

295



Maple Leaves

***JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN***

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EDITORIAL

This issue of Maple Leaves marks a number of firsts. It is the first of 2005, first of a new volume and the first with a new editor since 1986.

My first duty as your new editor is to pay a special tribute to my predecessor (and now Assistant Editor) David Sessions. Many of our members will only have known one Maple Leaves editor as it is a remarkable 18 years and 80+ issues since David took on the job. (To save you searching your back numbers, you have to go back to the April 1986 issue to find a different name on the masthead). In all that time, Maple Leaves has won many awards and maintained a consistent high standard of content and presentation much of it down to the hard work and dedication of its editor. Well done, David and enjoy a well earned rest....just don't stray too far from that phone!

Members should not expect any dramatic changes in the journal from your new editor. However, I am very keen to hear your views on what we should keep the same and what we should look to change in the future. One Canadian member has already asked if we could look at providing Maple Leaves in *pdf* format via e mail so that overseas members can receive it quicker (and print it off themselves). If there are a significant number of overseas members interested in this idea, I am happy to investigate the feasibility. Please let me know your views. You can find my contact details on the inside back cover. You can also reach me on e mail at gksearle@btinternet.com

As noted above, this issue marks the start of a new volume of Maple Leaves. For those members who like to get their copies bound, please note that we plan to

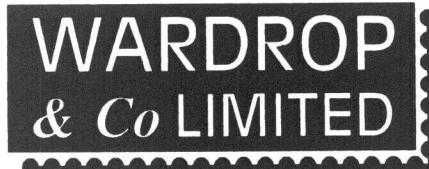
print an index to Volume 28 with the April 2005 edition. This will be courtesy of member Charles Livermore who has kindly agreed to compile the index for us.

Members may be interested to learn that our sister publication BNA Topics is now available online. Courtesy of a generous bequest from the late Horace Harrison, BNAPS have been able to upload all past issues of Topics from Volume 1 no. 1 to end 1999, for access on the web. You can find them at <http://bnatopics.org>

On a sad note, I must report the deaths of three former Presidents of our Society in recent months; Margaret McGregor, Lionel Gillam and Eric Bielby have all passed away and we send our condolences to their families and friends.

Lastly, let me extend the plea of all new editors.....that for material for

future issues. The cupboard is not completely bare at present but readers will note that we are indebted to a small number of members (thankfully prolific in output) for most of the content in our recent issues. Material from new contributors is always welcomed, whether it is a short letter to the editor or an article on your favourite collecting subject. As editor, I am always happy to type up material, correct spelling, punctuation etc. The one thing I can't do is write the original material that is in your head. I am happy to receive material in just about any format provided it is legible. For those who prefer to use electronic means, the best format is *word* for documents and *jpeg* at 300dpi resolution for pictures and scans. I look forward to hearing from you. A very Happy New Year to you all.



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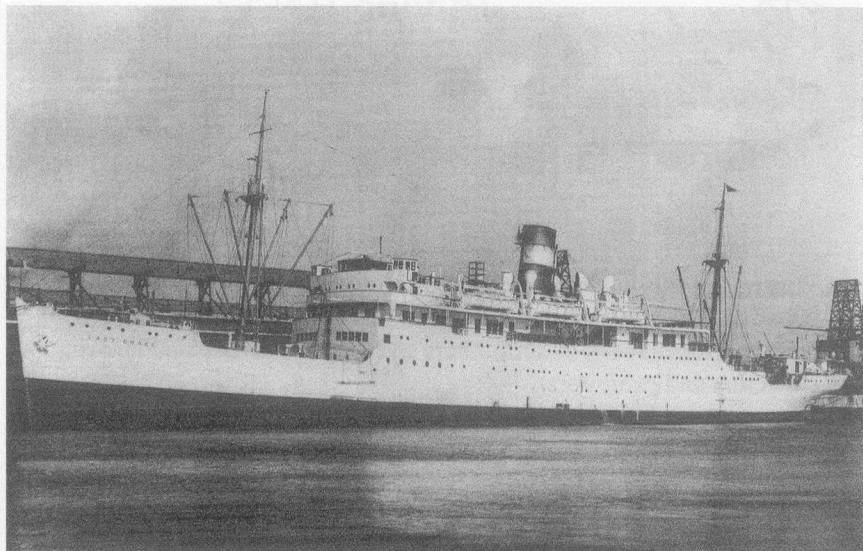
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THE LADY BOATS (3)

David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS



Lady Drake

The third of the Eastern Route's triumvirate, the 'Lady Drake', used two different 'MAILED AT SEA' hand stamps. Covers in the author's collection show the longer, serifed, marking to have been used on the maiden voyage and the shorter, sanserif, one on the second voyage. Use of the shorter hand stamp continued until April 1932. This neat scenario is somewhat spoiled by the appearance of a cover bearing the longer marking with a Hamilton, Bermuda, machine cancel dated 1 July 1929. The cover from the second voyage carries a straight line 'LADY DRAKE' in sanserif, upper case, script; the 1 July 1929 cover carries a straight line 'RMS LADY DRAKE' in serifed, upper and lower case script.

The straight line hand stamps were followed by a large double-lined circular hand stamp from mid 1932 to February 1936; this was succeeded by a smaller version from the end of February 1936 until the war years. The ship's name is said to have been removed in 1940.

The 'Lady Drake' was torpedoed on the night of 4 May 1942 by the German submarine U-106, under the command of Kapitänleutnant Hermann Rasch, while en route from Bermuda to St. John. Five of the six lifeboats were successfully launched, one smashed against the side of the sinking ship. Twelve people were killed in the actual explosion; the remaining 260 passengers and crew were accommodated on the five surviving lifeboats. Abandonment of the 'Lady Drake' took just ten minutes



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and in a further ten minutes she was gone. On the second day at sea the lifeboats were passed by the 'Queen Mary', on her way to New York, who signalled "I will report". It was not until 6.30am on the third day that a patrol plane pinpointed their position and three hours later the US Navy ship 'Owl' hove into view. Percy Kelly, who had survived the sinking of the 'Lady Hawkins', was captain of the stricken 'Lady Drake'; once more he survived. As with the 'Lady Nelson' there is some divergence between reported dates of the sinking. The Company's report and Account of 1945 gives the date as 4 May 1942; 5 and 6 May have also been quoted, while Hanington's book gives 8 May both in text and in Appendix 9. The copy of the book in the British Library seems to have been annotated in places by Percy Kelly himself and he concurs with the 8 May date. For the sake of consistency I have quoted the dates shown in the Company's Report and Accounts for the sinking of the four Lady Boats. Again, for the record, the U106 was sunk on 2 August 1943, NW of Cape Ortegal, Spain by depth charges from British and Australian Sunderland aircraft.

Lady Somers

One of the two Lady Boats serving the Western Route, 'Lady Somers' initial hand stamp was a straight line 'MAILED AT SEA', the longer version (59mm). This is believed to have been in continuous use from April 1929 until 1 October 1931. The straight line mark was replaced by a double-lined circular hand stamp which appears to have been used at least until the outbreak of the War. Oddly an example of the straight line mark, in red, appears alongside the circular mark on a cover dated 16 February 1933. Even more odd, the circular mark is greyish as opposed to the red of the straight line. However the constantly changing colours of the 'Lady

Somers' markings suggests that the Purser's office contained more than one ink pad!

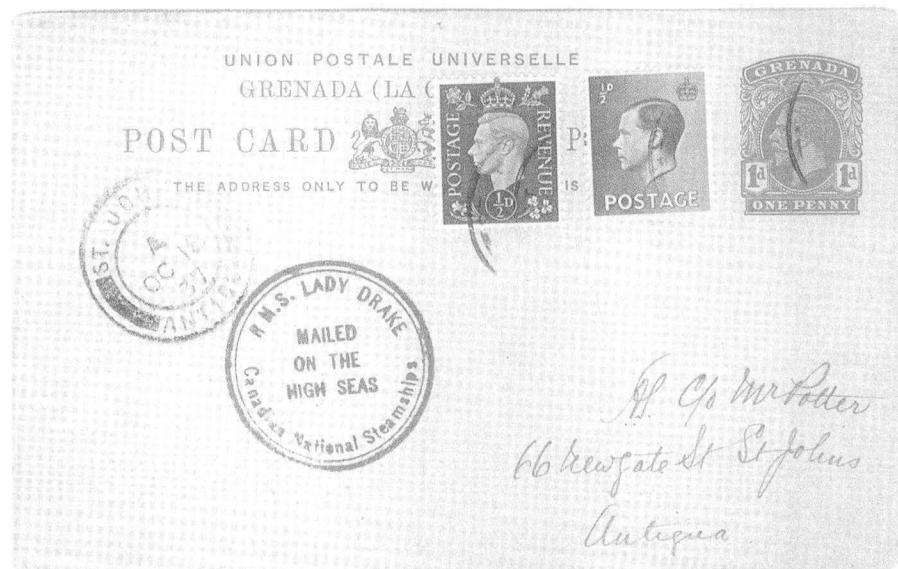
One small claim to fame, as far as the outside world is concerned, was that the 'Lady Somers' carried the Duke of Windsor and his new wife, Mrs Simpson, from Bermuda to the Bahamas in August 1940. The Duke had been appointed Governor of the Bahamas and had flown, with his wife, to Bermuda a week previously. It is reported that the Duke was quite bored with the trip, having been given a spacious bedroom and drawing room plus a private walkway. He was given a wireless set to keep him amused! However, this caused some apprehension as he proceeded to break radio silence with a remarkable lack of concern. The Duke and Duchess were landed at Nassau, Bahamas, on 17 August.

'Lady Somers' was the first Canadian merchant ship to go to war. On 3 October 1940 she was requisitioned by the Canadian Government and chartered on to the British Government. To make her more buoyant, engineers filled her four holds with 10,000 empty steel drums. They were welded in to retard her sinking. She was to be used to patrol the high seas on the lookout for neutral and enemy ships carrying supplies to occupied countries or Germany. Having been converted to an auxiliary armed cruiser at Bermuda, she began her duties in the late spring of 1941, manned by British naval personnel. Her military career was short. She was reported as having been sunk while on patrol in the Bay of Biscay on 15 July 1941. Her assailant was the Italian submarine 'Morosini' under the command of Captain Athos Fraternale.

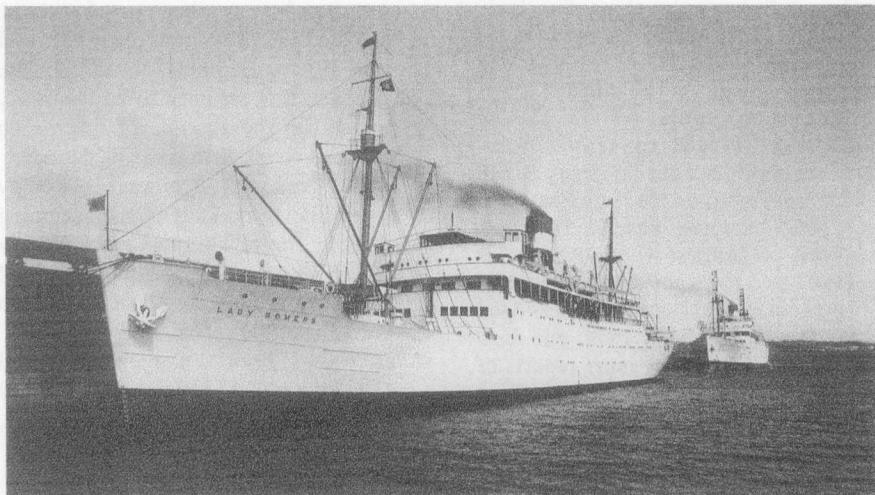
As with the other Lady Boats there is dissent over the actual date of sinking, with 16 July quoted as an alternative. Appendix 9 of Hanington's book gives 'late spring'.



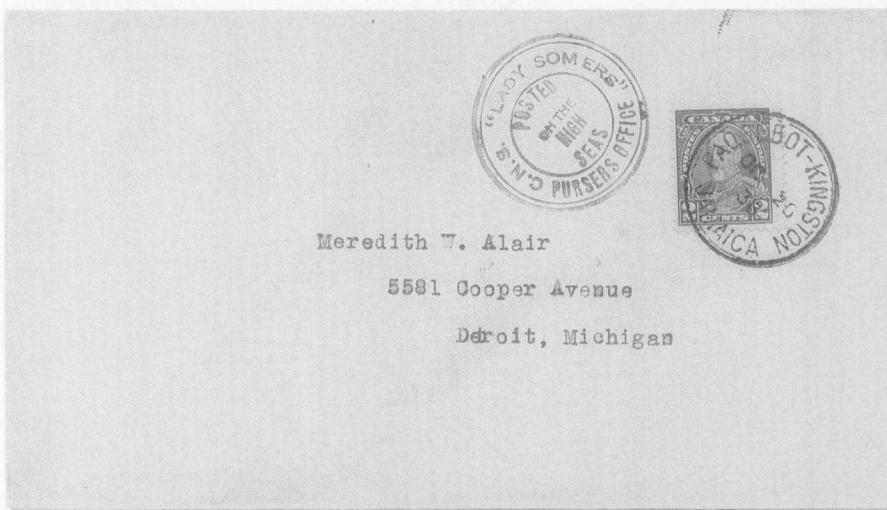
'Lady Drake' two ring circular handstamp 9 January 1933.



'Lady Drake' smaller two ring circular handstamp 10 October 1937.



Photograph of the 'Lady Somers'



'Lady Somers' two-ring circular handstamp 20 October 1936. Cover also carries a Kingston, Jamaica paquebot handstamp.

Lady Rodney

In line with her sister ships, the 'Lady Rodney's' first hand stamp was the straight line 'MAILED AT SEA', which has been noted up to August 1931. Instead of the usual oval or circular replacement there is a note of a short-lived successor, a three-line mark 'RMS RODNEY/Posted/on the High Seas', but only one example has so far been recorded, in August 1934. As this is followed by a more conventional double-lined circular hand stamp with scalloped outer ring in December 1934, one feels there is room for a few more reports of the three-line mark. The other four Ladies had their initial straight line hand stamps replaced in 1931 or, in Lady

Drake's' case, the first half of 1932. A cover has, however, been noted with the 'MAILED AT SEA' mark and dated 24 April 1933 at Bermuda. No ship's name is shown, it is assumed to be the 'Lady Rodney' in the absence of other such markings recorded during this period.

The scalloped circle was replaced by a very similar marking by the beginning of 1939. The replacement has a slightly smaller centre circle, 18mm instead of 19mm, and there is no reference to 'Purser's Office'. The 'Lady Rodney's' last voyage, prior to war service, ended at St. John on 29 May 1942, so use may well have continued up until then, though recorded evidence is sparse.



'Lady Rodney' Straight line MAILED AT SEA, 26 June 1931.

That last voyage involved carrying survivors from the sunken 'Lady Drake' back to the home port (St. John on 29 May 1942). Next month the ship was placed in government service. She was chartered to the Department of National Defence and re-fitted as a troopship with accommodation for 500 men, in addition to a civilian crew. She sailed occasionally from Montreal or Quebec, but mostly from Halifax to St. John's Newfoundland and, occasionally, Goose Bay, Labrador. She carried troops, cargo and some passengers and was always under escort or part of a convoy. The 'Lady Rodney' was the first passenger ship to go to Goose Bay which, at that time, had just a few Eskimo huts on the shore. The purpose was to land workers, technicians and, subsequently, troops to construct what was to become the key centre of the whole defence system of Canada's northland.

The 'Lady Rodney' was the only Lady Boat to survive the war unscathed and she re-entered CNS service in July 1947. Before this she had shared duties with the 'Lady Nelson' in bringing home servicemen and, sometimes, their wives. The 'Lady Nelson' made her last transatlantic trip in February 1946 but the 'Lady Rodney' was then transferred to the transatlantic run and made her first such voyage in May 1946. This was the first of several trips bringing home war brides and families, such trips earning the nickname 'diaper specials'. The 'Lady Rodney' was not released back to Canada by the British until November 1946. By the end of 1947 'Lady Rodney', along with 'Lady Nelson' and other CNS ships were back in service.

The earliest post war marking noted is September 1947 and, oddly, the hand stamp appears to be that used between 1934 and 1938. In the case of the 'Lady Rodney' there are remarkable similarities between pre and post war

markings. Rodue dots appear above the arms of the 'Y' of 'Rodney', for instance, in a 1937 example and can be seen in identical positions on a 1951 hand stamp. Also, the central ring is centred slightly to the north west in relation to the outer ring in both instances. This hand stamp seems to have remained in use until 'Lady Rodney' was withdrawn from service in 1952.

The last voyage of the 'Lady Rodney' for CNS is said to have ended at St. John on 24 September 1952 but there is on record a cover with Barbados receiver dated 21 November 1952. This date is quoted by Rego (Ref. 7) as the latest recorded date.

The 'Lady Rodney' was sold to Egypt in 1953 and re-named 'Mecca'. She was given a new name, the 'Komati', in 1960 and, in 1967, she was scuttled in the Suez Canal in an effort to hinder Israeli (and everybody else's) shipping. In 1974 plans were made to re-open the Canal. She was found to be one of the two ships blocking the main canal. In June 1974 the remains of the former 'Lady Rodney' were raised, cut into pieces, dumped on the banks of the Canal and subsequently sold for scrap. What an undignified end for a Lady.

References

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2. 'Posted on Board the RMS Lady Nelson' by Stan Lum FCPS (The Yellow Peril); *Maple Leaves* Vol. 26 No. 4 pp162-5
3. 'The Lady Boats' by Felicity Hanington, assisted by Percy Kelly. Pub. 1980 Canadian Marine Transportation Centre, Dalhousie University, Halifax N.S
4. 'The Lady Boats' by David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS; *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* November 2003

5. 'Leeward Islands - The Lady Ships' by Michael Oliver; *British West Indies Study Circle Journal*, September 2001
6. 'The Leeward Islands - Notes for Philatelists' by Michael N. Oliver. Pub. British West Indies Study Circle.
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8. Author's collection
9. Auction catalogues of Robert A. Lee, Kelowna, BC, Canada.



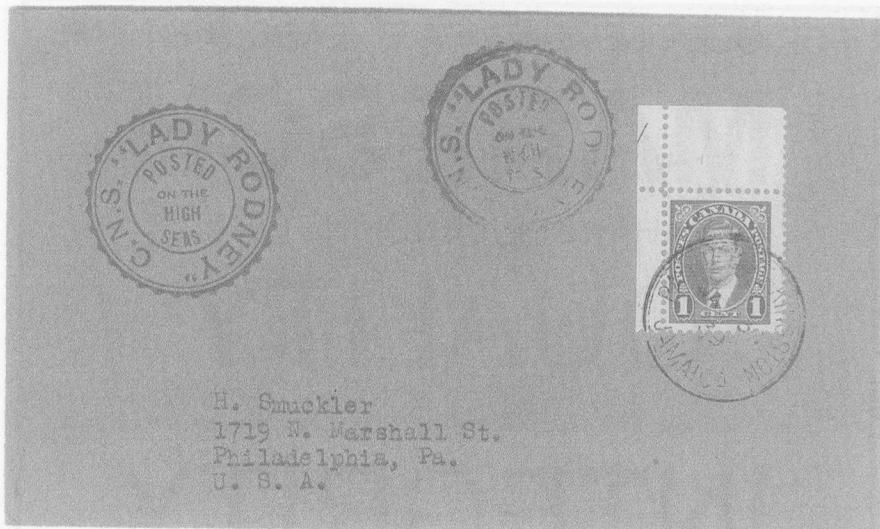
Lady 'Rodney' scalloped circular handstamp 4 January 1937.



Miss Yvonne M. Jackson
Wellsbridge
Otsego County
N.Y., U.S.A.



Lady 'Rodney' cancel from March 1951. Note small dots above arms of 'Y' in 'RODNEY'.



Lady 'Rodney' second type of scalloped circular handstamp 30 January 1939.

Appendix 1

The Ladies' vital statistics.

Nelson, Drake, Hawkins.

Length 438ft, breadth 59ft 3", depth from keel to upper deck 31ft

Deadweight 6,370 tons, gross tonnage 7831 tons

Service speed 15 knots

Passengers: 130 first class, 32 second, 100 deck

Rodney, Somers.

Length 438ft, breadth 60ft 3", depth 32ft 9"

Deadweight 4665 tons, gross tonnage 7750 tons

Service speed 15 knots

Passengers: 130 first class only

The above statistics are as quoted in Appendices 1 & 2 in Felicity Hannington's book (Ref. 3) and pre-date any modifications.

Appendix 2

A summary of the ship's hand stamp markings.

Inkpads are more susceptible to colour change than are stamps, due to the effects of light and the possibility that a new charge of ink could be a different shade from its predecessor. Dirt can also play a part, as indeed can the firmness with which the hand stamp is applied. An attempt has been made to show the main colour changes but for this purpose black and grey, for instance, could be interchangeable. It has not proved practical to draw definitive lines between purple, mauve and violet, the colour differences are obvious at the extreme ends of the red/blue spectrum, it's the multitude of fine gradations in between that defy classification. The catch-all colour 'purple' has been generally applied in this listing.

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<i>Handstamp type</i>	<i>Wording</i>	<i>Dates/colour</i>
Lady Nelson		
1. Straight line (59mm)	'MAILED AT SEA' (Serifed)	30.4.29-23.9.30 (blue) 2.9.29-7.10.29 (green)
2. Double-lined 52mm oval	'R.M.S. 'Lady Nelson' Mailed at Sea	12.11.31-21.4.32 (?) 14.1.32 (green) 9.6.32-20.9.32 (blue) 14.1.33-21.9.34 (purple) 6.11.34-6.12.34 (black)* 1.3.35-7.3.35 (purple) 25.3.35 (grey/black) 19.4.35 (blue) 29.8.35-4.5.36 (purple) 11.5.36-23.6.36 (grey/black)
Rego (Ref.7) reports LRD of 31.1.38. Seems odd, possibly favour strike?		

*Date is set into the oval hand stamp, probably office date stamp

3. Double-lined 34mm circle with 22.5mm inner circle.	'Lady Nelson Canadian National Steamships Posted on the High Seas'	30.8.36-31.8.36 (blue) 5.9.36-27.3.39 (purple)
4. Double ring 25mm circle	'RMS Lady Nelson Posted on the High Seas'	19.4.39-31.7.39 (purple) 30.8.39 (deep blue) 10.1.41 (purple) 7.1.42 LRD per 'R'

Sunk 10.3.42. re-floated and converted to hospital ship. Ready for sea 18.2.43, back in Halifax April 43 when chartered by Dept. of National Defence. Eastern Service re-commenced in July 1947.

3a. as 3 above	As 3 above inner circle 22.5mm diameter	6.1.49-25.4.50 (purple)
3b. as above	As above but sanserif central lettering and space wider at 3 and 9 o'clock between rings. Inner circle 24mm diameter.	13.11.50-20.10.52 (purple) 4.12.51 (black)

Last voyage apparently ended at St Johns N.B. 1.11.52

Lady Hawkins

1. Straight line	'CANADA & WEST INDIES MAIL'	31.12.28 (purple)
	(Believed to have been used on maiden voyage only)	28.12.28-27.1.29
2a. Straight line 59mm	'MAILED AT SEA' (Serifed)	31.12.28-27.8.29 (purple)
2b. Straight line 48mm	'MAILED AT SEA' (Sanserif)	22.12.29-29.12.29 (purple)
2c. Straight line 45mm	'MAILED AT SEA' (Serifed)	18.10.30-2.31 (blue)

3. Two-ring circle 32/33 mm	'CNS 'Lady Hawkins' Purser's Office Posted on the High Seas'	20.3.31-28.1.33 (blue grey) 18.5.33 (grey) 19.10.33-10.6.37 (purple) 28.6.37-11.10.37 (grey/black) 19.11.37 LRD per 'R'
4. Two-ring circle with scalloped outer ring (28mm) & double-lined inner ring	As '2' above	25.12.37-20.12.40 (purple) (Ship's name allegedly removed in 1940; still in place though on 20 December!)

Boat sunk 19.1.42.

Lady Drake

1a. Straight line (59mm)	'MAILED AT SEA' (Serifffed)	21.1.29-26.1.29 (blue) Also noted 1.7.29. 'R' does not list 1a
1b. Straight line (49mm)	'MAILED AT SEA' (Sanserif)	1.3.29-5.4.32 (blue) Example in mauve noted 11.10.30

Note: Cover 1.3.29 carries 'LADY DRAKE' in sanserif caps: cover dated
1.7.29 carries 'RMS. Lady Drake' in upper and lower case serifed script
*with 'RMS Lady Drake' in red (serifed)

2. Double-line 42/3mm	'RMS Lady Drake Canadian National Steamships Mailed on the High Seas'	24.7.32-16.1.33 (red) 1.5.33 (blue) 27.2.34-3.2.36 (purple)
3. Double-lined 33mm circle	As '2' above	28.2.36 (blue) 10.3.36-16.3.36 (purple) 9.5.36 (red) 10.5.36-17.8.39 (purple) 20.8.37 (black) 27.8.37 (blue)

Ship's name allegedly removed in 1940, ship sunk 6 May 1942

Lady Somers

1. Straight line (59mm)	'MAILED AT SEA' (Serifffed)	15.4.29-22.4.29 (purple) Believed in use until 1.10.31 Example in red noted on 16.2.33 in tandem with a type 2 handstamp
2. Double-lined 33mm circle with 20mm inner circle	'CNS 'Lady Somers' Purser's Office Posted on the High Seas'	26.11.31-5.3.32 (red) 2.8.32-?3.33 (black) 4.7.33 (purple) 11.6.34-11.2.35 (black) 6.7.36 (purple) 22.9.36-20.10.36 (black)

19.3.37-10.7.37 (purple)
 30.7.37-7.6.38 (black)
 11.6.38 (red)
 7.7.38-17.7.38 (black)
 16.12.38 (purple)
 7.1.39-17.3.39 (black)
 2.9.39 LRD per 'R'

Sunk off Bay of Biscay 15 July 1941

Lady Rodney

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Straight line (59mm) | 'MAILED AT SEA'
(Serifed) | 3.5.29-20.8.31 (blue) |
| 1a. 3-line 'RMS RODNEY/Posted/On the High Seas | | 9.8.34 (purple) |
| 2. Double-lined 33mm circle with scalloped outer ring and 19mm inner circle. | 'CNS 'Lady Rodney'
Purser's Office Posted
on the High Seas' | 6.12.34-24.4.36 (grey/black)
4.5.36-4.1.37* (purple)
4.1.37*-6.10.37 (grey/black)
21.9.37 (purple)
11.2.38 (purple) |

*Cover in the author's collection carries two identical hand stamps, one grey one purple.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 3. Double-lined 33mm circle with scalloped outer ring and 18mm inner circle | 'CNS 'Lady Rodney'
Posted on the High Seas' | 2.1.39-30.1.39 (grey/black)
5.6.39-5.9.39 (purple) |
|---|--|---|

Last Western Route voyage ended at St Johns NB 29.5.42 with survivors from sunken Lady Drake. Converted to troopship. Re-entered service in the latter part of 1947.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---|
| 2a As 2 above | As 2 above | 18.9.47-3.2.48 (purple)
26.8.48 (black)
23.12.48-3.3.49 (purple)
27.6.49 (black)
26.7.50-30.10.50 (blue)
14.12.50-10.10.51
(red/purple)
3.6.52-16.9.52 (black)
18.9.52 (blue)
21.11.52 (black) LRD per 'R' |
|---------------|------------|---|

The post-war hand stamp appears identical, in terms of size and layout, to type 2 above. Last voyage is said to have ended at St Johns NB on 24.9.52. Cover noted with Barbados receiver dated 21.11.52. Rego (Ref. 7) quotes 21.11.52 as LRD.

NB. Reference to 'R' relates to Mike Rego's summary of markings in ref 7.

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To remedy the inconvenience which is said to be experienced by the Public, since the reduction of the Packet Postage, in consequence of there being no 7½d Postage Stamp, by which to prepay letters to England, I have considered it expedient for the present to allow half Stamps to be used

with those now in use, in the hope of being thus enabled to obviate, to some extent, the want of accommodation complained of, and I have therefore to request that you will acquaint parties who may apply to you for Stamps, that they can now, and until further notice, Prepay Letters to England, by using a 6d or 3d stamps, together with half a 3d stamp; said stamp to be cut diagonally, and the half to be equivalent to 1½d.

That wonderful first sentence authorised diagonal bisects of only the 3d stamp and only to help pay the 7½d rate to England. *There was no Authorisation for bisecting the other Nova Scotia pence stamps. There was no Authorisation for bisecting any New Brunswick pence stamps.* Nevertheless, writers in Nova Scotia and New

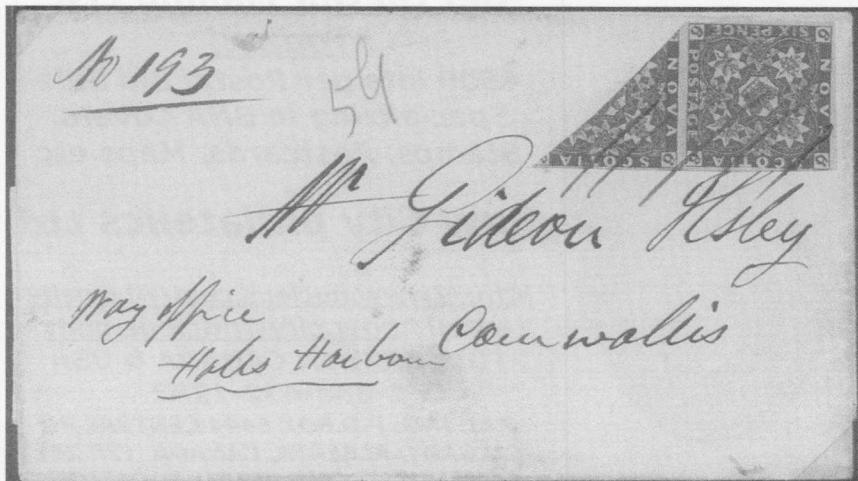


Figure 1. From Hales Harbour Way Office, N.S. to Cornwallis, 11 July, 1859. The 6d bisect paid the 3d domestic postage. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

Brunswick bisected all the pence stamps, apparently with enthusiasm. Here we look at the 6d bisects and quadrisects from both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Major use of 6d bisect

The main use of a 6d bisect was in payment of the 3d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Domestic rate. Figure 1 shows a Nova Scotia registered cover franked with a pair of dark green 6d stamps. The stamp on the right paid the 6d registry fee. The bisected 6d on the left paid the 3d domestic postage. The cover was mailed at Hales Harbour Way Office. Backstamps show that it went to the Hant's Port Post Office 11 July, 1859, to Windsor 12 July, Kentville 13 July and then, perhaps, to a Cornwallis Way Office.

A 6d New Brunswick bisect appears on the cover at Figure 2. The improper cancellation shows that the cover was posted at Salisbury, NB on 13 May, 1859. The town - date stamp should

have gone on the back of the cover. The yellow 6d bisect was accepted as paying the domestic postage.

Interprovincial 3d rates.

The cover shown at Figure 3 was mailed in St. Martins, N.B. and addressed to the West Cornwallis Way Office, N.S. The interprovincial 3d rate was paid with an olive yellow 6d bisect. The cover's route was St. John, N.B., ship across the Bay of Fundy, Kentville, N.S. and then West Cornwallis Way Office. Note: there was no town of Cornwallis or West Cornwallis or East Cornwallis but there were West and East Cornwallis Way Offices.

An interprovincial mourning cover from Nova Scotia to Canada is shown at Figure 4. From Lower Horton, N.S., 18 Feb, 1859, this cover went to Niagara, Canada by closed bag to Quebec, L.C., 1 Mar, 1859 by the difficult and slow overland Lake Temiscouata route. From Quebec, the cover went by rail to Niagara, C.W.



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Figure 2. From Salisbury, N.B. to Dalhousie, 13 May, 1859. The 6d bisect paid the 3d domestic postage. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

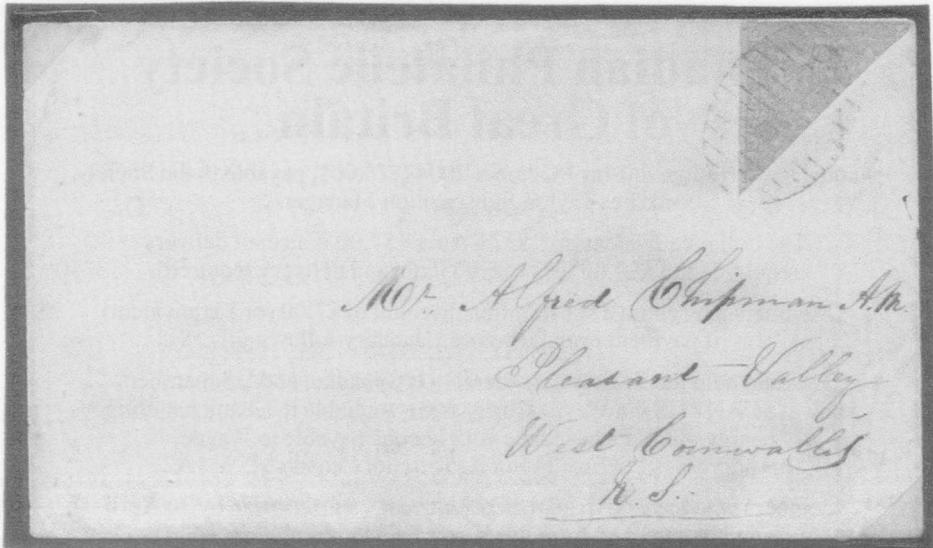


Figure 3. From St. Martin's N.B. to West Cornwallis, N.S. 2 August, 1858, franked with an olive yellow 6d bisect. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

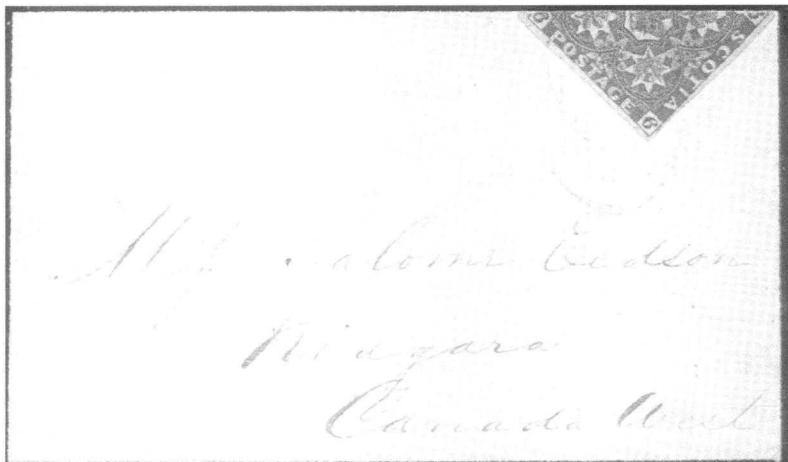


Figure 4. Posted in Lower Horton, N.S. 18 February, 1859 and addressed to Niagara, C.W. The 3d interprovincial postage was paid with a 6d bisect. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

The bisected dark green 6d paid the 3d interprovincial postage.

6d quadrisects

Figure 5 shows a cover addressed to T.D.

Ruggles. The local or drop rate was paid with a fragment of a yellow green 6d. This fragment is as close as Nova Scotia comes to a 6d quadrisect. Don't dismiss

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The dollar equivalents are \$37 CAN (+ \$7.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$27.00 US (+\$5.00 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £3.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

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it as a piece of junk. Offered by Harmer (New York) [2] and estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000, this fragment realised \$90,000 plus 15% or US \$103,500! The addressee, lawyer Ruggles, has been discussed by the Duckworths [3] in connection with Large Queen bisects. Ruggles was still receiving bisect covers in 1873 [4].

A neat triangular quadrisect of the New Brunswick 6d paid 1½d of the 7½d packet rate to England. This cover, Figure 6, is from the same Miss Smith correspondence as the quadrisect cover shown in the October 2003 Maple Leaves, p.137. The AP 30 60 St. John date and the MY 16 60 London date show that the cover was carried on the Cunard 'America'.

There are only two New Brunswick 6d quadrisects and neither of them has come up at auction recently. However we can get a feel for the value of a 6d quadrisect from the sale of a Nova Scotia one shilling quadrisect in the

Harmer auction [2]. This cover was illustrated in the April 2004 Maple Leaves, p.230. Harmer estimated this Nova Scotia one shilling quadrisect cover at \$75,000 to \$100,000. It realised \$100,000 plus 15% or US\$115,000 and joined all these other magnificent covers in the Wilkinson collection.

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- [1] Argenti, N. *The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*, London, 1962, Quarterman Publications, 1976.
- [2] Harmer, H.R. *The Frederick R. Mayer Nova Scotia* sale, 12 May, 2004.
- [3] Duckworth, H.E. & H.W. *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use, 1868-1872*, Toronto, 1986.
- [4] Arfken, George B. *Large and Small Queen Bisects*, The Canadian Philatelist vol. 55, p156-157, Mar-Apr 2004.

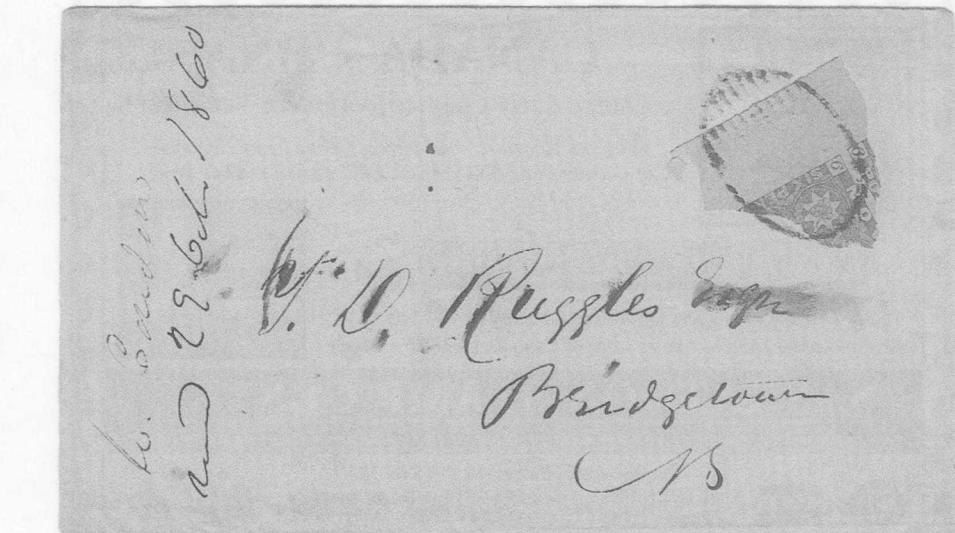


Figure 5. The two cent local rate (formerly 1d) paid with a fragment (an irregular quadrisect) of a 6d, 19 October, 1860. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 6. A yellow 6d and a yellow 6d quadrisect paid the packet rate to England. Posted in St. John 30 April, 1860. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



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POSTAGE DUES 1906-1928

Part B, the Postal History (2)

The Yellow Peril

Unacceptable Post Cards

Post cards not fulfilling certain prescribed conditions were rated as insufficiently prepaid letters and taxed double deficiency (Fig 14).

Photos by Susan So

Post cards had to be made of cardboard or paper of such consistency as not to hinder manipulation. Dimensions were not to exceed 6" x 3 5/8" (approx 15.5cm x 9.5 cm) and had



Figure 14. Attachments to post cards were a 'no no'.



Figure 15. A 6 3/8" x 2 5/8" post card. Dimensions just exceeded that allowable.



Figure 16. A 4¢ Admiral bisect tied to cover with 'Little Current' duplex was rated '4' and addressee charged 4¢.

to be no less than 3 1/4" x 2 1/4" (8.5 cm x 6cm) in size

Unacceptable practices

Bisects or mutilated stamps were not

acceptable for postage (Fig 16) neither were postage due stamps though the cover at Fig. 17 seems to have escaped penalty.

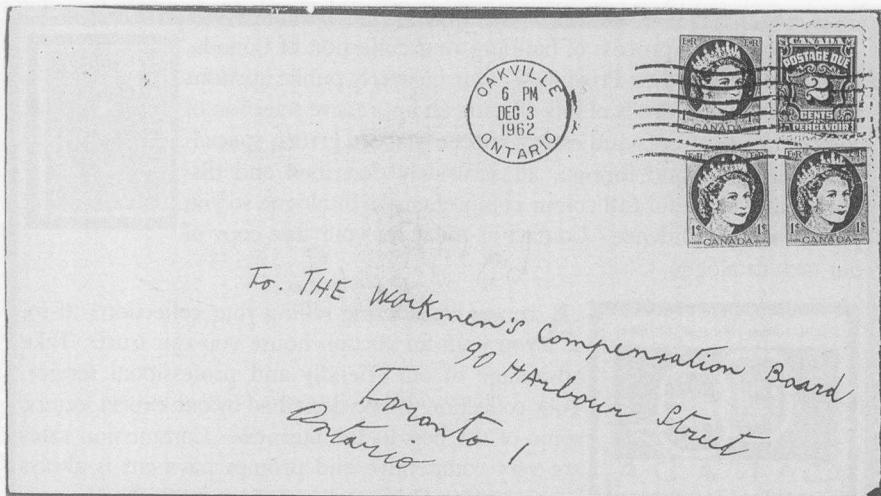


Figure 17. A 1962 5¢ domestic rate letter made up of three QE 'Wilding' stamps and a 2¢ postage due stamp.

Officials Used to Pay Postage Due

In the winter of 1953-1954, the Experimental Station at Summerland B.C. sent out several thousand questionnaires to the fruit farmers in the Okanagan and Similameen Valleys.

Enclosed with each questionnaires was a return-addressed envelope with a 2¢ George VI olive green official stamp. The intention was that the completed questionnaires be returned in the stamped envelopes unsealed under the

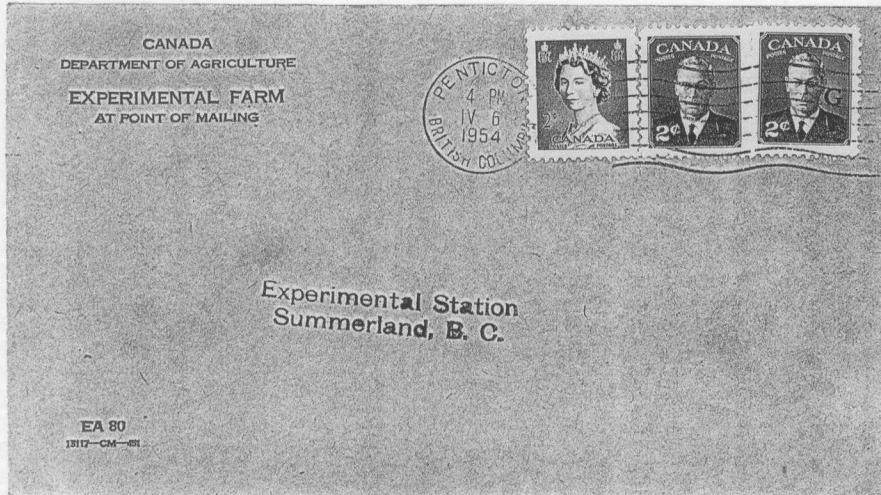


Figure 18. A Penticton grower overpaid his return by adding two 2¢ stamps.

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Figure 19. A West Bank farmer who underpaid his return by adding a 1¢ stamp gave rise to a 2¢ charge.



Figure 20. A Summerland slip for \$1.00 – twenty-five letters @ 4¢.

2¢ Printed Matter Rate. Most envelopes were returned unsealed but several hundred growers sealed their returns making them subject to the letter rate.

Some growers added a 2¢ stamp to make up the rate but most of the sealed letters reached Summerland rated 4¢ due.

Continued on page 41

B.N.A.

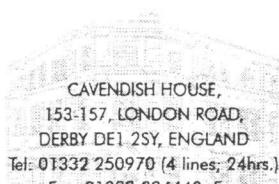
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Neil Prior

MISSIONNAIRES OBLATS DE MARIE IMMACULEE

Can any member shed any light on the postcards illustrated, please, Who were the "Missionnaires Oblats De Marie Immaculee", and in what part of Northern Canada did they operate?

I assume from the information on the "Business side" of the cards that they were a French organisation – was it in Northern Quebec that they worked? If these cards are from Series 1, how many other series/cards are known?

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CONVENTION 2004 - CRAWLEY

A rather damp, overcast day greeted members assembling for the 58th Society Convention in Crawley. However, those looking forward to the coach outings arranged to Chartwell, the private home of the late Winston Churchill and to a local vineyard were not disappointed. President Ged Taylor had apparently organised everything required and trip days were blessed by warm sunshine. Certainly, those who partook of the non-philatelic aspects of the meeting all enjoyed a splendid time.

Nigel Harris kicked off the philatelic displays on the Wednesday evening with a display of a "general collectors collection". Nigel has shown this eclectic display of 19th century Canadian material to over 20 local societies across the South of England and in doing so has acted as a major ambassador for the society. He admitted to being slightly nervous showing the same material to the "experts" but he need not have feared as we were treated to some excellent material ranging from a 1794 stampless letter to the Edward 7th 1 cent proof. The display included a wide range of fakes and forgeries alongside the real thing.

Just when we thought we had seen all that early Canada had to offer, up popped Lewis Warren on Thursday morning with a display of Pence and Cents stamps and covers. "Beavers" galore and some exceptional rate covers both domestic and to places as far away as China, made this a real treat for collectors of early Canada. If only we had had more time to examine all those plate varieties..... but Lew had also brought along a bonus display of the Maples Leaves and Numeral issues of 1897-8. He described it as "nothing

special" but we noted die proofs, plate proofs, imperfs, uncut booklet panes tete beche, blocks and plate pieces galore and covers to Russia, Brazil, Australia, Honduras and even Java. Just as well Lew left the "special" stuff at home.

Thursday evening saw the President giving a maiden display of his collection of the 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force. This fascinating display traced the formation of the first Canadian militia post the Boer war and the formation of the CEF when the first world war broke out. It went on to show the transit of the force from Canada to the training camps of southern England and then on to the battlefields of France and Belgium. Examples of all the various hammers used were on display together with an array of picture postcards that brought the story to life. The display included a range of POW mail and post armistice covers and ended with some examples of the Siberian Expeditionary Force covers from 1919.

Members displays of up to 16 sheets proved popular once again and we were treated to an excellent mix of material, including; Incoming mail to Newfoundland, Jubilee stamps used in Saskatchewan, Postage Dues of the 1930's, Edward 7 postcards showing the printed matter rate to foreign countries, Advertising covers from Belleville, Fancy Cancels, the Small Queens 2 cents value, the last 10 years of Newfoundland stamps, the Cariciture issue, Instructional markings, a pot pourri of Transatlantic mail 1815 – 1850, Wilson patriotic covers, some Newfoundland "odds and ends", Large Queens and Edwardian Photos of Manitoba towns. Such was the range

and quality of material that some serious time keeping by the President was required to keep us on schedule for lunch.

Friday evening saw another maiden display, this time from Malcolm Jones of the Canadian Semi-Official airmails. Apart from a comprehensive display of the many types and varieties to be found on these stamps, Malcolm treated us to some stories of pioneer flights in the north of Canada. It was clearly all a far cry from London Gatwick to Toronto by Air Canada!

Saturday morning saw a display by our treasurer of the "Big Four". Remarkably, all four turned out to be Small Queens! This was a real feast for the eyes with an in depth display of the first four values to be issued the 3, 1 ,6 and 2 cents stamps. In fact, not just the stamps but the proofs, covers, postal uses – even the various types of the 5 cent on 6 cent re-entry. Saturday also brought the traditional society auction. Colin Lewis our auctioneer was out to break all records this year with a sale

exceeding 1900 lots. Not only did he keep to the allotted time but he still retained his voice afterwards. There appeared to be a lot of satisfied buyers (and sellers) and no doubt a serious boost to society funds.

Over 60 members and guests sat down for the closing Banquet on the Saturday evening. Ron Peters, the President of the Association of Sussex Philatelic Societies gave a most entertaining speech and new fellow, Colin Lewis (fully recovered from auction duties) was inducted to great acclaim.

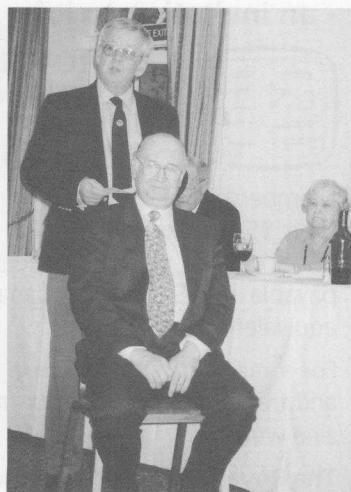
Overall, it was a most enjoyable four days. It was good to see some new members and also to see a strong contingent from North America once again. We hope to see you all next year in Renfrew.

Finally our thanks go to Ged and Eve Taylor for being marvellous hosts and for the considerable effort and organisation that went into making it such an enjoyable time for us all.

GS



Ged Taylor hands on the presidents badge of office to Bill Topping.



Brian Stalker proposes Colin Lewis as a new fellow of the society.



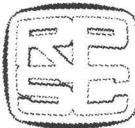
Malcolm Jones shows his collection of Semi Official Airmails.



Colin Bulloch showing some of his Newfounded collection.

Photographs are courtesy of John Gatecliff and David Sessions. Space limitations precluded inclusion of more convention pictures. It is hoped a few more can be included in the next issue.
Ed.

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- ◆ **Web site** - members may post their e-mail and Web site addresses on the RPSC site.

SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

As the first President of the Society from outside the United Kingdom, I would like to thank those who have conferred this honour upon me and would like to extend an invitation to all those from outside the United Kingdom as well as those within to come and join me at the 2005 Convention to be held in the Normandy Hotel, Renfrew, Scotland, from 21st to 24th September. For those coming from overseas the hotel is within a few miles of the Glasgow Airport and the hotel provides courtesy transport from the airport. For those coming by car the hotel is located near junction 28 on the M8 and for those coming by train the hotel is four miles from Paisley Railway Station or eight miles from Glasgow Central Station.

The convention programme is well in hand and will feature things Canadian and it is hoped that all speakers will come from Canada and bring with them superb Canadian material never before shown in the United Kingdom. Stan Lum, "the Yellow Peril" has already assured me that he will be attending and will bring with him his outstanding collection of Admiral Covers. Other Canadian speakers are awaiting the overseas seat sales before committing themselves as presenters.

Like previous conventions two afternoons out have been planned. On Thursday a trip is planned to the Burrell Museum, a house that was built by William Burrell to feature his collection of antiquities and modern artifacts much as was done by William Randolph Hurst at San Simeon in California. On Friday the trip will take us to the Glengoyne Distillery and if the weather is sunny those not wishing to imbibe can tour the scenic gardens which feature a beautiful waterfall.

Room costs are similar to those of recent years with rooms quoted at £52.50 per person per night, single, double, or twin. Room costs include breakfast and dinner although there may be a small extra charge for the banquet. The hotel also has a special lunch menu at £4.95 for those wishing more than the usual sandwich menu. More details will appear in the April issue of Maple Leaves which will also include booking forms.

Those wishing to get a little exercise can use the hotel's courtesy transport to a leisure facility that includes a swimming pool, sauna, spa bath and a fully equipped gym. Special rates are also available at the Renfrew Golf Club, a championship standard course, located a short walk from the hotel.

For those wishing to extend their stay, the Normandy is 10 minutes from Glasgow, one of the worlds most exciting cities, and is only a 20 minute drive from Loch Lomond in the heart of the Scottish Lake Country. For those coming from overseas, and planning to arrive early, the dates of the convention were selected to fall in the week after STAMPEX that will be held in Islington, London from 14th to 18th September. Members of the Royal Philatelic Society London will also be able to take in the showing of the Royal Collection that will be held on Thursday, 15th September at Devonshire Place.

Marion and I look forward to seeing you at Renfrew in September.

From the Secretary

A total of 35 members were present at the AGM on 25th September: I am indebted to Brian Stalker for taking the Minutes (a copy of these Minutes will



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LEGISLATIVE MARKINGS	SASKATCHEWAN POSTAL HISTORY
LITERATURE	SEMI OFFICIAL AIRMAILS
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY	SHIP CANCELLATIONS MARKINGS & VIEWCARDS
MAP (1898) ISSUE	SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS
MAPLE LEAF ISSUE	SMALL QUEEN ISSUE
MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY	SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS
MOON MOTO & POCON CANCELLATIONS	SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS
NASCOPIE POSTAL HISTORY	SQUARED CIRCLEs
NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY	STAMP COLLECTIONS & LARGE LOTS
NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS	STAMPLESS COVERS
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be supplied on receipt by me of SAE).

Bill Topping, *FRLPSL*, was elected as President to succeed Ged Taylor. As planned, Graham Searle and David Sessions *FRLPSL*, *FRLPSC*, *FCPS* have switched roles, the former becoming Editor of *Maple Leaves*. Warm tributes were paid to David, who served as Editor for 18 years. Brian Stalker *FCPS* had expressed a wish to relinquish his post of Librarian and the Society is pleased to welcome in his stead Mike Slamo. Brian did a lot of work with our extensive Library, including the production of a new list, and we are most sorry to lose him. At the time of writing these notes, roughly half of the material is with Mike with the remainder likely to be with him by the time this appears in print. The other officers, as shown on the inside back cover of *Maple Leaves*, were re-elected.

One further change from matters planned involved Neil Prior who, at extremely short notice, agreed to accept nomination as Senior Vice President to replace Martyn Cusworth, unable (for a variety of reasons) to continue.

To his genuine surprise, and the acclamation of the Meeting, Colin D. Lewis was elected a Fellow "For his services to the Society as Auction Convenor and Auctioneer and for sharing his knowledge and research on the early postal history of Newfoundland".

It was agreed that the Smythies Fund be in future used to provide tangible recognition to those who had held continuous membership of the Society for many years. It has been decided that a gilt lapel badge would be given to those with over 25 years. These badges have now been ordered and it is anticipated that they should be with the Society by early in the New Year.

Results of Competitions

Class 1a – Stamps & Postal Stationery

up to & including 1902

FIRST – David Armitage – Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Issue – awarded the Members' Trophy
SECOND – Graham Searle – the 1c 1859 issue

Class 1b – Stamps & Postal Stationery post 1902

FIRST – John Wright – Coil Stamps, 1974-95 – awarded the Lees-Jones Trophy

Class 2 – Postal History

FIRST – Hugh Johnson – Transatlantic Mail – awarded the Stanley Godden Trophy

SECOND – Brian Stalker – Toronto & Nipissing Railway

The Aikens Trophy, for the best research article in *Maple Leaves*, was awarded to Bill Topping for "Way Mail".

New Handbook

Although it was hoped that this would last two years, the number of additions, etc, already received make the issue of a new edition advisable. It is hoped to have this ready for distribution with the April 2005 *Maple Leaves*. Please let me have any update to your entry as soon as possible – these will not be acknowledged unless particularly requested.

"Book-Ends!"...One Chapter

Ends...Another begins

It has been my pleasure to look after our Library for the last six years and I have enjoyed assisting many members with their research. However, lack of storage space has become a problem for me and by the time this article is published I will have handed over the books and files to Mike Slamo... I wish Mike well and I am sure he will enjoy providing a useful service to our UK based members, as well as having the benefit of a considerable philatelic library on hand.

In closing, I am pleased to donate the following two books to the Library:

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261 Travelling Post Office Postmarks of Newfoundland & Labrador by Brian T Stalker 2004

With that final flourish, I sign off!

Brian T Stalker FCPS

Scottish Group

Nine members and a visitor met at Moffat, Dumfriesshire for a highly entertaining afternoon which resulted in the visitor becoming a new member without the usual threats being employed.

Divertisements were provided by John Parkin with a display of King George V War Tax, Excise Stamps and wine strips both mint and used and in blocks, some showing the lathework in use at the time. John Hillson provided Canadian stamps and postal history between 1937 and 1945 which included the rare POW labels among other prisoner of war and internment material. Albert Govier traced the Royal Family tree with stamps of Newfoundland and Jim Bissett showed a very interesting display of the Tercentenary issue which had been purchased as a complete award winning exhibit at various North American Societies during the fifties. It was interesting to see how something that was well regarded by judges fifty years ago would be unlikely to receive the same approval today. Ray White followed with a display based on the famous Cartier stamp of 1934 while Les Taylor showed the One Cent Small Queen cancelled with bar cancels and the '21' roller. Small Queens always seem to get in somehow!

Bob McLeish then showed a comprehensive display of the most recent Canadian issues including the very attractive dollar values in complete blocks. The afternoon was wrapped up

by a display by John Atkinson based on the fastest sailing ship ever built, the 'Marco Polo' which included a reproduction of the prize-winning essay on the ships demise by the then 16 year old Lucy M. Montgomery, the author of *Anne of Green Gables*.

As always a varied afternoon's entertainment provided by members. The next meeting is scheduled for Saturday, April 9th, 2005, at the Annandale Arms, Moffat where all members will be welcome.

JH

Wales & South West Group

The meeting of the Wales and South West Group was held on Sunday 15 August 2004 in the Somerset Hall, Portishead, during the Stamp & Postcard Fair organised by the Portishead Society.

There were 8 members and 1 guest present, and mini-displays were given by Colin Bulloch - "Centennials"; John Croker - "Newfoundland"; Derek Law - "Admirals"; Colin Lewis - "Newfoundland Incoming Mail", and Neil Prior - "Canadian Stamp Miscellany".

London Group - 2005 Programme

January 17 Postal stationery

February 21 Chairman's evening

March 21 Display of Special Delivery

April 18 Beaver Cup Competition

May 16 AGM and subjects

"D", "E" & "F".

All members are requested to bring a few sheets to each meeting.

Meetings will be held for the foreseeable future at 8 Trinity Street, London, SE1 Nearest Tube Station is BOROUGH on the NORTHERN LINE.

Meetings commence at 6.30 pm.

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Forthcoming Events

2005

Feb 23-27 Stampex, Islington, London
Feb 24-26 Philatex, Horticultural Hall
London
Apr 21-24 Sydney, Australia
Apr 30-May 1 ORAPEX, RA Centre,

Ottawa, Canada
May 10-15 Brno 2005, Czech Republic
May 27-29 ROYAL 2005 ROYALE,
London, Ontario
Jun 2 Naposta 2005, Hanover, Germany
Jun 25 Midpex, Coventry
Sep 2-4 BNAPEX, Fantasyland Hotel,
Edmonton, AB, Canada
Sep 14-18 Stampex, Islington, London
Sep 21-24 CPS Convention, Renfrew
Oct 27-29 Philatex, Horticultural Hall,
London
2006
May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006

OBITUARY

Lionel F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

It is with regret that we report the passing of Lionel F. Gillam, *F.C.P.S.*, in his 90th year.

Lionel joined the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain towards the end of 1951. He established a Railway and Travelling Post Office Study Circle and his first letter to the Editor, along with a three page article suggesting how an RPO collection might be written up, was published within his first year of membership. Clearly, a young man with a mission.

The February 1957 issue of *Maple Leaves* included 'Early Canadian Railway Post Offices Part 1'. A series of 48 instalments concluded in 1967, at which time Lionel published the combined series of articles, with supplementary information, under the title 'A History of Canadian RPOs'. The privately published limited edition of 500 hard-back copies was followed by two reprints in paperback form by the American Philatelic Society.

Further books followed, 'Canadian Mail by Rail 1836 - 1867' in 1985 and 'Just a Few Lines' in 1993, each containing a wealth of well researched

historical information about people, places and events, spun into a fascinating narrative in Lionel's lucid and idiosyncratic prose.

Lionel was Editor of *Maple Leaves* from 1963 to 1984, being responsible for 112 issues in total. He was made a Fellow of the Society in 1965 and served as President in 1971-72.

In addition to the many articles penned for publication in *Maple Leaves*, his final article appearing in the October 2004 issue, Lionel was also an active member of the Canadian Railroad Historical Association and a Life Member of the British North America Philatelic Society's RPO Study Group. His contribution was recognised recently by BNAPS with the Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award.

Lionel was a modest man with a prodigious memory, a keen wit and an eloquent literary style. Above all, he was generous with his friendship. He will be greatly missed by his many friends, also by his sons, Michael and Geoffrey, and his sister, Edna, to whom he was very close.

BS.

PALMARES

The following members, showing BNA material, were successful in recent exhibitions. We thank Richard Thompson for providing the information and we extend our congratulations to all those listed.

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2004

GOLD

David Piercey - Newfoundland: The Postal Issues 1865 to 1908
William Topping – Canadian Pacific Steamships Way Mail

VERMEIL

Earle Covert - C.O.D. in Canada
Earle Covert - 1897 Tobacco Stamps of Canada
John Jamieson – Newfoundland John Guy Tercentenary 1910 – 1911
William Robinson – Northern Gold

PIPEX 2004

GOLD

Jack Wallace – Colonial Vancouver Island and British Columbia
William Topping – Canadian Pacific Steamships Way Mail

VERMEIL

Barry Brown – Revenues of World War I and II
Ron Leith – Toronto Cork Cancellations 1870 – 1875

SILVER

John Powell – Squared Circle Cancellations, London Branch Offices

SILVER BRONZE

Bill Pawluk – The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada – A Collecting Challenge

BNAPEX 04 – BALTIMORE

GOLD

Martyn Cusworth - PEI Philately 1794 to 1873 (Reserve Grand Award)
Warren S. Wilkinson – PEI Postal Rates 1860 to 1873

VERMEIL

Earle L. Covert - 1897 Tobacco Stamps of Canada
Marc Eisenberg - Canadian Dead Letter Office Envelopes
Earle L. Covert - C.O.D. in Canada

SILVER

Doug Lingard - Canadian Philatelic Disaster Covers

VANPEX OCTOBER 2004

GOLD

Bill Topping – British Columbia – Ship Way Mail

SINGAPORE 2004 - WORLD STAMP CHAMPIONSHIP

Candidate for World Stamp Champion

The Brigham Collection – The Province of Canada – Pence and Cents 1851 – 1867

LARGE VERMEIL

Richard Mallott – Interrupted (Crash) Covers, to, from and within Canada by Canadian and Foreign Airlines 1918 – 1984

LITERATURE CLASS:-

VERMEIL

Newfoundland Specialised Stamp Catalogue, 5th Edition 2002

LARGE SILVER

RPSC, The Canadian Philatelist – Vol 54, 2003

ONE FRAME CLASS:-

SILVER

The Brigham Collection – The Unissued MacDonald- Cartier Centennial Stamps of 1914

Readers may be interested to know that the World Stamp Championship is a new class for exhibits that have won the Championship class at a previous International exhibition. Twenty five such exhibits were entered at Singapore and six (including Ron Brigham's Pence and Cents exhibit) were chosen as candidates for the Championship award. The eventual winner was an exhibit of nineteenth century Siam.

Postage Dues

1906-1928

- continued from page 27

At first the Postmaster at Summerland notified the Experimental Office each day the of the number of the postage due letters that had arrived and the station would send cash by a messenger to pick up the mail. This method proved a nuisance. It soon learned that it was more expedient for the Station Office to send to the postmaster a supply of 10¢ 'fur' stamps and these were stuck to slips of paper and cancelled at the post office as required. Often these slips carried ten 10¢ stamps paying for the return of twenty-five postage due replies. The slips were returned to the Experimental Office with the relevant letters.

To be continued



Figure 21. Two 10¢ stamps on the front and a block of eight on the back of the slip

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2004**

Income

Subscriptions for year	£4512.25	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1554.60	£6066.85
Bank Interest	497.52	
Stock dividends	137.00	634.52
Handbooks Surplus	77.96	
C.P.S. Publication surplus	3.71	81.67
Tie sales (deficit)	(5.17)	
Exchange Packet Surplus	15.00	
Covermart Surplus	180.00	195.00
Auction Surplus – Porthcawl Convention auction	1285.82	
2004 postal auction surplus	1266.54	2552.36
Smythies Fund wound up		727.80
Donations		61.00
		<u>£10314.03</u>

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	6,172.92
Administration Expenses	385.66
ABPS Fee	129.00
Insurance	68.25
Printing & Stationery	288.13
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Administration)	18.30
Members' Handbook delivery cost	24.60
Midpex 2005 deposit	15.00
Website set up cost and site rental (£70.51)	270.51
Surplus for the year	2941.67
	<u>£10314.03</u>

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

		Subscriptions received	
To Dollar Fund	\$1005.02	net of charges	\$1005.02
to Balance c/d	\$2143.66	Pd in advance	\$2143.66
	<u>\$3148.68</u>		<u>\$3148.68</u>
		By Balance b/d	\$2143.66
Dollar Fund	\$1005.02		

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2004

Assets

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£16,603.00		
Royal Bank of Scotland	9,189.27		£25,792.27
Investments at cost:			
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	1000.00		
General Fund: £2029.85 6.75% Treasury stock 2004	1930.00		2,930.00
Handbooks Stock: General	317.45		
Small Queens Re-appraised	387.03		704.48
Stock of Society Ties			93.06
Library Books as valued			4,380.69
Prepayments, Handbooks sold 2004 convention	105.50		
Convention booking forms	63.23		168.73
			<u>£34069.23</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 2003	£20,093.76		
Surplus for 2003/2004	£2,941.67		£23,035.43
Library Fund			
			4,497.89
Subscriptions prepaid			974.93
Sundry Creditors			82.68
Suspense Account (2004 Convention Auction)			4,698.30
Accruals (coach hire 2004 Convention)			210.00
Registration Fees 2004 Convention			570.00
			<u>£34069.23</u>

Notes: The AGM that took place in September approved the merging of the Smythies Memorial Fund with the General Fund as there was no possibility of it ever being able to fulfill its function, namely that the interest was to be used to pay for Society publications. The name 'E.A. Smythies' will be preserved in a way of which we believe he would have approved.

The various moneys appertaining to the recent Convention were all paid into the bank before September 30 but had not cleared in time to appear in the year end statement.

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Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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April 2005

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

Edited by: Graham Searle

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April 2005

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EDITORIAL

As I sit to write this editorial for the “spring” issue, the persistent snow outside reminds me that winter is not quite over yet – at least in Scotland. A business trip to Calgary in mid January also served to remind me just how cold the winters are across most of Canada. The temperature there peaked at just above minus 20 deg C during my stay and further east across Alberta and Saskatchewan was a good deal colder still. Those members based here in the UK may love Canadian stamps but I think we will stick to our own winters!

Members will be interested to learn of two additional Canadian stamp shows being granted national status on a trial basis. These are the STAMPEX show planned for Toronto in October 2005 and the NOVAPEX show in Dartmouth N.S. in September 2006. When final approval is granted, the number of

national shows across Canada will have grown to seven (from only three in 1997). Clearly our hobby is not quite in the state of demise some sections of the media would suggest. More details on these two shows can be obtained from the RPSC or from your editor on request.

There should be a number of enclosures with this issue. First of these is a copy of the latest Member’s Handbook Part 1. We offer our thanks to John Wright and Colin Lewis for their work in producing the update. I would add the usual request to all members to check their details and advise John of any updates or errors a.s.a.p. This will allow us to keep the records and the all important mailing lists up to date. Also enclosed are the booking forms relating to the Society convention in Renfrew this coming September. Please note the

31st July deadline for booking at the reduced package rates for the hotel and get your booking in early to John Hillson. I would also encourage more members to submit entries to the convention exhibition. Speaking as one who entered for the very first time last year, I can confirm that it is not too daunting and offers the chance to learn a lot about exhibiting your stamps and covers in a "friendly" environment. The entry form for exhibits is enclosed and should be returned to Les Taylor by 8th September. I would also remind members that the deadline for sending in lots for sale in the Convention Auction to Colin Lewis is 15th May. Don't worry if you miss this deadline as, with two auctions per year now, lots can be sent in at any time of year and are entered into the next available sale.

Thankfully there were not too many errors and typos in my first effort as

editor but I must own up to one rather important typesetting error in the Society News pages of the January issue. This concerns the news of the lapel badges to be issued for members with continuous long service. Members waiting anxiously for the "gilt" badge will, I regret, have to wait a while longer as these come only after 50+ years service not 25 as incorrectly shown. However, those of us with 25+ years do receive a very nice "silver" lapel badge; my apologies to John Wright for the error. Having seen the finished article I can only imagine that long serving members will be very happy with the gift, regardless of its' hue.

Lastly, an important "advance" notice to our Canadian and USA members. Some of you may be aware that Wayne Curtis was involved in a
Continued on page 79

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"WITHOUT THOUGHT OF SELF"

The Yellow Peril

Stamp and Coin
Photos by Rob Lunn



*Stamps issued to commemorate the centennial
of Bethune's birth in March 1990.*

The idea of doing this story was conceived when Dr. Vlasta Hajek of the then Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Toronto, who after reading about nurse Edith Cavell in "Close Encounters" (ML 238, June 1992) asked if I would be writing a doctor story. Although the suggestion was made over ten years ago, I did not overcome the inertia state of my mind until the summer of 2002. The occasion was an inspiring visit to the Norman Bethune Museum at Gravenhurst.

The life of Dr. Bethune is so overwhelmingly eventful that it is difficult to write about him in the limited space of our Journal. The following is but a glimpse of this doctor's selfless dedication to the people.

Henry Norman Bethune was born on 3 March, 1890 in Gravenhurst, Ontario. His father Malcolm Bethune was a Presbyterian minister; his mother, Elizabeth Ann Goodwin was a

missionary. Malcolm had met Elizabeth in Hawaii. He was deeply impressed by her commitment to missionary work and he returned to Canada to become a minister himself. Ann followed and they were married. They had three children: Janet Louise, Henry Norman and Malcolm Goodwin.

