada and philately.]; Gillam, Lionel F. Sum 2002, #285 v27 n7 p309(3) il

World War I

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. Part II. The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919 (3). Whiteley, David H. Win 2001, #279 v27 n1 p28(6) il

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. Part II. The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919 (4). Whiteley, David H. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p61(3) bi

Letters to the Editor: It's a long way to ... Siberia. [Card illustrates Canadian troops on their way to Russia on December 26, 1918.]; Mario, Dean W. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p83 il

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. (Part III). Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919. Whiteley, David H. Sum 2001, #281 v27 n3 p97(6) il

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920 - Part III. Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919 (2). Whiteley, David H. Aut 2001, #282 v27 n4 p143(6) il

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920 (Part IV). [Canadian soldiers and airmen in southern Russia: 1918-1920. Part 1.]; Whiteley, David H. Spr 2002, #284 v27 n6 p247(6) il

The British Missions to Russia 1918-1920. Part IV.. [Canadian soldiers and airmen in Southern Russia from 1918-1920.]; Whiteley, David H. Aut 2002, #286 v27 n8 p352(5) il

Yukon Territories

Letters to the Editor: Yukon Update. [Update of Yukon Exhibition of 1912 strikes]; Robinson, William G. Spr 2001, #280 v27 n2 p81 il

THOSE REVERSED ADMIRAL 'ESSAYS'

David Sessions
FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

Material supplied by
Gary J. Lyon

The oversize representations of the 3¢ Admiral in reverse are probably known to most members but their origin and purpose have been something of a mystery for many years. The most popular story is that they were prepared in Germany as demonstrations in an effort to secure a printing contract for Canadian stamps. The reverse, oversize printing was to avoid any question of their being described as counterfeits. When they have, on occasion, appeared at auction they have been variously described as essays, proofs or, in recent times, trials of a Victory Kidden machine. Many collectors and dealers have just regarded them as bogus items.

Ken Pugh, in his major work the 'Reference Manual of BNA Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits', is quite unequivocal in describing them as spurious reproductions. I have had examples in my BNA Fakes and Forgeries collection for many years, in the absence of a more sensible place to file them. They are clearly not straightforward photographic reproductions, as the background lines to the portrait differ in number from those on the genuine stamp. However, the popular story seemed unlikely, so there they have rested – until now.

Two lots in a recent Eastern Auctions catalogue offered examples, together with the authentic story behind their production. A telephone chat with proprietor Gary Lyon resulted in the prompt arrival of photocopies of recently discovered correspondence with and within the American Bank Note Company (ABNC), together with illustrations.

It transpires that the popular story is largely correct, the 'essays' are neither forgeries nor bogus; they form an interesting adjunct to an Admiral collection.

In the latter part of 1928 a Dr Eckerlin, of Herbst & Illig, manufacturers of photographic screens and allied products in Germany, contacted the ABNC in New York to advertise his new process. It is described as a rotary intaglio process and Eckerlin claimed that the process was much cheaper than steel engraving and that the quality of reproduction was on a par with that process.

His claims were taken seriously and, in due course, he was asked to provide examples of his work. The printers provided a vignette (C-1628) from their files, together with a composite from proofs of various other devices used on banknotes etc.

On 3 June 1930 Frank Walsh, on behalf of Dr Eckerlin, whose command of English was insufficient for such technical discussion, met with Henry Treadwell (Vice-president, engraving division, of the ABNC) in New York to present samples of Eckerlin's process and discuss the merits thereof. Happily



Figure 1. Pair of 'essays' from the two right hand columns of the sheet



C-1628
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Figure 2a. Engraved vignette by the American Bank Note Co., on India paper die sunk on card. Die C-1628



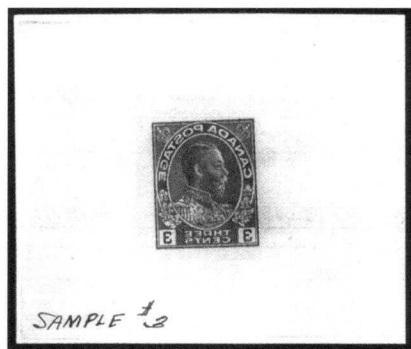
Figure 2b. Eckerlin's reproduction of the vignette on thick glazed paper

we have a summary of Eckerlin's claims in the form of a confirmatory letter from Walsh to Treadwell (Appendix 1). Some six weeks later, on 18 July, Treadwell made his report to D. E. Woodhull, President of the ABNC (Appendix 2).

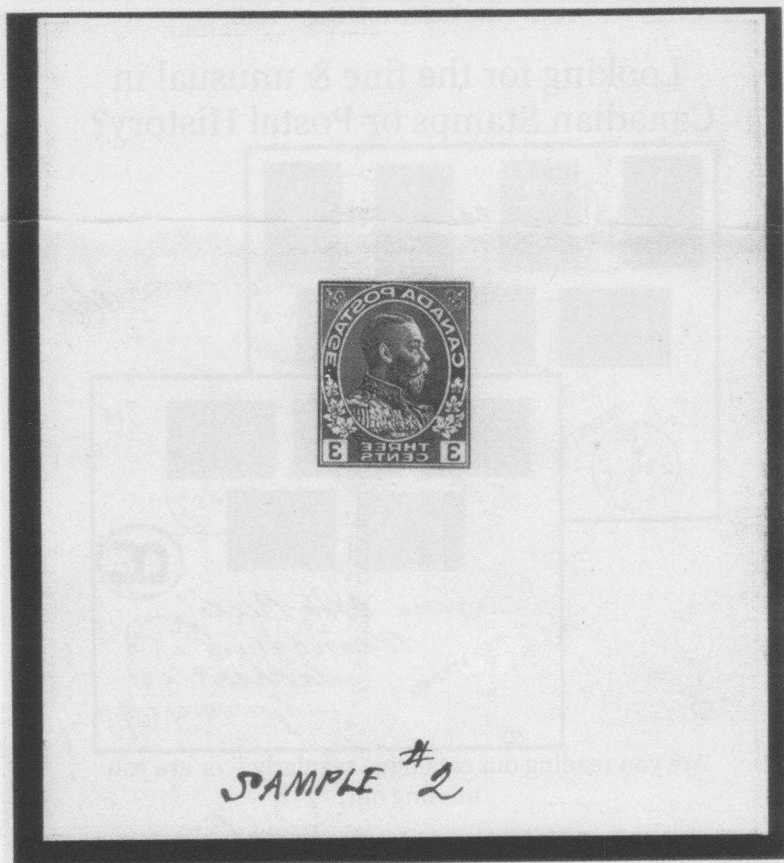
It will be seen from Treadwell's report that reproduction of the banknote vignettes was not entirely satisfactory. Figure 2a shows the vignette as supplied by the printers, figure 2b shows an Eckerlin reproduction.

In addition to the work on the vignettes, Eckerlin had produced sheets of 3¢ Admiral stamps, based on an original stamp, in four colours – red,

black, green and blue. Oddly the sheets contained only 90 subjects (9x10) of which the end column was only partially printed (see figure 1). It will be seen from Treadwell's report that Eckerlin could not reproduce satisfactorily from the stamp itself, a line drawing had to be made. This explains the slight variance in design between the 'essays' and the



Figures 3, 4 & 5. Samples provided by Dr Eckerlin to the ABNC



original stamp. The line drawing is shown as figure 6. Samples 1, 2 and 3, referred to in Treadwell's report, are shown as figures 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

The process, as related to stamp production, obviously found merit in the eyes of the printers for we have at Appendix 3 a further report to the President from a representative of the ABNC who called on Dr Eckerlin in Frankfurt-on-Main to obtain first hand knowledge of the process. The report is generally favourable as regards stamp production but it seems that the ABNC

did not invest in his process. Nevertheless the process, or something very similar, has subsequently been used around the world.

Footnote:

With the exception of Figure 1, the illustrations are taken from photocopies courtesy of Gary Lyon, to whom we are most grateful for revealing the answer to this long-term mystery. We do not have the illustrations referred to in the report at appendix 3 but they do not seem to add anything to the philatelic story.

1952 – Our Golden Jubilee – 2002

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Appendix 1. Letter 5 June 1930 from Frank Walsh to Henry Treadwell

New York, N.Y., June 5, 1930

Mr. Henry R. Treadwell, Vice President,
American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Treadwell:

It has occurred to me that you might find it advantageous to have a written confirmation of the statements which I made to you in the course of our conversation Tuesday, June 3rd, and I am accordingly writing you this letter. In behalf of Dr. Eckerlin, I have made the following representations to you about his Rotary Intaglio Process:

This Process is peculiarly adapted for the reproduction of a quality of printing similar to what you now do with steel engraving. We do not contend that it will falsify a steel engraving. We do contend, however, that our Process would permit you to absolutely duplicate the effect and appearance of the original drawing or painting. It will give you a quality of reproduction equal to, and probably superior to what you obtain from steel engraving. Furthermore, we are prepared to demonstrate that this Rotary Intaglio Process cannot be falsified. It is true that with your highly skilled organization, you might obtain approximately the same effect, but if the reproduction were put under a magnifying glass, then the difference would be obvious immediately.

