

297



Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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EDITORIAL

The new Society web site is up and running and can be viewed on www.canadianpsgb.org.uk. Not only that, we have signed up our first new member to have completed an application from that source.

While on the subject of web sites we offer congratulations to our Treasurer, John Hillson, whose article on Small Queens, carried on the Royal PS of Canada's site, has received a gold award. The article can be accessed via www.rpsc.org.

Moving slightly further afield, but still tangled in the Web, we have news for members interested in the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1994 the HBC donated its museum collection to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature and its archival records to the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. The collection can now be viewed on line at <http://collections.ic.ca/hbc/>.

Congratulations are also in order to member Roger Boisclair who, in co-operation with Ken Kershaw, was awarded the Geldert Medal for 2004 by the Royal PS of Canada. The Medal is awarded annually for the best article published in 'The Canadian Philatelist', the journal of the Society, during the previous year. The article in question related to re-entries to plate 5 of the 1898 Map stamp.

With this issue members should receive a copy of the latest Members' Handbook and we offer our thanks to John Wright and Colin Lewis for their work in producing the publication.

Also enclosed is a reminder of the closing date for receipt of material for the Convention auction. As the Auction Manager is currently running two

Continued on page 260

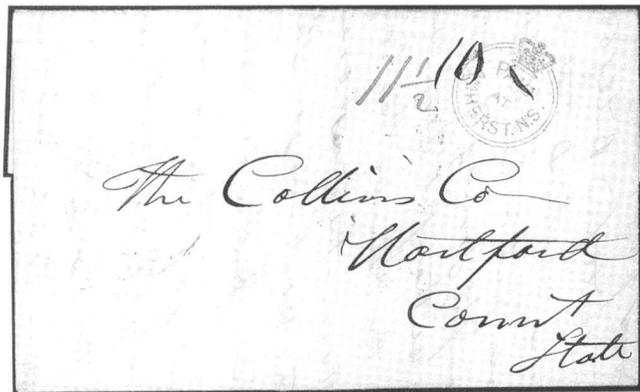
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A TALE OF THREE REGISTERED COVERS OR WHY I HAVE ALMOST COME TO LIKE POSTAL HISTORY

John Hillson FCPS

As a simple dyed in the wool traditionalist, I have looked with awe and disbelief at displays of stampless covers, all looking exactly the same and all covered in squiggles, with highly improbable explanations annotated as to their meaning like '2/4' means the letter travelled a distance of umpteen miles and was quadruple rated, or some such, when deep down one knows that actually what it meant was that the recipient made a note on it that the milkman was owed 2/4d. Or that the mail carrier had lost two out of the four pages the letter consisted of originally. But one has to admire the diligence and ingenuity of the owner of the exhibit in going into such detailed and fanciful explanations *on every page displayed*.

So much for stampless, but what

about postal history bearing postage stamps? Is it an exaggeration to say that the more travelled it is, the more addresses and forwarding addresses that have been scored out, the more desirable a cover seems to be? And if it has been chucked on a fire and hastily rescued the postal historian is in seventh heaven. Well, perhaps not. But it is true to say that, while they may exult over the denominations of the stamps on cover, particularly to exotic and far flung places, they rarely *look* at the stamps.

Which brings me to my tale. And three auctions, all of which took place in 2003. Having received the expensive catalogue from Maresch advertising their January auction – expensive not only in their production but because they usually wind up costing you money, (in fact one



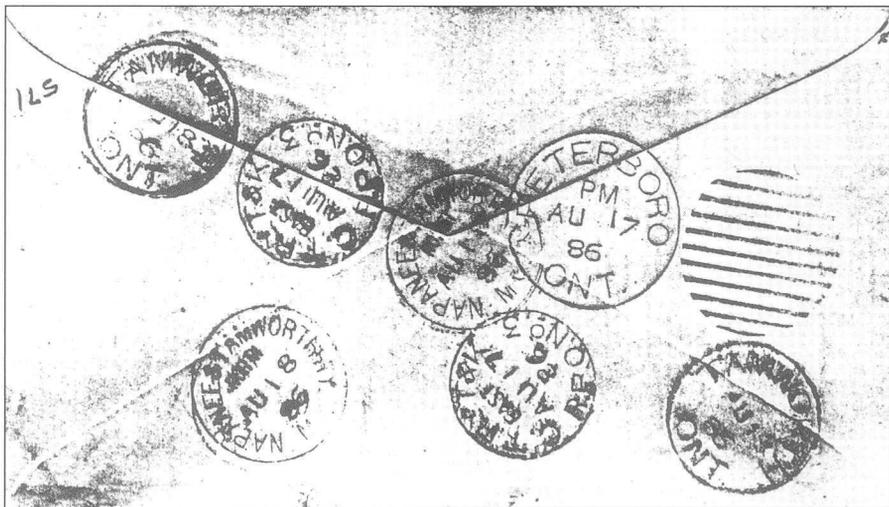
2¢ RLS perf. 12 x 11.5 cancelled with fancy 8-petalled flower of Blyth (D/S 62a), postmarked 13 Jan 1882.

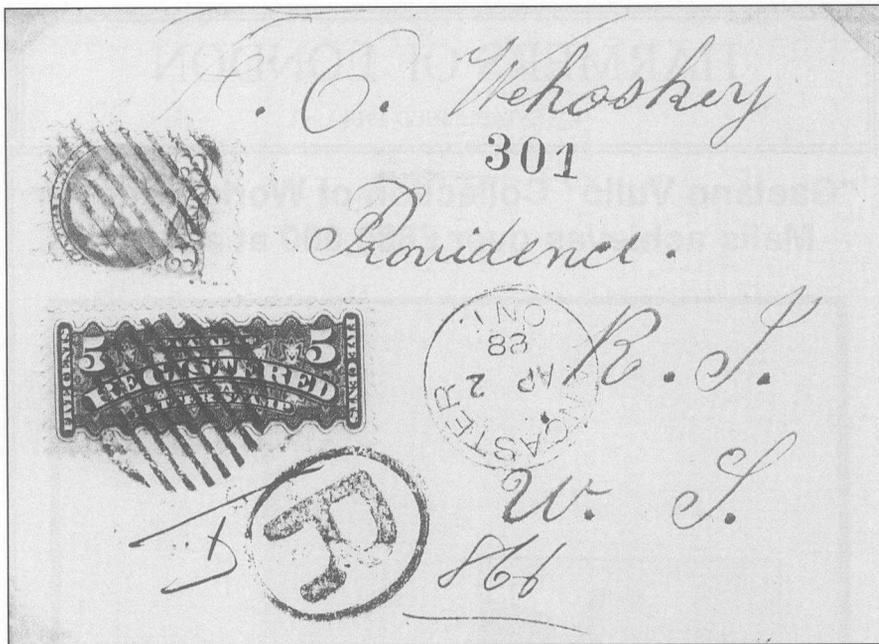
can sometimes heave a sigh of relief when on examination you find nothing you want – this time). Among other tempting items I noticed two attractive registered covers bearing 2¢ Registered Letter Stamps. Why would I want another

one, you may ponder, I already had one. But both these had pretty, fancy floral cancellations (lots 781 and 798) and not even traditionalists are totally immune from P.H. As the estimates were not too outrageous I decided to hazard a couple



2¢ RLS, perf 12, cancelled with fancy 8-petalled flower similar to D/S 56. RPO backstamps include RR-59 and O-175 but the latter reads 'NORTH'.





5¢ RLS, perf 12 x 11.5, on cover dated 2 April '88 i.e. during the period of the anomalous 2¢ registration rate to USA (1 March - 30 April 1888).

of bob, though I was a little surprised that #781 had a higher estimate than #798. The latter appeared to be more desirable, the stamps being better centred, but then what do I know. Anyway 798 fell to me but not 781, which fetched a price way beyond what I thought it was worth. A mystery. Anyway, I was pleased with my purchase.

Late summer and Chuck Firby's expensive October Sale catalogue arrived, and there was, to my surprise, *the cover*, now lot #571. Why was the lot being disposed of so quickly? The answer astounded me and for once I am serious. Apparently its new owner had built up quite a formidable collection of money letters and registered mail but had been told by an American judge that Canadian Postal History would never

win a top award so he was selling it all. To me that is about the silliest reason for collecting anything, but I suppose some people are just pot hunters.