Norman finished high school in 1907. He worked for a while as a lumberjack. In 1909 he took a teaching job at a rural school. When the school year ended, he enrolled in the University of Toronto. In 1911, Bethune interrupted his schooling to work as a labour-teacher for the Reading Camp Association where he was assigned to a lumber camp in Georgian Bay. There, he worked as a lumberjack by day and in the evenings taught Canadian immigrants the three R's. After a short while, he resumed his medical studies.

When World War I broke out in 1914, Bethune enlisted in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. While



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serving as a stretcher-bearer he was wounded in Ypres, France. He was shipped to England to heal. After three months he was sent back to Canada to finish his medical studies. In December 1916, Bethune attained his medical degree and the following September he joined the Royal Navy, serving as a Lieutenant-Surgeon aboard H.M.S. Pegasus and doing active duty in the North Sea. In 1919 Bethune was discharged from the navy. He stayed in London to study paediatrics. By January 1922 Bethune was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.



Bethune's formal British Royal Navy portrait, 1917.

(Photo from "BETHUNE" Environment Canada Parks Service)

In 1923, Bethune married Frances Campbell Penny – a gorgeous Scottish doll, and set off on a wild six-month honeymoon in Europe. In less than a year Bethune was broke. Hoping to find easy money and success, Bethune took Frances to Canada. He found neither in his homeland. Undaunted, in 1924

Bethune moved to Detroit, Michigan where he set up his one and only practice.

His business was not brisk and rich patients did not flock to him for treatment. Through his work, Bethune noticed that the patients who needed his help were those who could not pay for it. His generosity led him to treat those patients for free. In desperation, he took a part-time job teaching medical students how to write prescriptions. In teaching, Bethune discovered that he had a gift for it.

As to his personal life Bethune was torn between dreams of success and his belief in service to others. He was also concerned about the gap between medical service for the rich and the poor but he could not do anything about it.

Frustrated, Norman began to drink, often suffering bouts of rage and bitterness. His behaviour frightened Frances. She left him in the fall of 1925. Norman tried to lose himself in work but he did not have the energy he once had. His fatigue was diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis. Norman headed to the Calydor sanatorium, near Gravenhurst. In December 1926, Bethune transferred to the Trudeau Sanatorium at Sarnac Lake, New York.

One day, while wading through volumes of medical literature in Trudeau's excellent library, Bethune chanced across an article on a treatment called artificial pneumothorax or AP. It was a simple treatment... a hollow needle was inserted between the patient's ribs into the chest cavity, just outside the diseased lung. Air was then pumped into the chest through the needle. The pressure from the air collapsed the lung, forcing it to stop working. With one lung at rest, the tuberculosis was contained. This gave the infection a better chance to heal than did simple bed rest.

Excited about this treatment, Bethune demanded that artificial pneumothorax be given to him. On 27 October, 1927, AP was performed on him. By 10 December, his left lung was stable and his right lung had healed.

April 1928, just after his 38th birthday, he joined the staff of Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital. There, Bethune worked under Dr. Edward Archibald, the leading pioneer of thoracic surgery. Filled with excitement about his future, he wired Frances asking her to marry him a second time. She accepted.

As assistant surgeon in thoracic surgery, Bethune proved himself a genius with mechanical inventions. His most famous invention was the Bethune Rib Shears. It is still used today. Another important invention was a lightweight version of the equipment used in artificial pneumothorax. Because of its improvement, within a decade 50 percent of the sanatorium patients were receiving artificial pneumothorax; at the time of his own treatment, AP was used only on five percent of all patients.

The inequality of the medical system continued to haunt Bethune. It galled him to know that the poor and the rich could not be looked after under the same medical system. He began to think about ways to change the system. Bethune's unrelenting drive to improve the situation bothered many complacent people. They bristled at Bethune's unceasing questions. The medical staff's apathy irritated Bethune and drove him to speak more forcefully. Finally, in 1932, Archibald sacked him. At 42 Bethune, an internationally known surgeon, was unemployed. On top of all this, Frances who had remarried him was about to divorce him again. Even after he left Royal Victoria Hospital, Bethune pursued his concerns for poor

people. He operated a free clinic on Saturdays. He always loved children and he ran a free art school in his apartment.

Although Dr. Archibald would not work with Bethune he acknowledged Bethune's contributions to the hospital and his surgical skills. When a job opened at the French Hospital du Sacré Coeur, outside Montreal, Archibald immediately recommended Bethune, who was hired as chief of the department of pulmonary surgery and bronchoscopy in January 1933. At the Hospital Sacré Coeur, Bethune not only introduced person-to-person blood transfusion but he led Sacré Coeur to become one of the first hospitals in Montreal to set up its own blood bank.

In 1935, Dr. Norman Bethune was elected a member of the council of the American Association of Thoracic Surgery. In August he was invited to attend the International Physiological Congress in the Soviet Union. While there he studied the hospitals for tuberculosis and learned that the Soviet health care system delivered equal care to all of its people. Bethune was so impressed that he returned to Montreal, determined to improve the Canadian medical system. He and a group of friends formed the Montreal Group of the Security of the People's Health. Its aim was to reconstruct medical care for Canadians. In the summer of 1936, the group presented its plan to the Government. The proposal was flatly rejected. Bethune gave up. Greatly discouraged, he set off in search of a cause in the Spanish Civil War. It began on 18 July 1936 when fascist rebels (Nationalists) led by General Francisco Franco set out to overthrow Spain's government. Franco was backed by Adolf Hitler in Germany and Benito Mussolini in Italy. The Nationalists, who were opposed by the Republicans or

Loyalists, eventually won.

Bethune decided to aid the Loyalists. He turned to the Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (CASD). The Committee included citizens of many political stripes, but it was largely through the efforts of a few Canadian communists that the organization flourished. He was impressed by the communists' willingness to help in the Spanish War for democracy. Drawn to their ideas, Bethune secretly joined Canada's Communist Party.

On 24 October, 1936, Bethune departed for Spain. Arriving in Madrid on 3 November he immediately started a blood transfusion service. His idea of taking service out to the wounded would save many. The Canadian Mobile Blood Transfusion Service was the greatest contribution in military medicine to come out of the Spanish War.

In February 1937, the Loyalists suffered a major defeat at Malaga on the south coast of Spain. Bethune headed south but drove only as far as Almeria, about 100 miles from Malaga. Forty thousand refugees who were heading towards Almeria jammed the road. Rather than continuing, he decided to drive the women and children to safety.

For three days and nights, Bethune and his co-workers drove back and forth along the road to Malaga, carrying as many refugees as they could to the coastal town of Almeria. The more victims he could get to Almeria; the more would be saved. But he could not forget the horror he witnessed on the last night. When Almeria was completely filled with refugees, German and Italian Fascist airplanes deliberately bombed the centre of the town. After the raid the street was a shambles of dead and dying people.

Bethune set his blood service up so well that he was no longer necessary to its operations. On 12 April, 1937, the Spanish Ministry of War took over the transfusion unit. He returned to Canada on 18 May. At home he was greeted with a hero's welcome. The CASD sent him on a country-wide speaking tour to raise money for the Loyalists in Spain. Unhappy about hiding his membership of the Communist party, on the night of 20 July, Bethune said to his audience in Winnipeg, "I have the honour to be a Communist." CASD was displeased with him. Once again Bethune was without cause, job or money and declaring himself a Communist made



Chinese stamps issued jointly with those of Canada to commemorate Bethune's birth centenary.

him an outcast in Canada. Still, he believed there must be some place on earth where he could be of help.

That place was China. When Japan invaded China on 7 July, 1937, Bethune wanted to get to Yan'an – Mao Zedong's army headquarters. In October, Bethune went to New York to appeal to the China Aid Committee for funds. They came up with enough money to buy 5,000 dollars worth of supplies and passage for three to China – Bethune, Jean Ewen, a Canadian nurse who spoke fluent Chinese, and Charles Parson, an American doctor sent by the China Aid Committee. On 8 January, 1938 all three set sail for China. When the ship reached Shanghai, Parson, who proved to be a hopeless alcoholic, took off with the money.

Bethune and Ewen arrived in Hong Kong on 27 January. After a short delay the two boarded a train for Yan'an. About halfway there air raids forced all the passengers to evacuate. The two Canadians, led by an officer from Mao's Eighth Route Army, then formed a mule train to carry the rice and supplies. Again the Japanese attacked, killing 18 of the forty mules. The ragged group gathered and set off again, stopping frequently to treat the wounded. This was the beginning of the Bethune legend in China. On the last day of March the party arrived at Yan'an.

Bethune was shocked when he saw the army hospital. The Chinese medical staff were untrained even in the most basic methods of sanitation. Taking charge, he set up an operating table and began teaching on the spot. He wanted to run a mobile blood unit but there was no refrigeration to preserve the blood. He then thought about a mobile medical unit. But with little equipment, he had to make do with what he had or could invent. Using a mule, Bethune designed

a mule pack that opened to serve as an operating table.

Teaching the Chinese was a top priority with Bethune. To accomplish this he, with the help of all the villagers, built a 35 bed hospital in Songyan. It was completed on 15 September, 1938. Three weeks later, it was destroyed by the Japanese. The loss of the hospital proved the value of a mobile medical unit.

In less than a year after his arrival, Bethune became medical adviser to the Eighth Route Army. Even without a hospital, he taught the Chinese as much medicine as he could. He set up a relay system of teaching. The students whom Bethune taught went out and taught others. When textbooks were needed, Bethune wrote and illustrated them himself.

Wherever his mobile unit went, Bethune stayed a few days operating and teaching. Because he was unable to transport blood, he sometimes gave his own. The Chinese were astounded by this and were soon following his example of giving blood. The 'living blood bank' transported blood in the only way possible.

Of all his gifts to the Chinese, his teaching was the most important. They absorbed his saying that doctors must go to the wounded. The "barefoot doctor" movement which encouraged doctors to go among the country people sprang from Bethune's teachings.

On 28 October, Bethune nicked his finger while operating on a soldier with an infected head wound. The cut became infected and the poison raced through his body. Frail, thin and exhausted, Bethune could not offer any resistance. He died on 12 November 1939. His friends carried his body over the mountains and buried him in a valley in East Shansi.



Comrade YP with wife Betty (R) and Shuling (a vivacious Mandarine-English speaking nurse) at the tomb of Dr. Norman Bethune. 28 September 2004.

When Mao Zedong ruled China, the doctor's body was moved to Shijiazhaung – a memorial park for heroes of the Chinese Revolution. In this park stands a larger-than-life statue of Norman Bethune. Across the road stands the Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital, and a museum dedicated to telling his life history. In 1966 Chairman Mao's essay 'In Memory of Norman Bethune' became required reading for everyone in China.

In 1972 Canada established relations with the People's Republic of China. Only then did the Canadian government acknowledge Bethune as a Canadian of 'national historical significance'. The following year, the government bought

the manse in Gravenhurst where Bethune was born. The house has been restored and is now a museum tended by a full-time staff.

On 2 March, 1990 Canada and The People's Republic of China jointly issued a set of two stamps to commemorate the centennial of Bethune's birth. In Canada, the two se tenant designs were printed by lithography in five colours plus engraving. In China, the designs were printed by photogravure plus engraving. Because of the time difference, the Chinese stamps were released a day later.

I thank Ann Allan (Don Mills Public Library), Susan Anderson (Bethune Memorial House), Susan So (member)



A snappy salute by Comrade YP—in front of the massive statue of Dr. Bethune

and Dr. Susan Tarlo (Toronto Western Hospital) for their assistance in the research.

Lastly, but not least, my profoundest thanks to Shuling Zhang whom I met

briefly in August 2003 – she was on way to the U.K. When she mentioned that she was from Beijing I replied spontaneously, “I would like to go there



Bethune operating on a soldier.



Massive statue of Norman Bethune in Shijiazhuang.



Dr. Norman Bethune (1890 - 1939)



'Bethune operating in a Buddhist temple' depicted in this stamp, is from a photograph taken in 1939. It is the most famous of Bethune in China.

Some of the Chinese stamps issued to commemorate the life of Dr. Bethune.

next year." Her parting words were, "If you do go, I'll join you in Beijing."

The words "join you" coupled with the fact that Shijiazhaung is only 250 kilometers southwest of Beijing, inspired me to think Beijing, consult doctors, explore costs and stop buying stamps. When the green light to travel

was given, I e-mailed Shuling. Her reply was encouraging. After that, it was a matter of co-ordinating the dates to meet in Beijing and the date for the train trip to Shijiazhaung. Without Shuling's help and guidance the visit to my motherland would have been an impossibility. I would be remiss if I did not

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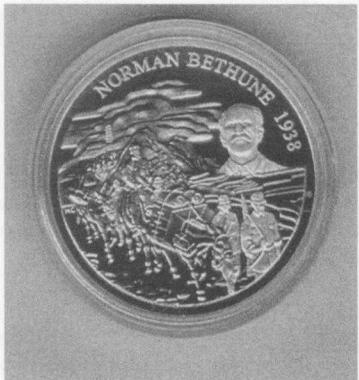
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A set of two silver coins jointly issued in 1998 by the Royal Canadian Mint and the China Gold Incorporation to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the arrival of Dr. Norman Bethune in China in 1938.

acknowledge with heartfelt thanks the roles Shuling's sister, Shuya and her brother Bin played in making my pilgrimage very pleasant and less tiring... because Betty and I arrived in Beijing two days before Shuling, Shuya met, welcomed and drove us to our hotel. Bin, on the other hand and despite being completely preoccupied with the

New China 55th National Day celebrations, arranged and provided the transportation from the train station to the mausoleum; a most delightful luncheon at SJZ's swankiest restaurant where we were treated royally by two lovely hostesses; and a car to return Shuling, my better-half and yours truly to Beijing.

This essay is dedicated to Dr. Vlasta Hajek of the Toronto Rehabilitation Institute.

Although my better-half did not approve of my making such a long trip, she nevertheless accompanied me to ensure I behaved and took my medication. I am grateful that she did.

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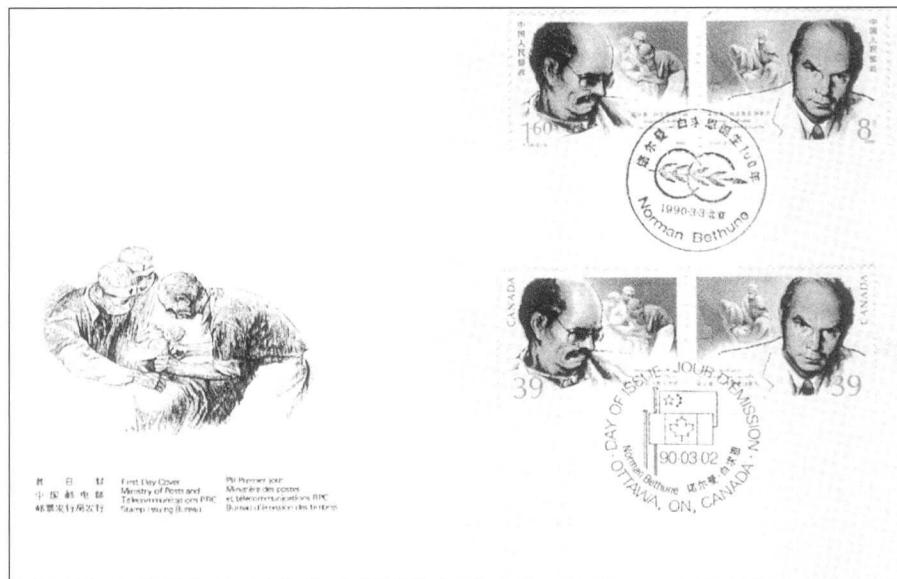
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A First Day Cover of the joint 1990 Canada/China stamp issue

NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (7) 1911 CORONATION ISSUE Dean Mario

The coronation of King George V on 19 June, 1911, was a cause for celebration in the British Empire and, naturally, in Newfoundland. Postal officials were equally thrilled because the new set of stamps issued for the occasion was extremely popular with members of the public, collectors, and dealers. Arguably it is one of the most colourful sets prepared by the island nation.

This registered cover to a well-known Birmingham stamp dealer, postmarked 16 September, 1911, features the full set (at 75¢ face), including several royal faces never before portrayed on Newfoundland stamps. It bears oval registry receiver markings from Liverpool (30 Sept.) and Birmingham (1 Oct.).



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THE STORY BEHIND THE COVER(2)

Graham Searle

Those members who have met me, know that I am normally far more interested in covers that have stamps on them but I made an exception to the rule when I was tempted to buy this one.

I have to admit that the initial temptation came from the presence on the reverse of a fine strike of the boxed DOVER SHIP LETTER cancel (nothing to do with BNA and one of those collecting side lines that we all seem to have!).

When I got the cover home, however, I realised what an interesting tale it had to tell.

I know that many of us bemoan the speed, cost and reliability of the current postal services (and despite occasional British news articles suggesting all such things work better on the continent of Europe - don't believe a word of it). Well, the next time we are poised to

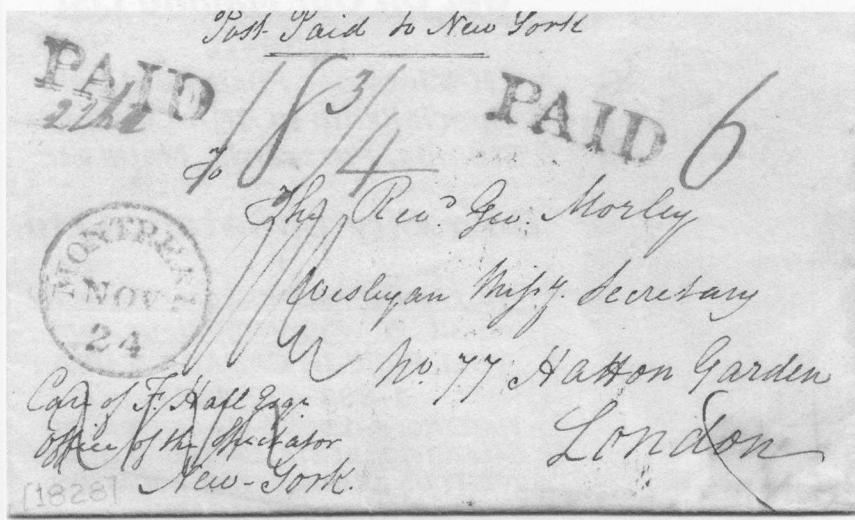
complain, we should pause to imagine the frustrations involved in transatlantic correspondence back in the 1820s. No phones, faxes or e-mails to fall back on in those days!

The would be correspondent in 1828 not only required deep pockets but also a formidable knowledge of several up-to-date shipping line schedules.

The cover in question was posted from Montreal on 24 November 1828 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London, England.

Back in 1828, the main route for mail passing between North America and the UK was the Falmouth packet, which sailed monthly between Falmouth in Cornwall and Bermuda, stopping off en route in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In late November, however, the normal routes from Montreal to Halifax via the St Lawrence Seaway or overland,



would have been closed to the mails by the onset of winter. The letter was thus routed south to New York, care of a friend, one Fred Hall Esq. at the office of the 'Spectator' magazine. Mr Hall kindly arranged for onward transfer of the letter to Boston where it sailed on the 'Lady Ogle', on 29 November, bound for Halifax. The letter arrived in Halifax three days later and was transferred to the 'Lady Wellington' which left the following day, 3 December, bound for Falmouth. On arrival in Falmouth, the letter was transferred to a third ship for fast transit to Dover where it finally reached English soil and acquired the Ship Letter mark that first caught my eye.

The letter arrived in London on 22 December, less than a month after dispatch from Montreal; not too bad considering the complex logistics involved.

As to the cost, well the sender paid the postage through to New York at a cost of 6 pence sterling and 18^{3/4} cents

US; these being the rates from Montreal to the border and then on to New York respectively. The transit to Boston was by favour and the transatlantic voyage from there to the UK was charged at 1s/2d sterling collect. An overall cost equivalent to around 19 pence in decimal sterling or close to 12 pounds and 50 pence if you allow for inflation from 1828 to day. (Ref 1)

Given that the average modern day letter from Canada to the UK sent with the full benefits of mechanized sorting and airmail takes a mere two weeks to arrive at a cost of \$1.25 (around 50 pence sterling) maybe things have advanced more than we imagine. Not only that but we don't need to remember the shipping schedules either.

Reference

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Research Paper 02/44 dated 11 July
2002, entitled "Inflation: the value of
the pound 1750-2001"



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A WARTIME MAIL TO LABRADOR

Phil Grey

Most of us tend to take the daily mail service for granted (or worse still do a lot of moaning about the quality of the service). This engaging little story from one of our veteran members, Phil Grey, reminds us that getting the mail through in some parts of Canada has not always been that easy. Ed.

In 1943, I was in the R.A.F. and found myself "on loan" to the Royal Canadian Air Force. Why the R.C.A.F. would want to borrow me, I cannot imagine but there I was and based at Gander in Newfoundland.

Gander was then, and still is, an important airfield and was served by the narrow gauge railway which, three times a week, ran a service from St Johns in the east through to Port aux Basques where there was a sea connection to North Sydney at the top end of Nova Scotia. From Gander there was an important air link with Goose Bay in Labrador and both of these airfields were very busy as re-fuelling stops for aircraft crossing the Atlantic on delivery to Europe for war service.

The flight between Gander and Goose Bay was an interesting experience for an Englishman. I first flew this route in May 1943 in a Douglas "Digby" aircraft which was a cargo version of the well known DC3 (Dakota). It was unheated with no insulation (bare aluminium rivets!) so it was very cold and we were grateful for our fur lined flying boots and jackets. This was a mail run and the mail bags were roped against the side of the middle of the aeroplane. The Captain was an R.C.A.F. Flight Lieutenant who seemed to regard the mail as even more

important than the five nursing sisters who were travelling to take up duties at the R.C.A.F. hospital at Goose Bay. They were left sitting on the mail bags – hardly an acceptable way to travel by peacetime standards!

Our route took us over the sea to Belle Isle at the North West point of Newfoundland. The surface was covered with shifting ice-floes and the estuaries along the north coast were packed with floating timber brought from the forests down to the frozen rivers and creeks and boomed into place to await the timber ships after the ice had cleared. Several icebergs protruded from the floes. Two huge ones happened to be on our course and as we flew over them we could see that they were connected under the surface of the clear blue water.

On Belle Isle there was a radio station which provided the beam which guided us from Gander and on to Goose Bay over terrain comprising small lakes and endless sparse pine forest. Belle Isle was little more than a huge rock and a large iceberg had become jammed against it. We were close enough to be able to speak to them by radio and their description of their freezing dilemma was far from polite.

Unlike the airfield at Gander, Goose Bay had the reputation of being fog free. There was often a fine display of the Aurora Borealis which was bright enough for cross country ski-walking at night.

Goose Bay had an excellent airfield on a sandy plateau on the south side of Lake Melville which was open to the sea at Hamilton Inlet. On the far side of this lake was the Hudson Bay Company post at North -West River to which one could

walk, preferably on skis, during the winter; the snow covered ice being some 18 inches thick. The ice also provided the pastime of salt water fishing. One could sit on a box in a fur lined outfit and boots and pull out a few smelts which would freeze rigid immediately on contact with the air and stay that way, often curved, until supplied to the cook-house where they would start flapping again!

Skis were the best way to get around otherwise one could break through the snow crust and sink up to the waist. The alternative was rather awkward snow-shoes which looked vaguely like tennis rackets strapped to ones' boots.

A small building on the camp was the sauna hut, a corner of which contained a bricked in bank of large smooth stones which was fired from the outside with logs. Buckets of water were thrown over the stones to produce steamy humidity many degrees above blood temperature and one sat around naked perspiring mightily. Some people

would, as a bravado, step outside and roll in the snow, not realising that snow at temperatures several degrees below zero is much like very coarse sand!

North of Goose Bay there was a series of radio units described locally as the "Doo Line" (D.E.W. meaning "Distant Early Warning"). These were set up against the Russians who were not far away at such polar latitudes. The light aircraft were used to take mail and supplies up to these isolated stations and pick up return mail "for home". On the one occasion that I flew one of these missions, they were under a blanket of fog drifting in from the ice-covered sea so they lit flares which glowed through and we were able to drop the mail and supplies on small parachutes which we carried for the purpose. Unfortunately the homeward mail had to wait for the next flight!

I can think of better places to live than Labrador (England perhaps!) but the Eskimos seemed happy enough.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

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to: Les Taylor, Subscription Manager.

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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.

FROM THE ARCHIVES (3)

R.B.Winmill

In this instalment we first feature a very important departmental order issued in 1832, relating to rates on letters containing multiple sheets and the enforcement of them. This problem was

not remedied completely until rate changes and methods of assessment were altered on January 5th 1844. Thereafter, rates were based on weight rather than the number of sheets.

CAUTION:

General Post-Office.

DEPT. ORDER.

QUEBEC, 2d January, 1832.

IT appearing that the interests of the *Post-Office Department* suffer very materially either from the want of proper pains being exercised at some Offices to ascertain the number of pieces of paper in a letter (when it is more than single) or from an imperfect understanding of the Regulations for rating—double and treble letters being very frequently found rated as *single*, and *packets* weighing an ounce or upwards, as double or treble letters,—The Deputy Post Master General finds it necessary to call the notice of Post Masters to this very important object, requesting them to bestow the utmost attention to it as an essential point of a Post Master's duty, and to see that their Clerks and Assistants (where such are employed) exercise similar care, and that they fully understand the Regulations for rating.

To assist in this desirable object, it is deemed advisable to republish in a form that may be readily comprehended, the Rules for rating letters and packets of letters, as laid down by Law.—With this view the following instructions are now promulgated, and it is hoped they will have the effect of preventing in a great measure, if not entirely, the mistakes complained of.

One piece of paper (*not weighing an ounce*) is a single letter.—☞ See Note No. 1.

A double letter consists of two pieces of paper (*not weighing an ounce*) and is to be rated with double postage.

A treble letter consists of three pieces of paper (*not weighing an ounce*) and is to be rated with triple postage.—☞ See Note No. 2.

A packet is composed of several pieces of paper weighing an ounce, *Avoirdupois*, or more, and is to be rated by weight, in proportion of one letter for every quarter of an ounce. Thus, a packet of an ounce weight is liable for four times the postage of a single letter.

A packet of 1½ ounce--for 5 letters.

A packet of 1½ ounce--for 6 letters, Sc., Sc.

It may sometimes be difficult to discover whether a letter is single, double or treble but after a little experience, a Post Master will generally be able to decide the question by feeling the letter and holding it up to the light.

NOTE 1.—A letter, though it consist of but one piece of paper, or *two or three pieces*, is liable to be charged by weight, if it weigh an ounce or upwards.

NOTE 2.—No packet is to be rated with more than treble letter postage, if it weigh less than an ounce, although it may consist of more than three pieces of paper.

NOTE 3.—It is as much a Post Master's duty to see that the letters which he receives per Mail are properly rated, as that those are properly rated which he mails himself; and it is incumbent upon him to correct any errors which he may detect, whether against the Post-Office, or against Individuals.—☞ See Articles 7 and 8 in Book of Instructions.

NOTE 4.—Article XII, in the Book of Instructions, is not intended to apply to newspapers sent by the Post in the customary way.

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

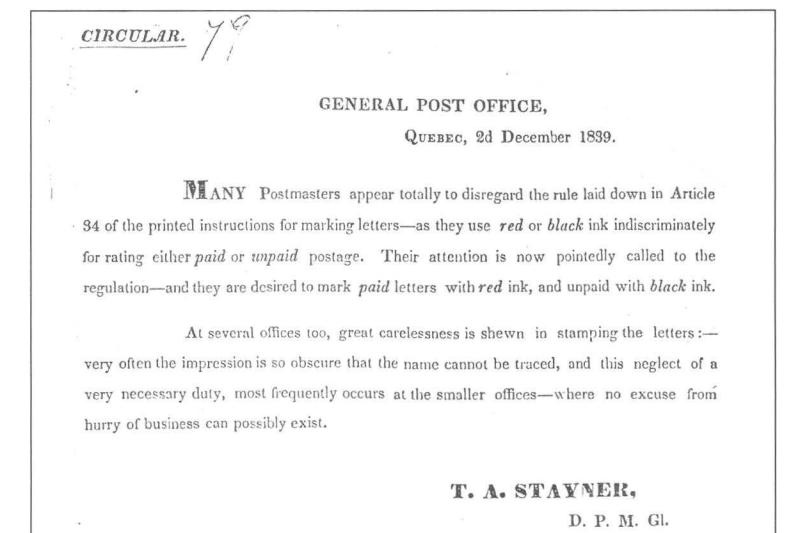
To the Post-Master at

☞ The above Regulations are to be stuck up in every Post Office, in a conspicuous situation.

T. A. S.

This Post Office Circular 79 from 1839, deals with the carelessness in use of red and black ink and poor impressions of

date stamps — a nice example of a general “ticking off” from the Deputy Post Master General.



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In 1843, the following instructions were sent out to all post offices regarding

missent and re-directed mail.

INSTRUCTIONS

For the disposal of Dead, Misson, and Re-directed Letters, and for obtaining credit for Overcharges.

Article 1st.—Misson and Re-directed Letters.

WHEN Letters or Newspapers may happen to be misson to your Office, you must write the words "*Misson to*" in red ink, on the front of each, and affix your Office Stamp immediately after:—Such Letters or Newspapers must then be carefully forwarded to their destination by the very first Post. Re-directed Letters must in like manner be stamped and forwarded by the first Post to their respective destinations.

If any Postage has been charged upon you for these Letters, whether they have been misson to your office or are re-directed, you will fold them in a Form No. 2, in which you will insert the amount of such Postage as your claim, and you will copy this amount into the Monthly Misson Letter Account No. 3, according to the date under the head of the particular Town to which you transmit the Letters.

Letters when re-directed are liable to a fresh rate of Postage for the further distance they have to be conveyed.—This additional Postage therefore you must affix on the Letter, adding it to the charge already due, and you will place your initials to the advanced rate.

If such misson and mis-directed Letters are addressed for the delivery of any of the offices with which you correspond,—you must in addition to the Form No. 2, send an ordinary Letter Bill with them, and charge your corresponding Postmaster therein, with the whole Postage due on such misson and re-directed Letters.

If the said Letters are for the delivery of a Town with which you do not correspond you are to send them as Forward Letters, without a Letter Bill, but of course accompanied by a Form No. 2, to your corresponding Forward Town in the direction of their destination, as in the case of Prepaid Letters. You are, of course, to claim in the Form No. 2, whenever used, only the original Postage which has been charged upon you.

In the event of Letters being charged upon you which ought to have been sent as 'Forward,' the amount is not to be deducted from the Letter Bill, by inserting so much less on the 'Received' side—but the Letters so charged are to be sent forward in a Form No. 2, entering the Postage under the proper head, and claiming the amount in the Monthly Misson Letter Account No. 3.

You must compare the Forms No. 2, received from other offices, *with the Letters that accompany them*, and if the amount claimed is correct, you will insert it in the appointed place, and affix your signature to the Forms, which are to be sorted—those received from each Town tied up separately according to their dates, and the whole to be sent to the Deputy Postmaster General, for the Accountant's Office, at the end of each month, allowing time for the receipt by you, of the Forms No. 2, bearing date the last day of the month from all your corresponding Offices.

But when the sum claimed in the Form No. 2, does not agree with the amount of the Letters received, you will insert the correct sum in the proper place in the Form, which must then be signed, not only by yourself, but by your Assistant (if you have one) and must be transmitted by the first Post to the Accountant with such observations as may appear necessary under the space "For observations."

The following instructions are very important to the student of Canadian Postal History. They date from 1843 and

relate to the introduction of the "forwarding system", the matter of Dead letters and Over-charges and allowances.

Relating to the Introduction of the "Forward System."

No. 1.—LETTERS of all classes, whether Paid or Unpaid, whether sent to Corresponding Offices for delivery, or sent as "*Forward Letters*," are to be rated, as heretofore, with the full postage-rate to the place of destination.

No. 2.—An Unpaid Letter, is not, in the course of transmission, to be charged against any Office, but the one to which it may finally be sent for actual delivery. Thus, a letter sent to a Forward Town, *not for the delivery of that Town*, but to be thence sent to the place of destination, is not to be charged or included in a Letter Bill against the said Forward Town, for it is the Postmaster at the Forward Town who is to charge the letter upon the Office of its final destination— Example: An Unpaid letter, posted at Cornwall, addressed to Three Rivers (*which is not a Corresponding Town with Cornwall*) should be sent by the Postmaster of Cornwall to Montreal, as his Forward Town for Three Rivers—but he is not to charge the Postage in any way against Montreal; the letter is to be rated 9d., that being the Postage-rate from Cornwall to Three Rivers, and then sent, without a letter bill, in an Envelope, addressed to Montreal—this letter will then be taken up by the Montreal Office, (*which does correspond with the Three Rivers Office*) and charged against the Postmaster of Three Rivers, in the Montreal Letter Bill for that place.

No. 3.—A correction is to be made in the new "Dead-Letter Instructions," Art. 2, as follows:—Letters, addressed to Persons Deceased, are to be sent to the General Post-Office, with the first *Return*, not with the first *Post*—for example, a letter received by a Postmaster, on the 20th October, addressed to a person Deceased, is to be sent in with his Dead-Letter Return of the 1st November.

No. 4.—Postmasters are requested, to send in, to the General Post-Office, immediately after the 6th October, any of the undermentioned blanks remaining in their possession, as they have been superseded by the new Forms, distributed with Department Order of the 20th September:—

Abstracts,
Account Currents,
Monthly Sheets,
Letter Bills,

} Excepting so many as may be required to make out
} the Return for the Quarter, ending 5th October.

No. 5.—Unpaid letters, for Great Britain and Ireland and for those British Colonies and Foreign Countries, to which letters may be sent Unpaid, are to be sent, as before, to the Quebec Office, as "*Forward Letters*," that is, the Postage is not to be charged against Quebec, nor is a regular Letter Bill to be sent with them, though a note of the number of letters and amount of the Postage should accompany the Packet.

Paid Letters, for Great Britain and Ireland, for British Colonies and Foreign Countries, are to be included, by Postmasters, in their Mails for their corresponding Forward Towns in the direction of Quebec, as directed in the Circulation Book.

No. 6.—In directing that the new System should commence on the 6th October, it is to be clearly understood, that whilst all Mails, dated on or after the 6th October, are to come under the operation of the new Instructions, the letter Bills, dated prior to the 6th October, form part of the October Quarter's Accounts, and must be treated according to the old plan, though they will not reach the Receiving-Postmasters until after the commencement of the Forward System.

T. A. STAYNER,

Dy. P. M. G.

*General Post-Office,
Quebec, 5th October, 1843.*

(2)

In the Monthly Dead and Missent Letter Account No. 3, you are to insert alphabetically those only of your corresponding Towns, to which you may have sent Forms No. 2, during the Month. After adding together the respective Columns, the total is to be entered in the Quarterly Dead and Missent Letter Account, but the No. 3 Form is to be sent to the Deputy Post Master General, for the Accountant's Office—with the No. 2 Forms received from other Offices, at the end of each Month.

Article 2.—Dead Letters.

When Letters or Newspapers reach you addressed to persons who cannot be found or of whom you know nothing, you must advertise them in a List posted upon your Office door or some other public place, for so long a time as the letters are allowed to remain; but the Letters themselves are not to be exposed.

When Letters or newspapers have remained in your Office the periods undermentioned and every effort to deliver them has failed, you will write in red ink *on the front of each* the true reason of its non-delivery, and stamp them, and you will then transmit them in a Form No. 4, in the proper printed cover supplied to you for the purpose, to the Deputy Post Master General for the Accountant's Office, by the first Post after the 1st and 15th of each month, claiming only the amount of Postage which has been charged upon you and entering the No. 4 in the Quarterly Dead Letter Account.

If a Newspaper is printed in your Town or neighborhood, you may also publish your unclaimed letters in it, on the 1st of each month, provided the Printer will give them three insertions for a penny each letter, or 8s. 4d. for a hundred names, observing that you are not to incur this expense for advertising a letter more than once during the period it remains in your Office, and each month's advertised List will therefore consist of such letters only as have reached you since the advertisement of the preceding month.

The Return No. 4, is to include all Dead Letters whether received from other Offices or put into your own Office or within your delivery. Should there be no undelivered letters returnable upon the 1st or 15th of any month, the blank Form No. 4, must nevertheless be signed and enclosed in the proper covers at the prescribed periods.

Letters addressed to Persons

Deceased, are to be sent up with the first No. 4 return. If "Refused" or gone away not known where.	Are to be kept until first No. 4 Return after the expiration of one week.
If "not known" or "not to be found" or at the Post Office till called for.	Are to be kept three months and then sent in with the first No. 4 Return.

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In directing that Letters addressed to unknown persons, &c.—are to be kept three months, it is to be understood that this period is to count from the date of the receipt of the letter at your Office, that such a letter should be added to the Advertized List, within the first month after its arrival at the office, so that it may appear in such List for at least two months before it is sent to the Dead Letter Office ; that as above directed a Dead Letter is to be sent in with the first No. 4 Return transmitted after the expiration of the three months, and then if these instructions are punctually observed no Dead Letter can remain in a Post Office for a longer period than three months and a half.

Letters addressed to the United States, or places abroad, requiring the previous payment of the Provincial Postage, but put into your Office "*unpaid*" must be stamped with your Official stamp and written upon "Postage not paid," and be sent under cover to the Deputy Post Master General by the very next Post.

Letters put into your office *without any address* you will send under cover to the Deputy Post Master General by the first Post.

3

Article 3.—Over-charges and Allowances.

When application is made for the return of Postage on Letters stated to have been overcharged, you must satisfy yourself by a cursory view of the contents of each, that the demand is just, before you grant the allowance ; when you will obtain the covers, if they can be spared, and have them signed by the Parties to whom they are addressed, in proof of the claim being *made by them*, and write upon each "Single," "Double," &c., (as the case may be) "Allowed _____" (inserting the sum in figures.) But if the covers cannot be spared, you will correct the tax upon each Letter, in red ink, and write upon it how much you have allowed, and obtain the Parties' Signature to the regular printed Receipts for the money returned, claiming the amount in the Form No. 4, which must be accompanied by the Vouchers.

Letters which have been opened or drawn out at the ends, must be paid for, and no sealed, or unsealed, printed or other Circular Letters, shall be delivered to any person until the Postage has been paid ; and no Postage can be returned on any that may be refused *after delivery*, on pretence of being anonymous, without a special reference to the Deputy Post Master General.

Should a Letter, intended for one party be delivered to another of the same name, (which you must do your utmost to prevent) and should it be opened by the wrong party, the reason why, and by whom opened, must be assigned on it. If the right owner cannot be found, you will state so on the Letter.

You are strictly prohibited opening, or permitting to be opened, or *delivering back to the writer, or to any other person, on any pretence whatever*, any Letter put into your Office.

The Quarterly Dead Letter Account is to be transmitted to the Deputy Postmaster General, for the Accountant's Office, by the first Post after the 1st days of January, April, July, and October, and is to contain the Aggregate claims on the Forms No. 3, and No. 4.

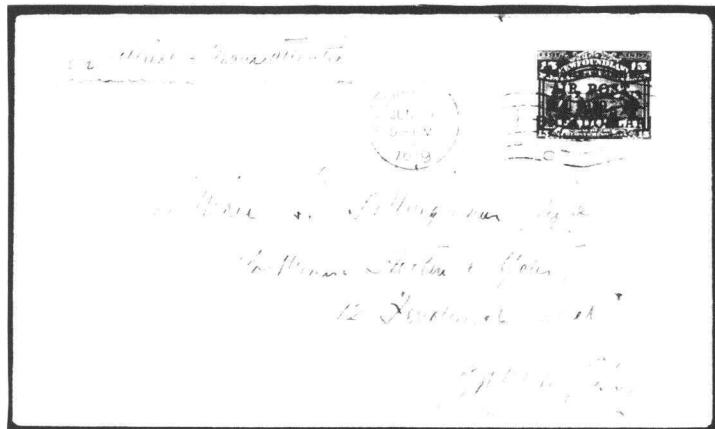
T. A. STAYNER,

Dy. P. Mr. Genl.

Gen. Post Office,
Quebec, 20th Sept. 1843.

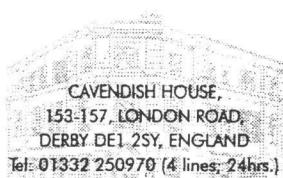
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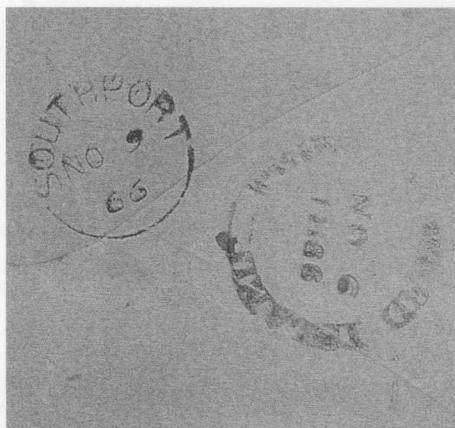
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY(14)

Martyn Cusworth

Continuing our survey of postmarks introduced during the adhesive stamp period brings us to the puzzling affair of the Southport town cancel referred to as P91. The thing which really brought it to my attention recently was when I was looking at the cover lot no. 98 in the Eastern Auctions sale of 26 June 2004. This sale covered the PEI collection of Merv Quarles and in the above cover lot was a Southport strike dated 31 August 1866. Lehr's book mentions three examples – two in Aug 1866 and a strike in 1868 reported by Tomlinson.

This device measures 21mm diameter and is characterized by the absence of the name of the island at the base. As was the case with the P7 PEI mark, this mark has also only been reported struck on the backs of the envelopes and the database (up-dated recently on this) threw up five reported strikes. Here is a nice strike of this mark on the back of a 9 Nov 1866 cover from Charlottetown to Southport in the author's collection.



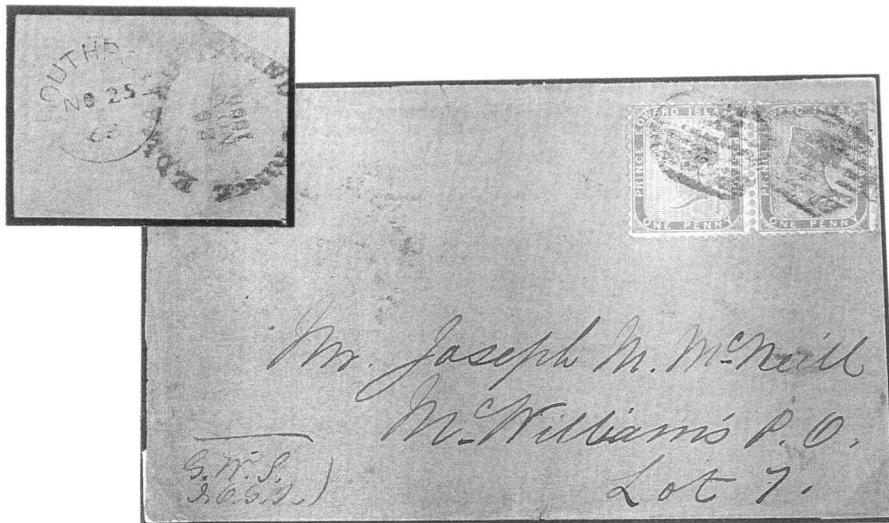
I can also show overleaf a 30 Oct 1866 cover (formerly in Saint/Murray colln.) from Charlottetown to Southport and a 25th Nov 1868 letter from Southport to McWilliams' Post Office Lot 7 (struck Southport on the reverse-author's colln):

In summary we now have recorded five covers with this mark which can be listed chronologically as follows:

1. 31 August 1866 Quarles colln. Sold at Eastern Auctions 26 June 2004 (buyer unknown)
2. 30 October 1866 (photo overleaf) which was in Saint/Murray colln. (unknown whereabouts)
3. 9 Nov 1866 currently in Cusworth colln.
4. 25 August 1868 currently in Salmon colln, (formerly in Carr colln)
5. 25 Nov 1868 currently in Cusworth colln. (Photo overleaf)

We do not know if the 1868 cover mentioned by Lehr was No. 4 or 5 or indeed another lost cover. He mentions two Aug. 1866 covers, one of which is probably cover no. 1 and the other one appears to have gone missing. So we could have around seven covers known in total, making this a scarce mark. The span of usage runs from 31 Aug 1866 to 25 Nov 1868 at the moment.

This intriguing mark prompted Douglas Murray to suggest I made a trip to the London Post Office archives at Mount Pleasant a couple of years ago. After a whole morning combing through the proof books of postmarks I could NOT find this particular mark. The town of Southport in Lancashire had no mark exactly like this either. It remains something of an enigma and we do not know why we have so few reported strikes.



So there we are! Would all readers please check their PEI covers and see if

they possess a strike of this mark and report to the writer or to Mike Salmon.

Readers should note that Martyn's collection of P.E.I. was sold by Firby Auctions on 26 March 2005. Covers 3 and 5 will, therefore, by now have new homes. Ed.

BOOK REVIEWS

BNAPS continues to do the Canadian philatelic community a big favour with the issue of five new publications. Two are reproductions of award winning exhibits, one produces a fine record of an outstanding collection that does not lend itself to the confines of competitive philately, the fourth is a pictorial handbook and the fifth a comprehensive handbook of TPO cancellations.

All are standard size 8.5" x 11" on good quality paper, spiral bound and with plasticised covers. The illustrations are high quality computer scans which give a slightly more lifelike impression than the earlier photocopies.

Copies can be obtained from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112, Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1P 5B6 at the prices stated; BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from the retail price. Shipping costs are: 10% of retail price within Canada; 15% to USA and 20% elsewhere. GST is payable for Canadian orders, no PST applies. Telephone orders: (613) 235-9119; e-mail kimmerly@cyberus.ca; internet: <http://www.iankimmerly.com/boutique/books.html>. UK members may wish to contact Handbooks Manager, Derrick Scoot (see advert on page 80) to check availability.

Imperial Penny Postage of 1898, Fred Fawn. BNAPS Exhibition Series No. 32, 154pp. Colour version C\$90.00, b&w C\$34.95 excl. p&p.

Members who attended the Newbury Convention in 1985 were privileged to see Fred's exhibit as it was some 20 years ago. It was a bit special then, it is extra special now, having reached gold level at International exhibition.

The whole International exhibit (128 sheets) is depicted with a few more

pages thrown in and they are supplemented by reprints of articles by Fred on various aspects of the 'Map' stamp that have appeared in 'Maple Leaves', 'Topics' and 'The Canadian Philatelist'.

The stamp itself is covered in great depth, naturally, but there will also be found illustrated within these pages a splendid array of proof material, together with letters from Sir William Mulock (PMG), the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), Henniker Heaton (postal reformer) and others. Most of this pioneer material is, of course, unique. Then we have examples of the use of the stamp, nearly 50 pages covering all aspects of the postal history of the 'Map' stamp.

The 'Map' stamp has provided pleasure and challenge to many collectors of Canada over the years and has spawned at least three books. Nevertheless, students of the issue, or indeed anyone with more than a passing interest, will be greatly rewarded by this latest publication. There may be some deliberation concerning the merits of the colour version over the black and white, in view of the higher cost. In this instance the colour version has to be recommended; apart from the obvious aesthetic reasons, discussion of the various colours of the oceans will not sit well with b&w illustrations.

British Columbia Hotel Covers 1880-1920, Ken Ellison. 138 pp, colour version C\$83.00, b&w C\$31.95, plus p&p.

Unlike many of the more recent BNAPS publications, this is not a reproduction of a competitive exhibit but a reproduction of pages from the author's collection. In many cases the cover(s) is accompanied by a postcard

showing the hotel in question, together with brief notes on the proprietor and occasionally the hotel rates at the time the cover was posted. This may not seem promising to the dedicated philatelist but the covers themselves have a tale to tell, while the whole is a wonderful presentation for the social historian.

I was taken, early on, by a cover on which the hotel's chief attraction seemed to be that it was brick built and fireproof. Not exactly powerful advertising perhaps, until one reads on and the list of hotels destroyed by fire grows longer. Despite the parameter incorporated in the title, there are some two dozen post 1920 hotels featured and the last few pages show 'real photo' postcards of some pre-1940 hotels not otherwise featured in the book. The book under review was, happily, the colour version and most attractive it is. However, the impoverished philatelist will be pleased to learn that no

information would be lost by acquiring the b&w version, thus saving some \$50 gross, though the aesthetic appeal will be diminished.

Although not a book that adds a great deal to the sum of philatelic knowledge, Ken is to be congratulated on presenting an evocative picture of bygone days – rooms for 50 cents a day indeed!

Early Canada Post Cards, by George Arfken. 135 pp, colour version C\$83.00 plus p&p.

Prolific philatelic author George Arfken has produced here a splendid pictorial history of the Canadian post card, from its introduction in 1871 to the end of the Edwardian era. Lavishly illustrated with some 170 pictures in colour, the book eschews the minutiae of printing flaws and plate varieties. Instead it concentrates on the gradual spread of the use of the post card from the purely domestic to the inclusion of

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all UPU members (from 1878 when Canada joined). The spread gives rise to a section on unusual destinations.

Entwined in the story are notes and quotes on the various regulations governing the use of post cards, in particular the authorisation, banning and then re-authorisation of the registration service in relation to cards. Registered post cards in the period are pretty scarce and the known examples of domestic, drop letter, destination USA and Transatlantic cards are detailed and, in the main, illustrated.

Appendices include a list of earliest reported postmarks relating to various phases of the development of the post card in Canada; relative postal rates and pronouncements from the Post Office by Department Order, Memorandum or via the Postal Guides.

It is now 25 years since the late Allan Steinhart produced 'The Postal History of the Post Card, 1871-1911', the latest offering is a most worthy update. Set these two books alongside Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue, Horace Harrison's Postal Stationery exhibit (BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 20), Bill Pawluk's 'Postal Regulations, Rates and Usages' (BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 15) and Al Steinhart's post card collection, published in Jim Hennok's series of postal history collections (No. 3), and stationery collectors must consider themselves in Elysian Fields.

The Law Stamps of Yukon, 1902-71 – Ian McTaggart-Cowan. No. 33 in the BNAPS Exhibit Series, 104pp colour version C\$70.00, b&w C\$30.50 plus p&p.

This award winning exhibit features the two sets of Law Stamps issued for use in the Yukon courts in 1902. One was fairly short-lived; use of the Mining Court (or Gold Court) series seems to have been confined to a period of some eight years, though sale of the stamps

apparently continued up until the end of 1944, when any remaining stock was destroyed. The second series, issued for use in the Territorial Court, remained in use until 1971, thus spanning 69 years, the longest period of use of any stamp design in Canada.

The exhibit features essays, die proofs, plate proofs and issued stamps, along with cancellations and use on legal documents. The stamps themselves are not that frequently seen and use on documents even less so; one is unlikely to see such an array of material anywhere else. Several of the items are described as unique and this is almost certainly the case, though what National judges thought of the use of the word is not known; it is frowned upon in competitive circles. But how else does one describe a 'one-of-a-kind'?

The pages of the book are thinner than those of the other four and many appear to be cream, rather than white, this being the colour of the original sheets. However, reproduction and colour of displayed material is fully up to standard. The stamps are all blue (in the colour version!) and shades are not an issue so some saving can be made by opting for the black and white version, though it can never be as attractive as the colour version.

Top class exhibits of Canadian revenues are rarely seen in the UK, this publication should prove to be a real eye-opener to interested parties.

Travelling Post Office Postmarks of Newfoundland & Labrador, Brian Stalker, F.C.P.S., 115 pp, C\$ 34.95 plus p&p.

Brian Stalker's study of the TPO postmark hammers of Newfoundland and Labrador is the most comprehensive study of this subject ever published. Because the official records of the Newfoundland Post Office were destroyed shortly after Confederation in



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1949, it is not possible to create a definitive work, but this analysis draws together numerous pieces of a highly fragmented jigsaw into a nearly complete picture.

The book builds on all the previous works on the subject starting with that of the Myerson brothers of New York who published over 50 years ago their study of Newfoundland's Railway and Travelling Post Office postmarks both in B.N.A. Topics in North America and in the Journal of the TPO & Seapost Society in Great Britain. Further analysis culminated in Lewis Ludlow publishing a detailed analysis of postmark hammers in the RPO Newsletter of the Canadian Railway Post Office Study Group of BNAPS in the early 1980's and Kidd & Cockrill publishing an illustrated booklet, entitled Newfoundland Travelling Post Office Cancellations in 1987, the latter incorporating updated information from members of the TPO and Seapost Society.

Using Ludlow's hammer analysis as a starting point, this work brings together both tabulated and illustrated data. Brian Stalker has spent four years undertaking a complete review and reassessment of previously published data and creating around 500 postmark illustrations. He has been assisted by ten members of the Canadian RPO Study Group and benefited from the extended loan of three previously unreported collections to supplement his own extensive collection, part of which was exhibited at BNAPEX 1997 in St John's Newfoundland. Several "new" finds are illustrated, including copies of proof strikes from the Canadian Postal Archives, and the period of use of many of the postmarks has been extended. In addition, this work includes an update of C.R. McGuire's work on the postmarks of the Newfoundland Post Office Mail

Assorting Office, North Sydney, Nova Scotia, an "overseas" post office, initially situated on the pier used by the mail steamer between North Sydney and Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, the starting point for mail in transit to Newfoundland.

Published as a sister volume, and in a similar format, to Ross Gray's Railway Postmarks of the Maritimes (BNAPS 2000) this volume contains a wealth of detailed data for the specialist, but the layout and illustrations make it comprehensible and of interest to the general collector.

Brian Stalker has been collecting Canadian Railway postmarks for twenty five years and this book is the result of his first post-retirement philatelic project. He is already collecting and collating material for his next major project, the people, places, mail cars and steamers behind the postmarks of Newfoundland & Labrador's Travelling Post Offices.

The review copy of this book has been added to the Society Library.

EDITORIAL *Contd from page 46*

nasty accident recently. Whilst I am glad to report that he is out of hospital and "on the mend", Wayne has decided it is time to handover the duties of collecting subscriptions from members based in North America. Wayne has been collecting subscriptions for the Society for over 21 years thereby depriving numerous banks of exorbitant charges and making our Treasurer a happy man in the process. A well earned rest and our collective thanks are therefore in order. I am happy to report that Leigh Hogg has stepped forward to volunteer for these duties from 1st July. A reminder of the address details for Leigh will appear with the subscription reminders in the July issue.

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

January 2005

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Squared Circle Cancellations, 5th edn.	BNAPS	£24.50
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Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
Major Toop Canadian Military Postal History	R.F. Narbonne, C.R. McGuire	£20.00
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Yellow Peril

**Re. A CENT A POUND – MLS 292
and 294**

My statement..." What the collection did not have was an example of a 2cent map stamp properly used on a bulk newspaper mailing receipt"... needs clarification.

I had intended the words " a 2cent map stamp" to mean one map stamp by itself, i.e. single franking. I emphasise single usage as the map stamp was primarily a single franking stamp issued to pay a proper rate (the 2 cent empire rate). I regret that my oversight has caused some confusion.

The collection of map stamps that I sold, incidentally, was formed by the Reverend John S. Bain.

Richard McMahon

**Re. MISSIONAIRES OBLATS DE
MARIE IMMACULEE - ML 295**

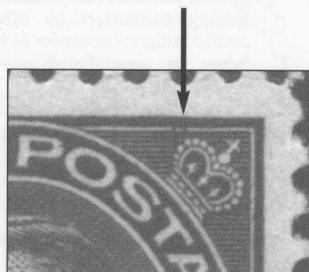
I note with interest the letter from Neil Prior. The Oblates of Mary Immaculate are a congregation of Roman Catholic Priests and are still very much in existence. They run a number of R.C. parishes in the UK and in other places including Ireland, Continental Europe and Canada. Their origins are, I believe, French.

Greg Spring

ADMIRAL VARIETIES

I have two Admiral issue stamps which appear to have unusual markings on them (see pictures below). Their locations are very precise so I have never thought of them as printing errors, or ink smears. The first is on the 1916 War Tax 2¢ + 1¢ brown (Die II, SG240, Scott MR4), and the other is on the 1922

2¢ Green (SG247, Scott 107). In both cases there are 2 fine lines crossing the outer border. On the 2¢ Green these lines fall exactly on the half way point along the left hand border (in fact exactly on either side of the 10.75mm point along the 21.5mm border). On the War Tax stamp these marks fall exactly 3mm from the right edge of the 18mm top border. They are not seen on the other copies of these stamps I have, and are not listed in my specialist catalogues as varieties. I have always assumed they were guide marks on the printing plate, or perhaps a 'code' by an engraver indicating that some work had been carried out. However Hans Reiche in Steel Engraved Constant Plate Varieties refers to guide marks as dots rather than lines but does not indicate measurements for where these can be seen. Can anyone enlighten me further?



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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Convention 2005 Programme.

Barring unforeseen accidents, the programme for the Society's 59th Annual Convention in the Normandy Hotel, Renfrew, is coming together nicely with five Canadian speakers lined up by our President.

The order of events is planned to be as follows:-

Wednesday 21 September

- 1500hrs Delegates arrive, tea etc served in the Elm Suite
- 1700hrs Executive Committee Meeting (Board Room)
- 1815hrs Dinner – Julianas Restaurant
- 2000hrs Display by Mr Leigh Hogg “1st Celebration of Confederation”
Ladies get together to welcome new comers in the cocktail bar

Thursday 22 September

- 0900hrs Display by Mr Duncan MacDonald “Precancels”
- 1200hrs Light lunch
- 1330hrs Coach trip to the Burrell Collection, returns to hotel at 1700hrs
- 1815hrs Dinner – Julianas Restaurant
- 2000hrs Display by Mr Joe Smith – slides on the Toronto Litho Co.
Ladies postcard display – “Glasgow and Doon the Clyde” – Christine Hillson & Friend

Friday 23 September

- 0845hrs Fellows Meeting
- 0900hrs Committee Meeting
- 1015hrs Display by Mr Rob Lunn – “The Canadian Imperial Penny Postage Stamp”
- 1215hrs Light lunch
- 1330hrs Coach trip to Glengoyne Distillery, returns to hotel at 1700hrs
- 1815hrs Dinner – Julianas Restaurant
- 2000hrs Display by Mr Stan Lum “Admiral Covers”
Talk for the ladies by Mrs Sheila May “Inverary Castle”

Saturday 24 September

- 0900hrs Annual General Meeting
- 1030hrs 5 minute displays by members
- 1200hrs Society Auction – finishing by 1600hrs with a one hour lunch break to suit
- 1900hrs Sherry Reception in the Argyle Suite foyer
- 1930hrs Banquet in the Argyle Suite

Sunday 25 September

Fond farewells after breakfast.

Once again, the Society is indebted to Messrs. Bonhams for agreeing to meet the cost of the Sherry Reception on Saturday.

For those who are not familiar with it, a word on the Burrell collection may be in order. William Burrell was Glasgow's equivalent of William Randolph Hearst in his eclectic collecting. His entire collection was left to the City of Glasgow on condition that they provided a purpose-built museum to house it. It is some place as members who attended the Ayr Convention some years ago can testify. It stands in the grounds of Pollok House, an eighteenth century gentleman's residence also open to the public. That contains one of Britain's best collections of Spanish paintings and is well worth a visit by itself.

Glasgow (Abbotsinch) airport is just a mile from the Normandy Hotel, Renfrew, with courtesy transport available. Please do not get confused with Prestwick Airport (also sometimes called Glasgow). This latter is some 40 miles away and is therefore a bit of a walk!

While our President will, unfortunately, be unable to greet you personally due to the indisposition of Marion, to whom we all wish a speedy recovery, it is hoped that we will have a record turnout. The hotel is comfortable, the food first class, the staff friendly and you can all be sure of a warm Scottish welcome.

John Hillson F.C.P.S. on behalf of Bill Topping

From the Secretary

It is hoped that with this "Maple Leaves" you will receive the 2005 edition of Part 1 of the Membership Directory. Part 2 is not being reprinted this season.

Thanks to Colin Lewis the "long membership" medallions, financed by

the Smythies fund, were dispatched to all qualifying members on 15th February 2005, "gold" to those with over 50 years, "silver" to those with membership between 25 and 50 years. At the time of writing this (24th February), the Society has received 18 letters and 2 phone calls of thanks (all of course from the UK as overseas members would not have received their medallions by this time).

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Normandy Hotel, Renfrew on Saturday 24th September 2005 commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 24th May 2005.

Fellowship

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for, either:-

- 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 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 24th July 2005.

Founders Trophy

The Trophy, awarded only to Members of the Society, is awarded by the Judging Committee for work considered by them 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 24th July 2005.

John Wright

From the Treasurer

Convention 2005 Registration Fee

As we have secured a good deal with the Normandy Hotel, I am happy to advise members that the registration fee will only be £10 this year. I would remind members that this applies to all members attending except those present only for the auction on Saturday. It does not apply to members guests.

This is an appropriate point at which to explain why we now do charge a registration fee to members attending convention. Years ago, most hotels were so anxious for business that we were usually offered a convention package which included the cost of the meeting rooms. This is no longer the case. When I was elected Hon. Treasurer again after a five year absence, I discovered that the practice had evolved whereby hotel room hire charges were being loaded on to the individual overnight charge. This to me was unfair, firstly because members generally were not aware of this hidden surcharge, second because members with spouses were paying double the amount members on their own were and, thirdly, members who did not stay in the hotel were enjoying the benefit of the meeting rooms entirely subsidised by those who were staying there. It seemed to me to be more

equitable and above board to simply make the same flat charge to all attending, whether staying in the hotel or not. This was put to the Society's Committee and it was not only approved by it but also at the subsequent A.G.M. unanimously. It should perhaps be noted that the fee rarely covers the full cost of room hire so the Society does still subsidise its conventions.

I hope this will clarify matters to all members.

John Hillson F.C.P.S.

Society Jubilee

In the October 2004 issue we announced a proposed display by the Society to the Royal PS London to mark our 60th year, in the spring of 2006. The provisional date of the show is 27 April 2006.

In making the announcement, we invited members to show a dozen sheets or so in order to present as wide a spread of BNA material as possible. CPS members who are not members of the "Royal" will be able to attend as nominated visitors.

We have had several offers of material but before we get down to the arm twisting and the planning of the show we would welcome a few more volunteers. Please write to the Assistant Editor, indicating what area you would like to cover and the extent of your material. Please remember we would like to show the Provinces as well as Canada itself and, while in the space available we would anticipate majoring on the stamps, postal history is in no way ruled out.

David Sessions. F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.C.

**THE INDEX TO VOLUME 28 OF MAPLE LEAVES IS ENCLOSED
WITH THIS ISSUE.**

Our thanks go to Charles Livermore for compiling it.

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To, From and Through British North America, 1685-1865

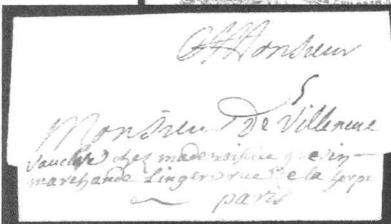
May 27 & 28 Zurich, Switzerland

HA Harmers Auctions SA will auction the renowned Allan L. Steinhart Collection of Prestamp and Stampless Covers To, From and Through British North America, 1685-1865. This exhibit won an International Large Gold award, numerous national gold and grand awards and was often exhibited by invitation in the Court of Honour. Allan L. Steinhart was a prolific writer, researcher and Canada's leading postal history authority.

This auction is scheduled for May 27 & 28, 2005 in Zurich at Steigenberger Bellerive au Lac Utoquai 47, 8008. Contact us at 011.41.91.649.40.40 in Europe or 410.453.9784 in the U.S. for information.



1849 Valentine's
Ocean Penny Post,
Scotland to New
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Paris, the earliest known cover in private
hands from Canada to another country
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Forthcoming Events

2005

- April 15 – 16 Scottish Congress, Perth
- April 21 – 24 Pacific Explorer, Sydney, Australia
- Apr 30 to May 1 ORAPEX, RA Centre, Ottawa, Canada
- May 10 – 15 Brno 2005, Czech Republic
- May 27 – 29 ROYAL 2005 ROYALE, London Ontario
- Jun 2 – 5 Naposta 2005, Hanover, Germany
- Jun 25 Midpex, Coventry
- Jul 7 – 10 Philatelic Congress of GB, Derby
- Jul 29- 30 York Racecourse, Stampfair
- Sep 2 – 4 BNAPEX, Fantasyland Hotel, Edmonton, AB, Canada
- Sep 14 – 18 Stampex, Islington, London
- Sep 21 – 24 CPS Convention, Renfrew
- Oct 14 – 16 National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, Toronto
- Oct 14 – 16 STAMPEX, Toronto
- Oct 27-29 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

2006

- Apr 7 – 9 AMERISTAMPEXPO, Toronto
- May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006
- Sept 15 – 17 NOVAPEX, Dartmouth N.S.
- Nov 16 – 20 Belgica 2006, Brussels
- Nov 24 – 25 ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay

Finally, as promised, in the last issue, a couple of additional photos from the Crawley Convention.



New President, Bill Topping, receives the Aikens Trophy.



Len Belle pointing out one of his treasures.



Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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July 2005

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Members will find in this issue, both a book review and an advertisement for a new book, recently published under the auspices of the PHSC, about the life of the late Fred Jarrett. Fred was one of the earliest members of the CPSGB and was regarded by many as the doyen of BNA philately. His 1929 book on the Stamps of British North America remains an important reference work 75 years on and his collection of BNA material sold in 1959 will probably never be equalled in its breadth and depth. The book is a fascinating read for those interested in the history of our hobby. Members should note that a hefty discount is available for orders placed before 1 August.

A subscription notice will be found inside this issue. We draw member's attention to the fact that subscriptions should be sent to Les Taylor in the UK or alternatively to Leigh Hogg in Canada.

Address details for both can be found in the notice on page 122. May I also remind members who are intending to attend Convention in Renfrew this year that their booking forms should be back with John Hillson by 31st July in order to qualify for the special rates.

Also enclosed in the mailing pack with this issue should be the Auction Catalogue for the Convention auction. Our thanks as usual to Colin Lewis for the hard work that goes into compiling this.

Members will be saddened to learn of the recent death of Jim Hennok who ran the well known Toronto auction house. We extend our sympathies to his family and friends.

May I thank those members who responded promptly to my call for material for future Maple Leaves back in January. However, the cupboard, whilst not bare, remains uncomfortably low so I

would again urge members to contribute material for future editions. Any subject, large or small, is welcome. However, I would particularly like to see some more articles on the modern stamp issues which tend to be within the collecting range of our younger members. I would also urge some of our more experienced members to contribute articles on general philatelic subjects such as mounting, displaying and exhibiting stamps and covers in competition which may, again, be helpful to those of us who are just starting off in this area.

I would like to thank the Journal of the Society of Postal Historians, *Postscript*, and its' editor, Sue Hopson, for permission to include the article by Malcolm Montgomery on Postal Rates to and from Canada, the first part of which appears in this issue. Malcolm originally published this work in *Postscript* but has updated and extended it somewhat for a

more specialist audience in Maple Leaves. If, like me, you are regularly bewildered by the rates and markings on pre-stamp covers from this period, the article provides a good deal of enlightenment.

As one recently retired person, may I end by passing our collective best wishes to member and auctioneer Bob Lee who retires himself later this year. Bob has successfully parted many of us from our money over the last 25 odd years but I am pleased to say that we invariably got something nice, in the way of BNA philatelic material, in return. His auction catalogues are a veritable mine of information, particularly on postal history and cancellations and they will be sorely missed after his last auction coming up in the autumn. We wish you well, Bob, and trust the retirement is both long and happy.

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POSTAGE RATES ON LETTERS TO AND FROM CANADA 1840-1851 (PART 1)

Malcolm Montgomery

Background: The variety of rates and accountancy markings that appear on letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and the British North American provinces in the mid-19th century often causes confusion. Postal historians can, however, take comfort from the knowledge that post office officials were equally confused by the succession of changes and the complexity of the system. A great deal has been written on this subject, but some earlier articles lack references, while in others the main strand of the history can be lost in the detail. This article is intended to collate the known facts and, as far as possible, give specific primary sources.

The backdrop to this overview is the GPO Instruction of March 1839¹, which reduced the rate of postage on 'single' packet letters to North America from one shilling and threepence to a shilling and incorporated the British inland charges into a 'uniform' rate:

'The Postage on all Letters to and from NORTH AMERICA, conveyed by Her Majesty's Packets, having been reduced to the uniform Rate of 1s. Single, 2s Double, and so on in proportion, you will in future charge that Rate upon such Letters, without

adding any charge for Inland Postage.'

The instruction seemed to be quite straightforward, but while it was perfectly clear to the intended insular audience, it did not travel well. In North America, inland postage rates were high, unchanged since 1765, and the Provinces had for some time been lobbying for change. As early as 1783, Anthony Todd, then Secretary to the Post Office had conceded as much in a letter to Benjamin Franklin²:

'...and you may remember in the Act of the 5th of the present King, although the rates of letters in America were thereby reduced, we thought them yet too high, and that too, instead of 2d for every 100 miles after a certain accumulated Postage of 2^{1/2}/- or less for a single letter, there should be no higher rate for the greater distances throughout America.' but the rates remained unchanged more than fifty years later. The single letter rate from Halifax to Quebec (700 miles) alone was 1s 8d Currency, and to Niagara in Upper Canada (1362 miles) a single letter was charged 3s Currency.

