

272



Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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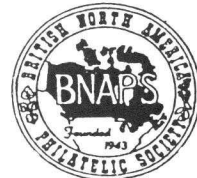
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EDITORIAL

Perceptive members, having received Volume 26, No.1 in January, may have wondered what had happened to the index for Volume 25. So did we! Ged Taylor drafted an index in his usual efficient manner, it was duly set and proofed. Somehow it did not appear at the mailing house with the consignment of January issues of Maple Leaves. We hope for better luck this time.

Our member Chris Miller is newsletter editor for the recently formed WW 2 Study Group of BNAPS, four issues have so far been produced. As is so often the case, Chris finds that input is confined to a very few enthusiasts and would welcome

contact from any CPS member who has an interest in this area of Canadian philately. The address is: 161, Upper Woodcote Rd., Caversham, Reading, RG4 7JR, or e-mail to cpbmiller@aol.com. Chris incidentally edits two other newsletters within the broad field; yet another example of so many owing so much to so few.

In the January issue, on page 19, Jane Moubray was referred to as the first woman to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, this was not quite true. Jane was the first lady member of the CPS of GB to do so, thus joining a very select few ladies on the Roll. The editor was obviously nodding at the time.

We are advised of the launch of a new auction house in Canada at the end of 1998. Well known collector of classic Canada, Ron Brigham, has formed Brigham Auctions Ltd with Jim Watt and Charles Verge on the board of directors. The sales will be managed by Lex de Ment, formerly with J.N.Sissons Inc (now defunct). Although offering worldwide material, the house will specialise in Canadian and BNA material. A free sample catalogue can be obtained from Brigham Auctions Ltd, 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, ON, Canada, L4W 3Y4; e-mail lroberts@interlog.com.

Member Martin Cross is hosting a meeting of the Pre-Cancel Study Group of G.B. on 3 July at 2 p.m. A display of Canadian pre-cancels will be featured and members of the CPS are

cordially invited. The venue is 190 Newton Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, B43 6BX. Martin's telephone number is 0121 357 8293, please contact him if you need any further information and to let him know you would like to attend the meeting.

And finally...in the June '98 issue we announced the intention of producing an issue with some colour pages and we called for contributions. One or two members responded but the overall response was surprisingly low key. The issue in question is scheduled for July and if any member has a colourful and interesting cover and can supply a photograph, please contact the Editor before the middle of May, otherwise the project may not come to fruition.

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A SWEETHEART IN EVERY PORT

Part 7 – Lathework, New Finds

The Yellow Peril

Since writing the notes on lathework in the previous issue there have been a couple of new finds. Both were made by members living in Ontario. Doug Riendeau found a 1¢ Admiral with Type B lathework in a ‘sight unseen’ lot he bought at auction. The stamp is a lower left marginal ‘arrowline’ single. The engine turning is incomplete and it is very similar to the lathework on my 1¢ imperforate and 1¢ sheet form coil. (The latter comes both complete and incomplete; incomplete being the scarcer). This newly found lathework is listed in the 1999 Specialized Catalogue as ‘1¢ yellow, dry printing B, 40%’ with the notation that one example of Type B has been seen by the editors.



1¢ Yellow Type B

I did not see the actual stamp but looking at an enlarged colour photocopy of it, I would say that the stamp was wet printed. The following excerpts (Marler pp205-6) will either explain or intensify the mystery of the 1¢ yellow lathework.

*The ONE CENT Yellow –
Imperforate*

The Date of Issue
October 6th, 1924.

This was the date of issue determined by the Philatelic Agency and given to the author many years ago.

The author has seen a block of four with an Ottawa cancellation of January 20th, 1924, but remains convinced that the date when the ONE CENT Yellow was issued in imperforate sheets was – as the Agency reported – October 6th, 1924.

It is well known that the ONE CENT Yellow imperforate, as issued by the Agency, originated from Plates 179 and 180, but the block of four cancelled on January 20th, 1924, came – the author believes – either from Plate 175 or Plate 176 for blocks are known with lathework Type D1 which is peculiar to the two last mentioned plates. Having regard to the January cancellation, the author infers that one or more imperforate rate sheets of the ONE CENT Yellow were issued earlier as a favour.

The Plates Engraved and Approved

Plates 179 and 180, approved on February 7th, 1922, of which the details were given earlier; were used to print post office sheets, of which some imperforate sheets were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency.

The existence of imperforates with Type D1 lathework establishes that Plate 175 or 176 was also used, but the author thinks that only the sheet or sheets issued as a favour originated from one of these plates.

Types

The imperforates originating from Plates 179 and 180 are Type R33 which is characterized by the break in the lower left frame junction line immediately below the top of the spandrel. This break makes it possible to distinguish them from imperforates coming

from Plate 175 or 176 which are Type R31.

Imperforates from Plates 179 and 180 have been used to imitate the part-perforates – the roll stamps perforated 8 in sheet form – by adding the appropriate vertical perforation. The spurious can be easily detected, for the break just mentioned in the lower left frame junction line is peculiar to the imperforates from Plates 179 and 180 and does not appear in the genuine part-perforates. The lathework is another identifying feature, for that of the part-perforates is Type B and that type does not exist on the ONE CENT Yellow post office sheets.

Though, at an earlier date, the author thought that the thickness of the paper made it possible to distinguish the genuine part-perforates from faked imperforates, he is now of the opinion that the break described above is a

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more reliable way of determining what is genuine and what is not.

Method of Printing

The imperforates of the ONE CENT Yellow were printed only by the wet process.

Since most of the Type C lathework



2¢ Green Type Inverted

on the 1¢ Yellow is very incomplete and has a line, as does the newly found 'B' and 'D' (if it exists on the sheet stamp) and they are all printed by the wet process, I'm beginning to wonder if the B could be a C or a D1. Maybe I should have discussed lathework on the 1¢ yellow Admiral with a rocket scientist!

Bill Coates, one of our newer members, is the discoverer of an unmistakable Type C inverted lathework on the 2¢ Green. It is listed but not priced in my 1993 Specialized Catalogue.* According to Marler (pp320-321), Plates 159 and 160, both with Type C lathework, were used to print the 2¢ Carmine and 2¢ Green. The lathework from Plate 160 is inverted. The existence of the 2¢ Green with inverted C does not surprise me. My question is, "Why did it take so long to surface?"

I congratulate these members and thank Mr. Coates for the picture. The photograph of the 2¢ green was taken by Ian Robertson.

**Editor's Note: In the 1999 Catalogue it has acquired a valuation – \$2,500!*

ROSSBURN N.W.T.

Dr. Alan Selby

One of the interesting artifacts of the historic N.W.T. period of development of the Canadian West is shown overleaf. It is a 'Transfer Receipt' for post office property from retiring postmaster W. Chamberlain to incoming postmaster Daniel Mowat. Both duly signed the back of the form dated 1 March 1881. Among the articles transferred were 1 post office list, 1 book of instruction, 1

canvas mail bag, 7 office bags and seals. In addition there was \$15.20 in stamps and 94¢ in cash. The interesting part is the seven attempts to insert the dating indicia correctly and prove it with a trial handstamp. Mowat seems to have got it right on his last attempt – third from the top. Of course if he was trying to get MR 21 81 he didn't succeed at all – unless there are some yet undiscovered trial strikes!

Transfer Receipt.

STATEMENT of Post Office Property given
in charge to

Daniel Nowat

Postmaster of

Rosburn

N. W. J.

this *1st* day of *March* 188*1*.



Rosburn NWT 'Transfer Receipt' bearing seven attempts to insert indicia correctly into the handstamp

THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-20

The Canadian Experience (3)

David Whiteley

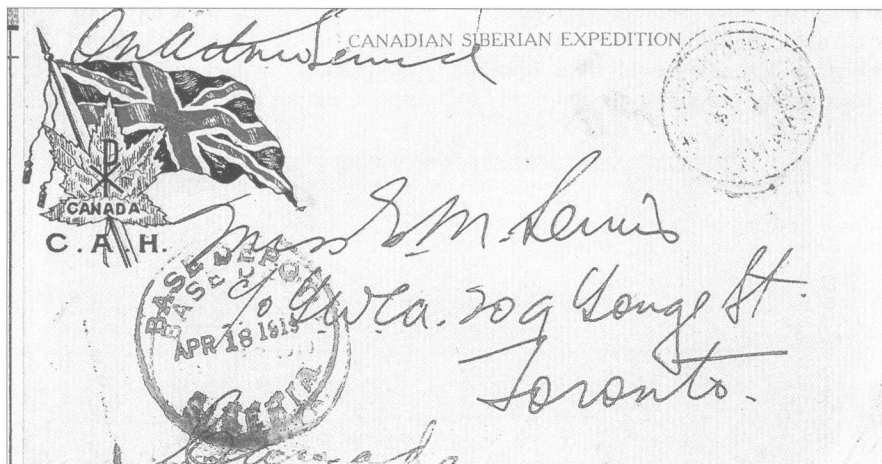


Fig. 5. C.A.H. CANADIAN SIBERIAN STATIONERY envelope to Miss E.M. Lewis, Toronto. Cancelled with a purple circular *BASE DEPOT SIBERIA / APR 18 1919* Orderly Room cachet (OR-1) and a black circular *FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE Hammer 1 / AP 19 / d/s (CS-1)*. Courtesy John Wannerton.

