

ISSN 0951-5283
JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

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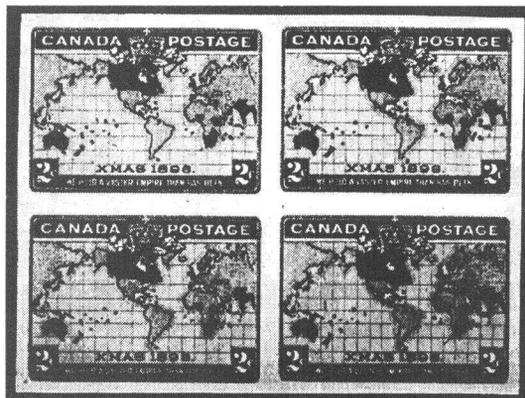
Whole No. 259
Vol. 24 No. 9
August 1996

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

Edited by: David Sessions, FRPSL, FCPS.

31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton, W. Sussex, BN16 3EN

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

Published five times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Annual Subscription £12.00 – Due 1 October 1996

Vol. 24 No. 9

AUGUST 1996

Whole No. 259

EDITORIAL

CAPEX '96 is already a memory but not just of philatelic fare. There were the reunions with members not seen since 1987 or even 1978, members and others met for the first time, dining with like-minded collectors and the superb hospitality shown to this visitor by two CPS members who might be embarrassed to be named. Philately is not just about stamps. A report of the show appears elsewhere in this issue.

In the last issue we mentioned trophies won by members north of the border at the Scottish Congress in March. There was one other notable ceremony, the Award of Merit "in recognition of outstanding contribution to the success and enjoyment of philately in Scotland over the past 50 years" to our own Sandy Mackie FCPS. Belated congratulations from we

Sassenachs and, no doubt, members further afield. One might well ask why we did not record this remarkable award at the proper time. Put simply, no one told us about it! Members are usually too modest to tell us of their achievements so one often has to rely upon a third party reporting. So, if you know of a member's award or otherwise notable achievement, then perhaps you would tell us about it.

Thanks to a slight technical hitch, a dozen auction lots were omitted from the catalogue; descriptions will be found in the 'Society News' section. This small addition to a bumper catalogue provides an opportunity to say 'thank you' to Les Taylor for all his work in putting it together. All it needs now is for you to bid up on all the lots so that the Society can recoup the production cost!



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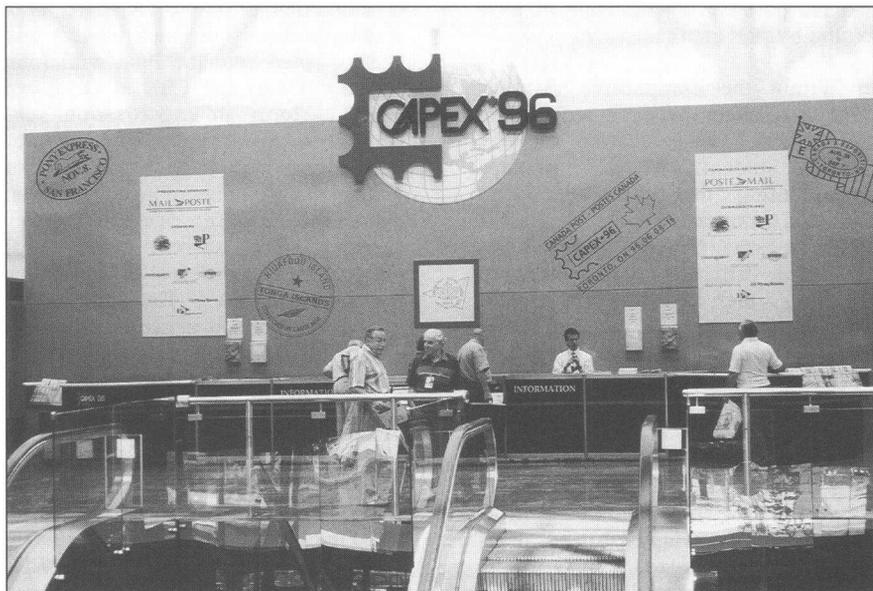
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CAPEX '96



As in 1987 the superb Metro Convention Centre in Toronto was the venue for Canada's international show in June. All the exhibits and dealers' stands were accommodated on one floor, along with the special displays, presentations and a number of vehicles, as featured on the latest issue of Canadian stamps which made their debut at the Show. The theme of the Show was 'Transportation' and there was recognition of the centenaries of the Yukon gold rush and the introduction of rapid cancelling machines into Canada.

The organisers put on a splendid show and they must be a little disappointed at the number of collectors who came along to enjoy. On the positive side it did mean that, after the first couple of days, collectors could take a more leisurely approach to the

goodies available at the dealers' stands.

Apart from the competitive exhibits there were fabulous philatelic items on display under various headings: 'Jewels of the World'; 'Gems of BNA Philately'; the Royal Collection; the Mizuhara Collection; contributions from the 'Royal' of London, the British Library, the National Archives of Canada, Bolaffi, Robson Lowe and Musée de la Poste de Paris. To mention individual items seems invidious but how about a Penny Black on cover dated 1 May, 1840, Sweden's unique Tre Skilling Banco (nearly two million Swiss francs at auction in 1990), three blocks of USA's 'inverted Jenny', the 2d 'Post Office' of Mauritius just for starters? The 'Gems of BNA Philately' was a welcome innovation but it must have caused problems for some competitive

collectors who had to decide between the prestige of inclusion of their gem(s) and the possible downgrading of their exhibit by said gem's absence.

Within the competitive displays BNA was, naturally, well represented and provided an education for any serious student. It was perhaps disappointing that there were no Canadian stamps shown after the KEVII definitive issue, this no doubt reflects the great difficulty encountered in attracting a high award for more recent Canadian stamps. There were three **Large Gold** awards for Canadian exhibits, '**New Brunswick & Nova Scotia**' (Seow-Chuan Kow), '**The Canadas 1851-7**' (the Lindemann Collection) and '**Colony of Canada**' (Mark Dankin). These were truly mouth-watering exhibits, well worthy of the coveted honour bestowed upon them. Listed below are the other results in respect of BNA material submitted by CPS members. Warmest congratulations go to all of them, if we have missed anyone it was not deliberate and we are sorry.

As always at these shows, the jury came in for criticism over the apparent harshness of the marking (no one ever complains of marks being too high!). However, one must take on board the very high quality of all exhibits at this level and the fact that a Large Gold, for instance, only allows for the loss of up to five points. Your reporter made his own judgements of the BNA material before the results were posted and, generally speaking, was in accord with the judges to within one grade, though there were one or two notable exceptions. We are all becoming so specialised these days that it must be difficult, if not impossible, for an International jury to be spot on.

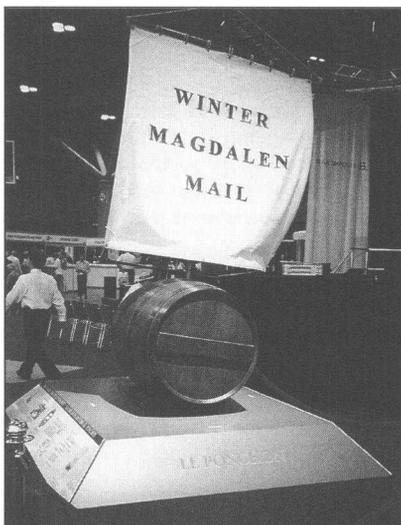
One invited display not yet mentioned was Richard Gratton's 'Fakes & Forgeries of BNA'. Richard is a leading authority on such matters and was co-opted onto the Jury, with John Lievsay (USA) and Charles Goodwyn (GB) to form an expertisation sub-committee. Speaking to Richard after the judging had been completed we learned that a number of items had given cause for concern; one BNA entry contained three suspect items and I spotted one in a different exhibit which had not been noted. The inclusion of fakes or forgeries in an exhibit, unless so described, may result in downgrading or disqualification. In many cases the judgement is subjective and the exhibitor would be asked to provide an expertisation certificate for any such item in a subsequent International. The principal of creating an Expert Team to assist the Jury was established in 1990 at the 59th F.I.P. Congress in London and it is pleasing to see the principal being carried into practice.

Before closing, mention must be made of splendid efforts to attract the younger element. A very large room was set aside for children and it contained several PCs, where stamp-related topics could be beamed up; there were pictures to be painted, games to be played, quizzes and two huge covers to be signed by the young visitors, these were subsequently to be miniaturised and sent into space (the covers, not the visitors!). The space theme was carried on into 'Space Day' when astronaut Steve MacLean paid a well-publicised visit to the show. Oh yes, before you ask, the infamous 'Freddy Mercury collection' was on show, courtesy of the British Postal Museum, and attracted much attention.

Meeting old and new friends,

scouring the dealers' boxes and looking at the exhibits kept your reporter at the Show for all of the nine days and still many non-BNA exhibits were not examined. Shopping and a visit to Toronto's first post office, which was featured on a 34¢ CAPEX '87 stamp, all had to be squeezed into the following Monday before catching a homeward flight in the evening.

DFS



One of the featured vehicles!

