



Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to our 300th issue of Maple Leaves. A fitting milestone for our Diamond Jubilee year as a Society and one we have decided to mark by going into colour for the first time. We hope you like it!

Needless to say, colour printing is more expensive than our usual black and white so this is a 'one-off'. No doubt, the Committee would be interested to receive feedback on this experiment – comments, good and bad, can, as usual, be sent to the Editor.

Given the venture into colour, I have decided to keep this editorial as short as possible (no colour in an editorial!) so that is one plus point at least.

I hope to meet up with many of you at the Royal Philatelic Society on April 27th

when our Society will be giving a special display to mark our Jubilee. A feast of BNA material is on offer, so if you can make it to London that day, come along. Full details are on page 267 of this issue. For those unable to attend, I hope to have a photographic record of the event in our next issue.

Our overseas members may like to note that our experiment in placing the Society March 2006 mail bid auction on our website was successful. Too late to bid in that sale I am afraid, but note that we can expect to post our Convention Auction sale on the web in early July at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk. Note that only members are eligible to bid so please tell all your friends but remember to sign them up as new members at the same time.

DOROTHY SANDERSON

1929 - 2006

It is with sadness and deep regret that I have to inform you that Dorothy Sanderson died on 26th January 2006 after a stroke. She had no family in the United Kingdom, only cousins living in Canada and New Zealand, but she had made many friends through her work and her multitude of diverse interests. She will be missed by all.

A feature of Dorothy's life was that her career had drawn her away from her native Yorkshire, so few who knew her in her later years have any knowledge of her as a young woman. She tended also to compartmentalise her life - General Practitioner, Steward of Romsey Abbey, member of the Soroptimists, philatelist and postal historian, lover of the theatre, music, arts and travel - most of her friends knew little more than a small part of her life. Fewer still were fully aware of how much she had achieved and how many hurdles she had had to overcome to succeed in her chosen profession in the years following the Second World War.

Above all, Dorothy was a collector. A clue to the depth of this last passion lies in an admission she once made that, as a small girl, she would recover handbills and fliers from her neighbours' letter-boxes. From such simple beginnings she graduated to stamps, postal history, brochures from country houses, postcards and tour guides from her travels. But for many of us it will be for her stamp and postal history collections, her presentations and competition entries, that Dorothy was most famous and will be best remembered. A member of many philatelic societies amongst which were the Royal, the Postal



History Society, the Society of Postal Historians, the Disinfected Mail Study Group, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain and, in Canada, the Canadian Postal History Society and the British North American Philatelic Society. Dorothy attended meetings regularly and usually displayed parts of her many collections: Medicine on Stamps, Hampshire Postal History, Canadian Stamps and, most famously, the postal history of Canada, the Maritime Provinces, Cross-Border and trans-Atlantic mails. Dorothy won any number of awards for her collections not only in this country, but from all around the world: Canada, the United States, Denmark, Norway, Italy, France, Bangkok and many more.

Dorothy Sanderson was a very accomplished woman who will be remembered for a long time.

Malcolm Montgomery.

OVERSEAS AND UNDERPAID

George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk

During the 1897 - 1911 period (Jubilees through King Edward VII) there were at least three different reasons why covers going overseas were not paid the 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Universal Postal Union (UPU) rate or the 2 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Imperial Penny Postage (IPP) rate [1].

I
Covers that were sent to a foreign country, paying only the Canadian 3 cent

domestic rate, not the required 5 cent UPU rate. Very few such covers are known. The introduction of IPP and reduction in the domestic rate to 2 cents, increased the number of short paid redirected and underpaid UPU letters.

The cover to Brazil, Figure 1, provides a spectacular example of this type. Canadian Jubilee covers with foreign postage due stamps are rare.



Figure 1.

Posted on 8th September 1897, the cover was addressed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Paid only the 3 cent domestic rate and not the required 5 cent UPU rate, the cover was 2 cents short. The Canadian Exchange Office stamped the cover with a bold black T to alert Brazil to this deficiency. Following UPU rules, Brazil doubled the deficiency to 4 cents or 20 French centimes. This was 200 réis in Brazilian currency so four 50r postage due stamps were affixed. (Courtesy of David V. Negus)

The dates on the three green Rio De Janeiro postmarks appear to be 1st October giving a 23 day transit time.

