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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



# Maple Leaves

#### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

A Sweetheart in Every Port (1) Early R.P.O. Ship Markings of B.C. Hudson's Bay Co's D.L.O. 197 201 Whole No. 266 Vol. 25 No. 6

210

January 1998

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#### MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

#### THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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#### **EDITORIAL**

Since the last issue was put to bed, we have enjoyed yet another immensely successful Convention and our thanks go to Frank and Pat Laycock for masterminding the show. A report will be found elsewhere in this issue but such brief notes can never do justice to the splendid material on show and the erudition that went with it.

Thanks are also due to Tom Almond who, at the AGM, stepped down from the post of Secretary. Having relied on his co-operation and organisation over the past five years, your Editor is in a position to pay tribute to the effort put in by Tom over that time and to an apparently unfailing sense of humour in the face of the vagaries of office.

We are fortunate to have a ready replacement in Judith Edwards, a long-

time student of the philately of Newfoundland. In fact, her trip to Newfoundland for the recent BNAPS Convention was enhanced by a long and difficult drive to visit as many out of the way post offices as possible. The downside was a visit to Iceland to support husband Michael's parallel enthusiasm! We know old habits die hard, but all changes of address and other Secretarial matters should now be addressed to Judith.

Congratulations go to member Keith Spencer upon his elevation to the Presidency of the Royal P.S of Canada so, for the first time, giving the Society the honour of numbering among its members the Presidents of the 'Royal' on both sides of the water. We also extend congratulations to Ed Harris and



Meet our new Secretary Judith Edwards (photo: J. Gatecliff)

Geoff Walburn who have been elected Fellows of the RPSC.

Devotees of Canadian military postal history will be well aware of the fine trilogy of 'Canadian Military Posts', by Bill Bailey and the late Ritch Toop, which culminated with volume three in 1991. The long-awaited complete compilation, 'Canadian Military

Postal Markings 1881-1995', has now been published by Charles G. Firby Publications, 6695 Highland Road, Suite 107, Waterford, MI 48327, USA. The book is published in two volumes, in a hard cover slip case, and runs to 871 pages. The price is \$129.95 US (\$179.95 CAN); postage within the US is \$10, to Canada and the UK it is \$15.

On a more sombre note, the last issue went to press just as news arrived of the death of Robson Lowe, a member of very many years standing and the doyen of philately and, more particularly, postal history, in this country. Obituaries have appeared in the national and philatelic press so we would just like to express our sadness at the passing of so influential a figure, who was ever generous in the sharing of both his extensive knowledge and his wonderful collections.

We also have to report the passing of Lew Ludlow, FCPS, on 1 September, 1997, after a long illness dating back to 1990. His stroke in that year came as a great shock to those of us who enjoyed his company at the Ayr Convention in 1989. As well as being a Fellow of the CPS, Lew was a past President of BNAPS and a member of the Order of the Beaver. He will be remembered as co-author, with Dr Whitehead, of the second edition of the Squared Circle Handbook and, most of all, for his catalogue of RPOs. As Mike Street, in a tribute, reminds us; Lew was also Chairman of the RPO study group of 1966-90 and the BNAPS from remarkable thing is that most of his published research was carried out while he was in Japan as Managing Director of Gamlen Chemical Ltd. Our condolences go to his family and, in particular, his widow Mac, who nursed him so devotedly.

#### A FOUR, A FIVE AND A SIX!

#### **Trelle Morrow**

The essay by the Yellow Peril, 'A One, A Two and a Three..!', in the June issue, is well researched and the author poses several questions pertaining to the use, or mis-use, of the Official Seals of Canada. Yellow Peril presented three examples where covers had been opened and re-sealed with the Official Seals even though there was no return address on the outside of the cover. These covers were correctly opened by the Dead Letter Office (DLO) but, according to the procedures for usage, as outlined in C. A. Howes', 'Canadian Postage Stamps & Stationery', they should not have been re-sealed with an official seal. In closing the YP asked whether there were any

covers with a return address which had been opened in error by the DLO and resealed.

I am able to illustrate three covers which all display a semblance of origin, whether by rubber stamp or embossed Company seal. These covers could have been returned to the sender without opening, or at least returned to the Head Office of the originating agent. Therefore, according to Howe's dictum, these three covers were in fact opened in error at the Dead Letter Office. Thus the three covers demonstrate the correct use of the officially sealed stamp. Two of the covers display a manuscript endorse-



Cover posted 3 May, '86 at Winnipeg; Brandon, 4 May '86 receiving cancel, Heaslip, 7 May, '86 receiving cancel. UNCLAIMED at Heaslip, 26 May, '86 dispatching cancel, Souris, 28 May, '86 receiving cancel. Dead Letter Office receiving cancel, 18 July, '86.

A rubber stamp impression in the corner of the cover indicates it could have been returned to Commissioner's Office, Department of the Interior, from whence it appears to have been dispatched 2 May, 1886.

FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS THE NAME

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# QUALITY

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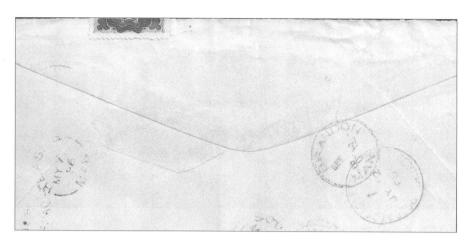
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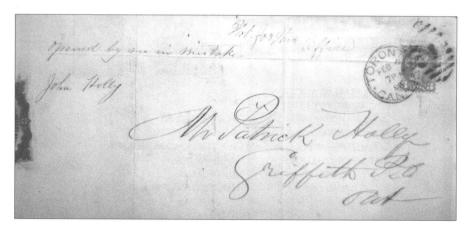


Reverse of cover shown on p191.

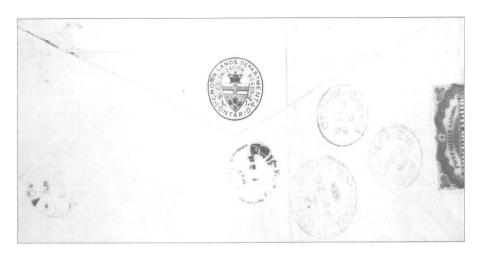
ment indicating that someone made an error in opening the article.

Office procedures, no doubt, could have been mis-construed from time to time, just as in any other agency involving humans. Staff turnover,

insufficient guidance to underlings, or the simple convenience of having a ready made adhesive seal close by, may all have entered into the scenario for mis-application. The net result has yielded a variety of application procedures for use of the Official Seals.