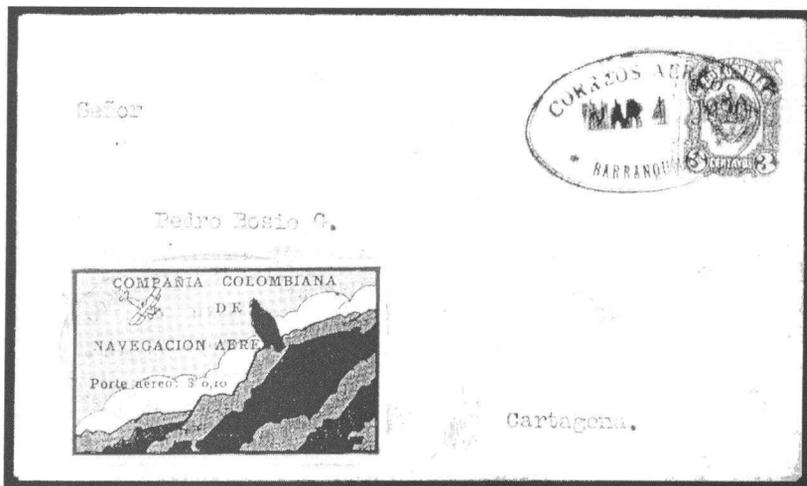
I digress; I bid, I succeeded (at about the level I was prepared to go in the Maresch sale), and I found out why it had been more highly regarded than the Blyth cover. It has scarceish R.P.O. backstamps. The R.L.S. is the usual perf 12, but it does have all these backstamps, which the Blyth cover does not. But the Blyth cover has a 2¢ R.L.S. which gauges perf 12 x 11.5 and, as a stamp collector, that is the more desirable. The owner who put the two items into the Maresch sale certainly could not have known; one assumes he or she had not looked.

Continued on page 230

HARMERS OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1918

“Gaetano Vullo” Collection of World Wide Air Mails achieves over £880,000 at auction.



Compania Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea, 1920 (Feb 22), The multi-coloured Curtis advertising vignettes 10c. Condor on cliff, used with Postage 3c. on envelope from Barranquilla to Cartagena dated March 4, fine. Sold for £4,705 from the “Gaetano Vullo” Collection of Airmails.

Harmers of London proved the current strength of the British philatelic market with the sale of the three “Gaetano Vullo” Collections: Great Britain, World Wide Air Mails and Italian States.

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NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA ONE SHILLING BISECTS AND QUADRISECTS ON COVER, 1851-1860

George B. Arfken and Charles G. Firby

Permission had been given in 1854 to bisect the Nova Scotia 3d to help pay the new 7½d rate to the United Kingdom. The authorization came in a circular to Nova Scotia postmasters^{1, p91}. The critical initial paragraph consisted of one sentence of 132 words with 14 commas and one semicolon. This incredible sentence simply invited misinterpretation. Nova Scotians proceeded to bisect all pence denominations – apparently with enthusiasm and apparently without objection or penalty. New Brunswick writers followed quickly, bisecting all New Brunswick pence denominations. The one shilling stamps (equivalent to Canada's 12-penny black) were included. Table 1 shows the reported

numbers of covers franked with bisected or quadrisected one shilling stamps².

Table 1
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick One Shilling Bisect and Quadrisect Covers

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Bisects	2	10
Quadrisects	1	4

New Brunswick Bisect Covers

We start with an examination of the New Brunswick bisect covers. Clearly the New Brunswick bisectors far outdid their Nova Scotia neighbours. The most common use of 1 sh. bisects was to pay

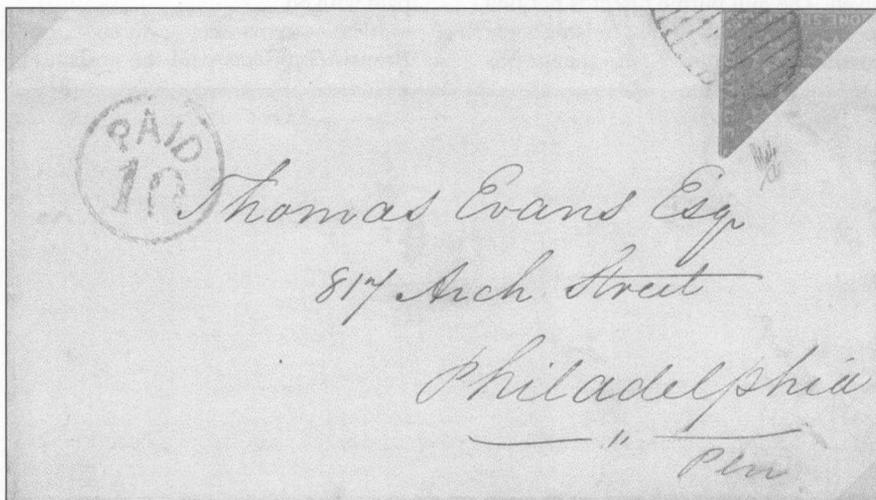


Figure 1. From St John, 12 January, 1858 to Philadelphia. The 6d rate was paid with a 1 sh. bisect. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 2. From Chatham, 7 April, 1858 to Dorchester. The 6d rate was paid with a 1 sh. bisect. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

the 6d rate to the United States. Seven covers used 1 sh. bisects to pay this rate. Figure 1 shows the earliest of the seven. The dull purple bisect is not tied across the cut line raising the possibility that the 1 sh. stamp was

bisected *after* the cover passed through the mail. However, there is a clear 'PAID 10' that says that the cover was paid with 6d.

The remaining three New Brunswick bisects paid the postage on

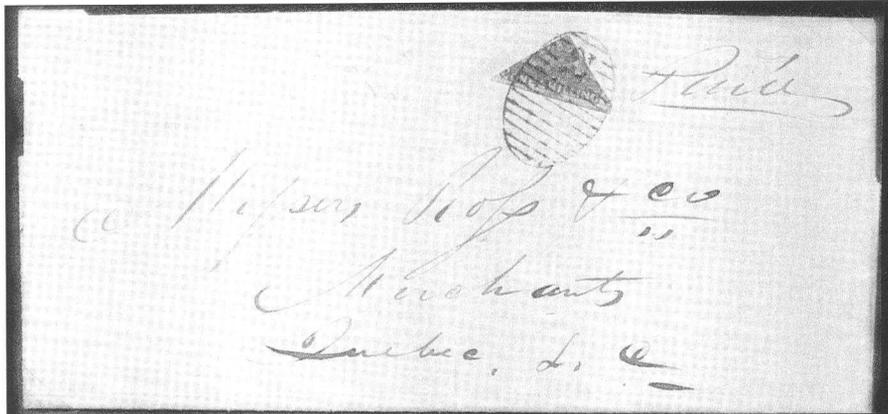


Figure 3. From Edmunston, N.B., 13 March, 1860 to Quebec, L.C. The 3d interprovincial rate was paid with 1 sh. quadrisect. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

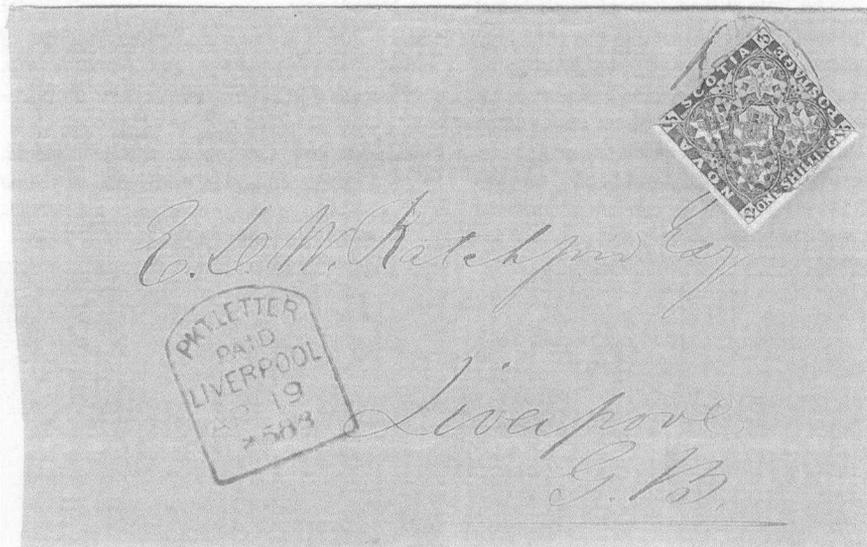


Figure 4. From Halifax, 6 April, 1858 to Liverpool. The 7½d rate was paid with bisects of both a 3d and a 1 sh. Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.

double rate (up to 1 oz.) domestic covers. Figure 2 shows an example of this usage. Here Chatham's blue '8' grid goes slightly over the cut line of this reddish purple bisect. To confirm that it is genuine, the cover does have a 1999 B.P.A. certificate. There are Chatham, Richibucto and Bend of Petitcodiac (Moncton) backstamps.

A Quadrisect

Figure 3 shows a large cover with the 3d rate to Canada paid with a quarter of a reddish purple 1 sh., a quadrisect. The quartered stamp is well tied with the Edmundston 12 grid. This cover also has a 1999 B.P.A. certificate. The backstamps read Edmundston N.B. MR 13 1860 and Quebec L.C. MR 1? 1860 for a transit time over the Lake Temiscouata route of six days or less.

The other three New Brunswick quadrisects paid 3d domestic rates.

Nova Scotia Bisect Covers

In Figure 4 we see a most unusual payment of the 7½d rate to England. The square stamp is formed with a bisected blue 3d (authorized) on top and a bisected purple 1 sh. (not authorized) below. The combination was accepted on this cover going from Halifax on the Cunard *Niagara*, 6 April, 1858, to Liverpool. The red Liverpool tombstone receiving mark reads AP 19 1858.

Nova Scotia's other 1 sh. bisect cover paid the 6d rate to the U.S.