GOLD

British Columbia & Vancouver Island – Jack Wallace

Pre-stamp & Stampless Covers to/from BNA 1685-1865 – Allan Steinhart

Evolution of Canadian Overseas Letter Rates Before the 5¢ UPU Rate – George Arfken

LARGE VERMEIL

Newfoundland First Cents Issue 1865-82 – 'Terre Neuve'

Canada 1870-97 Small Queen Issue – J. Edward Nixon

Transatlantic Mail Between Canada, Maritimes and the UK – Dr Dorothy Sanderson

VERMEIL

Canada 1868-97 – Dr Joachim Frank

Canada: Imperial Penny Postage 1898 – Fred Fawn

The King Edward VII Issue of Canada – Dr Alan Selby

Bytown/Ottawa: Postal History up to Confederation 1829-67 – Eric Manchee

Canadian Contingents, South African War 1899-1902 – John Wannerton

Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the LQ & SQ Era – Jim Hennok

Railway Postmarks of Canada: The Early Years – Ross Gray

Canada – Classic Flag & Associated Cancellations – David Sessions

Yukon Airways & Exploration – Bill Topping

Canada's Decimal Era – Postal Usage 1859-68 – V. Greene Foundation (Literature)

LARGE SILVER

The Small Queens of Canada: 6¢ & 2¢ Values of 1872 – Michael Rixon

The Perforated Officials of Canada – Patrick Durbano

The Four-Ringed Numeral Cancels of Canada – Richard Thompson

Queen Victoria 1897-1902 – Lewis Warren

Newspaper Covers & Cards from Upper Canada, Canada West and Ontario – Kathryn Lamb

The Postal Operations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of Canada – Jeff Switt

Canadian Flag Cancels 1896-1919 – Doug Lingard (Literature)

SILVER

Northern Gold – Bill Robinson

The Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-19 (CDN Army Medical Corps) – John Frith

Canadian Military Post Offices to 1993 – William J. Bailey (Literature)

USED TWICE

The Yellow Peril

During my rehabilitation, a visiting collector showed me his find – a small suitcase of covers which he had purchased from a demolition foreman. Although my visitor had already creamed the covers, he assured me that it would still be worth my while to buy the remnants. Wanting something (besides girlie magazines) to help pass the time, I bought the pig-in-a-poke and was not too disappointed.

Amongst the Small Queens were (for me) three 'first time seen' items that are worth sharing with our readers. The first is a number 10 yellowish envelope addressed to Messrs Gordon & Jacobs, Barristers – Solicitors at Drayton PO, Ont. The cover is franked by a late printing 3¢ SQ and tied by a 'HARRISTON OC 12 92 ONT' cds. While this seemingly mundane cover was being tossed on the 'slough' pile, it was illuminated from behind and I caught a lucky glimpse of some printing on the inside of the envelope.

Photos by Kimo

The printed side was, in fact, the original front of 'THE HURON & MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON' policy mailing envelope. It was sent by agent Sinclair to James McGuire at Palmerston, Ont. A 'HARRISTON AP 2 92 ONT' cds ties a 1¢ SQ to this side of the envelope backstamped 'PALMERSTON AP 4 92 ONT'.

Some six months later, on 12 Oct, some frugal soul, if not the addressee, turned the envelope inside out, resealed the seams and used it to send a first class letter to the barrister at Drayton.

The reversed or turned 'covers' that I have had have all been folded letters on which the recipients wrote their replies, refolded them, wrote the return (or new) address on the blank portion of the cover, stamped and posted them back to the sender. Such 'covers' are either (i) stampless (Paid or Unpaid), (ii) franked

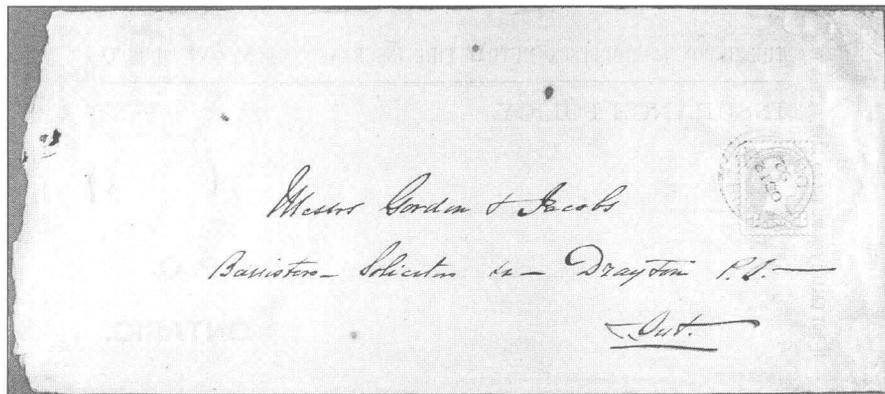


Fig. 1. At first glance, a homely 3¢ SQ envelope that was completely recycled and sent from Harriston to Drayton.

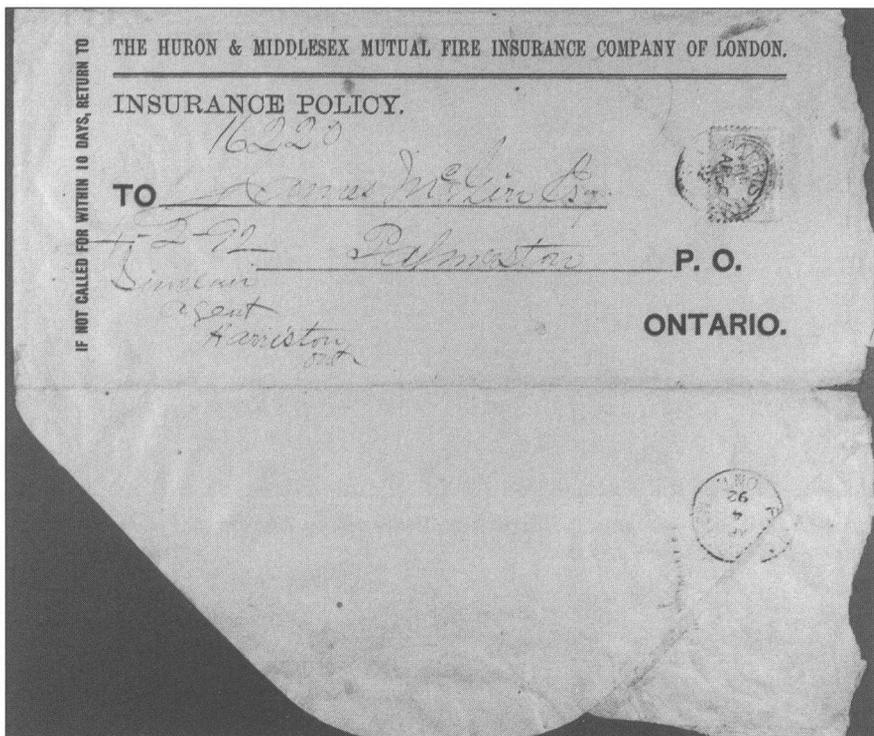


Fig. 2. Original front of cover (Fig. 1) turned inside out and franked with a 1¢ SQ to prepay the printed matter rate (insurance policy) from Harriston to Palmerston.

with two 1¢ stamps – 1¢ for each direction or (iii) a combination with a 1¢ stamp and an 'Unpaid 7'. This is the first turned envelope I have had.

The second piece is a 1¢ QV stationery post card initially postmarked 'WALKERTON JY 7 93 ONT'. Placed over the stationery stamp is a 1¢ SQ stamp tied by a 'WALKERTON JY 13 93 ONT' cds. It is addressed to Messrs Jacobs & Gordon, Warton, Ont.

The card is backstamped 8 July and 14 July. The reverse of the post card has two, unfortunately, under-inked rubber handstamps. The three line heading at

the top reads:

MEMO REGISTRY OFFICE
County of BRUCE
WALKERTON 18

Below this address is a written invoice for purchases made on 28 June totalling \$5.59 and a signed receipt for payment on 13 July. The faint six lines of instruction at the bottom reads:

Please forward above per
return mail to invoice memo
and enclose this card to be re-
ceipted and returned to you
and oblige

DEP. REG'R

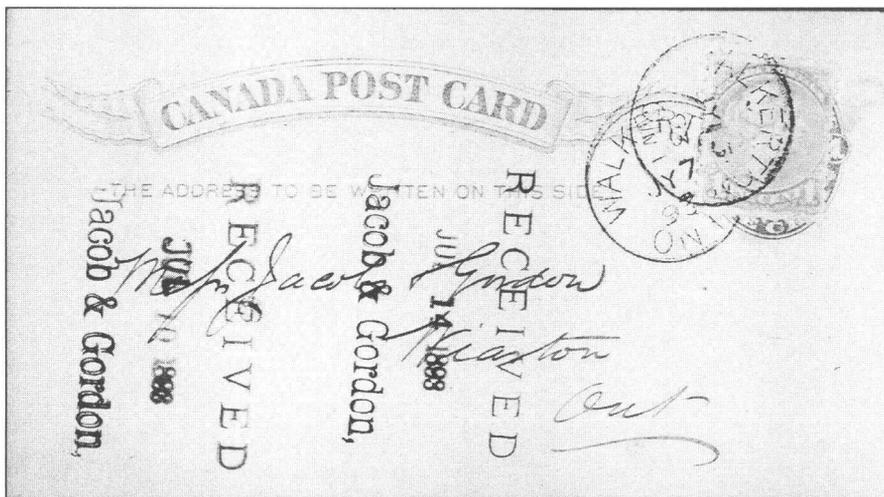


Fig. 3. 1¢ QV stationery post card sent from Walkerton to Warton on 7 July and again, with a 1¢ SQ on 13 July, 1893.

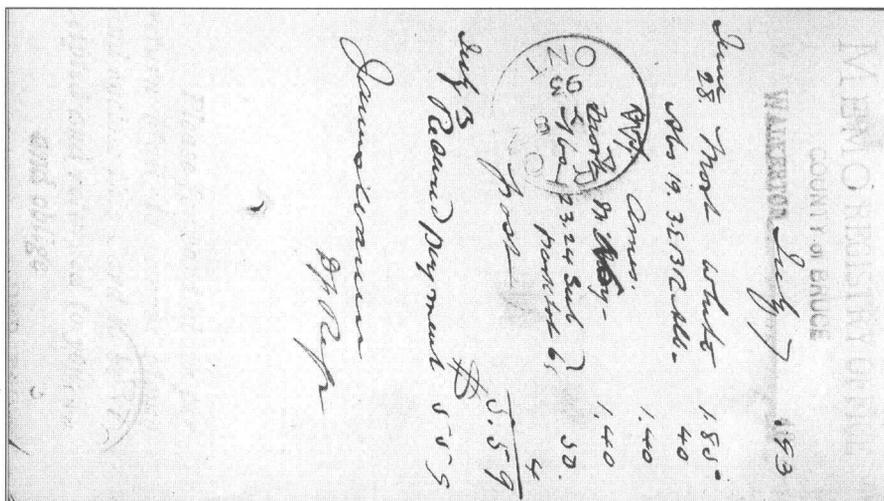


Fig. 4. Statement, receipt and instructions on back of (Fig. 3) card.