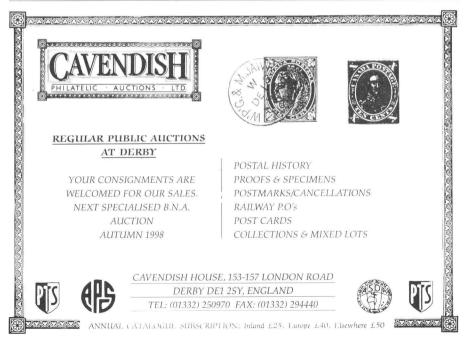


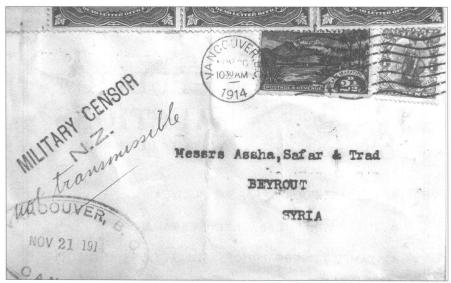
Cover Posted 4 Feb, '88, Toronto via Renfrew & Ottawa, 6 Feb, '88. Griffith receiving cancel not legible. Dead Letter Office receiving cancel, 20 Feb, '88. This letter could have been returned to the Crown Lands Department, Ontario, as per the seal on the back.



Reverse of cover shown on p193.

# Help Stamp Out Blanks — Send your surplus material to the Exchange Packet Secretary — address inside back cover





Cover mailed in New Zealand and Censored, receiving cancel in Vancouver, 20 Nov, 1914, dispatched from Vancouver 21 Nov, 1914. Dead Letter Office receiving cancel Ottawa, 16 Mar, 1915. Returned to New Zealand, after opening, to the Wellington Dead Letter Office, 24 April, 1915 receiving mark. This letter could have been returned to the Union Bank of Australia, as per the embossed seal on the reverse. Reverse of cover shown below.



Maple Leaves



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## A SWEETHEART IN EVERY PORT – Part I The Yellow Peril Photos by Ian Robertson

I was raised in an austere traditional and totally Chinese speaking community of Vancouver during the thirties. Consequently, I did not even know the existence of the word 'admiral' until I was around twelve years old. The next time I came across this word was in January 1948 when I went through boot camp. There, I was taught that an admiral is the highest ranking naval officer – not a refrigerator\* This exalted rank, however, meant nothing to me until the winter of 1951. That year I was a guest on board HMCS 'Ontario' (a light cruiser) on a training cruise to rendezvous with the navies of Australia and New Zealand via Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji. The official reason for my wanting the cruise was to broaden my knowledge of life at sea. The tacit and real reason was that I wanted to verify the truth or falsity of the rumour that 'sailors have a sweetheart in every port'!

The Commanding Officer of the Big 'O' was commodore Hugh Pullen, who was promoted to Admiral after I left the ship, at Brisbane, Australia. Being the only 'pigeon' (fly-boy) on his ship, I was a bit of a novelty to him. The CO was kind to me and I was most impressed with him especially whenever he went ashore – dressed immaculately in white, the 'scrambled egg' on his cap, the pipes, the salutes etc. He had so much authority and commanded so much respect that I believed that he could walk on the ocean. He was indeed an 'officer and a gentleman'.

Shortly after that memorable cruise I was transferred from CJATC (Canadian Joint Air Training Center) Rivers, Manitoba, to RCAF Tactical Air Command, Edmonton, Alberta where, one evening, I read in the 'Edmonton Journal' that Admiral Pullen was on a speaking engagement in the oil city. I immediately telephoned his hotel and left my neighbour's telephone number. Surprising, he not only returned my call but he also remembered me and did not mind the long wait while my friend fetched me - a lowly air force private. My chat with the Admiral was so inspiring that it motivated me to be an admiral – of some sort! Yet, despite my resolve, my attention did not shift from 'Oueens' to 'Admirals' until I began receiving old age security benefits.

#### Colours

If a philatelic 'Shrink' were to ask me "What is the first thing that comes to your mind when I say the word 'admiral'?" my instant reply would be "colours"! The first time I saw real admiral-stamp colours was at the old Stanley Stamp Company at Hornby Street in Vancouver, about 35 years ago. They were selling a large Admiral collection, believed formed by a Major Hamilton White. There were stamps of every perceivable colour that can be named and some that can't. There were more colours and shades than a rainbow. I remember being asked, "Betcha never saw colours like these before, have you"? "Indeed not"! The colours were, to me, only light and dark shades or a combination of the same basic colours, even though some were so intense and vivid that they were unforgettable. Unfortunately, as spec-tacular as the colours were, they are impossible to describe.

Despite the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to buy some weird and wonderful coloured stamps at 'fire-sale' prices, compared with prices in today's market, I did not take advantage of the opportunity. At the time I just did not have the knowledge or the appreciation. Definitive issues depicting a monarch did not appeal to me. My priority was for large format commemoratives like our historical 'Jacques Cartier sighting land', the British classic, 'Saint George slaying the dragon', and, of course, the Spanish (gentlemen's all-time favourite) 'Naked Duchess' stamps.

I did not come across the subject of colours again until 1958. The occasion was the Adanac series in 'Maple Leaves' in which the term (very rare) 'pale sage green' was mentioned three times — twice in Part II and once in Part IV. Even though I had no idea what this colour



Sighting Land



Gentlemen's Favourite



Slaying the Dragon

was, the words 'pale sage green' stuck with me. It was the first time that I became aware of this colour. Another reason I remember this phrase was my curiosity...why did Adanac single out the pale sage green and not just 'sage green'? I reckoned that if there is a 'pale' there must also be a 'dark' as well, and if this pale sage green is very rare, the deep sage green must be very, very rare.

My mistake was that I did not follow-up on my curiosity. I was very young then and I was after queens, not stamp colours. It was also the final year of my tour of duty in France and I wanted to make the most of gai Paree (including the open-air stamp market). Looking back, I wish that I had, for I could have had a ball cleaning up on some of the French dealers as well as the dealers in Germany. Hindsight, of course is always 20/20.

After several years of trying to pinpoint this sage green by consulting with Admiral specialists, dealers, auctioneers and colour guides, I can say that I am only modestly conversant with the sage colour. I still have to refer to my homemade colour chart to refresh my 'colour memory' of sage green and olive bistre.

Should there be other members interested in pursuing this sage colour, these are my experiences. Normal colour vision is an asset. Daylight, but not direct sunlight, is better than artificial light to study colours. Mint stamps are better than used, as postmarks and soaking can distort and fade colours. It is less confusing to compare mint with mint, used with used, blocks with blocks and singles with singles. Colour guides are most useful when distinguishing colours within the same guide. Matching stamps with colours in the guide is not always satisfactory.

Although colours are a sight for sore eyes they can be very perplexing. This unique sage green is a classic example. Not only because there is a pale and deep sage green, there is also the olive bistre that is often mistaken for the sage. To make matters worse, both the Unitrade Specialised and the now defunct Canada Specialized catalogues list a sage green for the 7¢ and the 20¢. The latter is an entirely different colour. Gibbons, on the other hand, lists a pale sage green only for the 7¢. The only times I recall seeing the 7¢ deep sage green description have been in specialized auction catalogues. Is there an explanation? Will the real sage green please stand up?

\*Editor's note: 'Admiral' is a popular brand of domestic refrigerator in Canada.