The First Confusion: When the DPMG for Canada, Thomas Stayner, received the 1839 instruction he chose to interpret it to mean that the British

Effective 10th October 1765:

Distance:	Single	Double	Treble	Ounce
Up to 60 miles	4d	8d	1s 0d	1s 4d
61-100 miles	6d	1s 0d	1s 0d	2s 0d
101-200 miles	8d	1s 4d	2s 0d	2s 8d
Each additional 100 miles	2d	4d	6d	8d

Table 1: British North American postage rates, 1765-1851



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North American inland charges also were to be included in the 'uniform' rate. Whether this misinterpretation was deliberate or not is unlikely ever to be known, but no time was wasted in disseminating the good news to the provincial postmasters, in a General Post Office Quebec notice published in both the *Quebec Gazette*⁶ and the *Kingston Chronicle*, the former adding an editorial describing the change as a 'humane gesture':

...we say, *humane*, because it affords to the poor that consolation which the rich from their constant enjoyment of it, cannot sufficiently appreciate; the blessing of a continued intercourse with their friends and relations from whom they are far removed.'

Letters for the United Kingdom began to be rated on the assumption that 'Inland Postage' referred to both the United Kingdom and the British North American inland postage (Figure 1).

Unfortunately, humanity did not feature highly on the parent post office's agenda and any provincial optimism was quickly dispelled by London in letters to the DPMGs in Quebec and Halifax⁸.

I hasten to correct an impression you appear to entertain that the internal rates in British North America are abolished by the Circular Instruction sent to you in my letter of 27th March last; that instruction had no bearing at all upon such rates, and affect only the Packet postage to and from North America and the Inland charges in this Country.'

Thomas Stayner, acknowledged the GPO letter on 25th August and a circular was issued⁹, instructing postmasters in Canada to 'revert to the old system of imposing upon letters for or from Great Britain and Ireland, via Halifax, the inland Postage...'. The DPMG for Nova Scotia, John Howe, was also sent a copy of the GPO London letter.

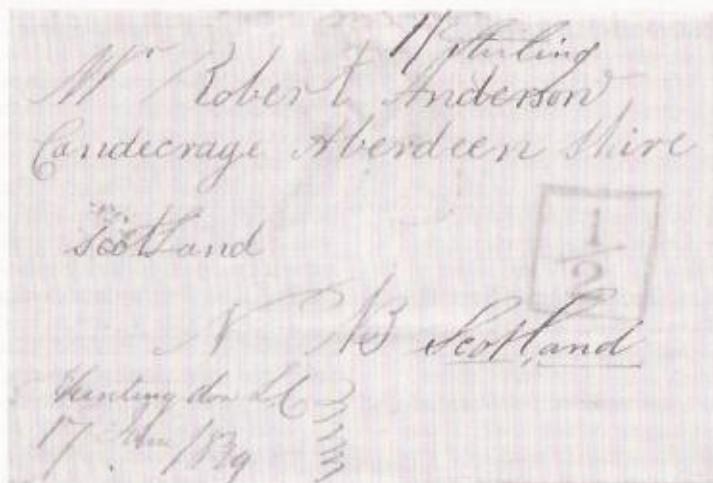


Figure 1: 15th June 1839 from Hinchinbroke, Canada to Candecrage, Scotland. No British North American postage has been raised; postage due in the United Kingdom was 1s Sterling, plus the $\frac{1}{2}$ d Scottish Road Tax.

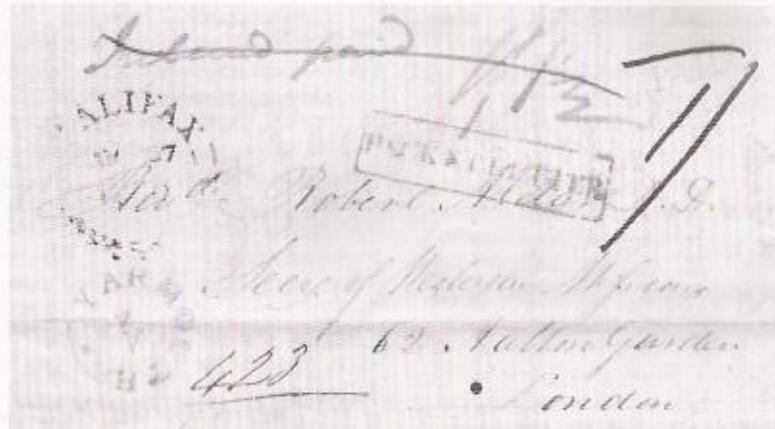


Figure 2: A letter from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia dated 15th February 1840, showing the reversion to the old method of charging inland postage in British North America. Prepaid 1½d Currency to Halifax, it was carried by the 'Seagull' packet to Falmouth and charged a further 1s Sterling.

Further Confusion: A lesser complication arose from the GPO Instruction of November 1839, effective 5th December, which reaffirmed the existing packet rate but promulgated the scale of progression⁷ that had been introduced in the United Kingdom under the 'Uniform Fourpenny Post' measures:

'As the rate to and from North America is an uniform rate of One Shilling for a Single Letter, the rate of Postage on Letters conveyed by Packet between the United Kingdom and all the British Colonies... will be an uniform single rate of One Shilling, advancing on all Letters exceeding Half an Ounce according to the Scale of Weight already laid down.'

The order also abolished most of the additional charges which had been applied to letters in the United Kingdom General Post up until that time⁸. Unfortunately, in the North American Provinces the progression on letters continued to be calculated by the sheet⁹,

so a letter from the United Kingdom consisting of more than one sheet, but weighing an $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or less, could be charged multiple rates of inland postage on arrival. Dates of interest in this aspect of the history are shown in table 2.

Rate Reductions: The issue of the high cost of postage was highlighted with the success of the independent steamships, 'Great Western', 'British Queen', 'Royal William', 'President' and others. These ships had set new standards for the speed that letters could reach Canada, if routed via the United States and as long as provincial postage remained high the additional cost of this route was marginal. In 1840, justified by time and cost savings, arrangements were made for a regular steam packet service, the Cunard Line, to carry British mails to British North America via Halifax, but calling also at Boston. However, with the Halifax - Montreal transit taking five days in summer and nine or ten in spring, autumn and winter,

Date	Event	Comment
Until 4th December 1839	All progression by sheet or 1 oz 'packet'.	
5th December 1839 ¹⁰	UK inland and packet changes to weight ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 1 oz, 2oz, etc.)	Disparity in rating letters in UK as compared to North America.
1842 ¹¹	GPO (Quebec) draws distinction between rating letters for UK and letters for destinations in North America.	Discussion continues over appropriate method of progression.
5th January 1844 ¹²	British North America changes to weight for inland letters ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 1oz, 2oz, etc)	
1st July 1845 ¹³	United States changes to weight ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 1oz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 2oz, etc)	Triple rate included
19th January 1849 ¹⁴	Accounting progression for trans-Atlantic letters established ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 1oz, 2oz)	No triple rate; US different inland and packet progressions.
1st April 1866 ¹⁵	Progression changed to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Triple rate now accepted.

Table 2: Changes in rates of progression.

the advantage for letters between the United Kingdom, Montreal and all places west, where the greater proportion of British emigrants had settled, would remain with the New York ships. In a letter to Lord John Russell, C. Poulett Thomson, Governor General of British North America, argued that '*...if such an arrangement persisted, the establishment of the steam conveyance to Halifax will effect neither of the objects contemplated... and the expense must become a dead loss to the Post Office.*'¹⁶ Spurred by the prospect of handing an advantage to the United States, the British Post Office promulgated an early reduction in provincial postage on trans-Atlantic letters to 2d Sterling, giving an all-up rate of 1s 2d Sterling between any place in the United Kingdom or British North America'.

At this time the Stayner also took the opportunity to clarify how payment, or lack of it, was to be marked on letters for the United Kingdom (*Figures 3 and 4*)¹⁷.

'The Postage on Paid Letters is to be marked thus in red ink -'

	Sterling	Currency
Paid	1s 2d	1s 4d

The postage on Unpaid Letters is to be rated in Sterling, in black ink.'

The rates were effective from the August sailings of the new steam packets of the Cunard Line, however, the changes in Canada were published only in mid-August 1840, so some letters travelling on the SS 'Acadia' departing Halifax on 4th September 1840, show the colonial inland postage (*Figure 5*).

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Figure 3: A letter from Montreal, Lower Canada to London England; dated 29th August 1840, it was taken by road to Quebec, from Quebec to Pictou, Nova Scotia by the 'Unicorn', thence overland to Halifax, Nova Scotia for the 'Acadia' for Liverpool. The letter was prepaid at the new rate: '1/2 Stg 1/4 Cy', marked in red.

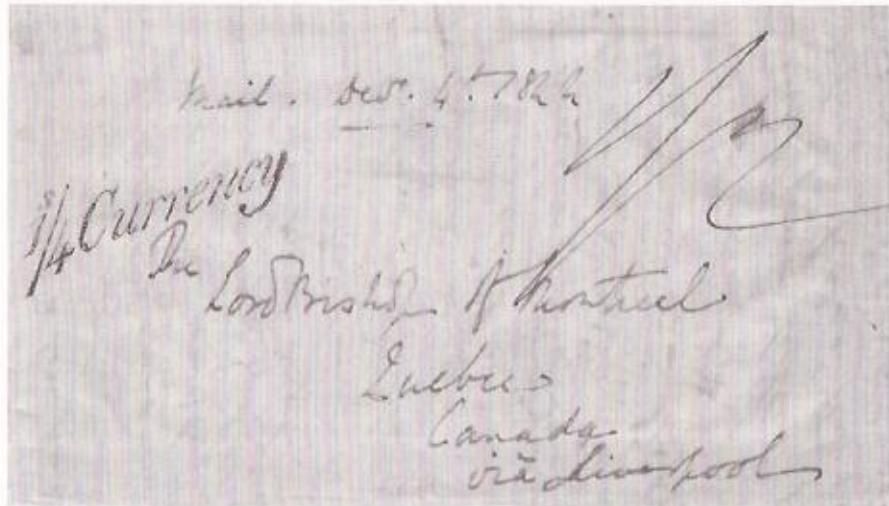


Figure 4: A letter from Oxford, England dated 3rd December 1844, posted unpaid it was charged '1/2' in manuscript, then '1/4 Currency' – at Montreal, after the re-routing of Canadian incoming mails via Boston.

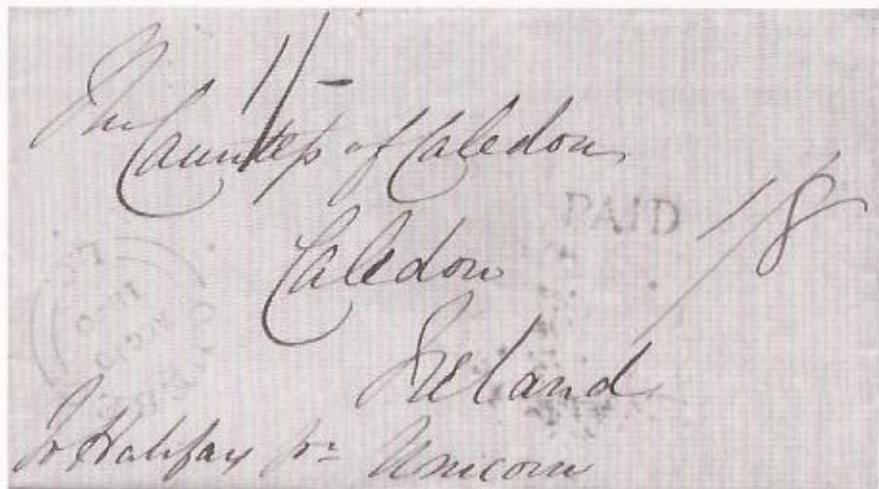


Figure 5: A letter dated 10th August 1840 from Lord Caledon at Quebec to his mother, the Countess of Caledon, that shows prepayment of the British North American charge to Halifax, 1s 8d Currency, after the reduction of charges. It was carried by the Cunard Line feeder service, SS 'Unicorn' to Halifax for the SS 'Acadia' to Liverpool, charged a further 1s packet and United Kingdom inland postage. On the reverse it bears a transit mark for Dublin, 15th September, and arrival at Caledon, 16th September 1840.



Figure 6: A letter dated 18th September 1841 from Bedford, England to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, paid '1/-'. It was marked 'MORE TO PAY' and '2' at Liverpool. The '2' was changed to '2½:d' (Currency) at Halifax.

Prepayment: Correspondents in the United Kingdom could send letters paid, unpaid, or paid to the port of entry; the last category were to be charged marked as deficient 2d Sterling, usually at Liverpool, and show a provincial charge '2½d', the Currency equivalent, although it is not always clearly stated that this last is a Currency charge (*Figure 6*). Such letters are the fore-runners of a curious practice that developed during this period: unpaid and underpaid letters came to show a variety of rates, accountancy marks and charges, none of which indicated the exact Sterling postage rate.

It is of interest that, even after the introduction of an 'all-up' rate, the regulations for prepayment were different for letters posted in the United Kingdom than they were for those posted in the provinces: the former could be posted wholly unpaid (charged 1s 4d Currency on arrival); prepaid only the British and packet postage (charged 2½d Currency on arrival); or prepaid; the latter had to be prepaid at least the provincial portion of the rate (2d Sterling/2½d Currency). This apparently had not been impressed on all Canadian postmasters, and some letters continued to be forwarded from Canada to the United Kingdom without prepayment of the 2d Sterling inland provincial rate (*Figure 7*), resulting in a further reproof from London and a rather

overly apologetic letter from Stayner to the Governor General in December 1840¹⁹:

'I lament exceedingly that I should have misunderstood the intention of the Government, which it appears was, that the twopence sterling inland Provincial rate, on letters going from these Provinces, should in all cases be prepaid.'

Open Mails through the United States: Letters could be sent in the open mail via the United States, but prepayment to destinations by this route was not possible. Canadian letters had to be prepaid to the coast and letters from the United Kingdom had to be prepaid as far as the United States where they were treated as ship letters. In Canada some were charged the special 2d Sterling/2½d Currency rate for trans-Atlantic letters, some not, but there seem to have been no guiding principle for this anomaly.

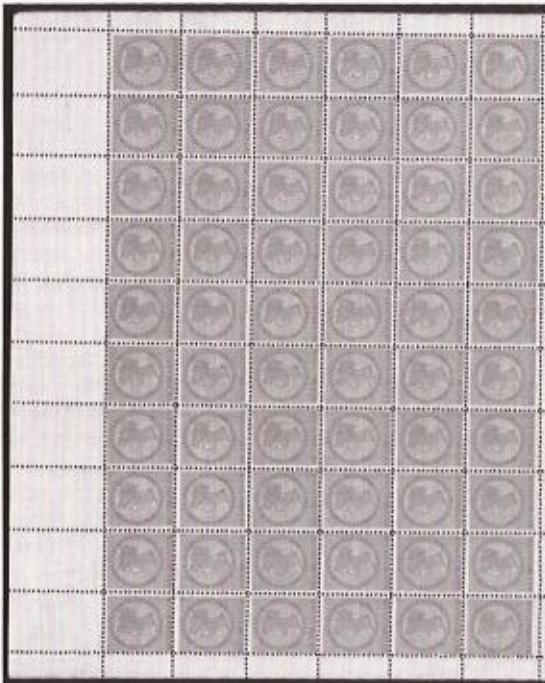
The 1825 rates²⁰ applied to letters transiting the United States in the open mails. In March 1845²¹ rates and progressions were changed, and there was a further modification in progressions between 19th March 1849 and 3rd March 1851, when no triple rate was permitted²², after which the triple rate was re-instated for inland mail, but not for packet letters. From 1st July

Date/Distance 25th March 1825	Single	Double	Treble	Ounce	Date/Distance 1st July 1845	½oz	1 oz	Add'l ½oz
Up to 30 miles	6c	12c	18c	24c	Up to 300 miles	5c	10c	5c
31-80 miles	10c	20c	30c	40c	Over 300 miles	10c	20c	10c
81-150 miles	12½c	25c	37½c	50c	California &			
151-400	18½c	37½c	56½c	75c	Oregon	40c	80c	40c
Over 400 miles	25c	50c	75c	\$1.00				
Ship letters:	6c to the port of arrival or 2c plus prevailing inland rate.				Ship letters:	6c to the port of arrival or 2c plus prevailing inland rate.		

Table 3: United States rates.



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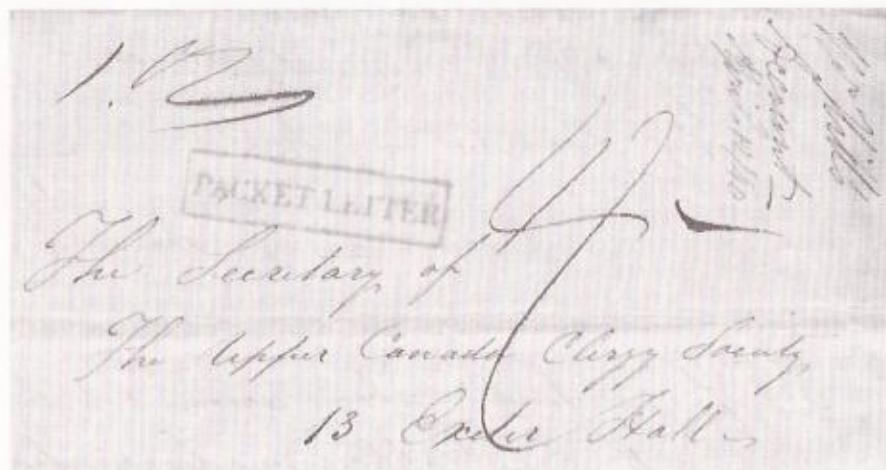


Figure 7: A letter weighing more than 1oz but less than 2ozs posted Hamilton, Upper Canada apparently unpaid and charged 4s in the United Kingdom. No provincial inland has been prepaid. It was carried on the return maiden voyage of the Cunard line 'Acadia' arriving in London on 16th September 1840.

1848 to 3rd January 1849 the ship letter fee on foreign mail was amended to '*...that rate charged by the foreign office on American sea mail*' – from a British vessel, 24c per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, plus inland postage if not to the port of arrival.²³

Exchange Rates: From 1st March 1842 exchange fluctuations in Canadian and United States currencies obliged the Canadian DPMG to place a surcharge on unpaid letters from the United States²⁴. Set at 6%, it was reduced to 2½% on 17th May 1842 (Figure 8) and removed on 27th December 1843.

Date	US postage due	Canadian currency collect:
1st March 1842	25c	1s 4d
Exchange surcharge established at 6%	18½c	1s 0½d
	12½c and under add	½d
17th May 1842	25c	1s 3½d
Exchange surcharge reduced to 2½%	18½c	1s
	12½c	8d
	For lesser sums, add:	½d

Table 4: Exchange surcharges

TO BE CONTINUED - Please note that figure 8 will appear in the next instalment.
References appear overleaf.

References:

- ¹ Post Office Instruction dated March 1839, effective 4th March 1839.
- ² Act of Geo. III, Cap. 25, effective 10th October 1765.
- ³ Anthony Todd (by Command) to 'His Excellency Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Paris', Packet Minute 48/4, p. 317.
- ⁴ Quebec Gazette, 1st June 1839
- ⁵ Packet Minute 236P, approved Lichfield, 4th July 1839.
- ⁶ The date of release of the circular is not known, but a copy appeared in the Brockville Recorder on 17th October 1839.
- ⁷ Post Office Instruction dated 21st November 1839, effective 5th December 1839, in compliance with a Treasury Order.
- ⁸ Menai and Conwy Bridge charges, Scottish Additional ½d, etc.'; the Penny and Twopenny Post charges on 'franks' remained in force until 10th January 1840.
- ⁹ For internal mail this was changed by a Treasury Warrant dated 11th October 1844 and Post Office Circular (Quebec) dated 1st December 1843.
- ¹⁰ Post Office Instruction, 21st November 1839.
- ¹¹ Canadian Post Office Instruction (undated, 1842)
- ¹² Canadian Post Office Instruction, 1st December 1843, based on Treasury Warrant, 11th October 1843.
- ¹³ US Act 3rd March 1845, 5 Stat 733, 737, effective 1st July 1845.
- ¹⁴ Anglo/US Convention, 15th December 1848 (London), ratified 26th January 1849 (Washington).
- ¹⁵ Treasury Warrant effective 1st April 1866.
- ¹⁶ C. Poulett Thompson to Lord John Russell, 16th April 1840, passed to the Treasury on 23rd May 1840.
- ¹⁷ An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage, 3 and 4 Vic. Cap. 96, 10th August 1840.
- ¹⁸ Canadian Post Office Department Circular, Quebec, 11th August 1840.
- ¹⁹ Stayner to Chief Secretary in Canada, 2nd December 1840.
- ²⁰ Act of Congress 4 Stat, 105, 111, 112, 114, dated 3rd March 1825.
- ²¹ Act of Congress 5 Stat. 733, 777, dated 3rd March 1845.
- ²² Post Office Appropriations Act, 3rd March 1849 and Act of Congress 3rd March 1851.
- ²³ United States Congress, 27th June 1848; rescinded 3rd January 1849.
- ²⁴ Canadian Post Office Circulars dated 1st March, 17th May 1842 and 27th December 1843.

TO BE CONTINUED

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POSTAGE DUES 1906-1928

Part B, The Postal History (3)

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So

Regular Stamps Used for Postage Due

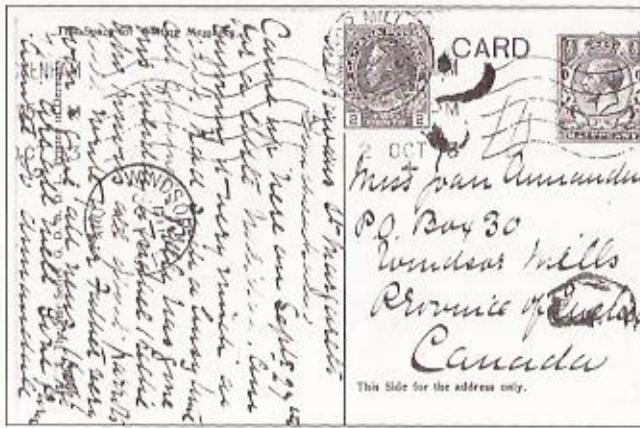


Figure 22. A post card from the UK with a 1/2d GB stamp, rated 'T/10' (centimes), hand stamped '2' (cents). Postage due paid by a 2¢ carmine Admiral.

Mixed Franking

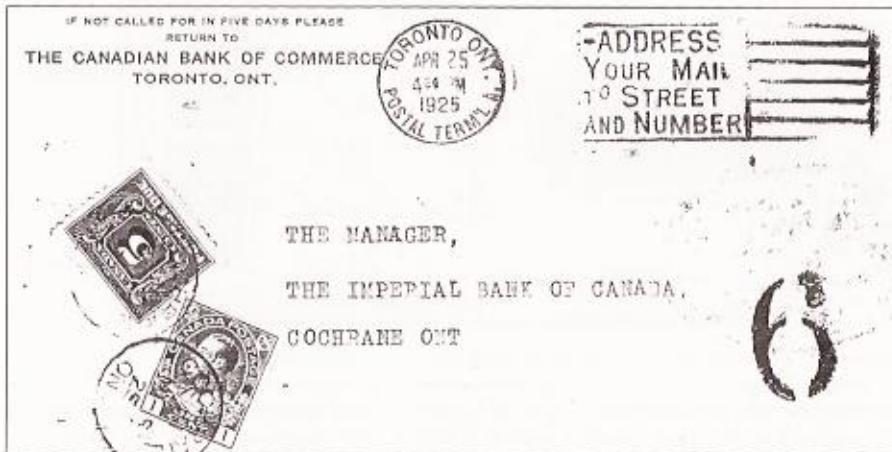


Figure 23. Cover mailed without postage, rated '6' (double deficiency of 3¢). Tax paid by a 5¢ postage due stamp and a 1¢ yellow Admiral. Note the split '6.'

Free Frank



Figure 24. This O.H.M.S. letter sent to the Immigration Minister in Vancouver was taxed 6¢. If it were addressed to Ottawa, it would pass.

Special Delivery



Figure 25. This Vancouver special delivery letter was postmarked April 17, 1911 and backstamped April 22. It was posted without the 2¢ postage and was charged 4¢. As the envelope was not annotated "Special Delivery" and special delivery service was not available at Norwich, another reason (albeit a wild exaggeration) for the postage due was the improper use of a special delivery stamp. Whether it be short-paid or improper use, the 4¢ postal charge was the same in either case!

Split numeral rate markings

Split numeral rate markings are found on mail coming from and going to Toronto. There are numerals with vertical splits; horizontal splits; double horizontal splits; and both vertical and horizontal splits on two-digit numbers. Strikes are in black but a purple split '1' has been found (see Third class mail being returned to sender). Split numerals also exist on Vancouver mail.



Figure 26. Cover from British Guiana with a double horizontal split '4' marking.



Figure 27. Cover from Toronto with a vertical split '4'.

Business Reply Envelopes

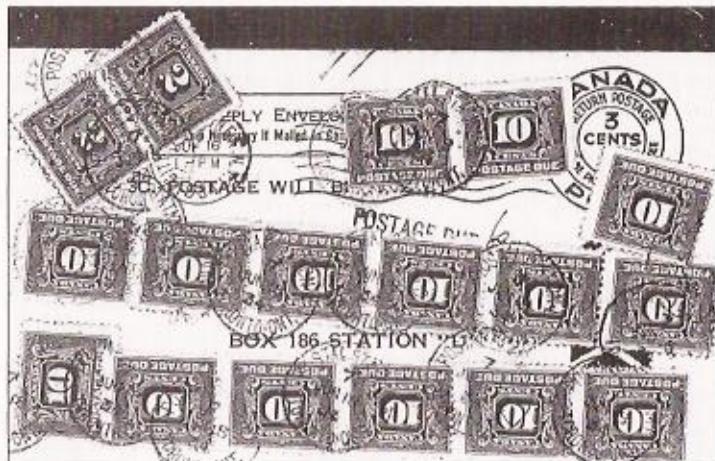


Figure 28. A 3¢ Business Reply Envelope with two 2¢ and fifteen 10¢ postage due stamps totalling \$1.54. Thirty-seven replies @ 4¢ and postage due envelope from the US @ 6¢. There was a rate increase to 4¢ on July 1, 1931. Stamps are postmarked June 18, 1934.

Registered Mail



Figure 29. A domestic registered letter prepaid only the 3¢ postage. Short paid the 10¢ registration fee and taxed 20¢ - double deficiency. Two 2¢ and sixteen 1¢ postage due stamps made up the rate.

Dead Letter Office Envelopes

When a letter could not be delivered and there were no return address, the letter would be sent to the Dead Letter Office

in Ottawa or to one of the Dead Letter Branch Offices where it would be opened to ascertain the sender's address. It would then be returned to the sender

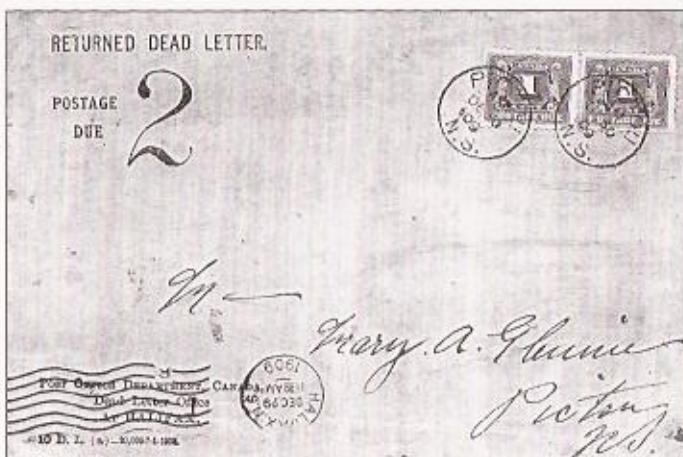


Figure 30. A Returned Dead Letter from Halifax with two 1¢ postage due stamps.



Figure 31. A Registered Returned Dead Letter hand stamped 13¢. Twelve 1¢ postage due stamps and a 1¢ Confederation commemorative made up the rate.



Figure 32. A 1¢ wrapper with the Cheltenham squared circle – unusual on postage dues.

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in a Dead Letter Office envelope (*figures 30 & 31*). At first the fee for this service was 3¢, later 2¢ and later still 3¢ again, then 5¢, 10¢ and so on. The fee for this service was collected by the use of postage due stamps from 1906 to the '70's Some Dead Letters have the amount of postage due printed on the envelopes; others have a blank space for the amount to be handstamped.

Postage Due Wrappers (*Figure 32*)

These wrappers were used to return undelivered publications to the publishers. The fee was 1¢. Some time after 1939 the fee was raised to 2¢.

Two interesting French Covers

The questions posed by these French covers are: What were the rates and how were the letters rated? (*Figures 33 & 34*)

Regardless of what the rates were or how the letters were rated, one point is definite and that is a single franking of a 10¢ postage due stamp tied to a 1928 (first year of issue) cover is a rare bird.

As I stated in the beginning, I am learning about postage dues. The way these French covers are baffling me, I will be in the learning stages for a long time. I still have to learn about exchange rates, postage rates to Canada and the 'T/13' marking instead of 'T/20' (MLs 279, p.36).



Figure 33. A 1928 cover from St. Pierre & Miquelon, prepaid 25 centimes and taxed 10¢.



Figure 34. A 1924 cover from France, prepaid 50 centimes and taxed 7¢.

Readers, therefore, who are aware of instances of postage due (not mentioned in my notes) and/or errors in my interpretation of postage due regulations are respectfully requested to notify our editor.

I thank the following members:
Andrew Chung, for an update on business envelopes.
Cimon Morin for arranging my visit to the Canadian Postal Archives.
Susan So for the illustrations.

Thanks also to Mr Robert H Pratt (Co-author of 'The Essays and Proofs of British North America) for clarifying the various plate proofs.

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WHEN WERE THE 1 CENT SMALL QUEENS FIRST PRINTED?

H E Duckworth and H W Duckworth

In his recent *Canada Small Queens Re-Appraised* John Hillson criticizes a conclusion we drew in *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, 1868 - 1872*. In estimating the numbers of the various Large Queens we assumed that none were issued to postmasters after the appearance of the corresponding Small Queens. Amongst other things, this assumption led us to conclude that the first copies of the 1 cent Small Queen were printed and delivered to the Postmaster-General before July 1, 1869. This date is much earlier than previously thought and long before the stamps were released to the public, which Hillson informs us was in February, 1870. Hillson feels that this assumption was not justified and, hence, the conclusion regarding early printing of the 1 cent Small Queen is mistaken.

We have since examined our collection of dated copies of the 1 cent Large Queen and agree that our assumption that none was distributed to postmasters after the appearance of the 1 cent Small Queen was somewhat

simplistic. However, we now present two types of data that, taken together, still provide clear evidence for significant printing of the 1 cent Small Queen prior to July 1, 1869. First, in Table 1, are the numbers (taken from *The Large Queens*, page 76) of 1 cent stamps (Large and Small Queens) received from the printers and distributed to postmasters during the period in question.

Table 2 shows the distribution of 121 dated Large Queens which were acquired by us over four decades. There was some effort to secure April/1868 and February/1869 dates, but otherwise they were collected without regard to specific dates. They represent a statistically significant, virtually random sample.

In Table 2, the last month to which we can assign "normal" usage of the 1 cent Large Queen is February, 1870, the same month in which the 1 cent Small Queen made its appearance. Thereafter, the number of Large Queens declined during the spring and had virtually

Table 1 - One Cent Stamps Received and Distributed

	Stamps received by PMG from Printers	Stamps distributed by PMG to Postmasters
July 1/67 - June 30/68	2,750,000	2,344,693
July 1/68 - June 30/69	9,250,000	4,198,100
July 1/69 - June 30/70	2,300,000*	4,603,500
Total	14,300,000	11,146,293

* Ordered by the Postmaster General on December 17, 1868 (300,000) and May 19, 1870 (2,000,000), respectively. Given the dates of these orders, all must have been Small Queens.



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1859 FIRST CENTS ISSUE	QUEBEC POSTAL HISTORY
FIRST DAY COVERS	QUEBEC TERCENTENARY
FLAG CANCELLATIONS	RAILROAD POST OFFICES
FOREIGN COVERS	RATE COVERS
FORGERIES	REGISTERED COVERS
INTERNATIONAL MACHINE CANCELLATIONS	REGISTRATION STAMPS
JUBILEE ISSUE	REVENUES
LARGE QUEEN ISSUE	ROYAL TRAINS COVERS
LEGISLATIVE MARKINGS	SASKATCHEWAN POSTAL HISTORY
LITERATURE	SEMI OFFICIAL AIRMAILS
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY	SHIP CANCELLATIONS MARKINGS & VIEWCARDS
MAP (1898) ISSUE	SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS
MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY	SMALL QUEEN ISSUE
MOON MOTO & POCON CANCELLATIONS	SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS
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Table 2 - Distribution of 121 Dated 1 Cent Large Queens

	1868	1869	1870	1871
January		4	2	0
February		5	5	0
March		7	1	0
April	7	2	1	1
May	3	10	2	0
June	5	5	1	0
July	8	7	2	0
August	3	2	1	0
September	3	6	0	0
October	7	3	0	0
November	5	5	0	0
December	2	6	0	0

disappeared by midsummer. Remarkably, the last four dates in 1870 are from St John, New Brunswick, where the postmaster evidently had a special cache not possessed by others. The data in Table 2 do not jibe with Hillson's observation: *"In spite of what is in the Duckworth's book, the incidence of One Cent Large Queens coming up in auction dated in 1870 is only a little less than those of the second half of 1869"*. The data above show: 2nd half of 1869-29, 1st half of 1870-12, 2nd half of 1870-3.

The slow decline in the dated Large Queens suggests that a significant number of them was still in the hands of postmasters when the first shipment of Small Queens arrived and/or that limited quantities of them were distributed to postmasters for a period of time thereafter. We assume from the data in Table 2 that no distribution of Large Queens took place after June 30, 1870. Hence, the number of Large Queens *cannot be larger than the total number of 1 cent stamps distributed to postmasters prior to July 1, 1870*, that

is, 11,146,293 (see Table 1).

Consequently, of the 12,000,000 stamps received prior to July 1, 1869, at least 853,707 (12,000,000 - 11,146,293) must be Small Queens, indeed, the actual number of Small Queens must be a good deal higher, in-as-much as the 11,246,293 figure includes whatever Small Queens were distributed to postmasters during the period February to June, 1870.

In *The Large Queens* we estimated the number of one cent Large Queens to be 9,600,000. We now correct this estimate making 3 assumptions:

(1) that "normal" use continued through February 1870

(2) that use of the 1 cent value increased steadily during fiscal year 1869/1870.

(3) that 20% of the stamps issued to postmasters during the period March - June 1870, were Large Queens.

On the basis of these assumptions the total number of 1 cent Large Queens is now estimated to be 9,900,000, slightly higher than our earlier estimate of 9,600,000.



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Thus, it follows that 2,100,000 (12,000,000 - 9,900,000) of the 1 cent value received by the Postmaster-General prior to June 30/1869 were Small Queens. This conclusion goes against what is still conventional wisdom but evidently, the 1 cent Small Queen was in the hands of the POD long before it was put into use.

If the above is not correct, the Postmaster-General must have launched his new stamp in February, 1870 with only 300,000 copies of it in the till

(Order of December 17, 1869 - see Table 1), at a time when the demand for the denomination was more than 400,000/month and the supply of Large Queens was rapidly running out - an unlikely scenario.

We are grateful to John Hillson for his criticism and the private information concerning the first appearance of the 1 cent Small Queen. Also we have had helpful discussions with Donald Fraser, Richard Johnson and David Whitley.

WHEN WERE THE 1 CENT SMALL QUEENS FIRST PRINTED? WHEN INDEED!

John Hillson FCPS

One can always be sure of a scholarly approach in anything written by the Duckworths, and I was intrigued to receive an advance copy of the above article on this subject.

It was pleasing to note my earlier comments, e.g. in 'Small Queens Re-Appraised' had lead the Large Queen experts to re-examine and partly modify their previously expressed views.

Having said that I find it difficult, still, to accept their reasoning. It is based on the assumption that after 11+ million Large Queens had been issued to postmasters, all later such issues were of Small Queens. I have no problem at all with the assertion that 300,000 Small Queens were delivered in November 1869. But while the 2 million ordered in May 1870, certainly Small Queens, may have been to cover a previously delivered quantity, though since exactly that quantity was delivered at the end of July, and of the 6,400,000 ordered between August 1870 and June 1871, 6,300,000 were delivered during the corresponding period I have reservations.

However the fact remains that 14,300,000 1 cent stamps were delivered between Spring 1867 and June 30 1870, and only 11,146,293 despatched to post offices. It is also a fact that 12 million One Cent stamps were ordered by the P.O.D. to March 31 1869 and by June 30 the same quantity had been delivered. In my view these were all Large Queens.

We know three things about the Canadian Post Office at the time. First as stocks came in, so were they despatched, rather than making sure older stock was exhausted before more recently arrived supplies were put into circulation. Second, 'old' stamps continued to be issued after they became obsolete. Fifteen Cents Large Queens continued to be issued after they had been superseded by Fifteen Cents Jubilees in June 1897. Third, stocks of old stamps could and did build up. The Six Cents Red Brown Small Queen was not printed in Ottawa until towards the end of 1890 because of stocks on hand of Montreal Yellow Browns.

Looking at these facts, it is inconceivable that if Small Queens had

been printed before June 1869 none would have survived. For long enough it was thought that the Small Queen date of issue was sometime in March 1870. We now have one cover dated in February, and I believe, one damaged off cover copy dated the same month. None have surfaced so far for November or December 1869, nor for January 1870. This indicates that the initial printing of 300,000, contrary to the usual practice, had temporarily been put on one side because the quantity was so small, but they started to be distributed toward the end of January. Had 2,300,000 been on hand, the story would have been very different and one could expect the kind of distribution cropping up for July - December 1869 as is shown in Duckworth's table of Large Queens recorded.

Finally, the apparent discrepancy of the stamps delivered and the stamps issued. Of the 14,300,000 shown in Duckworth's table 1, 12 million were Large Queens, 2,300,000 Small Queens of which 2 million were printed in the first half of 1870. Of the 11,146, 293 issued all but a tiny fraction were Large Queens, and the remainder of the 12 million, allowing for wastage, some 800,000, would have been used up in the summer of 1870. As pointed out in the Duckworth's article, the rate of attrition was some 400,000 a month.

Lastly, 300,000 is an odd amount to send for such a high usage stamp. As with the 3 cents, parcels tended to be in quantities of 2 or 3 million. It makes sense, though, if this were merely the first delivery of the new stamp. Which it was.

Editors footnote:

The two short articles on this subject, raise, in my mind, an interesting side issue. The Duckworths are right to point out that dated copies of the 1 cent Large Queen become far less numerous after January/February 1870 (my small collection of these also shows a marked drop off in frequency after January 1870). Equally, John Hillson is correct in pointing out that 1 cent Small Queen stamps dated before the middle of 1870 are very scarce. Why, I wonder, are there so few dated copies of the 1 cent stamp (or either size) in this 5 - 6 month period in the first half of 1870? We know that 1 cent stamps were not supposed to be cancelled by daters. However, this would not explain why dates in the 5 - 6 month period are so much rarer than either the preceding or the following year (unless the Post Office had a short lived crack down on the relevant regulations at this time). Maybe this period in time coincides with the introduction of a lot of new fancy cancel devices or maybe one of our experts has a better explanation?

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Most members know of Sir Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, K.C.M.G., M.D., and the work of his mission hospitals and nursing stations in Northern Newfoundland and Labrador. However, little is known of his other staff and co-workers, most of whom have remained in relative obscurity.

Dr. Leon R. Briggs, D.M.D., of Harvard Odontological Society, was one of several volunteer dentists and dental surgeons who assisted Grenfell in his work. Briggs worked primarily at the Battle Harbour Hospital in Labrador, but occasionally served at all of the stations along the coast. His travels took him aboard the hospital steamer 'Strathecona' as well.

A postcard from Briggs, dated 10 August 1917 to Rhode Island from

Battle Harbor, notes:

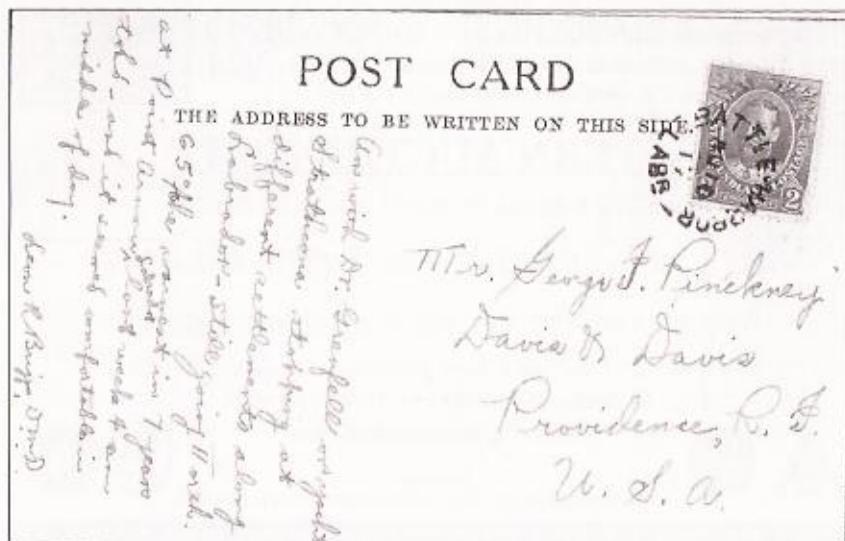
Am with Dr Grenfell on yacht Strathcona stopping at different settlements along Labrador - still going north 65° the warmest in 7 years at Point Armour Labrador last week I am told - and it seemed comfortable in middle of day.

Leon R. Briggs, D.M.D.

I do not know if Briggs survived the war or if he ever returned to Labrador.

References:

See C.R. McGuire's 'Newfoundland illustrated #4-#6' *PHSC Journal 108-110* (31 Dec. 2001-30 June 2002) for more on the Grenfell hospitals. W.T. Grenfell, *Among The Deep Sea Fishers; A Labrador Doctor etc.*



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Leigh Hogg

THE PORT HOOD PROVISIONALS AND USE OF BISECTED STAMPS IN THAT PERIOD

A recent pair of acquisitions adds a huge vote of confidence to the validity of the "Port Hood" provisionals of 1899 – that is if there is any question to their authenticity.

The accompanying photos are proof!

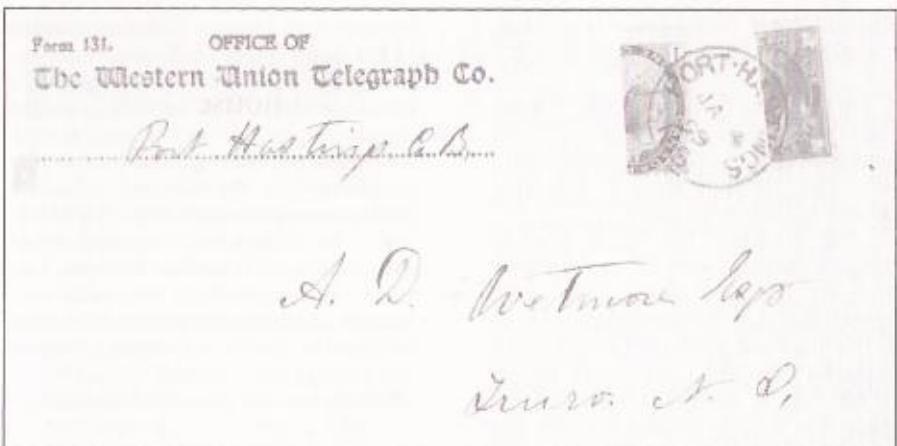
The first item is a commercial cover sent from the office of the Western Union Telegraph (Form 131) in Port Hastings, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia to Truro N.S. The cover was sent on 4th January 1899 and arrived in Truro the same day. It is franked with a one cent numeral cut in half and a three cent maple leaf also severed in half. The two are equivalent to the new imperial penny postage rate of two cents for domestic mail which had commenced on 1st January 1899 ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents = 2 cents). The 4th January was a

Wednesday and if memory serves, the famous "Port Hood" overprints on severed stamps are dated the 5th and 6th of January 1899.

The second item is a reduced cover, again (coincidentally) mailed to Truro N.S. This cover was mailed from Stewiacke N.S. on 7th January 1899 and shows a half cent numeral stamp with a bisected 3 cent numeral prepaying the new 2 cent domestic rate. ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents = 2 cents again).

The challenges I place to members are threefold;

- with your help, I am prepared to co-ordinate a master list of Maple Leaf and Numeral bisects used on cover in this period (early 1899)
- how many more towns are there and what dates of use?
- who has the earliest usage of a two cents stamp from the same towns as bisects are found and does this help indicate the delivery date of the proper 1st class postage stamps to those towns?





Local Circumstances

Issue 6

Please respond through our journal
(to the Editor) or direct to
stamphogg@hotmail.com

L.D.(Mac) McConnell

RE: CANADIAN MAIL "SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF S.S. CAIRO"

Y.P.'s recent query (ML, April 2003) re. his 'Salved from the sea' cover produced a very full response, (ML, July/Oct 2003). I have a somewhat similar, but different, query.

The subject: the figure overleaf shows a postcard with all the available evidence displayed on the postal side. Briefly this may be summarized as: a) card written and posted in Quebec on an unknown date and addressed to Egypt, b) the card is water damaged and the stamp has floated off leaving only the

letters QU of a duplex postmark, and c) a two line cachet SAUVE DU NAUFRAGE DU 'CAIRO' / SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF S.S.'CAIRO' in purple together with the Alexandria (Egypt) date stamp of 6 III 05 in black.

Supporting facts: the S.S. Cairo cachet and its use is well known in disaster mail circles. The *Cairo* was a 2839 ton vessel belonging to the Navigazione Generale Italiana (NGI) line. She was built in 1882 as the *Archimede* for use on Atlantic routes. Renamed in 1903 as *Cairo*, she was transferred to the Genoa - Eastern Mediterranean routes. On the 5th March 1905, the *Cairo* went aground when approaching Alexandria harbour and was wrecked. Most of her mails were washed out to sea but a total of 51 bags were subsequently recovered. Sources are not agreed whether Alexandria or Massawa was her ultimate destination.

Private Postal Card.

FOR INLAND POSTAGE ONLY THIS
SPACE MAY BE USED FOR COMMUNICATION.
(Post Office Registered)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN HERE

I attendrai alors
une carte brevetée
Hast a pas -

Mademoiselle
Marie Simone
ALEXANDRIE
Alexandria
Egypte

SAUVÉ DU NAUFRAGE DU "CAIRO"

SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF S. S. "CAIRO"

Questions: there are four questions requiring answers and so far unresolved:-

- What was the date of the Canadian mail despatch?
- By which route did the Canadian mail get on board an Italian ship sailing from Genoa?
- What was the amount of Canadian mail involved?, and
- What was the survival rate of this Canadian mail?

Conjectures: it may be easier to approach question 2 first, and to do so by starting at the end and working backwards. The NGI line ran two schedules from Genoa to Alexandria. The first of these terminated at Alexandria and the second one continued to Massawa in East Africa. In both cases the 1369 nautical miles to Alexandria were scheduled to be covered in eight days. Tables 43 and 44 of the "Karte der Grossen Postdampfschiffen in Weltpostverkehr - 1899", reproduced by Hapag Lloyd in 1986 show these schedules (see below).

43. Genua-Napoli-Alexandrién.
(Navigazione Generale Italiana.)

0	0	Genua.
81	1½	Livorno (Aufenthalt 1 Tag).
350	2½	Napoli (Aufenthalt 1 Tag).
526	4½	Messina.
1369	8	Alexandrién.

44. Genua-Napoli-Massawa.
(Navigazione Generale Italiana.)

0	0	Genua.
81	1½	Livorno.
350	3	Napoli (Aufenthalt 2 Tage).
526	4½	Messina.
1369	8	Alexandrién (Aufenthalt 1 Tag).
1526	10	Port Said.
1613	11	Suez.
2568	15	Massawa.

We can conjecture with a fair degree of confidence that the Cairo left Genoa on or about the 25th of February 1905. It is very doubtful if the Canadian mails were routed via London because they would then have gone forward via Marseilles, Brindisi or Naples. The more likely route would be via New York and the German HAPAG line direct to Genoa. Table 92 of the 1899 document (see over) shows this schedule. So we can count back a further 11½ days to find the earliest despatch from New York. Perhaps we should add

		92. Genoa - New-York. (Norddeutscher Lloyd und Hamburg-Amerika- Linie.)
I.		
0	0	Genoa.
886	1	Naples.
1310	4	Gibraltar.
4560	12	New-York.
II.		
0	0	Genoa.
860	2	Gibraltar.
4100	11	New-York.

a further two days to allow for possible delays at transfer points. From this a probable posting date at Quebec might be somewhere between 11th and 13th of February 1905 – thus providing an answer to question 1.

To question 3, the most precise answer is probably "small", and to question 4 we might enquire whether a register of surviving mail has been compiled.

I now stand back, prepared to be amazed at the wealth of knowledge available to correct and advance what little information has come my way!

Leigh Hogg

***Re: POSTAGE DUES –
UNACCEPTABLE POSTCARDS***

Once again the "Yellow Peril's" infinite wisdom leads us to a discovery! From page 23 of the January 2005 issue of *Maple Leaves* "Postage Dues 1906 – 1928 Part B" – unacceptable postcards. This paragraph caused me to check a few pages and I discovered what I believe is one of the finest examples of taxed cards to be found (see illustration opposite).

This patriotic card showing a Maple Leaf with "Canada for Ever" printed near the stamp is also a private post card with a photo advertisement for the John King Co. Limited of Fort William, Ontario.

From the 1899 Postal Guide, page vii , we see that post card dimensions were... "size not to exceed 6 inches in length by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, nor to be less than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

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Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2004, £16.00‡, payable to the Society, to: Les Taylor, Subscription Manager, 18 Granby Road, Edinburgh, EH16 5NL.

The dollar equivalents are \$37 CAN (+ \$7.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$27.00 US (+\$5.00 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £3.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in SCAN / US via Leigh Hogg as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Leigh, his address is PO Box 1000, Waterloo, Ont, Canada N2J 4S1.

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



inches in width".

The featured card was mailed from Fort William on 14 December 1903 and shows a duplex cancel over a two cent numeral which would normally be the correct postage to Belgium. However, the card measures 6 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches by 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches – oversize in both length and width and as such attracted 'T' 30

centimes due on delivery. Affixed to the face are the 10 and 20 centimes postage due stamps of Belgium – cancelled 28 December 1903 with the Grammont, Belgium c.d.s. (The equivalent 5 cents prepayment was required at Fort William).

Thanks again to "YP" for stimulating our senses!

To Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain members - an invitation to join



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BOOK REVIEWS

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue CANADA

The second edition of the above has now been issued priced at £14.95 retail. With many illustrations in full colour the catalogue, despite its' title, covers all the territories of British North America from 1851 to the end of 2004 and as such provides a very useful comprehensive listing for anyone interested in any of these.

Like Unitrade Scott there have been some problems with colour - all carmine and rose reds appear to be a brownish orange, while the Two Cents 1897 Jubilee is in the hue of the Eight Cents; perhaps an illustration of the latter could be substituted in future editions.

There is a useful introduction which incorporates illustrations of the various definitions of condition, imperforate and perforate, used and unused; however your reviewer was hard put to it to see any difference between 'Very Fine' and 'Fine' as far as centering went; in fact it was only with difficulty that he could be sure that it was not an illustration of the same stamp that had been used to illustrate both.

The catalogue lists many of the major stamp varieties (re-entries, plate flaws, missing colours, printed on gummed side and inverted centres etc.). However, the listing of these varieties remains rather inconsistent.

An improvement has been made to the illustration of the 5c/6c Small Queen re-entry inasmuch as the left margin is now shown, although it is still not terribly clear. Mention is made of the lesser re-entries which exist, but since their positions are given perhaps it should be mentioned that they come

from a different plate from the major 5c/6c. On the question of re-entries, it is known that the editor's predecessor was 'agin' them. Perhaps under the new regime a future list could include examples of the major re-entries that exist on both the Six Cents Small Queen and the Two Cents, as well as that on the Fifteen Cents Large Queen, the Half Cent Tercentenary, the One Cent Green Admiral, and the Fifty Cents KGVI 'Dated Die' issue of 1935 to name just a few. It does seem incongruous that relatively minor re-entries such as that on the 7c Newfoundland Long Coronation issue have a place, and rightly so, but not others of equal or of even greater merit. It would also be nice to see such well known flaws as the 'Pawnbroker' variety on the 15c Large Queen, the 'cockeyed kings' of the Arch & Maple leaf issue or the 'Creased Collar' on the 3c KGVI 'Mufti' issue find their places in the listing. The listing of modern varieties is equally inconsistent with the missing colour varieties on the 1977 - 1986 high values being included with the exception of that on the \$1.50 value.

Pricing seems to be fairly static although there has been an enormous jump to £12000 mint, £6500 fine used for the rare 14 cents comb perf 13 of the Newfoundland Long Coronation set, while its 7 cents companion goes to £350 and £450 respectively. Prices for modern Canada clearly reflect Gibbons selling prices but those for the first two Dominion issues need looking at by the publishers. Some appear too high, others too low. Take for example SG 55a, the 1c Large Queen on Laid paper. Priced for decades unchanged by Gibbons at £7000 mint, £1600 used, this compares

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with the Scott 2002 pricing of \$16500 mint, \$8000 used. Or take the welcome addition of the 5c. 'straw in hair' variety; correctly unpriced mint (it may not exist thus) it is quoted at £100 used. If anyone were naïve enough to sell to Gibbons at that price they would be making the company a gift of it.

The Catalogue certainly scores over Scott where the 1870 issue is concerned even though it does not list as many varieties. Due to the Scott practice of listing values by the cheapest first, that list ignores the fact that there were any printings before 1888 (actually 1889) done in Ottawa, is confusing and at times erroneous. The listing of the issue in this catalogue is a model of clarity and accuracy in comparison.

One major fault is that there is no mention made as yet of the doubtful status of the so-called 'Postmasters Provisional Envelope' listed under New Carlisle, which it is to be hoped will be corrected at a future date. Also it would seem more logical to list the Dominion issues, immediately after those of the Colony of Canada, rather than have them separated by the various other pre-Dominion provinces and colonies.

However to sum up, a creditable effort and a relatively inexpensive way of acquiring a comprehensive listing of one of the most interesting collecting areas in current philately.

'STAMPIN' AROUND' or The Life of a Stamp Collector by Fred Jarrett
CORDP FRPSL

Published by the Allan Steinhart memorial Fund of the PHSC - 216 pages including the index, hardbound at \$46.69 + shipping (Orders received before August 1 will get \$10 off this price). Please see advert on page 128.

UK Members who wish to pay in

equivalent sterling (include \$17 equivalent for shipping) should make their cheques out to Eugene M. Labiuk, and send their order to PHSC c/o Stephane Cloutier, 5048 County Road 10, Fournier, ON K0B 1G0, Canada.

If you like anecdotes about other collectors and dealers, now sadly nearly all deceased, nuggets of information, reminiscences, advice on what to do and what not to do, this book, written by the gentleman described by many as the doyen of Canadian Philately, is a must. Put together as a labour of love by Fred's son, Merrick, from notes that clearly were not kept in the tidyest order, and with a foreword by Gray Scrimgeour the book is full of absorbing titbits.

The first 58 pages is about Mr. Jarrett, rather than by him, with contributions from Dick Lamb, Jim Kraemer, Ron McGuire, and Horace Harrison who reveals the true story of how Winthrop Boggs came to use the cuts from Jarrett's 1929 Catalogue without acknowledging the fact. Also included in this section is a reprint of Jarrett's article on the 3 Cents Small Queen written in 1928 which is of historic interest to enthusiasts like your reviewer. The meat of the book is made up of reminiscences about well known collectors and dealers, all of them now, sadly, gone; pieces of advice, much of it still pertinent; 'Finds' and 'Observations'. Throughout, the character of the writer comes through and is fascinating in itself.

At the end, the six issues of Jarrett's monthly list 'B.N.A. RECORD' are reproduced in full; I note that in one he (incorrectly) blames Hechler for the well-known bisects; those that read this book will discover he did not like Henry much anyway - and with reason.

While this is a most interesting and entertaining book, there are some

niggles which perhaps an independent editor might have sorted out. In the first 58 pages we are informed three times that Fred Jarrett was speed typing champion of Canada. Perhaps even more irritating is that in the memoirs themselves some anecdotes are repeated under different heads, for example a story about the Toronto Admiral experimental coils. One or two anecdotes also appear to have bits missing such as the one on page 107, 'Ill-Mannered, Ignorant and Dishonest' which loses most of its point as a result.

However these are relatively minor blemishes which are more than made up for by the wealth of information

contained between its covers. One nugget was a plausible reason for the 2c RLS in brown which won't make their owners delirious with joy; a second was the reason for the magenta cancellations on high value Jubilees, and a third, two versions of how the Port Hood provisionals came about, the official one and Jarrett's. The latter is, by far, the funnier.

This reviewer's advice is to buy it, or borrow it, and then buy it. You won't be disappointed.

For those canny members who wish to try before they buy, the reviewer's copy is destined for the Society Library.

JH



Stampin' Around or The Life of a Stamp Collector

by Fred Jarrett, FRPSL, RDP, OC

Edited by Merrick Jarrett and Gray Scrimgeour

A publication supported by the Allan Steinhardt Memorial Fund of the Postal History Society of Canada and printed by Cootesoga Press, Thornbury, Ontario.

At last, the famous Jarrett memoirs are available. Fred Jarrett died in 1979 at the age of 90. He was Canada's most famous stamp collector of the 20th century (the first philatelist to be awarded the Order of Canada), and was also a part-time dealer—full time for a few years. His 1929 catalogue not only survives but is still used. Fred wrote a series of anecdotes about his life as a philatelist. His memoirs (over 100 pages) include chats about many famous collectors, tricks of the stamp trade, stories of 'finds' and near misses, and above all a lot of humour. His comments on BNA philately apply today just as well as they did when he typed them. There is a Foreword written by Vincent Greene in 1985, when publication of the memoirs was first considered.

Fred's memoirs have been supplemented with 64 pages of background material and over 40 black-and-white photographs and illustrations. In this introductory section, there are stories about Fred, a description of the Jarrett collections sold at auction, some of Fred's philatelic letters, a list of his publications, and a reprint of his article on classification of the early 3¢ Small Queen printings. The book concludes with reproduction of all of the issues of the *BNA Record*, the newsletter that Fred published in 1930 and 1931, and with an Index to the personalities in the memoirs.

Limited edition: 216 pages, 8½" x 11", hardbound. Available May 2005.

Prepublication price: Can\$35.69 per copy plus shipping

Price after August 1, 2005: Can\$45.69 per copy plus shipping

Ordering: The book can be ordered from:

PHSC, c/o Stéphane Cloutier, 5048 County Rd. 10, Fournier, ON K0B 1G0 Canada
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* Shipping charges per copy: Western Canada \$12.00, Central Canada \$9.00, Maritimes \$10.00.
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Make cheques or money orders payable to "Postal History Society of Canada" (PHSC).

The book may also be paid for by PayPal (please add \$1.00 to help defray the service charge) and make payment to <cloutier@comnet.ca>. Thank you!

SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Convention Arrangements

Bill Topping has confirmed that he and Marion will be unable to attend this year's convention but as Marion is making good progress it is hoped that we will see them again, perhaps next year.

For those members flying in to Glasgow (Abbotsinch) Airport, the hotel provides courtesy transport. On arrival go to the Domestic Arrival Desk where there is a free phone with a list of hotels, the Normandy among them. Dial the appropriate number to get straight through to the hotel and you will be given the appropriate information. Apparently the courtesy vehicle is usually at Bus Stand 15 but this is not always the case, so please check with the hotel first.

The programme details were given in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. One item announced recently was that the world famous painting by Titian of Venus would be on loan during the summer to the Burrell, unfortunately it goes back to the National Gallery, Edinburgh mid August, but as I have been told to apply for fliers after the beginning of July there may be something else special in the wind.

If you have not already booked, please do so without delay. The rates are guaranteed only till the end of July, so avoid disappointment and fill in the booking form as soon as you can.

John Hillson FC.P.S. on behalf of Bill Topping

From the Secretary

A gremlin crept into my notes for the April issue, in which I appeared to be offering thanks to Colin Lewis for dispatching the "long membership" medallions. While Colin did work with the Membership Directory, the medallions all went out from Eastbourne!

I was very pleasantly surprised by the number (30+) of letters and telephone calls I received from members about these medallions. Comments included: "...honoured to receive it.", "...please pass on my thanks to all involved...", "...pleasant surprise and much appreciated...", "...triggered lots of memories - all good I am glad to say...", "...delightful surprise...", "...sort of gesture which means a lot...", "...splendid idea...", "...have valued my membership...", "...charming badge...", and "...delightful Gold Award - I've lost it for the moment - my wife is wearing it!"

Oh, and there was the phone call from the U.S. from a member who had received the padded packet, with my sticker on the back, but did not recognise the sender's name and was reluctant to open until knowing what the content was..... a sign of the times!

John Wright

Regional News

Scottish & NW England Local Group Meeting

On the 9th April nine members foregathered in Moffat for the 19th bi-annual meeting of the group to enjoy a varied and entertaining afternoon provided by themselves.

The theme of the meeting could have

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July 2005

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Canada's Post Offices 1755-1895	E.W. Campbell	£19.00
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File Boxes for Maple Leaves		£4.25

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been 'Now for something completely different' as John Parkin led off with a comprehensive display of Cinderella material covering such diverse topics as World War II rationing, complete with ration books, telegraph franks, war savings stamps, and military cap badges, all of which had a Canadian theme.

Which is more than can be said for the reporter's contribution. Having decided he had no Canadian material fit to be shown that had not already been seen he brought along 'Canada Forerunners' i.e. G.B. Line Engraved. Included were an example of the Archer experimental perforation, examples of all 15 Two Pence plates plus an array of Penny Blacks and Reds on and off cover and the later reds both perforate and imperforate. Les Taylor brought postcards, but with a Canadian theme even if one of the sets was of an exhibition held in Britain in 1908; however postcards of Red Indians- sorry

'native Canadians' and patriotics abounded. Sanity was somewhat restored by more traditional contributions by Jim Bissett, Ken Andison, Andrew Lothian, John Atkinson and a nice display of later King George VI material by Norman Reilly who is looking for plate blocks and covers bearing the Royal Visit stamp of 1951. Bob McLeish brought recently issued prepaid postcards and some of the new booklets. Apparently there are 50 possible varieties of the most recent of these and at \$5 a throw one must express the thought that the Canadian Post Office seems determined to alienate even the most avid of collectors of new issues.

The next meeting is scheduled for Saturday, November 12th, though as Scotex has not yet been booked - according to the venue organisers at the S.E.C.C. - this may have to be changed. However the venue and time remain the same; 2PM Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat, just a mile off the M74.

John Hillson.

Forthcoming Events

2005

- Jul 7 – 10 Philatelic Congress of GB, Derby
- Jul 29- 30 York Racecourse, Stampfair
- Sep 2 – 4 BNAPEX, Fantasyland Hotel, Edmonton, AB, Canada
- Sep 14 – 18 Stampex, Islington, London
- Sep 21 – 24 CPS Convention, Renfrew
- Oct 14 – 16 National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, Toronto
- Oct 14 – 16 STAMPEX, Toronto
- Oct 27-29 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

2006

- Feb 22-26 Spring Stampex, Islington, London
- Apr 7 – 9 AMERISTAMPEXPO, Toronto
- May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006
- July 6 – 9 Philatelic Congress of GB, Renfrew
- Sept 15 – 17 NOVAPEX, Dartmouth N.S.
- Sep 20 – 24 Stampex, Islington, London
- Nov 16 – 20 Belgica 2006, Brussels
- Nov 24 – 25 ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay

2008

- May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

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EDITORIAL

We open this issue with belated congratulations to past-President, Colin Lewis, who won the coveted Pratt Award for 2004 earlier this year. The award is given annually for the best article on Newfoundland philately in any journal and is awarded by the Collectors Club of Chicago. Colin won the award for his article on Newfoundland – Oporto mail 1810 – 1865, published in *Topics* and was far too modest to let your editor know in time for the last issue; however, all such things reach my desk eventually. Well done, Colin.

Those members who reveal their e mail addresses in our Handbook will be aware that we tried an experiment of sending out an “e-copy” of the July Maple Leaves in *pdf* format. This was done, in addition to sending the normal hard copy by mail, to try and counteract the recent problems we have experienced

with very slow delivery of overseas surface mail. We are continuing to look at other options to speed up the surface mail delivery but in the meantime if any of our overseas members would like to receive this additional service (free of charge) please let me know by e mail and I will add you to the mailing list. My thanks also to the UK members who partook in the trial to give me a reasonable sample mailing list. We will not provide this as an ongoing service within the UK as hard copies usually arrive within 7 days of the mail out.

In addition to the above, and with the proviso of your editor and auction manager being able to master the technology, we will either be posting future society auction catalogues on the society website or making these available by e mail to overseas members. This will, hopefully, give our overseas

members more time to study (and bid for) the goodies on offer. This will apply for the 2006 auctions. Again please let me know if you would like to receive these by e mail.

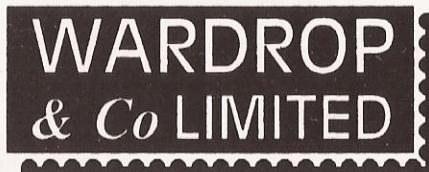
The annual reminder regarding subscription renewals is inserted with this issue. Prompt payments will keep your treasurer happy and earn a significant discount on normal rates so please make sure your payments are in by 1st January to either Les Taylor in the UK or Leigh Hogg in Canada.

This issue contains an extra "editorial" in the form of a short piece entitled "Things That Annoy Us". Whilst it is not our policy to make "political" style comment in Maple Leaves, this is included as a bit of fun to try and find out the things that irritate our normally well mannered members. So please fell free to let me know your "pet hates" relating to our chosen hobby.

If we get enough different ones, I will print them in a future issue. I now sit back in anticipation of a deluge of letters complaining about exhibition judges and editors!

Members should make a note of the date of the Society display to the Royal Philatelic Society in London. This will take place on Thursday April 27th 2006. More details in the next issue.

Last but not least, I am pleased to report that Maple Leaves has been awarded a Silver Medal in the 9th National Philatelic Literature Exhibition held in Palmerston North, New Zealand in June. Our congratulations should be directed to assistant (and past) editor, David Sessions as the bulk of the material submitted was produced in his time as editor. Well done, David and proof, if it was needed, that Maple Leaves really does reach around the globe.



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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PENCE LETTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

George B. Arfken and Charles G. Firby

The best source of information of Prince Edward Island's postal activity during its pence era, 1861 - 1871, is Lehr's book [1]. As Lehr points out, postal information is scarce. The following table lists the letter rates to the United Kingdom

Postal activity in P.E.I. ran several years behind that of its two neighbouring Maritime provinces. Its first stamps, 2d, 3d and 6d pence stamps, perf 9, went on sale in January 1861 [1,41]. Later printings with perforations running from 11 to 12 added the 1d, 4d and 9d denominations. The 9d paid the postage to the U.K., to Newfoundland and also to the U.S. West Coast. The earliest

Table 1. Letter Rates to the United Kingdom

Date	Rate per 1/2oz.	Reference
Jan. 1, 1861	9d	[1, 21]
June 15, 1870*	4½d	[1,20]
Jan. 1, 1872	6c/**	[1,22]
July 1, 1873 Prince Edward Island joined Canada		

* Lehr indicated that this date is uncertain.

** The rate was 8c/ for Cunard packets out of New York.



Figure 1. Posted in Charlottetown February 14, 1861. Carried on the Cunard Canada out of Halifax, February 22, 1861 and to Queenstown, March 2. Received in Chepstow, England on March 4, 1861. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



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recorded use of the 9d is September 30, 1862 on the cover of Figure 2 below.

Through 1867, letters from the Maritime provinces to the U.K. were carried on Cunard steamers that stopped at Halifax fortnightly on their way from Boston to Liverpool. Starting with the eastbound Cunard Niagara leaving Boston April 18, 1860, eastbound Cunard steamers would offload mail at Queenstown, Ireland instead of carrying it to Liverpool. The mail would continue by rail and, if addressed to England, Scotland or Wales, by packet across the Irish Sea [2]. So, the Liverpool dates for the arrival of the steamer are only marginally relevant. We give the Queenstown dates. The authors have used both the Arnell sailing tables [3] and the Hubbard - Winter sailing tables [4]. For Figure 1, the Halifax date came from [3, 302], the Queenstown date from [4, 45].

January 1, 1861, 9d per 1/2 oz.

The earliest recorded pence-franked P.E.I. cover to the U.K., shown in Figure 1, was franked with a yellow green 6d and a blue 3d. Both stamps are from the first printing, perf 9.

Printed in 1862 to pay the 9d rate to the U.K., the 9d violet, perf 11-12, is shown on the cover of Figure 2.

The next cover, Figure 3, shows one more way of paying the required 9d: three 2d rose and one 3d blue. The 2d rose is from the first printing, perf 9. This was late use of the 2d, almost as late as Lehr's November 20, 1866 [1, 43]. The 3d blue is from a later printing, perf 11 - 12.

Figure 4 shows a cover franked with a 6d blue green and a 3d blue. These stamps, perf 11 - 12, came from a later printing than the perf 9 stamps on Figure 1.