Another Quadrisect

Figure 5 shows a 3d cover from Baddeck, 5 February, 1858, to Halifax. The Baddeck date stamp should have been struck on the back, not on the front of the cover. The 3d postage was paid with a purple 1 sh. quadrisect. This is Nova Scotia's one and only 1 sh. quadrisect.

The time distribution of these bisect and quadrisect covers is strongly slanted to the end of the pence period. There is one New Brunswick quadrisect cover dated August 1854 and one bisect cover dated October 1855. All of the other covers, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, came in 1858 or 1860. All we can say about 1859 is that it must have been a bad year.

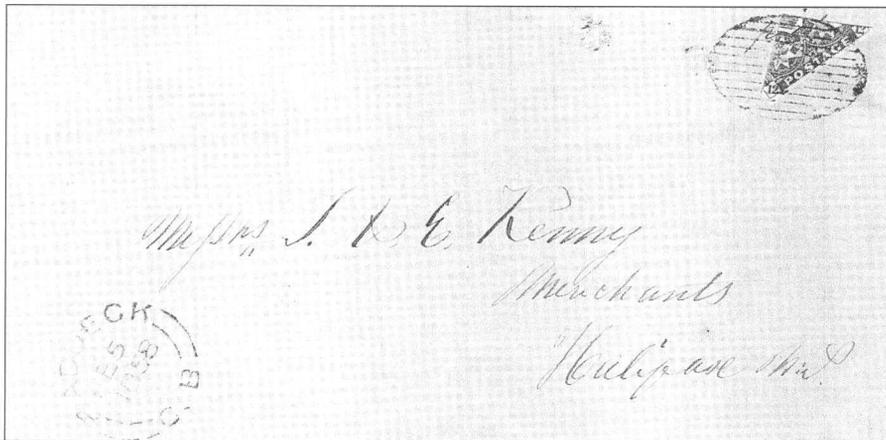


Figure 5. From Baddeck, C.B., 5 February, 1858, to Halifax. The 3d rate was paid with a 1 sh. quadrisect and Halifax, Nova Scotia's main post office, raised no objection. Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.

Continued from page 225

Bob Lee also issues expensive catalogues (I used to tell my wife whenever I bought anything that 'it was money in the bank', only recently has she discovered that it was not *my* bank to which I was referring). This time it was the Horace Harrison sale.

I was interested in acquiring one of the four examples in the sale of the anomalous 2¢ registered fee rate to the U.S.A. that existed between 1 March and 30 April 1888, but typically as there were four I could not make my mind up which one to go for and wound up not even bidding. However I did get a nice

References

1. Argenti, N. *The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*, London, 1962, Quarterman Publications, 1976.
2. Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby, *The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1851-1860*, in press.

registered drop letter franked with a 3¢ Small Queen posted during the correct period, that is before use of Registered Letter Stamps became compulsory, and a cover posted during the two month period of the U.S.A. 2¢ rate mentioned above but franked with a 5¢ R.L.S., in other words three cents overpaid. The late lamented Horace had been quite excited by this overpayment and the lot was well written up, except for a rather important detail which I shall come to.

Because the drop letter is dated July 1876 I checked that the perf of the 3¢ was 11.5 x 12 which with that date it

Concluded on page 253

POSTAGE DUES 1906-1928

Part A (4)

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So



Nos 49, 74, 79, 96, 103, 128, 186. #186 is entered twice on the lower pane only, beside stamp 100 and between stamp 30 & 40. #186 is not known crossed out.



Size

Wet printed stamps usually show a fair amount of difference in the size of the printed area because when the paper was dampened before printing, it stretched. The impressions from the plate were applied to the paper in the stretched state and after drying the impression from the plate was somewhat smaller than its actual size. The amount of shrinkage varied with the amount of moisture in the paper, but was the greatest in the measurement of the short side of the stamp in the case of postage due stamps.

There is an exception to this however. Some postage due stamps printed from Plates 2 of the 1¢ and 5¢, and Plate 4 of the 2¢, while still showing some variation in the short dimension, are 0.5mm shorter on the long side. The effect is quite noticeable, these stamps look nearly square.

At present this phenomenon cannot be explained but, for the record, the thin paper variety of all three values is of the 'square' type. The rest of the stamps from these plates, not on thin paper, can be either 'square' or 'oblong'.

Postage Due Wrappers

These wrappers were used by postmasters to send undeliverable publications to the postmaster at the office of publication – one paper per wrapper. When the postmaster delivered the paper to the publisher, he would collect the postage. After the postage was paid he would affix a 1¢ postage due stamp to the wrapper and cancel the stamp. If the publisher refused to pay the postage due, the postmaster would collect the amount before accepting the

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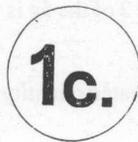
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distincte
à date du bureau*



*renvoyant le journal
doit être apposée ici*

must be made here.

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If the publisher refuses to pay the postage due, when the returned copy is presented to him, the postmaster will specially collect the amount before accepting the next mailing or the publication at the privileged rates.

Cette enveloppe renferme un exemplaire du journal désigné ci-dessus, renvoyé directement au maître de poste du bureau de publication, d'après les règlements concernant les objets de seconde classe et contenus dans le Guide Postal Officiel. Le maître de poste du bureau de publication percevra le port dû en livrant ce journal à l'éditeur, puis apposera sur cette enveloppe un chiffre-taxe qu'il oblitérera aussitôt.

Si l'éditeur refuse de payer l'affranchissement dû, lorsque l'exemplaire renvoyé lui est présenté, le maître de poste percevra spécialement la somme due avant d'accepter le prochain dépôt à la poste de la publication au tarif privilégié.

29 B.—100,000-19-6-13.

next mailing of the publication at the privileged rate. Some time between 1939 and 1952 the fee was raised to 2¢.

Quantities

The Canada Year Book used to publish the quantities of stamps issued to post offices during the year. From these figures it is possible to estimate roughly the quantity printed from each postage due plate. The results are surprising as the estimated quantity from Plate 2 of the 1¢ and Plate 2 of the 5¢ is very small.

1¢	
Plate 1 estimated quantity	10,332,200
Plate 2	1,208,600
Plate 3	7,257,200
Total (round figure)	18,800,000

Postage due wrapper (page 233), approximate average size: 14.6 x 38cm (5½" x 15").

2¢	14,514,150
Plate 3	4,700,450
Plate 4	10,368,650
Plate 5	14,594,050
Total	44,178,000

5¢	
Plate 1	8,050,950
Plate 2	1,578,950
Plate 3	3,370,100
Total	13,000,000

4¢	
Plate 1	1,487,000
10¢	
Plate 1	1,000,000

Wrapper on page 235 is approximately 1.5cm wider than the average, 16.3 x 38 cm (6⅜" x 15").



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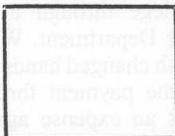
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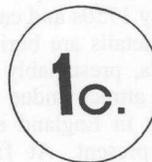
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29. B.—120,000-24-2-10.

'FREE' FRANKED MAIL 1920s to 1935

A Survey of Comparative Rarity

Bill Pekonen

This type of mail is erroneously considered to be 'free' when in fact it is not. All mail, including post office mail, was counted. The Commonwealth government leased the monopoly mailing rights from the House of York to distribute mail. This practice dates back to the early 1750s and carries on to this day. The details are buried in complex agreements, presumably ambiguous so as not to attract undue attention. The beginnings in England are more clear than the present. At first, the lease payment was based on the volume of mail processed through the Post Office. Any 'free' privileges granted by the Post Office were still counted in the payment to the House of York. For many years, the payment came directly from Post Office revenues. This expenditure caused some political embarrassment, partly because so many people wanted free mailing privileges. The politicians of the day changed the system so that the annual lease payments were included in a payment from general revenues. The payment was called 'the Civil List'. It includes other payments made to Royalty for other reasons. Today, the Civil List payment is made to Queen Elizabeth. This lump sum payment still includes a payment for the post office monopoly for members of the Commonwealth. Canada contributed to the civil list payment in the past. The payment also includes Canada's portion of the post office lease - based upon the volume of mail. During the 1920s, the payment from Canada to Great Britain, through the Civil List, was more apparent than it is today because Canada was still a Dominion. How the situation

has changed since 1982, when the constitution was repatriated is not known.

In 1927, the Canada Post Office Department was indirectly reimbursed for the expense imposed upon it by the franking privilege through a practice adopted by the Department. While it is true that no cash changed hands between departments, the payment through the Civil List was an expense against the national Treasury.

The bottom line is that all government mail (at least prior to 1982), whether marked 'free' or otherwise, was subject to an indirect charge. It is a prime example of the old saying "**There is no free lunch.**"

The following chart has been based on the only list found so far in the National Archives, which provides an estimate of government mail handled by the Post Office during this particular period. (*Source: RG 3 Volume 2749/2 pt 3*) Earlier post office records do exist which include a count of the number of free franked mail processed by the Post Office. The details however are about 30 years earlier, so are not relevant to this particular period.

The following information should be considered as being preliminary in nature. The purpose is to focus attention on this aspect so that a more accurate measurement can be made about the quantity of covers which have survived from each department.