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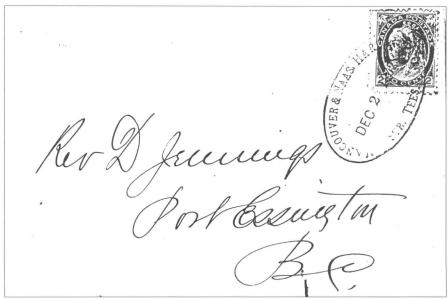
### EARLY RPO SHIP MARKINGS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Bill Topping** 

The Canadian Pacific Railway announced, on 12 January, 1901, that it intended to purchase the controlling interest in the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. On 5 March, the deal was completed and James Troup was named as general manager. It would appear that one of the first moves made by Troup was to try to obtain the lucrative mail contracts for the routes formerly served by the CPN and to have the ships serving these routes established as quasi Railway Post Offices with the Purser serving as the mail clerk. It appears that he was successful, as the earliest reported R.P.O. marking from a C.P.R. ship is dated 9 September, 1901. At the same time the rival Union Steamship Company of British Columbia appears to have applied for similar R.P.O. status.

The first series of R.P.O. equipment provided to the C.P.R. and Union ships are similar in design and appear to have been issued by the Canadian Post Office Department. All markings are oval shaped and have the route at the top and the ship name or R.P.O. at the bottom. Those manufactured before 1907 have a single outer rim, while later hammers have a fluted rim and those issued after 1909 have a double outer oval. The following markings are known from the pre-1907 period.





Ludlow	Wording on hand stamp	Period
W-160	VANCOUVER & SKAGV	VAY / R.P.O.
		1906-1907
S-14	VANCOUVER & NAAS I	HARB. / STR.
	TEES	1901-1908
S-16b	VANCOUVER & PORT N	NEVILLE, R.P.O. /
	STR. CASSIAR	1909-only,
S-16c	VANCOUVER & PORT N	NEVILLE, R.P.O. /
	STR. COMOX	1906-1908
S-24a	VANCOUVER & SKAGV	VAY, R.P.O. / STR.
	AMUR	1906-1911
S-24b	VANCOUVER & SKAGV	VAY, R.P.O. / STR.
	PRINCESS MAY	1904-1912

The earliest of these R.P.O. markings, reads 'VANCOUVER & NAAS HAR, R.P.O. / STR. TEES' and at least 20 copies of this marking have been reported, dated between September 1901 and February, 1904, when regular use seems to have ended. The problem is that the STR. TEES was rarely, if ever, used on the Vancouver to Naas Harbour route. Both CPN and CPR records clearly show that the TEES was assigned to the Victoria, Barkley Sound and Cape Scott route which also served Quatsino Sound. Throughout the period the Naas Harbour route was served by the *QUEEN CITY* with the *AMUR* acting as relief ship. The QUEEN CITY made two trips a month, leaving Victoria on 1st and 15th and Vancouver on 2nd and 16th.

The cover overleaf was clearly dated by the Purser, 'DEC 2 1902' using the TEES R.P.O. date stamp, the back stamp shows a receiving date of 'PORT ESSINGTON/DE 5/02'. This indicates a delivery time of four days. Had the letter been mailed on the West Coast of Vancouver Island the four day delivery time would have been impossible and thus the letter had to have been handed to the Purser at Vancouver where it was date stamped. There are no reported markings for the QUEEN CITY prior to the proofing of an R.P.O. hammer on 6 March, 1909. Thus, although the R.P.O.

date stamp reads 'STR. TEES' it was probably used on the *QUEEN CITY* and never saw service on the *TEES*. Does this then mean that the R.P.O. date stamps used on the CPR ships were used on the route shown on the cancel and not necessarily on the ship indicated on the bottom line? A study of this cover and others from the same period indicates this may be the case.

The *PRINCESS MAY* marking, which reads 'Vancouver & Skagway R.P.O., appears to have been correctly used, as the *PRINCESS MAY* served on the Skagway route throughout the period. Markings from the *PRINCESS* MAY (Ludlow S-24b) are fairly common, with at least two dozen reported. On the other hand, the AMUR served mainly on the Central Coast route to Rivers Inlet, but occasionally served as the relief ship to Alaska. R.P.O. markings from this ship are scarce with six being reported and only one, a post card written in 1907, can be identified with use in Alaska.

At the same time, markings from a number of CPR ships that served on the Northern British Columbia coast on a regular basis are unreported. These include PRINCESS BEATRICE, which served Alaska and the Queen Charlotte Island: the DANUBEand ISLANDER, serving Alaska ports; the OUEEN CITY used to supply the Naas River canneries, and the PRINCESS LOUISE, serving the mid-coast to The indication is that Rivers Inlet. R.P.O. cancelling equipment, provided to the CPR, was used to indicate the route on which the mail was posted rather than to indicate the name of the ship serving on the route. This may explain why R.P.O. markings or other markings from some ships serving the North Coast are unreported.

The two Union Steamship markings, both reading 'Vancouver Neville, R.P.O' appear to have been used on the CASSIAR and the COMOX, which served on the inner B.C. coast as far north as Port Neville. The Union ships served the small logging camps and fish canneries, often making more than 50 stops along the route. Markings from these two ships are rare with two being reported for the CASSIAR and five for the COMOX. Since other Union ships rarely served the north coast it is likely that, unlike the CPR, the Union mark-ings correctly show the route and the ship serving that route.

The preceeding comments only apply to the early period of West Coast ship markings as the marks illustrated in the proof book for the post- 1910 hammers usually contain the route served by the ship named on the date

stamp. A number of proof markings have yet to be reported used in mail and in almost all cases these proofs show a route which was not served by a ship shown on the proof strike.

Therefore, all the indications are that, prior to 1910, the R.P.O. hammers used on British Columbia coast show the name of the route from which the mail originated rather than the name of the ship on which it was posted.

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#### ST. JOHN'S MONEY ORDER OFFICE

Dean W. Mario

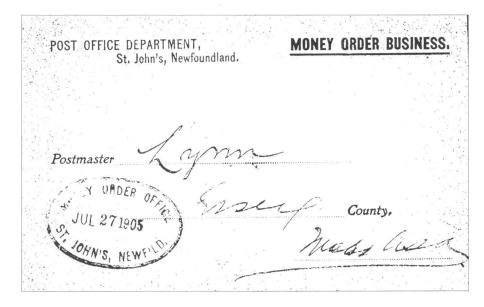
Money Order Office markings from Newfoundland are quite scarce. Only a handful of different types have been recorded, and few examples remain. The illustrated item (fig, 1) shows an unreported date of the 'MONEY ORDER OFFICE' oval type upon an unusual (and previously unreported) buff-coloured cover from the Money Order Department of the St. John's Post Office.

This marking type was first reported by N.D. Campbell, R.N.<sup>2</sup> Capt. Campbell reported a cover bearing a 14 November, 1903 date. Others have appeared since then (fig. 2) and a date of 17 August, 1903, is also known.<sup>3</sup> Member Colin D. Lewis has illustrated elsewhere 27 August, 1907, date on a postcard which appears to be the latest known usage so far. Further reports of this marking, or any other Newfoundland 'M.O.O.' datestamps would be most appreciated.

'John Butt has noted only nine different types from St. John's and St. John's East from 1864-1949. See John Butt, 'The Postal Markings St. John's General Post Office and Sub Offices, 1840-1949: Ancillary Markings', BNA Topics, Vol. 50 no. 5 (1993), p.11. Also see a general examination of these markings in Douglas Murray's Continued on page 206

Mr. E. Lodge (\$ AUG24 1803)

Figure 1 below, Figure 2 above



#### HOW TO BUILD A WORKING LIBRARY

R.B. Winmill

It is not infrequent that a request is received to build a working library. Advice cannot be given, however, unless several questions are answered.