Sometime in March 1919 a circular rubber date stamp inscribed *BASE DEPOT SIBERIA / month, day, year* in a straight line started to appear, (Fig. 5)²⁹ This device I have identified as OR-1 (Orderly Room Device #1). It usually appeared in conjunction with the CS-1 device. The earliest recorded date is 21 March, 1919 and the latest date with both CS-1 and OR-1 on the same cover, is believed to be 28 May for CS-1 and 26 May, 1919, for OR-1, approximately one week before the rearguard returned to Canada.³⁰ It is significant that no examples of OR-1 have been recorded to date prior to the lifting of the censoring requirements on 15 February, 1919, nor has the OR-1 device been seen on its own. I have recently been advised of the existence of a Japanese lettersheet,

which was offered for auction by Kover King Auctions in 1979 and described as follows:- '*Field Post Office Canadian, Siberian Exp Force 6/7/19 letter sheet to U.S.A., has 'Base Depot Siberia 5/29/19' cachet at left.*³¹ This cover would make it the latest known date for the OR-1 Base Depot cachet, three days later than reported by Robert Smith and would make the latest known date of the CS-1 hammer 7 June, some 11 days later than reported by Robert Smith. If the date 7 June is correct it would suggest that after boarding the **R.M.S. Monteagle** on 5 June, members of No.5 Postal Detachment were allowed to open a temporary Post Office to frank mail brought on board or written on board by the returning troops to ensure that their mail would be sent through as forces

mail free of postage. Had not some such arrangement been made it is likely that letters posted on board in the usual manner through the Purser's Office would have been subject to regular postal fees. Similarly letters posted on arrival in Canada would have been assessed at the prevailing rates.³²

Some of the correspondence to Canada received at the Base post office prior to the arrival of the official 'Passed By Censor' stamps was struck with a black rectangular box inscribed No./BASE HEADQUARTERS/ Date/C.E.F. (SIBERIA) with a signature. This device was, as both Faulstich and Webb

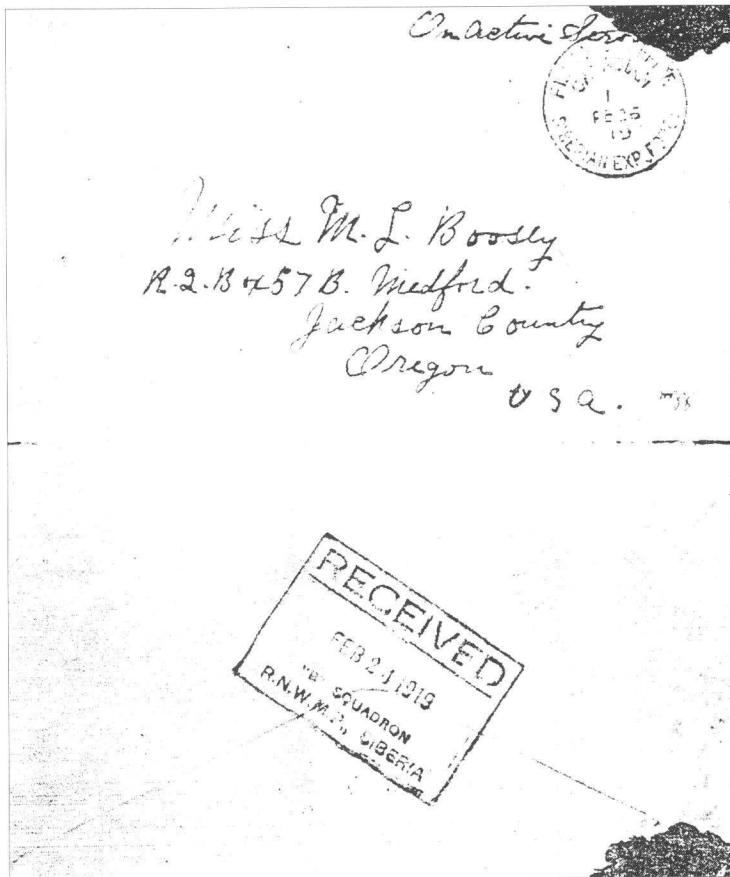


Fig. 6 Cover to Miss M.L. Boosly, Oregon. Cancelled with a black circular FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE Hammer 1 / FE 26 / 19 d/s (CS-1) and with a black rectangular RECEIVED / FEB 24 1919 / 'B' SQUADRON R.N.W.M.P. SIBERIA (OR-2), Orderly Room cachet. Faulstich p7.



Fig. 7 Y.M.C.A. cover from a member of 259th. Bn. Canadian Rifles to Miss H. Ferguson, Ottawa. Cancelled with black circular FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE hammer 1 / FE 9 / 19 d/s (CS- 1). Purple circular ORDERLY ROOM 259th, Bn. Can. Rifles (Siberia) / FE 9 1919. (OR-3), rubber h/s. Rectangular boxed PASSED/BY/CENSOR. 014. (CM-014), rubber h/s. with censor officer's signature. The 014 censor stamp was received on 20 January, 1919, by 259th Bn. Courtesy Bill Robinson.

conclude, an Orderly Room handstamp used to date and identify correspondence emanating from that location. But as Ed. Richardson suggests, I strongly believe that because of the way that it was used in conjunction with a signature it was used by the advance party as a censoring device until the arrival of the official censor stamps in December.³³ Therefore I have allocated this device an identifier as PCM (Provisional Censor Mark). This conclusion is supported by the existence of General Order No.1. dated 23 October, 1918 which set the procedures to be followed in a 12 page text which, in part, stated:³⁴

'An officer had first to satisfy himself that an item of mail should be passed; when he had done this, he was to frank the cover by writing his name on it, without rank or unit and pass it unsealed to the

"stamping officer;" (the officer in whose care the censor stamp had been entrusted), who was to seal and stamp it. It could then be passed to the Postal Corps for standard mail processing.'

and by the fact that all known examples of this device are accompanied by a signature and have not been seen after the arrival of the official censoring devices on 5 December, 1918. It should be noted that General Routine Order No.1 included instructions to censoring personnel to expedite certain classes of mail matter, such as field service post cards that did not contain any handwritten message other than the address to which it was being sent and the name of the sender. These field service post cards would not be forwarded to neutral or enemy countries.³⁵

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Fig. 8 Cover to Rfm. Knowles, 259th, Canadian Rifles, Willow Camp, Victoria. B. C. from Nassau, Bahamas. Postage paid with two Bahamas one penny stamps (Empire Rate) cancelled with NASSAU BAHAMAS / 11 JUN 19. d/s. Redirected to C.E.F.S. VLADIVOSTOK black s/l hand stamp. ex Toop.

Other hand stamps in a variety of colours have been seen on some of the correspondence. These markings fall into the category of unit or 'Orderly Room' markings. They are usually circular or rectangular. For example the Royal North West Mounted Police used a rectangular boxed 'RECEIVED / date / 'B' Squadron / R.N.W.M.P., SIBERIA' hand stamp (usually in green) – this I have identified as OR-2. There are only three or four known examples of this device; one, on an O.H.M.S. (deleted) #10 envelope dated RECEIVED 18 December, 1918, is accompanied by a CS-1 dater 18 Dec, 1918.³⁶ Another, (fig. 6), is dated 24 February, 1919.³⁷ Another type of Orderly Room Cachet appears on a Y.M.C.A. corner cover, (fig. 7), dated 27/29 January, 1919,

addressed Fredericton N.B. which carries a clear strike of CS-1 date stamp JAN.29 19 a 'PASSED / BY / CENSOR / 014' hand stamp with signature of censor officer and a large circular 48mm 'ORDERLY ROOM 259th Bn. Can. Rifles (Siberia) JAN. 27 1919 rubber hand stamp that appears to have been designed and made locally, this I have identified as OR-3, presumably to identify correspondence emanating from that office.³⁸ This is one of the few occasions where an Orderly Room stamp appears in conjunction with both a censor's stamp and an official Field Post Office date stamp. One other device has been seen, (fig. 8), on two pieces of correspondence from the Bahamas to a member of the C.E.F. (S).