Here are some of the advantages of our Process:

1. The reproduction possesses the peculiar softness and depth characteristic of intaglio printing.
2. The Process does not require highly skilled and expensive workmen. No single workman would be vital to the Process, nor would any workman, no matter how skilled, be able to obtain full knowledge of the Process without your approval and co-operation.
3. It is a secret process which would give you a monopoly in your field for this class of printing.
4. The process would effect a large saving in both time and labor. It would be possible to have one of your most elaborate reproductions ready for the press within one week after the original painting was turned over to the process department. The printing could be done from a large intaglio cylinder which would print and deliver a sheet many times larger than you now obtain from your other presses. Even such a large cylinder could be safely operated at a speed equivalent to two thousand intaglio cylinder revolutions per hour.

As yet we have not offered the Process to any other concern in the U.S.A. In fact, we have not discussed the matter with anyone in this country outside of your company. Dr. Eckerlin is negotiating with a number of foreign governments and we understand he has made arrangements with certain foreign governments to use the Process.

We would not expect you to pay any money for this Process until we had been able to convince you of the accuracy and reliability of the statements we have made to you. We are prepared to do further printing for you if you so desire. This printing would be done in a plant in Germany. If you should deem it advisable, we would be willing to bring several skilled workmen who would make the necessary demonstrations for you at some plant in the U.S.A. In the latter event, you would be expected to pay travelling and living expenses of such skilled workmen, but you would not be expected to pay any salary or wages to such skilled workmen.

Awaiting your further advice, and with assurance of my hearty co-operation, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRANK M. WALSH.

Appendix 2. Report 18 July 1930 by Henry Treadwell to D. E. Woodhull

American Bank Note Company
Hunts Point, N.Y.

July 18, 1930.

Engraving Division
Office of the Vice President

Mr. D.E. Woodhull,
President.

re – Dr. Eckerlin's Process

After careful study of this new process for the preparation of Intaglio Printing Plates, I beg to submit the following report:

Dr. Eckerlin first submitted his Process in the latter part of 1928. He is the head of a concern with an internationally known reputation in the manufacturing of photographic screens and allied products.

He claimed to have invented a process for the reproducing of subjects for use on Bank Notes, stamps, etc., that would take the place of steel engravings now used. His process would reproduce from any character of original any subject such as lathe work, lettering and vignettes – duplicating the results obtained in steel engraved work, and also be absolutely safe from counterfeiting.

For him to demonstrate the results obtained from his process, a proof of our Vignette C-1628 was sent later to him, and also a model made up from our proofs comprising the different characters of work used on our Bank Notes. Nothing further was heard from him until June 3rd, 1930, a Mr. Walsh called at 70 Broad Street to report for Dr. Eckerlin. Mr. Walsh opened the interview with the statement that Dr. Eckerlin had but slight knowledge of the English language and that he would like to make it clear that Dr. Eckerlin did not claim for his process the exact reproducing of Steel Plate Engravings, but a better reproducing of any original subject in line Intaglio Printing.

In this way, he prepared himself for his later comments: First, that Dr. Eckerlin had been unable to reproduce the subject prepared in model form from proofs of various engravings which had been made up and accepted by him as satisfactory to demonstrate what he could accomplish. Second, the same difficulty was experienced in his effort to reproduce the vignette submitted. An attempt was made and the accompanying proofs herewith show with what poor results. As Mr. Walsh stated, "lines can be cut into steel of such varying qualities that it is not possible to reproduce them by their photographic method used in their process".

He then submitted sheets of stamps reproduced in reverse of the Canada 3¢ stamp. They had been taken from stamps prepared by this Company for surface printing. While in no way do they approach the full value of quality as do our steel engraved stamps, the results are very much better than the majority of processes in use. This subject selected lent itself particularly well to this process, and working from an original stamp prepared in line work for him to follow shows, of course, better results than would have been the case if he had worked from an inferior painting or other class of original.

A drawing has to be made in line first before he can start his process, therefore, if he has as an original, a photograph of a portrait, a pen and ink artist is employed to reproduce in line the subject. This part of the operation is not mentioned in letter



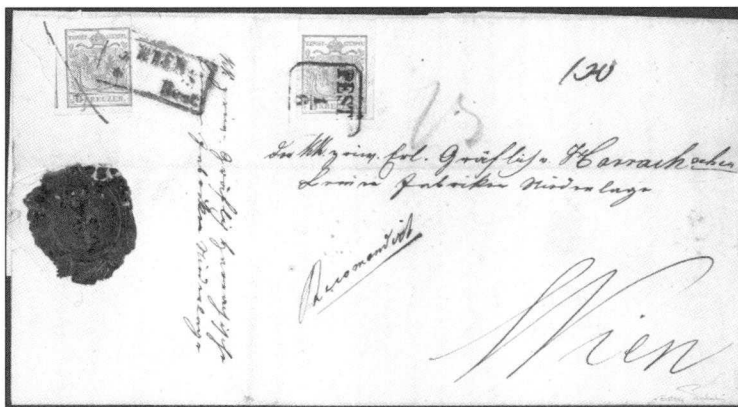
Figure 6. Pen and ink drawing ordered by Dr Eckerlin for 3¢ Admiral

attached from Mr. Walsh, but with the stamp specimens submitted, the drawing was included and the statement made to that effect, i.e., "Dr. Eckerlin worked from this drawing as it is necessary that a line drawing be made of the original subject to be reproduced". Therefore, of course, the result obtained would be first based on the ability of the pen and ink artist to make a copy of the original. How much better it is to be dependent on the Picture Engraver for a satisfactory reproduction on Steel, resulting in

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the use of a variety of lines which, as he admits, cannot be held in any photographic reproduction process.

Enclosed herewith is proof of stamp 2/on submitted by Mr. Walsh as the example of this process, marked Sample #1.

Samples #2 and 3 are reproductions made by us from his sample. Sample #2 was made in a short time (a matter of hours) by a simple photomechanical process in use in all photo-engravers shops. A special ink, of course, should be used for this type of plate, but felt that our regular printing ink gave a result sufficient to show how a counterfeit can be made from their work. A magnifying glass (strong) will show slight differences from the original, but would not be detected without very careful examination.

Sample #3 was made from the drawing they furnished as their original. After our plate was nearly finished it was found that there were differences between their stamp and the drawing, showing that we did not have the same original drawing that they used for the stamp submitted. But did not endeavor to have a drawing made from their stamp, thinking it unnecessary for the purpose of showing results, that would be satisfactory. As a matter of fact, except that the color of ink came up different slightly from the Sample #2, it is difficult to note the difference between them.

You will recall that I gave you verbally the results of our investigation, and upon your advice, advised Mr. Walsh as per my letter of June 27th, copy of which is also attached.

Trust that this will meet with your approval.

H.R. Treadwell

Vice President

Appendix 3. Report 4 February 1931 by 'HJB' to D. E. Woodhull

4th February, 1931

Dear Mr. Woodhull:

Re: Dr. Eckerlin's Process

Having read the correspondence exchanged between Mr. F. M. Walsh representing the above named in New York, and Mr. H. R. Treadwell, and the latter's report to you of July 18, 1930, I recently stopped over at Frankfurt-s/Main, in accordance with Mr. Claudet's instructions, to call on Dr. Eckerlin, director of the firm: Herbst & Illig, and obtain first-hand information regarding his process.

I think Dr. Eckerlin's invention may best be defined as an improved method of rotogravure, the improvement, an immense one, consisting in the peculiar screen used. It combines the speed production of the rotogravure press (between 3 and 4,000 impressions per hour) with so close an approach to hand-engraved intaglio printing as to deceive most people.

The largest part of my attention was naturally concentrated on Dr. Eckerlin's special screen, its merits and possibilities. His explanations were instructive and interesting to a high degree.

Drawing a comparison with the screen used in half-tones he commented as follows: The half-tone picture is decomposed by means of a rigid systematically built-up screen with lines crossing each other at right angles, the graduation of tones resulting from the formation of minute, more or less deeply etched, ink pockets, bound on all sides by the raised net of screen lines as shown in the following sectional diagram:

For fine work adapted to postage and fiscal stamps, the screen employed has from 80 to 100 lines per centimeter. It must be evident to a technician that the life of a printing cylinder etched with such a fine screen cannot be a long one, because of the constant wear of the scraper over the raised net lines. In addition to that, the net of screen lines is often bitten through by the acid in the deepest parts while the shallow ones are insufficiently etched. The defective results of such a screen are demonstrated in the accompanying stamp:

It was thought that this defect might be obviated by abandoning the idea of the clear half-tone and drawing the stamp original entirely in line work. However, experiments showed that such a drawing lent itself but badly to a reproduction by means of intaglio printing on high production presses, because in the screen necessary for such a purpose, even when it provided a 100 lines to the centimeter, a great part of the design-forming lines was destroyed or else a moiré effect resulted in places where the drawn lines crossed the screen net lines at very sharp angles.

The following cuts show how a few drawn lines running at various angles have been split and deformed by a rigid screen:

With the screen devised by Dr. Eckerlin, the same lines come out absolutely whole as seen in the adjoining cut:

The etching process differs entirely from the one entailed by the half-tone method. The even depth of the ink pockets and the height of the bridges separating them are illustrated in the following diagram:

The screen leaves no trace except on the very lines of the drawing, none between them, and the interruptions caused by the screen lines are so minute that it requires a pocket microscope (enlarging 150 times) to perceive them.

These features are the ground for Dr. Eckerlin's assertion that a counterfeit of one of his productions is as impossible as a perfect duplication of a hand-engraved print. I quote his own words which in themselves do justice to our faith in the graver.

Dr. Eckerlin must have thought that I was getting "nosy" when I asked how he managed to have the screen lines invariably run across the drawn lines and never lengthwise, thus avoiding the chance which he stressed of the ink being wiped out by the scraper. With a knowing smile he replied that this very point was his secret. All I could draw out of him is that his screening device is a moving or movable one, which left me no wiser than before.