Initially one must determine the purpose of the library. Is it to be used for academic and research purposes, if so, what research requirements are to be addressed? Is the research to be local postal history? Is it to be directed towards supporting an academic programme at a university? Precisely what is the purpose? In general, the more research oriented the function of the library, the more it must be oriented towards primary research materials such as PMG Reports and microfilms of documents, newspapers etc.

A collector will require a lesser degree of such material, if he seeks to write up an exhibit. If he is exhibiting only at local level or has a general interest only, he can rely solely on secondary sources such as periodicals and books.

However, other factors must be considered when building appropriate library. Space is critical to many collectors, regardless of needs. Thus institutions and collectors alike may seek out documents, periodicals, books etc. on microfilm or microfiche. Research interests may even have to be narrowed to accommodate limitation of space. Given budgetary considerations at most institutions and certainly with respect to collectors, microfilm or microfiche may be the only possible answer because demand, combined with excessive rarity, results in high prices.

Having decided what the limit of the library is to be, particularly in relation to space and budget, it is time to commence developing the library as your individual tool.

How should one build the library? This depends on several factors. How urgently is the library needed? Can a balance be achieved between urgency and budget? In the experience of the author, who has been building libraries, largely for institutions, as part of his business, for 25 years, and to a far lesser extent for individuals, it is rarely the case that it must be developed immediately without regard to cost.

Typically the most cost effective means is to purchase a large library. usually on a private treaty basis, then plug the gaps by subsequent judicious purchase, either privately or at public auction. Very occasionally, some material will only be available as a photocopy. Another technique is to buy modest sized lots at auction, retain what is required and sell the balance either privately or at a subsequent auction. of course, ideally, one would wait until there is a glut of material of one description or another on the market and buy cheaply. This requires a certain amount of patience and money, so may not be practical. Often the best buys can be found abroad where demand is not so great as at home; however, a word of caution must be offered. Postal, bank and other charges frequently negate any putative savings. There is always the risk of loss or damage in transit. Moreover there are often taxes to be paid, such as Canada's notorious GST.

Purchasing privately, where possible, can often result in tax savings if one pays cash. The savings can be considerable, in some cases it is quite legal to avoid taxes in such a fashion.

The savings to be realised by patience, waiting for the right circumstances to arise, can be considerable. One library was assembled for only \$11,250, some \$22,500 below retail and/or average auction prices for such material. Even very popular items can be obtained at a substantial saving. For example, several auction lots of a desirable periodical came on the market from different estates and sources over an 18 month period. They fetched, \$1,500, \$1,200, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$850, \$600 and \$475 respectively. The astute purchaser of the latter two lots fared well.

Auction catalogues are an especially valuable tool for postal history and other research and are increasingly being recognised as such. As a consequence, demand for good houses and especially better sales is strong. Recently it has frequently been the case that the better sales can be more cheaply acquired by purchasing entire runs! Provided it can be facilitated in terms of space or can be marketed, this can be a very effective means of developing one's holding. The author once purchased a large holding of auction catalogues and periodicals for the sum of \$475, retaining all he

required and selling off the excess for several thousand dollars.

Retaining an agent to develop your library can often save a considerable sum because the agent will frequently be able to mesh the requirements of several clients and break up lots in the best interests of all concerned. of course you will usually fail to get all you want; however, an agent in whom you have confidence will treat all as fairly as possible so that ultimately you will realise your acquisition goals at a much more reasonable price.

This is but a brief approach to the subject of acquiring a library. It is by no means comprehensive but should provide a few useful suggestions to the neophyte bibliophile.

St. John's M.O.O. from page 204

'Newfoundland Money Order Offices', **The Bull Moose**, III, no. 3 (May 1994), pp. 103-104.

<sup>2</sup>See Palmer Moffat's 'Boxes and Ovals Update', in **The Newfie Newsletter**, ed. C.A. Stillions, no. 33 (Jan.-Feb. 1991), p. 8.

<sup>3</sup>Butt, p. 12.

<sup>4</sup>C.D. Lewis, 'Postal Use of St. John's Money Order Canceller', The Newfie Newsletter, ed. John Butt, no. 64 (Jan.-Feb. 1997), p. 2.

# Sell Through Covermart!

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MALCOLM JONES wants to hear from you address inside back cover.

## MARITIME MATTERS Malcolm B. Montgomery

#### COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

The cover illustrated below was loaned to me by Art Leggett - I promised him at the time that I would do the necessary research and produce an article for one of the society journals.

I did the research (mainly in the Post Office Archives at Mount Pleasant), and started drafting the article, only to find that Dr Michael Russell had provided a very comprehensive explanation for 'Maple Leaves', from notes provided by George Searles. I shall not repeat Michael's article here, it may be found in Volume 23, #5 and 6 (245 and 246).

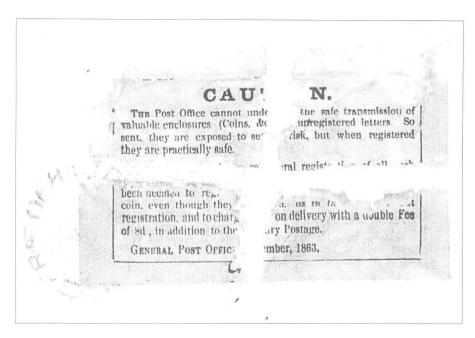
Art Leggett's cover is special, in a number of respects: it was posted in New Brunswick, prepaid 17¢ for the British Packet out of New York, this in itself is unusual, and the 17¢ stamp is rarely seen on cover. It was probably carried on the Cunard Line 'Persia', out of New York on 11 December, 1867, arriving Queenstown 22 December, 1867, thence to London. Posted on 4(?) December, 1867 (the Fredericton mark is not absolutely clear on my copy), the letter was compulsorily registered at the London Southern District Office on 26 December, and charged eight pence, twice the four pence fee − Happy Christmas for the addressee!

#### The label reads:

'CAUTION. The Post Office cannot undertake the safe transmission of valuable enclosures (Coins, &c) in unregistered letters. So sent they are



Fredericton, New Brunswick, to London, England, 4 December 1867.



exposed to serious risk, but when registered they are practically safe. As a step towards the more general registration of all such letters, the Fee has been reduced from 6d. to 4d., and it has been decided to register all letters unquestionably containing coin, even though they be posted, as in this case, without registration, and to charge them on delivery with a double Fee of 8d., in addition to the ordinary postage. General Post Office, August 1867'.

From the tears in the label it would appear that string or tape was used to ensure that the letter could not be opened without detection, in transit through the British postal system.

Compulsory registration had been introduced in the United Kingdom, for internal letters, in 1862; this was extended to correspondence with other countries with effect from 1 October, 1867 (Treasury Warrant, 24 June 1867). The registration fee had been reduced

from sixpence to four pence on 1 February 1866 (Post Office Instruction #3, 22 January 1866). The proposal of dividing the excess charge between the two nations involved dates from the same period, but I have not seen any evidence as to how the sums were to be remitted.