Continued on page 57

CHIPPAWA / CHIPPAIVA 1829

L.D. (Mac) McConnell

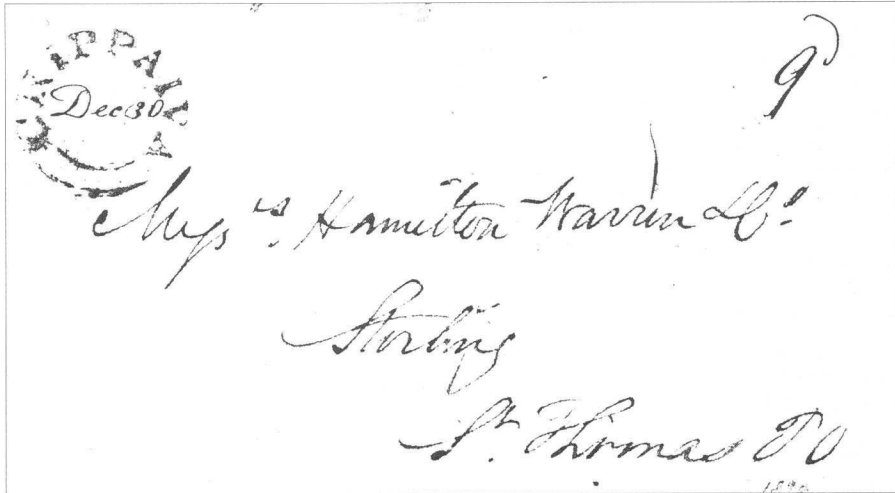
The Post Office at Chippawa was opened in 1801 and occupied an important position on the Niagara peninsular.

In 1828 the postmaster needed a new date stamp and this was requisitioned from the GPO in London UK. Before the days of typewriters and e-mail the requisitions were made out in manuscript. A common handwriting practice for those times was to render the letter 'w' with a rounded loop on the central upright - a practice which could easily be misinterpreted as two separate letters, as iv or iu. It is not known just where the misreading of the Chippawa requisition occurred, either at the office of the Secretary to the PO or on the order placed on the Contractor to the GPO who supplied the handstamps. In the event an incorrect spelling 'Chippaiva' was supplied.

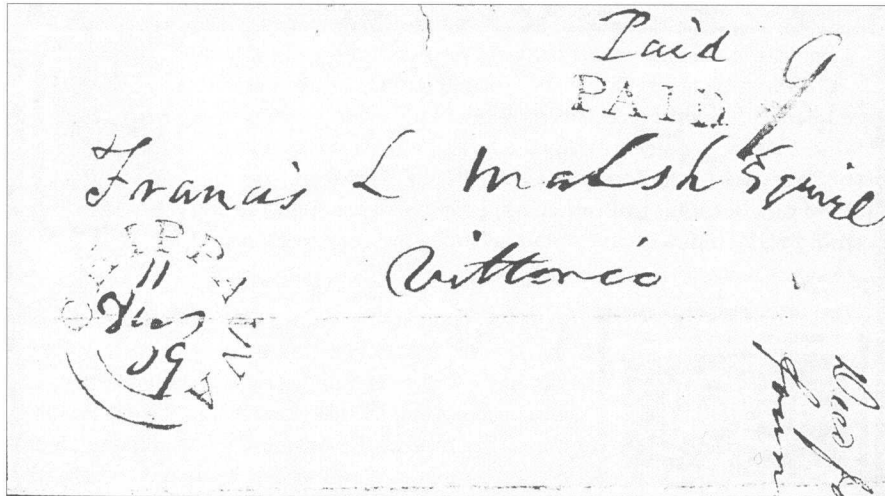
Similar double arc handstamps had only recently been introduced in the UK to replace some mileage marks following a resurvey of postal roads. For smaller offices they were left undated.

When the Postmaster at Chippawa received his new and incorrect handstamp he had little option but to use it. A replacement would have taken weeks to obtain and then been debited to his accounts.

Being a resourceful person he solved the problem quite neatly. The handstamp was struck in red, normal practice until an order of 1831 altered things. On unpaid letters the postage was rendered in black ink as was the date in the handstamp. Paid letters had the postage entered in red ink together with the word 'paid'. On paid letters, with red ink pen



Unpaid letter to Sterling (now Port Stanley) with incorrect spelling CHIPPAIVA



Paid letter to Vittoria with mis-spelt hand stamp corrected by simple manuscript stroke in red ink.

in hand it was a simple matter to correct the red handstamp by a deft pen stroke between the i and v.

Two letters of December 1829 neatly illustrate this practice. The monochrome illustrations do not show the colour of the inks which are key to this (true) story.

Chippawa's position at the southern terminus of the portage road from Queenstown gave it an early importance. It was unable to develop or maintain this importance over the years and was absorbed into the Municipality of Niagara in 1970. The post office eventually closed on 31 July 1971 after 170 years of service.

Continued from page 55

These letters were sent from Bahamas to Victoria where they were struck with the straight line 'C.E.F.S. Vladivostok' hand stamp, the Victoria address crossed out and in one case, the word 'Brigade' written along the top in manuscript.³⁹ Although this hand stamp was not part of the equipment issued to No.5. Detachment Canadian Postal Corps it is a postal marking associated with the Expeditionary Force and its existence should be acknowledged.⁴⁰

Footnotes.

29. Faulstich Fig. 4 p8. & Toop Collection p106

30. Robert C. Smith 'Markings of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia)' p11. A clear illustration of this cover is not available.

31. Letter from Lloyd Mitton to myself enclosing photo-copy of the cover.

32. The only evidence I have of this

The remaining footnotes on page 64

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THE 17¢ MANDORA ERROR

Gary Lyon



Normal

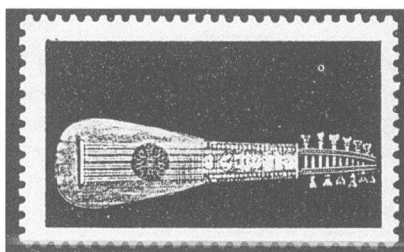
Last Summer I heard a report from England that four sheets of the 17¢ Mandora (an antique musical instrument) commemorative from 1981 had been found missing the gold colour. Such a find is always noteworthy, especially on an issue that has been obsolete for that many years. The news did not stop there however. Not only did the stamps have a missing colour, they were also printed on the gum side!

A careful check of the stamp under ultra-violet revealed another error, common to missing colour stamps from this period. The tagging bars on the left and right sides of the stamp are also completely missing. This is important news. The absence of tagging is verification of the missing colour.

The final result is CANADA'S FIRST EVER TRIPLE MAJOR ERROR.

It took some diligence to track down this find. The stamps apparently went from a dealer in London to another in New York, and then back to Canada. I was eventually successful in finding and purchasing two sheets from this discovery.

Only four sheets of 50 exist. Of these 200 stamps, 84 have varying



Error

degrees of bends or creases from improper handling. That leaves only 116 perfect stamps. In addition I have learned that one of the other two complete sheets of the error has found its way into an investment holding, so it may not resurface for at least a decade.

How it happened

The explanation for this interesting item is quite simple. A pane of 200 stamps (later cut into four sheets of 50) was fed into the press upside down (gum side up!). As a result it stuck to the sheet above when the wet printing ink came into contact with the gum. This first press printed all the colours except the gold inscriptions. The sheet was then fed into a second printing press that applies the gold inscriptions and tagging bars. Both of these were missed as the error pane was still stuck to the one above.

The reverse side of all the error stamps shows a light offset of both the printing and tagging inks from the freshly printed sheet below. This interesting offset would easily occur. Since the sheet was upside down during printing, the reverse of the stamp was actually the side of the paper intended to readily accept the printing ink.

REGISTRATION CHANGES FROM CANADA POST

Dean Mario

Canada Post has introduced changes to its domestic and inter-national registration delivery systems effective 1 January, 1999. Although most of these changes are subtle, members may be interested in the new requirements.

The first obvious change is in the bar-coded registration labels themselves. The previous labels are now obsolete and have been replaced by new ones which are slightly different for domestic and international mail. The

R	Registered	Recommandé		
	Domestic	Régime intérieur		
To	Destinataire		FOR DELIVERY CONFIRMATION	
Name	Nom		POUR CONFIRMER LA LIVRAISON	
<hr/>				
Address	Adresse		1 888 550-6333 www.canadapost.ca www.postescanada.ca	
<hr/>				
City	Ville	Province	Postal Code	Code postal
<hr/>				
		Declared Value		▶ \$
		Value déclarée		
		Item No.	N° de l'article	
		78 092 289 285		
CUSTOMER RECEIPT		REÇU DU CLIENT		

R	Registered	Recommandé		
R R R R R R	RT 092 289 285 CA		RT 092 289 285 CA	
				
	RT 092 289 285 CA			
	RT 092 289 285 CA			
	RT 092 289 285 CA			
	RT 092 289 285 CA			
	Signature Required		Sender warrants that this shipment does not contain dangerous goods.	
	Signature requise		L'expéditeur garantit que cet envoi ne contient pas de matières dangereuses.	

33-086-584 (98-10)

Domestic bar-coded registration label

labels are now attached to the front of the article (if possible) and customers can access a toll-free line or the Internet for delivery status. The Acknowledgement of Receipt service for domestic mail is no longer offered but senders can receive a copy of the recipient's signature for an additional \$5 fee. The AR option is still available for international mail. The AR card is attached to the back of the item with only the 'AR' encircled showing.