The two purple date stamps on front were obviously applied when the addressee received the invoice (10 July) and the acknowledgement of payment (14 July). The Bruce County Registrar must have been a very efficient clerk to use this time-saving method of invoicing despite the fact that postal regulations of the era stipulated that "a post card may not be used a second time, even though prepaid by an additional stamp".

An almost identical card is illustrated on page 19 of Allan L. Steinhart's 'The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada 1871-1911'. This, plus the above and two other such cards in the find, suggests that the Post Office consistently let pass the cards of a municipal official who may have been a big fish in a small pond.

Also included in this report, almost as a footnote since it is not truly 'used' but rather 'cancelled' twice, is a third item of great interest. I refer to the cover with its 3¢ SQ tied by a type II 'GUELPH AP 21 96 PM' squared circle, that travelled from Guelph to London. At the London destination, someone, most likely a registry clerk of the HURON & ERIE L & S Co., crossed out the address, annotated the cover "Return to" and reposted it. The stamp on the return letter was again tied by a squared circle, this time a type I 'LONDON PM AP 22 96 ONT'. Backstamps of 'London AP 21 PM 96' and 'Guelph PM AP 22 96' cds's reveal the complete itinerary of the cover's speedy, one day journey. The trains must have been running on time in both west and eastbound directions!

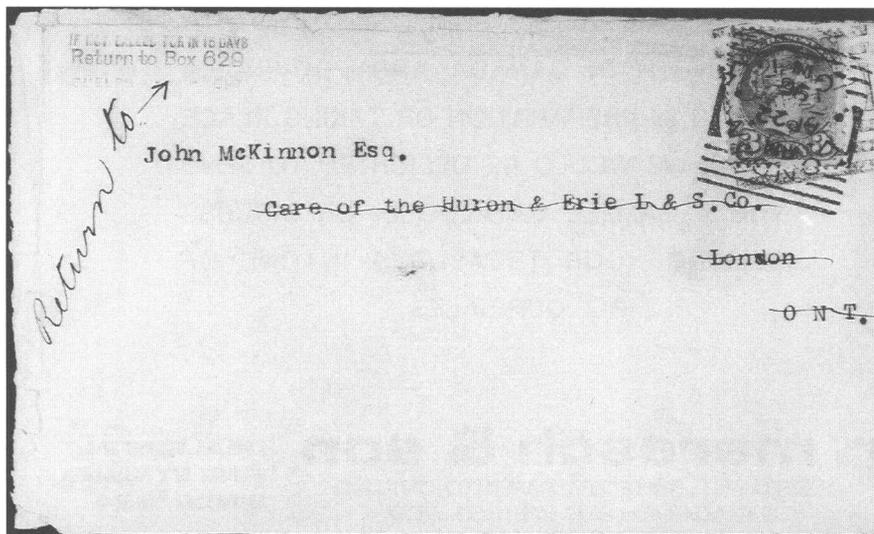


Fig. 5. Two different (type and town) squared circles cancel the same dispatching stamp on this 'aller-retour' cover.

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WHERE IS OUR HOBBY HEADED?

J. L. Brown and R. B. Winmill

In a previous article, the matter of so-called 'ambulance covers' was briefly touched upon (1). A second style of the same item recently surfaced. Were it not for the fact that the return address was very close to a house owned by one of the authors until only 75 days prior to the date of this cover, it would probably have been ignored. It was that fact that caused the authors to take a second glance at the item in question.

The 'ambulance cover' (Fig. 1) is nothing out of the ordinary, being but one of numerous similar items regularly observed in the Canadian mails. At first sight the original cover appears simply to have been delivered to the post office and, for whatever reason, been hand cancelled by a rubber stamp (Fig. 2). But why the special treatment? Such a cover should normally have been processed by machine. Moreover, it is apparent that, at the time the cancellation was applied, there was an adhesive on the cover. This suggests that the cover was then probably in good condition. Yet two of the handstamps on

the reverse (Fig. 3) indicate that all was not well. Moreover, the condition of the envelope and the missing stamp suggests that, at some point, the cover received a severe soaking (2). The handstamp on the reverse is dated 11 November, 1985, a holiday for the post office, with no postal service or mail pick up. So why was it processed on that day? Was it really received in damaged condition or was it mishandled and permitted to become soaked later?

The truth is that while one can speculate endlessly on such questions, it is not possible to provide a definitive answer. But these are not earth-shattering, life and death questions either. Nor are these questions of any theoretical relevance. Why then be concerned with them? The answer: the nature of man. To the postal history enthusiast a cover, no matter how mundane, has a story to tell. The interpretation of such material is part of the challenge. Mere acquisition or mindless textbook application will no



Figure 1. Clear plastic 'ambulance' cover.

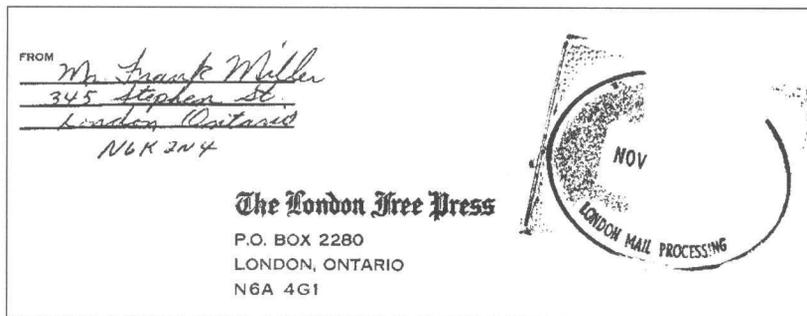
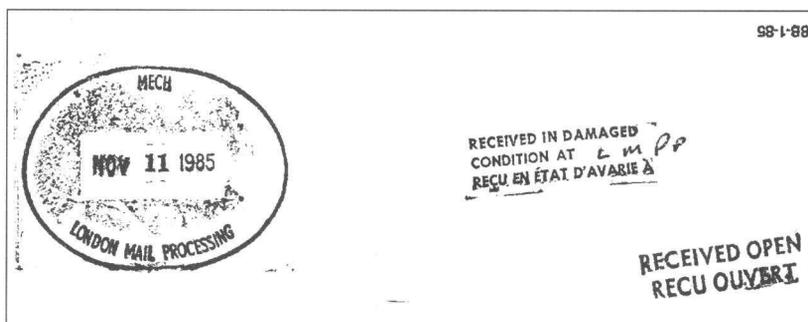


Figure 2 (above)

Figure 3 (below)



longer suffice. Problems must be recognised and studied in the context of original and contemporary documents.

In so doing, both philatelists and postal historians will breathe new, much needed, life into both hobbies. In recent years, great strides have been taken in postal history research. Such a strong case can not be made for the study of stamps. Many collectors lack the patience, knowledge and discipline to undertake the sustained research necessary to develop fully their own interests; much less to contribute to the literature and hence the general body of knowledge. There are contemporary students who do conduct such research but studious and academic approaches tend to be grossly undervalued at

international exhibitions, while studies incorporating the spectacular tend to be overvalued. Frequently they incorporate no original research but rather an unthinking replication of previous studies. Yet who has provided the greater contribution to our knowledge?

There have been numerous complaints that ours is a rich man's hobby. To some extent this is a valid criticism. However, one of the authors developed and successfully exhibited an award-winning collection while in his twenties and thirties for a relatively modest sum. Similarly literature is another avenue to pursue. Both authors have contributed in this area, one being successful at international level. It is not expensive, but like all else worthwhile,

it does require effort.

In the 'Canadian Philatelist', Michael Millar bemoans the decline of philately. Various authorities have attributed this to excessive specialisation and competing interests, often citing the ubiquitous computer. We must therefore ask ourselves, "What is the goal of philately?" Assuming Mr Millar's thesis to be valid and that a decline exists, what can be done to alter this course?

Increasing specialisation is a two-edged sword. On the one hand it fragments the hobby, because each specialist concentrates, to the detriment of overall philately, on his own ever-narrowing field. The broad perspective is lost. On the other hand, it opens broad new avenues, not involving great expenditure, thus enabling younger and less wealthy collectors to participate meaningfully. Consider the cover discussed at the beginning of this article. Inconsequential, definitely, yet still a subject deserving of study for personal gratification.

Many problems present themselves. For anyone bent on, or addicted to, the computer there are many avenues to explore, involving computer applications in statistical analysis. For those interested in more traditional methods, given fiche and film, it is possible to conduct most research anywhere in the world.

Finally, one other obstacle rears its ugly head within the hobby. Traditionally, for whatever reason, females tend to shun philately and resent the time and funds devoted to it by their partners. One female recently ascribed this to the alleged fact that they lack the intellectual capacity and interest to pursue an irrelevant pastime! If females

could be enticed into active participation with their partners, then perhaps rather than being a divisive component in a partnership, perhaps it could become a unifying force.

The collection and study of traditional material no longer holds the appeal it once did, for many. Two areas in philately, Thematics (Topicals) and Postal History, have probably maintained their positions but have failed to advance. Traditional philately has declined in appeal as has the hobby overall. Not only are the reasons cited above contributing to this decline, but so too are a plethora of others, not least shortage of funds.

The contemporary challenge is to ensure that the youth of today develop an early and sustained interest in the hobby. Let us not forget that if we, the senior students of today, fail to foster such interest among the youth of today, the hobby will wither and die. For those who feel that this is an alarmist position, just recall that at the turn of the century, sea shell collecting and, later, picture postcard collecting, were more widespread and popular than philately is today. The latter is no longer nearly as popular as it was prior to the first World War, while the former is virtually unknown today.