The 1927 chart was used to calculate the amount of revenue to be included in Post Office revenues and to be charged against the expense of the respective departments. The information provides

a comparative perspective of out going mail. In other words, the classification is based on the number of items mailed. It does not reflect what may have survived. The basis for the rarity factor on what actually exists can only be determined later after more information has been received about the surviving covers. It is recognized that more mail from some departments in the low volume categories may have been saved than from high volume mailers, and that the results may, in fact, be opposite from those stated below. Only time will tell. It is believed that the ratings can be adjusted later, based upon reported results. It is also believed that, for practical purposes, the relative volumes will be consistent over the approximately 15 year period. It is probably also safe to say that the respective scarcity between mail volume originating from the various departments would be consistent during the period between World War I and World War II.

The following chart is designed to project several different aspects of the free franked mail. 'Free Franked Mail' is a separate mailing category in the Postal Guide. It is distinct from every other class of mail, including mail originating from the House of Commons and the Senate. You will note that House of Commons and Senate mail is included in the following list. The reason for that is because it was included in the 1927 chart.

The chart segregates each group into relative scarcity, based on the number of items mailed annually; provides the name of the person authorized to apply the franking signature, so that the covers can be recognized with more certainty; and gives an estimate of value for each group. To estimate value is to stick one's neck out. It is only one opinion based

upon what could be a reasonable survival rate. It is natural to assume that there are likely to be more surviving covers from those Departments which mailed the most letters. It is also reasonable to assume that these would be the least valuable. The estimated amounts are only a guide as to relative scarcity. We started off by placing a value of \$7.50 at the mid point and worked upwards to \$60 and downwards to \$1 in a logarithmic type progression. Some may be worth much more - some much less. You may agree or disagree at your pleasure. The final judge will be the market place. But like a turtle, no progress can be made unless he sticks his neck out from under his shell. So here goes!

GROUP A	1-25,000	ESTIMATED VALUE \$60.00
Archives	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	A.G. Doughty
Auditor General	<i>Auditor General</i>	Georges Gonthier
International Joint Commission	<i>Chairman</i>	?
Royal Mint	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	J.H. Campbell
GROUP B	25,001-100,000	ESTIMATED VALUE \$30.00
Insurance	<i>Superintendent</i>	G. Finlayson
Privy Council	<i>Clerk</i>	E.J. Lemaire
Railways and Canals	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	Graham A. Bell
Railway Commission	<i>Secretary</i>	A.D. Cartwright
GROUP C	100,001-500,000	ESTIMATED VALUE \$15.00
External Affairs	<i>Under Secretary of State</i>	Prof. O.D. Skelton
Governor General's Office	<i>Secretary</i>	J.F. Crowley
Justice	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	W.S. Edwards
Labour	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	H.H. Ward
Library of Parliament	<i>Librarians</i>	J. de L. Tache Hon. M. Burrell
Mines	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	Chas. Camsell
Patent and Copyright Office	<i>Commissioner</i>	?
Soldier's Settlement Road	<i>Chairman</i>	John Barnet
Solicitor General	<i>Solicitor General</i>	L. Cannon
GROUP D	500,001-1,000,000	ESTIMATED VALUE \$7.50
Civil Service Commission	<i>Secretary</i>	Wm. Foran

House of Commons	<i>Clerk</i>	A.E. Blount
Senate	<i>Clerk</i>	Arthur Beauchene
Immigration and Colonization	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	M.J. Egan
Marine and Fisheries	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	Alex Johnston
Public Works	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	J.B. Hunter
R.C.M.P.	<i>Comptroller</i>	A.A. McLean
Secretary of State	<i>Under-Secretary of State</i>	T. Mulvey

GROUP E 1,000,001-1,500,000 ESTIMATED VALUE \$5.00

Board of Pension Commissioners	<i>Chairman</i>	John Thompson
Customs	<i>Commissioner</i>	R.W. Breadner
Excise	<i>Commissioner</i>	G.W. Taylor
Health	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	J.A. Amyot, M.D.
Income Tax	<i>Commissioner</i>	C.S. Walters
Indian Affairs	<i>Deputy Superintendent General</i>	D.C. Scott
National Defence	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	C.I. Desbarats
Trade and Commerce	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	F.C.T. O'Hara

GROUP F 1,500,001-2,500,000 ESTIMATED VALUE \$2.00

Finance Department	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	J.C. Saunders
--------------------	------------------------	---------------

GROUP G 2,500,001-6,000,000 ESTIMATED VALUE \$1.00

Agriculture	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	Dr. J.H. Grisdale
Chief Electoral Officer	<i>Chief Electoral Officer</i>	Jules Castonguay
Soldier's Civil Re-establishment	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	N.F. Parkinson

These values relate to any envelope, from any of the respective departments, that was mailed **from Ottawa** in any year during the period 1920 to 1935 **except for those bearing normal postage stamps**. Those covers which have stamps will probably come under different regulations from those which apply to free franking privileges. The use of perforated OHMS and other department designations are a different category.



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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (12)

Martyn Cusworth

The introduction of adhesive postage stamps in 1861 was accompanied by the appearance of a variety of datestamps and obliterators, some of which are easier to find than others. There was also a transitional period where some of

the devices from the pre-stamp period continued to be used. One case in point is the 'Charlottetown Paid' handstamp (Lehr P24) which is shown on a cover dated 18 Nov. 1863 from Charlottetown to Wallace, Nova Scotia (Fig. 1). Since

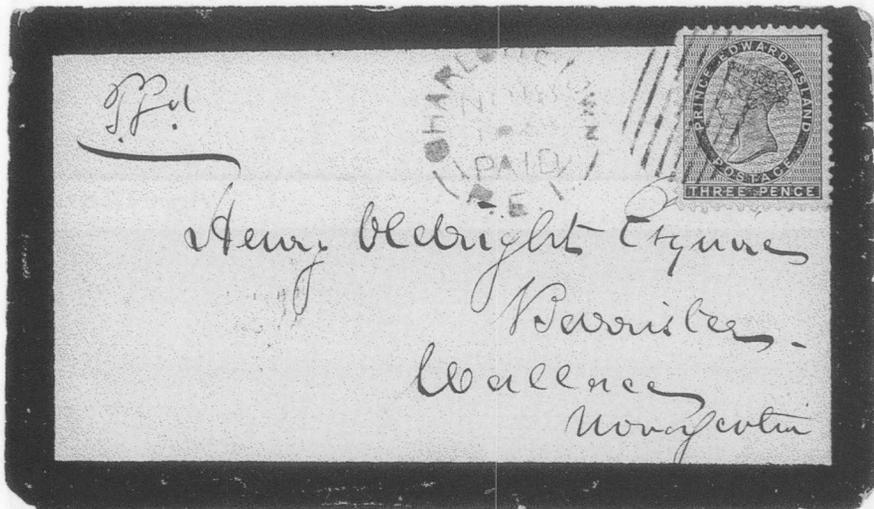


Figure 1 (above)

Figure 2 (below)

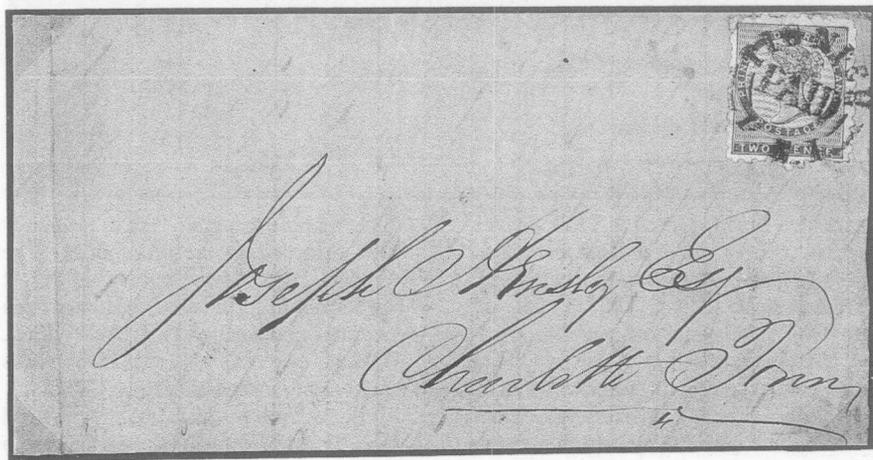
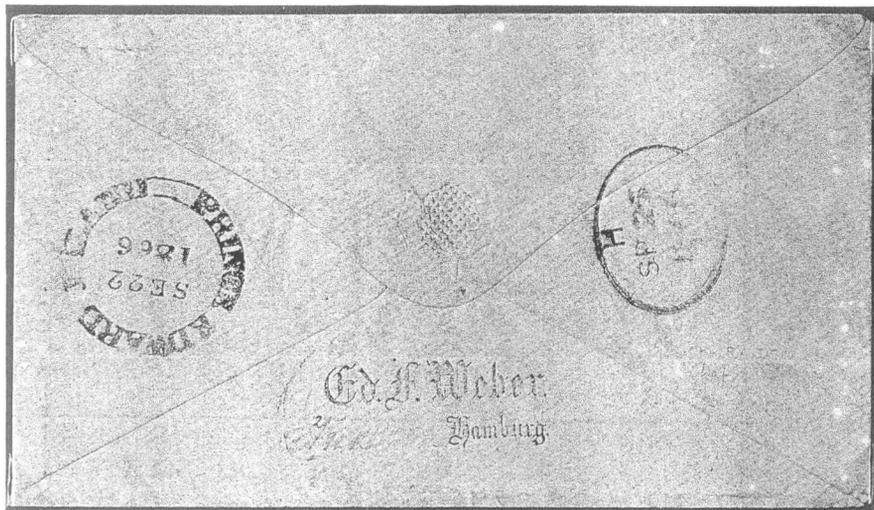




Figure 3 (above)

Figure 4 (below)



the device first appeared in 1853 we can see that it had a life of at least ten years. As adhesive postage stamps had been available since January 1861 the use of this 'paid' handstamp was superfluous.