The cost of domestic registration has increased to \$4 per item plus postage. International registration remains at \$8.20 plus postage. Extra services such as the AR option cost an additional 95¢ at the time of mailing. For domestic mailing, items travel via the expanded 'Xpresspost' system which has been improved to accept all bar-coded items. Whether this method will improve

delivery service and speed for domestic-registered items remains to be seen.

R Registered Recommandé International/USA International/É. U.		CANADA POSTES POST CANADA	
To Destinataire		For enquiry Pour renseignements call: appelez: 1 888 550-6333	
Name Nom	Address Adresse		
City Ville	Country Pays	Declared Value Valeur déclarée	
CUSTOMER RECEIPT REÇU DU CLIENT 33-086-582 (98-10)		Item No. N° de l'article RT 054 573 395 CA	
If AR Option is purchased Si l'option AR est achetée		1 AR	
1) Peel and affix AR sticker 1) Détachez et apposez l'étiquette d'AR sur le dessus de l'article.		2) Peel and affix this ID No. to AR card. 2) Détachez et apposez ce n° d'ID sur la carte AR.	
R RT 054 573 395 CA		R RT 054 573 395 CA	
R Registered Recommandé Air Mail Par avion		CANADA POSTES POST CANADA RT 054 573 395 CA	
			
<small>Some items may be shipped. Les objets dangereux sont interdits.</small>			

International bar-coded registration label.

CANADA POSTES POST CANADA		Advice of Receipt Registered International		Avis de réception Recommandé international		CN07	
Office of Posting Bureau de dépôt	Date	Stamp of returning office	Timbre du bureau de renvoi	ON POSTAL SERVICE AIRMAIL		SERVICE DES POSTES PAR AVION	
Addressée Destinataire	Item Identifier No. N° de l'envoi	Return to Name	Renvoyer à Nom	<small>REMOVED SLOWLY TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE REMOUE SLOWLY TO EXPOSER L'ADHESIF</small>			
Item was delivered on été livré le	Date	Street and Number	Rue et numéro	<small>REMOVED SLOWLY TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE REMOUE SLOWLY TO EXPOSER L'ADHESIF</small>			
Printed Name of Signator Nom du signataire (lettres mouillées)	City / Province/ Postal Code	City / Province/ Postal Code	Ville / Province/ Code postal	<small>REMOVED SLOWLY TO EXPOSE ADHESIVE REMOUE SLOWLY TO EXPOSER L'ADHESIF</small>			
Signature	CANADA						
33-086-587 (98-10)							

International 'AR' card, reverse shows 'AR' in a circle.

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SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS

John Hillson, FCPS

The Five Cents

The Design Exhibit at the London International in Grosvenor House in 1950 presented 60 of what were considered to be among the finest stamps ever printed as postage stamps – even today I don't believe too many of them would be knocked off their pedestal, but then at heart I have always been a reactionary! Among them was the 5¢ Large Queen which, to my mind, is a little spoiled by the somewhat drab colour chosen for it and unfortunately also for its small sister issued in 1876. It is a pity they were not issued in blue in accordance with what became the U.P.U.'s. standard colour for foreign letters. The 12½¢ Large Queen would have had to be withdrawn though at that time it had lost its usefulness anyway. Because of the somewhat unappealing colour, the 5¢ Small Queen perhaps has not received the attention it merits although there are some interesting varieties to look out for. The most spectacular is the 'Plume in Hair' which was illustrated in *Maple Leaves* April 1994, pp229-234, but apart from this there are some nice little items to be found, some of which are illustrated in the Reiche / Sendbuehler handbook on constant varieties. And some aren't.

From the first plate there is a 'spur' on the frame next to the left '5' – probably a position dot; the second state of the same plate shows a small crack below '5 CENTS' in the margin. From the same state of the plate will be found a small lower left corner re-entry – none of these are listed by R / S but all are constant. Jarrett mentions a triple frame variety lower right on this plate also.

The 1889 Ottawa plate has an identical variety. I have examples of both.



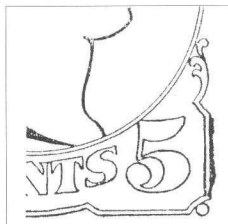
Composite illustration: Crack (base)
Spur (LL) Triple Frame (LR)



Lower left corner re-entry

The second Montreal plate shows a retouch to the lower right frame. I remember having a tussle with the late Dr. Carstairs at a CPS auction, and when I eventually came out the winner he told me he already had three others. There are Times!!!

The Ottawa plate shows a good re-entry through 'CANADA POSTAGE'



Retouched frame.



Canada Postage re-entry.

Continued from page 57

cover is a reduced photocopy with an auctioneer's description, which was supplied to me Mr. R. Lloyd Mitton. I am attempting to trace this cover or at least obtain a full size reproduction.

33. Faulstich p. figs. 2 & 6 & pp14-15, Webb Part I Fig. 3 pp4-5 7 Richardson p289

34. Robert C. Smith 'Markings of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia)' p4

35. War Diary, Base Headquarters G.R.O. No.1. Page 3 item No.2. See



Major re-entry.

and I believe the 'major re-entry' (which is extensive but weak) comes from this plate too. Examples from this plate are also occasionally to be found with faint horizontal guide lines, even less frequently with verticals, and weak entries have given rise to a number of positions showing a 'white chignon' though not as clear as the better known variety on the 1/2¢ Large Queen.

All are worth looking for.

Appendix B. for a transcript of G.R.O. No.1. re postal and censoring matters.

36. Courtesy of Bill Robinson

37. Faulstich Fig. 3 p 7

38. The 259th Bat. Can Rifles was stationed at Gornastai Bay Barracks some 10 kilometres from the Army Post Office at Egerscheldt Docks. Censor Device 014 was allocated to the 259th Bat. on 20 January, 1919.

39. This letter is illustrated as Fig. 5 Faulstich p.9

40. Faulstich Fig. 5 p9

DEFECTIVE TRANSFER VERSUS RE-ENTRY

Hans Reiche FCPS

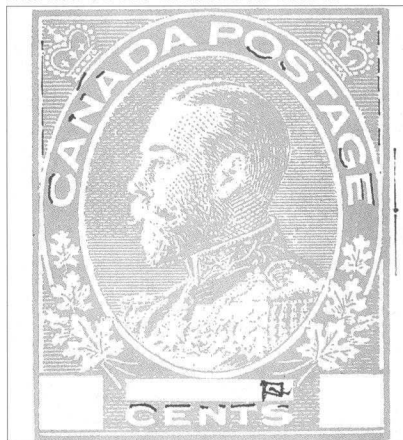
Some misunderstanding may have arisen as to what constitutes a defective transfer and a re-entry. G.C. Marler in his Admiral hand book writes; "When faulty entries resulting either from an incomplete entry of the roll – a defective transfer – or from the roll being entered a second time in the same subject – a re-entry – were not observed on the proof, or when they resulted from the engraver's efforts to repair them, defective transfers, re-entries or retouches would show on all sheets printed from the plate in question". He further writes: "In addition to re-entries and retouches there are what the author calls defective transfers. These are, mainly, subjects which have been imperfectly transferred and have not been re-entered or retouched before the approval of the plate and, in consequence, may be seen on the plate proof".

In a note from the American Philatelic Society in 1956 the following is stated: "An incomplete transfer is used to show a steel engraved stamp that exhibits a variety in which lines that should be complete are missing or have changed the intended original design to some extent, resulting from insufficient rocking in of the transfer roll in depth, height or width of the design. The design is usually constant".

Some worn plates may show areas that appear to be damaged due to an aging problem of the plate. Incomplete entries may show extra lines or flaws that look like retouches or even re-entries. Often squeezed letters indicate such poor transfer in that the metal of the plate has not yet been completely displaced by the transfer roll, leaving some of the engraved lines incomplete.



Illustration above shows the 1¢ stamp in question. It is unlikely that the features discussed can be clearly seen, they are marked on the illustration below.



The illustrated stamp above, that was described as a major re-entry on the 1¢ green, is not a re-entry at all but a defective transfer. The reason for this is as follows. First the two upper spandrel lines are both incomplete, do not extend

to the top yet and have many uncompleted lines. Then, the outside line on the right side is a guide line with a fine dot in the middle, it is not a re-entry of the frame line. Letters such as CNA in CANADA are squeezed at the top and so are the letters OGE in POSTAGE. The short line in 'S' is common to all Admirals and is a tool scratch and not a re-entry at all. The letters of CENTS all show thickened tops and are squeezed but not doubled and the E of ONE has a slanting scratch that has no relation to any of the design. These features are typical of a defective transfer not a re-entry. If the transfer had been completed the squeezed letters would not appear and some of the odd lines such as the E and the line below the crown would have disappeared.