Let us do all in our power to preserve our hobby.

Footnotes:

1. 'The Fate of Misdirected Mail', J. L. Brown & R. B. Winmill. 'Maple Leaves' Vol. 23, No. 8, pp277/8.
2. The authors recall this month well. It was one of the wettest ever in the area.



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NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY
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NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY

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The field of military postal history is a wide and rich one but not too much attention has been paid to civilian activities during times of strife. Perhaps the following article will strike a spark.

CANADIAN WARTIME CONTROL BOARDS

Bill Pekonen

Virtually every phase of civilian and military activity in Canada was controlled by bureaucrats during World War II. Evidence of these activities can be found on old government envelopes. This article is intended as a background paper to help explain some of those envelopes. Obviously, there is much more to be told than can be summarized in one short article.

The occupation of Hainan Island by the Japanese military during February, 1939; the German destruction of Czechoslovakia during March; the agreement by Rumania to supply oil to Germany; the pressure during the same month on Poland by Britain and France to make a deal with Hitler; the attack on Albania by Italy during April; the introduction of military conscription in Britain during May; more fighting between USSR and Japan and other similar events during the first six months of 1939 caused concern around the world. While Chamberlain in Britain, McKenzie King in Canada and politicians in other countries were announcing peace plans, the bureaucrats in Canada (and around the world) were preparing contingency war plans.

A special Defence Purchasing Board was established in Canada during July 1939. This board can be considered as the first step in the war effort. It was supplanted in November 1939 by the War Supply Board. The Department of Munitions and Supply was created in May 1940 to replace the War Supply

Board. The Minister was empowered to examine and organize, mobilize and conserve the resources of Canada for the purpose of furnishing munitions of war and other supplies.

The War Measures Act of 1914 was invoked on 3 September, 1939, giving the Government of Canada the necessary powers to meet the emergency created by the declaration of war on Germany by Britain. War on Germany was declared by Canada on 10 September.

The Cabinet was advised by the Wartime Advisory Committee on Economic Policy and the 'War Committee'. The Advisory Committee was headed by the Prime Minister and included under statutory provisions the National Research Council (Trade and Commerce) and the Civil Service Commission (Secretary of State). The personnel of the War Committee consisted of the Prime Minister, Leader of Government in Senate, Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Mines and Resources, Minister of Munitions and Supply, Minister of National Defence for Air, Minister of National Defence for Naval Affairs, Minister of National War Services.

The War Committee oversaw the activities of ten special committees: War Finance and Supply, Food Production and Marketing, Wheat, Fuel and Power, Shipping and Transportation, Price

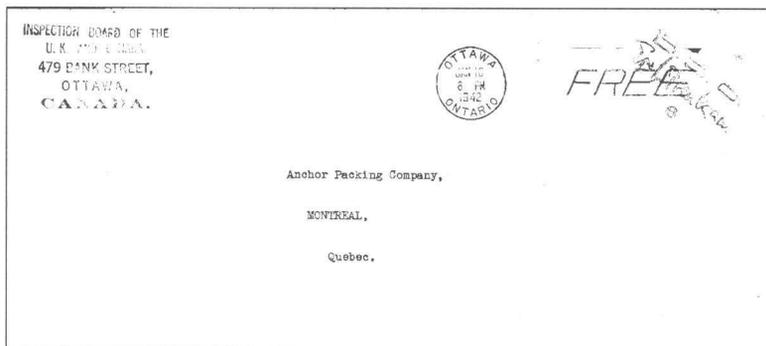


Figure 1

Control and Labour, Internal Security, Legislation, Public Information, Demobilization and Re-establishment. At the start, the special committees were also advised by twelve other statutory agencies (ministerial) and 28 wartime control boards and agencies. (Many more boards and agencies were formed later).

The initial 28 Boards and agencies are listed below⁽¹⁾ in no particular order. Research is in progress to establish the starting and closing dates of each.

Normal postal regulations applied to mail from each board or agency. If mailed under approved Departmental signature, the surface mail was 'FREE' (see figure 1). If special services were requested (such as air mail), then the appropriate postage had to be added (see figure 2 with six cent air mail stamp affixed). When special services were used without affixing a stamp, postage due was demanded. In some cases, there is no evidence that the amount due was in fact collected.

One collector has published information on the Foreign Exchange Control Board (which was formed to maintain sufficient reserves of gold and

US currency). All foreign currency was controlled from 3 September, 1939 until 14 December, 1951. Mail was subject to censorship to control mainly the transmission of cash for any purpose (including purchase of foreign postage stamps), and to prevent trading with the announced enemies of Canada. Evidence of various labels and other markings attached to envelopes has been the subject of the special study. However, very little information has been published on the entire government control process during the Second World War. This writer has conducted research into the topic. Enough material to publish a monograph is being sought to supplement the number of covers currently in my collection.

Correspondence is invited⁽²⁾ on the entire subject matter and I am especially interested in seeking at least one cover (or a clear photocopy that can be reproduced) from each of the special boards and agencies formed during WWII and the period immediately following.

Footnotes:

- (1) Wartime Prices and Trade Board
- Wartime Requirements Board
- Wartime Industries Control Board

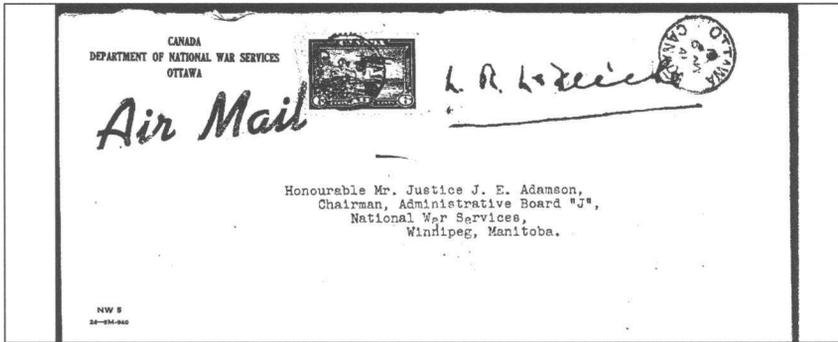


Figure 2

Foreign Exchange and Control Board	St Lawrence Basin Committee
National War Savings Committee	Industrial Disputes Inquiry
War Contracts Depreciation Board	Commission
Board of Referees Under Excess	National Labour Supply Council
Profits Tax Act	Inter-Departmental Committee on
Agricultural Supplies Board	Labour Co-ordination
Bacon Board	Custodian of Enemy Property
Advisory Committee to Bacon Board	Registrar General of Alien Enemies
Dairy Products Board	Director of Internment Operations
Special Products Board	Commission re Revocation of
Sub Committee on Fresh and Frozen	Certificates of Naturalization
Fish	Dependents Allowance Board
Lobster Controller and Advisory	Censorship Co-ordination
Board	Committee
Advisory Committee to Wheat Board	Director of Public Information
Canadian Shipping Board	(2)Members should write direct to Bill
Transport Controller	Pekonen - 209-7300 Moffatt Road,
Canadian Temporary Great Lakes-	Richmond, B.C. V6Y 1X8.

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will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

The indefatigable Horace Harrison reports a couple of recent 'finds' within the Registration field.

REGISTERED RPO AND OVAL

Horace W. Harrison, FCPS



The first is a newly discovered oval registered date stamp for Woodstock, Ont.; illustrated is a clear example dated NO 28, 85.



The second discovery in recent times is a new registered RPO mark for the Southern Extension of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway.

back of the cover, illustrated below, from Kincardine, Ont. to Stratford Ont., via Guelph on 11 May, 1876.

Two examples can be seen on the

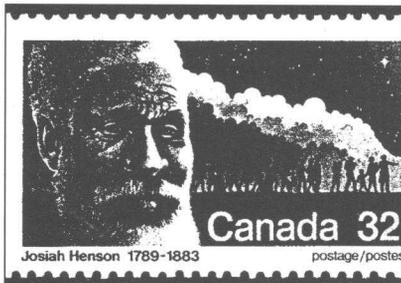


THE PEOPLE ON THE STAMPS – JOSIAH HENSON

Dr Alan Salmon

*Where is my home? Where is my home?
Where a man is as good as his neighbour
And we all take joy in our labour,
And the wife sings all day long
With the children bright and strong
And it seems like God's own country.
Where is my home? John Murray Gibbon.*

Josiah Henson was born to slave parents in the USA. He eventually escaped to Canada, to establish a community for fugitive slaves at Dawn near Dresden. Central to this working community was a school, for all ages, to "elicit the fairest and fullest development of the physical, intellectual and moral powers". He was the first Canadian black of national and international importance. He was reputed to be the model for Uncle Tom of *'Uncle Tom's Cabin'* by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The centenary of his death was commemorated by the issue of a 32¢ stamp in 1983 (SG 1104, SS 997).



The Slave Trade

Unfortunately slavery is probably as old as man; in our earliest recorded history prisoners of war were killed whilst the women were taken as slaves. Later the

men also were made slaves. It was widespread: Egypt, Greece, Britain before the Romans, Rome, India, China, Japan, the west coast of Canada. The first trading in black slaves by Europeans began, in 1444, when the Portuguese imported some into Europe; indeed the first black African in America seems to have arrived with Columbus in 1492, apparently he was a free man. In 1517 Spain and Portugal allowed the importation of African slaves to their American colonies as there were insufficient local Indian slaves for their needs. Eventually between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 Africans were transported to America, 95% of them to the Caribbean and Latin America.

In North America the first slave imports were by the Dutch to Virginia, in 1619. The first black slave reported to be traded in Canada was an Oliver LeJeune, who had been sold by English traders to the French in Quebec in 1629; eventually he became a Christian and a freeman. In the beginning the slave-trade was not a flourishing business, by 1681 there were only 2,000 slaves in North America. Governor Denonville reversed the usual flow by exporting 40 Iroquois as slaves to France, in 1687.