Dr. Eckerlin frankly admitted that his process as far as presently developed provides adequate protection for postage and fiscal stamps and securities. For bank note work he implied that our work was superior, but stated that his efforts are now bent on realizing improvements that will make possible the attainment of equal protection at much lower cost in printing paper money.

Replying to an assertion of Mr. Treadwell to the effect that the individual touch which is a feature of hand engraving had to be sacrificed when using his process, he emphatically declares that this is wrong. As you know, the original destined to be photographed through his screen has to be in the form of a line drawing. Such being the case, he fails to see any reason why a pen and ink artist, providing he be a good one, should not be able to characterize his composition by just as much individuality as the engraving artist possessed of similar merit.

This sounds logical on the face of it. It struck me however that there is conflict between this opinion and another statement brought forth during our conversations. You

will recall that to furnish an absolutely perfect reproduction of one of our hand engraved vignettes, he, after several attempts, desired us to supply him, not with an impression, but with the original plate itself. Questioned on that point, he explained that the very finest lines appearing on the impression were lost by the camera in conjunction with the screen, exclaiming: "How can I reproduce what I cannot photograph!" It is therefore permissible to conclude that the required line-drawn original must forego the use of these finest lines and their contribution to the excellence of the final appearance, in other words show a relative coarseness.

It may also be assumed that this is the drawback which he is now bent on overcoming.

In Mr. Walsh's letter of September 2nd, 1930, transcribing from a translated letter of Dr. Eckerlin to him, there is a reference to the application of "colors" to the plates which had made me wonder if the latter had possibly hit on a valuable way of intaglio printing with several colors. No such thing has been realized. It is simply an instance of poor translation. German printers say "color" when we say "ink", and when he referred to the ink being "applied by two or three men", he had in mind the manning of the old fashioned flat press of the Milligan style.

Dr. Eckerlin's invention is undoubtedly a remarkable achievement and worthy of serious consideration. While it won't take the place of our present proceedings where the highest protection is called for, the fast production which can be realized through it at a comparatively low cost might make it a desirable acquisition for us in turning out postage and fiscal stamps, also stock certificates and commercial work. It might perhaps be used in some cases in combination with hand engraving. My competence falls short in judging these points. However, I venture to suggest that it might not be a waste of time and expense if you were to send over a qualified technician to call with me on the inventor, witness experiments, satisfy himself on all questionable points and form a dependable opinion.

If the process is really deemed valuable, I fail to see a sufficient advantage in the possession of its exclusive use in the U.S.A. which do not by any means limit the location of our competitors. On the other hand, would sole ownership of the patent justify the cost?

Yours very truly
HJB/G

* * * * *

Editorial continued from p.321

unfortunately) in the past at eliciting answers, there are a couple in this issue as well as a new question. If you have a query then drop the Editor a line. Perhaps more importantly, if you have an answer don't assume that someone else will write in, you do it.

One does not wish to end on a sombre note but these things happen. Regular conventioners will be sorry to learn of the death of Mike Perry, a regular attendee who was planning to be

with us in Dumfries. Across the water Jim Karr has also passed away, he will be well remembered particularly by the philatelic community in Alberta where he was an active participant.

Corrigendum

'Double the Deficiency': on page 293 of the Summer 2002 issue '2000' should read '1999' at para.5, line 3.

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'RECOVERED BY DIVERS FROM WRECK OF S.S. EMPRESS OF IRELAND'

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So

Covers recovered by divers from the wrecked *Empress of Ireland* are not fresh news. The 'cover' below is, however, a little different from the usual domestic ones in that it is from Korea and worth reporting, if only for fact finding. For instance: are there any other covers in collectors' hands originating from outside Canada; any covers posted

on board the *Empress* and recovered; registered covers; other colours beside green and violet dead letter and 'Recovered' markings? What are the earliest and latest Dead Letter Office oval dates; why were all letters returned to senders; were all letters enclosed in 'Returned Dead Letter' envelopes?

The question of letters being

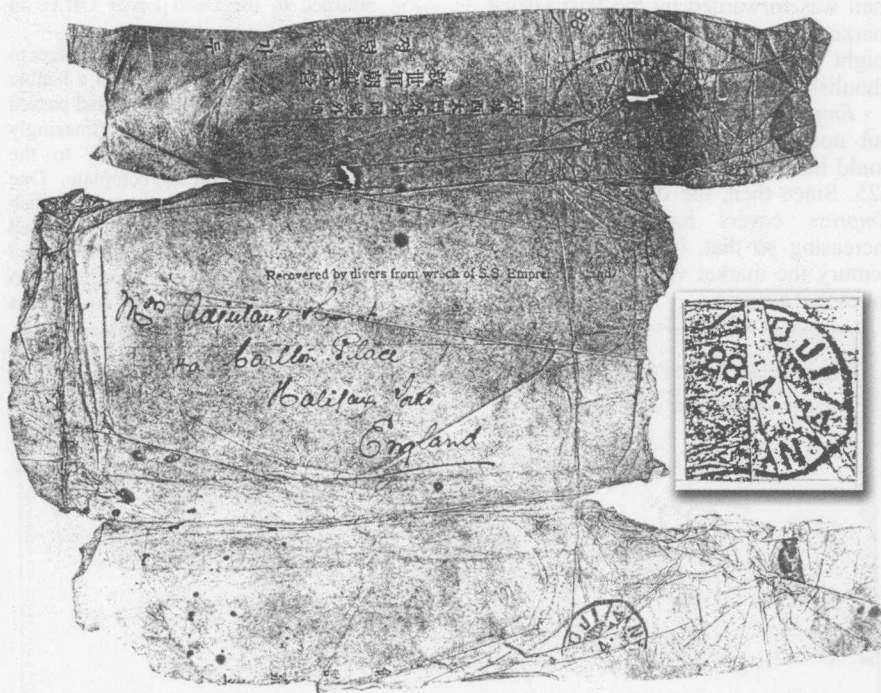


Figure 1. Letter originating in Korea and addressed to Halifax, England. Seemingly this cover travelled from Seoul, via Japan, to Vancouver, from British Columbia it was taken by train to Quebec City and placed on board the departing 'Empress'. The Ottawa Branch Dead Letter Office and the 'Recovered' markings are in violet, the Japanese transit is in black. Divers marked these letters to ensure that the Post Office paid them for their work. Inset: Figure 2. Japanese transit 28.4.14 handstamp.

returned to sender has been answered by David Zeni, author of 'Forgotten Empress'. Zeni says it was felt it would be better to return everything to senders, via the Dead Letter Office, for several reasons. The delay caused by the sinking and recovery might have affected the business or personal nature of dispatches so better to give the sender the choice about forwarding correspondence. Condition of the recovered mail varied, so forwarding 'as is' might have caused difficulties, especially for the recipient attempting to read damaged correspondence. If the mail was forwarded by the Post Office marked 'Recovered from the wreck...' it might be stolen or compromised by ghoulish collectors.

Empress of Ireland covers are scarce but not rare. Twenty years ago they could have been bought for as little as \$25. Since then, the demand for these *Empress* covers has been steadily increasing so that, by the turn of the century the market value was some 15 times that amount.

The following excerpt is from page 172 of Zeni's 'Forgotten Empress':

The salvage of mail bags was more pleasant work and gave the divers personal motivation to continue. Raised mail bags also demonstrated their productivity to naysayers. The recovered postal cargo comprised 318 bags of mail containing letters, parcels, newspapers and registered documents. After drying on benches in a Rimouski warehouse, each letter was stamped 'Recovered by divers from wreck of *SS Empress of Ireland*'. The value of money orders and other financial instruments amounted to \$90,842.01. All salvaged mail was returned to the Dead Letter Office in Ottawa.

This office returned salvaged letters to the sender wherever there was a legible return address (three months had passed since they were posted). Amazingly some originators wrote back to the Postmaster General to complain. One woman from Armstrong, British Columbia, wrote "Two letters recovered from the wreck of the *Empress of Ireland* have recently been returned to me. As in each case the address on the envelope is

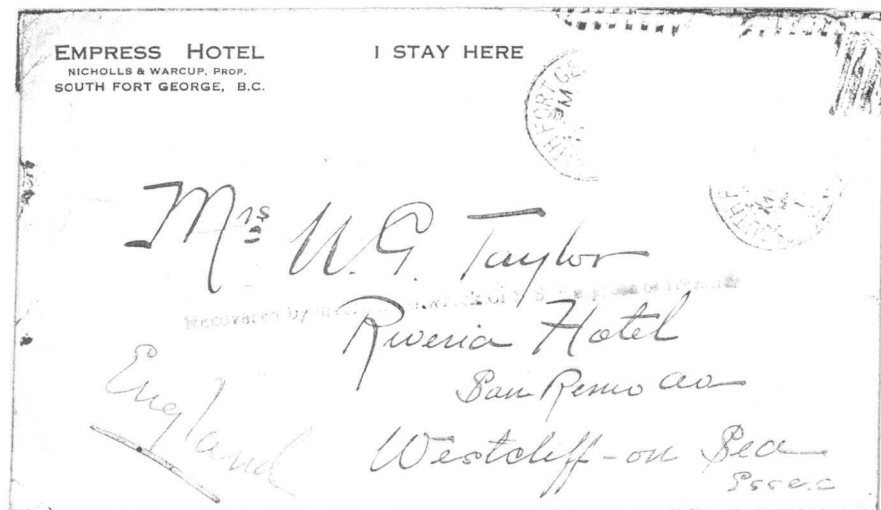


Figure 3. An 'Empress Hotel' cover recovered from the 'Empress of Ireland'.