If one could illustrate a progressive transfer from a single to a multiple roll-in of the transfer roller, one would see that the first entry would show missing parts of the design as well as deformed and squeezed engraving lines, such as letters. The second entry would improve this and displace some more of the plate metal until, after a number of roll-ins, all the engraved lines, letters and numerals would appear properly formed and the depth of the engraved lines would be sufficient to accommodate enough ink for printing. One example one could quote here is the 50¢ so-called silver grey shade of the Admirals. The depth of the engraved lines is shallow and the letters appear badly formed, not fully developed. In addition some extra colour spots exist that would have been eliminated if properly transferred.

One important feature that must be observed when trying to differentiate between a re-entry and a defective transfer is the displacement of any extra

line. In a re-entry all extra lines MUST be identical in spacing and location as to the original design. For example a line outside the right frame of a design must represent a line on the actual design and must be spaced exactly the same distance as other re-entered lines appear on the stamp and simply must represent a double image of such line. On the other hand, if such line or lines do not follow exactly the same spacing as on the original stamp, then this can either be a defective transfer or some other feature; for example some guides that were used to lay out the plate. In this illustration of the 1¢ green Admiral the outside line and the line in the E do not match the original design. Therefore, these varieties do not come from a re-entry. There is also a short line in the bottom of the S, said to be part of a re-entry. This line exists on practically all Admiral stamps and is part of a problem of some of the transfer roll subjects.

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CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY POT POURRI

Postal Cards to the UK Horace W. Harrison, FCPS

Great Britain issued its first Postal Card on 1 October, 1870, and Canada followed eight months later, officially on 1 June, 1871, although the earliest known postmark (ERP) is 7 June, 1871. Up until 1 January, 1877, postal cards could only be sent to the U.S.A. or Newfoundland at postal card rates. Figure 1 shows a postal card with a 1¢ adhesive added and mailed to London, England, on or about 24 November, 1871, as indicated by the printed date on the message side. While this is a postal card, the 2¢ pays the pre-U.P.U. printed matter rate to the U.K. established by the Dominion Post Office Act effective 1 April, 1868. This card is possibly the earliest known use of a Canadian postal card to the United Kingdom.

Figure 2 is an example of the letter rate being applied to a postal card, written at Niagara Falls on 25 June, 1873. The 6¢ Small Queen has been added to the card to pay the 6¢ letter rate via Canadian Packet. The sender would have had to add a 2¢ and a 3¢ Small Queen to avoid the 1¢ overpayment. This card is cancelled with two strikes of the 4 ring 52 obliterator issued to Clifton, out of the alphabetical sequence in which the cancellers were assigned when it was realized that 6 and 9 could not be differentiated. Brockville and Clifton were reassigned 51 and 52 when these obliterator were issued back in March of 1857. This is contrary to the 1855 date erroneously given on page



Figure 1: Earliest known use (as at 1998) of a Canadian postal card to the U.K., paying the pre-U.P.U. printed matter rate of 2¢.

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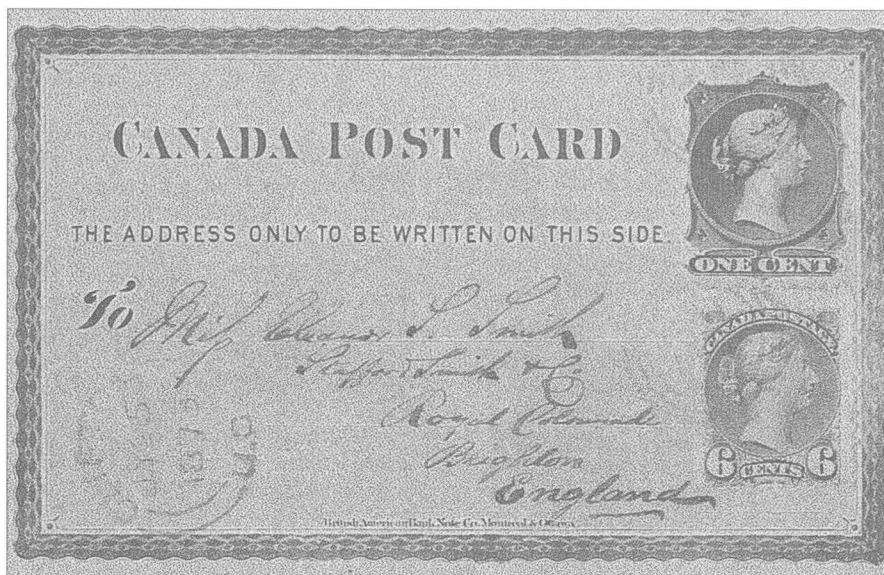


Figure 2: Postal card from Niagara Falls 5 July, 1873, to Brighton, England.



Figure 3: 6¢ Small Queen over the 1¢ indicia of the postal card prepays the 6¢ letter rate to the U.S.A. Preston, Ont. 12 May, 1873, to Hopedale, Mass., a 1¢ overpayment. The 2¢ postal card rate to the U.S.A. did not become effective until 1 July, 1873.

133 of Volume V of the *'Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps'* published by Robson Lowe in 1973. The 6 and 9 obliterations were never placed in use. This postal card went by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Rail Road to Hamilton where it was placed in the closed bag for England. From there it would have gone by the Grand Trunk Railway to Quebec and been placed on board the *'Prussian'* when it sailed to Liverpool on 2 August 1873.

The message is politically incorrect today as it says, and I quote, "Niagara Falls, Canada Side; Dear Little Nellie, I have succeeded at last in getting a little black boy for you and shall bring him home with me but I am afraid, if you scrub him ever so much, you will never turn him white. Yours aff-y, HSS"

The card in Figure 3 serves as a reminder of the sensitivity in Canada to

the difference in rates for letters to the U.S.A. and U.K. Under the Dominion Post Office Act, effective 1 April, 1868, the letter rate to the U.S.A. was set at 6¢ versus a 12½¢ rate to the U.K. By the fall of 1869 the sentiment for an equal rate to the U.K. had become so strong that the U.K. rates were reduced to 6¢ via Canadian Packet from Quebec when the St. Lawrence was ice-free, and from Portland, Maine when the St. Lawrence was frozen; and to 8¢ via Cunard Packet from New York versus the prior 15¢ for that faster routing via Cunard packets.

All the postmasters in Canada were not up to date on the postal card rates, even in 1875. The card shown in Figure 4 was written by the Postmaster at Bethany, Ontario on 5 August, 1875 to London, U.K. in response to a general query from a firm in London, U.K. asking for the names of druggists in the



Figure 4: 1¢ postal card short paid 5¢ = 2½ pence plus a fine of 3 pence, totalling 5½ pence, which was paid upon receipt on 18 or 19 August, and noted on the message side, the card was answered on 25 August.



Figure 5: Bankruptcy Notice mailed at the 5¢ letter rate effective from 1 October, 1875.

town. The Postmaster responded on the 1¢ card, giving the name and a recommendation as follows: "Please give him your best terms...?...He is a very respectable honest sober...? ...young man., Yours truly, W.M. Graham, Postmaster". The Postmaster put the card in the bag for Montreal where it was sorted to the closed bag for the U.K. and dispatched over the Grand Trunk Rail Road to Quebec City in time to make the 7 August sailing of the 'Nova Scotian'. In London, it was marked in manuscript, 'Rec'd as a Letter' and handstamped with the two line 'Short Paid _____, Fine _____; and filled at 2½ pence (equal to 5¢ to complete the 6¢ letter rate) and a fine of 3 pence, totalled as 5½ pence due from the recipient.

On 1 October, 1875 the letter rate to the U.K. was further reduced to 5¢ and letters were dispatched by the fastest route, either Canadian Packet, Cunard

from New York, or any other available mail-carrying ship. However, there was still no agreement on a reduced rate for postal cards. Figure 5 shows this new rate with a 1¢ and 3¢ Small Queen applied to make up the required 5¢ to get the Insolvent Act notice to a creditor in England. Regrettably, there is no reliable table of mail sailings past 1875, except for those found in 'Atlantic Mails' by J.C. Arnell, published by Canada's National Postal Museum in 1980, which deals only with the Allan Line mail sailings. Thus, we are unable to determine for which ship this card was received 'Too Late', as indicated at lower left.

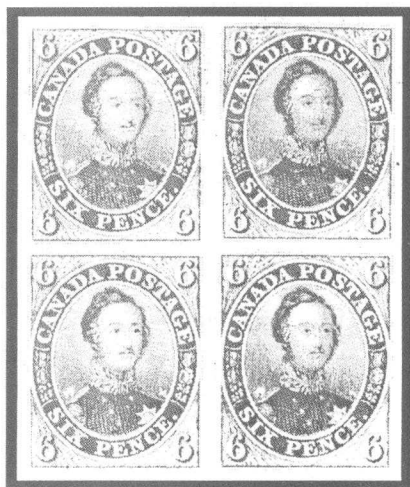
A stamp collector figured that since the letter rate to the U.K. was 5¢, the postal card rate should not be more than 3¢. Therefore, he franked the 1¢ domestic card with an additional 2¢ Small Queen and sent it off to a dealer in the U.K. with the following message,

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Figure 6: Short paid 2¢ in the 5¢ letter rate period, and charged 3½ pence due, underpayment plus fine.