However, further south, the cultivation of tobacco and rice led to an increase, to 59,000 in 1714, to 263,000 in 1754; then cotton led to an explosion, resulting in a peak of about 4,500,000 in 1860. About 500,000 were imported, the rest were born to the plantations of North America.

Bristol and London were the first significant slave-trading ports to the American colonies but by 1760 Liverpool had become the major port. The trade was based on a triangular system; ships left Liverpool loaded with goods for the west coast of Africa where the goods were traded for slaves taken by the local tribes. The wretched slaves were then transported, in disgusting conditions, to North America where they were sold, the ships returned with cotton and tobacco.

However there was widespread disapproval of the trade. In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe forced through a law, in Upper Canada, so that no more slaves (Negro or Indian) could be brought into the province and those already there should be released after a specified time; a similar Bill was defeated in Lower Canada. The American Constitution allowed slavery, each state could deal with the matter in its own way; between 1777 and 1804 the American states north of Maryland abolished slavery; indeed the northern border of Maryland, the Mason-Dixon Line, is regarded as the traditional boundary between the North and the South in the USA.

In 1807 slave-trading to British colonies was abolished; the USA prohibited slave-trading the next year. In



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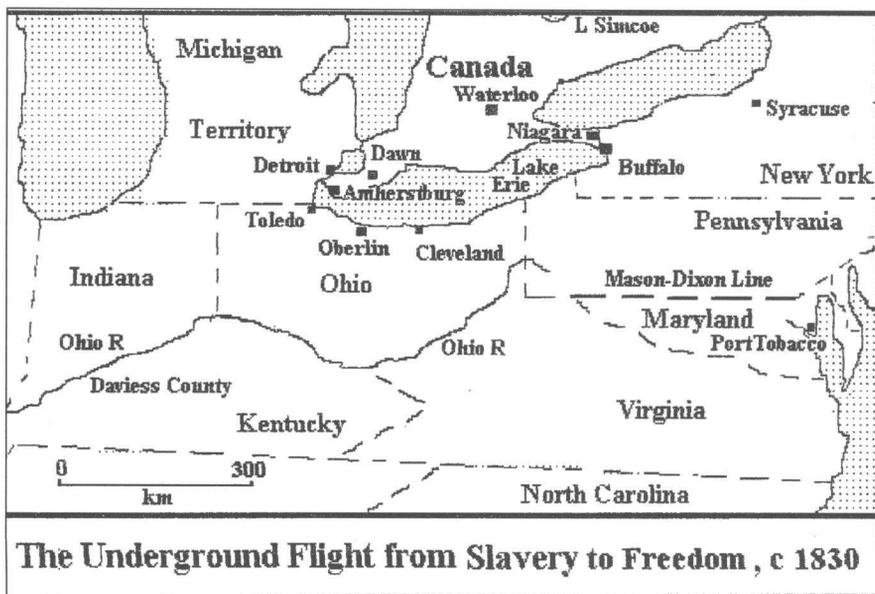
1833 slavery was abolished in British North America, only 50 needed to be freed in Canada. Efforts in the northern USA turned to emancipating the slaves on the plantations south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Slaves from those plantations, seeking freedom, fled either to the northern states or to Canada.

Early days

The story of Henson's early life is known only from his autobiography, of which there were eventually four editions; they were written by ghost-writers and published by abolitionists. He was born on a plantation at Port Tobacco in 1789, and given the Christian name of his master and the surname of his master's uncle. When a young man his arm and both shoulders were broken by an overseer, Henson wrote he was "maimed for life". His owner trusted him to travel widely on estate business; Henson married and

became a Christian. In 1825 he conducted 18 slaves to his master's brother in Daviess County, Kentucky; there Henson became a Methodist preacher and an unofficial overseer.

During a trip to Maryland he earned \$350, a considerable sum, to help pay for his freedom. In 1829 he arranged his purchase but was tricked by his master and sent to New Orleans to be sold. He was saved by the illness of his guard, the master's son, who asked Henson to take him back to Kentucky. Henson did so but decided to flee to safety, accompanied by his wife and four children. For six weeks they travelled through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, sailed along Lake Erie to Buffalo and eventually crossed into Canada in October 1830. Four years were spent as a farm labourer near Waterloo where he preached, learnt "to read a little" and eventually had 12 children. He then



formed a small black settlement, raising wheat and tobacco, on rent-free government land, it lasted for seven years. During this period Henson met Hiram Wilson, a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society, who was establishing schools for Canadian Negroes so that they could better integrate into their new nation. This was of direct interest to Henson who was pondering how fugitives, like himself, might best adjust to life in Canada.

Dawn

Aided by money from the USA and England, Wilson, urged on by Henson, established the British-American Institute at Dawn, near today's Dresden – a school to provide an education based "upon a full and practical system of discipline, which aims to cultivate the entire *being*, and elicit the fairest and fullest possible development of the physical, intellectual and moral powers". The school was a substantial endeavour, comprising, besides the formal classrooms, farms, a sawmill, a brickyard and rope works. Henson established a community for fugitive slaves around the Institute; he moved with his family to this haven in 1842. A settlement of about 500 people grew around the school; on 1,500 acres, owned by the settlers; they grew tobacco, wheat and oats.

Henson served on the executive committee of the Institute, its patriarch; apparently somewhat vain, but a forceful and determined leader, who believed the negroes needed land and education. The administrative head of the Institute was always a white man; unfortunately there was considerable conflict between Henson, as the spiritual leader, and the administration. These led to continuing doubts about the overall ability of the executive committee of the

Institute; several investigations did not fully clear Henson of responsibility for some of the short-comings of the project. He even became involved in lawsuits with the administrators. Henson travelled in the northern states of the USA to raise funds for Dawn between 1843 and 1847. In 1849 the first edition of his autobiography was published, consequently he visited Britain twice to raise funds for 'his community'. He even met Queen Victoria and President Hayes of the USA.

The Underground Railroad

The various channels of escape to the northern States and to Canada became known as the Underground Railroad. It consisted of many lines, some highly organised, some individual efforts, but all leading to freedom from the plantations. The main centres of activity were: Amherstburg and Niagara in Canada; Syracuse, Buffalo, Toledo, Oberlin, Cleveland and Detroit in the USA. It operated from about 1785 to the start of the American Civil War in 1861 – in 1786 George Washington complained about the Quakers attempting to liberate a slave. Estimates of how many fled by it vary, but probably about 40,000 escaped from the south. How many reached Canada is uncertain, however the *Toronto Globe* in 1852 reported some 3,000 fugitive slaves were in Canada West. This ties in with the 1851 Census which indicates about 5,500 negroes in Canada West, and with the 1861 Census indicating about 13,500 in that province. Most fugitives who stayed settled near either Niagara or Amherstburg, but some travelled as far as Lake Simcoe. Henson was helped in his flight by this Underground; later he made forays to the south to bring over a hundred fugitives out through Ohio.

Uncle Tom

In 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published, it was a tremendous, lasting success selling 2,000,000 copies in the USA in its first decade; and it was a great influence against slavery. Henson claimed to have met her and she may have read the first edition of his autobiography, true or false henceforward he was regarded as the original image of Uncle Tom. For some years he made lecture tours where he was introduced as the real-life Uncle Tom, although he never made the claim himself. This image greatly extended Henson's sphere of influence, far beyond that which would have accrued because of the founding of Dawn.

The Institute at Dawn closed in 1868, controversy about it still continues – is it best to form separate communities such as grew at Dawn, or is the best option to integrate new arrivals into the existing community? In 1876 Henson returned to England to raise funds, this time for himself, his lawsuits had been costly. His last years were spent quietly in Dresden, Ontario; he died aged 94. He was a natural leader, intelligent and forward-looking, who made a significant contribution to Canada's effort in the North American anti-slavery crusade and who, by his example, helped many slaves to find a far better home than the plantations.

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1937 KING GEORGE VI 'MUFTI' ISSUE – Low Value Definitives David Whiteley

The death of King George V in 1935 and the subsequent abdication of King Edward VIII in 1937 resulted in a two year lapse before the new low value definitives (Scott 231-236) could be produced. They were first released for sale on 1 April 1937 (1¢, 2¢, 3¢) and 10 May 1937 (4¢, 5¢, 8¢). Despite this unique situation and the long delay, this issue has received little attention from collectors of British North American material. Yet these six stamps which I shall describe in detail later were one of the last issues of Canadian stamps to be engraved in great detail and can still be obtained at very reasonable prices. This issue should also be attractive to the collector as examples can be found to enhance many particular areas of specialization, from the single copy collector to the most esoteric areas of postal history, varieties and errors. It is also an issue where the diligent specialist can make new discoveries. I should however caution would-be collectors that, despite the reasonable price of much of the material, the trick is to locate a supply. Over the last two years I have spoken with many dealers all of whom say the issue is undervalued in the catalogues and a good supply of material is a lot harder to find than material from earlier issues. Complete sets of the numerous Plate blocks and full sheets are particularly hard to locate. The scarcity of good material is reflected by the absence of representation in most auction catalogues, a phenomenon which has been remarked upon by many of my collecting colleagues.

Production and Design

The portrait used for the low values is produced from an engraving based on a photograph of the King taken by Bertram Park of London, England. The design was then engraved onto chromium coated steel plates then recess-printed on dry, pre-gummed, medium white wove paper by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and printed in sheets of 400 (20 x 20) divided into panes of 100 (10 x 10). An experimental printing was made of the 2¢ and 3¢ in sheets of 600 divided into six panes of 100 (10 x 10). Plates 9 and 10 were used for the 2¢, Plates 12 and 13 for the 3¢. The printer's imprint appears in the upper and lower sheet margins with plate numbers, except on the experimental sheets of 600 where the imprint appears over the 5th and 6th stamps of the upper middle pane and below the 95th and 96th stamps of the lower middle pane. The plate numbers, together with a printer's batch number, can also be found printed in the selvedge on the left side of the lower left corner of each pane, in the colour of the stamp, on the sheets of 400. The year, 1937, of preparation of the die can be found in the engraving on the lower left above the '3' and between the outer border and the framing of the portrait.