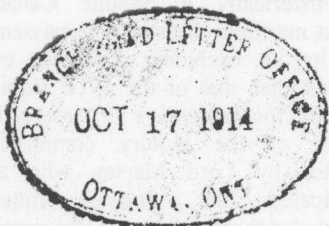


Figure 4. D.L.O. backstamp from the cover at fig. 3. Backstamp and 'Recovered' markings are in green.

perfectly legible and the postage duly paid, I am at a loss to understand why they were not forwarded to the respective addresses".

The *Empress of Ireland*, frequently dubbed 'Canada's Titanic', was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Glasgow. The liner was 549 feet long, 65 feet wide, 87 feet from keel to top deck and capable of a sustained speed of 19.5 knots. She was christened in Clyde on 27 January 1906 and made her maiden voyage, from Liverpool to Quebec, on 29 June 1906. The sailing date of her 96th voyage from Quebec to Liverpool was 28 May 1914.

Captain Henry George Kendall was 40 when he assumed command of the *Empress of Ireland* on 1 May 1914. He had completed one round trip from Halifax to Liverpool with return up the St Lawrence to Quebec. The 96th voyage was Kendall's first in charge of the *Empress* outbound from Quebec.

In 1910 Kendall gained fame when he was captain of the 13 knot *Montrose*, sailing from Antwerp to Quebec. He had spotted something peculiar about two of the cabin class passengers, a Mr John Philo Robinson and his teenage son. The disguised couple were none other than Dr Hawley Harvey 'Peter' Crippen and his mistress, Ethel Clara le Neve of London. Dr Crippen, a U.S. citizen, had

murdered his wife, Cora Turner. Crippen and le Neve fled to Holland and then to Belgium. When on 15 July he learned of his fugitive status from a 'MURDERED AND MUTILATION' headline in a Belgian newspaper, Crippen booked passage to Quebec on the *Montrose*, scheduled to sail from Antwerp on 20 July.

Having concluded that the odd couple must be Crippen and le Neve, Kendall notified Scotland Yard by Marconigram. The Yard despatched Inspector Dew, who had earlier investigated the disappearance of Cora Turner, to arrest the fugitives. On 23 July, Dew boarded the 17 knot *Laurentic* in Liverpool to chase Crippen across the Atlantic. The faster *Laurentic* arrived ahead of the *Montrose* at Father Point on 29 July. When the *Montrose* reached Father Point on 31 July, Inspector Dew and Chief Constable McCarthy from Quebec boarded the *Montrose* and arrested Crippen and le Neve.

For his part in the capture of Crippen, Captain Kendall received a £250 reward, as well as the horrible Crippen curse – "You will suffer for this treachery, Sir", uttered as Crippen was being led away. Some observers believe that the *Empress of Ireland* was doomed by Crippen's curse.

On 28 May 1914 Captain Kendall, with a crew of 420 and 1057 passengers, gave the order to cast off at 4.27pm. Among the passengers were 171 members of the Canadian Salvation Army. Salvationists from all over the world were travelling to London to attend the Army's third World International Congress.

At 1.20am the *Empress* discharged the pilot one mile north of the Father Point gas buoy. At 1.38am First Officer Jones of the *Empress* saw the light of the approaching *Storstad* and called the captain who was asleep in his cabin. The

Storstad was a Norwegian collier bound for Quebec and Montreal from Sydney, N.S. with 10,400 tons of coal. Captain Thomas Andersen was in command of the *Storstad*, his First Officer was Saverin Gensen Toftness. Suddenly, as if despatched by Crippen's ghost, a bank of fog from shore rolled out, completely hiding the two ships.

At 1.55am the *Storstad* impaled itself into the starboard side of the *Empress* with a force equal to that of a 240 freight car train travelling at 20 miles per hour. It tore a hole 25 feet high and 14 feet wide in the side of the *Empress*. Water, at the rate of 60,000 gallons per second, poured into the liner, causing it to list heavily to starboard. The ship sank in 14 minutes.

A total of 1012 lives (840 passengers and 172 crew) were lost. Of the 171 Salvationists, 33 survived and only four of the 138 children aboard were saved. The Territorial Staff band lost 30 out of 39 bandsmen.

Historically it became Canada's worst maritime disaster. The passenger fatality, i.e. excluding crew, was even greater than that of the 1912 *Titanic*'s 832 and the *Lusitania*'s 791 losses. The report of the inquiry commission, headed by Lord Mersey who also conducted the *Titanic* enquiry, concluded that the *Storstad* had changed course in the fog and was to blame. It found First Officer Toftness "wrong and negligent" in changing course in the fog and failing to call the Captain promptly upon entering fog.

Acknowledgement:

I am grateful to the learned author, David Zeni, for reviewing these notes.

References

'Forgotten Empress' by David Zeni, Fredericton, NB, Canada: Goose Lane Editions 1998.

The Toronto Star, 12 August, 1986.

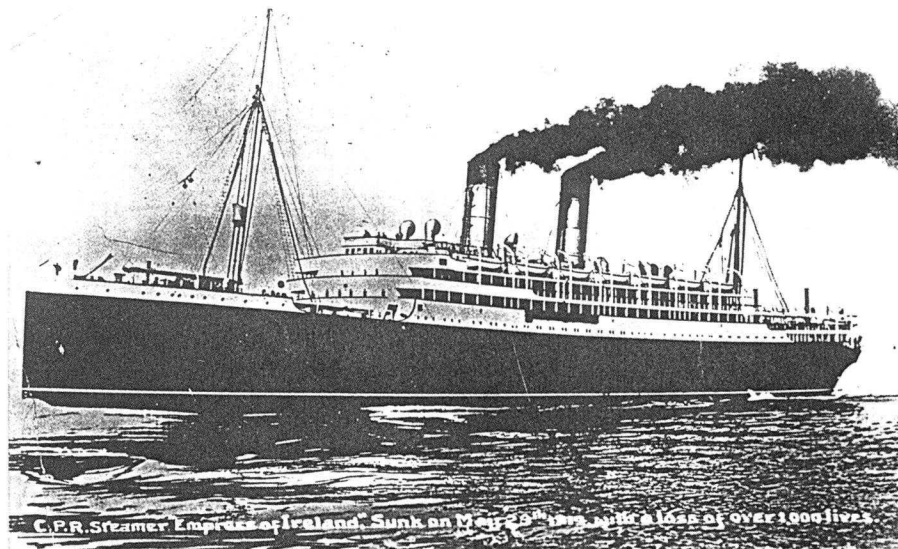


Figure 5. The *Empress of Ireland*.

SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS THE TWO CENTS MAJOR RE-ENTRIES

John Hillson FCPS

One of the surprising omissions from the Reiche/Sendbuehler handbook *'Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens'* (3rd Edition) is an illustration of any major re-entry on this value, although mention is made in the second paragraph in the relevant section of the existence of such a stamp. Only their Fig 3-9 illustrates what is described as a major re-entry which although it does show a certain amount of doubling in the bottom third of the stamp, assuming the illustration is accurate, it can hardly be put in the first rank.

Peter Hurst described a true major in an article he wrote in October 1957¹ which I have – unfortunately it came to me in a bundle of clippings so I do not know which magazine it was printed in, other than it was probably a weekly. I have a copy of the stamp described, but unlike that one which was dated NO 6 95 mine is undated.



Figure 1



Figure 2

The main features, like the three major re-entries from the 'Montreal' six cents plate at C1/7, C9/1 and B9/7, are the doubling of all the lines in the face and neck of the portrait, and the distortion in the word 'CENTS'. Both the numerals '2' have, as Hurst describes it, cleft diagonal strokes, while there is doubling to the left ornamentation and the vignette rim is tripled on the right and evinces slight doubling on the left. On the top however there is little to be seen other than an extra stroke over the top left ornament. The features are illustrated at Figure 1.

A second major exists, again from a printing in the second Ottawa period, and again like the aforementioned, it is

Continued on page 345

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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (9)

1946 AIRMAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

Booklet panes of this issue are another kettle of fish, so to speak. Unfortunately, the number of copies available for examination was very limited. Less than 300 copies were available. Enough copies to form some unshakeable conclusions, but not enough to bet the farm on the entire results. Consequently, the results stated below are preliminary. Some of the known facts are rather obvious and should not affect any future discoveries. Other details are less certain and open to change. When these stamps were casually included in this study for the sake of completeness, there did not seem to be any varieties to worry about. As can be seen later in this article, that assumption proved to be incorrect.

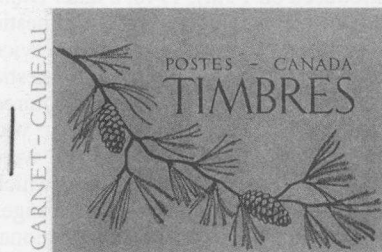
Detailed information about the booklet panes can be found in an article written by Trelle A. Morrow published on pages 31-36 *The Canadian Philatelist*, January-February 1995. The cover distinguishes them as 'GIFT FOLDER' on the English language issue and 'CARNET-CADEAU' (French language issue). It is reported that 404,500 booklets were prepared with an English language cover, and 100,000 with a French language cover. The booklet contained 1 pane – 6 x 3¢ (Sc 252c); 1 pane – 6 x 4¢ (Sc 254a); 2 panes 4 x 7¢; and 2 panes of 4 air mail/par avion labels. The booklet, with a total face value of 98¢, sold for \$1.00. The price proved to be unpopular with customers who were 'penny conscious' in the aftermath of WWII. During the war, they had been subjected to rationing and to patriotic savings campaigns which covered every aspect of their lives. Additionally, at that time, employees were very lucky to be earning \$600 to



Mint Booklet Pane

\$1,000 per year. The phrase 'Two cents worth' had a different meaning then. The equivalent saving amount could have been used to mail two printed matter covers. We need to keep matters in perspective.