“Please send me your circular etc. and please also tell me how much you give for Canada Law & Bill Stamps separately”. Mailed from Inverness, Quebec, it was written on 18 May but not accepted in the mail stream until 26 May, 1876, probably because of the underfranking. Finally forwarded on 26 May, it likely went into the closed bag for London U.K. and made the Allan Line’s ‘Circassian’ which sailed the next day from Quebec. In England, it was rated 3½ pence due (see UR above the indicia on Figure 6) by the following complicated formula. No post card rate to the U.K., so rated 5¢ equal to 2½ pence as a letter. It was short paid 2¢, equal to 1 penny, with a fine of 5¢, equal to 2½ pence, totalling 3½ pence due as indicated.

New lower rates for correspondence with the U.K. became effective 1 January, 1877, establishing a 2¢ rate for postal cards by any routing, and a new postal card was issued to satisfy the anticipated demand. The rate was effective from 1 January, 1877, and a card is known used to the U.K. on that date. It belongs to the estate of the late great postal historian, Allan L. Steinhart and will constitute one of its gems when his collection comes to market. More than one of us was assured that he would have first refusal of this First Day Postal Card of 1 January, 1877 if he were ever inclined to sell. He still held it at the time of his very untimely death. The card shown in Figure 7 is the earliest in my collection and since it was mailed from Montreal on 10 January, 1877, is

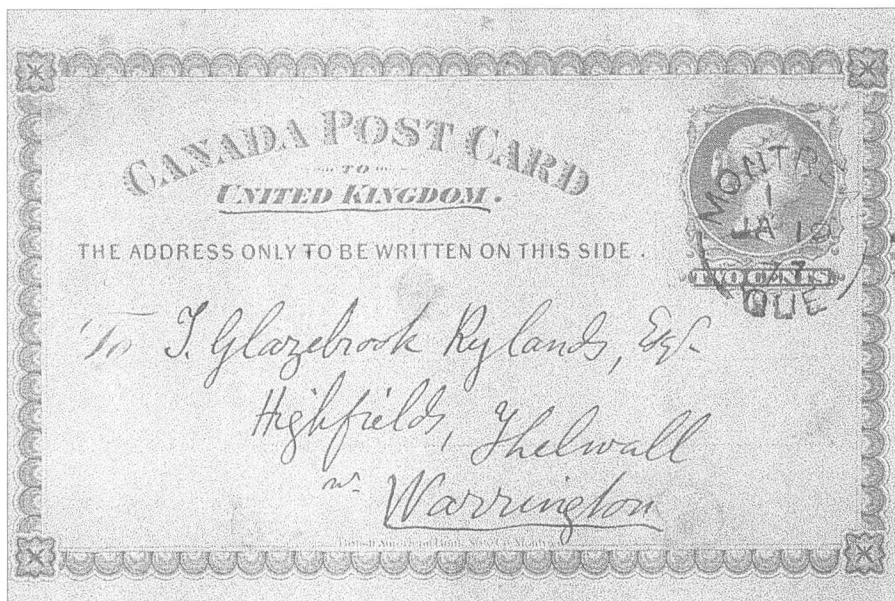


Figure 7: First printing of the 2¢ 'to United Kingdom' postal card, from Montreal 10 days after issue. The *Postal Guide of January, 1877* provided that these new cards would pass at the 2¢ rate 'whether forwarded in the Mails for England via the United States or by Canadian Packet'.

surely from the first printing. With the completion of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifax, winter mails now went through Halifax rather than Portland, Maine. This card probably went into the U.K. closed bag which went to Liverpool on the 'Peruvian' of the Allan Line on her second sailing, on 13 January, from the newly established winter terminus at Halifax.

Despite the availability of the newly issued 2¢ card, especially for use in writing to the U.K. 1¢ cards with added adhesives occasionally found their way into the mail stream, (see Figure 8). Even the 1¢ card without additional postage drew the attention of the clerks who, even then, delighted in charging

postage due. (See Figure 9). This happened frequently enough to require a notation in the 1 April, 1878 *Postal Guide*, as follows: 1. (One Cent) Canada Post Cards may be used for transmission to Germany, but not to the United Kingdom, if the additional 1/2¢ postage be affixed in postage stamps.

One of the more sought after circular date stamps in Canadian philately is that of the Ocean Mail Officers who accompanied the mails on board the Allan Line packets. The post card shown in Figure 10 is probably a favour cancel by such an officer for a young passenger of the 'Hibernain' which departed Halifax on 6 March, 1880 and arrived at Liverpool on 16 March, 1880.

Department Order No. 20, dated at Ottawa on 11 April, 1882, announced a new form of 1¢ postal card. 'Post Cards are to be postmarked with the date stamp only on the face or address side of the card, both at the office where posted and at the office of delivery, leaving the other side of the card entirely clear for the use of the sender. In postmarking, care must be taken to avoid interfering with the address. Post cards cannot be registered'. This last regulation was entirely in contradiction of the U.P.U. regulations which provided that all classes of mail matter could be registered. Figure 11 shows an example of the enforcement of the regulation denying registration to postal cards. It is also an example of Canada's violation of another U.P.U. regulation which required that registration charges to other U.P.U. countries be the same as the charges within its borders. In the case of Canada, there were three basic registration

charges in the pre-U.P.U. period, i.e. before 1 August, 1878: 2¢ within Canada, 5¢ to the United States, and 8¢ to the United Kingdom. Registration fees to other countries could be 8¢ or higher. Upon admission to the U.P.U., the fee within Canada continued at 2¢ while a 5¢ fee was imposed on all U.P.U. members, and an amount equal to the postage to non-member countries. On 8 May, 1889 Canada finally came into compliance with the U.P.U. regulations by raising its intra-Canada registration fee from 2¢ to the 5¢ charge imposed on inter-U.P.U. mail.

*References: The Postal History of The Post Card in Canada; 1878-1911 by Allan L. Steinhart, Mission Press, 1979, ISBN-0-9690207-0-8
Canada and the Universal Postal Union, 1878-1900 by George B. Arfken, Unitrade Press, 1992, ISBN-0-919801-90-0.*

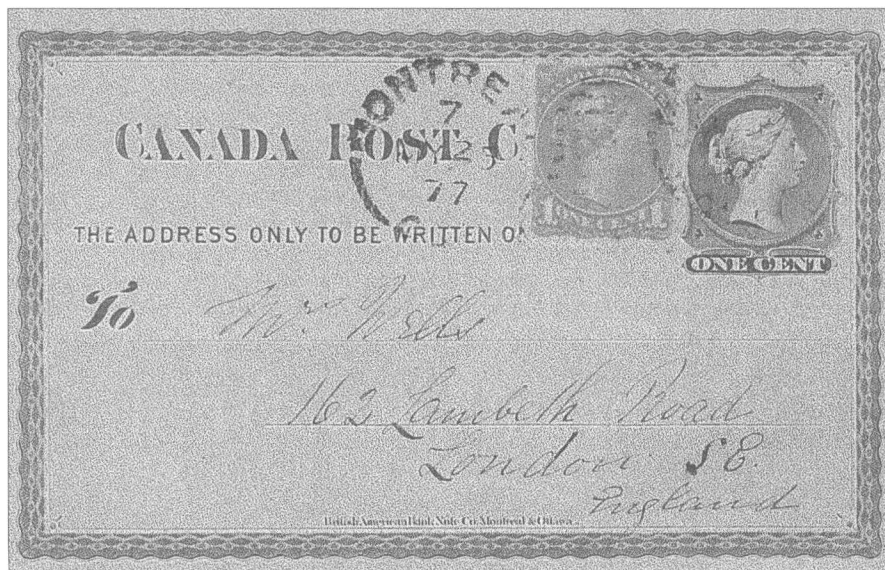


Figure 8: Montreal, Que. 7 May, 25/77 to London England.

*Atlantic Mails to 1889; by J.C. Arnell,
National Postal Museum, 1980, ISBN 0-
919882-08-0*

*Canada's Registry System: 1827-1911
by Horace W. Harrison, J.W. Stowell
Printing Co., 1971, Published by A.P.S*



Figure 9: Toronto, Ont. 4 October, 1877, to Glasgow, Scotland. A handwritten bankruptcy notice mailed at the 1¢ Printed Matter rate and 'RETURNED FOR/POSTAGE' as not being printed matter. The lawyers refused to pay the additional postage and apparently won their case, as the Postal Card was sent on its way to Scotland on 3 Nov, 30 days after first posting, but after the departure of the legal eagles, the clerk stamped the card 'INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID' and placed it in the closed bag for Glasgow, U.K. Upon arrival in Glasgow, the card was stamped 'Glasgow Packet/Unpaid/No 20/1877' and delivered it to the addressee five days after the discharge in bankruptcy in Toronto, a legal manoeuvre worthy of a Harry Sutherland.