The whole question of use of 'Town Paid' marks is full of unknowns since, apart from the 'Charlottetown Paid' device which is relatively common, most

of the marks are hard to find or have only been recorded in the proof book. The 'Tignish Paid' device shown as Fig. 2 (on a front unfortunately) has only been recorded between 1861 and 1862, although many of the 'Town Paid' marks have been recorded in the late 1850s.

Some time in the late 1850s the old style Prince Edward Island datestamp

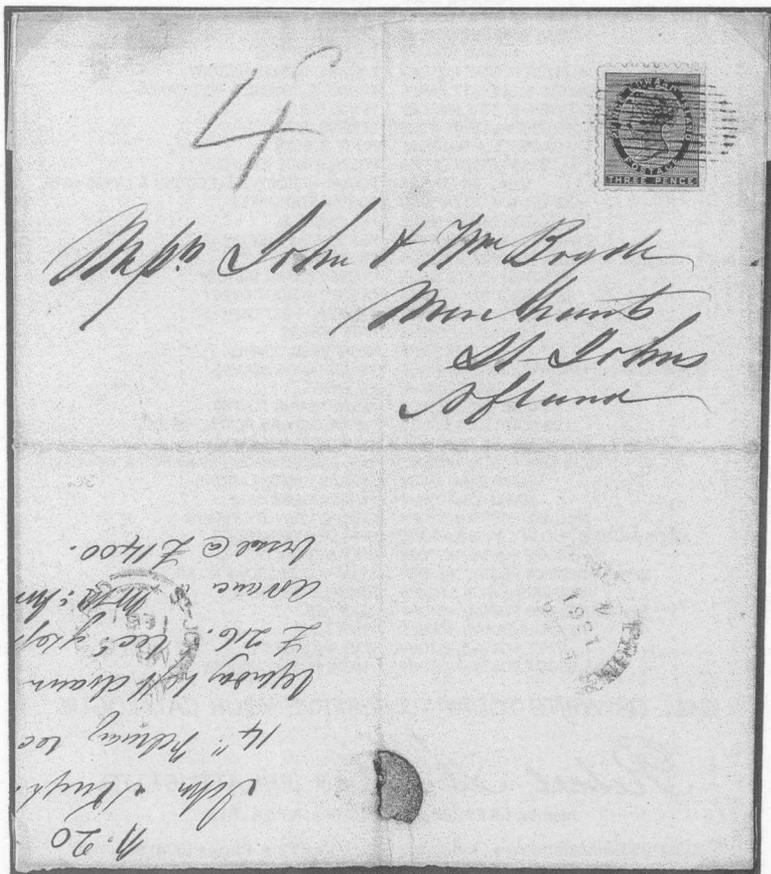
(Lehr P5) measuring 29.5mm diameter was replaced by a similar mark (29mm diameter) which has shorter letters and a closer-set format, giving it a more cluttered appearance. The two devices are shown opposite on covers dated 1843 and 1866 respectively (Figs. 3 & 4) and the difference is readily apparent.

Variations of this more cluttered PEI datestamp (we shall refer to it as Lehr P5a) can be found with a number '4' or a '0' beneath the year plug and one of these is illustrated on a March 1861 cover (Fig. 5) to Newfoundland where

the 3d postage conveyed the letter as far as Halifax and then the letter was rated 4d port-to-port collect.

James Lehr states that the P5a device was in use from 1846 to 1869 but the writer has not seen any strike of P5a before 1854. As the database of covers builds up we shall be in a better position to pinpoint things like this and we urge all readers to scan their Prince Edward Island covers and report usage dates for this P5a mark.

Figure 5 (below)





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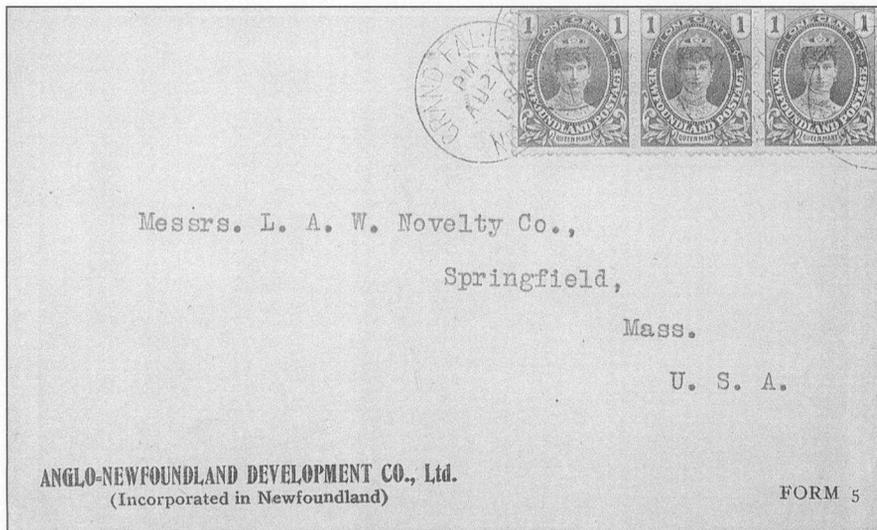
Dean Mario

Collectors of Newfoundland stamps and covers will be very familiar with the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company (A.N.D.). Its dominant role in pulp and paper manufacturing, as well as in the island's economy, helped produce a wide variety of items for philatelists and postal historians to study and collect.

The A.N.D. was registered at St. John's in 1905 by Alfred and Harold Harmsworth (later Lords Northcliffe and Rothermere), two British newspaper publishing magnates. Their massive dailies, such as the London *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror*, consumed an enormous amount of newsprint. The brothers knew that their success depended upon other undiscovered sources which were necessary to satisfy this demand. The timber resources

surrounding Red Indian Lake, near Grand Falls, proved irresistible.

In 1907 the company commenced construction of a mill, powerhouse and company town at Grand Falls. By 1909, three papermaking machines were producing 30,000 tons of newsprint which doubled by 1912! A.N.D., at the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, was the second largest employer in Newfoundland (next to the Newfoundland Railway).



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Newfoundland Railway,
NORTH SYDNEY.

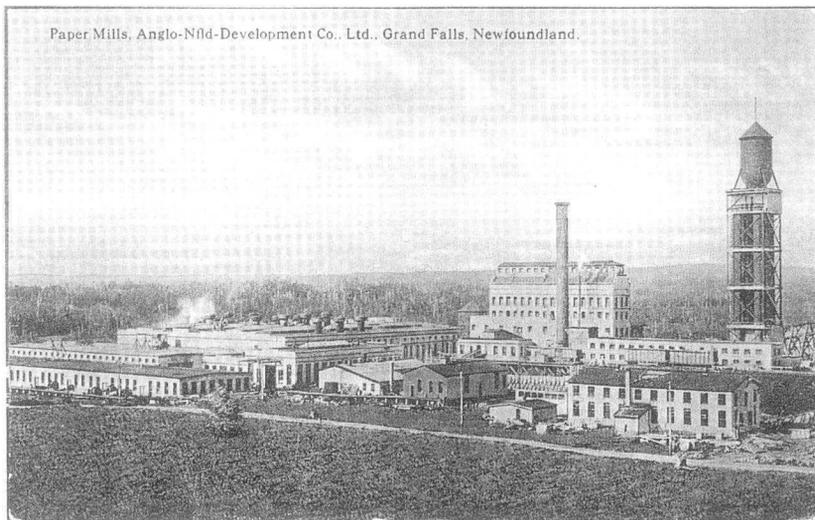
Illustrated here are two different types of the company's stationery dated 1918 and 1926 (the latter with stamps 'AND' perforated). An orange 12¢ value of the 1919 Trail of the Caribou issue shows the familiar 'AN/D' company perfin in use from 1918-1938. Finally, a viewcard illustrates the

sprawling paper mills at Grand Falls.

References:

C. F. Poole, Ed.-in-Chief, *Encyclopaedia of Newfoundland and Labrador, Vol. IV* (Harry Cuff Publ., 1993), pp. 473-74.

B. Senior, 'Newfoundland Perfin Survey', *BNAPS Newfie Newsletter* (87, Mar./Apr. 2001), p.4.



A CENT A POUND

The Yellow Peril

Reading about Sir William Mulock by member Mac McConnell in the July 2001 issue (MLs #281) takes me back to the years 1980-1986 when I bought, built and sold an 1898 map stamp collection that is still winning top awards wherever it is exhibited. The collection had just about everything in the way of weird rates and exotic destinations. What the collection did not have was an example of a 2¢ map stamp properly used on a bulk newspaper mailing receipt.