Paper & Gum

Robson Lowe describes the paper as medium white wove and pre-gummed, but all values can be found on a paper which is apparently very fine (close) laid. Holmes in his specialized 'Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and

British North America', describes this paper as a 'Laid Effect Paper.' This paper, he says, looks like a very fine laid paper which is most easily seen in the margins of the stamp or better still in the selvage of the sheets. It is due to the impression of the very fine wires used in making the paper. The laid paper used for the first issue of Canadian stamps shows the laid lines much coarser than those found in these later issues. 'Laid' paper has been described as a variety of wove paper showing the laid lines in its texture. The very fine (close) laid paper is found in all the values under discussion but is not common. Bridger & Kay in their 'Commonwealth King George VI Catalogue', state that various values exist on a paper with ribbed effect on the underside. The wire mesh on which the pulp is laid in the first instance is the cause, and this variety has no connection with laid paper. Some time during the life of this issue some printings appear to have been done on a thin wove paper. Like all issues that spanned the World War II era this one was printed on papers of varying colours and composition, thin paper varieties, although not listed in any catalogues, can be found used for all six values. As for the gum this can be found in a variety of shades from white to very deep yellowish brown.

Plate Proofs

The usual 200 illegitimate imperforate plate proofs of each value were produced and, as usual, many examples came on the market and are available. Except for the two cent and three cent all were printed from plate one. In the case of the two and three cent, plate two was used. There also exists a large progressive die proof of the three cent carmine with a dark background, with or without two different imprints, on card.

Until this issue was replaced on 1 July 1942 by the 'War Issue' many printings were made and a large number of plates used, as can be seen from the table below.

Booklets

Between 14 April and 28 May, 1937, four booklets were released containing panes of four or six. The top, bottom and right side of the panes were imperforate with the remaining sides of the individual stamps and labels being perforation 12. The booklets were issued in French and English as follows:

- a. 1¢ panes 4 x 6 in English 296,334, in French 51,500 (18 May)
- b. 2¢ panes 2 x 6 in English 196,900, in French 42,000 (3 May)
- c. 3¢ panes 2 x 4 in English 13,455,000 in French 1,703,640 (14 April)
- d. 1¢ + 2¢ + 3¢ 1 x 4 x 3 in English 1,703,640, in French 227,474 (14 April).

There are many varieties of booklets listed in the specialized catalogues. There are, for example, three different cover types, blank rate pages, air rate page and the composite booklet cover colours vary from blue to turquoise to ultramarine. The gum used on the booklet panes varies from white to yellow or brown.

Coils

The 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ (Scott 238-240), were all issued in rolls of 500 imperf x perf 8 from a curved plate of 250 (25 x 10) used on a rotary press. As each sheet was printed the machine had to be adjusted by hand so that the distance between impressions from two sheets (pane) may vary between 1mm and 6mm vertically in a horizontal pair and by rather less horizontally. Paste-up strips and jump strips are fairly common in all three values.

Numbers printed

1¢ dark green 23,021,500 issued 15.6.37

2¢ brown 34,565,000 issued 18.6.37

3¢ red-rose 57,827,000 issued 15.4.37

Errors and Varieties

There are a number of reported errors, re-entries and varieties in this issue. The most striking and only generally listed constant variety occurs on the 3¢ red in position 85 of Plate 2, upper right, and consists of a line in the right side of the King's collar which is commonly known as the 'crease on collar' variety (Fig. 1). Other varieties have been found; on the 1¢ green (Sc 231) these include a 'dot in the left numeral one' at position 68 Plate 1, upper left. On the 2¢ brown (Sc 232) a 'cut in the left numeral two' has been observed. On the 3¢ red (Sc 233) Darnell is now reporting and listing a 'scratch on the forehead' variety. On the same value 'a dot in the curl of the frame' between 'Canada and postage'



Fig. 1. Block of four of 3¢ value showing crease on collar variety which occurs in Position 85 on Pl #2 U.R. pane.

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can be observed at Position 9 Plate 1, upper right. On the 5¢ blue (Sc 235) a 'dot in both fives' of value tablets and 'dot in 'A' of postage' have been observed. I have recently come across a number of stamps of the 3¢ value where, possibly, the ink has not adhered properly to the plate, particularly in the background outside the framing of the portrait. This phenomenon appears as irregular smudges of lighter inking where it appears that the inked plate has

partially dried before the run had been completed; or perhaps it has been caused by some sheets having been carelessly stored, causing the ink to come away from the design when the sheets have been separated. (A full list of known varieties, many of which are of the fly-speck variety, will be found in Hans Reiche's 'Canada Steel Engraved Constant Plate Varieties.' (Unitrade Press 1982). Notwithstanding the excellent work of Hans Reiche there are

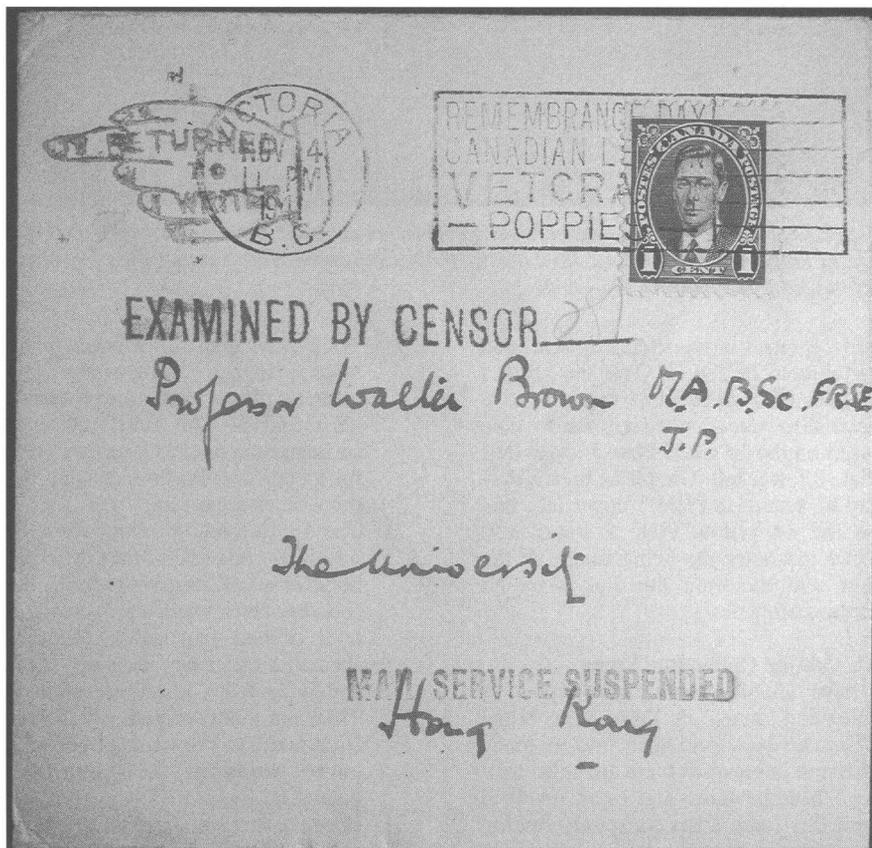


Fig. 2. One cent green on cover to Hong Kong paying the one cent printed matter Empire rate. Cancelled Victoria B.C. Nov.4/ 11 pm/1941, various censor stamps and directional markings including 'Mail Service suspended'.

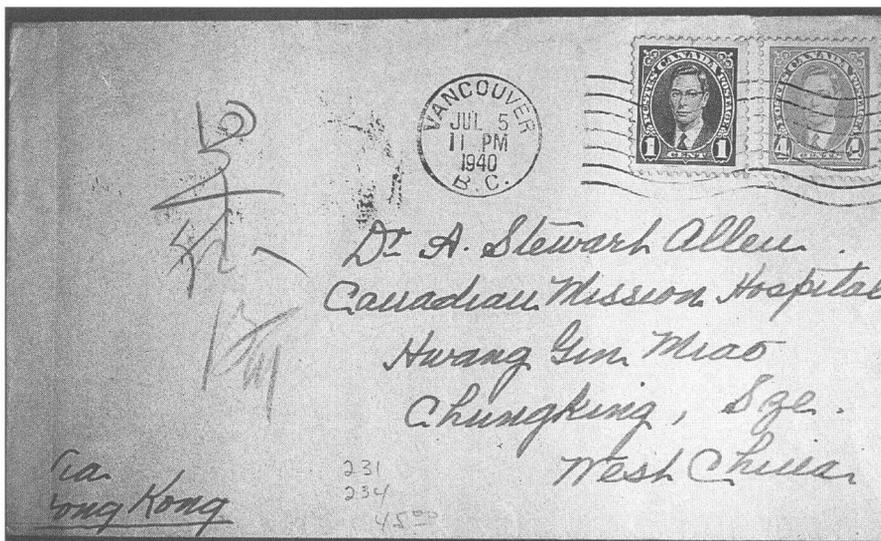


Fig. 3. One cent green and four cent yellow on overseas cover paying U.P.U. rate to West China dated Vancouver B.C. Jul 5 1940; three Chinese receivers dated Sept 19, black 'examined by Censor' C.193 label.

still many unreported errors and varieties to be found. Over the years a number of cracked plate varieties have been discovered, those known to date occur on the 1¢ green Plate 7 lower left; Plate 8 lower left. On the 2¢ brown they can be found on Plate 5 upper left, and on the 4¢ yellow Plate 2 lower left. More examples are being found all the time and therefore this list is by no means complete.

The Major Collecting Areas

I have identified ten major areas of collecting, many of these very broad areas can be sub-divided into as many different interests as there are collectors. As I become more and more involved with this issue I am constantly finding new areas of specialization especially in the field of postal history where the collector can find material to satisfy any craving.