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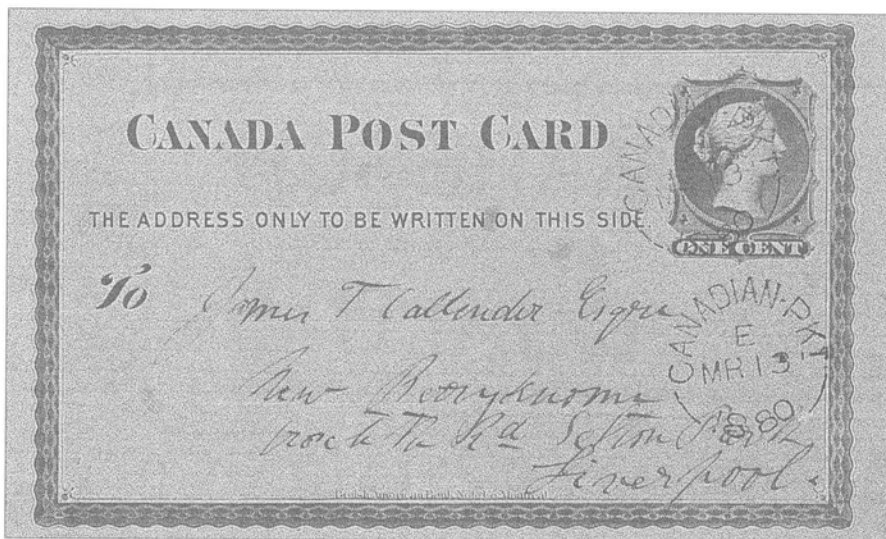


Figure 10: This must be a favour cancel as there is no receiving mark in the U.K., and the message side is blank. The officer probably refused to apply the date stamp until the card had been addressed.



Figure 11: A 1¢ Postal Card containing a legal notice Registered at Halifax to Liverpool, U.K., and accepted for mailing by affixing a 5¢ adhesive over the Postal Card's 1¢ indicia, thus overpaying the letter rate by 1¢.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index Vol 3 by Cimon Morin. Over 360 pages, 7in. x 10in., softbound, published by the Saskatoon Stamp Centre at C\$44.95 / US\$34.95 post paid inland.*

This third volume of Cimon Morin's monumental bibliography has been eagerly awaited by many owners of the first two volumes, your reviewer among them. The first volume was published by the National Library of Canada in 1979 and covered material published up to 1973; volume two, also from the National Library, appeared in 1983 and covered 1974 to 1980. This latest volume brings us up to 1993. As with volume two, the new volume contains a section (22 pages) of additions and corrections to the previous volume(s).

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Karsh, Wilding & Cameo Definitives by D. Robin Harris. Over 200 pages, 8.5in. x 11in., spiral bound, published by the Saskatoon Stamp Centre. C\$34.95 / US\$25.50 post paid inland.

This is Robin Harris' sixth book on Elizabethan definitives and takes us back to the beginning of the era with the Karsh, Wilding and Cameo issues 1 952-66. The previous five each covered a specific issue: Caricatures, Environment, Arti-facts, Wildlife and Fruit; readers familiar with these previous volumes will know what to expect and will not be disappointed. Not only that but the latest volume contains a six-page listing of additions and corrections to those previous works. The updates can also be obtained as separate leaflets and are free to owners of any of the previous volumes who may not want the latest book.

Anyone coming to the series for the first time will be staggered by the amount of information and analysis therein and yet the layout is such that reference is simple and one can collect to the depth that one wishes, using the handbooks as a basis.

Apart from the basic priced listings of stamps and stationery, each value is examined individually as to paper, tagging, perfins, varieties etc. and every aspect is priced. Dates of issue, imprints, postal rates, cancellations, pre-cancels; its all there. It may seem trivial but, for instance, there are four clear illustrations of the variations of the official 'G' overprint: not so trivial when one notes that a 'flying G' on the 50c Textile of the Karsh series is listed at \$6, the 'blunt G' at \$250 and the 'fishhook G' at \$500 mint. All prices are in Canadian dollars by the way.

It is well known that reviewers love to find errors and omissions so I searched for reference to the postal forgery of the 4¢ Cameo. To my chagrin it was there, both on and off cover. Any dis-

appointment at being thwarted was much ameliorated by a very satisfying price!

The author himself makes some apology for lack of quality in some of the illustrations and gives reasons therefor; the quality of the paper may also have some bearing on this aspect but don't be put off; what needs to be illustrated can clearly be seen. For many years, for many people, the Centennial series was perceived as the only Elizabethan stamps of Canada worthy of study. Robin Harris has gone a very long way to disproving that belief.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Michael Wedgwood INTER-PROVINCIAL LETTER 1835

The origin of the letter illustrated is unknown, but the writer dated it 7 July, 1835. The only cancellation is on the reverse and dated Frederickton (sic) 15 July, 1835. This leads me to think that the letter had travelled some distance before reaching Fredericton.

The total postage charged is six shillings and eight pence, which would be the correct amount for a quintuple rate letter for a distance of 400-500 miles. The distance from Fredericton to Quebec is only 360 miles, but taking into account the distance the letter was carried before reaching Fredericton, the rate makes sense.

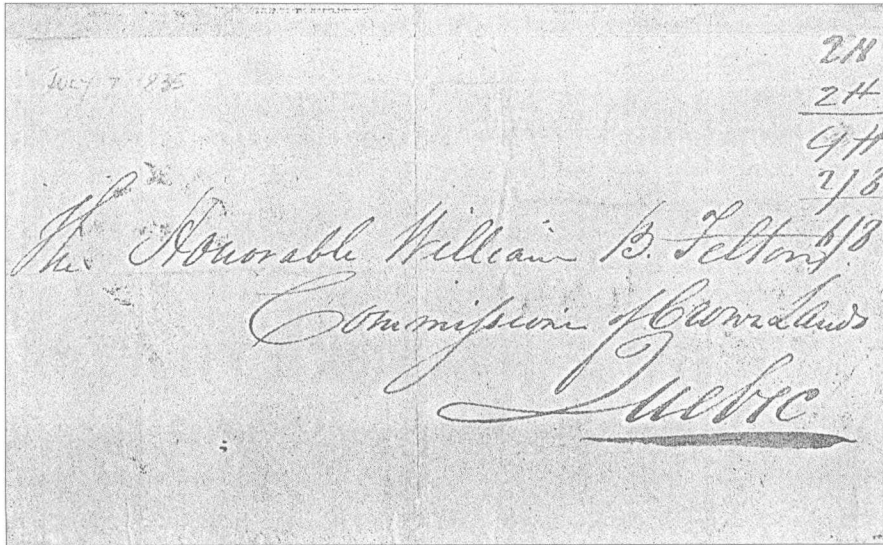
What puzzles me is the way in which the postal charge is calculated, i.e. two shillings plus two shillings making four shillings; then a further

two shillings and eight pence, making six shillings and eight pence in all.

Can any experienced reader enlighten me as to the reason?

Hans Reiche, FCPS SMALL QUEEN PRECANCELLED STAMPS

There may be some confusion when looking at the listing of these stamps in the Standard Precancel Catalogue. All the Small Queen stamps, with one exception, exist printed in Montreal and in Ottawa. The Scott and Unitrade catalogues clearly indicate this. For example, look at the 1¢; Unitrade lists six different stamps, two from Ottawa and four from Montreal. The Precancel Catalogue lists only three, one from Ottawa and two from Montreal. Since this is not a Canadian specialised catalogue, this may be justified.





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Now look at the various precancel styles that were used on the Small Queen stamps. Without exception all of the 1¢ stamps are listed as if these were printed only from the Montreal printings and no Ottawa. This, of course, is not correct. Style B precancel exists with Unitrade numbers 35, 35a, 35i and 35ii. The latter precancel styles particularly are almost unknown printed in Montreal.

Therefore a revision is needed to clarify this problem. This is a major task and may require a survey of precancel collectors. Can anyone help?

Colin Campbell

WHO IS SID WOOD?

The other day I purchased ten Jubilee stamps with s.o.n. cancels. This is a weakness of mine, but it is shared by

other collectors. On close inspection I noted a couple of interesting oddities. The layout of the date in the Listowel handstamp is unusual, even more so is the legend 'SID WOOD' on the other stamp illustrated. Perhaps someone else has come across this sort of thing.



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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Convention booking forms and competition entry forms are enclosed with this issue and I shall be very grateful if booking forms could be returned as soon as possible, it does help with the administration. In any event, forms should be with me by 31 July; after this date our block booking with the hotel will be reduced to actual numbers booked. As announced at last year's AGM, there will be a registration charge of £10, to members but not partners, to help defray the cost of meeting rooms.

The speakers have now been allocated time slots as follows:

Wednesday evening

John Hillson FCPS –

Large & Small Queens

Thursday morning

Colin Lewis – Newfoundland

Thursday evening

Rodney Baker – Canadian Pacific - an entertainment

Friday morning

David Whiteley – The KG VI 'Mufti' issue

Friday evening

Leigh Hogg – Fathers of Confederation.