There is a special reason for

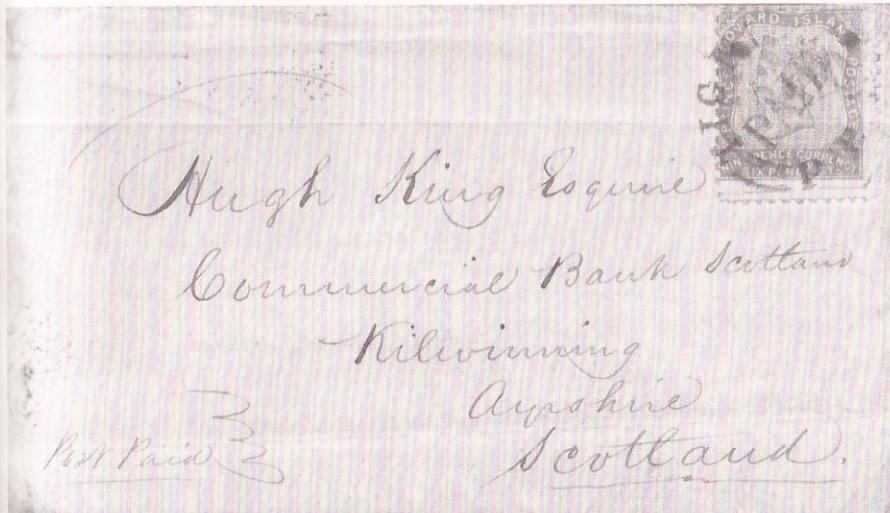


Figure 2. Mailed in Tignish September 30, 1862. Carried on the Cunard Arabia out of Halifax, October 3, 1862 and to Queenstown, October 11. Kilmarnock, Scotland October 13 transit mark. Kilwinning October 13 receiving mark. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 3. Posted July 29, 1866. Carried on the Cunard Africa out of Halifax, August 3, 1866 and to Queenstown August 11. Received in Edinburgh, Scotland on August 13, 1866. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 4. Mailed February 3, 1870. Carried on the Inman Etna out of Halifax, February 11 and to Queenstown, February 21. Received in London on February 22, 1870. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

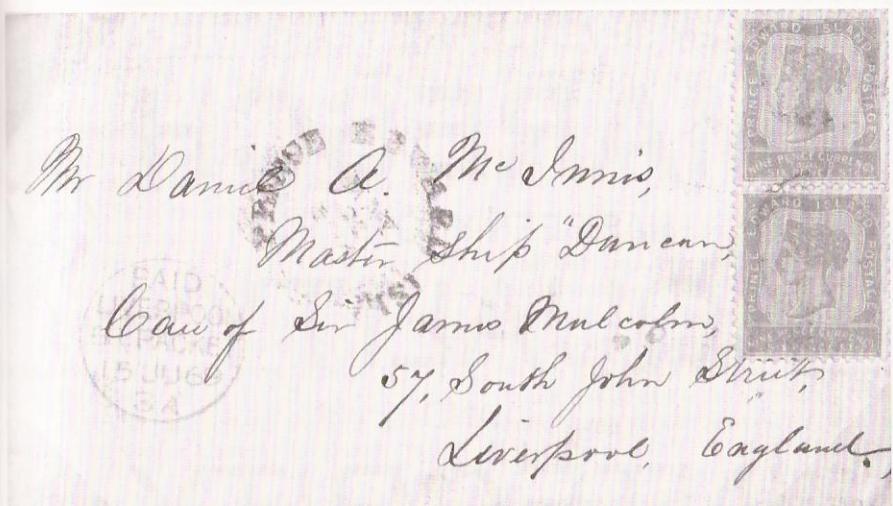


Figure 5. Posted in Charlottetown May 21, 1869. Carried on the Inman City of New York out of Halifax, June 4, 1869 and to Queenstown, June 13. Received in Liverpool June 15, 1869. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 6. Mailed in Charlottetown March 3, 1866. Carried on the Cunard Asia out of Halifax, March 17, 1866 and to Queenstown, March 26. Received in Newbridge, Ireland March 27. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

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showing the above cover. It was carried by an Inman steamer. Cunard had lost the contract for its Boston - Halifax - Liverpool run. Hubbard and Winter give a detailed history of the Inman Line [4, 195]. Arnell lists the Inman sailings to and from Cork (the port of Queenstown) [3, 381]. The first Inman departure from Halifax was January 1, 1868 by the *City of Antwerp*.

We interrupt the chronological presentation of these covers to show three multiple rate covers. Figure 5 shows a double rate cover franked with two 9d reddish violet.

A triple rate cover, franked with three 9d violet stamps, is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 7 shows an 8-fold rate cover. The eight 9d franking totaling 72 pence is the largest reported franking of P.E.I. pence stamps.

June 1870, 4½d.

The rate to the U.K. became 4½d in June 1870 [1, 20]. Postmaster General Owen had authorized 3d bisects in 1861.

At this time, 3d bisects could be used to send newspapers to Newfoundland and Bermuda. Here was another chance to use 3d bisects. The 4½d could be paid very nicely with a 3d and a 3d bisect. Sadly, we do not know of any 3d, 3d bisect covers paying the 4½d rate to the U.K.

Until a new 4½d stamp became available (and even after the new 4½d stamp was available), bisects were used to pay this rate. Figure 8 shows a cover with the new rate paid with a bisected 9d violet. This bisect uses the UR corner. A similar cover using the LL corner of the same stamp may be seen on the web site [5].

The cover of Figure 9 shows the 4½d rate paid with two 2d rose and a bisected 1d.

Faced with a 4½d rate, P.E.I. did what Nova Scotia and New Brunswick failed to do when they were faced with a 7½d rate. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick continued to rely on bisects [6]. P.E.I. issued a new stamp. This stamp (Scott No. 10) is quite different in appearance and style from any of the other P.E.I. stamps. The other P.E.I.



Figure 7. Posted in Charlottetown December 10, 1869. Carried on the Inman *City of Antwerp* out of Halifax, December 17, 1869 and to Queenstown, December 25. Received in Wakefield, England December 27, 1869. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

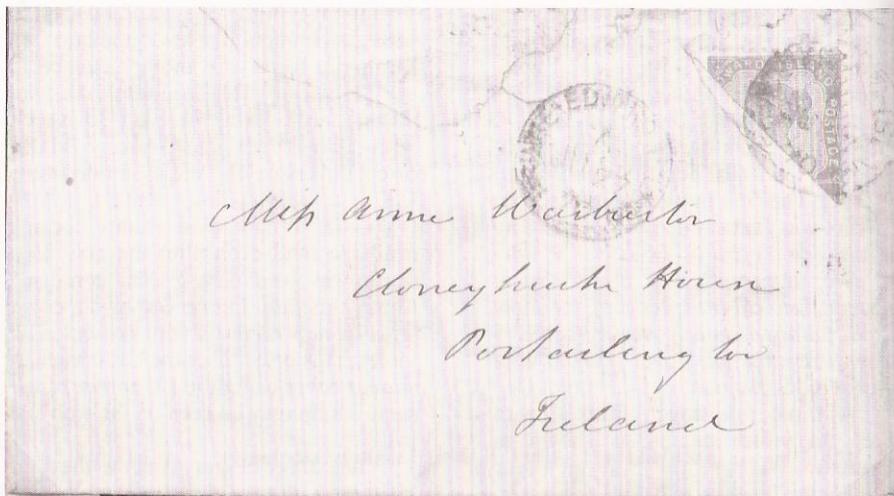


Figure 8. Posted in Charlottetown June 27, 1870. Carried on the Inman Etna out of Halifax, July 1, 1870 and to Queenstown, July 11. Addressed to Portarlington, Ireland. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 9. Mailed in Princeton, December 14, 1870. Carried on the Inman City of Cork out of Halifax, December 30, 1870 and to Queenstown January 10. Received in Aughnacloy, Ireland January 10, 1871. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

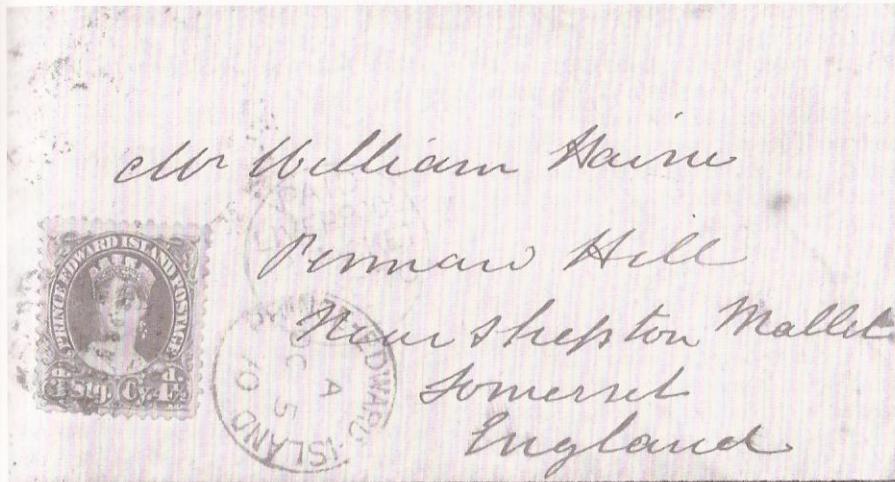


Figure 10. A mourning cover October 5, 1870. Carried on the Inman City of Baltimore out of Halifax, October 7, 1870 and to Queenstown, October 17. Liverpool transit October 17, Bath transit October 18. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 11. From Charlottetown December 28, 1871 Carried on the Allan Caspian out of Halifax, January 6, 1872 and to Queenstown, January 14. Liverpool transit January 16. Addressed to Edinburgh, Scotland. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

stamps were printed by Charles D. Whiting of London, England. This new 4½d cy stamp was printed by Canada's stamp printer, the British American Bank Note Co. The new stamp carried both sterling and currency values, 3d stg and 4½d cy analogous to the Canadian green Victoria stamp with 6d stg and 7½d cy. A block of 36 of the P.E.I. 4½d is shown in color in *Gems of Canadian Philately* [7, 256]. Figure 10 shows early use of this new stamp on a mourning cover.

The next cover, Figure 11, had this same 4½d stamp but the cover was carried from Halifax to the U.K. by a different shipping line, the Allan Line. The Allan Line took over the Halifax - Queenstown route in mid 1871 starting with the July 29 departure from Halifax of the Peruvian [3, 383]. The cover was posted during the last 4 days of the P.E.I. pence era. P.E.I. started using cents on January 1, 1872.

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[1] Lehr, James C. *The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island, 1814 - 1873*. Wilmington, Del., 1992.

[2] Duckworth, H.E. & H.W. *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use, 1868 - 1872*, Toronto, 1986.

[3] Arnell J.C. *Atlantic Mails*, Ottawa, 1980.

[4] Hubbard, Walter and Richard F. Winter *North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75*, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 1988.

[5] The web address for the Wilkinson collections of 1. Canada Pence Era Postal History, 2. Nova Scotia Pence Era Postal History, 3. New Brunswick Pence Era Postal History, 4. Prince Edward Island Postal History and 5. British Columbia and Vancouver Island Postal History is <http://www.scans.firbyauctions.com/>.

[6] Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby *The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1851 - 1860*. Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto. In press.

[7] Firby, Charles G. *Gems of Canadian Philately*, Charles G. Firby Publications, 1996.

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POSTAGE RATES ON LETTERS TO AND FROM CANADA 1840-1851 (PART 2)

Malcolm Montgomery



Figure 8: A letter dated 4th December 1842, 'via Boston', paid 1s, British inland and packet. Carried to the United States on the 'Britannia' it was charged 20½c, 2c ship letter fee and 18½c inland postage. In Canada it was charged 1s 6d Currency: 1s 1d United States postage, ½d exchange surcharge and 4½d inland postage.

Currency: Another rating anomaly which sometimes causes confusion is the result of fluctuations in the value of British North American 'Currency' against Sterling. An 1844 table prepared for the Canadian Legislative Assembly²⁵ indicates refinements at this time:

Sterling Rates Heretofore Altered to
Charged

s	d	s	d	s	d
0	10	0	11	0	11½
1	0	1	2	1	1½
1	10	2	1	2	0½
2	4	2	7	2	7½
2	6	2	9	2	9½

Table 5: Sterling/Currency Conversions.

Closed Mails through the United States: Throughout this period, although the British packets visited Boston, the default route for British North American mails was via Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is worth bearing in mind, however, that diplomatic dispatches were carried from Canada through the United States in closed bags directly to Boston and there is some evidence that private correspondence was also carried on this route, which was shorter, quicker and, in winter, more reliable. Pressure to change the default route bore fruit with the conclusion of an agreement with the United States, on 14th February 1845:²⁶

'... the Mails to and from Canada will in future be landed and embarked at

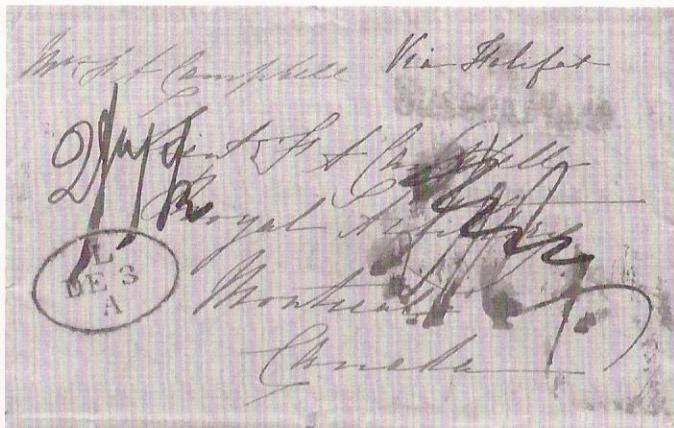


Figure 9: An unpaid letter dated 2nd December 1844 from London, England to Montreal, Canada; weighing over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, but under 1oz, it has been rated '2/4' - in Canada this has been converted to '2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' Currency.

Boston instead of Halifax (as heretofore) - and will be conveyed between Montreal and Boston in charge of a British Officer appointed by the Postmaster General. All Letters and Newspapers, therefore, addressed to Europe, will be forwarded from Montreal via Boston, *unless specially directed to be sent by some other route*.

The first Letters from England by the new Channel will come by the Steamer of the 4th April next, (from Liverpool,) and the first transmissions hence will be for the Packet leaving Boston the 1st of May.

No additional Postage will be charged upon Letters to and from Canada in consequence of the transit rate which is to be paid to the United States Post Office.'

The cost of transmitting the mails to Canada through the United States (approximately 2d for each letter) was to be found from within the existing 1s 2d Sterling postage, however there was some cost saving to the service providers, as the SS 'Unicorn' feeder

service to Quebec was discontinued, and the Chief Post Office in Canada moved to Montreal. Mails for the Maritime Provinces were still landed at Halifax.

The 'Postal War' of 1847-49 and the Anglo/United States Postal Treaty of 1848: The disagreement between the United Kingdom and the United States in 1847 following a protectionist additional charge of 1s on letters carried by United States packets is explained in detail elsewhere²⁷ and need not be repeated. The effect on Canadian mails was two-fold: a few 'out-of-course' letters, principally between Nova Scotia and the United States, became subject to the United States 'retaliatory rate'²⁸. More seriously, once the initial negotiations to resolve the dispute had failed, the United States abrogated the closed mail agreement with consequent delays to letters which had once again to be routed via Halifax.

'The Postmaster General of the United States having given a Notice for determining the agreement under which the Correspondence between Great

Britain and Canada has been conveyed in closed Mails through the Territories of the United States, as well as all other Agreements subsisting between the Post Offices of the two Countries; the Mails to and from Canada will henceforth be landed and embarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, instead of at Boston as at present.²⁹

The first such mail to leave Canada was on SS 'Cambria', leaving Halifax on 3rd November; the first to arrive in Canada was from the 4th November 1847 sailing of the SS 'Acadia'; the letters were off-loaded at Halifax and arrived at Quebec on 24th November, having taken 5 days and 12 hours to complete the journey, the Canadian post office surveyor noting that the roads '... between Halifax and Quebec were in bad condition for travelling'.³⁰

The settlement and restoration of normal service was achieved in 1848

with an Anglo/United States Postal Treaty³¹ which not only re-established the closed mails through the United States, but set in place a new rating structure for mails between the two countries if an all-up $\frac{1}{2}$ oz letter rate of 1s/24c, comprising: British inland postage 1½d/3c; sea postage 8d/16c; and United States inland postage 2½d/5c. Canada became, indirectly, a beneficiary of this treaty, albeit by a somewhat circuitous route. The Post Office recognised that they were in effect giving preferential treatment to the citizens of a foreign power - a letter to the United States would now be charged 1s, including inland postage, while one to the British Colonies would continue to be charged 1s 2d. A compensatory reduction of the rate to Canada and to the Maritime Provinces, arranged on the same basis as letters to the United States was agreed and

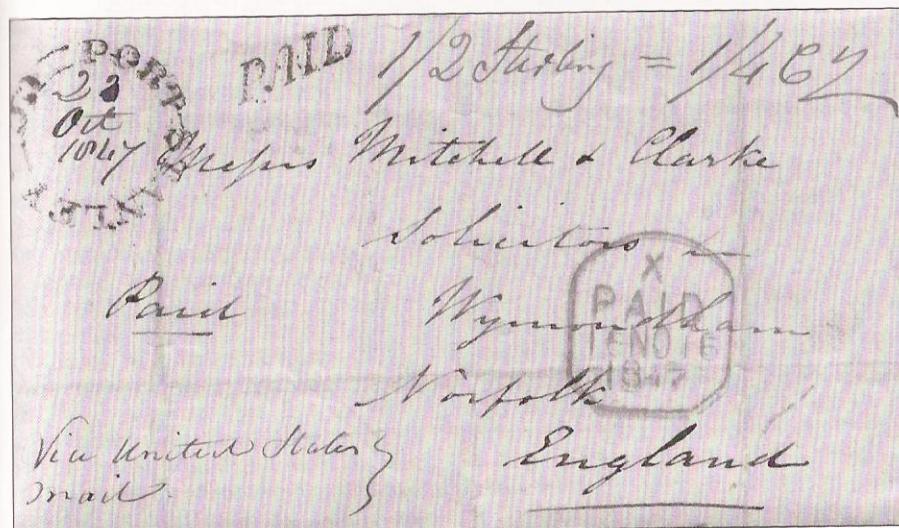


Figure 10: A letter dated 23rd October 1847 from Port Stanley, Upper Canada optimistically directed 'via United States Mail' that was in practice directed via Halifax, Nova Scotia, a victim of the 'Postal War'.

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promulgated, and advice given to the DPMGs in British North America. An immediate consequence was a notice published by DPMG Stayner in Montreal on 2nd April 1849:³²

'I have to instruct you that on and after the 15th instant, Letters to and from the United Kingdom, will be chargeable with a uniform rate of 11½d Sterling, or 1s. 1d. Currency, when not exceeding half an ounce. A Letter weighing above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, will be liable to two rates of Postage; and so on, according to the scale at present in operation. The payment of this Postage will be optional with the sender. You will understand that after the 15th instant, an unpaid Letter for Great Britain or Ireland, under half ounce in weight, is to be rated thus, '11½d.', in large figures and in black ink. A Paid Letter thus, '11½d. = 1s. 1d.', in large figures, and in red ink.'

However, this proved to be premature, for discussions were still ongoing in London:³³

'... the inconvenience which may arise from the want of any means of paying by stamps the exact amounts of the new rates: - 9½d and 11½d, and I beg leave to inform Your Lordship that Mr. Stile considers the objection to these rates which comprise fractional parts of a penny, so great that he strongly recommends an immediate application being made to the Treasury to change them to 10d and 1s-. The greater simplicity of these sums would be in itself a great advantage, but the main consideration is that only stamped letters can be posted at a large number of Offices throughout the Country and that the postage upon all late letters posted at Country Offices must also be paid by stamps. As in the absence of any stamps of the value of a halfpenny it is impossible to comply exactly with the

regulations of the department in the cases alluded to...The class of letters which will thus be made subject to a rate of one shilling instead of 11½d (and 10d instead of 9½d) will be those only which are landed or embarked at Halifax. The great bulk of the letters those to and from Canada - will in a few weeks be sent by way of the United States and will be liable to a combined rate 1s/2d as at present viz:

9½d	British Sea and Inland Rate
2½d	United States transit Rate
2 d	Colonial Inland Rate
1½d	total

This numerous class of letters will consequently be excepted. It is right that I should inform Your Lordship that the question whether the rate to Halifax should not be made tenpence instead of 9½d for the sake of simplicity was proposed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Page on one of the occasions when Mr. Page waited upon Sir Charles Wood in my absence, but Sir Charles then decided that it would be necessary to fix the precise rate for letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and Halifax that was chargeable under the Convention for letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States - the difficulties, however, likely to arise from the fractional part of the penny were not then foreseen.'

A draft Treasury Warrant was hastily prepared and submitted to Maybury for approval; it was noted that there might be some difficulty in obtaining agreement in North America, since the proposed reductions would already have been circulated and the constitutional question of the right of the Imperial Parliament to tax the Colony might be raised, although nothing had been said when the rates were lowered. He approved the change on 24th March 1849, with a rather curt reminder:

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*'Whatever is done must be arranged before the 15th to allow the warrant which comes into operation on that day to be repealed.'*³⁴ The Warrant gave rates of 1s 2d via the United States, 1s via Halifax, Nova Scotia, which latter route came to be known as the 'all-British' route.³⁵ A corrected notice³⁶ was circulated:

'AFTER the 14th Instant, the Mails to and from Canada will be forwarded through the United States, and all Letters and Newspapers for Canada will be transmitted in such Mails, unless specially directed to be sent by some other route. Letters for Canada will be chargeable with postage at the rate of 1s 2d, the half-ounce, as at present; and Newspapers will be liable to a postage of one Penny each to be paid on delivery.

Letters and Newspapers for any other part of British North America, may also be forwarded via the United States, *if specially addressed*; but the rule will be to forward them via Halifax, as heretofore. From the period above mentioned, the reduction of postage, authorised by the Treasury Warrant of the 3rd Instant, will take place on Letters transmitted by British Packet between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia (the Port of Halifax excepted) as well as on such Letters for Canada as may be specially addressed to be sent via Halifax. On all these letters there will be charged a uniform rate of *one shilling* when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s when above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, and so on, according to the scale of weight at present in operation for charging Inland Letters. Letters for Halifax, N.S., and for Newfoundland, will also be liable to the rate of one shilling, as at present.'

The corresponding instruction in Canada was issued on 25th April 1849,

too late to prevent some letters from being incorrectly charged.³⁷ It contained the Currency equivalents for the Sterling rates:

'Letters for Great Britain or Ireland sent by this Route, will be subject to a uniform charge of 1s 2d Sterling, (or 1s 4d Currency,) the half ounce, as at present ... Letters for Great Britain and Ireland will be sent via Halifax, if specially so addressed, but not otherwise, - Letters by this Route will be subject to a charge of 1s Sterling, (or 1s 1½d Currency, the half ounce, and so on in proportion for a greater weight according to the established scale.)'

Once again, remedial action was necessary on letters that might have been undercharged in Canada:

*'...letters may therefore be expected to arrive in this Country by one if not by two Mails charged at the lower rates first mentioned. I have accordingly to request Your Lordships Authority for directing the Postmasters of Liverpool and W. Bokenham to pass without further charge any paid letters so arriving from British North America on which only 9½d or 11½d may have been taken but to increase to the uniform charge of one shilling the rates marked upon such unpaid letters as may be received taxed at a lower rate.'*³⁸

Up until this point, British North American postal affairs were under the control of the Postmaster General; all surplus income was remitted to London and there was no requirement for accountancy procedures between the provinces and the mother country. However, this was to change with the devolution of control of postal affairs in 1851 and, as each provincial office assumed control of its own affairs, a complex system of accountancy and accountancy marks was adopted.



Figure 11: An unpaid letter from Clarenceville, Lower Canada, dated 24th April 1849, addressed to Liverpool. It was charged 11½d (Sterling), subsequently re-rated a shilling on arrival in England (*Allan Steinhart collection*).

Acknowledgements: In addition to references in the footnotes, I have leaned heavily on notes provided by Alan Steinhart from the Canadian Post Office Archives; these were supplemented by notes I provided to him from the British Post Office Archives;

Jack Arnell used much of the combined material in a book 'Postal Rates and Routes - Mails Between British North America and Great Britain', published by the author in 1997 and 1998; in each case, the respective archives are owed a deep debt of gratitude.

References:

- 25 Legislative Assembly Records, Canada, 1844-1845, Appendix 1.
- 26 Canadian Post Office Circular, 29th March 1845.
- 27 G.E. Hargest, '*History of the Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe*', Quartermain, 1975
- 28 'The Reprisal Act', *United States, 9 Statutes at Large*, 241-242, in Hargest, 1975, p25.
- 29 Post Office Instruction No. 27 October 1847 (notice of abrogation served on 16th August 1847, effective 3 months later).
- 30 J.C. Arnell, *Atlantic Mails*, National Postal Museum, Ottawa, 1980, p.153
- 31 Signed 15th December 1848 in London, ratified 26th January 1849. Articles for '*carrying into execution the Postal Convention*' were signed at Washington on 14th May 1849, effective 14th May 1849 '*so far as they are not already in force, shall come into operation on 1st July next*'
- 32 Canadian Post Office Circular, 2nd April 1849
- 33 Post Office Archives, Packet Book (1849) page 147/152 (No: 524Z)
- 34 Post Office Archives, Packet Book 66/34, page 163/164 (No: 540Z)
- 35 Post Office Archives, Packet Book 66/34, page 182/183 (No: 552Z); the Warrant's dispatch is recorded on 8th April 1849.
- 36 Post Office Instruction No. 14, 1849, cancelling Instruction No. 27, 1847.
- 37 Canadian Post Office Instruction, 25th April 1849.
- 38 Post Office Archives, Packet Book (1849), 23rd April 1849, pages 293/294 and Instruction #14, 1849, cancelling #27, 1847.

The Yellow Peril



Fig 1 1970 Canada stamp issued to honour Louis Riel, Metis leader of the Red River and Northwest Rebellions, who was hanged as a traitor by the Canadian Government.

I know where and from whom I bought my Riel essays but for the life of me I cannot remember precisely when. I do know, however, that it had to be some time between 1949 and 1953 when I was stationed in Manitoba. At that point in time I had been a serviceman for not quite two years and I was not yet accustomed to army chow nor had I met anyone who could make me forget "old flames". In such awkward circumstances I would naturally take advantage of any and every weekend training flight to the West Coast. Being employed near the flight line I would get wind of most

planned trips before the word got around. It was on one of these navigational trips to Vancouver that I bought my first Riel essay from a squared circle collector.

It was during the mid-seventies when I bought my second Riel from an out of town dealer during a show in Toronto. I say the seventies because that was an unforgettable period in philatelic marketing when selling stamps was flourishing like there was no tomorrow. Literally, anything that was not nailed down got sold (or stolen!).

Unlike the Vancouver Riel, this second effort was sold to me as a forgery. Apart from the slight difference in the thickness and the ivory tint of the paper, it was difficult to tell whether the forgery was genuine or the genuine, a forgery. The thing that I went by was the lower purchase price. Because I was enjoying the forgery more than the real Riel, I salted the forgery away and (foolishly) sold the real McCoy (the Vancouver Riel) to a prominent Western Canada dealer who, I suspect, sold it to the Canada Postal Museum.

Since then, at least two more Riel essays have come on the market and sold by two Toronto auction firms – several years apart. The colour of both these essays were green. Whether it was two essays sold at different times or the same stamp sold twice, I cannot say.

Although it was most comforting to know that I had the Riel essay, I looked at the item only twice in twenty-two years. The first time was in 1990 when I was drafting "Fakes and Forgeries" and the second occasion was in 1997 when I loaned my prize to our versatile editor at Harold's Gate. Thanks to

member Wayne Curtis who hand-delivered the stamp back to me, the forgery is now back in my album. That was the extent of my activities associated with this item.

Even though loaning my stamps to anyone, for any reason, is a violation of the eleventh commandment ("never loan thy stamps") I sinned in this instant because it was a worthwhile gesture and for the betterment of philately as well. Mr. Sessions took and enlarged these pictures to a size where I could make easy comparisons of the real and fake Riels.

My curiosity in the Riel essay was unexpectedly aroused in the spring of 1998 when I visited the Winnipeg Stamp Society Exhibition on the weekend of May 3rd/ 4th. By early Sunday afternoon I had seen the displays and completed two rounds of the bourse tables. Rather than check the dealers a third time and end up buying more

material, just for the sake of buying, I decided to look up a sergeant friend who was recently transferred in from Canadian Forces Base Gagetown, N.B. His name was not, at that time, listed in the phone directory but the Base Provost tracked him down for me. As luck would have it, my buddy whom I had not seen in twelve years was not only at home but he answered the telephone as well. Within an hour we were enjoying a couple of beers in the hotel lounge.

After a most succulent dinner with his family, my host drove me back to the hotel – taking the scenic route to show me various parts of the city that I had not seen. The two sights that impressed me were "La Musee de Saint Boniface" and the "Place Louis Riel" (an all suite hotel). Seeing these two landmarks within minutes of each other rang a bell. As soon as I arrived home I looked up this passage on page 136 of Jarrett's 1929 book:-



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FORGERY

GENUINE



Fig 2 Comparison of genuine and forged Riel essays

Printing	PHOTO-LITHO	ENGRAVED
Colour	Deep red – looks over-inked	Lighter red, almost orange red
Details	Crude and blurred almost solid colour	Fine engraving lines
Design size	19.5 x 23 mm	19.5 x 23.2 mm
Paper	Thicker, new appearance jumbo margins	Medium thickness

An essay for a stamp of the intended new "Republic" was prepared by a member of Louis Riel's Cabinet and is now, we understand, in the possession of the Catholic Hierarchy, St. Boniface, Man. Engraved but never issued.

Plate proofs on India Proof Paper.

Quoting the above paragraph and enclosing a photocopy of the essay, on May 18th I wrote to the museum to inquire if it had the essay and ask for any information pertaining to it. On the morning of August 12th, Dr. Philippe R. Maillet, Administrator, rang to tell me that he could find no trace of such an essay despite a lengthy and thorough search. Dr. Maillet, however, did unearth and read this exciting paragraph (from "The Life of Louis Riel in Pictures") to me:-(*see fig 4 overleaf*)

In a telephone interview with Dr. Charlebois, the gifted author told me that his copy of the Riel essay is also red. Based on his examination of the essay, he is of the opinion that these essays were printed from a single

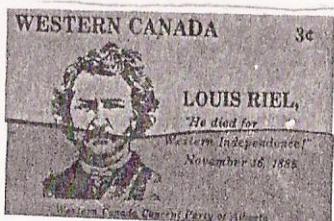


Fig 3 "He died for Western Independence" November 18th, 1885. Louis Riel on a 1981 3cent red, blue and black Western Canada Independence "stamp"



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LARGE QUEEN ISSUE	ROYAL TRAINS COVERS
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LITERATURE	SEMI OFFICIAL AIRMAILS
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY	SHIP CANCELLATIONS MARKINGS & VIEWCARDS
MAP (1898) ISSUE	SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS
MAPLE LEAF ISSUE	SMALL QUEEN ISSUE
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A.G. Bannatyne, Postmaster of the
Provisional Government of the Métis,
1869-70, 1875, Manitoba Archives



The Provisional Government assured communications by safeguarding the mails and newspapers.

Although no written records remain that the Provisional Government of the Métis was preparing to issue its own stamps, in the opinion of Canadian philatelists, these preliminary stamps or 'essays' were prepared by a member of Riel's Cabinet in 1870, probably Bannatyne, who was the Postmaster.

There are five specimens known to be in existence, two are black and one red. The stamp contains a vignette of 'Liberty,' with the oval inscription, "Canadian Republic," in English and French. There is no indication of value or denomination.

It is about the size of the present non-commemorative Canadian postage stamp; Author's private collection

Fig 4 Excerpt from page 60 of "The Life of Louis Riel in Pictures"
(by Dr Peter Charlebois) as read and sent to me by Dr. Maillet

subject plate. Producing one stamp at a time could be the reason for its' scarcity. Moreover, the engraving of the plate was on wood; done either in the United States or in Quebec but most likely in the U.S.

Dr. Peter A. Charlebois is a former anaesthetist with the Scarborough

General Hospital; now a pain management specialist in private practice. He authored "The Life of Louis Riel" and in 1975, the revised "The Life of Louis Riel in Pictures". Both texts are excellent and well worth reading.



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INVALIDATED USAGE OF UPATED DOMESTIC POSTCARDS

L.D. (Mac) McConnell

From 1890 the use of domestic 1 cent postcards was allowed to international destinations provided that a 1 cent adhesive stamp was added to bring the payment up to the 2 cents UPU rate. This was covered by an entry in the January 1890 Postal Guide

2 c UPU Postcard Rate.

The Department will not, however, refuse to forward (to UPU destinations) domestic (1c) postcards to which an additional 1c stamp has been affixed.

Examples of such usage are not particularly difficult to find. They can form the basis of an interesting sideline collection.

There were some important restrictions placed on the concession by the UPU itself. The first was size, which had been laid down when postcards were first allowed by the 1878 Paris Convention.

Article XV

Detail and Order,

1878 Convention

2. Postcards cannot exceed the following dimensions:

Length	14 centimetres
Width	9 centimetres

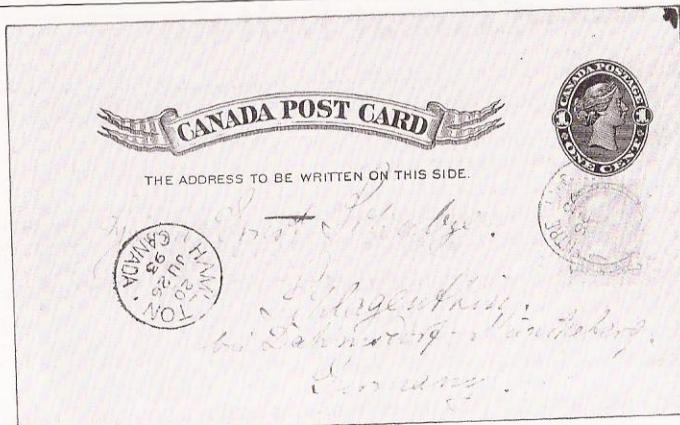


Fig 1. Oversize P13 card accepted without penalty

A second restriction concerned additions and alterations to the postcard. It had been covered by pre-UPU Canadian regulations as long ago as 1871 and continued into the UPU era. In the 1893 Postal Guide this read:-

1. If anything is attached, or if it is altered in any way, the card ceases to be mailable as a postcard, but it may be treated as an insufficiently paid letter.

This remained the rule until the Washington Congress of 1897 when an address label, not exceeding 2 centimetres by 5, was permitted to be pasted to the address side of the card. Two valuable sources of information on these regulations are to be found in references (1) and (2).

How the postal authorities interpreted these regulations is well illustrated by two postcards from different writers, each sent to Germany in 1893 and 1894 respectively. By coincidence both were posted at Niagara Falls Centre and passed through the Hamilton Exchange Office.

The first card (fig 1) is a Webb type P13 with a Ju 26/93 postmark on the 1 cent Small Queen stamp. The Hamilton date stamp is for the same day. Now a P13 card is 6 inches by 3½ inches (152 x 92 mm) and thus clearly beyond the 140 x 90mm size restriction. However, it has been accepted by the Canadian PO without penalty for a UPU destination. Furthermore, the German PO has also accepted and delivered it. Arfken (2) observes that "several examples of this oversize postcard mailed to overseas destinations are known. No examples of a P13 card being sent overseas, charged with letter postage, have been recorded". Do readers of Maple Leaves know any better?

The second card (fig 2) was posted MY 7/94. This time a type P14 card was used. Since the P14 is 5½ x 3¾ inches (140 x 86mm) it is within the size restriction and acceptable. However, it has been marked at the Exchange office with a UPU T mark and

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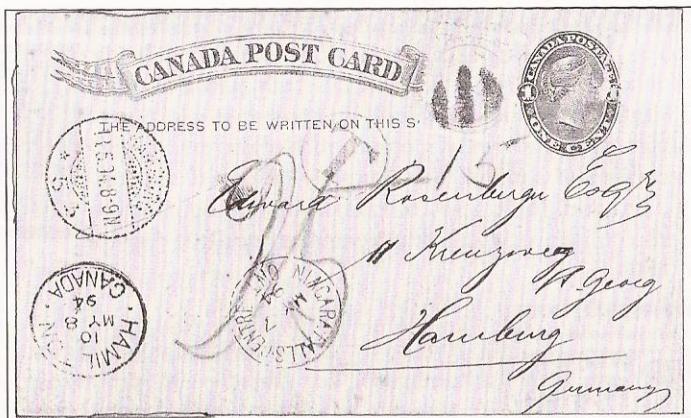


Fig 2. Penalised smaller P14 card

a blue crayon 15 (centimes) to indicate postage due as a short paid letter. In Germany, this 15c tax is doubled and, because of the strength of the Mark, charged 25 (pfennig) on delivery. The reason for this is to be found on the reverse of the card (fig 3). The sender had cut out from an illustrated brochure a small picture of the Niagara Falls. Although this was pasted securely to the card it blatantly contravened the regulation, hence the penalty.

References:-

1. The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada 1871–1911 A. Steinhart, Toronto 1979
2. Canada and the Universal Postal Union George B. Arfken, Toronto 1992

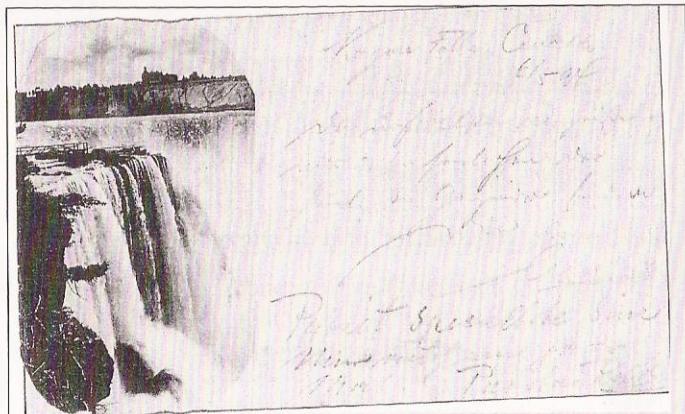


Fig 3. Small pasted addition on reverse of Fig 2 caused infringement and penalty

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Members:

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trevor Pickering

FANCY CANCEL

Could any member help on the identification of the postmark cancelling the 12½ cent Large Queen on the cover below Fig 1. It is struck in greenish-blue and matches the March 1869 c.d.s. of Caistorville U.C. The postmark is a fancy shield containing what appears to be five rows of letters. Five of the letters in this shield like pattern are visible and appear to read LK/GOS in two of the central lines, although this may not be correct.

Derrick Avery

POSTAGE DUE QUERY

Digging in my "to be looked into" box, I came across the cover overleaf Fig 2. This is a 7 cent airmail cover to England, with a faint postmark of Spring Coulee, Alberta, De 12 1947 and a circular postage due hand stamp T138 centimes. The air mail rate to the UK at this time was 15 cents per ¼ ounce (from 1 November 1946). To me, it would appear that the letter has been rated at the previous all up rate of 30 cents with the difference of 23 cents converted at 6 centimes per 1 cent. I look forward to members comments and suggestions.

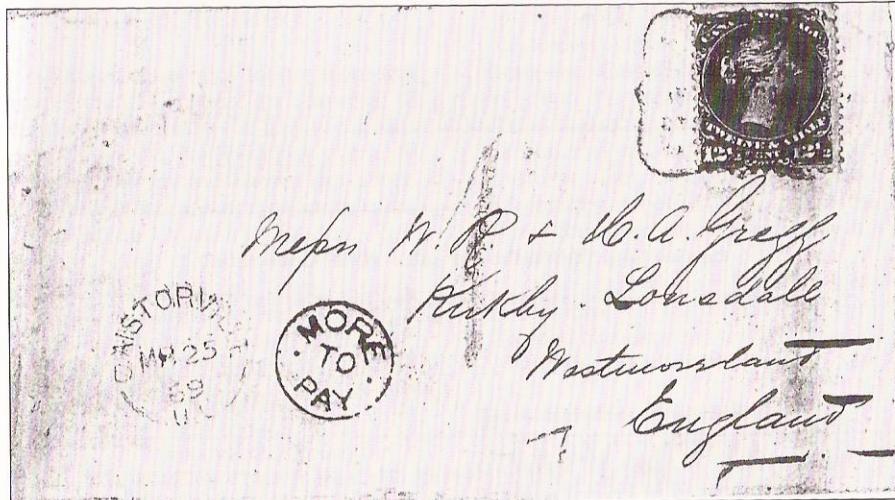


Fig 1.

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Fig 2.

Graham Searle

CANADIAN EXPRESS CO.

This is more of a "Letter from the Editor" than "To the Editor", however, I wonder if our readers can help to explain the rate on the cover shown overleaf. The first illustration shows the cover front which reveals a registered letter from Clinton Ontario to Boston USA dated 22 August 1912. The cover is franked by a strip of three 5 cents Admirals. A normal registered letter to the USA in this period would have cost 7 cents, so why the 15 cents franking? It is possible that the letter was very heavy

and required postage for the 5 times rate but this seems unlikely. The clue may lie on the back of the cover (second illustration) which shows some stickers from the Canadian Express Co. and indicates "Express Charges Prepaid". There is also a customs label indicating the contents may be "Supposed Liable to Customs Duty" (although a boxed handstamp at bottom left of the front shows the cover was passed free of duty in Boston).

Can any member provide further information on the Canadian Express Co. and the express service involved? Also can anyone explain the 15 cents rate?

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Fig 3.

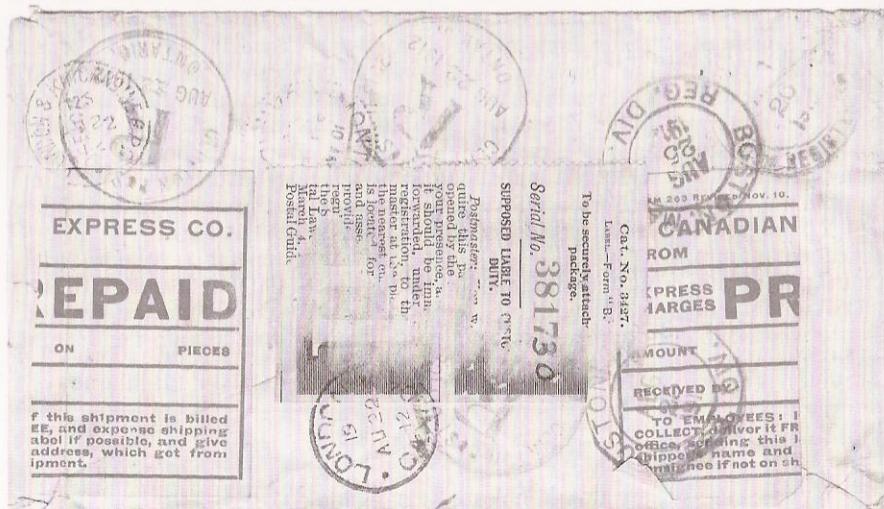


Fig 4.

THINGS THAT ANNOY US

Graham Searle

By and large, CPSGB members are a fairly mild mannered lot and little about our chosen hobby annoys us. Every so often, however, something comes along that really irritates. So to get them off my chest, here are my current top three pet "hates", maybe other members would like to suggest some others?

Whilst two of these pet "hates" relate to dealers and auctioneers, may I note up front that the vast majority of those who provide us such services do so in an exemplary way and are "not guilty" – hopefully those who are will recognise themselves..... if they take the time to read this piece!

1. The condition grading problem:-

There was a time, not so long ago, when stamps could be described as "very good, fine or very fine". Most of our catalogues go to some pains to show examples of what these terms mean to try and introduce some consistency in descriptions.

In the last ten years, however, I note a continuing trend to talk up the quality of stamps being offered. This is, no doubt, in part due to the trend amongst many collectors to strive for the best available quality. If the stamp is not described as at least "very fine" some of us will apparently not even look further. The result is that almost no stamps offered today are simply "very good". Most are "very fine" at least (although photo scans often reveal a remarkable similarity to the "very good" or "fine" pictures in those catalogues). With so many "very fine" stamps around dealers had to invent new terms to describe the really good stuff. Thus we now have "extra fine or XF", "superb" and

"jumbo" (to describe a perforated stamp with large margins all around). I fear the day cannot be far away (indeed it has probably already arrived somewhere) when the word "mega" appears in stamp descriptions.

The result of course, is simply to degrade a perfectly good system by "upgrading" everything by one or two notches. It is also a convenient way to increase the apparent catalogue value of something you are selling. Prudent collectors will no longer buy without viewing either in person or via an internet scan. A little bit of the trust upon which our hobby depends has been chipped away.

Condition will always be a subjective thing and I guess we cannot hope to standardise these descriptions, however my own real pet annoyance is the "otherwise very fine" description; as in... "badly creased with 4 mm internal tear and thins, otherwise very fine". Please, at least, spare us that one, guys! If it is damaged, just say so.

2. The currency problem:-

Auction houses have an understandable problem when ascribing catalogue values to stamps. Many specialist catalogues exist these days and provide the best particular listing for a country or speciality. These catalogues are, of course, priced in the currency of the originating country. For BNA collectors, auction catalogues will sensibly make use of a mixture of Stanley Gibbons, Scott, USC, Van Dam and many others. These catalogues show values or prices in \$US, \$CAN and £.

Am I the only one to notice that some of our US auction houses are somewhat tardy in pointing out that the

catalogue values they quote are in \$CAN whilst their bidding is in \$US? (Yes, I know it is in the small print somewhere, but.....). They do not have similar problems when they quote catalogue prices in £ (maybe because the £ is worth 75% more than the \$US?). With a 30% + currency difference these days the difference really is quite large. Experienced collectors will not be fooled as they generally know what they are prepared to pay in any currency, but beginners may well be drawn into paying a good deal more for their stamps than they are really worth. These are the serious collectors of the future – we should look after them well!

3. Those new issues:-

I know this is beating an old drum and that Canada Post is hardly the worst offender on the globe but do we really need all the new issue stamps that have

poured out of its' machine in the last decade?

The statistics are quite frightening. It took Canada 132 years to produce its' first 1000 stamps (by the USC listing) and 21 years to produce the next 1000. We can only trust that extrapolation does not continue at the same rate. In the ten years from 1991 to 2000, Canada Post issued 710 new stamps and this excludes the mass of booklet panes and definitive varieties; not to mention the errors and printers waste that seem to increasingly find their way out of the Security Printers (sic) back doors. The year 2000 was, so far, the low point in this orgy of new issues with 105 new stamps (one every 3½ days!). Since then, Canada Post have thankfully reduced their output somewhat although still manage to average more than one new stamp a week.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 176

To Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain members - an invitation to join



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BOOK REVIEWS

Summer 2005 has seen a continuation of the recent spate of new books on BNA philately. Reviews of five new volumes and one earlier volume we missed are given below. Specific contacts for acquiring the books are given in each case but readers may wish to first try the Society Handbooks Manager, Derrick Scoot (details on panel on page 174) who has some of these titles available for sale.

THE SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELLATIONS OF CANADA (Fifth Edition).

A BNAPS Handbook by the Squared Circle Study Group, edited by John S. Gordon, 327pp, 2001. Available from Derrick Scoot (CPS of GB) at £24.50 + p&p.

Collecting Canadian squared circle cancellations was already active in the 1930s, but it was not until Dr. Alfred Whitehead began writing about them in 1951 that they really became popular. Dr. Whitehead published three editions of his Handbook. In 1981 the 4th edition, edited by Hansen and Moffatt, was published. This was a very detailed, hardbound, book of nearly 500 pages. Unfortunately for the editors, some typographical errors and omissions were introduced by the printer. The authors hoped that subsequent editions would appear every four or five years, updating new information gathered by the Squared Circle Study Group. The actual interval of 20 years between 4th and 5th editions has enabled the incorporation of a great deal of new data, including many new finds, derived from members of the Study Group. The editor, Jack Gordon, has been studying Canadian squared circle, and other contemporary

cancellations, for more than 40 years. He draws on the foundation built by his predecessors, but has taken the opportunity to quantitatively discuss the relative scarcity of various time marks where more than one mark was used; to list the stamps on which each marking can be found; and to discuss (in a preliminary fashion) the various contemporary cancels.

The 5th edition Handbook is in the standard BNAPS spiral bound, 8.5" x 11" format. The reviewer has found it much easier to use for reference purposes than the 4th edition, as it readily lays flat at the required page. Most sections of the Handbook have been overhauled, whilst features of the previous edition, such as illustrations of enhanced imprints of the various hammers and tables of known years of use, are retained. Section I has 18 introductory pages about squared circle types, periods of use, the study of indicia markings and much else. The main Section II consists of 225 pages, listing data for the more than 300 hammers in use during 1893 to 1900, and beyond in some cases. Good quality illustrations of enhanced imprints of each hammer (and state thereof) are shown. Towns are listed in alphabetical order by Province or Territory. There was a wide geographical spread in the use of these types of cancel, though the length of use and the numbers of strikes still in existence vary widely – from one strike each for Fonthill, Ontario and Revelstoke, B.C. to more than 17,000 for Ottawa. The latter city, however, provides the greater challenge to the specialist collector interested in indicia variations. The two pages for Ottawa have sub-headings; Time Marks, Error Indicia, Damaged Indicia, Borrowed

Indicia, Nude Strikes, Continuity of Dated Use, On Selected Stamps, Contemporary Cancels, and several analyses of Time Marks, together with suggestions for further research. Each town/hammer is treated in a similar fashion, dependent on the number of strikes and variations in indicia alternatives. The Squared Circle Precursors of 1880 and 1892 are also listed. Appendices cover Rarity Factors; Roster Totals (overall and for selected stamps such as the 3c Jubilee and 2c 'Map') both on and off cover; check lists for Years of Use; Proof Dates; and a Check List for Varieties.

The Moffatt and Hansen 4th edition devoted 126 extremely detailed and well illustrated pages to the identification of partial strikes, separation of strikes for multi-hammer towns, etc. This feature has not been repeated in the 5th edition, though brief, helpful notes are provided wherever relevant.

Purchase of this book is essential for anyone considering taking up the collection of these very interesting cancels. Other collectors of Canadian stamps would find it an interesting addition to their library. Squared Circle specialists will, no doubt, already own it. If you have a copy of Moffatt & Hansen, keep it for additional help with difficult problems of identification. Use the latest Handbook for everything else. My copy is indispensable!

Mike Boddy.

CANADA - CAMEO DEFINITIVE ISSUES

John D. Arn, 2005, Spiral Bound, 152 pages, 8.5 x 11 - BNAPS Exhibit Series #34. ISBN: 0-919854-54-0 (Colour), 0-919854-55-9 (B&W). Published by the British North America

Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # 99923.341 (Colour Version) - \$C99.50; 99923.34 (Black & White Version) - \$C35.95. Shipping is extra - Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order; for payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayment of postage greater than 25 cents will be refunded in mint stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No PST applies. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via <http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/>

John D. Arn's CANADA - CAMEO DEFINITIVE ISSUES is only the third exhibit of Canadian stamps or postal history from the Queen Elizabeth II era to win Gold at a National level show in Canada or the United States. At BNAPEX/BALPEX 2004 in Baltimore the exhibit received a Gold level medal from both British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) and American Philatelic Society (APS) judges. In doing so CANADA - CAMEO DEFINITIVE ISSUES also became the first ever Elizabethan exhibit to win BNAPS' Horace H. Harrison Grand Award.

Members wishing to see how it may be possible to win a Gold Award at National level with an exhibit of only five modern low value stamps will find this volume a real eye opener.

The five stamps of the Cameo issue, released between October 1962 and May 1963, remained in primary use only until 8 February 1967 when they were replaced by the Centennial Definitive series. The Cameo definitives were fully involved in the Winnipeg tagging experiment. This was also the early

period of use and discovery of fluorescent paper. In addition to normal sheet stamps, miniature panes, coil stamps and booklets were issued, and stamps were also over-printed for official use by Government departments. A number of varieties, some of which are extremely scarce and possibly unique, resulted. Virtually all are included in the exhibit, as are a number of unlisted items.

Commercial usage is emphasized throughout the exhibit. Domestically, besides normal first class mail, there were specialized rates for letters mailed ('dropped') to the same city or post office, printed matter and even for mailing election ballot boxes. Internationally, rate schedules were maintained for surface or air mail to the United States, the Americas, the British Empire and non-British Empire UPU Countries, with a detailed schedule of air rates for the rest of the world.

There is not a great variety of shades to be found on these stamps so members wishing to save the large price mark up on the colour edition will not lose much.

Overall an excellent book showing just what is possible with a detailed study of modern issues. The review copy is being added to the Society Library.

GS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY 1794-1873

Martyn Cusworth, 2005, Spiral Bound, 192 pages, 8.5 x 11 - BNAPS Exhibit Series #35. ISBN: 0-919854-56-7 (Colour), 0-919854-57-5 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # 99923.351 (Colour Version) - \$C120.00; 99923.35 (Black & White

Version) - \$C39.95. Other details as above.

Martyn Cusworth's PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY 1794-1873 is the 35th book in BNAPS' Exhibit Series. The result of nearly thirty years of collecting, started when Martyn was living and working in Montreal and continued avidly following his return to Great Britain, was first shown at BNAPEX 2001 in Ottawa where it received a Gold level medal. As it was Martyn's first exhibit at a British North America Philatelic Society show, the exhibit also received the BNAPEX Novice Award. At BNAPEX 2004 in Baltimore a modified and enhanced 144-page exhibit received a Gold level medal and the Allan L. Steinhart Reserve Grand Award. The Baltimore exhibit, with 40 pages of additional material, is shown in this book.

Until James Lehr brought it into a more prominent position in the 1980's and early 90's, Prince Edward Island was something of a backwater in British North America philately. Martyn Cusworth's exhibit reveals the philatelic development of Canada's smallest province from pre-stamp rates and markings through the stamps and postal history of the 1861 Pence issues and the short-lived 1872 Cents issues. The stamp issuing period is well represented with proofs, varieties and covers, many of which came from the Brassler, Carr, Caspary, Cornwallis, Dale-Lichtenstein, Lehr and Saint collections. In addition, an interesting assembly of incoming mail includes some attractive letters mailed from the USA, India and France to Prince Edward Island.

Martyn's collection of pre-confederation PEI was broken up earlier this year, so this book provides a perfect record of one of the best collections of this material ever assembled.

Martyn is a regular contributor to Maple Leaves, with an ongoing series of articles on various aspects of PEI philately. He and Mike Salmon have developed and are maintaining an Internet database of recorded PEI covers. He still collects post-confederation PEI material.

This is an essential volume for any serious PEI collector. Despite the high price of the colour version, the colour reproductions are excellent and a certain amount of information on shades of the stamps and proofs will be lost by selecting the cheaper black and white option. For those who wish to "try before they buy", the review copy, in colour, is in the Society Library.

GS

CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS

This is the 3rd edition of this work, written by Stephane Cloutier, printed by the Conestoga Press, spiral bound, 228 pages approximately A4 size at \$39.95 plus postage (\$17 to UK). Available from the author, 367 Levis Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1L 6G6; e-mail cloutier@comnet.ca Sterling cheques for the equivalent amount can be made payable to Eugene M. Labiuk.

This update on the two previous editions written and published by Bob Lee now lists over 6200 different hammers in use over the past 145 years. As a thrifty Scot who has been making do with the late E.A.Smythies pioneering work (the 1st edition published in June 1959), to which the author pays tribute, the rise in the number of hammers listed was quite noticeable. As is no doubt well known, duplex hammers were invented as a labour saving device whereby the post office of origin and the date would be

recorded on the envelope and the stamp obliterated in one strike, rather than the norm of having to use a separate town/date canceller and stamp 'killer' involving two operations. Such implements were expensive and in the early days were issued only to major offices, but such was their popularity that quite a number were devised locally by postmasters, surprisingly including some major offices which had officially issued hammers as well.

This clear and well written book starts with the usual acknowledgements and an introduction which is based on that in the previous edition. No rarity factors are given, partly because it was found that in trying to establish these, double counting was a recurrent problem. However it might have been possible to indicate whether or not any particular item was common, less common, scarce or rare, without necessarily having to commit to a numbered factor, and this I think would have been useful. The same section includes some explanatory notes regarding identification, unconfirmed unofficial duplex and some information regarding surviving hammers. At the end of the book there are interesting photographs of some of these.

The actual listing is in alphabetical order of Province, starting with Alberta and finishing with Saskatchewan; this followed by transportation duplexes and then unofficial duplexes. The only point that appears a little odd to your reviewer is that the list of Berri duplexes is given after Assiniboia and before British Columbia. Alphabetical purity may have been preserved but it messes up geographical integrity, and perhaps they should appear as the first of the tables, since these were the first hammers to be supplied, by Berri of England to the Canadian postal authorities in the 1860's.

However this is a minor quibble. If one collects duplex of whatever period, then this book should be in your library.

JH.

Force 'C' - THE CANADIAN ARMY'S HONG KONG STORY 1941-1945

Ken Ellison, 2005, Spiral Bound, 128 pages, 8.5 x 11 - BNAPS Exhibit Series #8. ISBN: 0-919854-51-6 (Colour), 0-919854-53-2 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # 99923.81 (Colour Version) - \$C89.00; 99923.8 (Black & White Version) - \$C33.95. Other details as above.

Military postal historians, and other enthusiasts interested in a fascinating story and rare material, will be very pleased with an entirely new version of Ken V. Ellison's original 1998 Force 'C', BNAPS Exhibit Series #8 book recently reprinted by the BNAPS Publications Committee.

This new edition has been reprinted using quality computer-scanned originals (instead of earlier master photocopies), and the difference between the 1998 and 2005 versions is remarkable. New technology and printing processes have greatly improved the illustrations and now the books can be obtained in both full colour and black and white editions.

The colour review copy received, dramatically improves the quality of the postal markings on many of the covers and cards contained within the publication. In the previous edition, some markings (especially those in blue, carmine, and magenta ink) were difficult to see, but now the colour scans make them completely legible. Presumably the black and white scanned version is equal in quality. Those of us

who never experienced Ken's wonderful award-winning exhibit in person can rejoice with this new book!

All of the rare and elusive Force 'C' material has been included from the 1998 edition, but several more interesting pieces have been added. Force 'C' mail is arguably among the rarest of Canadian military postal history, given the tragic circumstances surrounding the contingent, yet Ken has managed to add several more items to enhance the story. The addition of a few poignant period photographs also adds to the exhibit book. The extra collateral material, both postal history and documents, is always welcomed and these items have greatly enhanced the exhibit series' appeal.

Although some of the book's illustrations have been reduced, the overall effect with the other pages is now more uniform and attractive. Several have been enlarged to show detail and are now better-defined. One of the noticeable improvements is the larger print in the majority of the text. This reviewer also enjoyed the addition of the author's photograph and some bio-graphical information.

There are a few minor cosmetic observations which might have improved the new reprinted version. Some of the text could have been placed above and below the illustrated material where appropriate. The use of "white space" is often repetitive with pages often appearing the same. This would have resulted in a more attractive exhibit as well. It is also somewhat curious that there is outlining on some illustrations but not around others; and some uniformity could have been maintained if all were the same. These are minor criticisms and they do not detract from the substantial improvement of this publication from the earlier version.

Collectors and students of military

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postal history will immediately recognize the importance of this new volume. Not only is the story of Force 'C' an important one in Canada's military past during the Second World War, Ken Ellison's exhibit and treatment of the postal aspects of the Force deserves equal praise and attention. Rarely does one have the opportunity to view a "near-complete" collection of an obscure Canadian military force. This new work, therefore, is highly recommended.

Dean W. Mario

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PACIFIC AIRLINES 1946 – 1954

Laurence Kimpton, July 2005, perfect bound A4, 64 pages, covers and 4 central pages in colour, 137 illustrations. Available from the author at 20, Greystree Crescent, Dorridge, Solihull, B93 8SL, England. Priced at £15 plus £1.80 p&p.

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This book, written by one of our CPSGB members, traces the aviation and aerophilatelic history of BCPA and its rivals in developing the trans-Pacific services between Australasia and North America in the early post WWII years. Although BCPA was based in Australia, its' North American terminal was in Vancouver. The book therefore includes several illustrations of Canadian items as well as an account of Canadian Pacific Airlines rival service to BCPA. It will be of interest to all collectors of Canadian airmails as well as those who collect Australian, New Zealand and Pacific Islands airmails. As well as many illustrations of covers, the book includes vignettes, postcards, maps, ephemera and photographs relevant to the subject matter.

GS

Forthcoming Events

2005	Oct 14 – 16	National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, Toronto
	Oct 14 – 16	STAMPEX, Toronto
	Oct 27 – 29	Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
2006	Feb 22 – 26	Spring Stampex, Islington, London
	Apr 7 – 9	AMERISTAMPEXPÔ, Toronto
	Apr 27	CPSGB presentation to the Royal Philatelic Society, London
	May 27 – Jun 3	Washinton 2006
	July 6 – 7	Philatelic Congress of GB, Renfrew
	Sept 6 – 9	CPSGB Convention, Llandrindod Wells
	Sept 15 – 17	NOVAPEX, Dartmouth N.S.
	Sept 20 – 24	Stampex, Islington, London
	Nov 16 – 20	Belgica 2006, Brussels
	Nov 24 – 25	ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay
2007	Feb 28 – Mar 4	Spring Stampex, Islington, London
	Sept 19 – 23	Autumn Stampex, Islington, London
	Oct 3 – 6	CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing
2008	May 14 – 22	Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 31st August 2005

Change of Address

2648 BROWN, Linton J. 14 Rowan Crescent, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, FK11 7DS,
e mail: lintonjbrown@hotmail.com

2853 TREMBLAY Dr.Michael P.O. Box 8000, 454 Mississauga Street,
Niagara on the Lake' Ontario, Canada L0S 1J0

Amendments to Detail

1322 MALLOTT Major R.F. add *FRPSC, AHF* and e mail: rmallott@magma.ca

1613 MOUBRAY Mrs P Jane *RDP, Hon FRPSL*; new email address: pjmoubray@ukonline.co.uk

Corrections to Address

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2805 HILLMER, John M.
2869 JENKINS, E.

Deceased

2390 POUNCY, J.
2658 GUFFOGG, Peter H.S.

New Address Required

2262 BOGIE, Niall H.R.

Revised Total:- 404

THINGS THAT ANNOY US

continued from page 168

Most new collectors start with new issues. They are readily available and (relatively) cheap. Their choice of collecting area will be biased, to some extent, by the issuing policy of the

country concerned. Too many new issues and you send them, and their limited funds, looking elsewhere. These are potential CPSGB members of the future, so we should worry too.

If you have pet hates or annoyances, please send them to the editor. If we get enough we will run some further instalments in the future.
Ed.

HAVE YOU TRIED TO ENROL A NEW MEMBER RECENTLY?



Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

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EDITORIAL

This issue of Maple Leaves marks the start of a special year for our Society – our Diamond Jubilee. I wonder how many of our “founding fathers” expected us to still be around 60 years on? Well we are, and, dare I say it, thriving if our recent Convention in Renfrew is anything to go by. Those of you who missed out on the event will find the usual report in this issue along with a second piece by debutant conventioneer John Cooper who opens the door on the social side of these annual get-togethers. Those of you who always imagined a rather stuffy meeting devoted solely to stamps and postal history – read on – or better still come along to Llandrindod Wells in September 2006 and sample the fun yourselves. You will find the relevant details in the Society News column.

In addition to Convention 2006, please make a note in your diaries of the

CPSGB Display to the Royal Philatelic Society of London. This has been arranged to coincide with our 60th Anniversary and will take place at the “Royal” in London on Thursday 27th April. Full details are available from David Sessions. For those who are unable to attend, your editor will be attempting to capture the displays on film (no promises as I have only had the digital camera a few months and new technology and me do not always see eye to eye!). In this way, we hope to make copies of the material available to members via CD for a small charge. More details later in the year.

The Diamond Jubilee coming on top of the recent “long service” medals seems to have brought on a burst of nostalgia from some of our longest serving members. You will find a couple of such articles in this issue and I hope to

publish more over the course of 2006.

Our congratulations are extended, somewhat belatedly, to member Hank Narbonne who was awarded the Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 2005. In similar vein, we extend our congratulations to member Dick Malott who was awarded the President's Medal of the RPSC in 2005.

I am also pleased to report that Maple Leaves has been amongst the awards again. The 2004/5 issues won a Vermeil Award in the 7th National Philatelic Literature Exhibition held in Toronto in October 2005. My thanks to all our contributors without whom these awards would not be possible.

The eagle-eyed amongst you will have noted that the next issue (April 2006) of Maple Leaves will be our 300th edition. I am pleased to report that a special tercentenary set of stamps will **not** be issued to accompany the event but

that we are hoping to go into colour for this special one-off edition. I already have a good selection of material to hand for the issue but if anyone has material that would benefit from the "colour" treatment please get it to me as soon as possible.

TO THE LADIES FROM RENFREW

What a wonderful surprise to receive your beautiful arrangement of flowers. They have lasted well and have filled our living room with perfume. Thank you all for your kind thoughts and messages. I was disappointed that I could not be with you all in Renfrew, but we both look forward to being with you in Wales next year.

Marion and Bill Topping.

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Philatelic health warning: the following notes involve hard core philately which may damage your patience.

THE ARCH ISSUE 1930 – MARGINALIA

David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS.

The seed from which these notes grew was planted when several 2c green plate blocks were acquired with imprints of plates 5 and 6. The problem was that none had any upper or lower selvage. These plates, of 400 subjects divided into four panes of 100, had imprints at each corner in the vertical margins and at the marginal centre of each pane. The implication, of course, was that the blocks featured centre imprints, but were they from the upper or lower panes? It was also possible that some tidy-minded Philistine had removed the upper or lower selvage in the name of uniformity and that the blocks were, in fact, corner blocks. Was it possible to identify the position of each of the imprints from a particular plate? After much careful, eye-watering measurement and examination under a suitable glass, the conclusion is that identification is possible in many cases. Along the way, one or two interesting points were observed. It must be stressed that not all imprints have been examined, I should live so long! However, markers have been identified and a summary of the results to date is now offered.

New printers

The British American Bank Note Company (BABNC) won the stamp printing contract in 1929 for a period of five years, having previously printed stamps for the Canadian Post Office during the period 1867-1897. During the new five year contract period they

produced the Arch issue and the Medallion issue, which was really just a replacement for the low value Arches, together with postage dues, special delivery and airmail stamps plus a few commemoratives. As 'new' printers BABNC were innovative; they introduced the Stickney rotary press and a new approach to plate markings. The latter was subject to experimentation which has led to the complexities of classifying the various imprints according to position.

Hitherto, plate markings had been largely confined to the top margin of the plate, but BABNC made their marks in the vertical margins. Ultimately the markings appeared in all four corners of the plate, which allowed keen collectors to acquire blocks from each corner to form a 'miniature sheet' on the album page. This could be regarded as a triumph for the marketing men! It is believed that this was the first time in the world that such a layout was used and it certainly led to an upsurge of interest in plate block collecting among collectors of Canadian stamps. As already implied, nirvana was not achieved overnight.

Unfortunately, BABNC records are not available to provide details of printing orders. Dates of issue of the various values do not help much either as the Post Office issued the new low value definitives as required; the days of grand pre-release advertising and specially designed FDCs were not yet upon us, hence the rarity of Arch FDCs. Much of the story of the



Fig 1 'Miniature sheet' showing the regular positions of the plate imprints.

marginal markings has had to be deduced by observation and head scratching. The enforced colour changes among the low values does provide a little assistance here and there, but not much.

Before we delve into deep analysis of the various values, let's have a look at a few general points that will help us on our way and avoid repetition.

General features

Distinguishing centre imprints from corner imprints is not too difficult. Generally speaking the full corner imprint is sited about 5mm, or slightly less, from the adjacent stamps. The full central imprint tends to be just over 6mm from the stamps. Of course, there has to be an exception! Corner imprints on the 50c plate are indeed about 5mm from the adjacent stamps but the centre imprints are only c2.5mm away.

The length of imprint varies from plate to plate as one might expect in view of the different numerals involved. However, sometimes the distance between 'NO' and the numeral varies on the same

plate. This is particularly so when a plate carries both corner and centre imprints. Fortunately, in a number of cases, the length of the imprint itself also varies as between the different positions on the same plate. It seems reasonable to assume that the centre and corner imprints were not impressed at the same time, what would be the point?

In several cases the dot between 'NO' and the numeral is missing, this is a useful aid to identifying an imprint's location – sometimes!

The position of the dot is not constant. Usually it is nearer to the 'NO', as any good grammarian might expect, but sometimes it is centred between 'NO' and the numeral and, just occasionally, it is shifted towards the numeral.

While on the subject of the dots, they are not all of a uniform appearance. Under a good glass, one or two of the early plates are seen to have round dots but the majority carry horizontal oblong dots. In a few cases the dots are of indeterminate shape, either due to their original configuration or to poor inking. In most cases the dots are similar for the various positions on a specific plate so are of little use in the quest for identification, though we did notice a vertical oblong dot on plate 6 of the 2c value.

Several of the low values had single reversed numerals as imprints on early plates. These were centred on the UL pane in place of full imprints. In most cases full corner imprints were added though not in the case of plates 1 and 2 of the 2c green which were apparently withdrawn before the additions took place. This leads to the possibility that other plate pieces with reversed numbers may exist without added corner imprints.

It may seem odd that, after more than 70 years, there is still speculation regarding the existence or otherwise of imprints from certain positions. This comes about, presumably, from the

practice of adding imprints during the printing life of a plate, the BABNC's inconsistency in allocating imprints to every corner and, hitherto, the lack of a ready means of identification as between centre and corner imprints. A corner block with no imprint cannot be ascribed to a specific plate, one would need a full pane or, at least, a decent strip showing a centre imprint and a blank corner to prove a point. Some such pieces do exist but not in profusion.