Included in the schedule of the Treasury Warrant were Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island; the Pacific Coast is not mentioned.

The Post Office Department in Canada concurred with the proposals in a letter dated 24 September, 1867, and letters were sent to the Canadian offices of exchange (Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton) advising that the new regulations should come into force on 1 October 1867. I have no information on the reaction of the other BNA offices.

## A NEWFOUNDLAND SHORT-PAID ITEM Dean Mario



This item illustrates the unusual rectangular 'SHORT-PAID/Via Surface Means' auxiliary airmail marking from Newfoundland. The cover was sent from Corner Brook and is postmarked with a light RPO 'AU 1 194(1?)' CDS. This marking is often found on airmail covers in conjunction with airmail stamps but this is an exception.

In 1940 the correct airmail rate to the US, via New York, was 15¢ Because this

cover was short paid by  $2\phi$  it was sent surface mail (the regular letter rate to the US was  $5\phi$ ) rather than by airmail and incurring postage due. The item was also censored with tape and a censor's manuscript '41' is denoted on the reverse.

Reference:

Newfoundland Specialised Stamp Catalogue' 2nd edn. J. Walsh & J. Butt (1992)



# THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S DEAD LETTER OFFICE

# Letters Returned from New Caledonia as undelivered: 1832-1860

**David Whiteley** 

The absorption of the North West Company by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 gave the HBC unrestricted access to vast lands west of the Rocky Mountains where, prior to 1821 the NWC had established a number of trading posts. To service the newly acquired territory the Company developed a series of overland routes from Montreal and York Factory to the two main trading posts in New Caledonia, Fort St. James in the North and Fort Vancouver in the South. For larger shipments of supplies and trade goods the Company used sailing ships departing from London September and arriving on the West Coast of North America in March or April the following year. These Company ships also carried the year's mail for the various posts in New Caledonia. Over the years a significant quantity of this mail was returned to Hudson's Bay House as being undeliverable for a variety of reasons. Amongst the many documents now housed in the Hudson's Bay Archives in Winnipeg is a file of between 50 and 60 entire letters written by family members and sweethearts to their loved ones employed in the HBC's service on the west coast, all of which were returned to Hudson's Bay House, London, as 'Dead Letters' where they remained until discovered by researchers.

These letters are a sad reminder of the uncertainties of the times, the danger from both the elements and from attack by hostile forces. Many of the letters have been endorsed as to the reason they were returned The description of these letters that follows will illustrate the varied reasons why the letters were returned and why anxious relatives never heard from their loved ones again.

Letter #1: From Weymouth England to James Gordon Buck, Columbia River 1838, endorsed on the reverse "James Gordon Buck has quitted the Service to be returned in the next Packet to the H.B. House". (PAM HBC. E31/2/1 folio 31)

Letter #2: From Stranraer to John Crelly, Marriner on board the Barque Cowlitz, Care William Smith Esq. Hudson's Bay House, London, boxed Stranraer May 11 1845 d/s and red London May 13th, 1845 receiver rated 2d postage due in m/s and with a h/s. Endorsed on arrival Fort Victoria; "Returned to England". (PAM. HBC. E31/2/1 folio 78)

Letter #3: From Kincardine to Mr. Alex Duncan Columbia River In care of Will'm Smith Esq. 4, Fenchurch Street London. S/L KINCARDINE h/s. Additional ½d Scottish Road Tax h/s. rated 1s 2d postage to London. Two London receivers dated 7 & 9 November 1832. Red Company 'COL' cipher. (PAM. HBC. folio 98d.)

Letter #4: Letter from John Henry Hardy, Lighthouse Keeper Old Head of Kinsale Lighthouse, Kinsale, Ireland, to

his son Francis Hardy, Seaman on board the Brig *Lama* Columbia River, N. West Coast of South America, To the care of The Hudson's Bay Company House, Fenchurch Street, London. Kinsale May 19th, 1838 d/s. Boxed 'PAID TO KINSALE' h/s. rated 1/3, red square Paid May 20th 1838 London receiver. Red 'COL'. cipher. Endorsed on arrival 'Not in Columbia left H.B.C. service'. (PAM. HBC. E31/2/1 folio 121d.)

Letter #5: Letter from Mother, Isle of Lewis to Alexander Morrison, Labourer, Columbia River, care of Secr'ty H.Bay House, London. Postage to London paid with a 1d. red. Boxed Stornoway June 6th, 1845 d/s. Red London June 15th 1845 receiver, also London June 13th, 1845 receiver. On arrival Fort Victoria endorsed 'Left the Columbia District per Express, Spring 1846, J.L.' (PAM. HBC, E31/2/1 folio 213d.)

Letter #6: Letter to William Johnston a Servant to the Hudson's Bay Company Inland or Elsewhere, York Factory, from London sent to Fort Vancouver. Endorsed 'Drowned in the

Fraser River 1835'. No postal markings. (PAM. HBC. E31/2/1 folio 178d.)

Letter #7: Letter from Betsy Clouston, Stromness, Orkney Islands, to John Spence a carpenter Fort Vancouver, Columbia River. Care of William Smith Esquire, Hudson's Bay Company London. Boxed Stromness mileage b/s Boxed Kirkwell July 28th, 1843 d/s. Red circular Paid July 31st d/s & two red Paid London tombstones, 2nd August 1843 d/s. Postage stamp removed. (PAM. HBC. E31/2/1 folio 282d.)

Letter #8: Letter from Kincardine to James Thompson, Ship Carpenter—Columbia. To the Care of William Smith Esq. Hudson's Bay House, London. Boxed Kincardine August 22nd, 1842 d/s. Circular August 23rd. 1842 d/s. Endorsed with the Company 'COL'. cipher in red. Stamp removed. On arrival endorsed 'Home per Cowlitz'. (PAM. HBC. E31/2/1 folio 274.)

Letter #9 (illustrated on page 212): Letter from Mary Walsh to brother Thomas Walsh, Fort Victoria,

#### 1998 CONVENTION AUCTION

The 1998 Auction will be held on Saturday 12 September, 1998 at the Ivy Bush Royal Hotel, Carmarthen

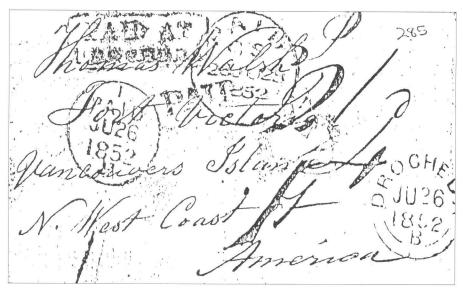
All lots should be sent to Colin Lewis, 62 Craiglwyd Road, Cockett, Swansea, SA2 0XA (Telephone: 01792 206518), to arrive not later than 31 March, 1998. Only BNA material is acceptable and lots should be accompanied by a brief description and estimate. Any reserve should be clearly stated.

Single stamps and small lots should be mounted on card.

No responsibility can be accepted for loosely mounted or badly packed material.

Commission on sales will be charged to the vendor at 15% with a minimum charge of £1 per lot sold. Unsold lots will be charged to the owner at 50p per lot.