In summary, Morrow provides two first days of issue for the \$1.00 gift booklets. They were first sold in Ottawa on 24 November, 1947 and issued in Winnipeg on 28 November, 1947. A limited number of first day covers were prepared by a philatelist, Colin Bayley, in Ottawa. Similarly, Kasimir Bileski, a stamp dealer, cancelled about 25 panes on 28 November using an oval Winnipeg cancel. Other first day covers are unknown. Sales of the booklet were discontinued on 30 April, 1950. The



Cover of the French booklet



Booklet pane postmarked Winnipeg – prepared by K. Bileski

booklets were split up and individual panes continued to be sold by post offices. The stamp can be found perforated with the initials 'CBC'.

According to Douglas Patrick, the booklet stamps were printed from a special plate containing 100 stamps. They were not printed from the same plate used to print the C-9 stamps. No information on the pane layout is available. The reported total printing (based on the number of booklets prepared) appears to be 4,036,000 stamps compared with 72,350,000 C-9s reportedly printed. Popularity aside, the values shown in various catalogues do not reflect the relative scarcity of the booklet pane stamps compared to the regular C-9 stamps in either mint or used condition. It must be remembered that the post offices exploded the booklets in order to sell the stamps at face value to recover costs.

After the all-up air mail service was introduced on 1 July, 1948, a letter could be sent air mail using the 4¢ domestic first class mailing rate. If air mail service was specifically requested on domestic mail, then the 7¢ stamp rate was required after all-up mail service was implemented. The 7¢ stamps were mainly used on letters to the USA (which required a 7¢ air mail rate), on packages to use up supplies, and on international mail in combination with other stamps to make up the applicable rate. The 3¢

saving on domestic mail was the equivalent to an extra letter at the drop letter rate or to mailing a postcard (to domestic, USA or UK destinations).

On 14 July, 1964, the air mail rate to the USA was increased to 8¢ and then to 10¢ on 1 November, 1968 (*according to Robert C. Smith*). If there was room on the aircraft, all first class mail at the surface rate of 6¢ would be sent airmail. An all-up rate to the USA was adopted 1 March, 1976, but the surface rate was also increased to 10¢ (*BNA Topics/May-June, 1988, page 39*).

The booklet pane stamps are visually identifiable. They have a straight edge on either the top or bottom, or two straight edges meeting in the right hand upper or lower corner. A few panes were reported to have been incorrectly printed inversely with the straight edge on the left upper or lower corners. The selvage is on the right instead of on the left.

A thin paper variety has been reported on the booklet pane stamp. This writer can neither confirm nor deny the existence of a thin paper variety as this conclusion is based on the observation of only a limited number of copies. The reader is reminded that the C-9 stamp can be found on papers varying in thickness from .023 to .043. The thickness, then, is a matter of degree when felt between fingers and the measurement accuracy when using a micrometer. The difference in thickness is attributed to the paper making process which created large rolls. It is speculated that the difference in paper thickness could possibly occur when the paper moved at different speeds while being rolled up. Any collector who visited any paper making plant during that period can confirm that process. The rolls were then cut up into smaller sheets to fit the printing press. It is believed that the value attributed to paper thickness is the creation of someone looking for any



Cover mailed to US at 7¢ rate – returned to writer as undeliverable – purple marking

excuse to charge more for a thin stamp than a thicker one. From the face, the thickness is not visible unless the stamp is placed on coloured paper. The choice of distinguishing the comparative thickness of the stamp is an option that collectors must make for themselves.

The paper type is a different story. The different papers are the same as those found on the C-9: white wove, cream wove, white ribbed and cream ribbed. The ribbed paper is somewhat difficult to distinguish unless one holds it at an angle against a strong light. The appearance is similar to laid paper, but is not the result of the same paper making method. The late John G. Schmidt referred to these modern ribbed papers as 'calendered' rather than ribbed. The distinction is important, but is generally ignored by most collectors and dealers since 'ribbed' paper seems to be more easily understood. Whether the ribbed effect is horizontal or vertical is the

result of how the printing sheets were cut from the rolls. The perforation appears to be 11.75 x 11.75.

With regard to 're-entries', the same problem with a shifted transfer seems to have affected the booklet pane stamps. Our conclusions at this stage are preliminary and based on viewing actual stamps. A full sheet of 100 stamps from which the booklet panes were cut is not available. Whether such exists is not known. It is not possible at this time to determine the relative position of each full booklet pane in the sheet, nor the configuration of the full sheet.

One re-entry has been found to date with several 'suspects' waiting for confirmation. The 'suspects' show thicker lines on the left frame line and the short vertical lines in the UL and LL corners. It is not known whether these are caused by a shifted transfer or from heavy inking. A re-entry occurs on the upper right corner stamp on a booklet

pane. This particular stamp is white ribbed paper. The characteristics when viewing with a 16X glass are:

- doubling of the short vertical lines in both the UL and LL corners;
- the left frame line is doubled for most of the length, merging into a thick line near the top;
- the left ribbon is doubled for most of the length;
- the left curved line of the left value tablet is doubled.

Obviously, there is more work to be done to determine whether other 're-entries' can be found. Every copy of the booklet pane stamp needs careful examination. Usually, two copies of the variety are required for confirmation. Only one copy has been seen, but there is no reason to believe it does not exist on other copies from the same position. The problem is trying to find complete booklet panes for examination. For the time being, the above re-entry must be regarded as an inconstant variety.

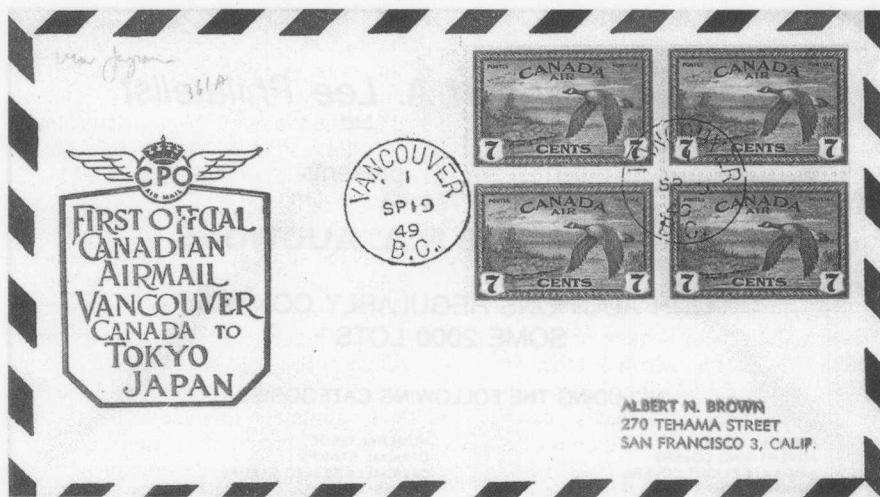
Several other varieties were observed, however, they can only be regarded as

inconstant at this point in time since only one of each was observed. A short faint horizontal line appears in the upper right corner of an UL stamp. It is located just above the top margin line extending into the right margin. In another pane, the UL stamp has a faint 7mm horizontal line in the bottom margin just below the lower frame line starting below the 'T' of 'CENTS' towards the right, and ending below the tip of the rear wing of the goose (see illustration).

Finding covers with properly used single or multiple booklet stamps is not an easy process, but diligent hunting will ultimately produce a satisfactory reward. Numerous first flight covers to Asia and Oceania destinations can be found containing a full booklet pane (28¢) paying the applicable 25¢ rate. It is unclear whether the apparent three cent over payment was credited to the normal 10¢ service charge to be paid for the use of an official cachet on certain First Flight mail. Perhaps a more knowledgeable reader can explain how this process worked. Other covers with



Booklet stamp in combination with regular stamps to pay regular 15¢ air mail rate from Montreal to N. Ireland



Cover showing booklet pane on first flight cover, overpaying by 3¢. UL stamp has a short horizontal line below the lower frame line

the same official cachet can be found prepaid at the normal 25¢ rate using a combination of different stamps. Yet other covers can be found using a complete plate block (4 C-9 stamps) or a normal block of 4 x C9 which pay 28¢. Deliberate overpayment appears to be incongruent. If the extra 3¢ was, in fact, credited to the service charge, then perhaps it could be regarded as 7¢ underpaid. Some covers show a Special Delivery stamp for which a 10¢ charge was made for this type of service. Why is there no accounting for the use of the cachet? The official cachets can be observed on 1949 and 1950 covers from Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and from Toronto to New York. (For more information, see *The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland*, page 186.)

One titbit can be used to spur on your interest – only one post card with a proper 7 cent booklet pane use is known to exist amongst the members of the study group. Happy hunting!

SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS

continued from page 339

virtually a double impression. In fact when my copy first came into my possession, at first glance I thought it was just a somewhat fuzzy print – not uncommon in the later years with the two cents. However it became obvious that again the face and neck lines are doubled and there is a considerable amount of thickening to the lines, both at top and bottom. While it is not shown in either of the submitted illustrations, the background to the portrait in both varieties is almost solid. Neither variety has been plated, but perhaps one day a positional piece containing one or other of them will turn up. The features are illustrated at Figure 2.

Footnote

1. Cimon Morin's invaluable bibliography suggests that 'Weekly Philatelic Gossip' v65, no 6, pp 189-191 may be the answer. – Ed.



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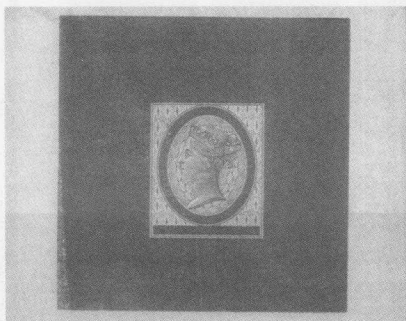
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (9) THE ADHESIVE STAMP PERIOD (PENCE ISSUES)

Martyn Cusworth

The last article dealt with the process of electrotyping and plate-making for the PEI issues of Charles Whiting but essays/proofs of PEI stamps either by Charles Whiting or the BABN Co. (1870 4½d issue) are not easy to come by. Large proofs, in red or blue, on brownish paper exist of the head design of these issues and the writer acquired one which is illustrated below. Other similar proofs are in the Griffiths collection (formerly in Crosby collection) and in the Royal Collection.



Progressive die proof by Charles Whiting, in red on brown paper.

An interesting one penny die proof is illustrated below with one strike of the design being inverted alongside a normal upright strike. The original series, 2d, 3d and 6d values issued in January 1861, had been expanded in late 1861 to include a 1d value to prepay printed matter and drop letters; a 9d value was added to prepay transatlantic mail.

A healthy sprinkling of imperforate stamps and blocks of most values, cut either from proof sheets or printer's waste, have come onto the market over



One penny die proof in tête-bêche format. Stamps shown are full size but the surround has been reduced for illustration purposes.

the years described as plate proofs. The last article (Jan. 2002, p191) showed a large imperforate block of twopenny stamps in the Salmon collection and overleaf is an imperforate sheet of the one penny value. It exhibits a number of flaws but it is hard to determine if they are constant since the proof sheets taken from the original plates, which appeared in the 1893 'London Philatelist', did not contain a full proof sheet of the penny value, only a single strike from the die. This one penny proof sheet is however in the early shade of brownish orange rather than the later printings which are more of a yellow colour. A 'jubilee line', familiar to GB collectors, runs round the edge of the stamp design but it is variable in its intensity, sometimes being quite pronounced, other times being very feint.

The undoubted 'jewel in the crown' of PEI issues is the British American Bank Note Co. 3d sterling/4½d colonial currency engraved stamp which appeared in 1870, after the transatlantic packet rate was dropped from 6d sterling to 3d sterling. As was the case with the 9d value, the value tablet



Imperforate sheet of the one penny value.



British American Bank Note Co. 3d/4d displayed both the sterling figure and the colonial currency equivalent since, for most of the stamp issuing period, colonial currency was discounted against sterling at the rate of 3:2. An attractive essay proof of the design can be found plus various black & white and coloured proofs on card.



British American Bank Note Co. essay proof showing a 6d (sterling) value

The basic sequence of issues of the pence postage stamps needs little elaboration over what appears in the stamp catalogues. The various issues can be outlined as follows:

1. Jan. 1861 2d, 3d & 6d values perf. 9 on cream paper
2. Late 1861 1d and 9d values perf. 11 on cream paper
3. 1862 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, & 9d re-issued but perf. 11½-12 on cream paper
4. 1869 (March?) 4d on cream and white paper perf. 11½-12
5. 1871 (presumably after the cream paper ran out) 2d & 3d re-issued on white paper
6. 1870 BABN Co. 3d stg/4½d Cy engraved stamp perf. 12 on white paper

The fourpenny is the intriguing stamp in this group and Mike Salmon and the writer are still looking for covers dated between March 1869 and September 1869. Illustrated on page 351 are two fourpenny covers, one on cream paper dated February 1873 from Princetown to Rhode Island prepaying the 4d USA rate which came into effect November 1868, the other dated October 1869 on white paper prepaying the double inland rate from Charlottetown to Georgetown. The Princetown cover carries the added bonus of a decent strike of the Princetown town cancel (Lehr P48). Princetown subsequently became known as Malpeque.

The next feature will examine the new datestamps which were introduced with the adhesive stamp issues.

Continued on page 351

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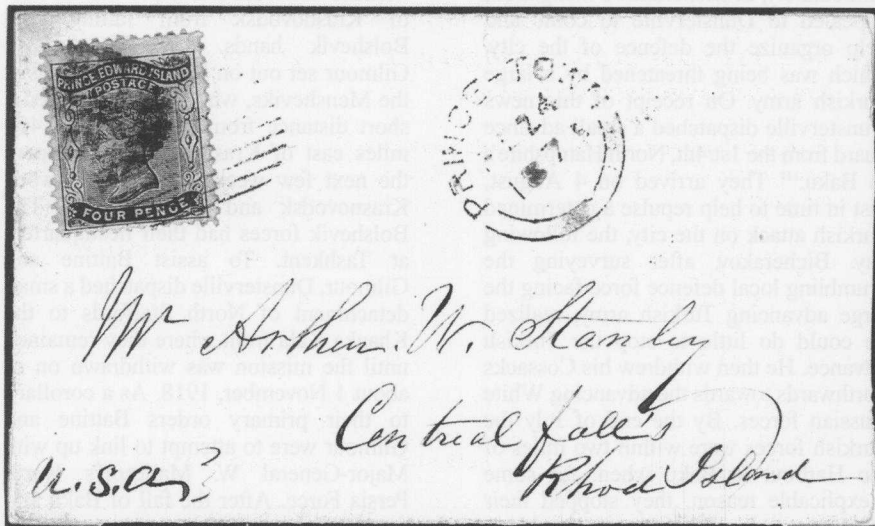
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Above: cover dated October 1869 demonstrating the double inland rate.
The 4d stamp is on white paper.

Below: cover to USA dated February 1873.
The 4d rate came into effect in November 1868. The stamp is on cream paper.



THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920 (PART IV)

Canadian Soldiers and Airmen in Southern Russia: 1918-1920 (2)

David Whiteley

With the way clear to the Caspian Sea, elements of Dunsterforce were called forward and by 15 June, Dunsterforce was firmly established in Enzeli where Dunsterville was able to plan his next step, the capture of Baku. Once Dunsterville had moved his headquarters to Enzeli he left Colonel Warden as town Commandant at Kasvin. On 28 June, Dunsterville received new orders from the War Office:- which were "to gain control of the Caspian Sea shipping, destroy the Baku pumping plant, pipe line and oil reservoirs." On 1 July Dunsterville sent Bicherakov and five British Officers to Baku where on 26 July, a local group calling itself the Central Caspian Dictatorship overthrew the Baku Soviet. The new regime immediately, at Bicherakov's instigation, appealed to Dunsterville to come and help organize the defence of the city, which was being threatened by a large Turkish army. On receipt of this news Dunsterville dispatched a small advance guard from the 1st/4th, North Hampshire's to Baku.¹¹⁷ They arrived on 4 August, just in time to help repulse a determined Turkish attack on the city, the following day. Bicherakov, after surveying the crumbling local defence force facing the large advancing Turkish army, realized he could do little to stop the Turkish advance. He then withdrew his Cossacks northwards towards the advancing White Russian forces. By the end of July the Turkish forces were within two miles of the Harbour at Baku when, for some inexplicable reason, they stopped their advance and withdrew to positions

surrounding the city. Notwithstanding the large Turkish army threatening Baku, Dunsterville, during the early part of August, continued to move troops into the city and by the end of the month he had managed to move some 1,200 troops into Baku including five Canadian officers and elements of the 39th Brigade.¹¹⁸

Meanwhile, Dunsterville contemplated widening his horizons by ordering Captain Gilmour of Winnipeg to proceed across the Caspian Sea to Krasnovodsk in Russian Turkistan, the western terminus of the Central Asian Railway. Once there he was ordered to attach himself to Colonel Battine's staff. Colonel Battine, who was in command of a small force of British troops, had been ordered to assist anti-Bolshevik Menshevik forces and to prevent the Port of Krasnovodsk from falling into Bolshevik hands. On 26 August, Gilmour set out on his mission to assist the Mensheviks, who were entrenched a short distance from Khaaka Kala (400 miles east of Krasnovodsk), and spent the next few weeks travelling between Krasnovodsk and Khaaka Kala. The Bolshevik forces had their headquarters at Tashkent. To assist Battine and Gilmour, Dunsterville dispatched a small detachment of North Staffords to the Khaaka Kala front where they remained until the mission was withdrawn on or about 1 November, 1918. As a corollary to their primary orders Battine and Gilmour were to attempt to link up with Major-General W. Malleson's North Persia Force. After the fall of Baku and the withdrawal from Krasnovodsk,

Paymaster; Major J.W. Van den Berg, of Winnipeg, was appointed machine-gun officer for the whole garrison and Captain Gilmour, as we have seen, was dispatched to Krasnovodsk. Colonel Warden, a veteran of Vimy Ridge, was appointed Inspector of Infantry and spent many days trying to instill military ardour into the Armenian troops but finally summed up his efforts in this direction as "being as futile as trying to flog a dead horse back to life." Warden's prophecies were only too true, as once the Turks recommenced their offensive on 26 August, the Armenians, at the first sign of action, turned and fled leaving the small Imperial force to fight a rearguard action trying to protect a twelve mile front. Further attacks by a large Turkish Force, which at times numbered over 6,000 regular and 8,000 irregular troops, forced the British garrison to withdraw to the harbour. By 14 September, the British position was untenable. Dunsterforce was forced to abandon the city, escaping by sea from

under the guns of Bolshevik gunboats to Enzeli. On 22 September the War Office abruptly disbanded Dunsterforce. The campaign in and around Baku had cost 125 lives; there were no Canadian fatalities, but one Canadian, Sgt Ambrose J. Mahar was wounded early in the fighting and evacuated to Enzeli. With the force disbanded most of the officers and men were returned to their units, arriving after the Armistice had been signed. The final epitaph as to effectiveness of the force and General Dunsterville's abilities can be found in Colonel Warden's diary where he states "Major Gen. Dunsterville should be made a full Gen. and knighted and kicked out as they do everyone who makes a mess of his job." Harsh words, which might have been better aimed at the wizards in the War Office who envisioned such a hare-brained scheme in the first place.