In the examination of the individual values that follows, only the useful recognition points are highlighted in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. The values are dealt with in ascending order, except that the 2c value has been left until last as this value is the most complex of the series. The reason for this complexity is that the 2c was almost certainly the Post Office's most urgent need, it covered the domestic letter rate, drop letters, letters to other parts of the Empire and to the USA, domestic postcards and cards to the USA, the Empire and France. Far more 2c stamps were printed than any other value so plates were replaced more quickly, giving more scope for experiment. The 2c green was indeed the first stamp in the series to be issued.

One cent

Eight plates in standard format were apparently made but plates 3 and 4 were not used. Plates 1 and 2 derived from die 1 and were used for both the 1c orange and its successor the 1c green. Plates 5 to 8, from the re-engraved die (die 2), were used for the 1c green only. Both the Plate Block catalogue, 7th edition (PBC) and the Unitrade Specialised Catalogue, 2005 edition (USC) seem to agree that imprints can be found in all four corners, but the USC makes no reference to the reversed numerals '1' and '2' that appear in the centre of the UL pane's margin. It is quite possible that corner blocks of the 1c

orange, from plates 1 and 2, exist also without imprints. As corner imprints are found on plates 1 and 2 of the 1c orange they must have been present ab initio in respect of the 1c green printings.

A slight problem arises over a lot (286) sold by Maresch on 16 June 1987 at CAPEX. It is described as "The unique plate block" (imperf) of the 1c green though no reference is made to the plate number. The illustration shows no plate number and appears to be from the LL corner with a fairly large margin at the bottom, apparently an impossibility. However, it just might be from the LL corner of the UL pane as the bottom margin is slightly less wide than the gap between the upper and lower panes on the plate.

Another oddity with regard to the 1c value is the appearance of 'ghost' imprints. In the author's collection are two strips of 20 of the 1c green from the LL pane of plates 1 and 2 respectively, plus a second strip of 16 of the former. The imprint is repeated very faintly alongside rows 5 and 6, while alongside rows 3 and 4 is found a faint version of the complementary imprint, i.e. 'PLATE NO. 2' on the Plate 1 strip and vice versa. Dr Lawrence Whiting (LW) reports a similar phenomenon on plate strips of the 2c green involving imprints of plates 5 and 6. He also reports a 'ghost' imprint of plate 8 alongside rows 7 and 8 of an UL pane of the 1c green. A credible explanation for this phenomenon has not yet been forthcoming. It is also noted in the Medallion issue.

Plate 1: Reversed '1' appears alongside row 5 on the UL pane (per LW)

The UL corner imprint measures 26mm; the LL 25.5mm; gap is just under 3mm in each case.

The UR corner imprint measures 25.5mm, gap 3mm; the LR 25mm, gap 2.5mm.

Plate 2: Reversed '2' appears



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alongside row 6 on UL pane (per LW).

Corner imprints all measure 27mm, though the UR is nearer 27.5; gap is c2.5mm in each case. The dots are all round and fairly well centred. Differentiation is not therefore a realistic proposition.



Fig 2 Reversed '2' at UL centre on plate 2 of the 1 cent green.

Plate 5: UR imprint 30mm with a 5mm gap; LR imprint 28.5mm with a 4mm gap.

Left imprints were not available for comparison.

Plate 6: Both a L & R imprint were available but with no upper or lower selvage. They are believed to be from upper panes. An available block from UR matched the R block in terms of measurement.

UL? Imprint 28.5mm with 3.5mm gap; UR 31mm, 6mm gap.

Plate 7: UL imprint 28.5mm with 3.5mm gap; LL 30.5mm, 6mm gap.

UR imprint 30.5mm with 6mm gap; LR 28mm, 3mm gap.

Plate 8: Only the UL position was available, it measures 29mm with a gap of nearly 4mm.

Three cents

The 3c value was late on the scene, released on 13 July 1931 as a result of the increase in the domestic rate to 3c. Apparently a second die was made (or the original die was re-engraved) and the original die was never used. One assumes that the second die was created somewhat later than the original and by this time the experimentation had subsided. The five plates utilised all conformed to the standard format of one imprint at each corner. It is reported that plates 6 and 7 were laid down but not used. Unfortunately there was low availability of plate material for this value.

Plate 1: UR imprint 29mm, gap 6mm.

Plate 2: UL imprint 28.5mm, gap 3.5mm; LL 29mm, gap 4mm

Plate 3: UL imprint 29mm, gap 4mm.

Plate 4: UL imprint 30mm, gap 5mm
UR imprint 33.5mm, gap 7.5mm

Plate 5: UR imprint 30mm, gap 5.5mm; LR 29mm, gap 4mm LL imprint 30mm, gap 5mm.

Four cents

Two plates were used and imprints can be found at all four corners on each plate; LW has reported that all four centres exist as well. The USC indicates centre markings L and R for plate 1 but not plate 2, while the PBC lists both plates with centre markings. In neither case is it specified whether they exist on both upper and lower panes. A heavy, inverted, reversed '1' appears alongside the full central imprint at UL on plate 1, this is not mentioned in the USC but is covered in the PBC. No evidence has yet come to hand to show that the plate was put into use before the full imprint was engraved thereon. A photocopy of a LH centre imprint without the adjacent '1' has been seen so this can readily be identified as from the LL pane. The centre imprints are all at least 6mm from the adjacent stamps whilst the corner imprints are all about

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T PLATE NO. 1



Fig 3 Centre imprint from the UL pane of plate 1 of the 4 cents showing a reversed 'I' – not listed in USC.

5mm distant.

A RH centre imprint from plate 1 in the author's collection has not yet been identified as between upper and lower, measurements are given below. Reports of identifiable blocks would be welcome. With regard to plate 2, an UL centre imprint has been measured at just under 27mm with a 2mm gap. A left centre block in the author's collection measures 28mm with a 3mm gap so this has been taken to be a LL centre block. Two right centre blocks in the author's collection exhibit identical measurements so identifiable RH centres are still sought.

Plate 1: UR corner imprint 28.5mm, 5.5mm gap; LR corner 28.5mm, 5.5mm gap

LL corner imprint 28mm, 5mm gap

UL centre (with numeral '1') imprint 26.5mm, 4mm gap

A right centre imprint 26.5mm, 4mm gap.

Plate 2: All four corner imprints measure 28.5mm with a 3.5mm gap

UL centre imprint measures c27mm, 2mm gap; LL? centre c28mm, 3mm gap

A right centre imprint measures 27.5mm with a 2.5mm gap.

PLATE NO. 2



Fig 4 Centre imprint from UR pane of plate 2 of the 4 cents value. No centre imprints are listed for plate 2 in USC.

Five cents

Three plates were used and the violet stamp was printed from all three: the blue stamp derives only from plate 3. Careful examination of the four corner positions of plate 1 showed no recordable differences, the UL pane carries a reversed 'I' in the centre of the margin opposite row 6. The USC makes no specific reference to a reversed numeral but indicates an imprint at 'centre left'. The PBC refers to numerals though it fails to specify UL pane only.



Fig 5 Reversed '2' at centre of UL pane from plate 2 of the 5 cents violet. Not listed in USC.

A similar situation is found on plate 2 but some assistance is rendered by the dots. The UR imprint was not available. A reversed '2' features in the margin of the UL pane, opposite row 6. In terms of catalogue treatment of the reversed '2', the same remarks apply as to the reversed '1'. There are no centre imprints other than the aforementioned numerals and there are no reversed numerals on plate 3.

Plate 1: Reversed '1' appears alongside row 6 on UL pane.

All four corner imprints measure just over 24mm with a 2mm gap.

Plate 2: Reversed '2' appears

alongside row 6 on UL pane.

UL, LL and LR corner imprints all measure 26mm with a 2mm gap. The UL imprint has a vertical oblong dot, whilst the LL and LR imprints have round dots. Examination of an UR imprint may enable full identification of plate 2 to be made.

Plate 3: UL imprint measures 28.5mm with a 3mm gap, the LL measures >28mm with a 3mm gap.

UR imprint measures 28.5mm with a 3mm gap; LR measures 27.5mm with a 2.5mm gap.

Eight cents

Plate 1 consisted of a single pane of 100, with imprints at UL and UR corners only, so identification is not a problem; this is fortunate as the measurements are very similar! Plate 1 was used to print the 8c blue and the 8c orange; plates 2 and 3 for the orange stamp only.

Plate 2 is even better, a single pane with imprint at UR only.

Plate 3 carried the normal four panes with a full complement of imprints, one at each corner. Unfortunately the four imprints are almost identical. Apart from the imprints, plate 3 exhibits faint but noticeable hairlines in the upper margins of both the UL and UR panes, they are slightly more prominent on the UL pane.

Plate 3: UL imprint measures 28.5mm with a 3.5mm gap, LL 28.5mm with a 3mm gap.

Both UR and LR imprints measure 28mm with a 3mm gap.

Ten cents 'Library'

Only the one plate of 400 subjects was used to print the 10c Library and it had the standard imprint at each corner. Unfortunately there are no appreciable differences in the measurements. The imprints are slightly nearer to the stamps (4.5mm) than on the other values but all are similar. However, the LR imprint is nearer to 5mm distant, which may be of

some help if identification is sought.

There is one quirk on the plate, which is covered by the PBC but not the USC. A heavy numeral '1' (not reversed) appears in the LH margin, between the UL and LL panes. Inter-paneau guillotining usually leaves it on a block from the LL corner of the UL pane.



Fig 6 The numeral '1' appears in the LH margin of plate 1 of the 10 cents value, between the upper and lower panes.

Plate 1: All four imprints are 25mm long with a 2.5mm gap, all have square dots.

Twelve cents

Again just the one plate was used. Along with the other high values the plate consisted of 200 subjects but they were still divided into four panes so the format of four corner imprints is retained. Sadly they are very close in terms of measurement. The only variation noted is that the UL imprint appears to be slightly less than 27mm, the other three slightly more.

While on the subject of marginalia, the 12c value often exhibits a second line

of perforation in the vertical margin. The PBC makes reference of this and cites both L and R margins. Only right margin examples have been noted by the author to date but this is nothing to go by! Oddly the same phenomenon has been noted on the 20c and 50c values but no reference thereto is made in the PBC.

Plate 1: UL imprint measures <27mm with 4mm gap

UR, LL and LR imprints all measure >27mm with a >4mm gap.

Twenty cents

Another single plate with imprints at each corner and precious little difference between the respective measurements. The only measurable difference comes in the LR imprint which measures a full 27.5mm, whereas the other three imprints come in at a shade over 27mm. As indicated above, a second vertical line of perforation is occasionally seen in the margin, though no mention is made in the PBC. The author's example is at UL.

Plate 1: UL, UR & LL imprints all measure >27mm with a gap of 4.5mm.

LR imprint measures 27.5mm with a gap of 4.5mm.

Fifty cents

Alone among the higher values (12c and above), the single 50c plate carries centre imprints as well as the four corner imprints. Both the PBC and the USC list the centre imprints but play safe by referring only to 'left or right centre'. Strips have been noted proving the presence and position of both UL and UR centres; careful measurement shows a slightly different position for the lower imprints.

The corner imprints throw up their own little mystery. They have been noted at all four corners but auction catalogue illustrations have also been seen showing the LR corner without an imprint. This leads to the assumption that some or all of

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the corner imprints were added after printing commenced. No other 'nude' corners have been noted to date. It will be appreciated that, with catalogue values approaching \$2,000 for mounted mint plate blocks, material for examination is somewhat thin on the ground. The upside of this situation, however, is that auction catalogues tend to illustrate such pieces when they are offered for sale.

As mentioned in the introductory paragraphs, the recognition of a centre

imprint, as opposed to a corner imprint, is not difficult. In the latter case the imprint is the standard 5mm from the adjacent stamps, whilst the centre imprints are only 3mm away. Despite similar measurements, the left corner imprints can be segregated, the LL imprint has no dot, the upper one does.

The 50c value shares with the 12c and 20c the occasional appearance of an extra line of perforation in the vertical margins. Again there is no reference thereto in the USC and neither does one appear in the PBC. This is a little odd because the phenomenon is listed in respect of the 12c and there is an illustration (p40) of an UR plate strip of the 50c in the PBC showing the extra line of perforation. The example in the author's collection stems from the LR; examples have been noted in the LH margin also.

Plate 1: UL, UR & LR corner imprints all measure 25mm with a 2.5mm gap.

LL imprint is similar but has no dot.

There is a slight difference in position between the UR and LR imprints in that the 'P' of 'PLATE' lines up with the base of the 'A' of 'POSTAGE' on the adjacent stamp on the UR block. On the LR block it lines up with the cross bar of the 'A'.

UR & LR centre imprints both measure 25.5mm with a 3mm gap.

However, on an UR block the '1' of the imprint lines up just below the centre of the 'O' of 'POSTAGE'; on the LR block the '1' lines up with the base of the 'O'.

The UL centre imprint matches the right imprints for size. The 'P' of the imprint lines up just below the top bar of the 'E' of 'POSTES'; the '1' lines up just above the centre of the second 'S' in 'POSTES'. A LL imprint was not available for measurement.

One dollar

With imprints only at UL and UR this value should present no positional problems.



Fig 7 UL and centre left imprints from plate 1 of the 50 cents value, showing the latter to be closer to the stamps.

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Ten cents 'Cartier'

Although sometimes regarded as a commemorative, the 10c Cartier replaced the 10c Library in the definitive series. Three plates were used. Plate 1 carried imprints at all four corners, plates 2 and 3 carried imprints only at UR and LR. The UL and LL imprints on plate 1 cannot be measurably separated but the LR imprint is longer thanks to a considerably wider gap. An UR imprint was not available but an illustration suggests that the measurements would be close to those for UL and LL, thus making the RH imprints identifiable at least.

With the two imprints falling on the RH side on both plates 2 and 3, some point of identification is needed and, unfortunately, only a LR block was available in each case. The gap in the imprint at LR on plate 2 is 4.5mm, the same as three out of four imprints on plate 1 so we can only wait for an UR block to show itself. Plate 3 is more hopeful in that the gap at LR is 6mm, longer than average for this value.

As we are dealing with margins it might be of interest to record that a miscut block, sold by Maresch (14.6.95) showed the vertical gutter between panes to be three times the normal space between stamps, making it c9mm wide.

Plate 1: UL & LL imprints both measure 27mm with a 4.5mm gap.

LR imprint measures 30mm with a gap of 7.5mm, which appears longer than the imprint at UR (illustration seen) though an example was not available for measurement.

Plate 2: The LR imprint measures 29.5mm with a gap of 4.5mm, no UR block was available for comparison.

Plate 3: The LR imprint measures 31mm with a gap of 6mm, again no UR block was available.

Two cents

With over 1100 million stamps printed from ten plates, the 2c stamp is by far the most plentiful value. Not surprisingly, it causes the most headaches or provides the most interest, depending upon one's point of view. The colour changes mean that the 2c comes in three colours, the chronological sequence being green, red and brown. Where the plates overlap we are afforded some help in plotting the sequence of events. Plates 1 to 6 produced the green stamps, 3 to 8 the red stamps and 5 to 10 the brown stamps. It can be seen that plates 5 and 6 were used in the production of all three colours, so are likely to be the most informative. It seems that experimentation with imprint positions peaked with plates 5 and 6, from plate 7 onwards we just have the four corner imprints.

The overall sequence seems to be: no full imprints on plates 1 and 2; corner imprints on plates 3 and 4, possibly added during the printing period; plates 5 and 6 had centre imprints only, early on, with corner imprints being added during the printing period; plates 7 to 10 had imprints in just the four corners. The UCS indicates full imprints at centre UL for plates 1 and 2, as well as reversed numerals, the PBC lists only the reversed numerals. Observation so far favours the PBC listing. The same applies to plates 3 and 4.

The incidence of both corner and centre imprints on plates 5 and 6 gives rise to more problems of positional identification though, as we have already seen, the centres can be differentiated from the corner imprints by virtue of their distance from the adjacent stamps: centres 6-6.5mm, corners c5mm.

Plate 1: UL, reversed 'I' at centre, opposite row 6 of the pane.

The only other plate marking noted is what appears to be a reversed 'C', which appears at UL on plate 1 opposite the base



Fig 8 Part of a full pane from plate 6 of the 2 cents value showing the UR and right centre imprints. Note that the latter is positioned further away from the stamps.

of row 7 of the pane. It has not been confirmed whether this 'one off' marking was on the plate ab initio. If anyone has a plate strip from the UL pane of plate 1 without the said marking, please advise.

Plate 2: UL, reversed '2' at centre, opposite row 6 of the pane.

Plate 3: UL imprint measures 27.5mm with a 2.5mm gap; LL imprint measures 27mm with a 2mm gap.

LL imprint has no dot.

UR imprint measures 27mm with 2mm gap, LR imprint the same.

The dot is close to the '3' in the UR imprint, it is roughly central at LR and slightly raised.

The UL pane carries a reversed '3' at centre, alongside row 6 of the pane.



Fig 9 Reversed '3' at UL centre of plate 3 of the 2 cents red.

Plate 4: UL imprint measures 27.5mm with a 2mm gap; no LL imprint was available.

UR imprint measures 27.5mm with a 2.5mm gap; LR 27mm with a 2mm gap.

The dot is roughly centred in the UR imprint, in the LR imprint it is nearer to the '4'. Alternatively, if the sloping line of the '4' is extended down beyond the dot then in the UR imprint the dot will fall above the line whilst at LR it will fall below.

The UL pane carries a reversed '4' at centre, alongside row 6 of the adjacent stamps.

Plates 5 and 6 are the only ones to be used for all three colours of the 2c. They are also unique in that the centre UL imprint has a mysterious symbol

alongside, illustrated in both the USC and PBC. No rational explanation for the symbols has been offered, though the suggestion has been made that someone involved in the plate-making process decided to make his mark on the lines of 'Kilroy was here!'. Such things are not unknown in the printing industry though it must be considered unlikely at a security printer. This UL centre combination is common to both plates in all three colours. Both catalogues agree that the 2c green plates 5 and 6 also carry full imprints at the LL corner and centre right, without specifying whether upper pane, lower pane or both. The other three corner positions are duly filled when it comes to the red and the brown versions. The relatively high catalogue value of the LL corner plate blocks in the USC for plates 5 and 6 in green suggests that the addition was made in the very late stages of the green printing. With regard to the centre right imprint, both UR and LR have been reported, in green, on both plates.

An example of the LL corner for plate 6 (green) has not yet been noted but, despite a lack of catalogue listing, LW reports a strip from the LR pane of plate 5 with a corner imprint. The implication is that plates 5 and 6 of the 2c green carried centre imprints in respect of each pane and that corner imprints were added to the lower panes of plate 5 late on in its period of use. The jury is still out in respect of plate 6.

The red and the brown versions exhibit plate imprints at all four corners and centre positions but it has not been proved that imprints 'missing' on the green version were engraved onto the plates prior to the commencement of the red printing.

Plate 5: UL corner imprint measures 26mm, gap is 2mm; LL similar measurements though it appears fractionally longer.

UR corner imprint measures 26mm,

gap is 2mm; LR similar measurements though it appears fractionally shorter.

UL centre imprint measures 29mm, gap is 4mm; LL measures 29.5mm, gap is 4.5mm.

UL centre imprint has symbol alongside.

UR centre imprint measures 29mm, gap is 3.5mm; LR centre 29mm, gap 4mm.

All the corner imprints have no dots, all the centres do. As before, the corners are c5mm from the adjacent stamps, the centres are over 6mm away.

Plate 6: UL corner imprint measures 26mm, gap 2mm; LL corner 26mm, gap 2.5mm.

UR corner imprint measures 26mm, gap 2mm; LR corner 26mm, gap 2.5mm.

The comparative measurements are very close but we are in luck here as both the upper corner imprints have a dot, while the lower corners do not.

UL centre imprint measures 28mm with a 3mm gap, LL centre 27.5mm with a 2.5mm gap.

The UL centre imprint has the symbol alongside.

UR centre imprint measures 29mm with a 3.5mm gap; LR centre measures 28.5mm with a 3.5mm gap.

The right centres are also very close in comparison with each other though, as in most other cases, they are over 6mm from the adjacent stamps as opposed to c5mm for the corner imprints.

On the final four plates, 7 to 10, the printers reverted to the pattern of a single corner imprint for each pane.

Plate 7: UL corner imprint measures 32 mm with a 7mm gap; LL corner 31mm with a 6.5mm gap.

UR corner imprint measures 30 mm with a 5mm gap; LR corner the same.

Plate 8: UL imprint measures 28mm with a 3mm gap; LL measures 30mm with a 5mm gap.

UR imprint measures 30mm with a

4.5mm gap, LR measures 29.5mm with a 4.5mm gap.

The RH imprints are very close in terms of comparative measurement, however a keen eye and rule shows that a line touching the fattest part of the '8' runs along the top of the 'E' of 'POSTAGE' at UR, whilst at LR the line bisects the 'G' of 'POSTAGE'.

Plate 9: UR imprint measures 31mm with a gap of 5.5mm; LR 30.5mm with a 5mm gap.

Again the measurements are close, a line brushing the back of the '9' on the UR imprint runs just above the lower bar of 'E' of 'POSTAGE'; at LR it runs just below the top bar.

UL imprint measures 28mm with a gap of <3mm; LL imprint not available.

Plate 10: UL imprint measures 31mm with a 4mm gap; LL measures 31.5mm with a 4mm gap.

UR imprint measures 32.5mm with a 5.5mm gap; LR measures 31.5mm with a >4mm gap.

Apparently plates 11 and 12 were laid down but not brought into use.

Readers who have travelled this far deserve a round of applause and it is

hoped that the information contained herein will prove of some help to those keen to put their plate blocks in order.

In a lame paraphrasing of Sir Winston Churchill's immortal words, it might be said that "Never in the field of philately has so much been written about so little".

Acknowledgements

Dr Lawrence Whiting provided details of his extensive plate block collection.

Auction catalogue illustrations proved helpful; in particular, runs of catalogues produced by Maresch, Firby and Lee.

Editors Note: I must apologise to both the author and the editor of the Canada Specialised Catalogue for the fact that I have been holding this article for some time awaiting a suitably large slot to publish it. Readers should note that in the meantime the 2006 edition of the USC has listed all of the additional items noted in the article.

We wish all our
members a peaceful
and prosperous
New Year

If there is room at the bottom of your list of New Year resolutions then please resolve to send some material to either or both of our Exchange Packet Managers.



THE GOOD OLD DAYS

The Yellow Peril

Photo by Susan So

In the summer of 2001, I read an interesting report about the Newfoundland "235" cancel in the second quarter (2001) issue of BNA Topics. After reading the story of this intriguing postmark I couldn't help but reminisce about the good old Jim Sissons days of the seventies. For yours truly and everyone who had a passion for buying stamps at auction, these were indeed the best of the good old days.....prices were sane; the dollar had buying power, and best of all the gavel price was it! There was no 15% buyer's premium, no 8% OST (Ontario sales tax) and no 7% GST (Get Stuffed Tax). Furthermore, the subtle and real frosting on the cake was the frequent opportunity to compete for large, uncreamed, or virtually uncreamed, collections. Mr. Sissons had the confidence and ability to describe and sell large lots for as much as, if not more, than had he broken down the collections. His rationale was that it would save him time and energy and for the consignor, commission. In the matter of commission, Jim would always allow a discount on his commission to the trade.

This rather amusing incident is an indication of Mr. Sissons ability to sell stamps. I had bought a rare cover for a client and instead of having the auctioneer ship the lot, I sent it because I wanted to enclose a note. The addressee's post office, for some reason, stapled a notice to the registered letter. The staple punched two neat holes right through the stamp on the enclosed cover. The new owner was horrified but he did not have any recourse. I discussed the matter with

the auctioneer and Jim agreed to re-offer the lot in a subsequent sale. The now defective cover realised considerably more than it did the first time around!

It was during these wonderful, gone forever, stamp-buying, Jim Sissons, days twenty six years ago that I bought a seven volume collection of BNA covers. In the Newfoundland section was this cover with a 5 cent seal stamp tied by a 235 numeral cancel (see over). In the past I had had several stamps with this cancel but never a cover. The following is the original caption that accompanied the cover:

"It is known that this obliterator was first issued to the post office at Staindrop, England and was used by that office between 1844 and 1857. It was not seen again until about 1865, when it appeared on the issues of Newfoundland, and was seen on various occasions through 1896."

The stamps with this cancel, I consigned to one of our convention auctions. The cover, however, was so appealing that, despite the possibility of selling it for a hefty price, I withdrew it from my "To Sell at Shows" binder and added it to the research pile.

Over time, more important matters captured my attention and the cover and its whereabouts were forgotten. It was five months after becoming aware of the 235 story that I stumbled across the cover in a downtown bank while looking for another item. Although I do not collect Newfoundland, I think this 235 cover is a nice one to keep even if it is for no other reason than to remind me of those "good old days".

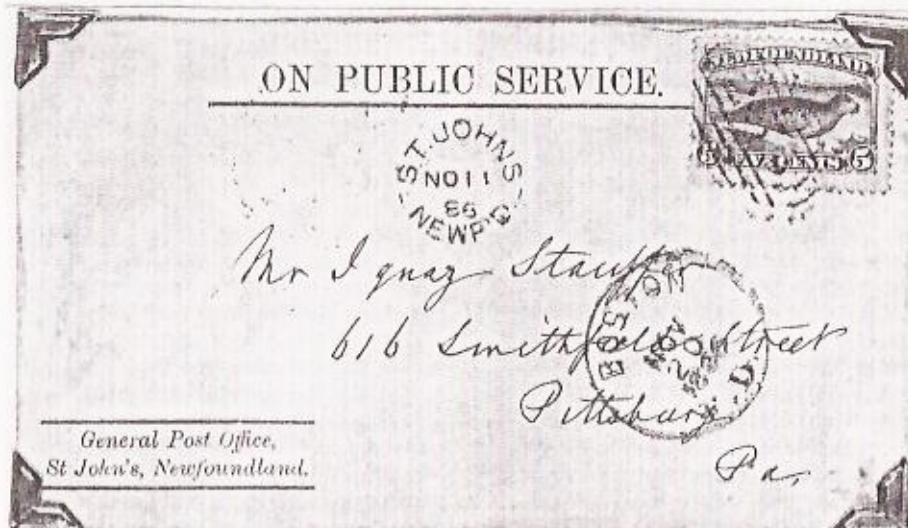


Fig 1 1880 Newfoundland 5 cent 'Harp Seal' tied with a "235" cancel to an 11 November 1886 "ON PUBLIC SERVICE" cover to the USA. Note the Boston 20 Nov 1886 transit mark.



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A COLLECTOR'S LIFE

David Back

I started collecting stamps in 1937 with my first album as a Christmas present. My father was always bringing stamps from his office as they came from all over the world. Some of the ones I remember were from Venezuela, Mozambique and Liberia – with its picture of the Ford 'Tin Goose' aeroplane starting the first airmail service AND being triangular. It was enough to excite any youngster.

The early 40's saw my friends and me starting to narrow the area of our collections and each of our 'gang' chose the British Empire and a Dominion – for me it was Canada. We spent hours comparing, swapping, buying from approvals and learning. I know far more about the world from my collections than through the geography we were taught at school. We had a Welsh geography mistress who tried, nearly every lesson, to teach us 11 – 13 year old grammar school boys some Welsh! She was on a loser though we did learn what 'heddlu' meant! I wonder how many children today aged 7 to 14 know where Venezuela, Mozambique, Liberia or Samoa are? The EU does not even recognise Wales! Mind you, it is not surprising.....!!

Then came the Second World War. Around 1946, my next door neighbour showed me his BNA collection. This fired my enthusiasm to start again as he had the Jubilee sets – both mint and used. I decided this was the set I wanted. I finally succeeded in this quest last year with the purchase of the umm \$5...with the help of a very jolly Welsh auction

manager (yes, I have learnt where Cymru is as well!)

1947 saw me starting and running a stamp club at my grammar school. This taught me two things: PROFIT MARGIN and CONDITION.

Our local department store was progressive and allowed space to a young man of 16 to sell stamps, postcards and accessories. This young man was Peter White who helped me develop the school club. He became a lifelong friend though he only ran the department for two years until his National Service called.

The next three years saw me at the Bolt Court School of Photography in Fleet Street. During my time there I was sent out on two outings of philatelic interest. The first was to the Post Office Museum where I was able to see what unmounted sheets of penny blacks and twopenny blues looked like. The second was to a private collection to try and photograph some of the items; a difficult job with poor light and only black and white film.

Not wanting to do National Service, I signed on with the Royal Air Force for 22 years. After just 4 days of exhaustive tests and a medical, I was discharged as they had found I had TB. For the next two years I was not allowed to work or kiss – until I was finally clear. At this time I sold all but my Canadian collections to my father to raise some money; knowing that they would return sometime in the future.

1953 saw me working for a season at Butlins holiday camp at Clacton with Golden Memories Ltd. We did the

processing of all the camper's photographs. I am glad to say that kissing was back on the menu!

The following year I was living and working in Frinton-on-Sea in Essex, where Arthur Blair persuaded me to join the local philatelic society, of which he was secretary. He encouraged me to give displays and talks to other societies. When I was finally allowed to work in London, providing it was not photography or processing work, Arthur introduced me to Mr A.L. Michael (Mick) of H.E. Wingfield, stamp dealers, of 392 The Strand, who offered me a job. Here I joined Norman C, Sid R, 'The Twins', Brian C, Marianne, Bobby L, Pat C, Peter Bailey and others.

One of my early tasks was to soak the stamps from our incoming mail. Following this they would have to be mounted into our counter sales stock books and priced. Later, customers' new issues would have to be compiled, invoiced and despatched. Sheets came in from Crown Agents, Dominion, foreign postal services and dealers. Tearing up sheets and chatting is a great pastime until someone points out that the 1955 South Africa Voortrekker stamps come in pairs! Whoops...good thing I had not finished the sheet.

The 1950's were difficult due to the strict currency controls on money, and goods, coming in and going out of the country. Fortunately stamps are an international currency and one can happily carry many £000's in a wallet.

During my time at Wingfield's, where we met people from all walks of life and from all over the world, four stand out in my mind – but for very different reasons.

The first was The Keeper of Her Majesty the Queen's Stamp Collections, Sir John Wilson; a striking gentleman, so polite and knowledgeable. One of his areas of expertise was Russia and he was

happy to chat with us minions until going into Mick's office.

The second came in wearing an old raincoat and carrying a battered briefcase. He was an American who had just flown in and wanted to clear his account and look for more material. I asked if he wanted his invoice made out for sterling or dollars? Our account came to \$642, which was quite a lot in those days. He opened his case and counted out the dollars. His case was full of dollars – probably several thousand more! I put my eyes back in and, trying to keep a straight face and an even voice, shunted him very quickly into Mick's office.

The third was the most trying because at that time there was much publicity about antisocial sexual behaviour – deviants and sex change operations etc. A customer came into the shop and I was called upstairs to serve them. I saw a person of medium height, age 30-35, fresh-faced, light makeup, short hair, open-necked shirt, boyish figure, wearing slacks and with a deepish voice. I could only say "Good Morning" as I could not tell whether they were Sir, Madam, Mr, Mrs or Miss (Ms had not been invented in those days). The only way to tell was to ask their name – for the record. They replied (for example) Robin Smith. I was still none the wiser as I had two friends called Robin – one boy and one girl. I would still have been in trouble had it been Lesley/Leslie! I looked across the shop and realised I had been truly set up, as I was the only one not sniggering!! I gave up and fled back downstairs.

The fourth was a military gentleman, and regular customer, called Philip Marsden. He found I was interested in BNA material and, as was the fashion, he proposed me for membership of the CPSGB. On 14 November 1954, as No. 750, I took my place in our Society.

Working for a leading stamp dealer

you get used to handling items of great rarity and beauty but, as a member, to see parts of the great collectors' specialisations was, and is, a real honour. I admire the research, time, dedication and long pockets that are needed to put these collections together. It made me decide to look, listen, shut up and keep a very low profile, which was not difficult as the deep leather armchairs in the Commercial Counsellor's office in Canada House – where our meetings were held – were very comfortable and after being on ones feet all day.....

Around this time, I became assistant to Pat Crome, editor of the Strand Stamp Journal, and ended up ghosting articles, giving a précis of incoming items and collecting and collating the blocks to be used for the next edition.

Another of my jobs was to collect from St Martins le Grand Post Office the monthly issues of booklet stamps, as they were all dated; a nightmare for collectors and very expensive.

Opposite us, on the first floor, was another stamp dealer called Bridger and Kay and some of us handsome young men used to flirt with two of the girls who worked there. Finally we met up with them and one – Vera T – a Hungarian whose family had escaped the uprising became my girl friend. She later emigrated to Canada, married and had a family. She had become friendly and kept in contact with the wife of my friend Peter White, whom I had met in 1945 – a small world!

A dealer who had the stamp concession in Selfridges, the famous West End store in Oxford Street, poached me from H.E. Wingfield. Mick Michael tried to get me to stay but could not match the £10 per week I was going to get! Mick went on a few years later to buy out Stanley Gibbons. The Selfridges concession was a counter on the ground floor near the book department. While

here I found we had a very distinguished list of clients from the world of music, films, stage, government and civil service.

One person stands out above all others in teaching me about life. We had a dapper client who was an avid collector and a good spender. One day he said would I like to bring some stock books and have dinner with him one evening? Living on my own, I quickly said, yes! I loaded several albums and my briefcase on to my Lambretta scooter and drove down to Whitehall to a large block of flats. I was escorted to the lift and then met and entered a very plush, well-furnished and large apartment. The evening started with drinks and a selection of some stock. A waiter came in with a trolley holding the three-course meal and bottles of expensive wines. We ate and drank very well. When dinner had been cleared he joined me for coffee on the sofa and further selections were made and paid for. When the stock was put away, out came the brandy and he came and sat very close.

It suddenly dawned on me that he now expected gratitude to be shown! I was not consenting and made as quick a getaway as possible. Luckily the streets were empty and I got back to my Chelsea flat somehow. It coloured my view of top government mandarins from that day to this. The things one suffered to make a sale!

Among other incidents was the time I went to work by bus and I had a lot of stock I had been valuing and pricing. I used the No's 14 and 73 and having made a late start arrived at the counter a couple of minutes after the 9 o'clock opening. What a rush. It was, until I realised I had left the stock on the bus. After frantic phone calls it was safely located and cost £5 to recover. It took most of the following day to re-price everything.

Knowing Kenneth Rapkin was of

great benefit as I was invited to the works in London to see the design and making of stamp albums. I left with 6 'Evenleaf' albums which are still in use today.

Half of my Chelsea flat was a stock and workroom for the Selfridges operation and my friend Peter White and another chap would come in the evenings to help make up packets etc. Our helper, who I will call John, came in one evening in hysterics. He was an ambulance driver and the previous evening had been called to a tragic scene. A lady was trapped in her flat and could they help. John and his mate drove round and found this lady in bed with a gentleman who had had a heart attack due to over-exertion! She had just been able to reach the bedside phone but could not move him off her. Then due to a fit of the giggles, they had compounded the misery by sliding the poor man off the stretcher going down the stairs!

(My wife says this story is apocryphal and cannot be true – but it is!!)

The job ended when my employee had local problems with the tax office and insurance payments.

The 1960's and 1970's saw Mr Sanders (senior) of Southampton supplying me with new issues and some nice Admiral plate blocks etc. In those days, I used to buy in auction occasionally but stopped as I strongly object to Auction Houses adding 15% plus, buyers' premium. It is pure daylight robbery.

The 1990's saw me retiring from mainstream work and setting up my own consultancy. This gave me a few extra coppers to spend. I am now fully retired and work to a budget – sort of.

The receipt of the Society long service medal, for which I am very appreciative, caused all of the aforementioned scribble.

So endeth the Collector's Tale....and for friends of the 'Prisoner' TV show, remember I am not a person, I am #750!!

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CONVENTION 2005 RENFREW

A seasonally (for Western Scotland!) overcast day greeted members assembling for the 59th Society Convention in Renfrew. However, the sun did break through later in the week and those who partook of the coach outings to the Burrell Collection and to the Glengoyne Distillery all enjoyed a splendid time.

Leigh Hogg kicked off the philatelic displays on the Wednesday evening with a display of the 1917 Anniversary of Confederation stamp. Leigh made light work of filling several frames with just one stamp. I seem to recall being told that very fine copies of this stamp were quite scarce. Now I know why – Leigh has them all! The display included original paintings of the design, die proofs, imperfs, plate pieces, perfins, postmarks, a calendar collection including FDC, postal history and uses including special delivery, postage due and overseas mailings.

Thursday morning saw David Sessions standing up to present his display on the Lady Boats which had formed the basis of his recent Maple Leaves articles. Apart from the covers and postmarks, David had assembled an amazing array of collateral material – even including photos of the U boat captains who had sunk the ships! Not to disappoint those who prefer stamps, David also included a second half display of the Medallion Issue of Canada including the coils, booklets, postage dues and special delivery stamps that accompanied the issue.

Joe Smith took the floor on the Thursday evening with a slide show on the Toronto Litho Company and their post

cards produced in the 1890 – 1910 era. These early post cards were a riot of colour and clearly used by the various communities of Canada to promote local tourism. Joe showed us examples from Niagara Falls, St John NB, Kingston, Halifax, Brantford, Gananoque, Winnipeg, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Muskoka – even some used in the UK. The display also included some Patriotic cards and some showing local sports – not all of which appeared to have modern equivalents!

Friday morning brought the ever popular Members displays of up to 16 sheets. One year I am sure we will all bring along the same subject matter but not this time! We were treated to an excellent mix of material, including: Early Postal History of Canada, 1 cent PSC's uprated to Overseas, Federal Wildlife Reserve Stamps, Wilson Patriotics, The Empress of Ireland Wreck, Arch and Medallion Postal History, Newfoundland Mail to Oporto, the TPO service Newfoundland to Sydney NS 1898 – 1949, Ephemera, The Yukon/ Klondyke Gold Rush, Newfoundland Overprints, Cancellations on the Small Queens and the Royal Visit of 1939.

Friday evening saw the Yellow Peril and a display of Admiral covers. Some of you will recall that Stan had displayed his Admiral stamps a few years ago in Convention and the covers were no less impressive. Aided by Susan So, Stan showed us first the various postal uses of the individual stamp values including the war tax stamps and the surcharges. The

second half of the display showed the various postmarks used on Admiral stamps and also combination uses with postage dues, special deliveries, airmail stamps etc. Overall, a most colourful display including some very rare pieces. For those who missed it, some future Maple Leaves articles will include the main parts of the display.

Saturday morning saw our final display which again featured just one stamp. This time it was Rob Lunn and the Map Stamp of 1898. Only one stamp it may have been but there seemed to be something for everyone in the 100+ sheets on show. Not only did we see the essays and proofs and the stamp itself with the various plates used etc but we also had some precancels, some perfins, some re-entries, some cinderellas and forgeries plus a large showing of cancels used on the stamp including; squared circles, RPO's, flags, duplex, rollers and carrier marks. The display also included a wide range of covers showing the rates and usages. These included illustrated covers, some Patriotics and even a Klondyke cover and use as a revenue stamp.

Saturday also brought the traditional society auction. Colin Lewis our auctioneer had kept the number of lots down to a mere 1300 this time and so finished by mid afternoon! As usual, there appeared to be a lot of satisfied buyers (and sellers) and a serious boost to society funds was reported by the end of the day.

Over 50 members and guests sat down for the closing Banquet on the Saturday evening. Graham Childs of Bonhams gave a most entertaining speech on the state of the stamp market (but I fear did little to convince our better halves that it is "really just an investment"). I should also make note of Freda Stalker's speech on behalf of the ladies – if only for testing our treasurers'

sense of humour to the very limit!

Overall, it was a most enjoyable four days. It was good to see some new members and also to see a strong contingent from North America once again. We hope to see you all again next year in Llandrindod Wells.

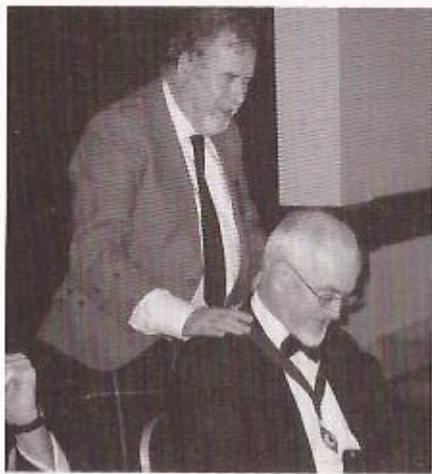
Finally our thanks go to John and Christine Hillson who stood in at short notice for Bill and Marion Topping. Not only were John and Christine marvellous hosts but they had clearly put a lot of effort and organisation into making it such an enjoyable time for us all.

GS

Photographs are courtesy of John Gatecliff, David Sessions and the Editor.



Visit to the Glengoyne Distillery – Peter Payne, Mac McConnell, Mike Slamo, Majorie Mackie and June Banfield are in shot.



John Hillson hands over the Presidential Badge of Office to Neil Prior



Susan So receiving the Aitkens Trophy from the Editor for her article on the Prisoner of War Franks (ML 294)



East meets West again (see ML 296) – The Yellow Peril and his guest Shuling at the banquet.



John Parkin showing more of his "Ephemera"



Rob Lunn and his Map Stamps



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CONVENTION 2005... PHORMING A PHILAHOLIC STUDY GROUP

Those of you who imagine CPSGB conventions are rather stuffy affairs full of displays, postal history and study; should be aware of the more social side to these events. John Cooper has provided the following account from Renfrew (pictures are courtesy of the Editor who for a small bribe is prepared to destroy all the remaining negatives.)

The evening of Friday at the CPSGB Convention in Renfrew's finest hotel saw the start of what one hopes will become an annual tradition. Led by the Co-Vices; Sandy Mackie and Colin Banfield a small group retired to our meeting room under the watchful eye of treasurer, John Hillson to discuss matters philatelic when, lo and behold, a bottle of fine single malt appeared. Much discussion followed, more malt followed and the meeting ended just before sunrise as vows of eternal friendship were exchanged.

After the Annual Banquet on the Saturday evening, this group, co-erced some additional members to join in a second meeting. This writer struggled mightily to avoid being involved but succumbed. By now, the presence of Rob Lunn, Peter Edwards, Leigh Hogg, Graham Searle, Malcolm Newton, Joe Smith, Peter Payne and new President Neil Prior gave this new study group the legitimacy they sought. Supplies of potables were obtained from various sources which shall remain unnamed and a rousing time was had by all!. About 1 AM, some of the wives arrived, keen to participate in this new philatelic venture (and I fear to locate their husbands!). By 2 AM supplies of sandwiches, nuts and chocolates had magically appeared and so it went.

As this is the CPSGB's newest attempt to start a study group and seeing how successful it was, I foresee funding in next year's budget.

John Cooper.



The "twin vices", Sandy Mackie and Colin Banfield discuss the various colours and dies to be found on Glengoyne whisky containers.



Leigh Hogg displaying early Mennonite headgear (I hope..... if not your guess!)



The new study group in session. From L to R Marjorie and Sandy Mackie, Colin Banfield, Neil Prior, Peter Edwards, June Banfield, Dinah and Leigh Hogg, Karen Searle, the author (hiding!) and Peter Payne.

Forthcoming Events

2006

Feb 22-26 Spring Stampex, Islington,

London

Feb 23-25 Philatex, London

Apr 7 - 9 AMERISTAMPEXPO, Toronto

Apr 27 CPSGB display to Royal PS of London

May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006

July 6 - 9 Philatelic Congress of GB,

Renfrew

Sept 6 - 9 CPSGB Convention – Llandrindod Wells

Sept 15 - 17 NOVAPEX, Dartmouth

N.S.

Sep 20 - 24 Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 26 - 28 Philatex, London

Nov 16 - 20 Belgica 2006, Brussels

Nov 24 - 25 ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay

2007

Feb 28 - Mar 4 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 19 - 23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 3 - 6 CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing

2008

May 14 - 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mike Street

POSTAGE DUE QUERY

Derrick Avery's 7-cent Peace issue (C9) cover with a 138 centime Taxe rating (ML, October 2005) is quite interesting because there are actually three rates involved.

Derrick is correct that the letter was mailed when the proper rate to the UK was 15 cents per quarter ounce, but he is not quite right when he says "...it would appear that the letter had been rated at the previous all up rate of 30 cents..." In fact, prior to 1 November 1946 the first airmail rate to the UK was 30 cents per half ounce. The change that took place on that date was to make it cheaper to send a light letter, i.e. one weighing up to one quarter ounce.

So why is Bill Pekonen's favourite stamp, the 7-cent C9 airmail, on this cover? When the Peace Issue set was released on 16 September 1946 it was possible to mail a letter to the UK at 'a partial airmail rate'. This rate was the normal 7 cents per ounce for a domestic airmail letter; the difference was that the letter would only go as far as Halifax by air, after which it would travel by sea. Following the rate reduction of 1 November 1946 the Canada Post Office realized that there was confusion over this practice and on 1 March 1947 partial airmail rates were abolished.

For a period letters were forwarded but taxed for insufficient payment of the airmail rate. In the case of Derrick's letter the weight was between one quarter and half an ounce, so the rate should have been 30 cents. As Derrick calculated, twice the deficiency of 23 cents multiplied by the conversion to Swiss

Centimes of 3 centimes per Canadian cent made for a tax of 138 centimes.

On 10 April 1948 the Post Office ordered that from then on letters prepaid at the partial airmail rates were to be forwarded by surface mail only. I have several examples of letters with the 7-cent Peace Issue either taxed or stamped to indicate surface transmission only. In one case the 'Airmail' sticker was removed before the letter was forwarded by surface mail. Letters correctly mailed with only a 7-cent Peace Issue stamp between 16 September 1946 and 1 March 1947 are few and far between.

Alan J. Griffiths FRPSL FBSAP

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PENCE LETTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

I take this opportunity to add to the article by George Arfken and Charles Firby in the October 2005 issue.

When the 4½d. cy. (= 3d. stg.) rate was introduced in June 1870, representing the new rate for mail carried by the Allen Line from Halifax, it was possible to send mail by the Cunard contract via New York. Prior to 1861 the rate for such closed mail from the U.K. had attracted an extra 2d. stg. to cover the postage through the U.S. but I cannot confirm whether a rate was established for this route through the 1860s for mail from the Province to the U.K.

From the U.K. this route was still available for an extra cost of 1d. stg. giving rise to covers rated at 7d. stg. up to June 1870 and 4d. stg. after this date. Neither of these rates are common.

Certainly from June 1870 there is

evidence that this reciprocal route was available for the payment of an equivalent extra payment of 1½d. cy. making a total of 6d. cy. and it appears that there are very few examples of this rate and route that have survived.

One such item is illustrated below. (fig 2)

Sandy Finnie

POSTMARK QUERY

I have recently purchased a copy of the 1893 20 cents vermilion (see fig 1 below). It appears to have two cork cancellations. One is clearly an anchor, the other is more difficult to identify. I know from my own research that the post office at Waterloo had two anchor

cancellations. However, neither resembled the one on this stamp.



Fig 1

I wonder if any of our Society members with an interest in fancy cork cancellations could shed any light on the double cancellation on this stamp?



Fig 2

Richard Thompson

WHEN WERE THE ONE CENT SMALL QUEENS FIRST PRINTED?

It was with interest that I read the Duckworth's and John Hillson's articles in the July issue of Maple Leaves. There appear to be three typos, in Table 1 of the Duckworths article, in the stamps received by PMG from Printers. By my reckoning the following took place using the data in table 10 of The Large Queens page 76.

Fiscal Year	Date	Stamps received by PMG from Printers	Total for year
JY/01/67 – JU/30/68	before AP/21/68	1,800,000	1,800,000
JY/01/68 – JU/30/69	before JY/31/68	1,520,000	
	AU/01/68 – JA/31/69	2,030,000	
	before AP/30/69	3,650,000	
	before JU/30/69	3,000,000	10,200,000
JY/01/69 – JU/30/70	NO/30/69	300,000	300,000
JY/01/70 – JU/30/71	before JY/31/70	2,000,000	
	before DE/31/70	900,000	
	before JU/23/71	5,400,000	8,300,000

From this Table 1 of the Duckworth's article in the July 2005 issue of Maple Leaves may be re-written as follows.

	Stamps received by PMG from Printers	Stamps distributed by PMG to Postmasters
July 1/67 - June 30/68	1,800,000	2,344,693
July 1/68 - June 30/69	10,200,000	4,198,100
July 1/69 - June 30/70	300,000	4,603,500

The total of stamps received prior to July 1, 1870 is thus 12,300,000 and the total distributed before July 1, 1870 is 11,146,293. Consequently at least 1,153,707 (12,300,000 – 11,146,293) must be Small Queens. If we subtract the 300,000 received November 30, 1869 (which both Hillson and the Duckworths agree must have been Small Queens) then 853,707 Small Queens must have been received before July 1, 1869, the same number the Duckworths obtained.

But now, how do we distribute the shades of the one cent yellow Large Queen. One possibility is as follows:

Using the Duckworth new estimate of 9,900,000 one cent Large Queens and the Duckworth estimate that 48% are red-brown and 52% yellow we get 4,544,000 (9,900,000 X 0.48) red-brown Large Queens.

Delivery date	Quantity	Colour	Papers
Before AP/21/68	1,800,000	Red-brown	1 & 3
JY/31/68	1,520,000	Red-brown	3, 4 & 6
AU/ 1/68 – JA/31/69	1,224,000	Red-Brown	5, 7, 8 & 9a
	806,000	Deep orange	10
Total for year	2,030,000		

AP/30/69	3,650,000	Yellow-orange	9b & 10
JU/30/69	900,000	Yellow	10
		Pale yellow	10
	2,100,000	Deep orange	10 (Small Queens, Shoemaker's paper A)

Total for year 3,000,000

In your Editors Footnote to the Duckworth/Hillson debate you wonder about the paucity of dated 1c SQ before the middle of 1870. I have 23 from FE/10/70 to JU/30/70. My latest dated 1c LQ however is NO/29/69.

John Milks

WHEN WERE THE ONE CENT SMALL QUEENS FIRST PRINTED?

The recent debate reported in Maple Leaves between John Hillson and H. E. and H.W. Duckworth as to when the one cent Small Queens were first printed is of considerable interest to those of us who are interested in the postal history of the Large and Small Queens.

The first evidence that Small Queens were printed before June 30, 1869 came from the Duckworths' book on "The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use, 1868-1872."

The debate between the two sides began in the July 2005 issue of Maple Leaves. The data used by the Duckworths to support their position came from calculations using government records on dates and numbers of stamps received from the printers and issued later to postmasters. John centered his arguments on the assertion that a December 17, 1869 order for 300,000 stamps led to the first delivery of the new stamp early in 1870.

What is puzzling about the content of the arguments by both parties is that neither gave any importance to the very large number of stamps (8,000,000) which had been ordered in the July 1, 1868-June 30, 1869 fiscal year. Also, of the 9,250,000 stamps sent to the Post Office Department by the printers only 4,198,100 stamps were subsequently issued to postmasters, leaving an increase in inventory from 405,307 at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868 to 5,455,200 as of June 30, 1869.

It is noteworthy that only 2,300,000 stamps were ordered from the printers in fiscal year July 1, 1869-June 30, 1870. This relatively low number demanded a transfer of about an equal number from the inventory to supply the 4,603,500 issued to postmasters by July 31, 1870.

The records show that no additional amounts were needed from inventory until 1872 when 2,528,600 were transferred to make up the 5,528,600 issued to postmasters in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. The remaining inventory going into the July 1, 1872-June 30, 1873 fiscal year was 1,291,700 one cent stamps.

Thus, if the entire inventory on June 30, 1869 had been Large Queens, then both Large and Small Queens were sold to the public from early 1870 to sometime into 1873. No evidence has been found, at least to my knowledge, to support this scenario in any way. If they were not Large Queens, then it is obvious that the majority were Small Queens having been printed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

It has long been believed that 300,000 one cent stamps received by the Post Office Department on November 30, 1869 but not officially ordered until two weeks later on December 17, must have been the first printing of the Small Queens. However, with millions of one cent Small Queens already in the hands of the Post Office Department it is difficult to understand the need to print an additional quantity.

It should be remembered that the Post Office Department never recorded them as Small Queens. The assignment of the 300,000 stamps to this category was an invention of stamp collectors. Accordingly, it is more likely that these stamps were Large Queens. These stamps were combined with other Large Queens in inventory and were sold to the public in the interim because of a decision to release the three cent Small Queen issue prior to the one cent value.

Doug Mason

THE GRADING PROBLEM – LET US START AT HOME

I read with interest your comments on the grading problem (Oct 2005 ML), so many of us agree but is it not a sign of the times; every advertisement, publicity etc. is "better than better", "bigger than bigger". I even noticed with amusement that in the description of the Riel forgery the word "jumbo" is used!

Now to my little moan. I recently purchased two items in the Society auction which I have returned to Colin Lewis. One item was described as centred left but had perforations touching the frame. The second item, a strip of four, described as centred low had the 'cut' touching the lower frame of the left stamp.

In most cases I find the vendor gives a fair description but these two were

clearly exceptions.

Referring back to your excellent article may I suggest that we start at home, within the Society, by asking vendors to use V.F., F. and V.G. and when describing centring to state if there is not clear space between perforations and frame.

This is in no way a criticism of our auctioneer, Colin Lewis, who does an onerous task so well and who is always most helpful.

Alan J. Griffiths FRPSL FBSAP

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL TO B.N.A. - AN UNRECORDED 'PAID' HANDSTAMP?

My interest in this subject is essentially confined to my collection of mail to and from Prince Edward Island and it is from this source that I have now discovered two examples of a hand-stamp, struck in red, of which I can find no record.

I have several examples of the 6d. stg. rate from U.K. to P.E.I. in the period 1860 to 1869, most of which are addressed to one Robert Holman of Summerside. There is little of exceptional philatelic interest in these items - the route being Liverpool to Halifax and Boston - initially carried by the Cunard contract and after 1 January 1868 by ships of the Inman Line calling at Cork (the port of Queenstown) en route to New York. It is on two covers carried by the latter arrangement during 1869 that an additional hand-stamp is to be found.

The first discovery was on the cover illustrated at Fig. 3 (Overleaf).

At first I had not recognised this indistinct mark as anything unusual, there being an offset of a Charlotte Town arrival mark from another item taking my attention. My initial reaction was that it was struck by a non official source simply



Fig 3

to affirm that it had been prepaid and need not be accounted for by the recipient. I still do not dismiss this as a possibility unless I can be directed to a more specific source. Now I have not been able to trace this as a 'postal' endorsement but then I may not have looked in the right place and I am happy to be so corrected.

What has prompted this article is the fact that I have now acquired a second example illustrated at Fig. 4.

The similarity between the two items is remarkable in that this hand-stamp is applied in a similar position on apparently identical covers, the main difference being that one is dated 3 July 1869 and the other 11 September 1869, both out of Liverpool. My analysis is as follows.

I have similar correspondence at the 6d. rate in 1860 and other dates up to 1869 and at the 3d. rate from 1871 - as well as examples at the 7d. and 4d. Rates - none of which bear this mark. The period of use

appears, therefore, to be confined to the latter part of the year 1869. Did anything significant happen at this time?

My proposition that it was some form of "private" application is made less attractive by the inclusion of the sterling 'D' which would not have been necessary for any internal accounting purpose but would have been relevant if there was any doubt as to the currency applicable. At this date P.E.I. was still operating with currency based upon the Halifax Shilling discounted against Sterling at the rate of 1 : 1.5 and the letter 'D' would have applied to both so this mitigates against it being applied at Charlotte Town.

On the basis of the 'convention' that a mark in Red applies to paid items and those in Black to unpaid items this is a clear indication that it was to advise a receiving postal officer that the mail had been paid at source (or in transit).

The fact that the design of the mark



Fig 4

precludes any space for the inclusion of a figure indicating the denomination paid would suggest that it was some kind of basic indication that the stamp affixed was paying the correct rate for the route.

My conclusion, therefore, is that it was intended to advise those operating in a decimal currency that the sterling stamp used was sufficient payment. There was a hand-stamp used elsewhere - in Australia for example - which read "PAID ALL" for mail entering the U.S. and prepaid to its destination. Does this have an equivalent purpose? Could it be that it was applied on board the mail ship where the postal staff would be aware that it may, at some stage be handled by American postal staff, who may be unfamiliar with the U.K. stamp employed? But was any mail sorting done on these ships? - I would have thought not but is it a hand-stamp dedicated for use on the Inman Line?

Is it possible that this mail actually

went through the U.S. - New York or Boston - so could this have been applied as a U.S. transit mark? This is a subject on which I am lamentably, so far, ignorant.

Have any members seen this mark on other Canadian mail or, as an alternative, can they direct me to information as to the use of this mark?

John Wright

A.R. CARDS AND LETTERS

Lot 463 from the Renfrew convention Auction described an A.R. cover (and still attached A.R. card) sent from Vancouver to Abbotsford in 1971. Marked "Not at this address" it was returned to sender.

A.R. covers seem quite scarce, and with their card are even nicer so I placed a successful bid with the excellent Colin Lewis and received the lot a few days later.

Not only was the A.R. card, issue 39B (1-67) still attached to the cover, but the cover was unopened. It was perhaps unsurprising that the sender had not opened the envelope as he knew the contents, but later owner(s) were obviously less curious than me as I carefully slit to reveal a Canada Post "Change of Address Announcement" reply paid card.

On September 24th 1971, sender H.K. Warren (knowing F.D. Baxter had

moved) sent this card (issue no. 86B 7-67), partially completed, to Baxter for the addition of his new address and return to him. Marked "Not at this address", then "Unknown" and finally "Return", the entire was back in Vancouver on September 27th with a rubber-stamped, boxed, "CARD SENT" with "SEP 28 1971" added.

Are these blue and white cards common? Certainly this one, and its two companions, make a nice trio.



Fig 5

HAVE YOU TRIED TO ENROL A NEW MEMBER RECENTLY?

BOOK REVIEWS

Two new titles in the BNAPS Exhibit series and one in the BNAPS handbook series have reached us for review in the last few months. Additionally, we include a brief review of the latest edition of the Unitrade Specialised Catalogue of Canadian Stamps (2006 Edition).

PRETTY IN PINK: THE PLATES AND STATES OF THE CANADA 1898 TWO CENT NUMERAL ISSUE

Peter Spencer, 2005. Spiral Bound, 106 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 0-919854-58-3. Published by the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h017.1; SC74.00. Shipping is extra - Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order; for payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayment of postage greater than 25 cents will be refunded in mint stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No PST applies. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are also available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via <http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/>

In addition, all of the books reviewed in this issue can be obtained from our Handbooks Manager, Derrick Scoot – see the advert on page 220.

Peter Spencer's Pretty in Pink: The Plates and States of the Canada 1898 Two Cent Numeral Issue, is the latest BNAPS handbook. The Canada 1898 two cent numeral stamp has been a source of puzzlement and controversy for a century. Two apparent dies, at least two colours, twenty-two plates, most plates with several states, two paper meshes, at least

two paper colours, and many hundreds of re-entries and retouches. The situation is somewhat like a three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle with a base of about 4000 pieces (22 plates with 200 subjects each) and one, two, three or four layers, depending on where in the puzzle one looks. And to a beginner, all the pieces look identical! Using today's technology to great advantage, CPSGB member, Peter, has closely examined the Two-cent value of the Queen Victoria Numeral Issue to advise readers how to determine the plate of individual copies of this popular stamp.

The book starts with a description of the 10 different "ghost" dots to be found on this stamp. This is not philately for the faint hearted! A 15 x magnifier is the minimum required to see all but one of these dots (the latter can, mercifully, be seen with the naked eye). Some require a 25-30x monocular microscope with the attendant very good light sources. The book includes excellent, highly magnified, pictures of all of them to aid identification. It then goes on to detail each plate and the various states of the plates, showing how the "ghost" dots can aid plate identification.

Also included are details of the two different paper meshes to be found on the stamp (and how to tell them apart) along with a census of plates and paper types by month and year.

Essential reading for the specialist collector of the 1897-98 issues and a good general read for anyone who admires a detailed study of a stamp that is still fairly plentiful and cheap to obtain.

The review copy is now in the Society Library.

GS

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THE LAW STAMPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THEIR USES 1879-1984

Ian McTaggart-Cowan, 2005, Spiral Bound, 170 pages, 8.5 x 11 - BNAPS Exhibit Series #36. ISBN: 0-919854-65-6 (Colour), 0-919854-66-4 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.361 (Colour Version) - \$C104.50; B4h923.36 (Black & White Version) - \$C37.95. Other details as above.

The Law Stamps Of British Columbia And Their Uses 1879-1984 exhibit contains proofs, bisects and some quite rare imperforate examples of the 13 issues of British Columbia Law stamps. Among the many documents are two presented to the Privy Council in London, and another pair processed by courts in France or Egypt before entering the Canadian judicial system. The collection was assembled by Ian McTaggart-Cowan during a period that coincided with the decision of the government of BC to do away with Provincial Registries. These had been maintained in the administrative and judicial centres of the province, most of which maintained County and Supreme Court records locally. Realization grew that little or no reference was being made to the majority of documents in the registries.

At the same time facilities in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster were growing rapidly and required constant and growing attention. A few of the smaller registries, maintained in courthouse basements, had accidental floods that called for a realistic view of need and demand.

Unfortunately the registries were mostly a local responsibility and there was little guiding philosophy from the provincial government in the matter. Bit

by bit the larger registries were examined to identify the categories of records likely to serve a long-term legal purpose. The remaining documents were marked for destruction. It appeared that the provincial archives did not see these collections as a source of interesting historical documents; little or no attention was given to identifying papers of unusual historical interest. There seems to be no official record of what happened to the various local registries.

Vancouver documents were incinerated under supervision, though some papers were made available to a local collector. A few people with an interest in identifying documents of special historical significance managed to have some documents preserved.

The exhibit includes many examples of the earlier Law stamps used on these court documents which provide an additional dimension to the display.

There are a few typographical errors in the dates which can initially be misleading but are fairly obvious. Also the order of the pages from the 9th series of stamps onward is very hard to follow. These are, however, minor criticisms of a splendid display of material that is rarely, if ever, seen outside North America. A must for revenue collectors. These stamps have little in the way of shade variations, so the general collector who is interested in the subject may save some £'s by purchasing the cheaper B&W option. For those who wish to try before they buy, the review copy (in colour) is in the Society Library.

GS

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND POSTAL HISTORY, COLONIAL PERIOD 1858-1871

Warren S. Wilkinson, 2005, Spiral Bound, 160 pages, 8.5 x 11 - BNAPS Exhibit Series #37. ISBN: 0-919854-67-2 (Colour), 0-919854-68-0 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.371 (Colour Version) - \$C102.00; B4h923.37 (Black & White Version) - SC36.95. Other details as above.

Warren Wilkinson's British Columbia & Vancouver Island Postal History, Colonial Period 1858-1871 exhibit is a treat for the eye. The focus is on mail carried by the express and transportation companies - Wells Fargo, Barnard's British Columbia Express, the Upper Columbia Company and others - that contracted with the Colonial Government to carry mail to and from the island, the mainland and points beyond. Many of the unusual postal markings of the period are shown cancelling stamps of British Columbia & Vancouver Island, often on letters going overseas from the colony. A final section shows stamps of Canada used on mail after Confederation in 1871 along with post-Confederation uses of the Express Companies.

After selling other collections, at CAPEX '96 Warren Wilkinson extended a previous interest in the philately of Canada and British North America with the purchase of the Charles Firby collection of Canadian Pence covers. Developing the Pence collection caused him to expand into other BNA areas, including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, as well as British Columbia & Vancouver Island. He proceeded to win an unprecedented three consecutive Grand awards at the

annual British North America Philatelic Society BNAPEX exhibition. His 'Postal Rates of Canada 1851-1859' won at Ottawa in 2001, while 'Postal Rates of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia' received the honours at Spokane in 2002. In 2003 Warren won again at London, Ontario with the exhibit that is the subject of this book, 'British Columbia and Vancouver Island Postal History: 1850-1871'. In the same years these exhibits also won the Grand award at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada exhibition.

The exhibit is built upon the Robert Carr British Columbia Express Mail collection which was purchased by the author. To it, he has added material from many other prominent collections, most notably the Wellburn collection. The result is, indeed, outstanding and well worthy of the many Gold medals and Grand awards it has received.

The book is highly recommended for any collector of BNA material and collectors of British Columbia and Vancouver Island will find it a "must have". Whilst the huge price differences between black and white and colour versions in this series make me tend toward the cheaper option, this is one occasion when I would recommend the colour version. The material is that good it seems a shame to miss the colours! If you want a sneak preview, the review copy (in colour) is once again in the Society Library.

GS

UNITRADE SPECIALISED CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN STAMPS – 2006 EDITION

Editor : Robin Harris FRPSC. Spiral Bound 8.5 x 11 inches, 576 pages. Available from most major dealers/outlets. UK price circa £21 plus p&p (from Vera Trinder Ltd). Available widely in North America, price C\$ 42.95, circa US\$ 36 plus p&p.

The Unitrade catalogue will need little introduction to most members as it remains the most comprehensive, one volume priced catalogue covering all the stamps of BNA including postal stationery and a range of "back of the book" items.

Robin Harris and his team have completed the most significant "make-over" of the book in many years in the 2006 edition.

There are a wide range of cosmetic improvements, including, index tabs on the side margins for each decade or series, title bars for each year, series tables to help identify varieties, cross referencing of related issues and references to other important philatelic books for certain series. However, the change most users will notice is the major improvement in the quality of the illustrations. Around 90% of the images have been rescanned and the improvement in colour reproduction is notable.

Also included now are illustrations (most in colour) of the majority of major re-entries and varieties. These vary in quality but at worst serve to illustrate the part of the stamp design affected and are a big aid to identification. At best they are simply superb.

The 2006 edition includes a huge number of new stamp varieties (I counted 30 new ones in the Queen Victoria stamps of Canada alone!). Bad news for collectors of these varieties who thought they were nearing completion but a

genuine effort to include many items (such as the "Feather in Hair" variety on the 5 cent Small Queen) that were well known to specialists and notable by their omission in earlier editions. The biggest increase in these varieties comes in the stamps of the Elizabethan era where the newly listed types are too numerous to count and include all the known missing tag errors for the first time.

Collectors of booklets and booklet panes will also find this new edition helpful as it illustrates sample booklet covers and now illustrates all booklet panes in colour and shows the full pane. Numerous booklet pane varieties are also listed for the first time along with dozens of previously unlisted (but known) booklets.

There remain a few minor problems with the book. The few illustrations that have not been rescanned now look even worse than before (Canada 1851 Laid Paper Pence Issue being a case in point). Also the mostly positive efforts to provide full cross-referencing of related issues have given rise to the odd problem – the Lathework types on the first postage due issue of Canada are now listed twice in separate parts of the book with completely different pricing. However, these are minor quibbles over what is a hugely improved catalogue that deserves a place on all members' library shelves.

Indeed, if a BNA collector was to have only one volume in their library, this would probably be it. Few of us buy every edition update of the Unitrade but for those who have not bought one in a few years, this would be a good year to get an update, given the major changes made.

Oh, and by the way, there are a host of price increases as well!

GS

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE January 2006

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Post Offices of New Brunswick 1783 - 1930	G. MacManus	£16.00
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Canadian Revenues:-	E. Zaluski	
Vol. 1 Federal Bill and Law Stamps		£9.50
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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM OUR PAST PRESIDENT

As many of you know my wife, Marion, was diagnosed with cancer shortly after I was elected President of the Society and as a result I found it impossible to continue my full duties, particularly those involving the arranging of the Renfrew Convention. I would like to thank the members of the executive and others for taking over my duties at this stressful time. In particular, I would like to thank John Hillson for assuming the responsibility for organizing the outstanding convention in Renfrew in my absence.

Marion is now nearing full recovery and we have already started making plans to attend next year's Convention in Wales. In the meantime I would like to thank all of those who have contacted us since her illness was diagnosed.

Bill Topping

FROM THE PRESIDENT

When I passed on the President's Badge of office to Les Taylor in Carmarthen in 1998, little did I expect to become your President again, and certainly not so soon! However, John Wright's arm twisting pressure at the Crawley Convention last year means that I have the honour again, only the fourth member to serve two years as President of this wonderful society. I join Colin Banfield, Betty Stephenson and John Hillson as another of the "Retreads", as someone termed it a few years ago.

I have the pleasure of inviting you to attend the **Diamond Jubilee Convention** of the Society at the **Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells** from Wednesday

6th to Saturday 10th September 2006. The Conference 24 hour rate will be £60.00 per person, per night. For anyone arriving early or departing later, a special rate of £69.00 (dinner, bed and breakfast) or £50.00 (bed and breakfast) has been agreed. All rates are VAT inclusive and they also include use of the hotel's indoor leisure complex.

Llandrindod Wells is a small spa town set in the heart of some glorious Welsh countryside, and the town is on the "Heart of Wales" railway line between Shrewsbury and Swansea. The Metropole Hotel is situated in the centre of the town. Provisional thoughts regarding the Thursday and Friday afternoon visits are to the Cathedral town of Brecon, to include a visit to the Museum of the Welsh Regiment, and to "The Town of Books", Hay on Wye.

Most of the displays are in hand, and details of the full programme will appear in the April issue along with the booking forms. I look forward, therefore, to welcoming you to Llandrindod Wells next September and to seeing old friends and meeting new ones.

Neil Prior

FROM THE SECRETARY

I was sorry to miss the Renfrew Convention, which I understand was a most successful event. My thanks (once again!) to Brian Stalker for taking the Minutes of various meetings (and giving them to me in a form ready for photocopying). The AGM saw Neil Prior installed as President (a position he previously held in 1997-8) and Derrick Scoot becoming Third Vice-President. Competition entries were down in

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number but not in quality. In Class 1A, **John Parkin** was placed 1st with *The 1897 Excise Tax Paid Stamps* and was also awarded the Godden Trophy; **John Hillson** was 2nd with *A Short Study of the Half Cent Postage Stamp of 1882* (awarded the Henderson Quaich). Class 1B was won by **Peter Payne** with *Admiral Issue – Two Cents Carmine* which was awarded the Admiral Cup. **Brian Stalker** won Class 2 with *Hall's Bay Railway* (awarded the Bunny Cup) and **Graham Searle** was placed 2nd with *Postal Rates between Canada and the UK 1851 – 1896* (awarded the Members Trophy).