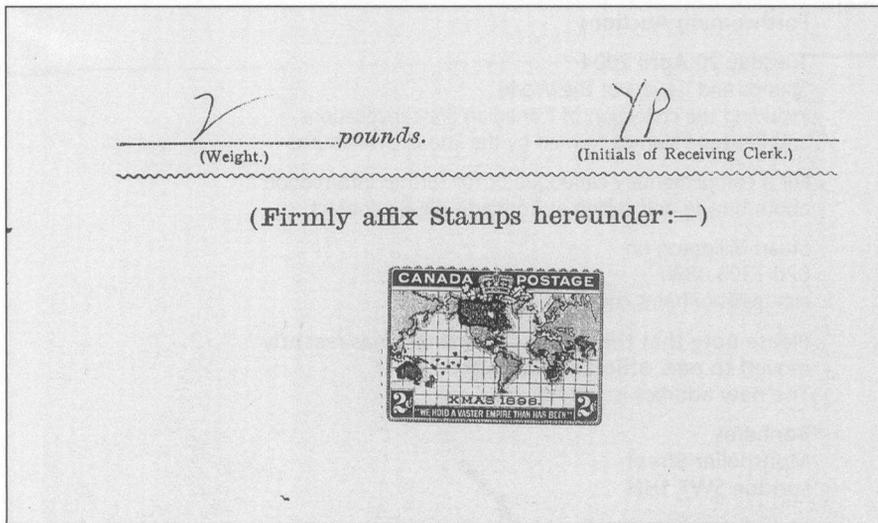
At one point in time I had several hundred of these newspaper bulk mailing receipts (all in English) which included a three-quarter filled booklet. The stamps franking these slips were Small Queens, QV Leaf and Numerals – mostly mixed frankings. The booklet, however, was particularly interesting as it was used from Truro, N.S. In addition

Photos by Susan So

to the above stamps, it also had 20¢ Widow Weeds and 15¢ Large Queen – all tied with the Truro squared circle.

Receipts with precancels and Jubilees exist but are rare. Jarrett, on page 77 of his 1929 Testament features a receipt (in English) for 23¢ – made up of four 5¢ SQs and a 3¢ Jubilee – payment for 23 pounds of newspaper.

In 25 years of tacitly chasing these receipts I can remember seeing only one with Jubilee stamps and that was at a Sissons auction many moons ago. It was for payment of 16 pounds of newspaper – made up of a 1¢ SQ and five 3¢ Jubilees. This receipt was sold by member Bill Longley in his second sale (Lot 446). An alert buyer stole it for \$100. Besides the interest of the Jubilee franking, this English receipt was used in French Canada (Montreal).



A mock-up of a non-existent newspaper receipt (in English) with a 2¢ map stamp – bulk payment for two pounds of newspaper.

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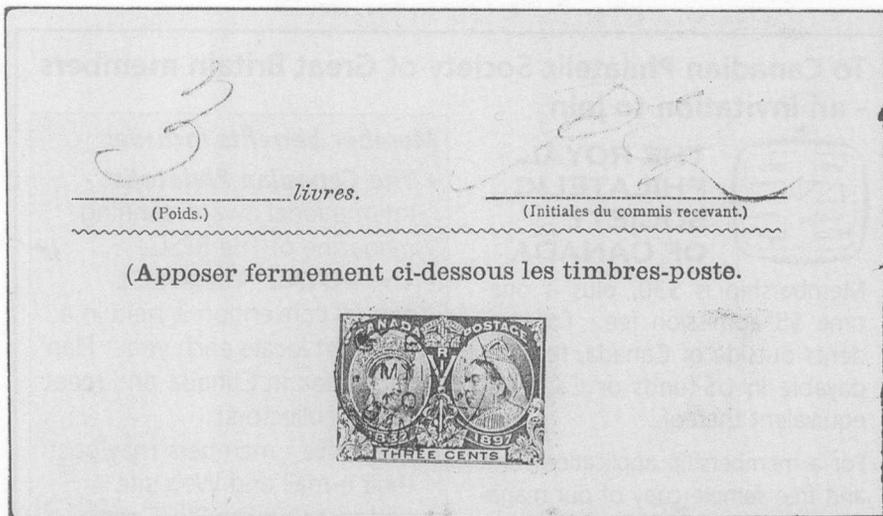
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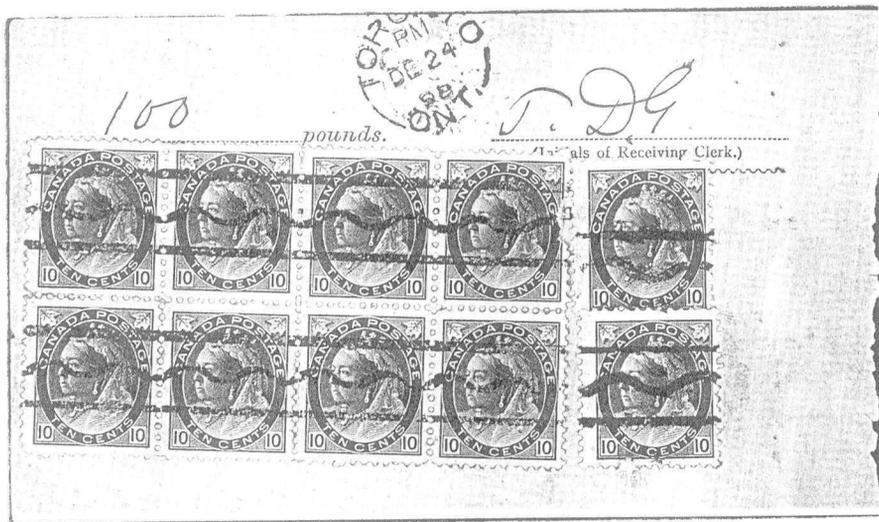
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Quebec MR 18 00. A very rare single franking of the 2¢ map stamp on a French bulk newspaper receipt. Until the discovery of a French booklet in Quebec in 2000, its existence was unknown.



A rare receipt in French for payment of three pounds of newspaper paid by an 1897 3¢ Jubilee (also from the above Quebec booklet).



An unusual ten 10¢ QV Numeral, Type 'T' precancel franking on a 24 December, 1898 receipt – payment for one hundred pounds of newspaper. (From the collection of C. Leigh Hogg.)

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The following information sheets, from the receipt booklets, describe the duties of the users and those of the postal clerks as well as the regulations concerning the 1¢ per pound and the 1¢ per four ounce rates. Of the latter, the closest I came to owning one, was seeing an illustration in a report 'Read

All About It' in the March 1987 issue of 'The American Philatelist'. The receipt was for 62½ pounds of newspaper (1,000 ounces) paid by five 50¢ Widow Weeds. According to member George B. Arfken (author) bulk mailing receipts franked with 1¢ SQs at the 1¢ per four ounce rate are either rare or non existent.

Book 11 **POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.**

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129
 (Name of Post Office)

(Province.)

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This matter is subject to the bulk rate of 1 cent a pound or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by postage stamps in the following manner. The clerk receiving the matter will weigh it and enter the weight at the head of the page and initial the entry. The person posting will then attach stamps of the value of the required postage below this entry and return to the clerk who will cancel the stamps with a clear well inked impression of the dated and canceling stamp of the office and return the book to the sender. The above matter posted for local delivery where there is a free delivery by letter carrier must be prepaid by stamps affixed to each package at the rate of 1 cent per 4 ounces.

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The receiving clerk will weigh the matter, enter the weight at the head of the page, and initial the entry. The person posting will then attach stamps to the value of the required postage and the clerk will cancel the stamps with a clear well inked impression of the date stamp of his office and return the book to the sender. The above classes of matter posted for local delivery where there is a free delivery by letter carrier must be prepaid by stamps affixed to each packet at the rate of one cent per four ounces.

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THE STORY BEHIND THE COVER

Graham Searle

A TALE OF TWO SOCIETIES, TWO COUNTRIES AND AN ISLAND IN BETWEEN

As a relative novice (in experience rather than years) with stampless covers, I often find myself trying to work out the postage rates shown in manuscript. This was very much the case with the cover front illustrated.