There is still no buyer's premium



Vancouver's Island, N. West Coast of America. Red boxed PAID AT DROGHEDA d/s. double split ring Drogheda July 26th, 1852 d/s. Drogheda Paid July 26th, 1852 d/s. Also red paid July 28th, 1852 London receiver, rated 2/4d double letter rate by Cunard packet to Montreal then by Company mail to

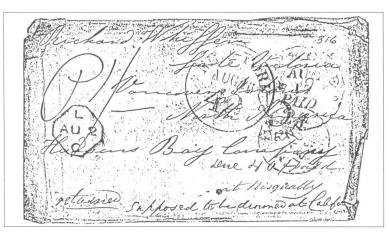


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West Coast. Red PAID h/s. (PAM. HBC. E31/2/1 folio 310.)

Letter #10 (illustrated above): Letter from Cecilia Welch, Bromley, Kent to her cousin Richard Whiffler, Forte Victoria, Vancouver's Island, North America, Hudson's Bay Company. 1/- postage paid to New York by Cunard Packet. (S.S. Niagara, dept. L'pool 3 August arrived

New York 16 August 1850). New York Exchange Office August 16th, 40¢ due accountancy stamp. Also red August 17th, Paid 24¢ accountancy mark. Sent through United States Post to the West Coast, received at Nisqually by H.B.C. messenger and endorsed 'Due 40¢ Paid'. Endorsed at Fort Victoria 'Returned Supposed to be drowned at California'. (PAM HBC. E3 1/2/1 folio 316)

### CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due on 1 October 1997, £14.00, payable to the Society, to: Dr John Gatecliff, Subscription Manager

The dollar equivalents are \$31 CAN (+ \$5.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$23 US (+ \$4.00 if airmail delivery required)

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

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

#### **CONVENTION 97**

Some 70 members and spouses, including a strong contingent of old friends from Canada, the US and South Africa, converged on the Yorkshire spa town of Harrogate for the 51st Convention, to be welcomed by the President Frank Laycock and his wife Pat.

Delegates were treated to fine displays of Canada's first two issues, including stamps, covers and collateral material, by Lew Warren. A surprise item among the collateral material was a fully grown beaver, duly stuffed and mounted, which was wheeled in to be greatly admired. The treat was made possible by the efforts of members Joe Smith, Don Wilson and Bill Robinson who all collaborated to acquire the beast, pack him up and steer him past a doubting airport staff.



Our Furry visitor.

David Sessions showed that part of what may be the finest collection of BNA fakes and forgeries in existence which covered Vancouver Island, British Columbia and the bogus issues of BNA, many of the latter being due to the genius of S.A.Taylor. Charles Hollings-worth gave a display of Street cancels, the examples of postmarks

being interestingly highlighted with appropri-ate picture postcards. Horace Harrison showed his superb array of Money Letters (1802-55), which included several unique items. On Saturday morning, Colin Banfield showed part of his extensive 1897 Jubilee collection, which aroused much interest, but the 'daddy of them all' was the large gold medal collection of the Newfoundland Decimal Issue displayed by Bill Lea on the Friday evening.

Competition entries were introduced, displayed and judged; the worthy winners will be found in the Secretary's report in the 'Society News' section of this issue.

Social events included a visit to nearby Harewood House and to the newly opened Royal Armoury at Leeds. Non-philatelic spouses went to the theatre on the Friday evening where Ken Dodd, a genuinely funny Liverpudlian, entertained the audience till well after midnight. At least that's what the evertrusting other halves were told!

Saturday afternoon featured the annual auction where spirited bidding ensued, particularly for postal history items or material in really fine condition. The Convention was rounded off with the banquet at which the president's guests this year were James and Pat Grimwood-Taylor of Cavendish Auctions. At the close the newly installed President, Neil Prior, announced that next year's event will be held at the Royal Ivy Bush Hotel, Carmarthen, from 9-12 September when, once again, we hope to renew 'auld acquaintance' and make some new ones. JH & DS





Above: Ged Taylor. Below: Dr. Charles Hollingsworh



Above: Bill Robinson and Hans Reich.

Left: Len Warren





Left: Bill Topping.

Right: The Presidency passes from Frank Laycock to Neil Prior



Maple Leaves

January 1998



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#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Derrick Avery 10(¢) POSTAGE DUE

Reading the article 'Ten and Ten' in the Jubilee issue of 'Maple Leaves' reminded me that I have a similar charge mark on a 5¢ Beaver of 1859.



As will be seen from the illustration, the figure '1' overlaps the perforations on the left hand side and I am wondering whether the postage due mark would be applied to a pair of 5c stamps to raise the 10¢ charge.

I hope this note will provide someone with food for thought.

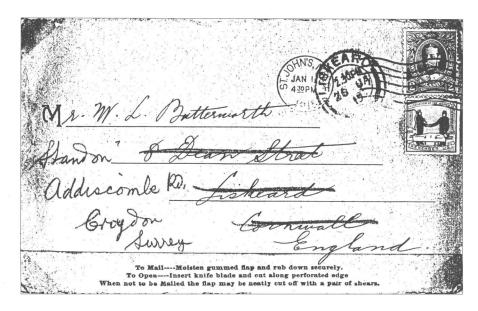
#### Judith Edwards CHARITY STAMPS OF NEWFOUNDLAND 1915-1918

Dean Mario's article on the Patriotic Association of the Women of Newfoundland, in the last issue, posed some interesting questions.

I have six unused examples of the label and all have one side imperforate. They were, to my knowledge, printed by Ayre and Sons in St. John's in sheets of 50, obviously the outer edges of the sheet were imperforate. The numbers printed are not known but we are not talking large amounts.

An unused stamp is not that scarce, but one tied to a cover is and I show an example here.

A greater mystery though is the second label illustrated, this is salmon



pink in colour and rouletted on all sides. It is supposed to exist in green but I have never seen one, nor have I seen an example tied to card or cover.



Information on this latter label would be greatly appreciated.

### Dean Mario CONTENTS MISSING

This previously unrecorded auxiliary marking from the General Post Office in St. John's, Newfoundland, may be of some interest to members. Although on a philatelically inspired commemorative cover, the marking was seldom used. Their Majesties visited the Island in 1939, so this cover was no doubt used as a reminder. The unusual marking, however, gives it a bit more relevance in the eyes of the purists.

### Derrick Avery 'DOTTY' SMALL QUEENS

With reference to the article on Large and Small Queen varieties by John Wannerton in the August issue, I will place the illustrations in what I believe to be the correct order.

Fig. 3 is cancelled with an 'R' in an oval, which was introduced in 1886 and can normally be found on Montreal and second Ottawa printings.

Early Montreal plates were laid down with the aid of a guide dot at the lower left corner of the design and, in this case, the transfer roller was rocked from bottom to top to impress the design into the printing plate.

Stamps from the left vertical row on these plates do not show a dot at the lower left corner and, very often, on stamps from other positions on the sheet, the guide dot is obscured by the stamp design. I think inspection of the third stamp might show a guide dot at the lower left corner and this may apply to the other stamps in the strip.