Competition entries will be on display after the AGM on Saturday morning and the usual auction will take place in the afternoon.

Social trips will include a visit to New Lanark, a historic village born of the Industrial Revolution. The village boasts the largest Edinburgh Woollen shop in the country! As already promised, the other trip will relate to Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

We look forward to seeing you.

FROM THE SECRETARY

Analysis of the returned questionnaire concerning Convention reveals:-

1. Only one of those who joined the Society in the last five years attended the Carmarthen Convention, and seven attended who have joined in the last ten years. The questionnaire was distributed only to members, and views of 'other halves' were not sought.
2. Attendees, particularly 'regulars', expressed a high level of appreciation of the overall programme content, in particular the quality of displays and talks and the opportunity to meet socially – "an enjoyable and worthwhile experience". These factors weigh more heavily in their decision whether to attend than questions of distance (relatively unimportant) and cost.
3. For non-attendees, distance is stated to be the most important influencing factor; accessibility is also relatively important. Of those saying they will not attend next year, distance is the reason cited by most.
4. A significant majority of both attendees and non-attendees does not favour any change in the overall length of the Convention or of the time of year at which it is held. Several make the comment that a shorter event would be less attractive to overseas visitors. A number of those favouring a shorter event, or daily attendance, do not seem to feel that the present structure easily permits this.
5. A clear majority is in favour of specialist dealers attending, though

several express concern that care be taken that the overall nature of the event is not thereby impaired, turning it into more of a trade show for example. One person commented that "the main thing missing is the dealers who make the BNAPS Conference".

The findings are being considered by the Executive who will report back to the committee at the Glasgow Convention.

Summary of results

	1998 Attendee	Other UK	TOTAL
Total response	38	29	67
Length of membership			
Up to 5 yrs	1	4	5
6 to 10 years	6	3	9
Over 10 years	31	22	53
Key factors - % of respondents rating as among 3 most important factors influencing attendance			
Distance	16%	48%	30%
Cost	32%	24%	28%
Hotel quality	39%	28%	34%
Meeting socially	47%	17%	34%
Exhibits	42%	24%	34%
Displays & Talks	74%	34%	57%
Auction	21%	28%	24%
Local visits	3%	0%	1%
Accessibility	5%	21%	12%

Future options

[1] Length of Convention

Same as now	31	16	47
One day less	4\5	3	7\8
Two days less	1\2	3	4\5
Other	0	1	1

[2] Time of year

Same as now	31\32	13	44\45
Spring	4\5	7	11\12
Mid-Summer	0	3	3

[3] Presence of Dealers

YES	20	16	36
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NO	12	7	19
Will you attend next Convention			
YES	29	5	34
NO	5	20	25
Unknown	4	4	8

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1999

Apr 15-18 Stamp 99 at Wembley
 Apr 19 London Group – Beaver Cup
 Apr 24 S&C Scotland Group – Annandale Arms, Moffat
 May 17 London Group - AGM & subject N,O & P
 Jul 3 MIDPEX, Tile Hill Coventry
 Jul 29-31 Rare Stamps of the World, Claridges Hotel, London
 Sep 22-26 STAMPEX, Islington, London
 Oct 6-9 CPS of GB Convention, Glasgow.

Overseas

Apr 27 – May 4 IBRA '99, Nuremberg
 May 28-30 ROYAL 1999 ROYALE, Annual Convention of the Royal PS of Canada, Fredericton, NB, Canada
 July 2-11 PHILEXFRANCE '99, Paris
 Aug 21-30 CHINA '99, Beijing
 Sep 16-18 BNAPEX, Vernon, BC, Canada
 Oct 5-10 BULGARIA '99, Sofia

2000

March 1-5 STAMPEX, Islington, London
 May 22-28 STAMP SHOW 2000, Earls Court, London
 May 30 - June 4 WIPA 2000, Vienna
 Aug 11-20 INDONESIA 2000, Bandung
 Sep 20-24 STAMPEX, Islington, London
 Oct 7-15 ESPANA 2000, Madrid
 Nov 17-19 GLASGOW 2000, Scottish Exhibition & Conference Centre

Continued on page 87

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1998

Assets

Cash Balances:	Robert Fleming	£ 9190.30	
	Royal Bank of Scotland	<u>£2198.74</u>	£11389.04
Investments at cost:			
	General Fund £950.92 3.5% Treasury Stock 1999/04	812.50	
	Life Membership Fund £1398.77 6.75% Treasury		
	Stock 2004	1330.00	
	Smythies Memorial Fund £631.08 ditto	<u>600.00</u>	2742.50
	Handbooks Stock		656.79
	Stock of Society Ties		175.48
	Stock of bought-in philatelic material		252.89
	Library Books as valued		4182.21
	Carmarthen Auction Catalogue / Suspense Account		332.22
			<u>£19731.13</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30.9. 96		£8686.98	
Less deficit for 1997/8		<u>14.14</u>	£8672.84
Provision for Income Tax 1997/8			125.62
Life Membership Fund			1583.79
Library Fund			4182.21
Coach Hirer			205.00
Subscriptions prepaid			1150.97
Smythies Memorial Fund			600.00
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest			431.45
Carmarthen Auction Receipts/Suspense Account			2779.25
			<u>£19731.13</u>

Notes: It is anticipated about £150 of officers' expenses were still to be submitted by Sept 30. The Handbook Surplus is affected by £36.35 written down, £23.18 to the Library and £57.50 received on 2 October.

Printing Expenses are higher than normal because of the change of the Society's Secretary. In Publicity Expenditure is included the donation of a trophy to Stamp Show 2000 with further expenditure to engrave it of about £12 to be incurred in the 1998/9 accounting year.

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 1998**

Income

Subscriptions for year	£5333.55	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	876.00	
Maple Leaves Sale of Back Numbers	<u>72.82</u>	6282.37
Bank Interest and Dividends - General	343.56	
Life Members Fund Income	<u>73.23</u>	416.79
Handbooks Surplus		8.53
Tie Sales Surplus		7.01
Covermart Sales Surplus	100.00	
Exchange Packet Surplus	<u>130.00</u>	230.00
1996/7 Auction surplus		407.46
Tax Provision 1996/7		133.03
Deficit for year		14.14
		<u>£7499.33</u>

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution		5734.27
Members' Handbook		565.67
Administrative Expenses		165.30
Publicity expenditure		64.55
ABPS Fee		135.00
Donation to A.S.P.S.		10.00
Engraving of Trophies		13.50
Insurance		74.88
Library - book and binders donated		23.18
Printing & Stationery		194.60
Income Tax paid for year to 30 Sept		126.90
Carmarthen Convention - net expenses		349.96
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Admin.)		41.52
		<u>£7499.33</u>

Continued from page 85

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 24 February, 1999

New Members

- 2788 Garth, Peter A. 5 Orchard Lane, Brampton, Huntingdon, Cambs.
PE18 8TS C,N, Mo Cov
- 2789 Billington Stuart, Phillips Auctions, 101 New Bond St., London, WIY OAS
- 2790 MacDonald, Piers J. 1a St. Luke's Ave., Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5AL CR
- 2792 Smith, Ronald F. 12 Chateau Drive, McLeod Hill, N.Brunswick,
Canada, E3A 5X2
- 2793 Holmes, Roger, 42 St. Peter's Ave., Cleethorpes, NE Lincs, DN35 8HC
- 2794 Salmon, Michael J. 9 Kents Close, Wesham, Preston PR4 3DF PEI
- 2795 Bond, Malcolm C. Rosengarten, Axbridge Road, Hillingdon, Middx
UB10 0ND C,N
- 2796 Brigham, Ron. 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, ON, Canada
L4W 3YS CR, CL

Note: Member 2775 P.F.Wain is listed in the latest Handbook but did not appear in 'Maple Leaves'. Member W.S.Pawluk was listed in 'Maple Leaves' under the same number, 2775, and has been re-allocated no.2791.

Resigned

- 2631 Rosen, J. 2744 Moss, R.H.
2655 Glover, D.S. 2770 Tomlin, D.

Change of address

- 2095 Boyd, David, 38 Shelverse Way, Tadworth, Surrey, KT20 5QF
- 1478 Guile, C.R. P.O.Box 180, Port Hope, ON, Canada, L1A 3W3
- 2384 Miller, M.G. 6 Mead Close, Cranleigh, Surrey, GU6 7BH
- 2085 Searle, Graham, c/o Oman LNGL. LL.C., Mina Al-Sahl 116, Muscat,
Sultanate of Oman

Amendments to address

- 2350 Watson, J.D. Change post code to S36 7BX

E-mail address

- 2095 Boyd, D. Dpdyboyd@btinternet.com
2701 Whiteley, D. DHWY@Sprint.ca

Revised Total 450

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
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Unitrade Specialized Catalogue 1998		£17.50
Canadian Picture Post Card Catalogue	Gutzman	£6.50
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Standard Pre-Cancel Catalogue 1997	Walburn	£9.00
Survey of Definitive Stamps 1972-94	Schmidt	£12.50
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