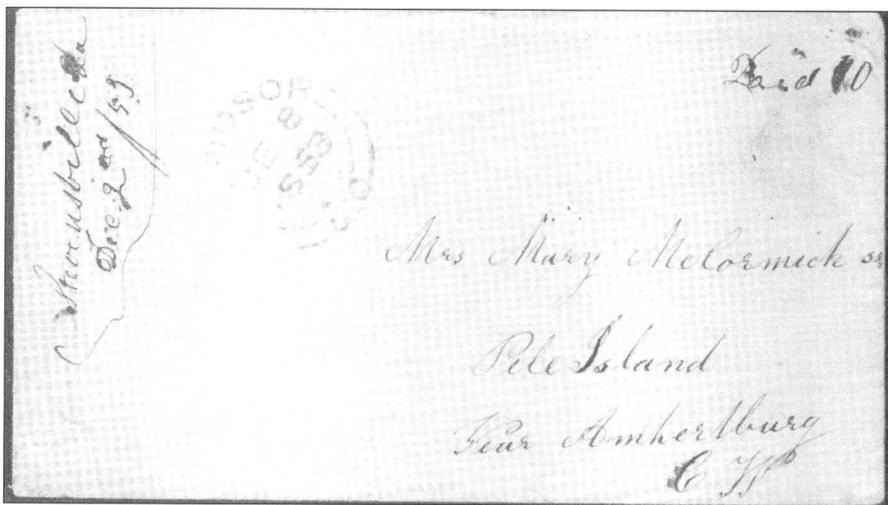
The story begins with the CPS mail auction of March 2003. Tucked away in the many lots of stampless covers was an 1853 letter addressed to Pelee Island. As a keen bird watcher and someone who enjoys a glass of fine wine whilst looking through Canadian postal history, this was too good to miss. My modest bid was successful and a short while later the cover took its place in a small collection of stampless domestic mail.

Point Pelee on the north shores of Lake Erie, adjacent to the island of the same name, is the most southerly point in Canada (amazingly on roughly the same latitude as Rome in Italy). It is also

one of the world's great bird migration points. Turn up there in late May and you can witness one of the spectacles of the natural world – even if you do have to fight your way through several hundred 'twitchers' to see it! Pelee Island itself, and the surrounding area, also produces some of the best Canadian wines.

However, I digress, back to the cover. The more I looked at it, the more confused I became. It carries a manuscript 'PAID 10' rate but it only shows Canadian postmarks front and back (the reverse carries a CDS from Amherstburg). Ten pence (as it would be in 1853) does not tally with any logical multiple of a domestic postal rate. So why the odd rate? Maybe mail to the island in the 1850s required some form of special courier service? Clearly, help was needed.

We fast forward now to the CPS Convention in Porthcawl. Having



returned from Europe after several years in far flung places, I was able to attend in person for the first time in many years. Reading my instructions the day before catching the ferry to England, I saw that some sheets would be required for display. So, along with some display sheets, I slipped the Pelee Island cover in my bag. Maybe one of our Society experts could explain it.

Well, I was not disappointed. Expertise always abounds at CPS conventions and an impromptu 'expert committee' of Harry Duckworth, Dr Dorothy Sanderson and fellow birder Mike Street quickly decided that the only logical explanation was that the cover must have originated in the USA and that the rate was thus 10 cents (not pence). Mike was also able to decipher what at first sight appears to be docketing on the left of the cover as a manuscript postmark from Stevensville, Pennsylvania. The cover did, indeed, originate from the USA and the rate puzzle was involved as 10 (cents) was the normal letter rate from the USA to Canada in 1853. Stevensville is, today, a thriving town on the north shore of Lake Erie near to Buffalo. The cover left there on 2 December and went via the border crossing at Windsor on 8 December, then via Amherstburg on 10 December before the ferry crossing to Pelee Island. Pelee Island did not have a post office until 1879 so there is no receiving mark and we can only guess when it arrived at its' final destination.

However, the story does not end there. Mike very kindly agreed to take a photocopy of the cover back to Canada to show at the forthcoming BNAPEX to see if we could learn any more. At BNAPEX, the cover was viewed by Victor Dick and Chuck Firby who quickly agreed with the conclusions drawn in Porthcawl. Victor, a local expert on Essex County postal

history was able to add some more information on the cover. The addressee is a Mrs Mary McCormick. Her husband, William McCormick, had been the Postmaster at Colchester in Essex County, Ontario and had purchased Pelee Island in the early 1850s and taken his family to live there. He seems to have been instrumental in persuading a number of other families onto the island and together they started to plant the very first vineyards on the Island. His wife was originally from the USA and we may guess that the letter is from her family.

My thanks to all the CPS and BNAPS members who contributed. The next time you have a cover or postal marking you can't work out, I can only advise you to seek the help of your fellow Society members. There is more cumulative knowledge in our ranks than any of us can guess at!

Postscript: Those who are interested in learning more of the history of this southern outpost of Canada can do so by visiting the web at: <http://www.erieshore.ca/history> or by reading the book 'Pelee Island: Now and Then', by Hooper and Marion McCormick.

Continued from page 230

most likely would be – that is the sort of useless information we stamp collectors carry around in our heads – and so it proved. I then decided to check the 5¢ R.L.S. on the other cover expecting it to be around 12.25 x 12 because of its date of use. Well, it wasn't, it turned out to be 12 x 11.5, a stamp so scarce I do not even have it off cover, so I suppose, being a stamp collector and not a postal historian, I will just have to wash it off.

Do you really think I would be that daft? But is it not daft to ignore what just might be lurking on your precious covers? On second thoughts, please don't bother to check, please, please don't.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fred Mountford

EAST IS EAST AND...

I recently bought a registered letter to England – tatty but clear, with interesting postmarks. The front shows a Weidmann, Jan 24, 00 postmark and 7¢ in stamps. However, it is the back that intrigues me; as can be seen, it has two St. Thomas & Courtright Railway postmarks dated Jan 24, going W, and two dated Jan 25, going E. Can anyone please explain?

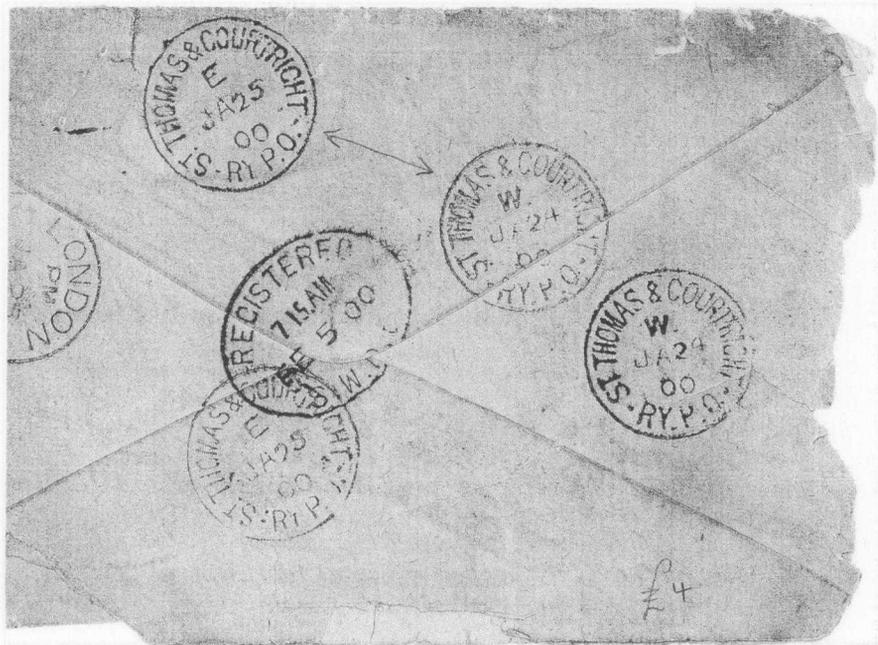
Editor's note:

The above query was passed to Lionel Gillam. Neither Lionel nor I knew the whereabouts of Weidmann; it didn't appear on our maps. My wife put her internet skills to good use and

soon found Weidmann to be an 'unincorporated place' in Lambton County, Ontario, located at 42.82 N. 82.0 W. It is apparently now more frequently referred to as Enniskillen, having originally been named after a founding family.

The St. Thomas & Courtright RPO operated over the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railway and ran between St. Thomas Junction, at the east end, and Courtright, on the St. Clair River, at the west end. At Courtright a ferry operated across the river to the USA (Michigan State).

The likely scenario is that the registered letter was missent to Courtright on 24 January, hence the westbound postmarks. Next day it went



back to St. Thomas, thus accounting for the eastbound postmarks, and was transferred to the London & Port Stanley Railway which carried it to London, Ontario; a partial London transit mark, dated 25 January, can be seen. The most direct route for the cover to reach England would have been, from London, to Niagara Falls and across to either Boston or New York, via Albany, for the first available transatlantic sailing.

Of course, if anyone else has a better interpretation we shall be glad to hear of it.

Len Belle

L.C.D.

I have recently acquired a registered

cover from Bedford, Quebec, addressed to Lachine, Quebec. It has two transit marks – Montreal & Masonville RPO and Montreal. The arrival mark is a C.D.S. as follows:

Montreal P.O.
AP 16
22
L.C.D. LACHINE

Can anyone tell me the meaning of L.C.D. in this context? I have not come across this before.

Editor's note:

One meaning of L.C.D. is 'Letter Carriers Division', but I'm not sure that it is apposite here.

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SOCIETY NEWS

First, we have two amendments.

President Ged Taylor advises that the Friday evening Convention display by Malcolm Jones is entitled 'Canadian Semi-Official Airmails' as opposed to just common or garden 'Canadian Airmails'.

Treasurer John Hillson reports that the meeting of the Scottish Group, scheduled for 17 April, is postponed to 24 April. Venue remains the same, the Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat.