One of the "long membership" medallions, posted by me on February 15th, managed to reach its Johannesburg destination on October 24th. All right, it was sent sea mail, but I had not realised it was to be taken by a very old man in a rowing boat with only one oar! Whilst moaning about the Post Office, I was disappointed to receive a auction lot from a well known dealer in Canada on which I was charged £4.99 VAT on material over 100 years old – plus a £4 "Royal Mail Clearance Fee"! To make matters worse, this auction house used AR, and the card was still on the envelope (i.e. not signed by me and returned to sender) but more than half covered by a self adhesive label and also the \$2 and 3 x \$5 stamps were mutilated. At least the contents were undamaged – for which, I suppose, I should be grateful!

A new edition of the Members Handbook part I is planned to go out with the April 2006 issue of Maple Leaves. Please let me have any amendments and/or additions.

John Wright

LONDON SECTION – PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS 2006

Meetings will be held for the foreseeable future at 8 Trinity Street, London SE1 1DB. The nearest tube station is BOROUGH on the Northern Line. Meetings commence at 6.30 PM.

Meeting dates for 2006 are as follows:-

January 16	- subject to be arranged
February 20	- Chairman's evening
March 20	- subject to be arranged
April 24	- Beaver Cup Competition
May 22	- AGM and subjects 'G', 'H', & 'T'

All members are requested to bring a few sheets to each meeting.

Contact Colin Banfield on 020 7407 3693 (office) or 020 8281 0442 (home) for any further information or for confirmation of meetings if in doubt due to weather conditions, rail strikes etc.

SCOTTISH LOCAL GROUP

Somewhat depleted in numbers due to illness, personal and otherwise, six members foregathered at the Annandale Arms in Moffat on Saturday 12th November last. One had doubts, that with so few attending, the afternoon would be filled up but with contributions from all present, 5pm arrived with some members still having material in reserve.

Everyone agreed it had been a highly enjoyable afternoon with a wide variety of topics covered, both ancient and modern. Hopefully more members will be able to make it to the next meeting which has been scheduled for Saturday April 8th, same venue. All members are most welcome.

John Hillson.

Palmares

The following members, showing BNA material, were successful in recent exhibitions. We extend our congratulations to all those listed. The awards from the CPSGB convention are included in the Secretary's report in Society News. My thanks, as usual, to Richard Thompson for providing much of the information.

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2005

Silver

Earle Covert - Not All Mail Gets Through Uneventfully

Earle Covert - Tobacco Duty Paids – The Last 30 years

Bradley Harris – Canada's Bill Stamps – A Documentary History

Silver Bronze

Joe Smith - Jubilee Junque Jewels

OPAPEX 2005 – OTTAWA

Gold

Bob Anderson – Brant County Postmarks and Cancellations to 1950

Vermeil

John Hillmer – Caricature Definitive Series – EFO's

Jill Hare - Admirals and Old Laces

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2005, £16.00[‡], payable to the Society, to: Les Taylor, Subscription Manager, 18 Granby Road, Edinburgh, EH16 5NL.

The dollar equivalents are \$37 CAN (+ \$7.50 if airmail delivery required) and \$27.00 US (+\$6.50 if airmail delivery required).

[‡]Members may claim a subscription discount of £3.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in SCAN / US via Leigh Hogg as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to the Society, his address is PO Box 1000, Waterloo, Ont, Canada N2J 4S1.

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

ROYAL 2005 ROYALE - May 2005

Gold

John Sheffield – Two Ring Numeral Cancels (also won Best BNA 2'N'4 Exhibit)

Vermeil

Richard Thompson – The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859 – 1868

Garfield Portch – The Half Cent Small Queen

Silver

John Powell – Squared Circle Cancellations – London Branch Offices

PACIFIC EXPLORER 2005 (Sydney, Australia)

Large Gold

Ron Brigham – The Dominion of Canada: The Small Queens 1870 – 1897

Gold

Fred Fawn – Canada's Large Queens 1868 – 1896

Large Silver

Andrew Chung – Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era in Canada (Vol 1)

Alexander Clark – Early Postmarks of Nova Scotia

BNAPEX 2005

Gold

Warren Wilkinson – Prince Edward Island Postal Rates 1851 – 1873

David Piercy – Newfoundland: The Postal Issues 1865 - 1908

Vermeil

Marc Eisenberg – Study of Canadian Victorian 2 Cents Post Card Rates

Steven Luciuk – Remembering the Korean War: 1950 - 1955

Dean Mario – Selected Newfoundland "Paid All" and "Postage Paid" Markings: 1897 – 1947

Brian Stalker – Mail by Rail in 19th Century Newfoundland

Silver

Barry Brown – What the Canadian Public Saw as Revenue Promotion/ Collection for WWI

Earle Covert – Not all the Mail Gets Through Uneventfully

David Sessions – The Arch Issue – 1930

Joe Smith – Golden Prairie Diamonds

Silver- Bronze

Earle Covert – Tobacco Duty Paids – The Last 30 Years

Steven Luciuk – Military Conflict and Saskatchewan: North West Uprising to the Cold War, 1885-1966

VANPEX – November 2005

Vermeil

William Robinson – Canada – Prisoners of War and Internees 1914 - 1920

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2005**Income**

Subscriptions for year (Sterling)	£ 3272.53
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1623.27
Bank Interest	644.86
Stock dividends	68.50
Handbooks Surplus	66.86
C.P.S. Publication surplus	7.58
Tie sales surplus	2.33
Exchange Packet Surplus	27.00
Covernart Surplus	140.00
Auction Surplus - Crawley Convention auction surplus	1330.28
2005 postal auction surplus	1477.32
Donations	2.38
Investment maturity proceeds	99.85
	<u>£8762.76</u>

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	6538.42
Administration Expenses	384.79
ABPS Fee	126.00
Insurance	105.00
Printing & Stationery	37.11
Miscellaneous inc Bank (Direct debit) charges	95.96
Members' Handbook	91.00
Publicity	60.00
Website running costs	107.58
A.E. Smythies badges	329.07
Crawley Convention deficit	538.23
Surplus for the year	349.60
	<u>£8762.76</u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2005**Assets**

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£18,383.51
Royal Bank of Scotland	5,835.19
	<u>£24,218.70</u>
Investments at cost:	
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	1000.00
General Fund New Star High Yield Bond Unit Trust	2000.00
	<u>£ 3,000.00</u>
Handbooks Stock: General	391.83
Small Queens Re-appraised	381.21
	<u>£ 773.04</u>
Stock of Society Ties	87.89
Library Books as valued	4,380.69
	<u>£32,460.32</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 2004	£23,035.43
Sterling Surplus for 2004/2005	349.60
	<u>£23,385.03</u>
Library Fund	4,497.89
Subscriptions prepaid in sterling	297.00
Sundry Creditors (1 auction vendor's unpresented cheques)	88.63
Suspense Account (2005 Convention Auction)	3,869.26
-do- (2005 Convention Expenses)	322.51
	<u>£32,460.32</u>

Canadian Funds as at September 30 2005Income

Royal Bank of Canada Balance @ 1.10.04	\$3148.68
Subscriptions received net of Bank Charges	<u>2934.03</u>
	<u>\$6082.71</u>

Expenditure

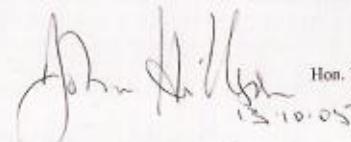
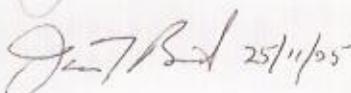
One year interest bearing Bond	\$4000.00
Royal Bank of Canada balance at 30.09.05 (Surplus for year)	<u>2082.71</u>
	<u>\$6082.71</u>

Balance Sheet at 30 September 2005Assets

Cash at bank	\$2082.71
Interest bearing one year bond	<u>4000.00</u>
	<u>\$6082.71</u>

Liabilities

Dollar general Fund	\$6082.71
	<u>\$6082.71</u>


 John Hillier
 25/10/05.

 Jim T. Bell 25/10/05 Auditor



Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

MAPLE LEAVES

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April 2006

Whole No. 300

EDITORIAL

Welcome to our 300th issue of Maple Leaves. A fitting milestone for our Diamond Jubilee year as a Society and one we have decided to mark by going into colour for the first time. We hope you like it!

Needless to say, colour printing is more expensive than our usual black and white so this is a 'one-off'. No doubt, the Committee would be interested to receive feedback on this experiment – comments, good and bad, can, as usual, be sent to the Editor.

Given the venture into colour, I have decided to keep this editorial as short as possible (no colour in an editorial!) so that is one plus point at least.

I hope to meet up with many of you at the Royal Philatelic Society on April 27th

when our Society will be giving a special display to mark our Jubilee. A feast of BNA material is on offer, so if you can make it to London that day, come along. Full details are on page 267 of this issue. For those unable to attend, I hope to have a photographic record of the event in our next issue.

Our overseas members may like to note that our experiment in placing the Society March 2006 mail bid auction on our website was successful. Too late to bid in that sale I am afraid, but note that we can expect to post our Convention Auction sale on the web in early July at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk. Note that only members are eligible to bid so please tell all your friends but remember to sign them up as new members at the same time.

DOROTHY SANDERSON

1929 - 2006

It is with sadness and deep regret that I have to inform you that Dorothy Sanderson died on 26th January 2006 after a stroke. She had no family in the United Kingdom, only cousins living in Canada and New Zealand, but she had made many friends through her work and her multitude of diverse interests. She will be missed by all.

A feature of Dorothy's life was that her career had drawn her away from her native Yorkshire, so few who knew her in her later years have any knowledge of her as a young woman. She tended also to compartmentalise her life - General Practitioner, Steward of Romsey Abbey, member of the Soroptimists, philatelist and postal historian, lover of the theatre, music, arts and travel - most of her friends knew little more than a small part of her life. Fewer still were fully aware of how much she had achieved and how many hurdles she had had to overcome to succeed in her chosen profession in the years following the Second World War.

Above all, Dorothy was a collector. A clue to the depth of this last passion lies in an admission she once made that, as a small girl, she would recover handbills and fliers from her neighbours' letter-boxes. From such simple beginnings she graduated to stamps, postal history, brochures from country houses, postcards and tour guides from her travels. But for many of us it will be for her stamp and postal history collections, her presentations and competition entries, that Dorothy was most famous and will be best remembered. A member of many philatelic societies amongst which were the Royal, the Postal



History Society, the Society of Postal Historians, the Disinfected Mail Study Group, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and, in Canada, the Canadian Postal History Society and the British North American Philatelic Society. Dorothy attended meetings regularly and usually displayed parts of her many collections: Medicine on Stamps, Hampshire Postal History, Canadian Stamps and, most famously, the postal history of Canada, the Maritime Provinces, Cross-Border and trans-Atlantic mails. Dorothy won any number of awards for her collections not only in this country, but from all around the world: Canada, the United States, Denmark, Norway, Italy, France, Bangkok and many more.

Dorothy Sanderson was a very accomplished woman who will be remembered for a long time.

Malcolm Montgomery.

OVERSEAS AND UNDERPAID

George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk

During the 1897 - 1911 period (Jubilees through King Edward VII) there were at least three different reasons why covers going overseas were not paid the 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Universal Postal Union (UPU) rate or the 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Imperial Penny Postage (IPP) rate [1].

I

Covers that were sent to a foreign country, paying only the Canadian 3 cent

domestic rate, not the required 5 cent UPU rate. Very few such covers are known. The introduction of IPP and reduction in the domestic rate to 2 cents, increased the number of short paid redirected and underpaid UPU letters.

The cover to Brazil, Figure 1, provides a spectacular example of this type. Canadian Jubilee covers with foreign postage due stamps are rare.



Figure 1.

Posted on 8th September 1897, the cover was addressed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Paid only the 3 cent domestic rate and not the required 5 cent UPU rate, the cover was 2 cents short. The Canadian Exchange Office stamped the cover with a bold black T to alert Brazil to this deficiency. Following UPU rules, Brazil doubled the deficiency to 4 cents or 20 French centimes. This was 200 réis in Brazilian currency so four 50r postage due stamps were affixed. (Courtesy of David V. Negus)

The dates on the three green Rio De Janeiro postmarks appear to be 1st October giving a 23 day transit time.

Imperial Penny Postage (IPP) became effective on Christmas day 1898. The letter rate was reduced from the UPU 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters to the U.K. and to much of the British Empire. Participation in this IPP was voluntary for each British colony. This was the political price paid for general agreement to the new system. The Canadian domestic rate was reduced to 2 cents per oz. a week later on 1st January 1899. This Imperial Penny Postage system set the stage for many underpaid covers, that often received foreign postage due stamps.

II

Covers that were sent to the U.K. properly paid the IPP rate but were then redirected to a country outside the British Empire and IPP, for which the rate was the 5 cent UPU rate.

We start in Figure 2 with a cover that was properly paid the IPP rate to England and redirected to Italy properly paid the UPU rate. As the cover was paid to its original destination (England), there was no UPU doubling penalty. Only the additional 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (5 cents UPU

- 2 cents IPP paid) were required.

The cover was posted in London, Ont. on 20th December 1905 and paid 4 cents, double IPP rate for up to 1 ounce. It was redirected from London, England to Rome, Italy on 2nd January, 1906. A 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d and a 1d stamp were added to make up the required 5d double UPU rate.

The cover of Figure 3 is again a double rate cover properly paid to England. It was forwarded to France but, in this case, the UPU rate was *not* fully paid.

Mailed in Ottawa on 27th November, 1904 and paid 4 cents, double IPP rate; the cover was redirected to Paris, France. A 1d and a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp were added in London bringing one 2 cent rate up to the UPU 5 cent rate. The cover went to France short 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d = 3 cents = 15 centimes. The British stamped the cover T for underpaid and wrote "2" for 2 rates and "15" for the 15 ctm deficiency. The French affixed their 15 ctm postage due stamp and collected 15 ctm.

The deficiency (15 ctm) was not doubled because the letter had been properly paid to England. If the cover had been addressed directly to France, any deficiency would have been doubled.

Figure 4 is a single rate cover sent from Saskatoon on 21st November 1910, addressed to England. The 2 cent IPP rate was paid with a 2 cent Edward. Redirected to Paris, France but with no additional postage added, the cover was short 3 cents = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d = 15 ctm. The British stamped the cover with T 15 in a hexagon. (The "L" below the hexagon stands for London.) The French affixed three 5 ctm postage due stamps and collected 15 ctm. Again, no doubling applied as the letter had been correctly paid to England and just the simple deficiency was collected.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

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Figure 4.



Figure 5.

III

Covers sent directly to a foreign country, paying only the 2 cent IPP rate (or the 2 cent domestic rate), not the required 5 cent UPU rate. In these cases the deficiency was doubled, a mandatory UPU penalty. Note: both the UPU and the IPP rates changed from per half ounce to per ounce on October 1, 1907.

The person writing to the Rev. Dunlop in Japan, Figure 5, might have used a 2 cent Numeral just as he or she would on a domestic letter. The Rev. Dunlop emigrated to Japan as a missionary in the early 1880s and lived in Japan most of his life, working as a missionary and translator of Japanese writings. A number of covers from the Rev. Dunlop correspondence exist, and Figure 5 is the only recorded underpaid cover with regular stamps paying the postage due.

Posted in Kingston, Ont. on the 11th June 1900 and addressed to Japan, it was franked with only a 2 cent Numeral; 3 cents short of the UPU 5 cent rate.

The Canadian Exchange Office stamped the cover T 15. Japan doubled the 15 to get 30 ctm or 12 sen and affixed 2 sen and 10 sen Koban issue stamps - and collected 12 sen. There are Vancouver Jul 7 1900, Yokohama Jul 2, 00 and Kanazawa, Kaga July 3, 1900 backsteps giving a Vancouver to Yokohama transit time of 15 days.

Figure 6 shows a letter sent from Quebec on the 27th April 1903 and addressed to Chur, Switzerland. Franked with only a 2 cent Numeral, the cover was stamped T 15. In Switzerland, the cover received a large blue 30 for 30 ctm due and 10 and 20 ctm Swiss postage dues.

Canadian covers of the Maple Leaf, Numeral and Edward periods with foreign postage due stamps are scarce. If we consider individual countries, such covers to countries like Brazil and Japan are rare.

[1] This article has been adapted from *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911* by Arfken and Pawluk, in press.



Figure 6.

SOME MEMORIES OF FRED JARRETT AND JIM HENNOCK

Stanley Cohen

It is some time since I last wrote for Maple Leaves but the Editor's request for more material has occasioned me to pen these thoughts on two of the personalities mentioned in the July 2005 issue. I was saddened to learn about the passing of my good friend, Jim Hennok, but pleased to read about the book published on the life of Fred Jarrett. Both of these men were well known characters amongst the Canadian collecting fraternity.

Fred Jarrett

I have not yet had the opportunity of acquiring this book but I am sure the anecdotes in it will be very amusing. I have no idea if my encounter with him is recorded there or not. Probably not, so I will tell it here, so far as I can recall it, as it happened many years ago.

It was in 1963 that I made my first visit to Canada. I had been invited by B.N.A.P.S. to give a display to the Society on the Large Queens issue at their Convention which was held in Niagara. It was very well attended and I was introduced by Vinnie Green to the more prominent members like Charles de Volpi and Guy des Rivieres, each of whom were always most kind and hospitable to me on my subsequent visits to Canada. But in 1963, the Canadian collectors were largely unfamiliar to me, except by name. the only one whom I knew well was Horace Harrison, as I had met him before and we had been collaborating on the Large Queens issues, having written up the Toronto Fancy 2's together. But Fred Jarrett had not been introduced to me and I had no idea what he looked like. Indeed I had no idea if he was still alive, but his 1929 book was one of the treasures of my library. It was, even then, an expensive and difficult book to acquire.

I was rather nervously preparing for my display to such a very distinguished gathering of top Canadian collectors, amongst whom only a very few from our own C.P.S.G.B. had come over, but I do recall that Charles Hollingsworth was one familiar face there. My wife and I had made the precarious walk beneath the famous falls and we were both soaked to the skin so I had to make a quick change to get ready for my talk.

Actually the Large Queens that I had brought over to show were very well received, much to my relief. As is usual after such displays, the Chairman announced that I would be happy to answer any questions. I awaited these with some trepidation.

An elderly gentleman immediately stood up in the front row. I had no idea who he was and his name was not announced. Nevertheless, I noticed a total silence in the audience and, at the very back of the crowded hall, I could plainly see that Horace Harrison was gesturing wildly at me with his hands. I didn't know what this was all about and listened carefully to the question that the gentleman was asking me. "Young man" he said "do you consider the 15 cents value in green to be a true printing or a colour changeling?" More wild gesturing from Horace as I attempted to answer the question. "I have never actually seen a 15 cents in green," I replied, "although I have seen the two bright blue mint copies in Vinnie Greene's fine collection. I would think that green copies are probably colour changelings."

With that I sat down, as there appeared to be no more questions. Immediately, Horace Harrison bounded up to the



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rostrum and stared at me open eyed. "Do you know who you were answering?" he asked me. I told him that I had no idea. "That he said," with awe in his voice. "That," he repeated for emphasis, "that was Fred Jarrett."

"Well Fred Jarrett or no Fred Jarrett, I had to try and answer the question, didn't I?" I told him. It would seem that within Canadian circles, the very name was revered by all and sundry as being sacrosanct, which to me, appeared very strange.

There was an interesting sequel to all this though. The next morning I was approached by the great man himself. He called me on one side and then, very cautiously, making sure no one else was watching him, he drew a cover from his pocket and handed it to me. It was quite a neat small cover, a little ragged at the edges, and it had a single 5 cents Large Queen, which seemed to be well tied with a Hamilton postmark. It was when I looked at the clear date of the postmark, that I gave a little gasp and handed it back to him. "This cover," I told him, "is a fake. The date is April 1868 when most of the Large Queen values were first issued. But not the 5 cents, which was not issued until more than 7 years later, on 1st October 1875." "I know, I know," he said, "that is what the book says. Now this cover proves that the book is all wrong!!" With that he carefully replaced the cover in his pocket and marched off without saying another word. I have to wonder if the recently published book makes any mention of his showing this dubious cover to anyone else (*Ed. It does not, but it does contain a few similar stories of Fred's famous philatelic inventions!*)

Jim Hennok

I had been receiving Jim Hennok's auction catalogues for some time before I actually met him. It must have been some 30 years ago when the collectors in Canada had been smitten by the 'Squared Circle' bug. One day I received a telephone call from him in Toronto to say that he was coming to England specially to see me.

I was not too surprised because I was in the habit of welcoming Canadian collectors whenever they were in England for they seemed to make a habit of making a beeline to my home, but this was unusual in that someone was coming over especially to see me. I was happy to welcome Jim who seemed to be a very likeable man. He told me that he had come to see my Canadian Squared Circle collection, of which he had heard along the grapevine that it was virtually complete with many unique items. This was true because in the process of helping Dr. Alfred Whitehead compile his book on these, I had built up a large collection myself. I had augmented this collection by acquiring the fine collections of Lewis Ludlow and Bob Thompson as well as a few other major collections. In all I had 17 packed volumes and was only missing a few of the "lonely greats" like my friend Matthew Carstairs unique "Coleman."

Jim spent very many hours examining my collection in depth, making extensive notes of all the stamps and covers. I left him to work on them for two days, after which he asked me if I would sell them to him. I told him that I had not even considered selling them but that I would think about it. The truth was that I had reached a stage where it was almost impossible to add anything new to it. I had the second largest

known collections on both the Jubilee and Map stamps, only surpassed by one copy of each in the Doug Crawford and Aubrey Smith collections respectively, whilst the number of different offices that I had on the Registered Letter stamps was far in excess of anyone else.

Jim waited patiently as I showed him some other sections of my Canadian collection that were definitely not for sale, with which he was impressed; especially with my Large Queens. He then came up with a somewhat spectacular five figure offer for my Squared Circles which really far surpassed my own valuation of them. So, after some more thought, I agreed to let him buy them.

This was the first section of my Canadian collection that I had ever sold but I shall long remember the absolute delight registered by Jim as he took them back to Canada with him, housed in a large number of suitcases. I think he kept all the gems himself and sold the remainder to his large clientele.

In the years that followed I had occasion to go to Canada several times, either to exhibitions or on business. Each time, Jim insisted that my wife and I stay in his apartment in Toronto, which was centrally situated and most convenient. It was on these several visits that I got to know the man well. He was very knowledgeable not only about the world of stamps but also in other special interests of his, including his love for fine art and paintings.

His shop in the centre of Toronto was always full of collectors with each of whom he seemed to know exactly what their interests were and he treated them all with infinite patience. I discovered that his

auctions were almost a sideline from his other interests.

It is often said that a stamp dealer/auctioneer should not himself also be a collector. Jim would have none of this. He had put aside many philatelic gems that he took great pride in showing me. I recall that amongst these he had an amazing collection of Toronto Fancy 2 cancels; even surpassing my own large collection of these.

So my friendship with Jim developed as it had also done with so many other top Canadian collectors, mostly all of whom have now sadly passed on.

Then, in 1984, I emigrated from England in order to live in the warmer climate of Southern Spain. My Canadian collection was simply far too bulky to take with me so that for some years it remained in a bank vault in England. Alas, tragedy struck when the bank suddenly collapsed and I had to make arrangements for my stamps to be rescued and kept in trunks by a relative in England. I could do nothing with them in Spain and, as none of my children or grandchildren was the slightest bit interested, the time came for me to sell them. So it was that they were auctioned in two large special sales by Cavendish in England and by Jim Hennok in Toronto. I was fortunate to be able to attend both sales. Once again, Jim gave me the hospitality of his home in Toronto.

He will be remembered for his integrity, his honesty and for his generosity.

I bid farewell to a very good friend.

ADMIRAL COVERS (PART 1)

The Yellow Peril

At our Convention in Renfrew in 2005, The Yellow Peril gave a display of Admiral Covers that drew much admiration. This series of articles is based on that display.

If an informed collector were to present this paper, he or she would title it "Admiral Postal History." Although my title implies some postal history, I am reluctant to use the word "history." History is a subject I am absolutely no good at. I can remember sitting in the classroom asking myself, "Why is she teaching us all this stuff that happened ages ago? Who cares!". Needless to say that with my couldn't-careless attitude, I flunked history. That was seventy years ago. Today and through stamp-collecting I find myself "eating those words!" I not only care but I now appreciate and understand the importance of past events.

Another reason for not calling my topic history is that the very word history means dates. My problem is that I cannot remember historical dates. Having said that, I must confess that even now I can recall vividly all my early "dates."

In the summer of 2003, my good friend Leo Beadet of Ottawa sent me an Admiral newsletter which included an interesting section on covers to U.P.U. countries. As I read about the different rates, I said to myself "Hell, I have a full box of Admiral covers, there must be some U.P.U. covers amongst them!" So I began to sort them. At first I grouped them by denominations and destinations. After a few weeks of sorting I found myself way off course and confused. So it was back to square one - this time in chronological sequence. I began to read up on them as I sorted and the more I learned, the more engrossed I became - so much so that I want to share what I have with other

Photos by Susan So

members. Thank you Leo for kick-starting me.

After writing these pages, I came to the conclusion that collecting Admiral covers is a study of colours, dates and rates. It is a study so complex (to me) that anyone who can collect Admiral covers can collect covers of any issue. What I have here is only the tip of the iceberg.

The first part of this series of articles deals with the colours of the stamps and their main uses. Later parts will be devoted to postmarks and the types of Admiral covers.

The first six Admirals (1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 7¢, 10¢, and 20¢) were the same colours as the Edwards that they replaced. The colour of the 50¢ was changed from purple to black. The 1¢ green Admiral, hereafter the "1¢ Green" etc., was issued on 22nd December 1911. Green was the colour designated by the Universal Postal Union for the international printed matter rate. The main uses of the 1¢ Green were to pay the single U.P.U. printed matter rate; the one ounce drop letter rate; the domestic and preferred foreign post card rate which included the United States and Mexico and the single domestic second and third class matter rates. After the introduction of War Tax on 15th April 1915, the 1¢ Green as a single franking stamp became almost redundant except for second and third class matter rates.

The 2¢ Carmine was issued on 22nd December 1911. Red was the colour

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Fig 1 1¢ Green on a printed matter cover to Hungary - redirected back to Toronto. 1913

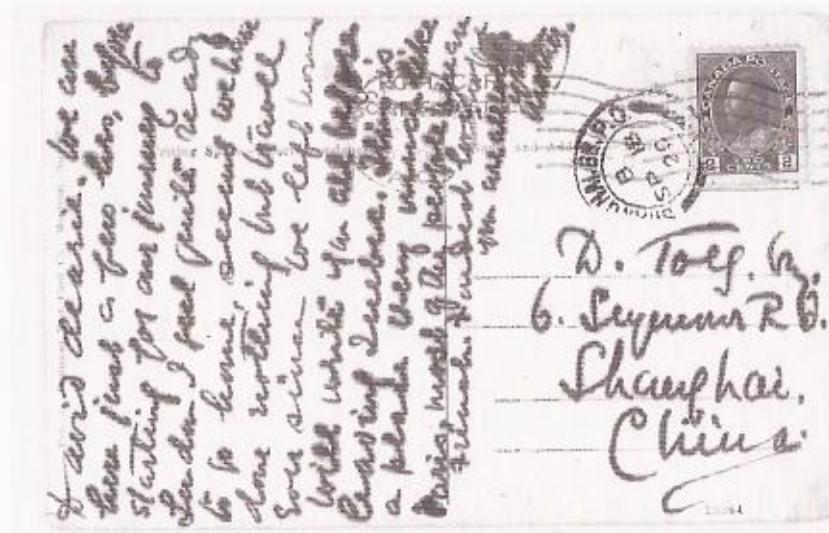


Fig 2 2¢ Carmine paying the 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Shanghai. 1920.

designated by the U.P.U. to be the colour of the stamp to pay the U.P.U. post card rate. The 2¢ Carmine also paid the one ounce forward first class rate; the Empire first class rate; the double drop letter rate and double second and third class matter rates.

After the introduction of War Tax, the 2¢ Carmine no longer paid the domestic rate, the Empire rate and the drop letter rate. It could pay two new rates: The 1¢ drop letter plus 1¢ War Tax and the 1¢ domestic and preferred foreign post card rate + 1¢ WT.

The 5¢ Blue was issued on 17th January 1912 to pay the one ounce U.P.U. first class letter rate. Blue was designated by the U.P.U. to be the colour of the stamp for this rate. Its other primary use was the 5¢ acknowledgement of receipt fee for A-

R when mailed at the same time or after the registered article. It could also pay multiples of second and third class matter rates and other rates. A common use for the 5¢ Blue was to pay the double domestic, Empire and preferred foreign letter rates + 1¢ War Tax (2+2+1) after April 1915.

The 7¢ Yellow Ochre was issued on 12th January 1912. Its colour had no particular significance. Neither did those of the 10¢, 20¢, and 50¢ values. Its basic use was for single domestic, Empire and preferred foreign registered letter rates. Other uses it could pay were multiple second and third class matter rates or fourth class rates. After the introduction of War Tax, the 7¢ Yellow Ochre became redundant for its former use but it could pay the registered drop letter rate + 1¢ War Tax (5+1+1 WT). It could also pay triple



Fig 3 2¢ Carmine paying the 1¢ preferred foreign post card rate to Mexico + 1¢ War Tax. 1918.



Fig 4. 5¢ U.P.U. to Romania, 1912



Fig 5 5¢ Blue on a double weight London cover to Arichat (2+2+1 WT), 1919

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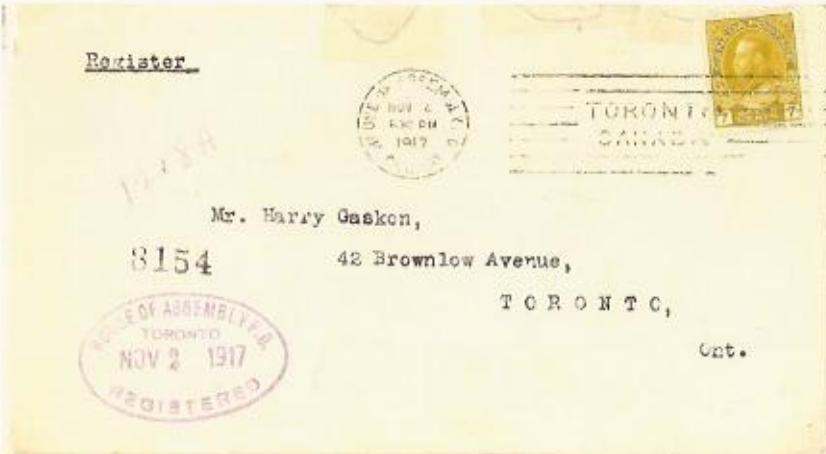


Fig 6 7¢ Yellow Ochre on a Toronto registered drop letter. 1917.

2¢ domestic, Empire or preferred foreign letter rates + 1¢ WT (2+2+2+1 WT).

The 10¢ Plum was issued on 12th January 1912 primarily for fourth class or parcel post. It could pay five times the 2¢ domestic, Empire or preferred foreign letter rates which ceased on 15th April 1915. After the introduction of War Tax, the 10¢ Plum could pay the double domestic, Empire or preferred foreign registered rates + 1¢ War Tax (2+2+5+1 WT). Two important uses for the 10¢ Plum were to pay the 5¢ registration fee plus the 5¢ postage for registered letters to U.P.U. countries; and the 10¢ acknowledgement of receipt fee after the fee was increased to 10¢ on 1st October 1921.

The Acknowledgement of Receipt fee at the beginning of the Admiral era was 5¢ whether an A-R form was sent at the same time or after the registered letter was dispatched. The A-R form could be used domestically, or to and from any other Postal Union countries. In August 1921 a new A-R form replaced the old paper form.

On 1st October 1921 the fee for Acknowledgement of Receipt for a registered article to any country whether within or outside Canada was increased to 10¢. If A-R was requested after the registered article was sent, the fee was 20¢.

The 20¢ Admiral was issued on 23rd January 1912. It was mainly used for bulk mailing of fourth class matter (parcel post). The two classic uses for this stamp were to pay the 10¢ registration and 10¢ postage on letters addressed to U.P.U. countries. For the 20¢ Admiral, this rate was in effect from 14th October 1921 to 30th September 1925. Its other use was to pay the 20¢ Acknowledgement for Receipt fee after a registered article was posted - up to a period of six months.

The 50¢ Admiral was issued on 26th January 1912. The stamp was used mainly on fourth class parcel post and money packet rates in combination with other stamps.

Initially, money packet rates were the same as the 2¢ forward rate plus 5¢



Fig 7 10¢ Plum paying the 5¢ U.P.U letter rate and the 5¢ registration fee to Czechoslovakia - 1920.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU



Stamp of the
office of origin

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

(A. R. FORM)

of a Registered [letter] entered under No. [
d'une lettre recommandée] enregistrée sous le No. [
d'un objet recommandé] enregistré sous le No.]

3331

Timbre du bureau
expéditeur.

on the Octo. 1921

Addressed to
Adressé à

CBC

(Name) (Nom)

Sent by
Envoyé par

Treas Def.

(Name) (Nom)

(Street and number)

(Boulevard et numéro)

Toronto

(Street and number)

(Post Office address)

(Bureau de poste)

(Street and number)

(Boulevard et numéro)

Box Fort

(Post Office address)

(Bureau de poste)

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered [letter] addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare qu'une lettre recommandée à l'adresse ci-dessus

and posted at
et envoyé au bureau de

was duly delivered on the 24 Oct. 1921
à l'avis d'envoi livré le

Signature (*)

of the addressee:
à destinataire:

THE CANADIAN BANK FOR COMMERCIAL
TRONONDA CHEF DES BUREAUX DISTRIBUTEURS

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery noted in, by signal by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it refers.

(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec la timbre à date, puis envoyé tout par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

Note.—When this form is used for a registered article addressed to a Post Office outside of Canada, the signature of the addressee, or of the addressee's authorized agent, will not necessarily be obtainable.

Avis.—Lorsque cette forme est utilisée pour un objet recommandé adressé à un bureau postal à l'étranger, il ne sera pas nécessairement nécessaire d'obtenir la signature du destinataire ou de son représentant autorisé.

39 B.—1921—33-7-20.

Fig 8 10¢ Plum used on an Acknowledgement of Receipt Form, 1921.

registration. On 1st April 1922 money packet rates were increased to 6¢ the first ounce and 5¢ each additional ounce plus 10¢ registration.

With the introduction of War Tax on 15th April 1915, the 1¢ and 2¢ Admiral War Tax stamps appeared. The 1¢ War Tax stamp was issued on the same date to pay the 1¢ tax on postal notes issued in

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION.

STAMP OF OFFICE OF ORIGIN.
Numéro du bureau expéditeur.

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No.
Numéro Original de recommandation)

515.

RETURN TO M. esors Gray Jonah
Retournez à

Barrister Elias,



REGINA, SASK.

PLACE — Endroit

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

Administration des postes, Canada.

COUNTRY — Pays

28-B—

Fig 9 November 14, 1923. Two 10¢ Blues paying the 20¢ A-R fee for a registered letter posted fifty-three days earlier - September 23.



Fig 10 20¢ Admiral paying the 10c registration and 10¢ U.P.U to Greece - undelivered 1923.



Fig 11 A money pack bank tag for \$1.23: 59ozs @ 2¢ plus 5¢ registration. I am using the 50¢ Edwards to show this rate because 50¢ Edwards are very rarely seen properly and in-period used on cover.

Canada. It was mainly used as an "add on" to pay the tax on domestic and Empire first class letters as well as those addressed to the United States and Mexico. The tax also applied to domestic post cards and those to the United States and Mexico but not the Empire or U.P.U. countries. As a single franking stamp, it was used on second and third class matter rates.

Although 450,000 2¢ War Tax Admirals were delivered to postmasters prior to 31st March 1915, they were not authorized for postal purposes until after 16th April 1915. The 2¢ War Tax stamp was issued to pay the 2¢ War Tax on Post Office money orders issued in Canada. It could also pay the same rates as the regular 2¢ Admiral, the 1¢ drop letter + 1¢ WT, the 2¢ post card rate to Empire and U.P.U. countries; and second and third class matter rates.

The 2 + 1 Admiral War Tax stamp was issued on 1st January 1916 to eliminate the necessity of having to use two stamps to make up the 3¢ rates for the forward domestic rate, the Empire rate and the preferred Foreign first class letter of 2¢ + 1¢ WT. It could also pay the double drop letter rate + 1¢ WT and multiples of second and third class matter rates.

Because the 2 + 1 red War Tax stamp caused confusion with the current 2¢ carmine stamp, the colour of the 2 + 1 red WT stamp was changed to brown on 29 August 1916.

On 6th August 1918 the 3¢ Brown Admiral replaced the 2 + 1 Brown War Tax stamp and paid the same rates as the stamp it replaced.



Fig 12 1¢ "War Tax" on a St. John, N.B. circular - 1918.



Fig 13 2¢ WT paying the 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Japan - 1918.



Fig 14 2 + 1 red Admiral WT on an advertising cover to England - 1916.



Fig 15 A Korean cover with Japanese franking. 3¢ Brown was added and cancelled at Vancouver after the ship arrived. 1919.



Fig 16. 10¢ Blue paying the increased U.P.U rate to Finland. 1924.

On 1st October 1921 the U.P.U. letter rate was increased to 10¢ and to conform to U.P.U. rules, the colour of the 10¢ Plum was changed to blue on 20th February 1922. The 10¢ Blue could also pay: the 10¢ acknowledgment of receipt fee for A-R sent at the same time as the registered article; triple 3¢ Empire rate + 1¢ WT (3+3+3+1) and the registration fee in combination with other stamps to pay postage. It could also pay multiple drop, second and third class matter rates.

Because the 10¢ Plum was changed to blue, the colour of the 5¢ Blue was changed to violet on 2nd February 1922. There was no use for the 5¢ Violet as a single franking stamp. It could be found paying double 2¢ domestic letters + 1¢ WT. Other uses it could pay were multiples of second and third class matter rates and the odd parcel post rate.

The U.P.U. foreign (and Empire) printed matter rate was increased to 2¢ on 1st October 1921 so the colour of the 2¢

Carmine was changed to green on 5th April 1922. The 2¢ Green could also pay the 1¢ drop letter + 1¢ WT; the 1¢ domestic post card to the U.S.A. and Mexico + 1¢ WT and the 2¢ post card rate to Empire countries. After the removal of the War Tax on July 1st, 1926, the 2¢ Green was used to pay the forward domestic rate.

When the colour of the 2¢ Carmine was changed to green, the colour carmine was vacant and as red was the colour to pay the forward first-class rate since 1897, the colour of the 3¢ Brown was changed to carmine on 18th December 1923. The total postage being 2¢ + 1¢ WT.

When the War Tax was abolished on 1st July 1926 the domestic rate was reduced to 2¢ making the 3¢ Carmine almost useless. However with the War Tax removed from the 4¢ Empire rate, the 3¢ Carmine could be used to pay this rate.

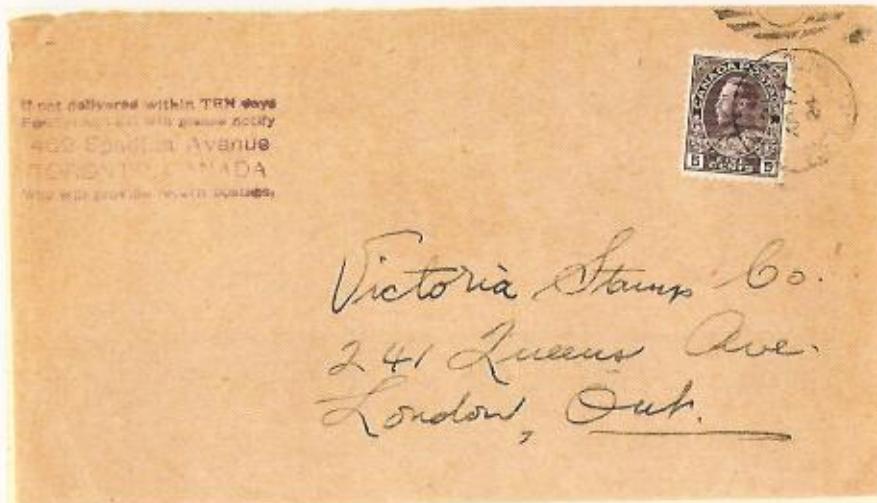


Fig 17 5¢ Violet on a double weight domestic letter (2+2+1 WT) - 1924.



Fig 18 2¢ Green paying the Printed Matter rate to Spain - 1922.

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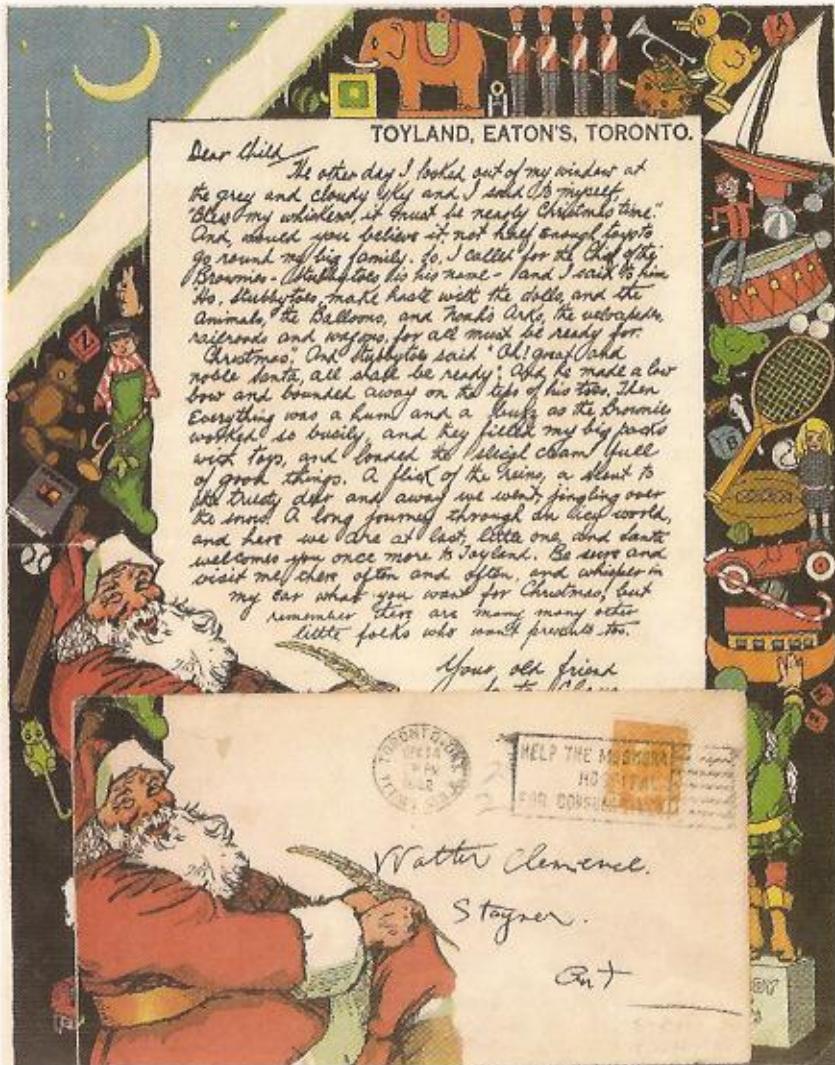


Fig 19. A Toyland, Eaton's Toronto "Santa Claus" cover with matching letter to Stayner. A colourful example of the 3rd class printed matter rate paid by 1¢ Yellow, December 1922.

Continued on page 273

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stan Lum

EARLY REGISTERED POSTAGE DUE COVERS

Even though my collecting of postage due covers is restricted to the first issues used in the Admiral period, I could not resist making an exception (see figs 1 and 2). One reason being that there are so few insufficiently pre-paid, registered, rated and taxed covers. The second is its' early date – just a year after the 2 cent postage due stamp was issued. The third excuse is that after I finish my survey, I should be able to find a good home for this little gem!

The cover was registered at Mine Centre Station in North West Ontario on 23rd July 1907. It passed through Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay) before arriving in Toronto two days later. As it was short paid the 5 cent registration fee, it was rated "10", double the deficient amount. Five 1906 2 cent postage due stamps paid the tax.

Any member who is lucky enough to possess a registered cover with postage due stamps that is earlier than 23 July 1907 is invited to participate in my survey by advising our editor.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Sandie Mackie

PHORMING A PHILAHOLIC STUDY GROUP

I feel bound to reply to John Cooper's discovery of a new study group in the January 2006 ML. It is not a study group, John, more of an Appreciation! It actually started up long ago in the 1960's when John Hannah and I discovered that our favourite tipple (in those days Glen Farclas) was not always available in the Convention hotels. Worse still, the tap water south of the border was not a good mixer. We decided in future to bring our own. Objecting to pay the corkage on a bottle to the hotel who could not supply our needs, made us seek a quiet corner or someone who had a nice room to cope with all those who like ourselves enjoyed

a malt. Renfrew was the exception to the rule as the exhibition room was so removed from the centre of the hotel activities that it was decided to meet there, and was why we were joined by so many friends. It must be said that over the years many friends from overseas have joined in these gatherings, sadly some are no longer with us to enjoy such pleasures as Glenmorangie, Altmore, Glen Moray and the Macallum.

That said I am off for my nightcap, Miltonduff.....Slainte!

(Editors note:- Oh well the secret of these 'appreciation meetings' is well and truly out now...)

Charles Verge

CAISTORVILLE CANCEL

Re: Letter to the Editor from Trevor Pickering entitled Fancy Cancel (ML October 2005). The cancel is the business handstamp of M. G. Scott who was postmaster of Caistorville, C.W./Ontario from August 18, 1857 to his death in May, 1870.

The cancel reads:

M. G. SCOTT
DEALER
IN DRY GOODS
GROCERIES (there might be another word here)
CAISTORVILLE, C.W.

The information comes from a similar cancel found on a November 22, 1861 cover bearing a 5¢ Beaver in The Brigham Collection.

Dean Mario

CAISTORVILLE CANCEL

Re. Letter to the Editor from Trevor Pickering (ML October 2005). I thought I would send along the enclosed picture (fig 3) as it reminded me of Trevor Pickering's fancy cancel. Although this shield is from Ingersoll, C.W., a similar type may have been used at Caistorville. The strike is in bluish ink and the shield appears to be similar in shape and style. The 1871 date is also contemporary with Trevor's 1869 cover.



Figure 3.

Gib Wallace

POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS AND HANDSTAMPS

Being interested in postage due markings and hand stamps, I read with interest the recent articles by the Yellow Peril (ML July 2005) showing hand stamps with horizontal cuts.

In figure 26 showing the large numeral '4' with two horizontal cuts, the postage due stamp is from the second issue of 1930 and on close inspection, the postmark is dated 1931. On looking through my own cut numerals, all copies of this type were also dated 1931. The single cut '4' was in use from 1928 to 1930 and I originally thought that it was the same hand stamp doctored up by an enthusiastic postmaster. However, this proves to be wrong as the single cut numeral is 2mm longer in the lower stem giving a height of 24mm as opposed to 22mm on the double. I also noticed that the top of the single slants to the left but the double has been squared off.

The script '2' with a double cut I have only during 1928 and 1929, but with a paucity of material only one dated 1927 on a thick '2'.

I would be pleased to hear from any other members who have examples of this material.

Stan Lum

A COLLECTOR'S LIFE

The bit about the ambulance driver in "A Collector's Life" (ML January

2006) is so hilariously funny – even though it is not a funny matter. It reminded me of "Dave". Not our Assistant Editor but the title of a 1993 film starring Kevin Kline and Sigourney Weaver and well worth watching. Dave is the name of a presidential look-alike who takes over the role after the real president suffers a heart attack when in a compromising situation (*Editors note:-, no prizes for guessing where that plot idea came from in 1993 then...*)

Thank you Mr Black for sharing your light hearted career – a good laugh does me more good than my medication!

Mike Street

INVALIDATED USAGE OF UPRATED DOMESTIC POSTCARDS

Re. Mac McConnell's question (ML October 2005, p. 160) asking if anyone has ever seen a P13 overseas charged with/for letter postage? As far as I know, George Arfken's quote in his UPU book still stands, i.e. no P13 PREPAID an extra cent because it was oversize is known to this day. However, there is an item on page 65 of George's 2004 book 'Early Canada Postcards 1874-1911' (BNAPS, 2004) that is the closest that anyone has come. Shown there is a P13 sent to Japan with Japanese Postage Dues added. This item was not known when his UPU book was written.

WHEN WERE THE 1 CENT SMALL QUEENS PRINTED – A FURTHER RESPONSE

In the 50 years I have been collecting Small Queens (ye Gods is it that long?) I have noticed a tendency among enthusiasts never to let facts get in the way of a good theory - or a bad one for that matter.

So lets break the mould and look at some facts. On page 79 of the Duckworth's book the result of a census between the incidence of red-brown to yellow 1c. Large Queens in Sissons auctions is given - 48% to 52%. The deliveries of 1c in 1868, all red brown would have been in the order of 5,350,000 assuming deliveries were keeping up with orders (indeed early on deliveries were in advance of orders received). Orders, excluding the final 300,000, now bizarrely regarded by one of your correspondents as Large Queens, during 1869 amounted to 6,650,000. Now if 2.4 million of these were Small Queens, the ratio found by the Duckworths mentioned above should have been considerably the reverse of the figures given.

Next your editor mentioned the scarcity of 1c Small Queens before the end of June 1870. Now we know the reason - Richard Thompson has most of them! To be serious, of his 23 copies the earliest is dated 10th February - the earliest known on cover - so far - is 12th

February 1870. It is possible that earlier dates - even as early as December 1869 may yet turn up. But what will not turn up are copies genuinely used in the summer and autumn, or even early winter of that year. Whatever figure one takes, Duckworth's excess of 2 million or Richard Thompson's something under a million, if the Post Office had had them in Spring, Summer or Autumn 1869, they would have used them. The anomaly raised by the Duckworth's is explained by the simple fact that stocks of the large stamp were on hand and continued to be used during 1870. Dated 1870 covers bearing them appear not infrequently at auction.

Finally to the suggestion that the P.O.D. never recorded the 300,000 as Small Queens and that there was 'a decision to issue the three cent (sic). Small Queen prior to the one cent value. Are there any instances of the post office differentiating between the large and small? And did they ever take, in the 19th Century, a conscious decision to hold up the issue of one value in favour of another?

Perhaps it is too easy to forget that the purpose of these stamps was to pay postage, not to titillate stamp collectors who at the time were regarded as eccentrics anyway, one step away from a visit from men in white coats.

Editor's note....I am now going to regard this contentious subject as "closed"!

Malcolm Montgomery

TRAIN CRASH COVER

The picture below (fig 4) is of the back of a cover from Craik, Saskatchewan, dated 23rd May 1908, sent to me by Norman Hoggarth who has asked if I can throw any light on the postmark, or the train crash that inspired it.

He says that a friend of his has sent him a translation of a German newspaper entry: 'Ottawa 28th May. Near Port Arthur in Province Ontario is broken a dam of Current River. Water has broken the tracks of Canada & Pacific Railway half a mile. A freight train was seized

from flood and three men of staff have died.' Norman adds, rather unnecessarily, that the extract may have lost something in translation! He has knowledge of a postcard, dated 21st May to Switzerland of unknown source, arriving Switzerland on 12th June, which has another copy of the hand stamp.

My immediate reaction is that mail was unlikely to have been on a freight train and that mails dated 23rd May would have cleared Port Arthur before the crash (if the newspaper date is the same as the crash). Does it ring any bells with you, or do you know anybody who might be able to help?

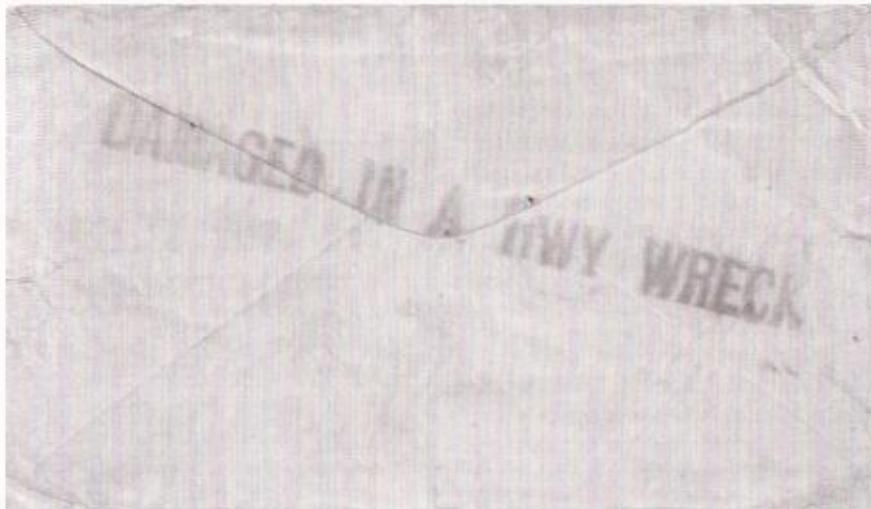


Figure 4.

Sandie Mackie

HELP REQUIRED WITH A NOVA SCOTIA POSTMARK

I recently acquired a post card destined for Bermuda. Apart from the destination itself, it appeared to have little going for it. The rate was wrong and there should have been taxes. The cancellation for the damaged 3 cents brown Admiral was pathetic – only KE-EMA showing and a very faint impression of NEWGRAFTON N.S. I hunted for these offices but could find nothing even in Campbell's great book. Later, I looked on the picture side to find it was of Lake KEDGEMAKOOGIE. Did this have a post office? Can any member with a knowledge of Nova Scotia post offices/ geography help to identify where this card was posted from?

David Sessions

CANADIAN FORCES IN ETHIOPIA

A colleague of mine, an avid student of Ethiopian philately, asked whether I, or any member of the CPS of GB, could answer a query concerning the above.

He has three covers (all dated in first half of 2001 with CFPO-BPFC 5108 cancels) from a Canadian Army P.O. which, he was told, were from troops policing the Ethiopian/ Eritrean border after the end of that war. He had three questions:

- 1) are the covers indeed from the

area mentioned?

- 2) when were the APO's set up and when closed?
- 3) were there any other Canadian APO's in that area?

A letter to Doug Sayles of the BNAPS Military Mail Study Group produced some helpful information. The addressee, Captain Walsh, was a member of the study group but is now deceased. Doug reported that the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea had a small and brief Canadian presence. An advance party of six officers was on the ground in November 2000 and half a battalion (approx 400 troops) arrived in January 2001 for a six month stay. Doug assumes the Canadian P.O. service arrived with the troops but the location and dates of operation have not yet been established.

If anyone has any further information I should be very pleased to hear about it and to pass it on.

**HAVE YOU
TRIED TO
ENROL A NEW
MEMBER
RECENTLY?**

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

CONVENTION 2006 PROGRAMME.

Barring any unforeseen problems or accidents, the Programme for our 60th Annual Convention in the Hotel **Metropole, Llandrindod Wells**, will be along the following lines:-

Wednesday 6th September:-

- 1500 Delegates arrival, tea/coffee and biscuits
- 1700 Executive Committee Meeting
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Display by Colin Bulloch "The Centennials"
- Ladies 'Get together' in the lounge/bar area

Thursday 7th September:-

- 0930 Display by Graham Searle "Cancels on Canadian Stamps 1851 – 1897"
- 1200 Optional Light Lunch
- 1300 Coach Trip
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Display by John Parkin "Canadian Miscellany"
- Ladies 'Get together' (to be arranged)

Friday 8th September:-

- 0845 Fellows Meeting
- 0900 Committee Meeting
- 1030 Displays by Members (max 16 sheets and 5 minutes)
- 1200 Optional light lunch
- 1300 Coach trip
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 President's display
- Ladies 'Get Together' (TBA)

Saturday 9th September

- 0900 Annual General Meeting
- 1030 Competition entries/ judging critique
- 1200 Society Auction (with suitable 1 hour lunch break)
- 1900 Sherry Reception (sponsored by Bonhams Auctioneers)
- 1930 Banquet

Sunday 10th September:-

Fond farewells after breakfast

Included in this issue of *Maple Leaves* should be a Competition Entry Form and the Conference Booking Form. The latter should be returned to me by **25 July** at the latest to ensure your conference hotel reservations.

In the meantime, I look forward to my postman being overloaded with booking forms, and being able to offer you a very warm Welsh welcome to Mid-Wales in September (and to the re-convening of the John Coopers' "Philaholic Study Group").

Travel options to the Convention.

Members planning to travel to Convention from North America, should note that the venue is roughly equidistant from three UK regional airports (Manchester, Birmingham and Cardiff) that offer flights to/from Canada. This is in addition to the many flight options into London Heathrow. Airlines offering flights to the regional airports include Zoom Airlines, Air Canada, BMI, KLM and NWA.

From the airports, there are two options for onward travel. By hire car (easiest if you are prepared to drive) or by train. The Convention hotel is some 150yds from Llandrindod Wells railway station which is on the "Heart of Wales" line running from Swansea to Shrewsbury.

Train services are available from both Manchester and Birmingham airports via Shrewsbury (journey time is approx 3 hours). There is a train/bus service from Cardiff airport to either Cardiff or Bridgend and thence to Swansea for onward connection to Llandrindod Wells. Again the journey time is about 3 hours.

For anyone flying into Heathrow, there is a coach link direct to Reading station which will save time and avoid travelling into London. Fast trains run from Reading to Swansea for onward connection. Journey time to Swansea is about 3 hours with a further 2-2½ hours to Llandrindod Wells.

More information on the train services is available at : www.heart-of-wales.co.uk or at www.nationalrail.co.uk The summer timetable covering September will be available sometime in May. I am confident that any competent travel agent will be able to make all the necessary arrangements.

Membership

I was saddened to hear of the recent passing of one of our distinguished Fellows, Dr. Dorothy Sanderson. Dorothy was a regular conventioneer, and was President in 1987-1988, hosting her Convention in Southampton.

Whilst on the subject of losing members, it should be noted that at this time in 1999, our membership stood at 450, a loss of some 50 members in 7 years. I am sure that we all know of collectors of Canadian/BNA stamps, postal history or postcards who are not members of CPS of GB. If just 25% of us managed to enrol 1 new member, this will increase our number to around the 500 mark. The quality and variety of the material to be found in our two annual auctions and the articles and information to be found in "Maple Leaves" should persuade some waivers to join up, surely.

So get to it, and sign up a new member today!.

Neil Prior.

FROM THE SECRETARY

It is hoped that with this "Maple Leaves" you will receive the 2006 edition of Part 1 of the Membership Directory. Part 2 is not being reprinted this season. Colin Lewis has arranged the printing (for which the Society offers thanks) but any errors are down to me.

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells on Saturday 9th September 2006 commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 9th May 2006.

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 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 9th July 2006.

Founders Trophy

The Trophy, awarded only to Members of the Society, is awarded by the Judging Committee for work considered by them 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 9th July 2006.
John Wright

SOCIETY JUBILEE

As announced in the January issue, the Society will be providing a display to the 'Royal' in London on Thursday 27th April to mark our 'Diamond Jubilee' year. The show will be a static display, filling the RPSL's 52 frames with a wide variety of stamps and postal history from Canada and the Provinces, contributed by 22 members of the Society.

CPSGB members who are not members of the 'Royal' are cordially invited to the show as guests, and to the informal reception that will follow. The exhibition opens at 1pm and closes around 5pm. Tea will be served at 4pm with a formal vote of thanks given at 4.30pm. This is an outstanding opportunity to view a wealth of BNA philately that will not come along very often.

The address of the 'Royal' is 41 Devonshire Place, London; the nearest tube station is Regents Park.

David Sessions, F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S.L., E.R.P.S.C.

MIDLANDS GROUP

The Midlands group continues to meet a couple of times a year. The next meeting is on 18th May at Worpex held in Worcester and then July 1st at Sutton Coldfield connected to the Spring Convention of the Midland Philatelic Federation. Everyone is welcome. The meetings usually take the form of members (usually 6-10 of us) showing new acquisitions or interesting material.

The last meeting was last May again at Worpex when 10 members met including some who had journeyed from the Bristol area after hearing about this local gathering. The group also put together displays for

Midpex held last June in Coventry. Thank you to all those who contributed including Jane Moubray, Gareth Williams, Judith Edwards, Mac McConnell and Ken Flint. Displays covered various aspects of Canadian philately from stamps through postal stationary to Newfoundland. It was good to meet so many members at this society gathering.

Further details about meetings can be obtained from **Ken Flint** (02476 504459).

Forthcoming Events

2006

- Apr 7 – 9 AMERISTAMPEXPO, Toronto
- Apr 8 Scottish Group Meeting
- Apr 24 London Group Meeting
- Apr 27 CPSGB display to Royal PS of London
- May 13 Midlands Group Meeting
- May 22 London Group Meeting
- May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006
- July 1 Midlands Group Meeting
- Sept 6 – 9 CPSGB Convention – Llandrindod Wells
- Sept 15 – 17 NOVAPEX, Dartmouth N.S.
- Sep 20 – 24 Stampex, Islington, London
- Oct 7 – 13 Espana 06, Malaga Spain
- Oct 26 – 28 Philatex, London
- Nov 16 – 20 Belgica 2006, Brussels
- Nov 24 – 25 ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay

2007

- Feb 28 – Mar 4 Spring Stampex, Islington, London
- Sept 19 – 23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London
- Oct 3 – 6 CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing

2008

- May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

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THE THREE CENTS SMALL QUEEN VARIETY

The Vampire Bite or Count Dracula's Kiss

John Hillson F.C.P.S.

In 1892 a series of 200 subject plates was made, one of which, very early in its life, possibly even before it was put into commission, received some damage which resulted in two small marks on the neck of the Queen's image.



Early State 1893

Now the copy illustrated above, an early state of the variety is clearly dated January 27 1893 when the plate, so far unidentified, would have been in use for but a short time. One would imagine that since one can obtain a progression of states, certainly up to and including 1895, that the variety had quite a long life, and an example is illustrated of a late state of the variety, on a stamp used in 1895.

Indeed as can be seen the background shading is fairly worn. However evidence has come to light that indicates that in fact the variety wore off the plate quite quickly. As you will doubtless be aware, the Society holds auctions, and there was one at Convention in Renfrew. If you still



Worn State 1895

have the catalogue turn to lot 217 - an advertising cover dated at St.John NB on 23 February 1893, estimated at £12 and knocked down to me for all of £10 as I wanted a companion for another unrelated advertising cover which had been kicking about with nothing to do for a few months since a Maresch auction.

Having mounted the two on one page (thrifty as always) I decided, as is my wont, to see if there were anything of interest on the stamps - and lo and behold:

The cover was backstamped at its destination - Moncton NB on the morning of February 25 1893 so there is no doubt about the date, and it will be noted that this is barely a month after the early state illustrated above.

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The stamp on the Renfrew
Auction Lot Cover

Apart from the oft repeated statement that it can actually be worthwhile looking at stamps on cover, other than just the cover, this appears to show two things. First, that the variety did not last long, which would account for its relative scarcity. Second, that if late stages were mixed up with early stages, and probably with sheets from other plates being used simultaneously, then the apparent longevity of its period of use is one more pointer to the 'last in first out' policy adopted by the Post Office Department.

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Admiral Covers

continued from page 257

On 1st July 1931 the 1¢ War Tax was re-imposed. Large stocks of the 3¢ Carmine left over in the post office were released to meet the need until the 3¢ Arch issue could be issued on 13th July 1931.

The colour of the 1¢ Green was changed to yellow on 7th June 1922 because green was now the colour of the 2¢ stamp. Its only use was for second and third class rates.

The \$1 Admiral was issued on 22nd July 1923 for use in combination with other stamps for bulk mailing second and third class matter rates, money packet rates and parcel post rates. The only single frankings known are on bulk mailing receipts for one hundred 1¢ circulars for distribution to Householders on a letter carrier walk and two hundred ½¢ circulars to Boxholders on a rural route.

TO BE CONTINUED



Fig 20 A \$4.10 money packet: 80 ounces @ 5¢ + 10¢ registration (No War Tax) 1932.

FREE OFFER!!

Journal of the Postal History Society of Canada

I have a run of these journals starting with Issue 2, dated December 1974, and ending with Issue 122 of June 2005. The earliest issues (nos 2 to 8) were named The Postal Histo-mine, later becoming the Postal History Society of Ontario Journal (nos 9 to 13). Due to changed interests, these journals are

surplus to my requirements and I would like to pass them on to another collector. I will be happy to give them to anyone who can either collect from my home in Tilehurst, or alternatively, cover the cost of postage. Please contact me if you are interested.

Tom Almond

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A COLOURFUL COVER

Richard Johnson



This cover has a number of interesting features; but first a review of the rates at the time. These were: Surface 5 cents, Air Mail 15 cents and Special Delivery 10 cents.

The cover was mailed from Croydon, Surrey, where a Canadian contingent was based at 2pm on 29th November, 1961. The headquarters of the Canadian forces at the time were at Canada House, Trafalgar Square. The U. K. Post Office accepted in payment Canadian stamps from the Canadian military. However, the cost should have been 15 cents Air Mail plus 10 cents Special Delivery which total 25 cents.

The postal authorities had two options, either the cover could go by air without any Special Delivery, or by surface with Special Delivery. Apparently

the authorities decided on the latter.

The five red bars obliterating the trilingual airmail markings are a London 'Jusqu'a' cancellation normally used to indicate that an item received in London would not go further by air. In this case (and other examples of such a use have been identified), their application indicated that the cover would not go by air at all, but would still get Special Delivery; total cost 15 cents!

There are two other aspects to note: the cancellation is to recognize the BBC TV Jubilee, 1936 - 1961, and the receiving back stamp reads Saskatoon / C. / 16 XI / 61 / Sask. So despite the confusion the letter was received thirteen days before it was sent. Now that was a real service.



Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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EDITORIAL

Well it is back to black and white for this issue after our celebration of issue 300. I would like to thank all those members who commented favourably on the colour experiment. Without exception, they all wanted to know why we will not publish every issue in colour! The answer is two-fold. First economics. Printing and circulating Maple Leaves in colour costs about £6 a copy. With annual subs currently at £16, you don't have to be a maths graduate to work out that routine colour printing would require a massive increase in annual subscriptions (or an equally massive increase in our membership roll as a large portion of printing costs are fixed). Equally important, however, is that to benefit from colour printing you need the right kind of content material. Much of the content for issue 300 had been in my file for up to a year as I knew it would look good in colour. However, if you look back over the last few

issues of Maple Leaves and also at this issue you will see that much of what we publish, albeit highly informative and interesting (I trust), would benefit little from colour printing. No doubt the subject will come up at our AGM in Llandrindod Wells in September so if you have strong views on the subject one way or the other, let me know.

I continue to receive a number of comments (mostly complaints!) from members based in Canada regarding the time it takes for Maple Leaves to reach them via surface mail. This is not a new problem and we have been tracking performance over the last year with the help of a number of members. The "normal" delivery time from the UK to North America seems to be 1 to 2 weeks for airmail (very consistent) and around 6 weeks for surface mail. However, on occasions, the latter is taking in excess of 10 weeks to reach some members.

Unfortunately, the performance appears to be fairly random. The January 2006 issue reached some North American members by surface mail in less than 4 weeks. For others it took nearly 3 months! Our mailing house assures me that all copies are sent out on the same day so the variable performance appears to be a post office problem.

Last year, the committee did discuss the option of sending all overseas copies out by airmail (European members receive via this route by default as it is the only available option). However, we decided that members have a clear choice of mailing options and costs and that it would be unfair to impose the higher costs of airmail on all members – some of whom may be content with the current service.

As noted in the last issue, we have started to post the Society auction catalogues on our website

(www.canadianpsgb.org.uk) so that all members have a second option to view this time sensitive information. I would, however, urge overseas members to review their mailing preferences when renewing their annual membership this year to make sure you get the service you want for 2007.

On this point, please note that this issue contains the annual subscriptions reminder. Please note that subscriptions should be sent to Les Taylor in the UK or alternatively to Leigh Hogg in Canada. Address details for both can be found in the notice on page 318. May I also remind members who are planning to attend Convention in Llandrindod Wells that their booking forms should be back with Neil Prior by 25th July in order to qualify for the special rates.

Continued on page 317

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SMALL QUEENS - THE SIX CENTS 'A' PLATE CONTROVERSY

John Hillson F.C.P.S.

In 1871 the British American Bank Note Co. invoiced the P.O.D. for a new Six Cents plate. To many students this plate, which had no check letter above the top imprint, subsequently had the letter 'A' added. At the same time it acquired an extra position dot - and later, during a subsequent repair, a third, all in the lower left corner. To others, such as myself, the evidence is overwhelming that the 'A' plate was not a repaired state of the 1871 plate but is a different beast altogether. This article will attempt to put both sides of the argument together; at the same time making it clear what I believe are the flaws in the 'one plate' theory.

Before entering into the realms of theory, which is so often the case with Small Queens, it is first necessary to establish the factual background. During the years 1868 to 1875 there was a rapidly increasing demand for six cents stamps - almost 1,700,000 in the first full year of the Large Queens to June 30 1869. The next year saw over 2,600,000 issued, over 3,100,000, the following year, and by June 1874, nearly 4,200,000. A second salient point is that the number of Small Queen Six Cents issued in yellow brown, i.e. before the final move to Ottawa in 1889, was well over 25 million.