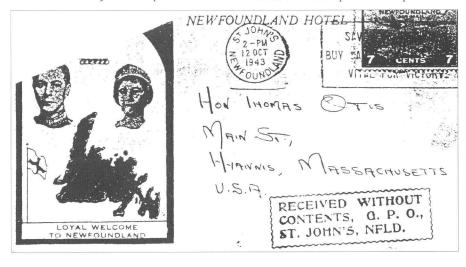


Fig. 2 is postmarked 1895 and appears to be a printing from one of the Ottawa plates, made in 1892 or later for the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values. These plates were laid down, with the aid of horizontal guidelines, with a guide dot at the right centre of the design. In this case the transfer roller was rocked from centre to top and from centre to bottom to impress the design into the plate.

I think close inspection of the first stamp in the strip will reveal a guide dot at right centre between the vignette and the outer circle. If a guide dot is found at the left centre of the design then this would normally indicate a late Montreal plate made in 1886/7 for the  $1 \, \phi$ ,  $2 \, \phi$  and  $3 \, \phi$  and  $5 \, \phi$  values and used for late Montreal and second Ottawa printings.

#### Derrick Avery INK JET MARKINGS

With reference to the article 'Recent Ink Jet Markings', by Dean Mario, in the April 97 issue, I suggest that figs. 10 to 12 are not 'stuttering' sprays.

The covers have been through the machine twice and, if my readings are correct, fig. 10 is dated 13.01.97 and 14.01.97, with different times; fig. 11 is timed 04:56 and 09:24 on 14.01.97; fig 12 is timed 02:06 and 08:55 on 07.01.97.

In the August issue (p131) the true fig. 14 to the original article is illustrated, showing the incorrect year date '00, for '97'. I would point out that the ink jet date 01 01 00 does not agree with the meter mark date of 7.1 '97. It may be that the ink jet date is a correction mark similar to the date corrections found on our own Royal mail postings.

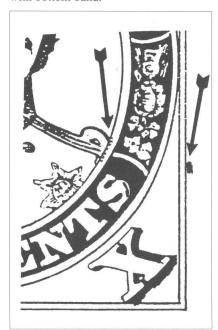
#### Hans Reiche

#### THE 10¢ CONSORT

Recently Jim Watt showed me a photograph of a 10¢ Consort with the well known flaw on the right side of the right frame, opposite the 'S' in 'Cents'.

Looking at the photo, one notices a clear re-entry at the bottom of the 'S', plus some slightly protruding lines on the inside oval just above the 'S'. This re-entry has not previously been reported, as far as can be established. At the same time, one can see a break in the vertical shading lines to the right of the 'S'. The photo, in dark brown, will not reproduce well so a sketch has been prepared to show this variety.

The flaw is that described by Major G. A. E. Chapman as: E. Ornament, a marginal splash against frame level with bottom band.



#### **SOCIETY NEWS**

#### From the President

I am honoured to have been elected President of the Society for the coming twelve months.

I have been fortunate enough to attend 16 Conventions since Cambridge, in 1976, and I can truthfully say that each one has been an extremely enjoyable philatelic feast and, it goes without saying, a great success.

It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that I invite you to The Ivy Bush Royal Hotel in Carmarthen from Wednesday 9 to Saturday 12 September, 1998, for our 52nd Annual Convention. This will be the first occasion the CPS has ventured into South Wales. Carmarthen is a small, lively market town and, to quote the hotel brochure, "the gateway to the Golden West". The hotel, a favourite haunt of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, has quoted very competitive rates for the event.

Booking forms will, as usual, be included with the April 'Maple Leaves' and I hope that the provisional programme will tempt you to come along. At the time of writing, the programme includes Registered Mail (Leigh Hogg); Large Queens (Stan Lum); Yukon Airways (Bill Topping); Rural Mail Delivery (Sandy Mackie) and The Welsh Connection (mini displays by some Welsh members). A session will also be devoted to short displays by members attending.

Colin Lewis has agreed to act as Auction Manager and his advert appears on page 211. Don't delay, sort your material out **NOW**!

The two afternoon social events have yet to be finalised, more detail will appear in the April issue. In the meantime, don't forget to enter the dates 9-12 (or even 13) September in your brand new 1998 diaries.

### From The Secretary Annual General Meeting

The following is a summary of the main points from the 1997 AGM. Copies of the minutes are available from the Secretary on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

President Frank Laycock welcomed those present and thanked those who had helped run the Convention. A minute's silence was observed in memory of Dr. M. L. Baron, Mr. A. L. Harris, Mr. J. P. Lundberg, Dr. M. M. Russell, Mr. A. R. Walker, Mr. R. Lowe and Mr. A. B. Auckland (ex-member 55) who had died during the previous year.

Summaries of the Officers' Reports follow.

Chairman Arthur Jones – The life of the society depends on its officers and members should be appreciative of their efforts. There appears to be a rising interest in Section meetings.

Secretary Tom Almond — Membership has risen by 10 to 465 over the year which is very encouraging. The new version of the Handbook will include the Society Rules. Thank you to all the officers and members who supported me throughout a very enjoyable five years in office.

Subscription Manager John Gatecliff – 94 members had not paid at the end of 1996, 14 were eventually removed from the roll.

Librarian Colin Banfield — An increase in activity resulted in 22 books being borrowed which is very gratifying. He wishes to relinquish the post of Librarian as soon as possible after a considerable time in office. He will of course continue to fill the post until a replacement is found

Editor David Sessions — Offers his thanks to all contributors for their support. The letter pages are always popular and sensible contributions are always welcome. It is too late to include E-mail addresses in the forthcoming Handbook. In future they will be included in the Maple Leaves lists of membership changes and added to the subsequent Handbook.

The time will come when a new Editor must be found and it will be in the society's interest for the change to be made in an orderly fashion. It is essential that someone who is prepared to take on the job in due course is found and eased into the post.

Packet Secretary Hugh Johnson – The past year has been very successful with 9 circuits now operating. 16 packets have been circulated and sales have been reasonable. Precancel and Newfoundland circuits have been introduced. There is always a great need for more material, particularly from the Maritimes.

Covermart Secretary Malcolm Jones – Results for 1996-97 were similar to the previous year. Over 100 lists have been circulated, containing almost 3000

items available to members. A return of £100 has been made to the Treasurer for society funds. The priorities are to maintain the service and extend the circuit to more members.

Handbooks Manager Derrick Scoot – 14 books and 29 binders were sold in the year. The latest binders were purchased at an increased price which will be passed on to members.

Advertising Manager Brian Hargreaves – Income from display advertisements has been buoyant during the year and we have had several ads from new contacts. After many years without an increase, a decision has been taken to raise the display rates to £30 for a whole page and £16 for a half page. Classified ads from members remain sparse.

Publicity Manager John Hillson – News of the Perth Convention and local meetings was published in British stamp magazines and ABPS News., Members should send him information on CPSGB meetings that have taken place or are planned.

Treasurer John Hilison – Unfortunately Direct Debit now attracts a quarterly 5p charge from the bank. An additional 20p pa will be collected from DD payers with effect from October 1998. This is the cost of a second class stamp and it ensures that a member will receive the discount for early payment. Annual charges remain unchanged at:

£14 subscription for 1997/98 with a £2 discount for payment before 1 January; Life Membership, 20 times the annual subscription with a concession of 50% for members over 65; unlimited Corporate Membership is no longer offered.