From the Secretary

If things have gone according to plan, you will receive with this copy of *Maple Leaves* the up-to-date edition of the Members' Handbook. This is now in two parts, with Part I containing details of Members and Part II having Regulations & Rules. It was originally the intention to make a general issue of Part I, but to send Part II only to New Members and to those who particularly requested it, but it has now been decided that all Members will get both parts! The considerable assistance of Colin Lewis in the production of the Handbook (particularly Part II) is gratefully acknowledged.

I have some 2004 A.B.P.S. membership cards: If any U.K. member would like one, please let me know.

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the George Hotel, Crawley, on Saturday 25 September 2004 commencing 0900. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 25 May 2004.

Fellowship

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

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

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

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 25 July 2004.

Founder's Trophy

The Trophy, awarded only to Members of the Society, is awarded by the Judging Committee for work considered by them to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE RESEARCH in any branch of British North American Philately.

A nomination for the Award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 25 July 2004.

Book Ends

Library List, Update Number 2.

We are pleased to acknowledge the generosity of Kim Dodwell who has donated his working files and the following books relating to Canadian involvement in the 'Battle of the Atlantic 1939-45' and to World War II Transatlantic Airmails. The last two numbers, in each case, indicate date of publication and weight in grammes.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 255 | The Ships of Canada's Naval Forces 1910-1993.
Macpherson &
Burgess (1994) | 1300 |
|-----|---|------|

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 2004

Postage & packing is extra

Squared Circle Cancellations, 5th edn.	BNAPS	£24.50
Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
Canadian Booklets, Dotted Dies	Harris	£8.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
Major Toop Canadian Military Postal History	R.F. Narbonne, C.R. McGuire	£20.00
Specimen Overprints of B.N.A.	Boyd	£13.50
Canada's Registered Mail 1802-1909	H.W. Harrison	£65.00
Canada's Post Offices 1755-1895	F.W. Campbell	£19.00
Canada Post Official First Day Covers	A. Chung, R.F. Narbonne	£14.00
Air Mails of Canada 1925-1939	G. Arfken, W.R. Plomish	£19.00
Canadian Re-Entries 1852-1953	H. Voss	£15.00
Plating the Canadian Map Stamp of 1898	K.A. Kershaw	£28.00
Fancy Cancels on Canadian Stamps 1855-1950	D.M. Lacelle	£16.50
File Boxes for Maple Leaves		£4.25

See previous advertisements for other books in stock

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- 256 Royal Canadian Naval Postal
History 1939-1945.
Colbeck & Hampson (1993) 350
- 257 Canada's Atlantic War
Swettenham, J (1979) 700
- 258 Running the Gauntlet –
Canadian Merchant Seamen
in World War II.
Parker, M (1994) 900
- 259 The Far Distant Ships,
Canadian Naval Operations
in WW II.
Schill, J (1950) 1200

Brian T Stalker F.C.P.S. Librarian

Forthcoming Events

2004

- Apr 24 Scottish Group, Annandale
Arms Hotel, Moffat
- May 1/2 ORAPEX 2004, RA Centre,
2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa
- May 22-30 Valencia 2004, Spain
- May 28-30 ROYAL 2004 ROYALE,
Halifax N.S.
- Jun 11-13 PIPEX 2004, Vernon, BC*
- Aug 28-Sep 1 Singapore 04
- Sep 3-5 BNAPEX, Hunt Club, Baltimore,
MD, USA
- Sep 15-19 Stampex, Islington, London
- Sep 22-25 CPS Convention, George
Hotel, Crawley
- Oct 28-30 Philatex, Horticultural Hall,
London
- Nov 20/21 ABPS National Philatelic
Competition, Basildon

2005

- Feb 23-27 Stampex, Islington, London
- Feb 24-26 Philatex, Horticultural Hall,
London
- Apr 28-May 1 Australia 05
- May 10-15 Brno 2005, Czech Republic
- May 27-29 ROYAL 2005 ROYALE,
London, Ontario
- Sep 2-4 BNAPEX, Fantasyland Hotel,
Edmonton, AB, Canada
- Sep 14-18 Stampex, Islington, London
- Sep 21-24 CPS Convention, Renfrew

2006

May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006

*Entries for PIPEX can be accepted up to 7 May by our member Colin Campbell (#303 – 1260 Raymer Ave., Kelowna, BC, Canada, V1W 3S8) who will also provide further details and entry forms. Entry forms can also be obtained from our Secretary, John Wright.

Palmares

The following members, showing BNA material, were successful at the International show in Bangkok in October last.

In addition to the usual multi-frame competitions, an experimental class was introduced by the F.I.P. for entries of one frame (16 sheets) exhibits. In this class Ron Brigham took gold for 'The Essays of the Canada Banknote Engraving & Printing Company'. In addition he took top spot with gold and a special prize for 'The Twelve Penny Black'. Sixteen sheets on the 12d black – brings tears to the eyes, doesn't it? Well done Ron and, indeed, the other medal winners listed below. We were interested to see that Fred Fawn's second string is fast catching up with his celebrated 'Map' exhibit and it was good to see Past President Colin Lewis up there with the big boys.

Gold

Ron R. Brigham – 'Dominion of Canada; The Small Queens 1870-1897'

Fred Fawn – 'Canada's Imperial Penny Postage 1898'

Large Vermeil

Fred Fawn – 'Canada's Large Queens 1868-1896'

Colin Lewis – 'Newfoundland Postal History Jan 1857-Jun 1893'

Silver (Literature)

Andrew Chung – 'The New Specialized Catalogue of the Canada Post Official FDCs (2nd edition)

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 20 February, 2004

New members

- 2877 Stevenson, Dr W. Iain, FRPSL, 67 London Road, Bishop's Stortford,
Herts, CM23 5NA. R, PS, SD, BC
- 2878 Vossbrinck, Charles, 25 Alison Avenue, Wallingford,
Connecticut, 06492, U.S.A. CS
- 2879 Hare, Jill T., 2081 Kingsley Road, Ottawa,
Ontario, K2C 2X6, Canada CG (PH, SP, Rts)
- 2880 Grist, James M., c/o Grosvenor Auctions,
399-401 Strand (3rd Floor), London, WC2R 0LT
- 2881 Feakin, Philip, 4 Oakview Gardens, East Finchley, London, N2 0NJ
E-mail pfeakin@waitrose.com CG, CGA, CGC
- 2882 Small, Robert, Linden Garth, Oakwood Road, Haywards Heath,
West Sussex, RH16 4AT C, PH

Reinstatement

- 1577 Davidson, J. Lawrence, Lyndene, 37 Moorhouse Road, Carlisle,
Cumbria, CA2 7LU Uo (to 1935)

Resigned

- 1489 Benningen, J. 2597 Kolfage, D.
2221 Dearden, S. 2789 Billington, S.

Change of Address

- 2817 Tennyson, Paul U., 54 Byland Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 4ET
- 2758 Escott, N.G., 650 Alice Ave., RR14, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada, P7B 5E5
- 2779 Narbonne, R.F., P.O. Box 102, McDonalds Corners, ON, Canada, K0G 1M0
- 2402 So, S., 65 Harbour Square, Suite 1807, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5J 2L4
- 2177 Selby, Dr. D.A., 3545 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, ON, Canada, M1M 1R6
- 2106 Parama, R., 2 The Cedus, Claremont, WA 6010, Australia
- 2304 Bartlett, D.W., 4326B, 72 St., N.W. Calgary, AB, Canada, K2C 2X6

Amendment to Address

- 2085 Searle G., Paulaland 6, Mariahoeve, Den Haag, 2591JD, Netherlands.

Revised total 410

EDITORIAL continued from page 221
auctions a year, members are encouraged to send in material at any time for inclusion in the next available sale. This will reduce the pressure involved when a mass of material arrives just before the deadline.

Happily, during my stint as Editor, I have not had to chivvy members too often regarding articles for 'Maple Leaves', we have been well served over

many years. However, the well is beginning to run dry. Rather than rely on the faithful few, all members are urged to make an effort and put pen to paper or fingers to keyboard. If an article seems too daunting then how about a letter? The subject could be a nagging query or, if you have no queries, i.e. you know it all, then how about an observation or two, or a nugget of information known only to yourself and a select few?

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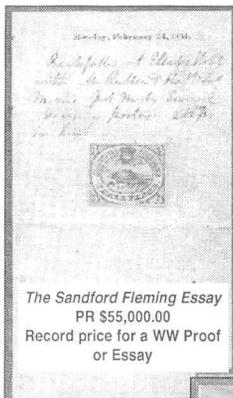
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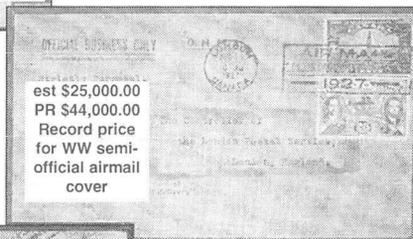
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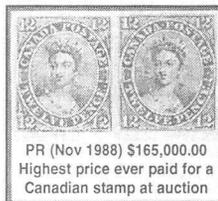
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