Next, two Large Queen six cents

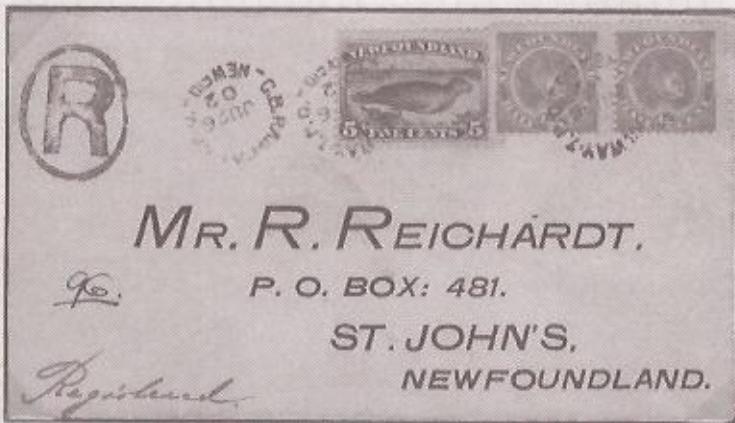


Imprint block from the 'A' plate

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1793

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plates were made, distinguished one from the other by the placing of the lower left guide dot - on the first plate it is near the corner, on the second, it is directly below the first 'S' of 'SIX CENTS'.

Virtually contemporaneously with the appearance of the Small Queen Six Cents was the Small Queen Two Cents. Use of the Two Cents between then and June 1875 was very close to that of the Six Cents. Two Two Cents plates were made, both of 100 subjects; as was the 1871 Six Cents plate. At first neither of these two plates had check letters, but subsequently to distinguish one from the other the letters 'A' & 'B' were added close to their respective counters - probably the only time any alteration was made to the peripheral markings of any Small Queen plate, and we know that these were not two new plates because one of them sports a top imprint that was entered at a slight angle to the postage stamps and imprint/counter pieces have survived in both states (The 2 Cents Plate 'A').

Now perhaps one can begin to see some difficulties with the 'one six cents plate' theory. Two Large Queen plates made, two Two Cents Small Queen plates made, and the volume of cross border and U.K. mail for which the six cents was primarily required, was increasing. Why only one Six Cents plate?

Well actually two were made, and it is a reasonable assumption that the same siderographer who made the two Large Queen plates, also made the first two Small Queen Six Cents plates, because the gimmick to distinguish the Large Queens, one from the other, was repeated. The 1871 plate has its guide dot close to the bottom left corner, the second plate has it directly below the left numeral '6', in other words in relatively the same position as on the second Large Queen plate. Only something went wrong. The plate was never finished properly. Many of the impressions are so poor that the term

'Ghostly Head' plate has been coined for it. The usual burnishing to clean a finished plate of extraneous bits of metal and remove the guide lines never took place. The plate in fact was abandoned and it is clear it was never intended to use it. Use it, however, the printers did - for a very short time towards the end of 1873, as extant covers are generally dated early in 1874 (see covers illustrated overleaf).

So there we have it. Two plates made, one abandoned, so what next? According to the one plate theory the letter 'A' was added to the satisfactory plate - to distinguish it from what? Why would a check letter be added if there were only one usable plate (as far as the printers were concerned) in existence? And this time, not by the counter, but above the centre of the imprint. Whimsy perhaps.

Or is it more likely, that still needing a second usable plate, a third was made, to which, to distinguish it from the original 1871 plate, the check letter 'A' was added?

The evidence used to support the one plate theory comes under three main headings. First, as noted in a collection of 'plated' Six Cents in the process of being broken up, both the 1871 plate and the 'A' plate show the 'Dot in P' variety, 'proving' it is the same plate as alleged in that collection. Second, the position dots lower left are in identical positions - allegedly. Third, the major re-entry from the 1871 plate is jumped, it has been identified as position 67 - or as I prefer Row 7/7, and a large positional block from a late Ottawa



The Major Re-entry

printing shows an identical jump at Row 7/7. Finally one could add that it is not unknown for a single 100 subject unhardened plate to produce in excess of 25 million stamps.

Let us examine each one of these 'proofs'. First the 'Dot in P' - which incidentally is the guide dot for the counter - which is found both on the 1871 plate and the 'A' plate quite correctly as stated, Row 1/2. The late Bill Simpson produced a series of photographs of various examples of stamps showing the variety:-



The stamp at the rear is from the 1871 plate; that at the front is from the 'A' plate. Two things are clear. The variety is below the centre of the "P's" loop on the 1871 plate and above it on the 'A' plate. Also note the guide dots - the heavy one in the case of the 'A' plate. Not exactly in the same position, are they? The one plate theorists might counter that re-entering could account for the difference, but this is to ignore the fact that the vast majority of re-entered impressions are co-incidental, that is they are exactly on top of the original impression so no doubling is

visible; in any case the 'A' plate stamp shows little sign of ever being repaired. So how about the fact that the major re-entry from Row 7/7 has the identical jump as is found on the identical position on the 'A' plate. The fact is no positional piece with the re-entry exists today. The largest block I am aware of is a used block of eighteen which was in the collection referred to above and which at one time was in the Jephcott collection. Three rows of six, the variety is found on the fifth stamp in the middle row. So it cannot come from either the top or bottom horizontal rows, nor the first four or the tenth vertical rows. Which leaves quite a large amount of plate from which it could come. So how was it identified, in common parlance, as 'Position 67'? Not too difficult to work out. The students who identified it believed they were dealing with just one plate, found the jump on the 'A' plate and, EUREKA, put two and two together and made five. The plain fact is we don't know the true position of the re-entry.

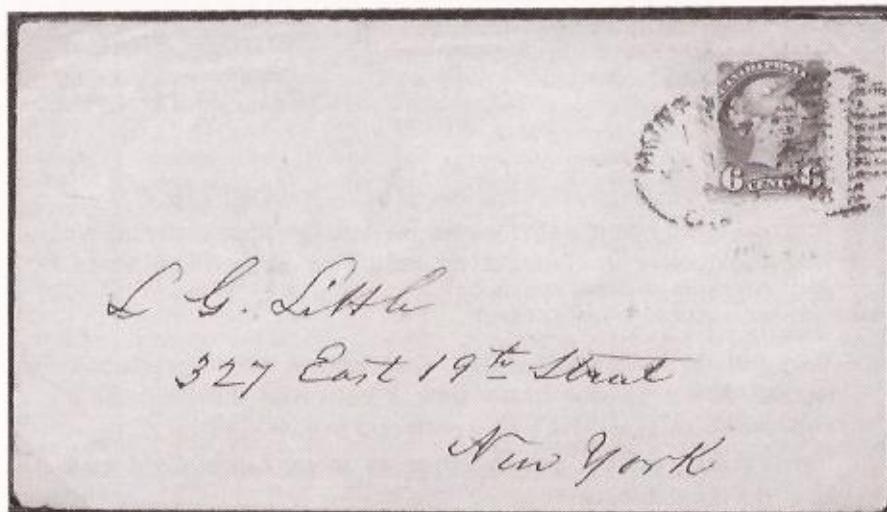
Finally, the enormous number the one plate is supposed to have produced. The 1859 Five Cents Beaver plate printed some 30 million stamps, but it was repaired nine times. Assuming we are truly dealing with just one plate in a one dot, two dot and three dot stage, each extra dot following a repair, this plate not only produced a prodigious amount of stamps with only two repairs, but was still in a fit state to be put into service in the second Ottawa period before undergoing its final repair sometime in 1892. Is that credible?

What evidence exists then to support my contention that the 'A' plate not only is a separate plate to the 1871 plate, but was in use at the same time in 1872? In other words it must have been made either at the end of 1871 or the beginning of 1872 to replace the rejected 'Ghostly Head' plate. As far as use goes, although the study of Small Queen perforations is quite complex, one fact shines through. One

perforation measurement is unique to first Ottawa printings and is found in no other Small Queen period - 11.85 all round. On the Kiusalas gauge this is almost but not quite 66. Bisecting the first dot on the left

of the Kiusalas gauge with an accurate 'Instanta', the last line on that touches the outside edge of the right hand dot on the metal gauge midway between 11.8 & 11.9 (i.e. 11.85).

Examples on cover of the rejected 'Ghostly head' plate





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'A' plate dated JY 8 75 at Hamilton partly imperforate between left pair

The above strip is from the first three vertical rows. In spite of its rather late date instead of being the compound $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ normally found from mid 1873, it has the classic 11.85 perforations of first Ottawa. I have other two-dot copies, unfortunately not dated, with the same perforation and they are not that difficult to find. The colour of the strip is quite brilliant indicating it is a very early printing from a new plate; further none of my first Ottawa copies show any sign of re-entering.

Now the plate itself. I have pointed out elsewhere that the relationship of counter to imprint to printed impressions on the two plates is subtly different. If one takes the top serif of the 'S' of 'CENTS' as the reference point, a line drawn vertically from it cuts the 'S' of 'POSTAGE' on the 1871 plate, but the 'T' on the 'A' Plate. The top imprint is 1 mm further away from the counter on the 'A' Plate than on the 1871 plate so that the tip of its right hand end is directly above the second 'A' of 'CANADA' (Row 1/7) on the 1871 plate but a vertical line on the 'A' Plate slides along the right leg of the 'N'. Some might allege this is due to wear, particularly as on the 'A' plate the original shading which surrounded the counter had worn off by 1890. Careful measurement with draughtsman's dividers however proves that the counter's lettering, though worn, still has the same length and breadth as it did when fresh minted. "The imprint could have been burnished off and re-entered" it has been alleged. No sign of it; in any case the nonsense that is glibly

talked about 'burnishing off' will be dealt with a little later in this article.

Finally, there is the evidence of the stamp at Row 2/10. On the 1871 plate it is positioned directly below Row 1/10. On the 'A' Plate it is clearly positioned to its right, with a substantial gap between it and its neighbour to the left. "Ah - must have been burnished off and re-entered" say the 'one plate' aficionados.

About 'burnishing off'. Yes, using a hand tool to burnish, or clean, a new plate of extraneous metal pushed up during the process of manufacture did happen; but burnishing off an imprint or an impression is quite a different matter. To start with, one would need a grinding machine, and probably a milling machine as well as one is dealing with small areas - not normal machine tools for printing firms. Secondly the process of grinding off part of the plate would leave it lower than the rest, even if it were feasible to do such a thing to one impression without affecting other impressions at the same time (grinding machines have a circular motion). So when the fresh impression is entered it will be lower than the rest of the plate; so it won't print very well, thus the plate has effectively been ruined. Expensively so. Why on earth would printers do such a thing - sending the work out to an engineering firm, when the normal practise was to cure defects by re-entering, or occasionally, retouching. In my view, burnishing off of impressions, counters, or imprints DID NOT HAPPEN. Not with reputable printers.

The first thing about the 'A' Plate is to understand that in its original state it sported two position dots. The extra dot was not due to re-entering but due to the sidepoint on the transfer being loosened for some unknown reason. One might surmise that in making the 'Ghostly Head' plate with its guide dot in an unusual position that extra strain was put on the side point causing it to loosen, but this is just an educated guess. What is true, and

this is a point that seems to have been missed up until now, is that after the removal to Montreal in 1873, the 1871 plate was re-entered using this transfer tool with its loose side point. Note the illustration below, the rear example being the same as shown above, the front example with two dots, the heavy guide one being in exactly the same position as on the first state, and the example is clearly dated 1875.



The case that in the early Montreal period there were two plates with twin dots has obviously caused much confusion as the fact had not been recognised.

One of the intriguing questions to my mind is 'what happened to the major re-entry?' Comparatively common from the 1st Ottawa days, the only copy that seems to have been reported Perf 11 1/2 x 12, i.e. a Montreal printing, is in a South African collection. It can be argued that re-entering would completely obliterate it, but this is not necessarily so. Apart from triple re-entries existing on the 5c Beaver referred to above, perhaps one could cite the first plate of postage stamps ever to be re-entered - Plate One of the G.B

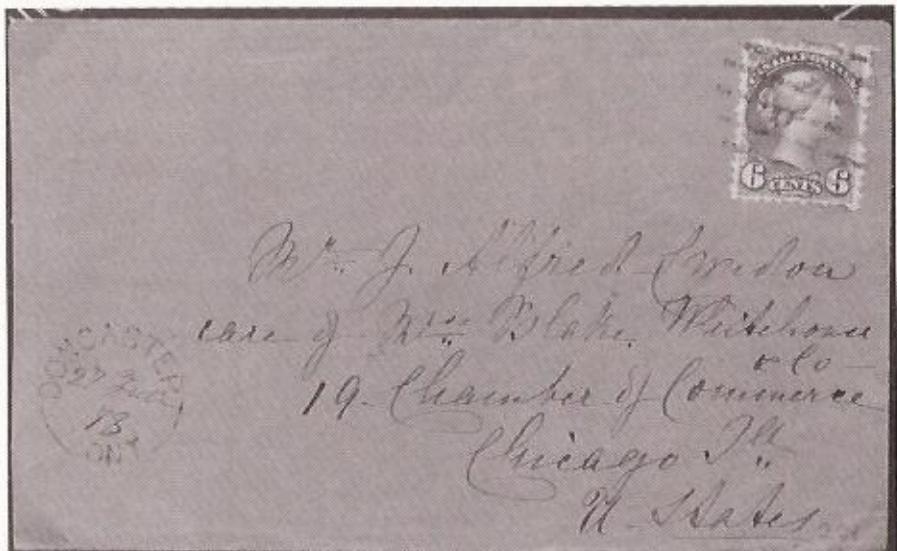
Penny Black. Put to press in an unhardened condition it wore so rapidly that the whole plate had to be re-entered and then hardened. The original state known as Plate Ia had four substantial re-entries - positions HB, HD, OA, and PB. All four are still clearly visible in the second state of the plate, Ib. The 6c. major re-entry position may well have been re-entered so that the fresh impression was back in line with its neighbours, but that would leave doubling at the top. None such has been recorded as far as I know.

The fact that the 1871 plate had two dots after re-entering also raises the question regarding the 'neck' flaw. A strip of three on cover in the same collection shows the two right hand stamps of the strip to have two dots which lead on to the assumption it must be from the 'A' Plate. But is it? The stamp has no position dot as it comes from the right hand vertical row, hence the importance of the South African cover.



The 'Neck' Flaw.

Now we come to a further intriguing mystery. Opposite are illustrated a single and a cover. Both dated, both full Perf 12, both mid late Montreal, and both with single position dots. Where the heck did that plate come from? Is it the 1871 plate which must therefore only have been partially re-entered, or are the examples from a completely new plate, the existence of which has been suspected as a possibility, but for which there is absolutely no proof?



pmk of 22.6.78 Postmarked at Doncaster, Ontario 27 July 78



Very thin wove paper
'CANADIAN PKT E'

As if that were not intriguing enough, how about this beauty?



Strip of four showing re-entry signs of which stamps 1, 3 & 4 have two lower left dots, but stamp 2, only one.

What that strip proves is that originally the plate it was printed from was a single dot plate. The 'A' Plate was originally a two dot plate - until it in turn was re-entered probably c.1880 after which it sported three, and occasionally in some positions, four dots. the state it was in when it was transferred, in 1889, to Ottawa.

The suggestion that 25 million stamps were printed from just one plate - excepting a few thousand from the 'Ghostly Head' plate in late 1873, just does not hold water. Nor does the contention that the 'A' plate was simply a revamped 1871 plate, instead of being given its proper recognition as a distinct and separate plate in its own right. One final word. The study of this stamp should come with a health warning; it can drive one dotty.



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FREE FRANKED MAIL - A SUBSIDISED RATE

By Bill Pekonen

This article is a summary of a lengthier version published in the Postal History Society of Canada Journal # 120, pages 34-47. Portions have been omitted, and other information added. The following information was obtained from the sources listed in the bibliography.

Free Franking along with drop letters, printed matter, bulk mail, book-post, Christmas cards, newspapers, post cards, ship mail, and soldier's / seamen's privileges are all examples of SUBSIDISED (reduced) postal rates. If we assume that the actual cost of handling a piece of mail from A to B is broadly constant, regardless of the rate charged, we can see that these special rates have been subsidised by other postal users and/or general taxation revenues. The differences in the respective subsidy amounts are simply a matter of degree.

Other general public reduced rates exist, and even though subsidised, have not usually been considered as such. This group includes missent letters, letters redirected on delivery, redirection of military personnel letters, letters redirected at post office, undeliverable mail, return for postage, "too late", letters forwarded without payment, and routes closed because of war. All of these involved additional handling within the post office, often without any fee being received for the extra service.

Other *reduced rate* categories (read as *subsidised*) have existed over the years within the postal system. One less well known rate is the reduced letter rate which applied to news reports addressed to the Editor of a newspaper. This rate was usually the same as the drop letter rate.

Another example is this quote from The Wartime Mails & Stamps of Canada 1939-46 by H. E. Guertin: "When the domestic letter rate became 4 cents in April 1941, the 3 cent rate remained as a concession to men overseas.....The 3 cent rate remained throughout the war on ordinary letters..." Free mailing privileges were also granted for political or social reasons (i.e. Parliamentary franking privileges).

FREE Franked government mail is a subsidised rate which was used by certain government officials and the general public under specified conditions. Within Canada, Free Franking mailing costs have also been subsidised by payments made by other government departments on behalf of the post office department (see below).

A number of other FREE franked mail categories other than government mail are listed in various editions of the Postal Guide. Actually, the word "FREE" is a misnomer and misunderstood by many philatelists. In life, as well as in the Post Office, there is no such thing as a "free lunch". Further confusion results from the many different meanings of the word "free". The Oxford English Dictionary lists 79 different definitions. The use of the word "FREE", when used on an envelope or postcard, is specific. It means that postage due is NOT to be collected from the recipient by the mail delivery person when there is no postage stamp signifying that postage was paid by the sender.

FREE, as used on Canadian mail, is actually an abbreviation of the term "free of postage", the term used in the Post Office Act. Although the word "exempt" has been used on a few isolated occasions

in Post Office communications (instead of "free of postage"), those mistakes were quickly (and quietly) corrected. "Pass free of postage" is another phrase encountered in a few post office documents, but this is also only a misinterpretation. The word "pass" has not been consistently observed in either Post Office acts or postal guides.

In turn, "free of postage" is an abbreviation of the original term which was "free of the duty of postage". This full term confirms that, the postage stamp is actually a revenue stamp representing a duty or a tax. That fact goes back to 1685 to The Rights and Powers of the King of England, Edward IV.

In principle, within the British Commonwealth, the mail service monopoly is the property of the Crown. Parliament leases that monopoly through the Civil List payments made annually by the British Parliament. The post office monopoly within Canada rests on the same foundation.

Charles I, in England, organised a public mail system in 1635 to raise money. He allowed the mail system to be used by the public for two important reasons. The first was to generate income to pay his expenses and to raise money for his extravagances. (One quarter of his wealth was reportedly lost when being carried by a ship which sunk in the Firth of Forth during a storm. As far as is known, that treasure has never been recovered. *Ed. If the Scots had found it, don't think for a minute that they would have told anyone!*) The second reason was to control the delivery of mail so that he could spy on his enemies both within the country and outside the boundaries. Thus was born the idea of the duty of postage - a tax currently represented by a receipt in the form of a postage stamp. Those same two reasons are still valid today. Having said that, however, there are still valid reasons for collecting postage stamps.

The explanation as to why the word

"FREE" was used can be traced back to 1763 in the early postal history of Canada. Two choices existed. The postage was paid either by the sender or the receiver. Either the amount or the word "PAID" was evidence of prepaid postage. Before 1831, the word "paid" was normally in black ink and the rate was written with red ink. After 1831, an unpaid letter must be marked in black. If "paid", then the amount was marked in red preceded by the word "paid". If the word paid was not on the envelope, then it was understood that the amount of postage was to be paid by the receiver.

Official mail was then marked with the FREE abbreviation to indicate that payment was not required from the receiver. According to Robson Lowe, the earliest use was 1820 in a manuscript form. However, a FREE use in 1792 on an OHMS cover has been reported since Lowe's comments. Most of the FREE mail before 1855 was on either military or Post Office Business (see fig 1). Post Office Business mail is allowed to pass anywhere in the world without postage payment according to the rules established by the UPU. Other examples of FREE mail included official Government correspondence (see fig 2) and the mail of Members of Parliament sent within Canada.

How much does it really cost to operate a postal system? It would take a small army of forensic accountants to come up with a reasonable answer. The functions of each ministry or department changed from time to time to meet both ministerial and policy changes. Consequently, the budgets of each department also changed to reflect those functions. To add further confusion, payments out of contingency funds did not necessarily follow the main purpose of the ministry. In Canada, since even before Confederation, the federal government budget categories have not

Daniel Galt Esq.
Postmaster General
Dec 4th 1848

On Her Majesty's Service.

General Post Office,
Halifax, N.S.

Mr J. Lubbock
Mail Ambassador
Fraser

POST OFFICE CLASS

Fig 1 ON POST OFFICE BUSINESS - FREE DEC 4, 1848 - no postage required, but marked FREE to permit delivery without attracting postage due.

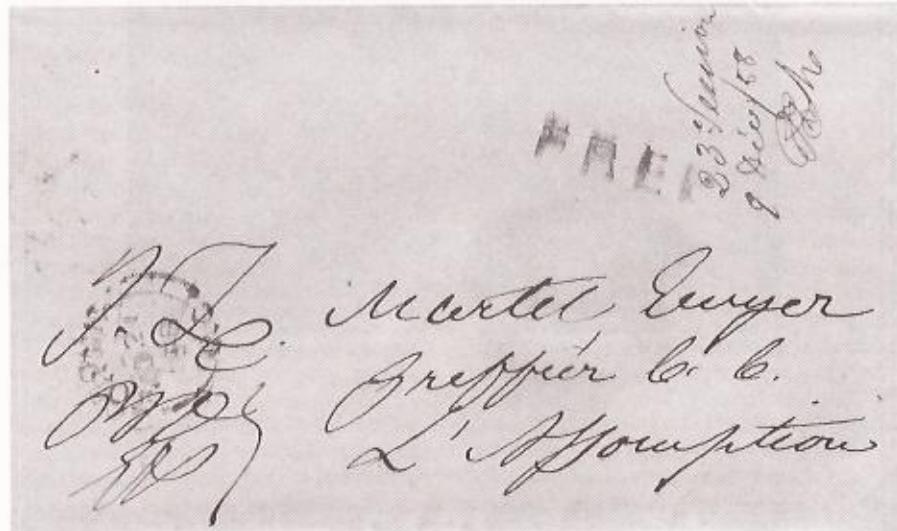


Fig 2 Example of a Pre-Confederation cover on general Government business. Sent from Toronto in December 1858 it carries the seal of the Provincial Secretary of Canada on the reverse. (From the Editor's collection)

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necessarily followed a logic which permits clear functional expense accountability for each department. Bureaucrats have found inventive ways to share surplus funds between departments before the end of each fiscal year, adding further confusion to a convoluted accounting system. Mail rates within the post office were often juggled for political reasons. Those realities create a headache for postal historians. Relying only upon Post Office Acts, postal guides, and other records produces misleading results when conducting philatelic research.

The following examples of funds paid from other department budgets have subsidised the Post Office:

- Department of Trade and Commerce paid mail subsidies to shipping lines in amounts which exceeded the annual deficits incurred by the Post Office;
- Department of Public Works paid for the cost of acquiring land, designing and constructing Post Office buildings.
- Department of Public Works paid for annual maintenance costs for each post office building;
- Department of Transport paid railway subsidies which helped to offset the cost of railway post offices. In one case, the Department paid for the entire cost of the building the railway between Quebec and Riviere du Loop in 1860.
- Department of Indian Affairs and RCMP budgets subsidised mail delivery in NWT.

The Post Office budgets included costs which were unrelated to mail purposes. Here are a few examples of how the Post Office subsidised other department budgets.

- For many years the annual post office revenues included money collected and then transferred to the Savings Bank, thereby subsidising the Department of Finance. (see figs 3 and 4)
- Post Office sold unemployment insurance

stamps for the Department of Labour

- Collected money on behalf of the Government Annuities Branch
- Displayed government posters for various departments
- Sold Money Orders and Postal orders (see below)
- Distributed Income Tax Returns for the Minister of National Revenue
- Sold coins for the Royal Mint
- Subsidised the formation of Trans Canada Airlines by almost one-half of airline revenues.

No reimbursement for the labour and other costs associated with the above functions was received by the Post Office from the other departments. Fees were collected when selling the money orders, but it is unclear how these amounts showed up in the revenues.

The numbers in the table overleaf indicate the growth of the money order and savings bank business which was conducted by the post office. Inflation was not a major factor during this time period, consequently the growth was real.

The history of free franking within Canada, both before and after confederation, is complicated by "abuses" (mainly by government employees); conflicting interpretations and constantly changing regulations (see fig 5). Government free franking and other subsidised rates need to be better understood in relation to other post office revenues. Instead of looking only at the post office department, one must also consider the role played by and the expenditures paid out of other government department pockets to deliver the mail. Only then can we clearly appreciate the nature of free franking rates. The criteria is simple. Did the envelope travel through the mail system? If so, was the postal use in accordance with the applicable postal regulations?

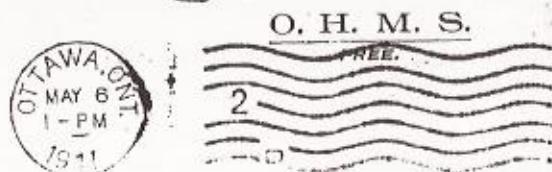
On Her Majesty's Service
FREE.

Albert A. Perry
Chatham

WILLIAM WHITE,
DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL
S. B. 62.—50,000, 16-10-96.

Ont.

Fig 3 Properly franked FREE at Ottawa on Savings Bank Business. Keyhole hammer DE 7/96



D. M. GOMBER

Sera Todd
Hempstead



Fig 4 Pre-printed FREE on Savings Bank Business. Cancelled May 6/ 1911 using a normal International Machine Cancel. This cover would not normally have received this type of machine cancel.

Fiscal Year ended 31st March	1936-37	1950-51
Number of Post Offices	12,272	12,390
Gross Revenue - postage stamps, postal meters, etc.	\$37,932,678	\$105,545,456
Number of Money Order Post Offices	6,737	11,387
Number of Money Orders Issued	13,746,743	40,415,207
Value of Money Orders Sold	\$133,155,222	\$511,915,621
Savings Bank Deposits	\$2,830,193	\$37,661,921
Savings Bank Withdrawals	\$3,424,422	\$12,194,872
<i>Source: Canada Year Books</i>		

One conclusion, however, can be made with certainty from this confusing mingle-mangle. After all is said and done, as far as the general taxpayer is concerned, "FREE" is just another postal rate marking. For all intents and purposes, there is no dispute that the cost

of delivering mail marked as FREE has been paid, even if it is not evident. Also there remain a host of different FREE franking postal marks — many, like the example in fig 6 requiring further research and study. This remains a fertile area for the postal historian.

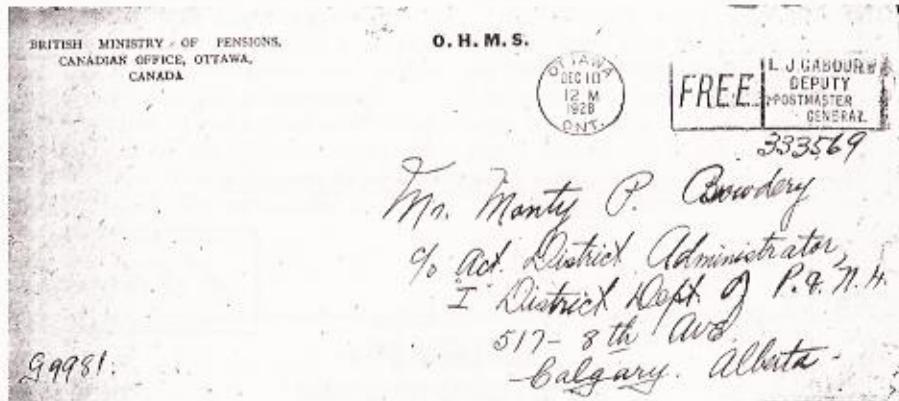


Fig 5 Registered cover on Post Office Business. Machine cancel with slogan type imprint (Coutts SSM - 70) Dec 10/ 1928. This controversial use was later discontinued after complaints from deputy ministers in other government departments.

Bibliography:

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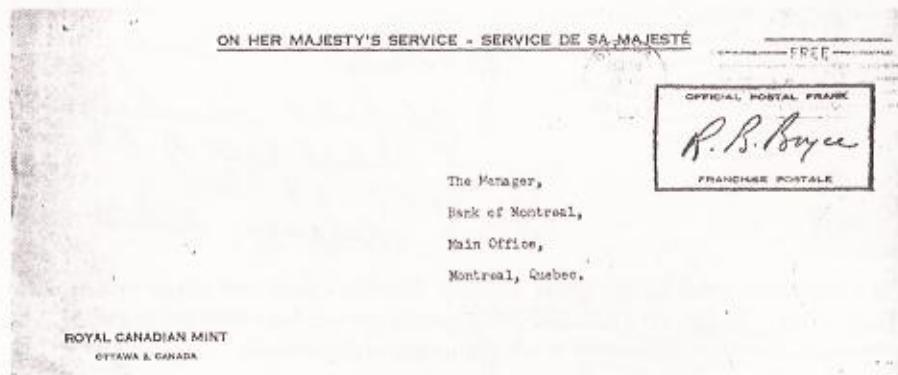


Fig 6 Royal Canadian Mint cover receiving the traditional machine cancel (Coutts 65a) on OCT 29/ 1968. An unusual pre-printed imprint "Official Postal Frank". The phrase is unauthorised. This appears to be the only department which used this controversial imprint and this is the only copy seen by the author with this wording.

NEW STAMP TRENDS

The Editor

Readers may be interested in the following press report from the 18th April edition of the Toronto Star which reached my desk courtesy of the Yellow Peril. It seems that the latest marketing fad of post offices around the world (allowing customers to produce their own stamp designs with personal photos) has some unintended side effects. I can already see certain BNA dealers hunting down the remainder stocks of this withdrawn stamp issue! Watch out for another "unissued" variety.

CALGARY..... Canada Post has returned sultry personal postage stamp images to an Alberta photographer who claims his work is being censored.

Frederick Potter said he was excited to learn that Canada Post offers a service that lets people customise and order stamps using their own photographs.

Potter said he was baffled when some artistic shots of his Ukrainian-born wife Oleanna were rejected as inappropriate. One shot shows her topless and another

with Maple leaf flags covering her breasts.

"It is arbitrary censorship," the photographer said. "Would a picture of a baby on a bearskin rug be considered child pornography?" "Where does it end? Having Oleanna on a postage stamp is kind of a celebration of her becoming a Canadian."

In an e mail to the Potters, an employee with the Canadian Bank Note Co., which partners with Canada Post to offer the customised service, said; "We would want to see a ruling by the Department of Heritage that, in this case, the flag is deemed to be displayed in a manner befitting this important national symbol."

Mr Potter's wife, who moved to Canada more than three years ago, said she takes the rebuff personally. "I feel like I'm in a very conservative country. We were just going to send it on letters to my family and friends in Ukraine. My family has a nude picture of me on their wall. In Ukraine that is normal."

REMINDER

60th Convention of the
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Wednesday 6 September to Saturday 9 September 2006
at the Metropole Hotel, Llandrindad Wells.

Registration forms should be returned to Neil Prior by 25 July to qualify for the package rates.

CPSGB MAKES A 'ROYAL' VISIT

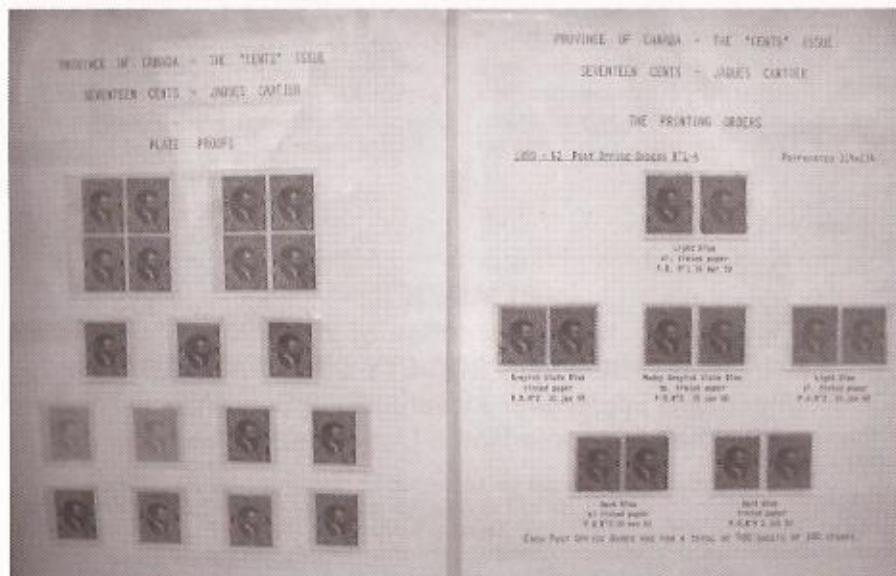
Report and photos by the Editor

On 27th April the Royal Philatelic Society of London opened its doors to the CPSGB for the day. The occasion was a display by CPSGB to mark our 60th Anniversary. Some 30 members of our society plus a few partners made the journey up to London and we were made very welcome for the day. The hospitality extended by the 'Royal' was seemingly never ending and the displays ensured attendance of some 70 RPSL members making for a very crowded house!

David Sessions and his team had done us proud and guests and CPSGB members alike were treated to one of the best and most comprehensive displays of BNA material seen in the UK for some time. The displays covered 52 frames in total

with half devoted to various Canadian stamp issues, 8 frames of Provincial stamps, 14 frames of Canadian Postal History and 4 frames of Provincial Postal History. The display aimed to show only material that would have been available to the CPSGB founding fathers in 1946 so the only omissions were the modern issues. A total of 22 members contributed to the displays and the interest was enhanced by the differing approaches the contributors had made to their various subjects.

There were outstanding items everywhere one looked but for your editor, the highlight was probably an opportunity to view both the earliest recorded letter from Canada in private hands – one dating



Part of Lew Warrens' display of the 1859 Cents issue of Canada

from 1684 (sold by Cavendish in June 2006 for a staggering £48300) and also the earliest recorded incoming letter to Newfoundland in private hands – dating from 1705.

The RPSL President, Chris Harman made a small presentation to the CPSGB at the end of the day in thanking us for a splendid display. Neil Prior, in reply, noted that 2006 was also the 100th anniversary of the RPSL having 'Royal' status and hoped that all present would be able to attend the CPSGB 100th anniversary party in 2046!

Our thanks go to the following members who contributed material to the show:-

Lew Warren, John Hillson, Dave Armitage, Sandy Mackie, David Sessions, Tom Almond, Derrick Scoot, Nick Lazenby, Jane Moubrey, Iain Stevenson, Colin Lewis, Judith Edwards, Mike Slamo, Alan Griffiths, Malcolm Montgomery, John Wright, Brian Stalker, Ged Taylor, Neil Prior, Colin Banfield, Rodney Baker and the late Dorothy Sanderson.

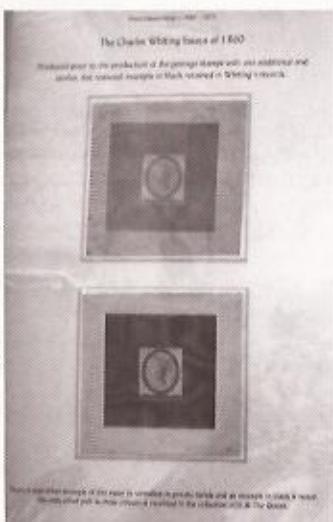
Some additional photos appear on page 312.



RPSL and CPSGB members mingle in the Royal's impressive library.



RPSL President Chris Harman making a presentation to Neil Prior to mark the event.



One of the sheets from Alan Griffiths' Prince Edward Island display showing a pair of Charles Whiting essays for the first postage stamps of the province. The only other pair is in the collection of H.M. The Queen.

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SAME STAMP, SAME SELLER, SAME BUYER!

The Yellow Peril

Photo by Susan So

On Saturday 15th October 2005, I visited the local show in Guelph, Ontario. Club shows are not new to me but the circumstances that day were. The show was not crowded; a 'major' was being held in Toronto that same Saturday and there were only three dealers with BNA stock present. Consequently, I had more time (and patience) to screen dealers stocks. It was during that unhurried afternoon that I unearthed this 3 cent Small Queen with the "13" postmark. As the strike was clearer than one I already owned, I splurged and let the seller take advantage of me.

Over the Christmas weekend (a quiet time for me) I decided to look at my Guelph purchases. When I removed the card on which the stamp was mounted, this note (hidden behind the card) tumbled out.....

MAIL CLERK # 13

There are many valuable Railway Postmarks that can be found on stamps. In particular however, there are two that are outstanding. One is the Quebec and Campbellton Express Railway Duplex with the intaglio '8' amongst the crowded lines of the killer. The other is the "Mail Clerk No 13". Both are very scarce and both are sought after. Surprisingly, many collectors are unaware of their existence nor do they recognise them.

According to the famous Dr. Whitehead, the story goes something like this....

The city of Quebec and its sister town across the St. Lawrence are squarely on the east-west line of Canadian railway communications and are therefore busy points. Many RPO mail clerks live in one city or the other,



3 cent Small Queen with
QUE & CAMPBELLTON DE 13 97
EXPRESS '13' R.P.O.

their runs taking them almost daily out or in. They are obscure men, little known outside their immediate circles doing an obscure job. Say we follow one of these men whose name we do not know. Sixty years ago there were no records which could lead to his identification. However '13' must have been his number on the local RPO poster - so let us call him Mail Clerk 13!

Because of his distinctive use of his number we can follow him on three jobs he held from 1895 to 1902. The first was a cross-country run of minor importance - Quebec to Richmond. Later he was transferred to Quebec/Levis and Campbellton. On this run he first served an express train (1896 - 1899), later going to a 'local' train. In the latter capacity he used the most famous of all squared circle hammers QUE & CAMP

MC LOCAL NO 20. this was from 1899 to 1902. For each of these jobs he was assigned a specific hammer, each listed in its normal state by Shaw as Q 230, Q188 and Q197 respectively. But for some reason he affixed his No. 13 to each of these hammers in turn.

Each carries the number 13 in large digits and each is 'soldered' to the base. In the case of the squared circle, the centre of the bottom line was cut away to allow the number to be attached. Squared circle collectors know this, with '13' attached, as the fourth state of the QUE & CAMP MC LOCAL and they know that, just previously, '20' had been partially erased. It is possible that this had been done by still another clerk whose number was not '20' but to whom this hammer had been assigned. This defacement of '20' was in evidence throughout the hammer's later use.

Not many RPO collectors may hope to secure all three types produced by Mail Clerk 13 as a prominent feature. (The examples which Dr. Whitehead has are all on the 2 cent Numeral issue).

1. QUE & RICHMOND MC with 13 (10th June to 19th December 1895)

2. QUE & CAMPBELLTON EXPRESS with 13 (9th December 1896 to 23rd October 1899)
3. QUE & CAMP MC LOCAL no 20 with 13 attached to the base.

It was the same note that I had written myself some 35 years ago! I could pin-point the time period because I was still living at RCAF Station Downsview (renamed Canadian Forces Base Toronto). I wrote the story to help sell the stamp to a nearby dealer who, in turn, sold it to a collector. Subsequently, I met the second buyer but unknown to me at the time, the dealer and his customer both lived within a stones throw of the base. Approximately 15 years ago his collection was sold and the stamp somehow found its way back to the same dealer who sold it to me the first time in 1970.

It is such a pleasant and remarkable coincidence – same stamp, same seller, same buyer – that I would like to share it with our members.

Whether my note on postmark '13' is fact or just plain salesman bullshit....that is another story!

LOOKING FOR POSTAL HISTORY?

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THE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT EARLY PERFORATIONS

Richard A. Johnson

John Hillson in an article and two letters on early perforations¹² makes a number of statements that need careful examination. Further research by this author has added some additional facts to the subject which are provided herein. Direct quotations of the original Hillson statements are gathered (in italics) in the following four themes along with the facts relating to each.

1. *"All Canadian stamps of 'normal' size, from 1851 to the Admiral plates of 1912, are spaced horizontally at 2 cm centres..... quite soon [after the penny blacks, etc.]...they [i.e. British stamps] were at what was to become the standard, horizontally they were at the aforesaid 2 cm centres. perforation gauges measure so many holes to a metric, not imperial, length because Bemrose too [i.e. after Perkins and Archer] had used metric, this time 15 pins to what by now was the standard 2 cm".*

Facts: 1.1 The 2 cm span commonly found on most gauges in use was instituted by Dr. Legrand¹³ in 1867 because he observed that most stamps existing at the time had at least one side of length 2 cm or greater. There were no gauges as such in the 1850's.

1.2 Whether Perkins or Archer had 2 cm in mind when they developed their comb perforating machines is not known; the Bemrose patent for a rotary perforating machine makes no mention whatsoever of dimensions or scales used. All their figures were provided on one sheet and carried no scale markings. Only the female 'counterpart' wheel is identified in the text as being to full scale;

the male pin wheel was not so identified and, from the depiction of its pins, was clearly not to scale. Notwithstanding this identification of full scale, there is no indication on the extant British Patent Office copy as to just what the scale was for their reproduction. All other illustrations of this patent seen by this author seem to have been taken from this one source as they all exhibit common distortions.

1.3 A linear scale would not have been used to control the machines used to manufacture the pin/hole placements at the time in question. Rather, a difference wheel would have been used to set the actual angles on the peripheries of the pin and hole wheels¹⁴. The general direction as to what 'fineness' of perforation was desired might well have been described in perforations per inch or (2) cm but no reference has yet been found that would clarify this. Consequently, the debate on metric and imperial measures is irrelevant to the question and, without further documentary evidence, there is no way of telling what the thinking was.

1.4 Note that, at the time, many Imperial measurements were specified in 1/8s, 1/16s, 1/32s, etc. and 25/32 of an inch differs from 2 cm by about 1 part in 130 (or 13/16 which differs by about 3%). Early Canadian stamps might just as well be described as being spaced horizontally at twenty-five thirty-secondths of an inch.

2. *"Toppan Carpenter of Philadelphia to whom Bemrose had sold a machine] being canny men of business,*

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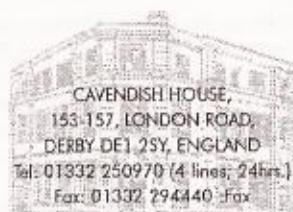
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did not buy any more machines from Bemrose; in spite of the patent they acquired the ideas. Is it really believed that a Victorian British engineering company, knowing its patent was being used, would not have sued the socks off a Canadian company, in a fledgling British Dominion, whatever the embarrassment to the end player?"

Facts: 2.1 Bemrose did sell one (large) rotary machine to Toppan, Carpenter and Co. of Philadelphia in 1855/56 complete with rouletting wheels. (They also sold a small and a large one to Perkins, Bacon and one to Goddard & Lancaster of Hull. So there were four in all.) A summary of the chronology of the use of the first of these machines was provided by Wilson Hulme now Curator of Philately, Smithsonian Institution National Postal Museum as part of his research into the so-called Chicago perforations'; with one up-date to the second entry it is as shown on page 308.

2.2 As noted in the table, the original Bemrose arrangement for rouletting did not work very well. Neither had the pin and hole arrangement for perforating in England. That is why the British Post Office rejected that concept in favour of comb arrangements. Apparently a significant problem there was that the discs of paper clogged the holes.

2.3 On May 21, 1861, George C. Howard of Philadelphia was awarded United States Patent No. 32,370 for a 'Machine for Punching and Perforating', which was a patent for an improved rotary perforator based on the Bemrose design'. Contrary to 'acquiring' the use of the Bemrose invention illegally, the Howard Patent starts with the following statements:

I,..., have invented certain new and useful improvements for Perforating, ... and I wish it to be understood, that I do not desire to claim broadly, revolving

rollers for punching and perforating sheets of paper and other material, inasmuch as such rollers are illustrated and described in English patent N. 2607, granted to W. and H. H. Bemrose, December 11, 1854.

And, at several places later in the document, the application makes it clear that it recognised the Bemrose patent and what was being claimed were only a number of (listed) improvements, including arrangements for 'squaring' up the sheets and feeding them into the perforating wheels and, more importantly for this discussion, an improved design for the wheel carrying the holes so as to reduce or eliminate the clogging.

The details are illustrated overleaf in a figure from the Howard Patent. The pin and hole illustration on the left shows how little the pins penetrated the holes and that they actually were holes and not a continuous groove as used in rouletting. The right half of the illustration shows how a very thin hole-carrying surface on the counterpart (hole) wheel was stiffened by collars (at 'r') inserted into the wheel which did not impede the passage of the paper discs. (Note the fine, tapered shaping of the pins themselves. They were inserted (see 'q') and held in place by the annular plate 'p' so that they could be removed and replaced.)

2.4 But there was a law suit. The American Bank Note Company had been formed in 1858 by the merger of seven competing American companies (not including Toppan, Carpenter which carried on business in Philadelphia and retained all perforating machinery, etc.). However, Charles Toppan was the President of ABNCo.

In the early 1850s Howard had developed modifications to the machine and permitted TC&Co (and, later, the ABNCo) to use such a machine (or machines) to perforate stamps (e.g. the U.S.

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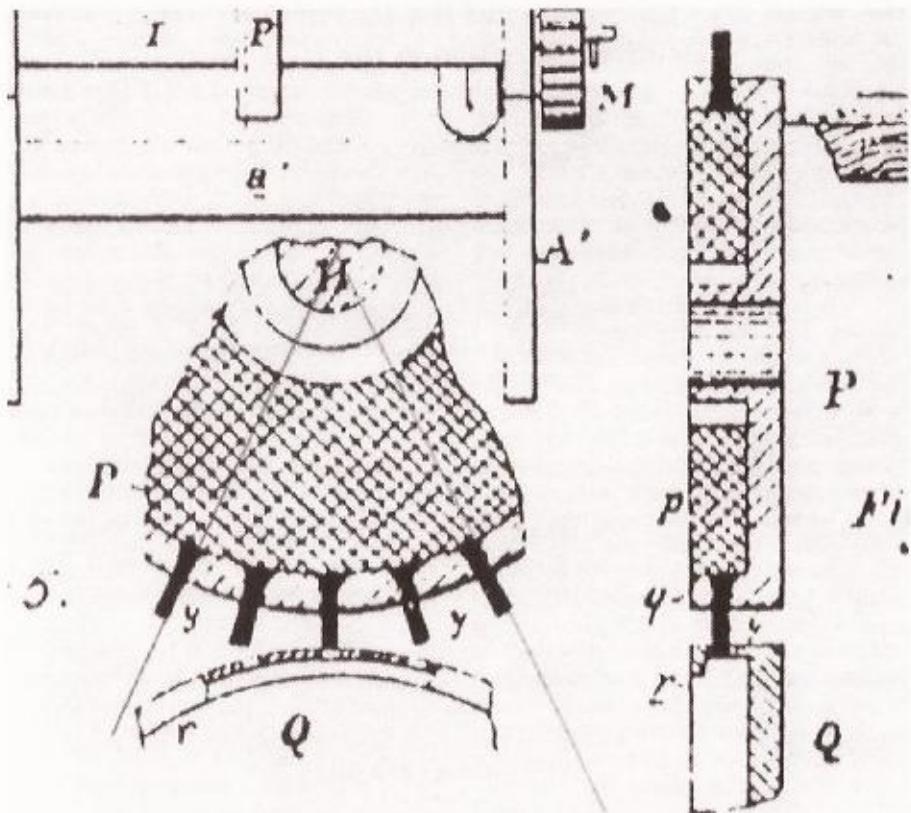
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stamp issue of 1857) but delayed applying for a patent until April 23, 1861, obtaining it on May 21, 1861. (Patent No. 32,370) Before July, 1861, the National Bank Note Company asserted their right to use the machine. In order to keep NBNCo from getting the 1861 contract for U. S. stamps (they wouldn't be able to perforate them.), Toppan, et al. applied for a provisional injunction against their use of the patent.

The application was heard on September 10, 1861 and hinged on the fact that the patent had been used for a time before the patent was applied for, and that use had to have been either secret or public.

A summary of the judge's (District Judge Shipman) findings are as follows:

- a) The patent was not abandoned or forfeited. The motion before the court was for a 'provisional injunction'.

Chronology of the Use of the Bemrose Machine in the U. S. A.

Date	Event
March 24, 1855	First Enquiry by Toppan, Carpenter to Perkins Bacon.
September 21, 1855	Letter from Toppan, Carpenter to Bemrose and Sons ordering a machine with two sets of wheels, one set for rouletting and the other for perforating (if available) and requesting final cost and timing of delivery.
October 12, 1855	Order received by Bemrose.
March 22, 1856	Toppan, Carpenter's machine arrives in New York City. Subsequent testing shows rouletting will not work. The machine is eventually converted into a perforator.
February 24, 1857	First perforated stamps ready for delivery.
February 28, 1857	Earliest known use of an officially perforated stamp in the United States of America

b) The plaintiff was Toppan, Carpenter and patentee George C. Howard.

c) Shipman notes that, if the use (before 1861) had been public, then, since that had lasted more than the two years allowed by statute, the patent would have been "wrecked".

d) To continue with his decision, therefore, he assumes that the use was secret.

e) Under such an assumption, a

"provisional injunction" would require an "exclusive possession" [i.e. by the patentee] for some period of time. But Shipman notes that following the award of the patent (May 21, 1861), it could not have been in sole possession of the patentee for more than one month and ten days, or two months at the most, because the NBNCo had asserted their rights to the use of the machine before July, 1861.

f) He concludes: "To hold that it was

a secret use, away from the eye of the public, sweeps away the ground of exclusive possession and acquiescence by the public, and leaves no foundation upon which the motion can stand". For that reason, he denied the motion (i.e without declaring that the use was public and, by so doing, destroying the patent).

Any action respecting an alleged abandonment or forfeiture of the patent would have had to have gone before a jury. There is no evidence that any further action on the matter was pursued; indeed because of this ruling there would have been no need to pursue the case further.

Note that NBNCo was able to carry on with perforating the issue because by then they had in their employ Charles F. Seele, formerly Superintendent or Manager of Production at TC&Co. They had similarly-constructed machines and they worked¹.

3A. "The plain fact is that [Bemrose] patent was never infringed. It was broken by a clever piece of lateral thinking.....It is clear to anyone who actually examines these perforations that the male wheel could have no female counterpart..... a bit of the Bemrose patented roulette cutter, the female part (which consists basically of a hollow groove) was adapted....[This] explains the phenomena of blind perfs and adhering confetti in pre 1897 Canada, impossible where pins in an upper collar are fully engaging with corresponding holes in a lower one."

Facts: 3.1 Indeed, the Bemrose patent was not infringed upon. See 2.3 and 2.4 above. Nor was it broken by clever lateral thinking (i.e. by using pins and roulette slots). See below.

3.2 Expanded detail in the Howard Patent shows how the pins and holes worked together. There was minimal

penetration of the pin into the hole (not 'fully engaging') - just enough to sheer the paper disc. The adjustment was a fine one and, through use or damage, could be disturbed thereby causing an imperfect sheering of the paper and the blind perfs and confetti (hanging circular chads!) so familiar on early issues. As noted, because the Howard design accommodated very thin cylindrical strips which carried the holes, the discs passed through easily; 'clogging' was avoided.

3.3 Physically, a pin and groove combination simply would not have removed the paper discs as claimed. That required the paper to be sheared (in a circle) and that in turn required matching (again circular) edges of the pin and hole. A pin entering a groove might shear the paper at the edges of the groove; but the rest would simply be a punching of the paper away from the pin much as might be produced by a blunt needle without any backing. Inspection of the result of such a 'sewing machine perforation' will reveal a folding back of the disturbed paper thereby forming a sort of paper rosette around the back of whatever sort of hole had been created. Typically, no paper would have been removed.

On the other hand, in rouletting, the male wheel carries a set of short knives arranged around the circumference and matching the aforementioned groove. The result is a set of slits with no paper removal. Subsequent separation then amounts to tearing the 'bridges' between the ends of the slits.

3B. Spacing between adjacent perforating wheels could have been determined by inserting collars of length appropriate to the size of the stamps being perforated. The statement is made that this was not done "because it was not necessary" if a pin and groove arrangement were used. The use of a

female groove "would give considerable latitude to minor variations in the pin arrangements, and even to the somewhat slapdash spacing of the collars".

Facts: 3.4 The latitude needed along the row of pins was clearly not achieved by a semi-rouletting arrangement.

3.5 The allowable degree of latitude in a lateral direction (i.e. across the line of perforations) would not be improved much in substituting a groove for a set of holes. A rouletting groove is narrow to begin with and any irregular shift of the pins would not be easily accommodated. Should the typical groove for rouletting be widened to increase this tolerance, fewer edges (of pins and groove) would match and less paper actually sheared. The result would have made the occurrence of blind and irregular perforations or 'hanging chads' even

more frequent than it was.

4. "... the pins were not evenly spaced. Wheels were drilled to tool-room standards as it were, rather than to instrument maker standards. It is easy to find thick and thin perforations, not only along a row in a large block, but on individual stamps, which proves this." Reference is made to an example (lot 1240) from the June 1999 Maresch auctions.

Facts: 4.1 By the time stamp perforating was introduced, precision machining was well established in major part because of the need for greater accuracy in clocks and watches. For example, Sir Joseph Whitworth in England in the 1850s had a machine that could detect a difference as small as a millionth of an inch -not measure it, mind you, but certainly detect it. Soon after that

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the centre of precision machining shifted to New England.

4.2 Whatever, the 'standards' used, the irregularity of the spacing of perforations could result from the use of milling machines controlled by difference wheels. Each hole for a pin and its corresponding hole could have been drilled together - albeit with variations of spacings from one pair to another - thereby accommodating (matched) minor variations causing the thick and thin spacings.

4.3 Lot 1240 is a 3 cent Small Queen with somewhat irregular perforations, especially on the bottom and right sides, but is, overall, not atypical for this time. (For comparison, the reader may examine the nearby illustration of lot 1243.)¹⁰ The shape of the individual holes and bridges are irregularly shaped - most likely caused by the tearing of the paper in separation. Mr. Hillson draws particular attention to two elements on the bottom row of perforations of lot 1240:

"The hole immediately above the "4" of the lot number is out of place although perfectly cut."

Examination of the illustration shows that, while that hole does indeed seem to be raised relative to its companions, it is in fact not "perfectly cut" but, rather appears to have a spur torn out of the paper at its top which tear seems to run down its right side thereby creating a narrower 'bridge'.

"On the other hand, that above the "1" is a thick perforation tooth, and the one to its left is thin."

While as the latter horizontal variation (i.e. along the line of perforations) is more typical of inaccuracies in the drilling of the pin and hole pair, vertical offsets (across the line, as claimed above the '4') may also occur in that process. Both are attributable to the variability in the control

of the drilling process. Recall that each pair is drilled using an independent setting on the difference wheel and so there need be no pattern to the resulting variations along a given side.

The material provided by, and the discussions with Wilson Hulme have been invaluable in determining many of the facts and identifying primary sources used herein. Those and the discussions with Henry E. Duckworth, Donald Fraser and David Whiteley on the material described herein are gratefully acknowledged.

1. Hillson, John, *A Few Words on Early Perforations*, Maple Leaves, vol. 27, no. 7, 2002, pp.289-290.
2. Hillson, John, *Readers Speak*, BNATopics, vol. 60, no. 3, 2003, pp. 63-64.
3. Hillson, John, *Readers Speak*, BNATopics, vol. 61, no. 4, 2004, p. 73.
4. See the translation of the significant parts of Dr. Legrand's articles in Johnson, R. A., *The Origin of the Standard Perforation Gauge*, BNA Topics, vol. 61, no. 1, 2004, pp. 18 - 22.
5. Johnson, R. A., *Question: 'Kiusalas or Standard Gauge?' Answer: Either 'Neither' or 'Both'*, BNA Topics, vol. 42, no. 2, 2003, pp. 55-58..
6. Hulme, W. Wilson, 1997, *The Chicago Perforations*, The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues, vol. 49, no. 2, pp. 95 - 120 and vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 157 - 175; (see first part p.99).
7. Johnson, R. A., *Early American Perforating Machines 1857-1867 by Winthrop S. Boggs - Unitrade and The Collectors Club A Comparison*, BNA Topics, vol. 56 no. 3, 1999, pp. 16-28.
8. *Articles of Association of the American Bank Note Company*, New York, 1858, Article 1:

Nothing in these articles contained shall prevent Toppin, Carpenter & Company from executing their contract

for furnishing U. S. Postage Stamps, and reserving from this conveyance the machinery, materials and appliances specially provided for, and appropriated to that branch of their present business ...

9. Seele went on to work for ABNCo and later invented the grill used on US stamps to prevent their re-use. Howard later sold manufacturing machinery and other equipment to banknote companies and the U.S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

10. The auction listings make no

reference to anything unusual about the perforations. They read:

Lot 1240 37a: Rose, full rich colour, fresh and fine.

and

Lot 1243 37ii: Dull Red, Perf 11½ x 12, slightly disturbed streaky o.g., and light hint of oxidization at left, otherwise superb.

ADDITIONAL PICTURES FROM THE 'ROYAL' SHOW



One of the sheets from late Dorothy Sanderson's display showing the rare 1798 Quebec Bishop Mark



RPSL medallion presented to the CPSGB to mark the occasion



RPSL members enjoying the displays

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Derrick Avery

HELP REQUIRED WITH IDENTIFYING A POST OFFICE

Shown below (fig 1) is a photocopy of a post card with a broken circle cancel. The cancel appears to be a misspelling of MARYVILLE, ALBERTA, although I can find no reference to such a place in any of my books, including Baedeker and the Readers Digest world map.

I am hoping one of our members can confirm the location and the misspelling.

The Yellow Peril

SPLIT POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

I can illustrate two additional items showing these marks. Each are short-paid 2 cents and rated '4' double deficiency (see figs 2 and 3 overleaf).

The first, a 2+1 red Admiral War Tax stamp on a double weight cover dated 1st March 1916 shows a double horizontal split '4'. The second, an illegal use of a 2 cent Excise stamp on a 1930 Toronto cover to Idaho, USA shows a single vertical split on the '4'.



Figure 1

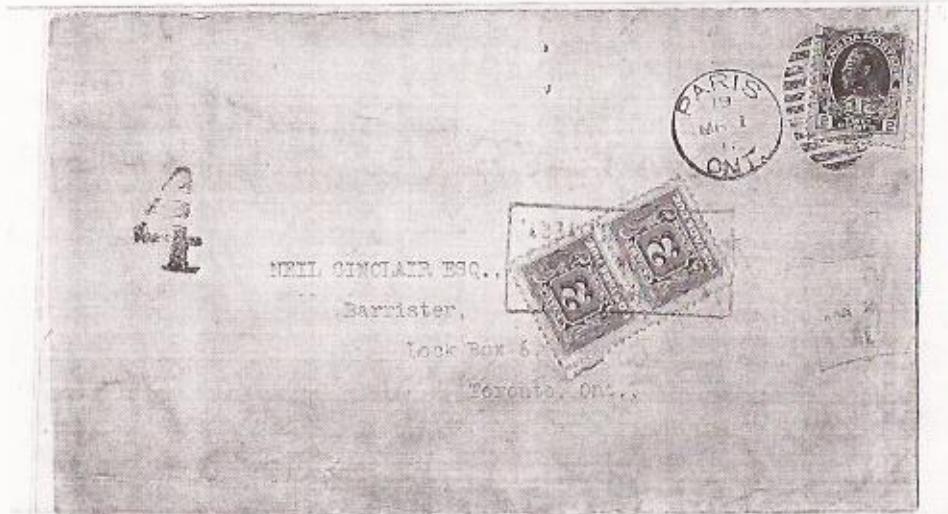


Figure 2

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Figure 3

George Arfken

MORE ON THE OVERSIZE P13

The P13 violated the UPU size regulations and was not eligible for the UPU 2¢ post card rate. Several copies,

uprated with a 1¢ Small Queen, are known that did go to foreign destinations without penalty. One P13, shown here in fig 4, was caught by the alert Japanese and charged as a letter: 15 ctm deficiency, doubled to a 6 sen postage due. Photo is courtesy of Robert A. Lee.'



Figure 4

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NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (9)

WWII WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

Dean Mario

Members may recall Judith Edwards' previous letter related to these interesting fund-raising charity stamps issued in Newfoundland during the Second World War (ML, Vol 25(6), #266, Jan. 98, p.218) and my follow-up reply (ML, Vol.25(7), #267, Apr.'98, pp. 254-255).

I've recently found an enlightening entry within the 25 January, 1940 Newfoundland Post Office Circular:

'Women's Patriotic Association Labels'



In order to raise funds the Women's Patriotic Association has put on sale adhesive labels approximately the same size as postage stamps. It is possible that

some members of the public are of the opinion that these labels may be used for the prepayment of postage and may post letters bearing these adhesive labels only.

If a Postmaster receives letters for despatch bearing these labels only, he should inform the poster that postage stamps only are acceptable for the prepayment of postage.

It should also be pointed out that no labels of any kind, other than labels authorised by the Post Office, and postage stamps may be placed on the address side of an envelope or card tendered for postage.

Postmasters are advised that all correspondence posted by or addressed to W.P.A. organisations must carry the appropriate postage in stamps'. (P.681)

Obviously rules were made to be broken, and my illustrated cover from the Church of England Orphanage to Rev. Kirby, Harbour Grace (dated July 13, 1940) in the aforementioned issue, was allowed passage through the mails undetected

EDITORIAL Cont. from page 278

Also included in this mailing pack is the Auction Catalogue for the Convention Auction. Our thanks as usual go to Colin Lewis for the hard work that goes into this. With well over 1000 lots it is another bumper sale which should include something of interest for all of us.

I should also extend our collective thanks to David Sessions for the hard work involved in putting together the Society display to the Royal in April. A report of

the day will be found elsewhere in this issue. Suffice to say it was an outstanding display of BNA material, thoroughly enjoyed by the 100 or so present.

Finally I would draw your attention to a small but important typographical error in the last issue. On page 247 of the Admirals article there is a misprint relating to the starting date for the 20 cent registered rate to UPU countries. It should read 1st October 1921 (not 14th). My apologies to the Yellow Peril.

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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.

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

At the end of April it was both an honour and a privilege to be amongst our members who were representing the Society at our display to the Royal Philatelic Society of London. I am pleased to report that our display was extremely well received and a full report appears on pages 298/299.

I would remind members that the final date for the return of the booking forms for our 60th Convention in Llandrindod Wells is **25th July**. Forms received after that date cannot guarantee to secure the accommodation and Convention package, although every effort will be made to confirm the arrangements with the hotel. So, if you have not already done so, send your booking forms in to me **now** to avoid any possible disappointment.

It is hoped to arrange a theatre visit for partners on the Thursday evening. The local theatre company provide a Victorian/Edwardian Music Hall entertainment every Thursday evening up to the end of September. Discussions are ongoing regarding the Friday evening alternative programme.

Neil Prior FWPS.

A RIGHT ROYAL SHOW

I should like to take this advantage to offer a big 'Thank you' to those members who so kindly contributed material for our Anniversary show to the Royal PS London in April.

There were contributions from 22 members (see page 299) who supplied some 600 sheets of diverse and interesting BNA material, some of it extremely scarce. Denizens of the 'Royal' expressed themselves most impressed and CPS members who attended were treated to a once in a lifetime display, capped by a fine reception afterwards in the 'Royal's'

large library.

I do have a few spare handouts, which acted as a guide to the show on the day, if anyone would like a souvenir.

David Sessions, FRPSL, FCPS, FRPSC.

SCOTTISH MEMBERS GROUP

Members from the North of England and Scotland met in Moffat on April 8 for their bi-annual get-together. Displays of the 1st Ottawa and Montreal printings of the 3c. Small Queen and of the 1972 Commemorative issue commenced the proceedings; to be followed by interesting background material to the 1976 Inland Ships issue. The current definitive High Values to the \$8 were on display including the lately issued S1 & S2 values with their miniature sheets. The follow up was a comprehensive array of Nineteenth Century Money and Registration letters, the earliest being a money letter of 1833, and the last a 7c rated cover of 1899 with some very fine classics on covers included, both Pence and Cents. The afternoon was rounded off with a display of the 1972 definitive high values. A varied programme which seemed to appeal to all present.

The next meeting is scheduled for October 28, same venue, The Annandale Arms, Moffat when it is hoped there will be another good turnout.

John Hillson, FCPS

SOUTH WEST AND WALES MEMBERS GROUP

The next meeting will take place at the Somerset Hall, Portishead on Sunday 13th August at 2pm. Members are cordially invited to attend and to bring along a few sheets for display or material they need information on.

John Croker

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

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Whole No. 302

EDITORIAL

By the time this issue reaches you the 60th Convention of the Society in Llandrindod Wells will have come and gone. Even though, as I write this, the event is still some weeks away, I can confidently predict another convivial gathering of friends, old and new; and maybe even a few stamps and covers to look at, as well. A full review of the convention will appear in the January edition as usual. If you have not tried out the social side of society membership yet please do make the effort to come along to Worthing next October, you will not be disappointed.

Whilst we do not actively advertise the service, I would remind members that they can place classified advertisements (for sale or wanted) in Maple Leaves at no charge. The only 'rules' are as follows:-

- limited to 2 ads per annum per member

- private members only, no dealers ads please

- inclusion is at the sole discretion of the editor who will make every effort to include them as space permits.

It is some time since I last included a plea for material for Maple Leaves and, in truth, the cupboard is not bare at present. However, I am finding it increasingly hard to offer a good balance of articles. Whilst I have a steady flow of items relating to the most popular classic Canadian stamp issues (Small Queens, Admirals etc.), finding material relating to the Provinces and, in particular, to Modern issues (post 1935) is almost impossible. I know that we have many members who collect in these areas (or who admit to do so in their listed interests!) Maybe one or two could find the time to share something on their particular collecting area with the wider

membership. This need not be a lengthy research article – although these are always most welcome. It could be something as simple as a description of a particular cover or piece in your collection.

I must apologise to the many Small Queen enthusiasts amongst our readership, and to author John Hillson, that the pictures on pages 282 and 286 of the last issue showing the superimposed 6 cent values failed rather dismally to show the key 'dots' referred to in the text with any clarity! You will find re-prints of these two pictures on page 332 of this issue where the magic of 'Photoshop' has been applied to enlarge the 'dots in question'. Hopefully this will make the key points somewhat clearer but please do not look for dots this big on your copies of the stamp! Anyone possessing e mail and wishing to see some better quality original scans in colour can e mail the editor and I

will oblige.

We are hoping to produce an updated version of the cumulative index to Maple Leaves during the next year. This is courtesy of Charles Livermore who has produced the recent volume indices.

The index will cover all issues of ML up to and including issue 300. At this stage I am interested in feedback on how members would prefer to see this information. We could produce it via any or all of three options, namely;

- a hard copy A4 book of approx 200 pages
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MOURNING COVERS FOR QUEEN VICTORIA AND KING EDWARD VII

George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk

Mourning covers, usually envelopes edged in black, have a fairly ancient postal history. Mosher[1], with a collection of over 2000 mourning covers, has traced them back to 1767. Queen Victoria did not invent mourning covers. She did, however, popularise them. After the death of her Consort, Prince Albert, in 1861, the Queen went into mourning and used black bordered stationery for forty years until her death, on 22nd January, 1901. The Queen had a profound influence on society in English speaking countries the world over, both on the elite in society and on those who wished to copy the elite.

When Queen Victoria died, there was a tremendous outpouring of grief. The use of morning covers was at its peak and many were sent to express personal grief and to memorialise the Queen. These covers were not limited to domestic use. Many Canadian covers went to the U.K. and parts of the British Empire and to the U.S. Figure 1 shows an elaborate cover mourning the Queen sent to the U.S.

This cover shows the traditional black border in the envelope with an additional rather fancy black border or collar around the stamp. The stamp, of course, shows

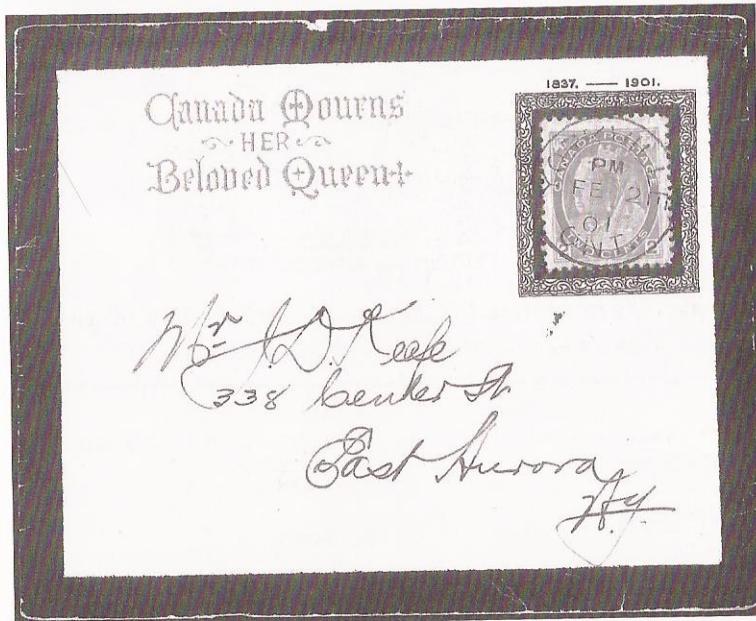


Figure 1. A formal mourning cover posted in Yorkville, Ont. (Toronto), 2 February, 1901, and addressed to East Aurora, N.Y. This date, 2 February, 1901, was the date of Queen Victoria's burial.