The following nominations were proposed, seconded and approved by the meeting:

President: Mr. G. N. Prior Vice President: 1998/1999

Mr. L. Taylor

Vice President: 1999/2000 Vacant

Secretary: Mrs. J. Edwards Treasurer: Mr. N. J. A. Hillson Committee Member: Scotland.

Mr. J. C. McClaren

Committee Member: North.

Miss J. Sanderson

Committee Member: South.

Dr. D. Sanderson Auditor: Mr. L. Taylor

The officers appointed by the Committee are listed inside the back cover of Maple Leaves.

Mr. Banfield announced that the Fellows would be making no recommendations for Fellowship and that the Founders Trophy had not been awarded this year.

Mr. Banfield reported that the London Section would meet from October to May on the third Monday of the month in his London office. Mrs Jane Moubray FRPSL would be giving a display to the section on 17 November.

Dr. Sanderson reported that the Wessex Group meets three or four times a year in members' homes. Members should contact her to confirm dates of meetings.

Mr. Hillson reported that the South Scotland / North England group met three times a year in Crawford.

Mr. Prior reported that the South West Group continued to hold its annual meeting at the Bristol Federation's annual convention in Portishead. The next meeting will be on the second Sunday in August, 1998.

Mr. Avery reported that the Notts. and Derby Group planned to hold a meeting in 1998.

The Publicity Manager pleaded for all group leaders to send him details of meetings that are planned or take place. He will arrange for these to be publicised in the Philatelic Press.

The incoming President, Mr. Prior, reported that the 1998 Convention would take place between 9 and 12 September, 1998, at the Ivy Bush Royal Hotel, Carmarthen.

Competition and trophy winners were as follows:

#### Class 1a

*1st. PEI 3d Stamps, 1861-72.*M. R. Cusworth. Awarded The Stanley Godden Trophy

#### Class 2

1st. To One Decimal Place, Canada 1859 Issue.

M. B. Montgomery Awarded the Henderson Quaiche

2nd. Canadian Siberian Exhibition.W. G. Robinson.Awarded the Admiral Cup

#### Class 3

1st. W.W.II Patriotic Covers.
T. E. Almond
Awarded the Bunny Cup

*2nd. Canadian Airlines.* H. R. Johnson

#### Best Research Articles in Maple Leaves

Hudson's Bay Company.
D. H. Whiteley
Awarded the Aikens Trophy

#### **Local Groups**

The London Group has a full programme of monthly meetings through till May. It started in October with a 'New Acquisitions' night and in November the President of the 'Royal' gave a display to members.

The Scots met at Crawford in October with Canadian material and members' 'other interests', which included an interesting show of Canadarelated stamps issued by other countries, given by Bill McVey. The next meeting is scheduled for 4 April.

The Wessex Group also had its first meeting of the season in October with a display of Dr Dorothy Sanderson's Transatlantic Mail entry in the San Francisco International being the highlight of the evening. Next meeting will be on 22 January.

#### Display in Birmingham

Alan Spencer is presenting a display 'Canada Through the Ages' to the Birmingham PS on Wednesday 25 February. An invitation is extended to members in the West Midlands to go along and make it a 'Canadian Evening'. The venue is the Birmingham & Midland Institute in Margaret St. and kick off is at 6.30 p. m.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS 1998

Jan 19 London Group
Jan 22 Wessex Group
Feb 16 London Group
Feb 25-March 1 STAMPEX, London,
Business Design Centre, Islington, 52
Upper Street, London
Mar 16 London Group
Apr 4 SC. Scotland Group, Crawford
Apr 20 London Group
Apr 23-26 STAMP '98 Wembley
May 19 London Group
Aug 9 S.W. Group, Portishead
Sep 9-12 CPS of GB Convention, Ivy
Bush Royal Hotel, Carmarthen
Nov 21-22 ABPS Exhibition, Hove

#### Overseas

May 12-21 ISRAEL '98, Tel Aviv Sep 4-13 PORTUGAL '98, Lisbon Oct 8-10 BNAPEX, Orlando, USA Oct 20-25 ILSAPEX '98, Johannesburg Oct 23-Nov 1 ITALY '98, Milan

#### 1999

Mar 20-29 AUSTRALIA'99 Melbourne Apr 27-May 4 IBRA '99, Nuremberg Jun 26-July 4 PHILEXFRANCE '99 Paris

Aug 21-30 CHINA '99 Beijing Oct 5-10 BULGARIA '99 Sofia

#### 2000

May 22-28 STAMP SHOW 2000, Earl's Court, London
May 30-June 4 WIPA 2000, Vienna
Aug 11-20 INDONESIA 2000 Bandung
Oct 7-15 ESPANA 2000, Madrid
Nov 18-19 GLASGOW 2000 Scottish
Exhibition and Craft Centre

Details of London Group from Colin Banfield 0181 281 0442 (home) or 0171 407 3693 (office); Wessex Group from Dr Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924; S&C Scotland from John Hillson 01461 205656. Contact for West of Scotland is Bill McVey 0141 637 6853 and for S.W Group, Neil Prior 01656 740520.

# AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15 November 1998

#### New members

2772 Carter, R.A. 1, Lindsworth Road, King's Norton, Birmingham, B30 3NH

2773 Clark, R 17 Orchard Close, Wenvoe, Cardiff, CF5 6BW

2774 Unwin, Alec The Company of Stamps, P0 Box 1686, WA 98009-1686, USA

2775 Pawluck, W. S. P0 Box 396, Station 'M', Calgary, AB, Canada, T2P 2J1

#### Resigned

2380 Clark, Mrs. B.A.

517 Orkin, Mrs. S. F.

2641 Moss, B.J.

2756 The Lord Spens

#### Deceased

1157 Ludlow, L.M.

#### **Change of Address**

1448 Bell, Mrs M. J. change postcode to S017 2RF

2656 Library of Congress., ACINU section, 101 Independence Ave SE, Washington, DC 20540-4171, USA

2644 Mansfield, P 37 Thorley Hill, Bishops Stortford, Herts, CM23 3NE

637 Harris, M. A. 42 The Street, Puttenham, Guildford, Surrey, GU3 1AR

2457 Gartland, T. E. Flat 39 Metropole Court, Minehead, Somerset, TM4 SQR

2691 Morrow, T. A. 3747 Dezell Drive, Prince George, BC. Canada, V2M IA1

2203 Winmill, R. B. add pos.tcode N6A 1G4

2561 Lunn, R. 27 Mill Bank Road, Nasonworth, NB. Canada E3C 2C5

#### Change of Interest

2277 Bunt, J. P. PH(C), RPO(N)

2719 Coutts., Forename CECIL, not CYCIL

#### **Revised Total 463**

#### Classified Advertisement

**Dead Letter Office** cancels on covers. or postcards. sought, especially pre-1920. Also need Toronto intaglio E and W on SQ cover or postal stationery. Large stock of material to trade includes: Fancy cancels, RPOs, military, directional marks. etc. Please send photocopy front and back to Brian Draves c/o Sunnyside Stamps & Collectibles., P0 Box 21, Stn C, Toronto, ON, Canada, M6J 3M7 or E-mail mr. sunnyside@accent.net.

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