- 1) With more than 50 different plate blocks, together with some five broken plates and more being identified all the time, there is sufficient material to keep one busy for a considerable time chasing the more elusive material.
- 2) The 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values were all issued as coils and in four different booklet pane combinations. The four booklets were also issued in both official languages. The coil specialist can find 'paste-up' strips and 'jump strips' in all three values. There are shades of gum which vary from white to brown, together with cover variations in design and colour.
- 3) Because these stamps were issued on two different dates there are a wide variety of First Day Covers both official and private.
- 4) For those interested in the

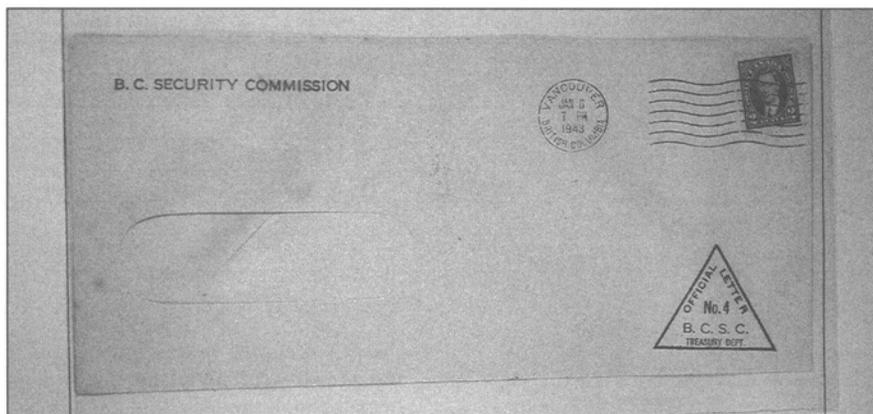


Fig. 4. Two cent brown on Japanese internment mail Letter #4 with B.C.S.C. Letter No. 1 cachet.

- development of aviation and air mail service there are numerous first flight covers from both within Canada and to overseas destinations. Also the rate structure for air mail letters changed several times during the life of this issue making this area of collecting a fascinating study for the aerophile.
- 5) There are a number of fairly common Perfin varieties of which the official 'O.H.M.S.', which occurs on all values, is the most common. There are also many other commercial and government agency perfins some of which have many varieties.
 - 6) There is a large number of pre-cancels associated with this issue which can be found on the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢ and 1¢ coil.
 - 7) The collector of used material has a number of areas available to him as there is a wide variety of circular town cancels, roller cancels, machine cancels and slogan cancels, together with a number of special informative hand stamp endorsements and cancellations.
- Within this genre there is, for the cover collector, a wide variety of rate covers, advertising covers and post cards. For those collectors interested in Paquebot and Sea Post Office cancellations a considerable amount of material exists.
- 8) Because this issue was not replaced until 1942 the Military specialist can find a considerable amount of material including M.P.O.s, internment camp cachets and some very scarce Japanese internment mail cachets* covered by this issue (Fig. 4). A wide variety of both domestic and foreign censor markings and inspection markings can also be found.
 - 9) For the railway buff there is a plethora of R.P.O. cancellations.
 - 10) For the more specialized collector interested in papers and gums there appears to have been a wide variety of papers used to produce this issue and a wide range of different coloured gums used from a pale yellow to very deep yellowish brown or ochre.

Description of numbers issued with Plate numbers & Die numbers

Value	# Issued	Die Nos.	Plates
1¢ dark green	1,393,677,000	X-G 631	1-11
2¢ brown	1,163,103,500	X-G 651	1-14
3¢ rose-red	2,633,940,000	X-G 649	1-23
4¢ yellow	24,074,000	X-G 633	1
5¢ dark blue	133,102,302	X-G 634	1-3
8¢ orange	14,035,353	X-G 635	1

Conclusion

It is hoped that this brief outline of a much neglected area of Canadian philately will whet the appetites of both the experienced and novice collector and will cause them to consider this issue as an interesting and rewarding area of specialization, similar to the

position occupied by the more popular classic issues that command a great deal of attention in the philatelic journals.

**Editor's note: Readers' attention is drawn to the detailed article by Bill Topping that appeared in the June 1995 issue of 'Maple Leaves' (pp 75-80).*



THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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VERY LUCKY STRIKES

L. F. Gillam, FCPS

"No man can be more innocently employed than when he is 'playing' with his postmarks." (With apologies to Dr Samuel Johnson):

A Man of Music and Squared Circles

Most postmark collectors associate the name Whitehead with squared circles, and rightly so. His work on these ran to three editions and by 1965, when the third was published, it had long been the sole guide to those who collected them. It remained so until much later it was superseded by Hansen and Moffatt's 'The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada', the authors of which have acknowledged their indebtedness to him for his earlier pioneer work.

Dr Alfred Whitehead was a professor of music and a renowned organist whose fame extended far beyond his native Nova Scotia. There are many musicians, both professional and amateur, still alive today who can testify to his inspired and enthusiastic teaching. He was also a talented amateur artist with a wide range of other interests; but Canadian philately was his first love, and remained so throughout his long life.

And Railway Postmarks

Together with Stanley Cohen, who collaborated closely with him in the production of his books, they built up what were probably the most comprehensive collections of squared circles then in existence. But this was by no means Whitehead's only interest. Precisely at the time when he was collaborating with Cohen he was very much involved with T. P. G. Shaw in the latter's work on Canadian railway

postmarks. In fact this partnership goes back much further to a period during the Second World War when Shaw was listing these postmarks in preparation for his 1944 'Catalogue of Railroad Cancellations'. This close co-operation, together with that of many others, led eventually, in 1963, to the publication of Shaw's second catalogue, a vastly more comprehensive work. Over the intervening years an ever-widening circle of railway postmark enthusiasts were constantly finding and reporting new discoveries, literally hundreds of them, so that in 1963 his second catalogue fulfilled a long-felt want.

Now, although I corresponded with Whitehead almost from the very first year that I joined our Society, there was very little that I learnt about him of a personal nature, apart from the fact that he was a very modest man, and a very generous one too. It was not only information about Canadian railway postmarks that we exchanged; we also 'traded' them. Needless to say, for then my collection was a rather modest one, I had a very adverse balance of 'trade', but I am sure that this did not bother him in the least. I was keenly interested, a comparative novice and willing to learn. It was typical of the man that this was sufficient motivation to help someone who was a complete stranger to him. That he helped many other collectors in the same way I learnt over the years; but in 1963 I learnt something else about him that will be positively mind-boggling.

Shaw Tells the Tale

My informant was none other than Shaw himself who, together with his wife, decided to visit Great Britain for the first and only time as things unfortunately turned out. Their first port of call was Rotherham! This, of course, was by prior arrangement, and only R.P.O. aficionados will appreciate how keenly I looked forward to their visit. They will also appreciate how long the hours seemed to drag before the ladies retired for the night. We both knew better than to talk very much 'shop' while R.P.O. widows were present! Apart from presenting me with his new catalogue, which he inscribed with a very flattering commendation, I do not recall any discussion about our mutual interest. But we made up for it when, at last, we were alone!

That Whitehead's name should figure prominently in our talk goes without saying. For one thing both he and Shaw knew the Reverend F. W. Gedye of Brome in the Eastern Township, and Gedye had been one of a little group of railway postmark collectors who, in the early 1920s used to meet occasionally, and informally, in Montreal in order to discuss a subject which most philatelists regarded with amused tolerance, or lofty disdain. As far as they were concerned the less a stamp was apparently 'used' the better. If a heavily used stamp was included in a collection it was so reluctantly, until something better turned up. It was not until Fred Jarrett published his renowned work on the stamps and postmarks of Canada in 1929 that this situation began to change; but it took a very long time to change some collectors' attitudes, and many were never converted at all.

Such was the nature of our

conversation, although I did more listening and learning than talking when suddenly Shaw said, "You're not going to believe this, but . . ." After 33 years I cannot swear that these were Shaw's exact words; but they certainly implied that what I was going to hear would sound incredible, but true.

Whitehead Gets the Sack(s)

Apparently during the war Whitehead had driven down from his home (then in Sackville, N.B.) to visit a dealer whom he knew in Halifax. Occasionally, while gazing through the dealer's Canadian stockbooks he had found a few items to add to his general collection, or possibly stamps with an 'interesting' postmark, who can tell? It was while he was doing so that he noticed three or four sacks, large sacks, full of something or other, bundled up and tied with string. They were piled in a heap in the corner of the shop. In response to Whitehead's casual enquiry it turned out that the dealer had bought the sacks for a few 'bucks' from a wholesaler. There had been no deception; as the wholesaler had said, the sacks were full of what might have been called 'kiloware' except that there was no great variety. They were just low value Canadian stamps on paper and too heavily postmarked anyway to make it worthwhile for the dealer to soak them off for packet material. Even if he had the time, who would buy them if he did? In actual fact he had done the wholesaler a good turn by taking them off his hands. It was at this point, no doubt, that Whitehead asked if the dealer would mind if he had a look at them. The dealer promptly heaved a sack on to the counter. The string was untied and Whitehead plunged his hand in the sack and took out a handful. As he let the 'trash', for that was the dealer's terminology, trickle through his fingers Whitehead confirmed his description.

They were indeed heavily postmarked: some late printings of the three cents Small Queens so much so that they were scarcely recognisable as such. Whether or not he paid much attention to the low value Maple Leaves, Numerals, Edwards and Admirals at that time cannot be said with certainty. What can be said is that Whitehead had seen enough.

Shaw could not remember what, if anything, was paid for the bags of 'trash'. All that needs to be said is that if Whitehead had been blessed with foresight, he would have paid a very great deal. But this only came to him when he began to sort the many, many thousands of despised 'pieces' out. Of course there was a lot of 'trash'; it would have been surprising, to say the least, had this not been so. But among those roughly torn pieces that Whitehead carefully cut into neat rectangles and squares were many hundreds of squared circles in their entirety, and literally thousands of railway postmarks. How long it took him to complete this enviable task can only be imagined; but what is certain is that in the end he had two collections of these postmarks that were probably unrivalled, supplementing, as they did, the two formidable ones that he had already previously built up.