As a postscript to the Canadian involvement with Dunsterforce, a few members of the force remained in the



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area after the unit was disbanded. One of these was Colonel Warden, who accepted command of elements of the 9th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and a battery of field artillery at Enzeli. This unit was detached from 39th Brigade and ordered to Krasnovodsk on the east shore of the Caspian Sea to reinforce General Malleeson's North Persia Force. The detachment landed at Krasnovodsk on 29 September 1918.¹¹⁹ His assignment was to assist in the protection of the route to Afghanistan and India; also to assist the local anti-Bolshevik Government that had been established at Askhabad, who had asked for British assistance in their fight against Bolshevik, ex-German and Austrian P.O.W.s, who had been armed by the Bolshevik forces. Acting on instructions from General Sir C.C. Munroe, Commander-in-Chief Indian Army, Malleeson had agreed to guarantee

military and financial aid as long as the Trans-Caspian Government remained in power and continued to maintain law and order and suppress both Bolshevik and Turko-German intrigue. Malleeson's Indian Army units had soundly defeated an advancing Bolshevik force at Khaaka on 28 August. Once the reinforcements from Dunsterforce arrived, Malleeson had under his command about 1,000 men. By 1 November these reinforcements had enabled him to drive the Bolshevik forces out of Merv, thus giving him control of the Caspian Sea, where a flotilla of five small ships, armed with guns dragged overland from Persia, was operating. These successes, together with the changing situation on the Western Front, effectively removed the threat of Afghanistan and India. Malleeson's force was withdrawn after the arrival of 27th Division and the British Mission to South

Continued on page 364

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THE HAMILTON OVAL REGISTERED HAMMER

A REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Horace W. Harrison, FCPS, OTB & Colin Banfield, FCPS

In late 1873, the Postmaster at Hamilton abandoned the use of the ubiquitous straight-line 'REGISTERED' hammer and replaced it with an oval marking 34 x 23mm which had 'REGISTERED' at the top and 'HAMILTON' at the bottom. The centre of the oval was intended for the original registered letter

number. 'No' was slightly offset up and to the left in the centre of the oval, see Figure 1.

This registry mark was frequently used as an obliterator on the covers in addition to the one strike which was used as a space for the original Registered Letter Number. Figure 2 is a cover from the Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Co. to Toronto 5 February, 1876. There are no backstamps other than the Hamilton oval with a blank in the space for the number. The only handstamped postmark, other than those of Hamilton, is the carrier stamp at Toronto. This, despite the two registered letter numbers besides the 631 at Hamilton and 7998 at Toronto which indicates that the cover was handled by two other offices.

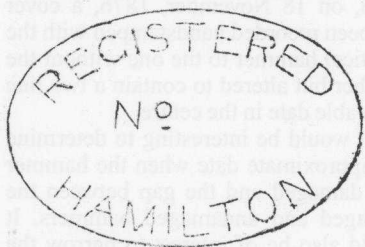


Figure 1. Enlargement of the oval backstamped on a cover dated 25 November, 1873



Figure 2. The Hamilton Registered Oval additionally used as an obliterator and a backstamp

Sometime after 12 April, 1876 the 'No' in the centre was severely damaged. It is thought that the Postmaster at Hamilton then decided to have it completely removed, see Figure 3.

By 23 September, 1876 the evidence of damage had disappeared completely and the registered letter number alone, 2048, occupied the centre space of Hamilton's oval registered handstamp; see Figure 4.

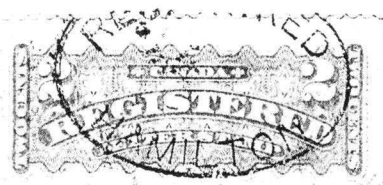


Figure 3. A two cent registered letter stamp showing damage where the 'No' would ordinarily appear. Courtesy of Colin Banfield

*Dates of Hamilton
oval registered
no. handstamps*

To Summarise:

Earliest	
recorded use	25 November, 1873
Latest recorded	
undamaged	12 April, 1876
Damaged 'No' only recorded	
on a single stamp	unknown
Only recorded use	
without No	25 September, 1876

Fifty four days after 25 September, 1876, on 18 November, 1876, a cover has been recorded handstamped with the identical hammer to the one without the number but altered to contain a two line moveable date in the centre.

It would be interesting to determine the approximate date when the hammer was damaged and the gap between the damaged and undamaged hammers. It would also be of interest to narrow the gap between the hammer in its state

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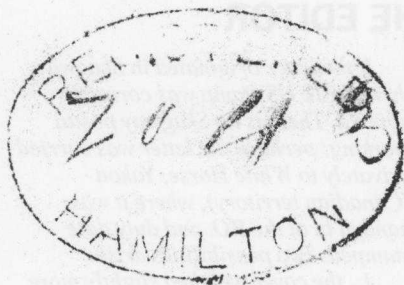


Figure 4. The oval strike without the 'No' on a cover dated September 25, 1876. Courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions

without a 'No' and the state of the hammer with a moveable date stamp. Hamilton registered covers in the 54 day period lacking the oval marking would show the period when the hammer was out of service for alteration. Please send the author(s) detailed reports of all Hamilton registered covers in the 54 day

period, preferably with a scan of both front and back as an attachment, at horharrison@aol.com; or with photocopies of both front and back to 1802 Indian Head Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21204, USA.

References:

1. Canada's Registry System, 1827-1911, H. W. Harrison, APS, 1971
2. Canada's Registry System, H. W. Harrison, Hennok Series No. 5, 1986
3. Registration Markings and the Registered Letter Stamps, B.N.A.P.S. Exhibits No. 9, 1998, The Harry W. Lussey Collection
4. Robert A. Lee Philatelist, Ltd., Public Auction No. 94. sale of the Lussey Collection, 1999.
5. Registered Mail in Canada, 1802-1909, Harrison, Arfken & Lussey, Collectors Club of Chicago, to be published in 2002 or 2003.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr Gloria McAdam

MIXED FRANKING

I am puzzled by the cover here illustrated. Can any member explain the mixed franking please?

Editor's Note:

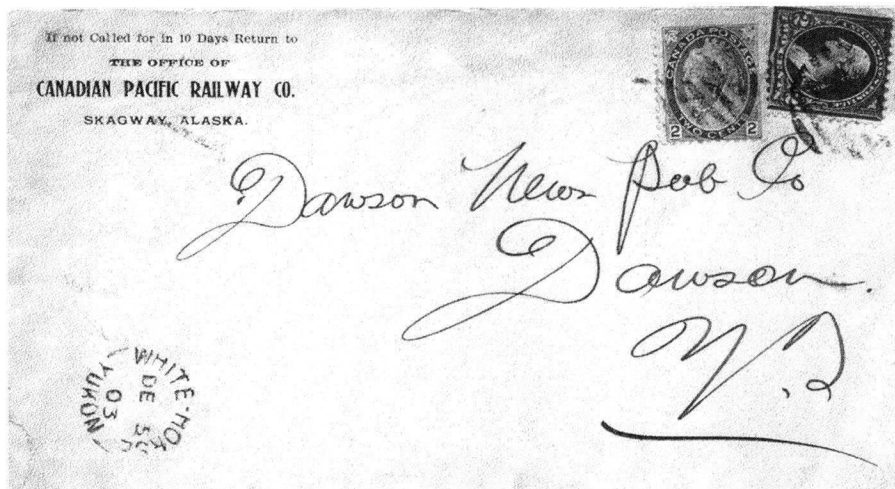
A comment or two to set the ball rolling:

One cannot be sure whether the cover went into the postal system at Skagway or White Horse. Skagway, being in Alaska, is US territory so this would account for a US stamp; a US post office was opened there on 10 November, 1897, some four months after the arrival of the first (Yukon) gold rush steamer. The cover's destination was Dawson, in Yukon Territory, which comes under Canada, but this in itself is no reason for an additional Canadian stamp. The letter rate from Canada to USA was 2¢ per ounce from 1 January 1899, the same as the domestic rate. My understanding is that at that time, c1903, the US rate was also 2¢, both domestic and to Canada.