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the Queen. This black border around the stamp picturing the monarch became the general way of expressing grief at the death of the monarch and the outer black border on the envelope was omitted. Mosher shows examples of this usage as did Switt in his extensive collection of Canadian mourning covers [2].

Figure 2 shows this more restrained style of mourning the Queen. It is a commercial cover from a "manufacturing stationer." The black collar may have been meant to say "We mourn the Queen." in the same spirit that U.S and Canadian companies advertise "We support the Olympics (buy from us.)" As an example of a cover going to the British Empire, figure 3 shows a mourning cover to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Note that the blue Maple Leaf says "five cents." Australia, concerned about high transit costs, had not yet joined Imperial Penny Postage.

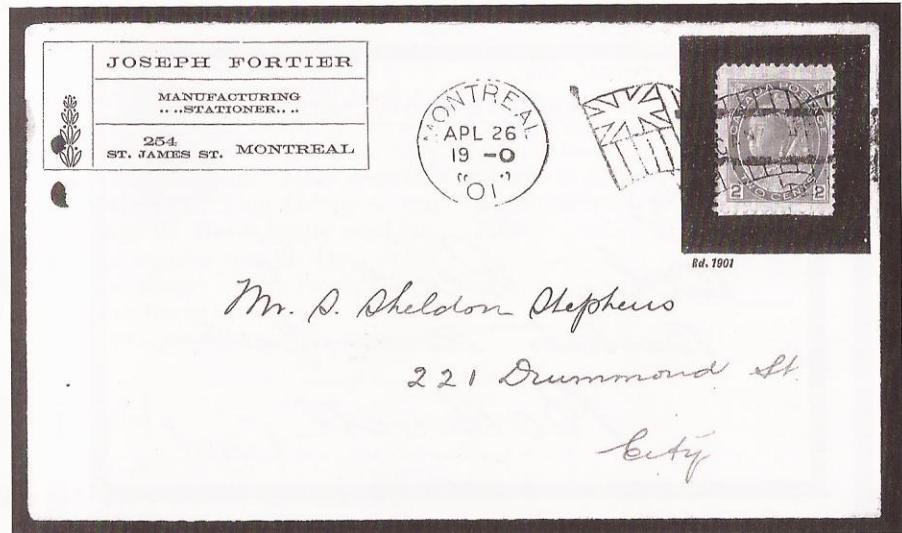


Figure 2. A mourning cover for Queen Victoria with a bold black border around the stamp, 26 April, 1901.

With no printed corner card, the cover of figure 3 was intended for personal use. It is a rather elaborate mourning cover with fancy borders around the stamp and around the address space and then, the significant dates for Queen Victoria's reign. The Pawluk collection includes an identical card sent to Holland - to let the Dutch know that Canada mourned its Queen.

Mourning covers included private post cards. The message on the mourning card of figure 4 was strictly commercial: a request for a quote on assorted crates and nested baskets.

King Edward VII died on 6th May, 1910. Figures 5 and 6 show two mourning covers for King Edward. Both of these are commercial envelopes but they could have held personal letters. The second, a registered cover to London, England, again emphasises the international range

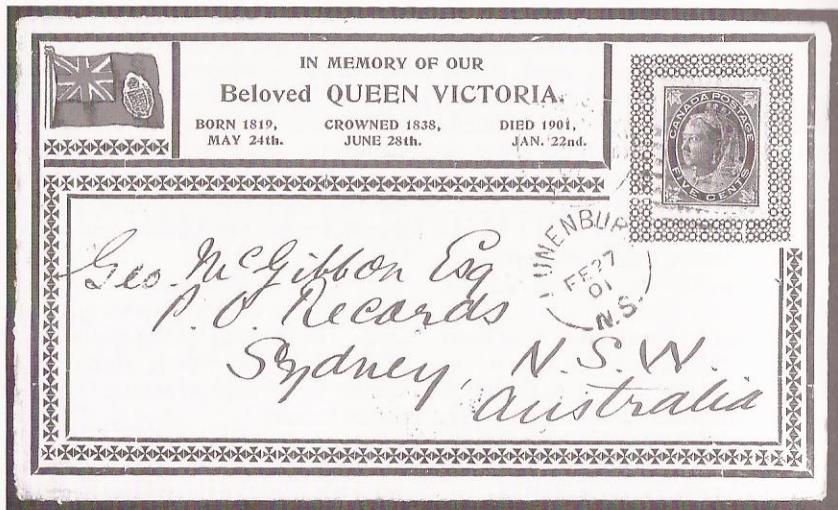


Figure 3. Mourning the death of Queen Victoria. This cover was mailed in Lunenburg, N.S., 27 February, 1901 and addressed to Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. St. John N.B. MR 3 01, Vancouver MR 11 01, San Francisco MAR 15 1901 and Sydney AP 23 01 back stamps. 55 days transit.



Figure 4. A Queen Victoria mourning card. A Toronto flag, AP 9 01, cancelled the 1¢ Numeral.

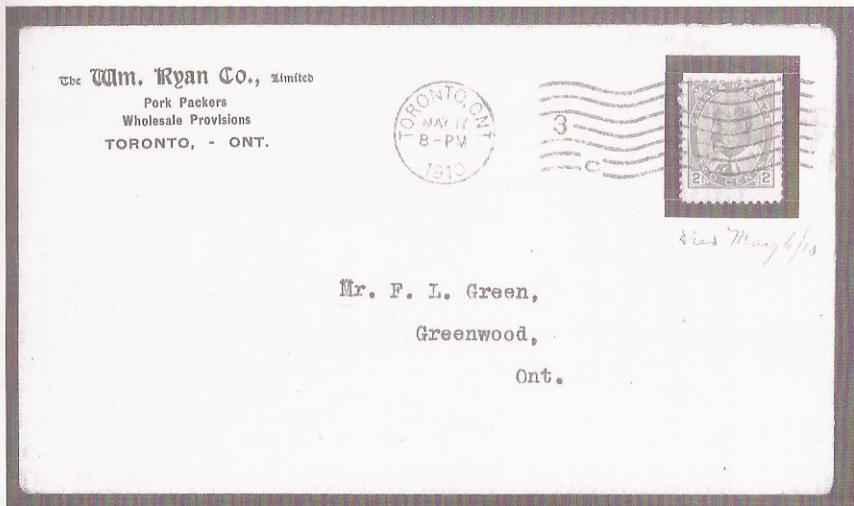


Figure 5. Mailed in Toronto, 17 May, 1910, and addressed to Greenwood, Ont. The black border around the stamp, more restrained than the black border around the envelope, may have been chosen for mourning a monarch.

of these mourning covers.

Mosher notes Canada's unusual practice of mourning covers with a black collar around the stamp [1, 231]. All of the black collar examples shown in Mosher and in Swift's sale [2] are mourning covers for Canada's monarchs: Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, King George V and King George VI. This is hardly proof but, to us, this suggests that the black collar around the image of the monarch was considered a fitting tribute to the deceased monarch and was reserved for monarchs [3].

Endnotes

[1] Mosher, Ernest A. *Mourning Covers: The Cultural and Postal History of Letters Edged in Black*, privately printed, 2003.

[2] Jeffrey Swift Collection. Most of the Swift collection was sold under the name of "J.G. Reaper" by Charles G. Firby Auctions, January 30-31, 1998.

[3] This article has been adapted from *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911*, George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk, British North America Philatelic Society, 2006.

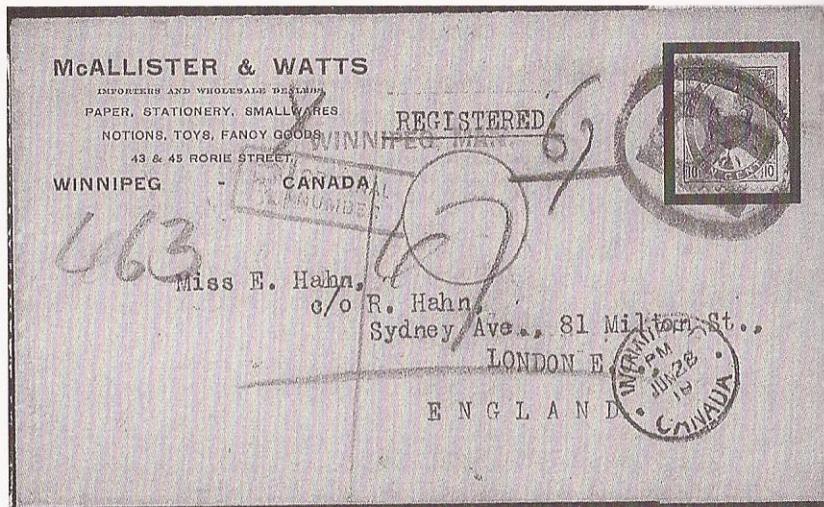
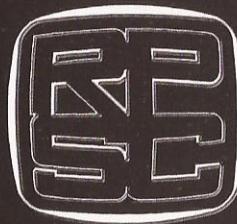


Figure 6. 10¢ brown lilac Edward neatly tied within mourning border on a blue commercial cover from Winnipeg, 28 June, 1910 registered to England. NOTE: The rate, 5 cents registration plus 4 cents for 2 oz., Imperial Penny Postage, is overpaid 1¢. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Switt collection.

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SHADES AND PERFORATIONS FOR THE MONTREAL AND SECOND OTTAWA PRINTINGS OF THE 10¢ SMALL QUEEN

What happened at the gazette building?

Richard M. Morris in consultation with Ron Leith

I have been intrigued by the suggestion that there was a special printing of the Ten Cents Small Queen in Montreal at the Gazette Building in 1888. I have examined only one mint copy suggested to be from this special printing which was a unique shade from any other Ten Cents Small Queens that I had seen before. As concerning shade it falls within the parameters of the Second Ottawa printings and indeed under intense light it relates to the Brown Reds. The Munsell color chip number is 10 R 6/6, identical to the color chip for the Copper Red second printing of the Three Cents Small Queen. Since the naming of shades in philately is absolutely arbitrary, I have called this Ten Cents Small Queen shade a Pale Rose Copper. First, it is a pale or light shade. Second, it shares the Rose shades of the Second Ottawa Printings, and third, it is definitely copperish. i.e. there is a brownish tint to the rose. So much for naming an unusual shade.

The further distinguishing characteristic of this stamp is the 'unique' combination of perforations. Horizontally it is a 12.10 gauge and vertically it measures 12.25. We have been told that the Montreal printing was temporarily moved to the Gazette Building and stamps were printed there for a brief period while the newly restored facilities in Ottawa

were completed (after a fire). The October 1886 printing contract required the printing be returned to Ottawa and the move occurred in late 1888 or early 1889. Coincidentally it was at this time that the Three Cents Rose Carmine stamps appeared that are presumed printed at the same Gazette facility with the same perforation measurements of 12.10 x 12.25. This perforation combination becomes the easy way to distinguish these stamps from the deep Roses of the First Ottawa Printing. All this has moved me to explore both some history and my very large collection of Small Queens, and being a specialist in shades, having produced a number of Color Guides for both 19th Century U.S. and Canada stamps, to see, if possible, if other stamps were produced at the same time at the Gazette Building.

History. The BABNCo had the following Perf Machines

- 1870 3 Perf machines on hand (1 January 1870)
- 1870 2 Perf Machines purchased
- 1870 1 Perf Machine modified
- 1871 2 sets of perf wheels purchased
- 1878 2 Perf machines purchased
- 1882 1 Perf Machine purchased
- 1894 1 Perf Machine purchased

The introduction of the horizontal perf



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11.50 Small Queen was in August of 1873. Very quickly after that date we record increases in perfs to 11.60 and 11.75. Since there was no report of a new perforation machine or new perf wheels, we suspect this was the result of pins getting shorter either from wear or from sharpening the pins by filing off the worn tips. A simple calculation shows that a pin length reduction of 1/4 millimeter would result in a perf count increase of close to 0.10. If so, it would only take two filings to move the perf count from 12.00 to 12.20. The purchase of the new machine in 1882 with new pins appears to have a perf count of 12.00 to 12.10. When the printing was moved to the Gazette Building, the company would likely have moved both the presses and perf machines to the new location. This appears to have included an old 12.25 gauge machine that was used for vertical perforations and a newer 12.00-12.10 gauge machine used for the horizontal perfs. This is in keeping with the inventory of equipment that we know existed.

Until very recently I owned the Simpson Study of the One Cent Small Queen in which he had meticulously identified the paper, ink shades, paper thickness, and the perforation gauge of all of the stamps, and they all had clear socked-on-the-nose dated cancels. He had a One Cent Small Queen dated in November 1882 with perforations measuring 12.10 x 12.25. He also had the same readings for stamps from 1883 through to 1892. At the end of 1893 there was one stamp with perforation measurements of 12.00 x 11.90 where a new machine must have been used. I rechecked all of Simpson's perf readings while I owned that collection to confirm his measurements.

The Ten Cents Montreal printings went from Pale Milky Rose Lilac/Pinks, through the Rose Lilacs to the Deep Magentas, the Lilac Magentas, the Plum Magentas and finally the Pale Dull Magentas as the plates began to wear. They begin with readings of 11.6 x 12.00 but 12.25 appears among the early Lilac Roses and I note readings of 12.10 x 12.25 and combinations thereof during the entire Montreal printing period. In Second Ottawa printings of the Ten Cents Small Queen, I have perfs of 12.10 x 12.25 on stamps with shades of Deep Rose Carmine, an Orange Rose Carmine, a Brownish Red, and a Deep Brown Red with a Jubilee Cancel putting it in an 1897 late usage.

My conclusion from all this is that no unique perforations were produced at the Gazette Building that weren't already produced in Montreal from 1882 until after the move back to Ottawa in late 1888 or early 1889. It appears the equipment was simply moved to the Gazette Building and production went on as usual.

However, I do believe in that brief period before production moved back to Ottawa that ink shades were changing. I have a number of Two Cents stamps that are more yellowish than the late Montreal shades. We also know that the Rose Carmines were deeper than any previous Three Cents shades. I have a Five Cents which is an Olive Slate dated in the period and a Six Cents which is uniquely light brown with no trace of the early yellow brown or of the later chocolates and red browns. And certainly the Ten Cents copy to which I referred at the beginning of this article is a unique shade and deserves special mention. All of these stamps, with unique shades, have perforations measuring 12.10 x 12.25.

Clearly, these perforation measurements are typical of the late Montreal printings in 1888, and in this period shades of some denominations tend

to be different. How specifically we can identify these as special 1888 printings is open to debate, for which philatelists are always ready.

REPRINT OF THE 6 CENT SMALL QUEENS PICTURES.

The two pictures below are enhanced versions of those first appearing on pages 282 and 286 of the July 2006 issue of Maple Leaves. Hopefully, they show the dots more clearly than the originals did.

Readers should, however, note that the dots have been enlarged in these versions to make them easier to see – do not expect to see this on your copies of the stamps!



ADMIRAL COVERS (PART 2)

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So

At our Convention in Renfrew in 2005, The Yellow Peril gave a display of Admiral Covers that drew much admiration. This series of articles is based on that display. This part completes the covers showing the uses of the individual stamp values. It then goes on to show some of the unusual cancellations to be found in the Admiral era



Fig 21 4¢ Empire rate of 3 cents + 1¢ War Tax on cover to England, 1926

The 4¢ Olive Bistre was issued on 7th July, 1922 to pay the 3¢ + 1¢ War Tax Empire rate (and to the various Latin American countries). On 1st July, 1926 the War Tax was eliminated and the 3 + 1 Empire rate ceased to exist but with the domestic rate reduced to 2¢, the 4¢ Admiral could pay the double domestic rate and the U.P.U. post card rate which was reduced to 4¢ on 1st October, 1925.

So as not to be confused with the 4¢, the colour of the 7¢ Yellow Ochre was changed to Red Brown on 12th December, 1924. The 7¢ Red Brown could not pay any single rate but it could be used to pay

the double 3¢ Empire rate + 1¢ War Tax (3+3+1), and the triple 2¢ domestic rate + 1¢ War Tax (2+2+2+1). Both these rates became obsolete when the War Tax was removed on 1st July, 1926.

On 1st October, 1925 the U.P.U. letter rate was reduced from 10¢ to 8¢ and to conform with the U.P.U. regulations, the 8¢ Blue was issued on 1st September, 1925. After the removal of the War Tax on 1st July, 1926, the 8¢ Blue could also pay quadruple domestic first class rates and various other rates.

In 1912 the rate to Haiti was 5¢ the



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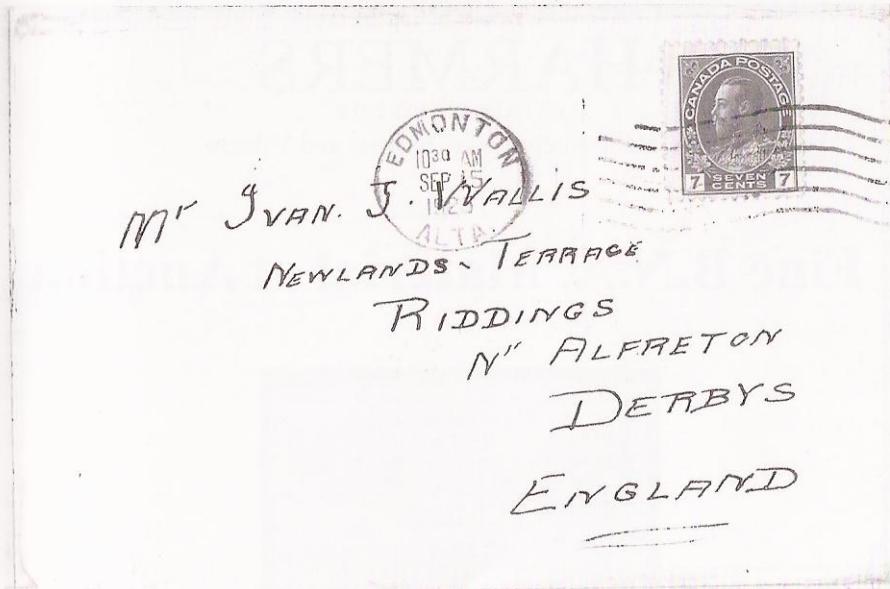


Fig 22 The rarest of all single use Admiral rates – the 7cent red-brown paying the double Empire rate plus war tax on a 1925 letter to England.



Fig 23 8 cent blue on a 1927 cover to Haiti – an overpayment of 6 cents

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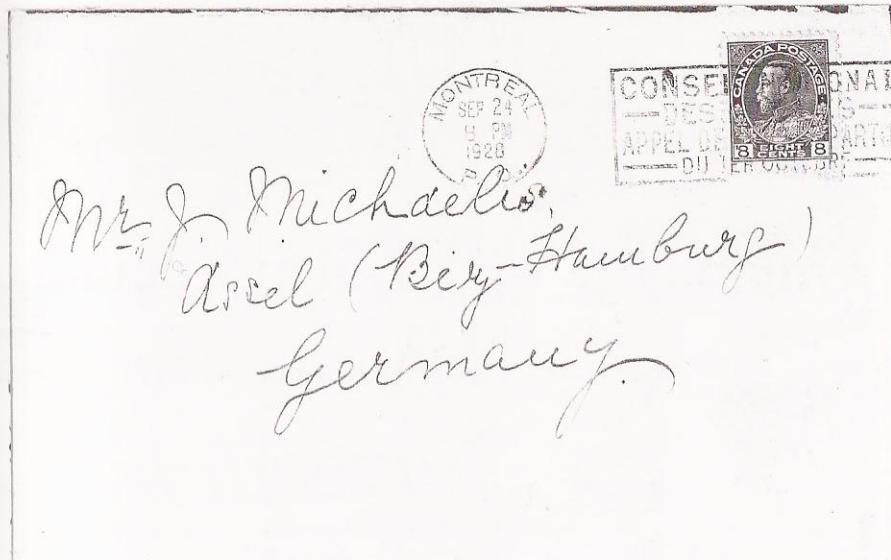


Fig 24 8 cent blue paying the correct U.P.U rate to Germany on a September 1928 cover

first ounce and 3¢ each additional ounce. On 1st October, 1921 these rates were increased to 10¢ and 5¢. On 1st September, 1925 (first day for the 8¢) the domestic rate of 3¢ and 2¢ was applicable to any part of the North American continent. On 1st July, 1926, the rate was further reduced to 2¢. Readers who disagree with me on my understanding of the rates to Haiti are more than welcomed to comment. The 8 cent cover to Haiti posted in 1927 (fig 23) would, therefore, appear to be overpaid by 6 cents.

Because of the new 8¢ blue stamp, the colour of the 10¢ Blue was changed to brown on 1st August, 1925. Its only normal use was for the 10¢ acknowledgement of receipt fee. The 10¢ Brown could also be used to pay the U.P.U. foreign letter rate but only for a period of two months: 1st August - 30th September, 1925.

The removal of the War Tax on 1st

July, 1926 reduced the domestic rate from 3¢ to 2¢ and the Empire rate from 4¢ to 3¢. As there were enough 3¢ stamps to pay the Empire rate for twenty-five years, the 3¢ Carmine was surcharged 2 CENTS to help meet the expected demand for the 2¢ domestic rate. Five hundred sheets (50,000 stamps) were surcharged 2 CENTS in one line by the King's Printer on 12th October, 1926. Eight hundred and eight sheets (80,800) were surcharged 2 CENTS in two lines by the Canadian Bank Note Company on 4th November, 1926.

Admirals were occasionally used as postage dues when there was a temporary shortage (see fig. 28).

On 1st October, 1921 the foreign U.P.U. post card rate was increased to 6¢. Although a die proof was made the 6¢ post card was never issued. Instead, the 2¢ U.P.U. post card was surcharged "6 CENTS".



Fig 25 10 cent brown on a cover to Palestine – 18th September 1925

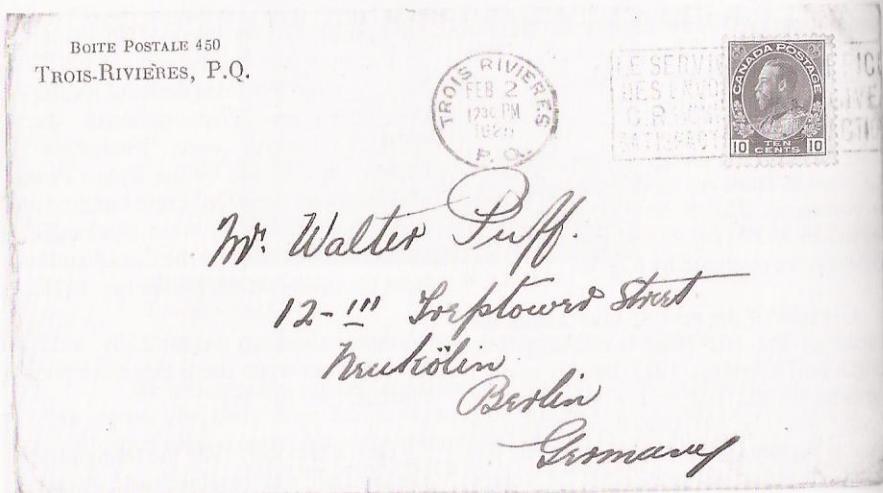


Fig 26 10 cent brown on a cover to Germany from Trois Rivieres, P.Q. Apparently sent on 2nd February 1925 – some 6 months before the date of issue!



Fig 27 A pair of the “two-line” surcharges on a cover to India – one cent overpaid in 1927.



Fig 28 A 2 cent rate cover posted without stamps and rated '4'. The tax was paid by a 4 cent Admiral - 2nd November 1926.

The 3¢ Carmine, perf 12 x 8 was issued on 24th June, 1931 to pay the 2¢ one ounce first class forward rate plus 1¢ War Tax. The War Tax was re-imposed on 1st July, 1931 but there was no 3¢ Arch issue to pay this rate. An old redundant stock of 3¢ coil in sheet form, imperf x

perf 8 was perforated 12 horizontally and released as provisionals until the 3¢ Arch issue could be issued on 13th July, 1931. In period use (July 1-12) of this stamp is scarce. This perf 12 x 8 stamp used during this period to pay the U.P.U. post card rate is a rate that is well worth looking for.

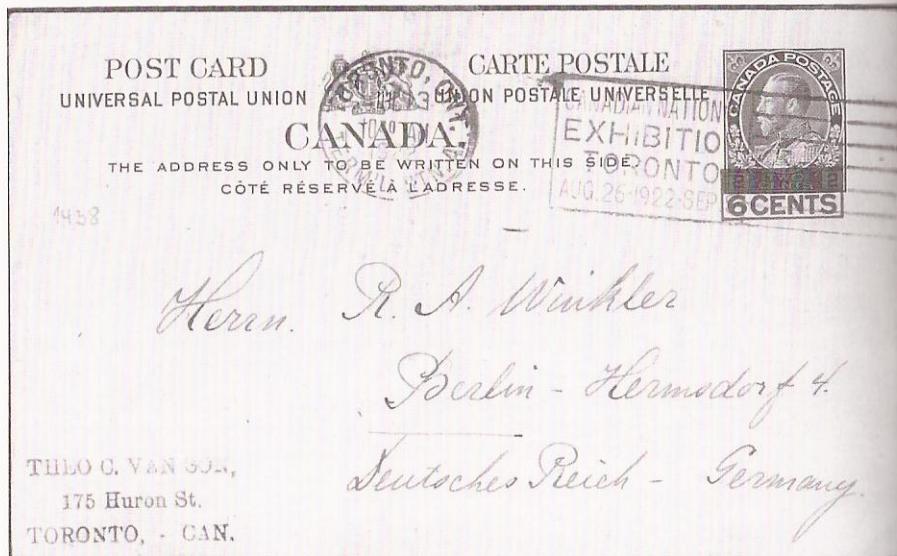


Fig 29 A "6 cent on 2 cent" U.P.U. post card to Germany – used in 1922. The in-period use of this card was from 1st October 1921 to 30th September 1925

CANCELLATIONS

Apart from a small handful, there are virtually no fancy cancels (such as those found on Small Queens) on Admirals. The good news, however, is that the vast field of cancellations used during the 1912-1928 period can be as interesting as those of the nineteenth century. Some of the cancellations used during the Admiral period are: emergency cancels; flags and slogans; military and prisoner of war mail; Montreal letter and numeral duplexes; my favourites are shown on the following pages.

FANCY CANCELS

The attractive B.C. crown in rays and the WAY LETTER in a circle were also used in the Small Queen era. The crown exists on Edwards but the WAY LETTER has not been seen on Edwards.

BRITISH MAIL BRANCH

In September, 1973 I wrote a letter to the editor of the Canadian Philatelist asking for information on this cancel (see fig 35). Maybe some member can help now?

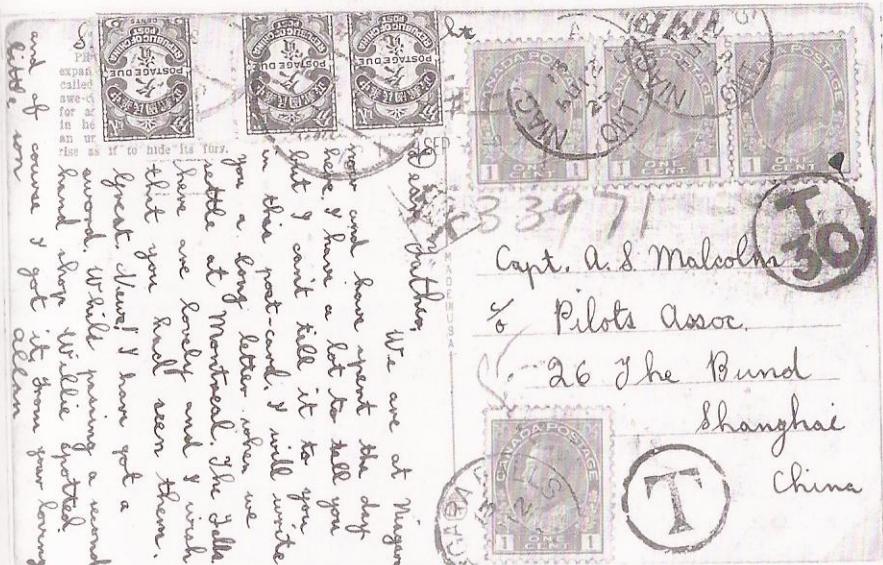


Fig 30 A 6 cent rate post card sent to China on 12th August 1925. It was underpaid 2¢ and was correctly charged 30 centimes (6 cents). This 6 cents minimum charge was in effect from December 1921 to July 1926.

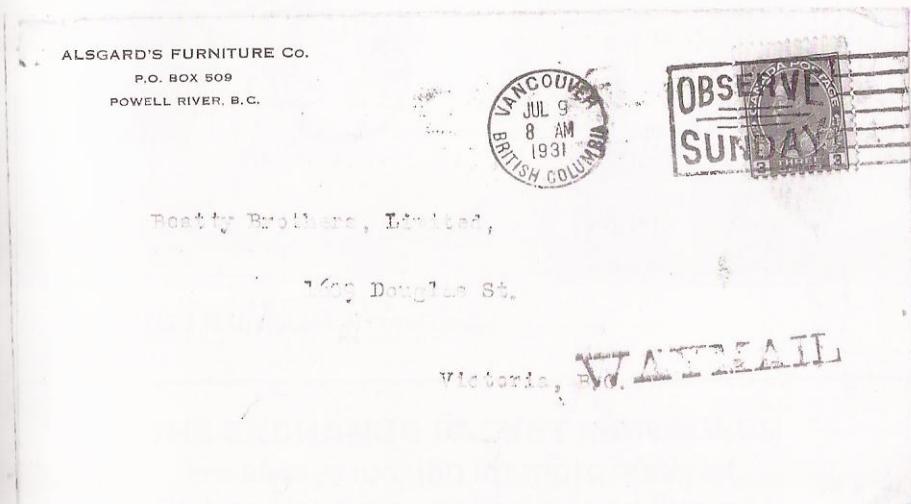


Fig 31 3 cent Perf 12 x 8 used on a 9th July 1931 cover from Powell River to Victoria. A rare use of this stamp in period. Note the straight-line "WAYMAIL" handstamp.

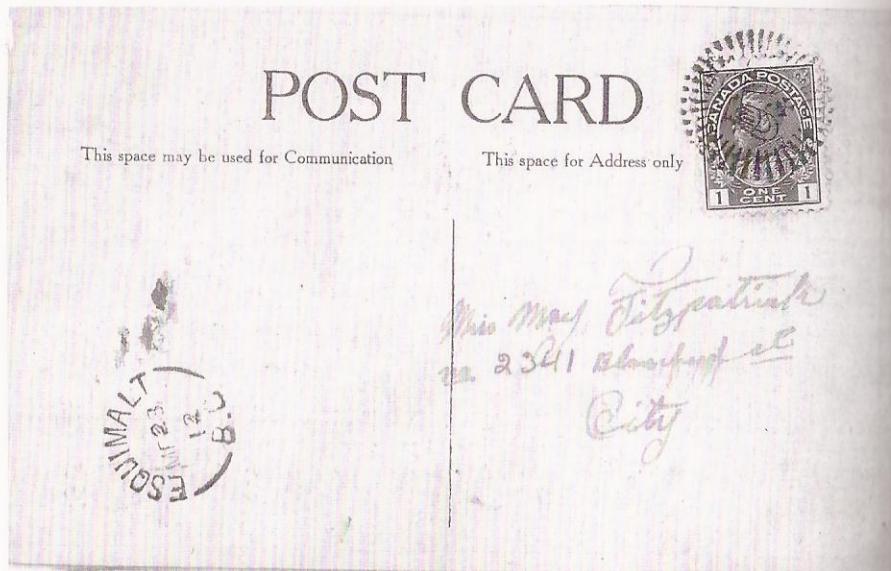


Fig 32 The B.C. crown used in 1912 on a 1 cent Admiral from Esquimalt.

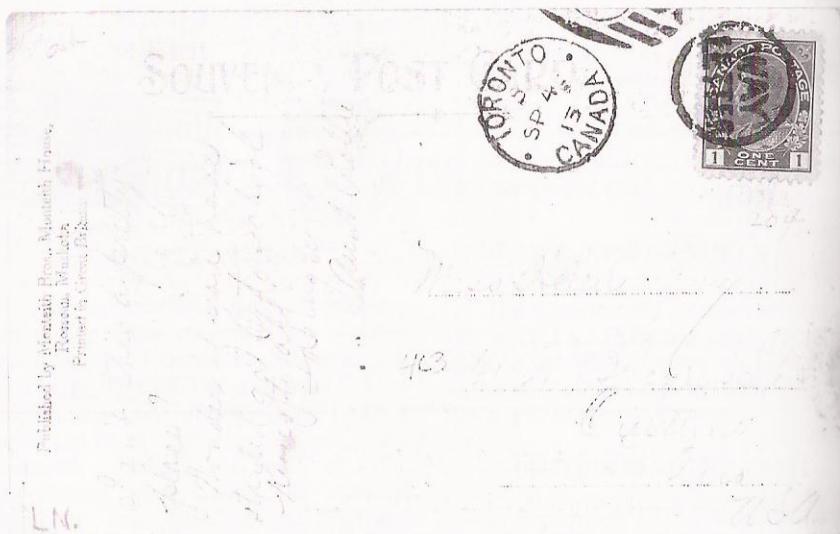


Fig 33 "WAY LETTER" on a picture post card from Rousseau, Muskoka Lakes, Ontario to Ohio, USA. The pencil message and address are too light to reproduce satisfactorily.

Around 1993 I examined my three British Mail Branch covers to write another letter to someone - perhaps to member Alan Spencer. After which, I put two of them away carefully - so carefully that I still can't find them!

DUPLEX CANCELS

Very little is known about these duplex cancels other than to say that I've seen only one other registration duplex, also a backstamp and dated in 1922. The question posed is, "Was this "R" duplex ever used to cancel stamps?"

As for the Department of the Interior duplex, I've had three: the first with a 3¢ red Admiral tied to cover with a strike in black dated 2nd June, 1924; the second, a rather attractive strike in blue on a 2¢ green Admiral; and the third, a fine black impression on a 3¢ Geo V Arch dated 11th February, 1931... are there any registered covers with this Department of the Interior duplex?

SLOGAN CANCELS

Many machine slogan cancels exist on the Admirals but the most interesting is a trial cancel shown in fig. 38.

TO BE CONTINUED

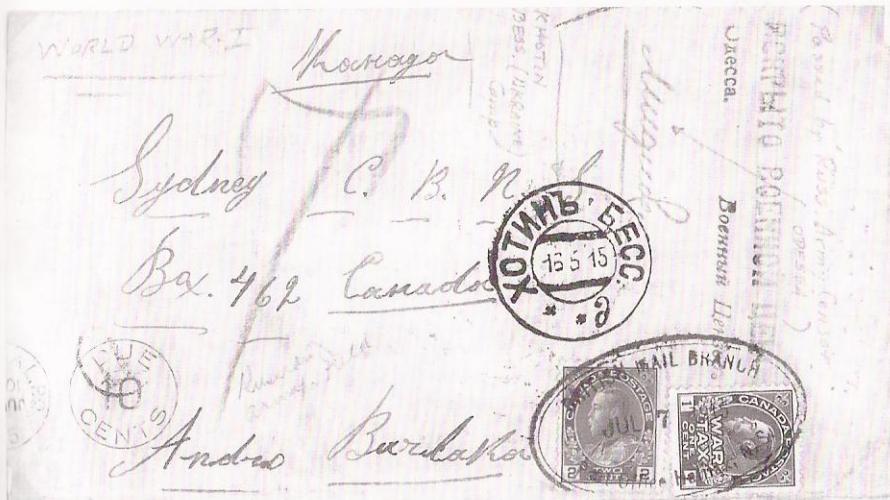


Fig 34 "BRITISH MAIL BRANCH" oval cancel

THE EXCHANGE PACKET MANAGERS
are always looking for more material.
Perhaps it's time you had a good turnout!



Fig 35 The rare TORONTO ONT. TERM'L STN A "R" duplex cancel

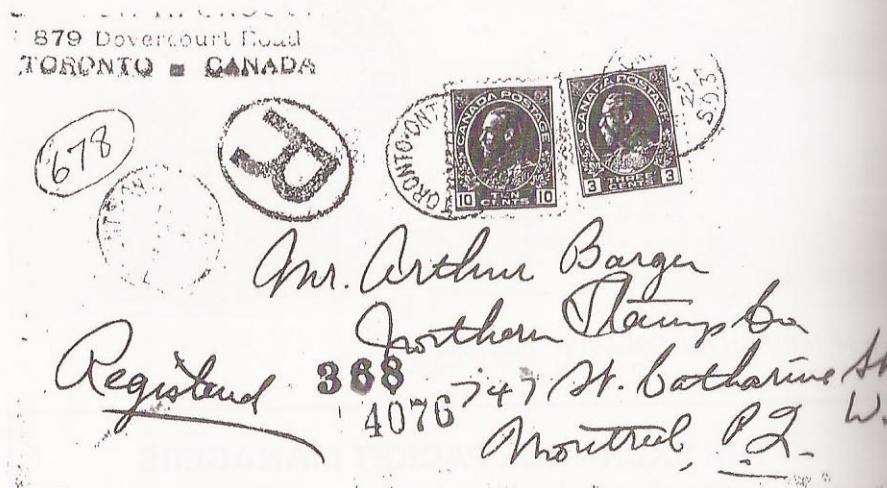


Fig 36 Front of the cover on which the Toronto Duplex cancel appears

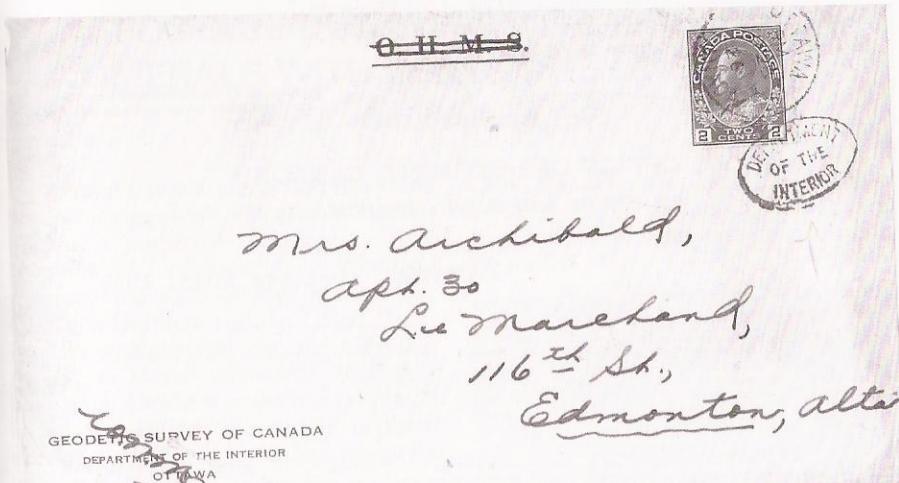


Fig 37 Department of the Interior duplex cancel

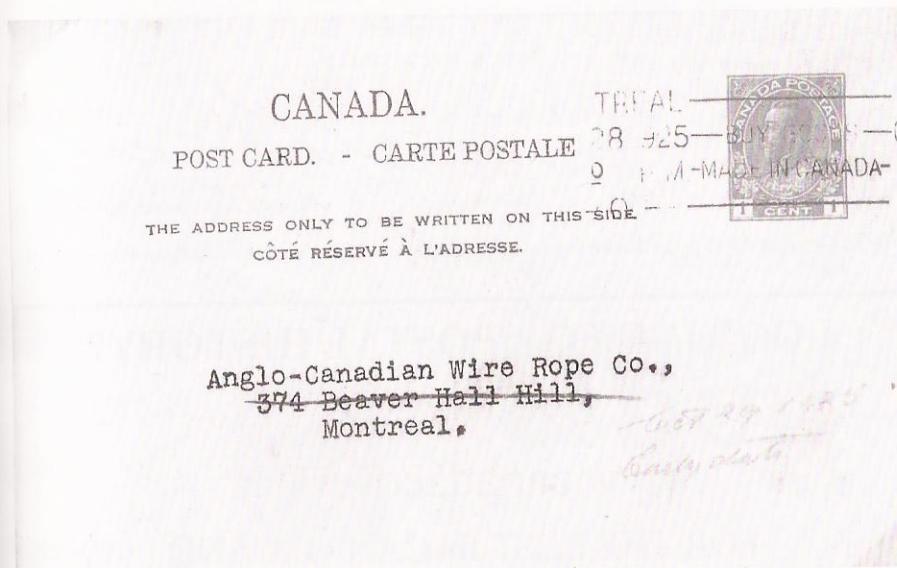


Fig 38 1 cent yellow stationary card with "BUY GOODS MADE IN CANADA" machine cancel.

*uni.
goods made in Canada &
ada Goods are best*

1925 - 1945

IN ANY FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE
ON THIS CASE PLEASE QUOTE
NO.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY BRANCH

OTTAWA, October 20th, 1945.

C. Garrett, Esq.,
Box #512,
Cranbrook, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, which has reference to previous correspondence relative to cancelling die "Buy Goods Made in Canada", and to say that it has now been ascertained that the impression in question is from a cancelling machine which was given a trial at Montreal for a short period during 1925. This machine was used at Montreal, only, for test purposes.

The impression submitted by you is returned herewith.

Enc.

Yours very truly,

T.P. Murphy
T.P. Murphy
Superintendent.

l.l

Fig 39 October 1945 letter which explains the background to the above trial machine cancel.

LOOKING FOR POSTAL HISTORY?
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NEWFOUNDLAND COVERS AND CARDS

POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS 1906-1930 NUMERALS WITH CENTS DUE UNENCASED

Gib Wallace

It always struck me as odd that these postal markings were only used in Western Canada, primarily Winnipeg. The geographical position of Winnipeg squeezed the vast railway systems; the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, to spread westwards covering a huge area. The 2¢ was the most common having ten different forms. All of these were used in Winnipeg unless otherwise indicated.

Fig.1 shows the word DUE with the numeral 2 below. My only example is from Calgary in February 1905. The only other two reported were 1904 and 1924. Fig.2 is from Edmonton, February 1908, which sports a script 2 with serifed

CENTS and san-serif DUE. Fig. 3 begins a series from Winnipeg, starting in November 1908. The numeral and words are serifed.

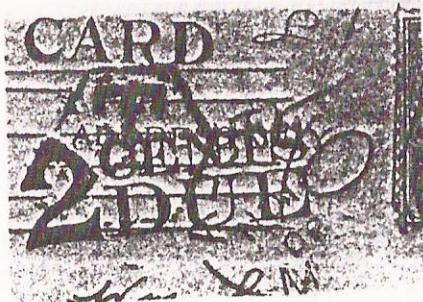


Fig 3

Fig. 4, April 1911, has a thick 2 with serif CENTS DUE, whilst Fig. 5, February 1915, is similar to Fig. 3 except for a curved base to the 2. Fig. 6, July 1922, shown in Maple Leaves by McConnell in April 2001, has san-serif numeral and words.

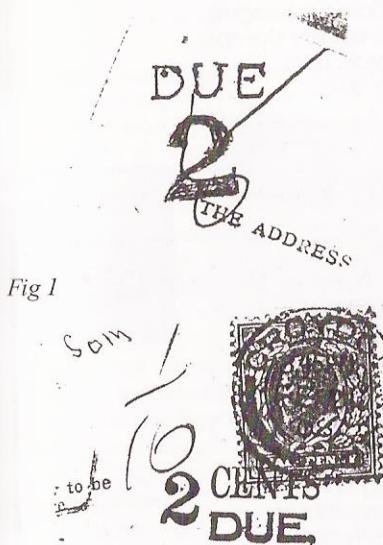


Fig 2

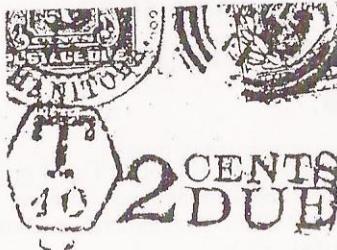


Fig 5

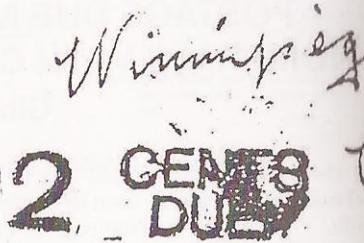


Fig 6



Fig 7

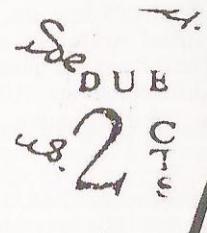
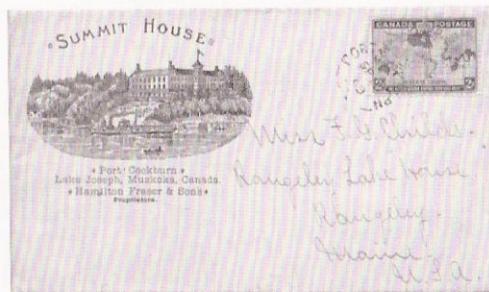


Fig 8

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The format becomes taller with Fig. 7, October 1925. My only example is a weak strike and has been 'doctored' for showing. Calvin Cole shows Fig. 8, in Topics (Jan/Feb 1988), but I have one earlier dated December 1925, but not as clear. The penultimate 2 CENTS DUE I have is Fig. 9, December 1930 and the last with a similar script 2 but the Cents now being serif and wider spacing of DUE. This last is twenty two years later in 1952, (Fig. 10).



Fig 9



Fig 10

The 1¢ handstamp is very uncommon, the only example I have seen is in an article in Topics by Trelle Morro in 1982. This shown in Fig. 11 as well as the 4, 6 and 10¢ values are all from Winnipeg. The 1¢ was used on a pre-cancelled, undated and returned second class envelope. Fig. 12 is the 4¢, in use from 1927 to 1930 that I have, but probably used earlier. The 6¢ has been seen from 1922 onward. Fig. 14 shows the rare 10¢ from Winnipeg, May 1913. Except for the unusual Fig. 10 all seemed to have been scapped by 1930.

Anyone having differing material I would welcome to hear from at:

Sant Pere, 5,
San Clemente,
Menorca,
07712,
Espana.

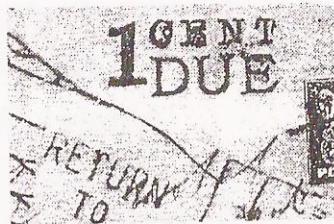


Fig 11

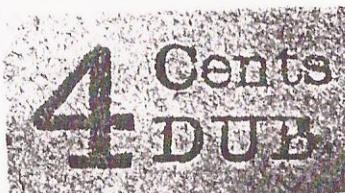


Fig 12



Fig 13

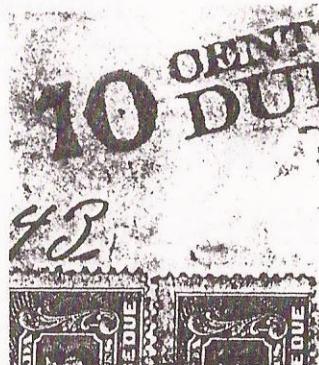


Fig 14

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Newfoundland 1865-1871 13¢ orange Schooner,
imprint block of six, mint never hinged.

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A POSTCARD FROM LABRADOR

Judith Edwards

Whilst leafing through my copy of the Walsh and Butt Specialised Catalogue of Newfoundland a few months ago, I was somewhat surprised to see two entries in the Picture Postcard section under F.Firth (sic) & Co. Ltd., Reigate. The two cards listed were 'Cottage and Cliffs Labrador' and 'Labrador Cottage and Cliffs'.

Frith's were one of the major producers of postcards in the golden postcard era along with Tuck's, Judge's and Bamforth's, but to my knowledge had never produced cards for anywhere outside the United Kingdom. Francis Frith did do the Grand Tour of Egypt in the 1890's and he produced several photographs of the ancient sights, but that was all.

There I thought the puzzle would end but as luck would have it, it did not. A purchase of a large quantity of British postcards with Squared Circle postmarks was to provide the answer. Doggedly going through each card I was staggered to find the Teignmouth squared circle card illustrated here and overleaf. 'Cottage & Cliffs Labrador', but where was this scene? On my visit to Canada in 1997, Labrador certainly did not look like that! A search of the Ordnance Survey database provided the answer. Labrador Bay is a place some three miles south of Teignmouth.

I was very amused with the writing on the back of the card, could it be that Master Whiteway's sister may have written it?

Clearly this is an entry in the Newfoundland Catalogue that does not belong there!

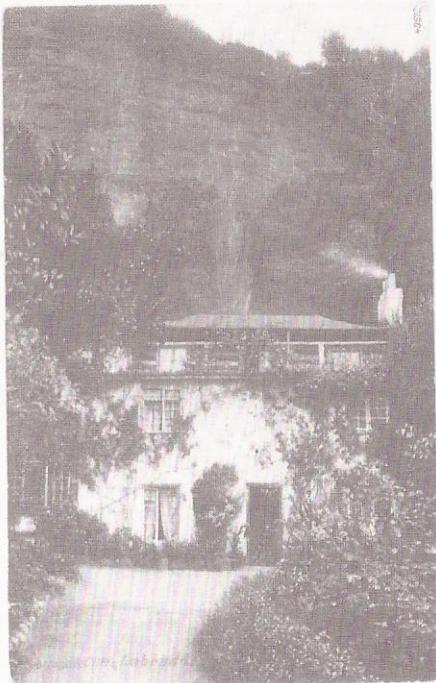


Fig 1 The postcard in question.

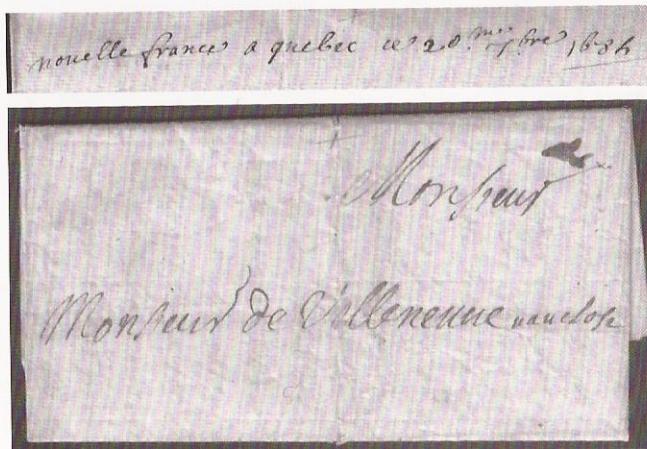
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MEMBER
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HERE.



At Labrador! At
Labrador! The
Rain did pour
Oh Lord! Oh Lord!!!
If two nice boys
had come along
Good Lord!!! What
fun we'd
have at
Labrador!

Master P W ~~W~~ ~~W~~
Somerset Place
Teignmouth

F. Frith & Co., Ltd., Photographers

Fig 2 The reverse of the postcard.

YOUR WELP WANTED

Readers will recall the series of articles last year concerning the date of the first printing of the 1 cent Small Queens. Some follow up work by Ron Leith has highlighted that a census of all dated copies of 1 cent Yellow Large Queens and early 1 cent Small Queens in 1870 will help to throw some more light on the answer to this puzzle.

Clearly, the more data that can be gathered, the better the chance of getting a meaningful set of answers. I am, therefore, inviting all members to submit details of any 1 cent Large or Small Queen stamps or covers in their collections with 1870 dates. Please check your holding – even if you have

only one example – and submit the following information by e mail or normal mail to the editor.....

Stamp type - Large Queen (SG 56, or Scott 23) or Small Queen (SG 72 or Scott 35)

Stamp or Cover
Postmark date (including any backstamp dates on covers)

All dates in the calendar year 1870 are of interest.

I will compile the data from CPSGB members and the results of the survey will be made available in a future issue of *Maple Leaves*.

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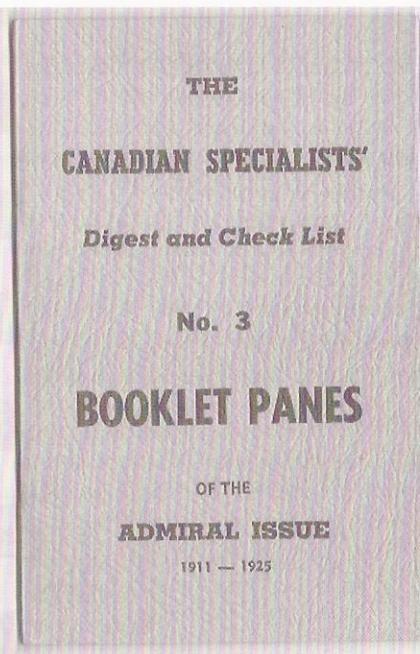
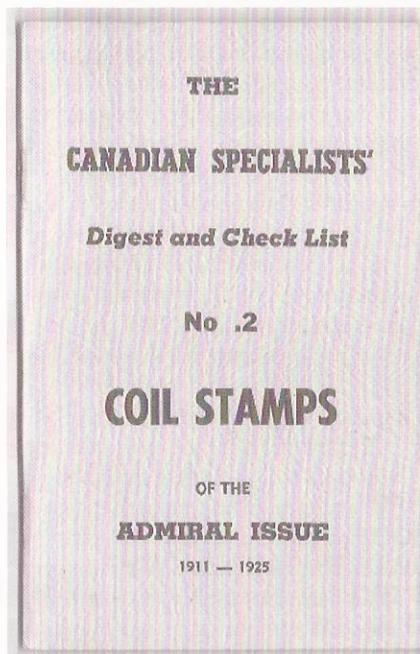
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Charles Verge

I am interested in finding out more about the two publications shown below. How many were there, what was their print run and were they all on the subject of the Admiral Issue? Any information on their author/compiler would also be useful. His/her name was G. Drew-Smith and the address given in the publication is 28 Wentworth Ave., Galt, ON. Booklet # 2 was published in October 1961 (First Edition) and booklet #3 (First Edition) was produced in July 1961. An interesting order of print. Were there other editions?

Mike Street

First, sincere congratulations to you and your predecessors from one who has 'been there' on ML300. In that issue Sandy Mackie wrote about how he and John Hannah introduced tasting of the malt at convention in the 1960s. Sandy is being a dram modest - he has not mentioned how he and John were also responsible for leading astray young and impressionable philatelists from overseas. At Pitlochry in 1986 the flavour of the year was a fine concoction named 'Strath Isla', and I don't recall objecting to being led to my downfall. Well done Sandy!



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Several members responded to the query from Derrick Avery in ML 301 on the MAYVRILLE postmark. Our thanks to them all and all responses have been forwarded to Derrick. For the information of other members, this reply from Richard Parama nicely summarises all the information supplied.....

Richard Parama

I think I can help with Derrick Avery's query on Maryville, Alberta. Actually the postmark is not a spelling error. The name of the post office was Mayvrille. It opened on 1st November 1905 and closed on 27th December 1909. Additional data can be found on the ArchiviaNet website.

Mayvrille was located east of present day Stettler. The definitive source of the naming of Mayvrille seems to be lost in history, but one local history source states the name may have been taken from a place in California. Unfortunately I have not been able to verify this; though certainly some of the earliest settlers in the area were from the USA. "Mayvrille" was also applied to the local school district (School District No. 1717, established in November, 1907), which adds additional confirmation of the spelling.

Mayvrille had some promise of being a town, but when the CPR extended the line east from Stettler in late 1909, the railway dashed any such prospects by bypassing the Mayvrille community. Such was the fate of many early Alberta post offices. The closest railroad point became Botha. A station was built there and the businesses at Mayvrille gravitated to there. Indeed, some buildings were

literally picked up and moved.

Botha post office opened the day after Mayvrille closed, and as far as I know, it is still an operating post office. Some local history sources imply that Mayvrille post office became Botha; however, when Botha opened there was a new postmaster assigned, and in such cases the POD treated Mayvrille as permanently closed and Botha as a new office.

The Yellow Peril

During my visit to the big show in Ottawa on 6th May 2006, David Handelman, a relatively new member, told me that he liked my cover illustrated in MLs #300. He confirmed the early use of the postage due stamps which were in fact earlier than the one in his registration collection. His exhibit, by the way, won a GOLD for best PHSC BNA Postal History award. Moreover, he also pointed out to me that my cover although adequately prepaid as an ordinary first class letter, was compulsorily registered....somewhere through the system, a postal clerk spotted something of value in the envelope and registered it.

The clue which led to David's astute observation was the absence of any indication that the letter was to be registered. Unlike the FREE compulsory registered Admiral covers during the April 1916-1917 censorship period, the deficient registration fee (twice the 5 cent) had to be collected from the addressee.

On behalf of the Society, I extend a warm

welcome to Mr. Handelman and I hope that he will share some of his vast knowledge and experience with us.

John Hillson

When I saw the article 'The Known facts About Early Perforations' in ML 301, I hoped that it would shed some genuine light on why early Canadian perforations are so erratic. I was disappointed, in spite of the fact that the author had done some valuable research into the part George C. Howard played in improving the Bemrose system. While it was interesting to note that Bemrose sold three machines to firms in the U.K. and Howard did business in the United States, nowhere is there a mention of the B.A.B.N.Co., so I am not entirely clear as to how this information throws light on the problem. Indeed there

were a number of assertions which made the odd eyebrow twitch; perhaps I might deal with these in the order they appear in the above mentioned article.

'Facts 1.1' There were no perforation gauges in the 1850's because until 1855 there were no perforated stamps, one would have thought that self evident. That one was invented just 12 years later is, in itself, surprising. Perhaps as surprising is that having been invented by a Frenchman, out of patriotic fervour Stanley Gibbons (est. 1856) did not produce one to imperial measurements. However, since it is a bit difficult to measure stamps using imperial (ever tried it?) maybe he and other early British and American dealers had more sense. As to the suggestion in 'Facts 1.2' that neither the inventive engineers Archer nor

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‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £3.00 (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 Leigh Hogg as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to the Society, his address is PO Box 1000, Waterloo, Ont, Canada N2J 4S1.

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

Bemrose realised that they were working to a metric scale, but arrived at 16 and 15 pins to 2 cm by some form of osmosis beggars belief. Nor, I suppose, did David Napier and Sons who actually built the machines, and when Somerset House asked for a wider gauge than 16 as sheets were tending to separate involuntarily, no doubt it was pure chance that exactly 14 to 2 cm was happened upon. Might I refer interested readers to 'The Postage Stamps of Great Britain' Part Two, edited by W.R.D. Wiggins and published by the R.P.S.L. where chapters one and two will be of particular interest.

'Facts 2.3'. The illustrations on page 306 of the Howard arrangement are not quite as described. The illustration on the left does not show 'how little pins penetrated the holes'. It is the illustration on the right that shows the extent of the penetration, (*Editor; my mistake, I fear*) and the pins are not tapered but have parallel shanks with a broad chamfered head to fit countersunk seating in the wheel. Neat but not particularly novel.

The main problem I have with the article as a whole is that it fails to explain the common phenomena on early Canadian stamps of the irregularly spaced perforation holes, generally in line, but occasionally not so, as shown in the illustration of lot 1240 in the Maresch June 1999 sale. I had another look at the illustration and I can't see any evidence of tearing as suggested by the author. I do, of course, have a slight advantage as I own the stamp, and can assure you, it is a perfectly cut hole, no signs of fibres in it, which there would have been if there

were any evidence of tearing. This comes back to the fact that if you have a male perforating head, fitting into a female counterpart – as did the Archer/ Napier machines, the Bemrose machine and the Howard machine as described in the article, the two halves have to be a perfect match. They will, in general, (i.e. until a bit worn) cut perfect holes, and the holes will be evenly spaced, and yes I do know about the precision engineering required, because without it, the contraption would jam. If pins were so far out of line as evidenced by the results on early Canadian stamps then the machines used would not work, it is as simple as that. I might add that the comment under 'Facts 4.1' that the centre of precision engineering shifted soon after the 1850's to New England would have been news to the engineering firms of Birmingham (England) and the Black Country of that time.

Pins were hollow ground and were and are, in effect, miniature punches; the remarks about sewing machine perforations are totally irrelevant to the case in question. Just why was the result on soft papers a tearing rather than clean cutting, as evidenced by fibres in the holes and adhering 'confetti'? How did the irregular spacing come about? And why was scant attention paid to even spacing of the wheels giving rise to the 'jumbos' which some collectors seem prepared to pay over-inflated prices for? The only answer I can think of to these questions is that the female counterpart had to be a hollow grooved wheel. If there is another answer, and there may well be, I would be delighted to learn of it.

BOOK REVIEWS

2006 has seen a steady stream of new book releases from the BNAPS Book Department. With Christmas fast approaching we review a few of the new titles below. More reviews will follow in the January issue.

MINING – BRITISH COLUMBIA'S HERITAGE

Peter Jacobi, 2006. BNAPS Exhibit Series #11 (Revised). Spiral Bound, 226 pages, 8.5 x 11. – ISBN: 0-919854-81-8 (B&W). ISBN: 0-919854-80-X (Colour). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). B&W Edition Stock # B4h923.11 Retail Price: \$C 47.95 – Colour Edition Stock # B4h923.11 Retail Price \$C 140.00. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount on all BNAPS books.

Those collectors having copies of the earlier edition of Mining – British Columbia's Heritage, are advised to throw the earlier edition away and buy the new colour version. The book is one of the best examples of what colour can do for a postal history collection. Unlike the earlier black and white edition, the crispness of the many post cards and the clarity of the many corner cards show what the use of modern printing methods can do.

Peter Jacobi in his introduction states “The intent of this exhibit is to show the socio-economic impact the mining and smelting industry has had on the early development of the province of British Columbia in a philatelic setting.” Through the use of envelopes and corner cards, postcards and photographs, personal correspondence and mining company notices, etc. he has produced an outstanding

overview of the mining industry in British Columbia. The book is divided into four sections, namely: the mines, the smelters, the financial side, and mining today and within each section he discusses in some detail the history and operations of each of the companies included. Each page contains one or more items of philatelic, or quasi-philatelic material that is used to enliven what is at times a very dull history of the individual companies.

The transfer from a 160 page exhibit to a 226 page book presents some problems. An exhibit is examined and then forgotten while a book is set aside and read at leisure and often portions are reread. Had this work contained an index of the mining companies included and a separate index of the mine locations it would have been much easier for the reader to locate a particular reference without having to do a page by page search to find an item of particular interest.

The book is an extension of Peter Jacobi's exhibit, on the British Columbia mining industry, and has won many major awards at such philatelic exhibitions as BNAPS and RPSC in the Display or Social Philately class as well as the “People's Choice Award” at VANPEX. This type of recognition clearly indicates the quality of the material and the method of presentation used in this revised edition of his earlier work. It should be obvious that with this type of recognition the book would make an excellent addition to the library of anyone with a genuine interest in the history of British Columbia.

The review copy of the book is in the Society library.

Bill Topping, FRPSC, FRPSL

JAPANESE INTERNMENT IN CANADA 1941-1946 A POSTAL HISTORY

Kenneth V. Ellison; 2006, Spiral Bound, 86 pages, 8.5 x 11 - BNAPS Exhibit Series # 39. ISBN: 0-919854-78-8 (Colour), 0-919854-79-6 (B&W) Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.391 (Colour Version) - \$C 70.00; B4h923.39 (Black & White Version) - \$C 29.95.

Ken Ellison's exhibit is one of the three outstanding displays of mail from Japanese interned in Canada during the Second World War. Like the other two exhibits the collection is strong in some areas and weak in others as many of the available items are unique. Of particular note are the various envelopes used by British Columbia Securities Commission and the Department of Labour. Also the letters mailed from the Motorship Gripsholm to Kaslo may be the only reported copies. As an overview of the Japanese internment period the exhibit is outstanding in that each page provides a good background statement on the material included. The many photographs, although not postal history, do add greatly to the social history of the period and provide a good overview of the conditions the Japanese were relocated to in the interior of British Columbia.

As an exhibit of Japanese internment mail the collection provides many interesting snippets of the social history of the war period. On the other hand the collection fails to provide an over all understanding of the relocation of the Japanese from 1941 to 1946. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7th December, 1941 the Canadian Post Office was ordered to censor all mail to and from persons of Japanese origin and at the same

time the Japanese were required to register with the Government. In the spring of 1942 an evacuation order was given to remove all Japanese from within 100 miles of the BC coast. Although the majority of the Japanese were relocated to old and often deserted mining camps in the interior of the province, many were moved to road camps and later to farm labour or logging camps across Canada. Japanese with sufficient funds moved on their own to semi-deserted mining camps such as Bridge River while those who could not afford to move were required to report to Hastings Park Manning Pool for transportation to the interior. Initially the relocation was under the supervision of the B.C. Securities Commission and later the Federal Department of Labour.

The exhibit tends to lack balance as half the covers are from 1942 and are mainly to or from the Hastings Park Manning Pool. Had the exhibit been organized in a chronological order or by the destination of the letters, such as letters from the Road Camps, or to the Farm Labour Force, or mining camp settlements, the reader would gain a much better understanding of the Japanese internment period. A minor reorganization of pages and a few pages of explanatory information, throughout the exhibit, would have made it easier for the reader to follow the movement of the Japanese-Canadians during the war period.

The exhibit consists of outstanding material and therefore collectors of Second World War mail, would do well to add this book to their library, as it deals with a highly specialized aspect of censorship and provides a different view of the Japanese internment that is not found in other works.

Bill Topping, FRPSC, FRPSL

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN: PLATES AND STATES OF THE CANADA 1898 ONE CENT NUMERAL ISSUE

Peter Spencer, 2006. Spiral Bound, 108 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 0-919854-76-1. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h019.1; \$C80.00.

The Wearing of the Green: Plates and States of the Canada 1898 One Cent Numeral Issue follows closely on the 2005 release of Peter Spencer's Pretty in Pink: The Plates and States of the Canada 1898 Two Cent Numeral Issue (See review in ML 299). Again using today's technology to great advantage, the author has closely examined the One-cent value of the Queen Victoria Numeral Issue to advise readers how to determine the plate of individual copies of the stamp.

The book is divided into four main sections. These deal respectively, with:-

- a) a rough grouping of the 12 plates (and 30 states) in time periods and a census of over 9000 used stamps to show dates for each plate.
- b) a detailed reference section that describes the design elements that allow you to distinguish between the different plates and states
- c) a section – probably the most useful to the collector - presenting the steps that you need to follow to identify the plate and state of any stamp and
- d) a section showing the ‘abnormals’ and interesting non-constant features.

The key feature throughout is the very high quality of the illustrations – resulting from high quality scans plus good printing. Based around these excellent pictures, the Wearing of the Green, the first major plating study of this issue, will form an excellent basis for further studies

of this stamp and possible discoveries which readers may make as they examine their holdings.

In addition to plating details, this volume contains a ten-page major study of the renowned "10 cent on 1 cent foreign entry" with a well-illustrated startling new discovery that there are actually three of these, not one or two as previously believed. It also shows all the other significant varieties on the stamp including the engravers slips, the 'Comet Flaw' and many others.

The book ends with a 'final puzzle' – an enlarged picture of the stamp which readers are invited to plate. This is one way to make sure you were paying attention when reading the preceding 100+ pages!

The book also includes my favourite philatelic quote of 2006... “Bloodshot eyes are one of the most endearing features of the philatelic platers, as opposed to raters, routers, cover lovers, exhibitionists and the unhinged”.

Collectors of this issue will, no doubt, find this volume invaluable and if you are looking for something intriguing on which to spend your free philatelic time, this book may point the way.

If you wish to try before you buy, the review copy is in the Society Library.

GS

PLATING THE MORE DISTINCTIVE RE-ENTRIES IN THE HALF CENT MAPLE LEAF STAMP

Ken Kershaw, 2006, Spiral Bound, 8.5 x 11. In two volumes; the first deals with the first and second printings, the second

with the third and fourth printings.

Both volumes on the Half Cent Maple Leaf stamp follow closely on Ken Kershaw's previous major effort (with Roger Boisclair), the four book series 'The Canadian Christmas Map Stamp of 1898, A Definitive Plating Study'.

This two volume work represents the most exhaustive study yet on this popular stamp. The author has scanned every plate position from each of the four printings to provide the illustrations. The very high resolution scans used make for some very detailed pictures of the key features although a very high magnification glass would be required to see the same detail on the actual stamps (more bloodshot eyes I fear!)

At the time of going to press only Volume 1 – covering the first and second printings – was available for review. This volume covers the die and plate proofs and also provides details of the constant varieties on the value. After a short section covering the stamp design and nomenclature (to aid later descriptions), it

goes on to cover the plate layout and guide dots to be found. The main body of the text covers the plating criteria and re-entry characteristics including detailed pictures and text showing the characteristics of most of the 200 individual plate positions. The level of detail included will make it relatively simple to plate most copies of the stamp – provided your eyesight can stand the strain!

Once again, this will be an invaluable guide to those who collect this issue. It will also provide a good general read for those who may be thinking of collecting this issue for the first time.

The review copies of both Volumes are in the Society Library.

GS

Note that most BNAPS books are available from our own Handbooks Manager, Derrick Scott (see advert on page 356). All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada Phone: (613) 235-9119

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2006

Oct 21 Midlands Group Meeting – Womourne

Oct 21 – 22 Scotex, Perth

Oct 26 – 28 Philatex, London

Oct 28 Scottish Group Meeting

Nov 16 – 20 Belgica 2006, Brussels

Nov 24 – 25 ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay

2007

Feb 28 – Mar 4 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Mid May WORPEX 2007 and Midlands Group Meeting

June 29 Midlands Group Meeting – MidPex, Coventry

Aug 31 – Sept 2 BNAPEX / CALTAPEX Westin Hotel, Calgary

Sept 19 – 23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 3 – 6 CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing

Nov 23-24 ABPS National Exhibition and Congress, Croydon.

2008

May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

June 20 – 28 Efiro 08, Bucharest, Romania

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention, Queens Hotel, Perth