Sweet Dreams

It was nearer two than one in the morning before Shaw and I retired, and it was nearer eleven than ten the following morning before I 'piloted' my guests back on to the A1 where they headed north on their journey to 'Bonnie Scotland'. As I drove back home I made a mental note to record this extraordinary instance of how much the truth can sometimes be stranger than fiction. What had happened to Whitehead was the realisation of an

impossible dream. In those days another impossible dream was to own a swimming pool and a pink Cadillac. If, before that fortuitous (and fortunate!) visit to Halifax, a jinni had popped out of a bottle and had offered him the choice, I know what it would have been. I know what mine would have been too.

YES, OF COURSE . . .

COCK-EYED KING – this example of *lèse Majesté* relates to a retouch on the 2¢ coil stamp of the 1930 'Arch' series. One impression on the plate was insufficiently rocked in and was retouched, two curved lines being added above and below the King's left eye. The result gives an impression of a squint. The variety occurs to the left of a joint line so is best collected as the left stamp of a 'line pair', or in a strip of four.

LINE PAIR – the 'Arch' series coils were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. on a Stickney (rotary) press which produced continuous strips and avoided the hitherto necessity of pasting up strips. A plate was in two semi-circular halves fitted round a drum; printing ink in the joint caused a line to appear between every 24th and 25th stamp, each half of the plate being configured 24 x 16 subjects. A full coil consisted of 500 stamps.

It will be seen that the 'cock-eyed King' variety would normally appear ten times (occasionally eleven) on one coil in 16. It can be found in all three colours of the 2¢ value.

Contributions to or suggestions for inclusion in this random guide to terminology will be welcomed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ken Barlow

OHMS SPECIAL DELIVERY

The earlier Special Delivery stamps are all listed in the Unitrade Specialised Catalogue as existing with OHMS perfins and as having been used. I do not recall having seen an example of any issued between 1898 and 1935 (OAE1 – OAE6) genuinely used on cover. Have I just been unlucky, do such covers exist?

Richard Johnson

LADY MINTO'S FETE

Being a member of both the CPS and the India Study Circle, my attention was immediately drawn to the illustration and letter from Robert Lunn on Lady's Minto's Fete.

The stamp illustrated was one of three issued, but it was the other two that attracted a good deal of criticism as the following extract from Jal Cooper's 'Stamps of India' (3rd edn. 1968) indicates:

... prepared at the instance of the late Wilmot Corfield of Calcutta, and issued in connection with Lady Minto's Fete held at Calcutta in December, 1906, to January, 1907. They were prepared by the Survey of India Department at Calcutta, possibly with Lord Minto's permission. However, there was a furore amongst the British community in Calcutta when the stamps were issued, as two of them had portraits of Lord and Lady Minto! The denominations issued were 4 annas and

1 rupee; the four anna value was issued . . . in sheets of 24 stamps, six blocks of 4 stamps each. The one rupee value . . . was issued in sheets of 25 stamps, 5 rows of 5 stamps each. . . .

Cooper, the doyen on India philatelists died many years ago. Parts of his collection still emerge in auctions and sales and his signature attracts attention – and higher prices!

Editor's Note: These non-BNA emissions seem to have evoked more response than anything nearer to home!

John Gatecliff

TEIGNMOUTH TO QUEBEC

With reference to Nicholas Lazenby's entire in the June 'ML', I have similar covers from Liverpool to Quebec with the same oval transit mark, which was used in Liverpool from 1846 to 1860.

The entire would have left Liverpool on 5 June 1847 on board the Cunard vessel CAMBRIA, which called at Halifax on 15 June and Boston on 17 June, where the closed mail for Canada was landed before proceeding to New York.

The 1/4 currency mark was used at Quebec from November 1844 to March 1849.

References:

'Maritime Postal History of the British Isles: Ship Letters' – Alan Robertson
'Transatlantic Mails' – J. C. Arnell
'Transatlantic Mail to and from B.N.A.' – J. C. Arnell

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

This month I must thank Jim McLaren for all his work as Auditor, he now feels that five years is enough and he must make way for someone else.

One small correction to the philatelic programme at Convention – John Hannah's presentation relates to 'Mail by *Rail* and Sea' not 'road and sea' as shown in the June issue.

You will all have seen from the catalogue that the auction will start at 1.30pm prompt as we have over 1,000 lots. This makes an early start essential; I hope our auctioneers are not too tired to enjoy the evening festivities! My thanks go to both of them in advance.

Recently I wrote to our longest living Fellow, A. Bruce Auckland, inviting him and his wife to the Banquet. However, having reached the remarkable age of 101, he feels that travelling out of Edinburgh is too difficult. He sends his regrets and wishes the Society well.

Finally, I am looking forward to seeing you all and hope we can give you an interesting and happy time.

ADDITIONAL AUCTION LOTS

Lot 1045 – 1938 20¢ Special Delivery. Mint unmounted. v f+ £7
Lot 1046 – Flag cancellations type 7. Montreal die 6. 2 fine examples on cover. Sep 15 '97 and Mar 3 '98. £4
Lot 1047 – Flag cancellation type 7. Toronto die E (Dec 27 1897) on small cover. Superb impression. £4
Lot 1048 – Prince Edward Island. 4d genuine with faked postmark. 1 cent forgery Pugh's type 1, thinned under hinge

and 6d cut out from 'Bartlett' letterhead.

£14
Lot 1049 – Nova Scotia. 3 Spiro forgeries 3d blue (Pugh type 1) 3d blue (Pugh type 2) both thinned and sound example of 6d green (Pugh type 1). £9

Lot 1050 – Nova Scotia/New Brunswick. NS 5 cent and 8½ cent with Senf/Fournier curved "SPECIMEN" overprint. NB 17 cent black forgery by Spiro thinned (Pugh type 1). £4

Lot 1051 – Canada UN Forces in Lebanon. 1961 UN Emergency Force envelope re-used with OHMS Department of National Defence label, franked Lebanon 2 x 20p to UK from member of Canadian Peacekeeping Force. £10

Lot 1052 – Registered Express using Skeleton FPO. 1941 GB 5½d Reg. env. with added 6d for Express from Dundee to Field Ambulance unit c/o Base PO, England. Violet REGISTRATION BRANCH/31 Dec 1941/CND POSTAL CORPS. HQ and large Skeleton FPO TC2 on rev. Neither mark recorded by Proud. £24

Lot 1053 – 3 WW2 censored covers to UK. 2 airmail, Toronto, Brandon and Montreal. £10

Lot 1054 – Poste Restante. 1944 env. from Cambridge to 48th Highlanders C.M.F. with boxed Undelivered/Return to Sender, boxed Addressee Reported Deceased and on rev. rare single ring POSTE RESTANTE/HQ CPS O/S dated handstamp. £24

Lot 1055 – World War 2 env. to UK franked 4 cents with h/s Signature/ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL and further censored on arrival in UK. £12

Lot 1056 – 1942 POW Airmail. Base APO Canada to UK. Opened by censor. CANADA INT. OP CENSORED censor mark. £21

SOUTH & CENTRAL SCOTLAND GROUP

Members met at Crawford on the afternoon of Saturday 18 May to see displays from Alfred Thorp, who showed what could be done with the low value KGV1 definitives of 1949-51; Norman Reilly, who showed the KGV and KGV1 commemoratives, mainly in plate blocks and first day covers, and John Hillson who brought Large Queens and the 2¢ Small Queen.

Due to Convention, to be held in September, the next local Scottish meeting is scheduled later, on 9 November, at Crawford as before.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1996

Aug 30-Sep 1 BNAPS Convention, Fort Worth, Texas, USA
Sep 11-14 CPS of GB Convention, Station Hotel, Perth
Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Business Design Centre, Islington, 52 Upper Street, London
Nov 9 S&C Scotland Group, Crawford Arms Hotel, Crawford
Nov 22-24 STAMP '96 – Autumn, NEC, Birmingham

1997

Jan 22-26 STAMPEX, Business Design Centre, Islington, 52 Upper St., London
Aug 28-30 BNAPEX '97, St John's, Newfoundland
Sep 10-13 CPS of GB Convention, Crown Hotel, Harrogate

International Exhibitions

1996

Sep 27-Oct 6 ISTANBUL '96, Istanbul
Oct 25-Nov 5 ATHINA '96, Athens, Greece

1997

Apr 16-21 NORWEX '97, Oslo, Norway
May 29-Jun 8 PACIFIC '97, San Francisco, USA
Oct 17-26 MOSCOW '97, Moscow, Russia
Dec 5-14 INDIA '97, New Delhi, India

Details of London Group can be obtained from Colin Banfield 0181 281 0442 (home) or 0171 407 3693 (office); Wessex Group details from Dr Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924; S & C Scotland from John Hillson, 01461 205656.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 30 May 1996

New Members

2730 Stafford, Robert, 77 Kemple View, Clitheroe, Lancs, BB7 2QJ	CR-CQ
2731 Andison, Kenneth, 10 Coruisk Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow, G76 7NG	C
2732 Michaud, J. C., PO Box 31248, Halifax, NS, Canada, B3K 5Y1	PH
2733 Morowitz, Arthur, 98 Hartshorn Drive, Short Hills, N.J. 07078, USA	
2734 McLean, Gary N., PO Box 8142, Saint Paul, MN 55108, USA	O, R, NWT

Change of Address

2706 Link, David, Box 1 Site 300 RR3, Stony Plain, Alberta, Canada T7Z 1X3
AB, AD, BC, NWT, PH, PL, PPC, RPO, SK
0819 Mackie, A. S., amend postcode to AB10 6PQ
2426 Skrepnek, Raymond J., Box 2226, Fairview AB, Canada T0H 1L0

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