If the letter originated in Skagway then the 2¢ US stamp was correctly applied. There is no Skagway postal marking; perhaps the letter was carried privately to White Horse, Yukon (Canadian territory), where it was handed in at the P.O. and duly date stamped. Two possibilities arise:

- 1. the cover weighed slightly more than one ounce so a further 2¢ was required and was evidenced by the Canadian stamp, which lies over the US stamp;*
- 2. the White Horse P.O. would not accept a US stamp in prepayment for what had become a domestic Canadian letter so a Canadian 2¢ stamp was affixed (after payment of a further 2¢).*

As an alternative, both stamps were applied at Skagway as the CPR clerk wanted to be sure – this seems unlikely. Then again, perhaps it was stamped 2¢ US for posting at Skagway and the chance arose to get it to White Horse more quickly by courier so the 2¢ Canadian was added to cover the



domestic rate from White Horse to Dawson. Of course, we can't be sure the cover originated at the CPR office, anyone may have got hold of an unused CPR envelope!

Although the two bar cancels appear similar in terms of bar thickness and spacing, the configuration seems different. One feels they were applied at different times. These comments are mere speculation on the Editor's part, we look forward to a more authoritative solution.

James B. Love

GUIDELINES?

I read with great interest the letter from 'Mac McConnell', your Editor's note and the accompanying illustration in Vol. 27, No. 6 of the Journal. The item illustrated is, indeed, most interesting.

It is difficult to tell from the illustration and indeed it may be impossible to confirm even with the actual cover, but one theory has occurred to me. Could the line on the perforation be a part of the plate join line and the line at the top be the line that sometimes occurs with rotary printing on the deckle edge of the sheet at the top or bottom. In this connection I refer to the first full paragraph on page 395 of Boggs. Although Boggs suggests that the 'deckle edge phenomenon' occurs on the sheet stamps, both the sheet stamps and the coils were printed by the same process and might be expected to have similar markings.

I put the foregoing forward not because I think the 'guidelines' theory is without merit. My theory is merely an alternative to consider.

Mike Street

TORONTO ROLLER

With regard to Derrick Avery's Toronto-T roller cancellation (ML 285, p.315), initially I thought the 'T' meant Toronto

Postal Station T, but on checking found there was no station 'T' in Toronto until the 1960s.

A closer look at the illustration revealed the numeral '1' in a square box just above the Toronto-T line. Robert A. Lee's 'Roller Cancellations of B.N.A.' catalogue identifies it as being a Type F vertical roller cancellation and provides some of the answer. Ten different Toronto-T rollers (numerals 1 through 10) were proofed in November 1916, which is in the correct period. Many other Toronto 'letter' rollers – A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, R and S – were proofed in the same month in varying quantities, as many as 12 different numerals for Toronto-A and as few as two numerals for Toronto-G.

I can only speculate that there were many work stations in the Toronto Post Office, each designated by a letter, and that each clerk working at a station was assigned his own roller device, thus the numerals. It may also be that the large number of roller cancellations proofed in November 1916 was related to an expected increase in mail due to the large numbers of Canadians then going overseas to fight in World War I.

In reply to an email, Bob Lee advised that, prior to this example showing up, only one other Toronto-T example, a numeral 4, had been reported. Well done Derrick!

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SOCIETY NEWS

Local groups

The Midlands Group met at the Midlands Philatelic Federation's Spring convention at Loughborough on 11 May. Eight members attended and were entertained by displays from five of them. The topic was loosely based around Queens (this being Jubilee year) but anything from Queens to Empresses via ladies and lords was displayed. Items shown ranged from a superb display of Victorian revenue material to a thematic display on the Empress Hotel in Victoria. All present enjoyed the varied material on display. The next Midlands meeting will be at Knowle, near Solihull on 9 November. All members in the area are invited to attend and display a few items (or simply come for the chat).

The Wales and South West Group met at Portishead on 11 August. Eight members and one guest were present; if this level of attendance continues we shall have to look for a larger telephone kiosk! They enjoyed mini-displays from Bob Griffin (various queries and recent acquisitions); Colin Bullock (more queries); John Croker (Newfoundland postcards to foreign destinations); Derek Law (War Tax and Newfoundland stamps); Colin Lewis (Ontario RPOs); Neil Prior (Klondike Gold Rush and Canadian miscellany).

Although we only meet once a year it's an enjoyable few hours chatting and looking at BNA stamps and postal history. The next meeting will be on Sunday 10 August, 2003, at Portishead.

Forthcoming Events

2002

Oct 9-12 CPS Convention, Dumfries

Oct 31-Nov 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

Nov 9 Midlands Group, Knowle nr Solihull*

Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

Nov 29-Dec 1 Monacophil, International Exhibition, Monaco

2003

Feb 26-Mar 2 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Jun 28 MIDPEX, Coventry

Aug 10 Wales & SW Group, Portishead**

Sep 17-21 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 4-13 Bangkok 03, Thailand

*For details contact Dr Ken Flint at 73 Montalt Rd., Coventry CV3 5LS.

**For details contact Neil Prior on 01656 740520.

Palmares

The following members, showing BNA material, met with success at the ORAPEX show in Ottawa, 4/5 May 2002. Out thanks go to Richard Thompson for providing the information, we always welcome news of national and international shows from elsewhere than Canada. We offer our congratulations to the medal winners.

Silver

John H. Hillmer –

Definitives 1972-77, Caricatures, Errors, Freaks & Oddities

Literature

Vermeil with felicitations

Earl Covert (Joint Editor) –

Webb's Postal Stationery catalogue of Canada & Newfoundland, 7th Edn.

Silver

Andrew Chung & Roger F. Narbonne –

The New Specialized Catalogue of Canada Post Official First Day Covers, 2nd Edn.

David Sessions (Editor) –

Maple Leaves (Vol. 26)

Silver bronze

Charles Livermore (Joint Editor) –
 Machine Cancel Study Group
 Newsletter (2001)
 Dean Mario (Editor) –
 Canadian Military Mail Study Group

Newsletter (Nos. 148-152, 2001)

Bronze

Keith R. Spencer (Joint Editor) –
 Edmonton Stamp Club Bulletin (Vol.
 90, 2001)

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 21 August, 2002

New members

- 2845 Konowicz R.J. (Bob) 12 Ambleside Crescent, Farnham, Surrey
 GU9 0RZ C, TA
- 2846 Sussex, John D.C. The Bridge House, Main St., Elvington,
 York YO41 4AA CG, N
- 2847 Gross, Frank F. PO Box 222, 26B High Street, Exeter, N.Hampshire
 03833-0222, USA CS
- 2848 Morris, Richard M. 7 Malcolm St., Norfolk, MA 02056-1411, USA CR-CQ, PH

Reinstated

- 2473 Le Mesurier, Dr G.

Resigned

- 2414 Jones, J.E. 0976 Barlow, K.

Deceased

- 2277 Bunt, J. 0802 Clough, T.S. 1741 Hutchinson, E.
 2026 Karr, J.S. 1562 Kennedy, Ms. Dee 2395 Perry, M.A.

Change of Address

- 2839 Williams, P.G. 8 Gauntlets Close, Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon OX15 4NY
 2823 De Ment, L. 1563 Clark Boulevard, Milton, ON, Canada, L9T 5T7

Amendment to Handbook

- 2674 Thompson, R.P. Postcode is V9A 2W8
 2012 Taylor G.E. Amend interests to M, POW
 1581 Sessions, D.F. Amend interests to CGA, For
 2794 Salmon, M.J. New e-mail address: mikesalmon@blueyonder.co.uk

Revised total 404**British Missions to Russia** from p.355

Russia. Colonel Warden's detachment rejoined 39th Brigade at Baku on 7 April, 1919. Colonel Warden later saw service with the White Russian forces in Siberia before returning to Canada.¹²⁰

References

117. Murray p.386 Sweetnam at p.47 claims the first British troops in Baku were elements of the 7th North Staffordshires who, he states, arrived on 4 August. MacLaren also states that it

was 44 men from the 7th North Staffords who were the first troops in Baku. p.23.

118. The five Canadian officers were: Colonel Warden, Major J.W. Van den Berg (PPCLI) and Captain Lewis of Vancouver; Captain Robert Harrison, Minnendosa, Captain Gordon Scott Hopkins, B.C.

119. Firebrace p.45.

120. For the information regarding Colonel Warden's role with Malleson's force I must thank Robert Toombs. See also Swettenham p.47 & Dobson & Miller pp 92-97.

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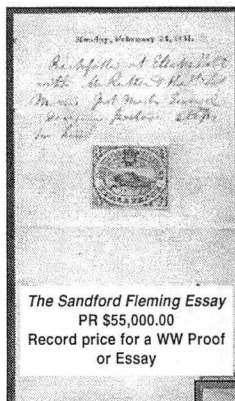
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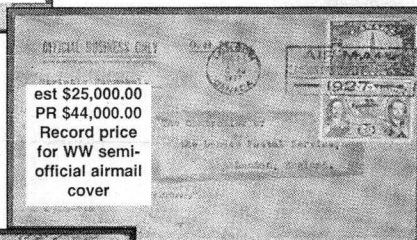
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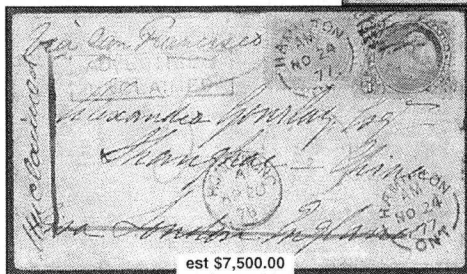
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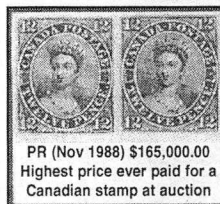
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