Imperial Penny Postage (IPP) became effective on Christmas day 1898. The letter rate was reduced from the UPU 5 cents per 1/2 oz. to 2 cents per 1/2 oz. for letters to the U.K. and to much of the British Empire. Participation in this IPP was voluntary for each British colony. This was the political price paid for general agreement to the new system. The Canadian domestic rate was reduced to 2 cents per oz. a week later on 1st January 1899. This Imperial Penny Postage system set the stage for many underpaid covers, that often received foreign postage due stamps.

II

Covers that were sent to the U.K. properly paid the IPP rate but were then redirected to a country outside the British Empire and IPP, for which the rate was the 5 cent UPU rate.

We start in Figure 2 with a cover that was properly paid the IPP rate to England and redirected to Italy properly paid the UPU rate. As the cover was paid to its original destination (England), there was no UPU doubling penalty. Only the additional 3 cents per 1/2 oz. (5 cents UPU

- 2 cents IPP paid) were required.

The cover was posted in London, Ont. on 20th December 1905 and paid 4 cents, double IPP rate for up to 1 ounce. It was redirected from London, England to Rome, Italy on 2nd January, 1906. A 2^{1/2}d and a 1/2d stamp were added to make up the required 5d double UPU rate.

The cover of Figure 3 is again a double rate cover properly paid to England. It was forwarded to France but, in this case, the UPU rate was *not* fully paid.

Mailed in Ottawa on 27th November, 1904 and paid 4 cents, double IPP rate; the cover was redirected to Paris, France. A 1d and a 1/2d stamp were added in London bringing *one* 2 cent rate up to the UPU 5 cent rate. The cover went to France short 1^{1/2}d = 3 cents = 15 centimes. The British stamped the cover T for underpaid and wrote "2" for 2 rates and "15" for the 15 ctm deficiency. The French affixed their 15 ctm postage due stamp and collected 15 ctm.

The deficiency (15 ctm) was not doubled because the letter had been properly paid to England. If the cover had been addressed directly to France, any deficiency would have been doubled.

Figure 4 is a single rate cover sent from Saskatoon on 21st November 1910, addressed to England. The 2 cent IPP rate was paid with a 2 cent Edward. Redirected to Paris, France but with no additional postage added, the cover was short 3 cents = 1^{1/2}d = 15 ctm. The British stamped the cover with T 15 in a hexagon. (The "L." below the hexagon stands for London.) The French affixed three 5 ctm postage due stamps and collected 15 ctm. Again, no doubling applied as the letter had been correctly paid to England and just the simple deficiency was collected.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

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Figure 4.



Figure 5.

III

Covers sent directly to a foreign country, paying only the 2 cent IPP rate (or the 2 cent domestic rate), not the required 5 cent UPU rate. In these cases the deficiency was doubled, a mandatory UPU penalty. Note: both the UPU and the IPP rates changed from per half ounce to per ounce on October 1, 1907.

The person writing to the Rev. Dunlop in Japan, Figure 5, might have used a 2 cent Numeral just as he or she would on a domestic letter. The Rev. Dunlop emigrated to Japan as a missionary in the early 1880s and lived in Japan most of his life, working as a missionary and translator of Japanese writings. A number of covers from the Rev. Dunlop correspondence exist, and Figure 5 is the only recorded underpaid cover with regular stamps paying the postage due.

Posted in Kingston, Ont. on the 11th June 1900 and addressed to Japan, it was franked with only a 2 cent Numeral; 3 cents short of the UPU 5 cent rate.

The Canadian Exchange Office stamped the cover T 15. Japan doubled the 15 to get 30 ctm or 12 sen and affixed 2 sen and 10 sen Koban issue stamps - and collected 12 sen. There are Vancouver Jul 7 1900, Yokohama Jul 2, 00 and Kanazawa, Kaga July 3, 1900 backsteps giving a Vancouver to Yokohama transit time of 15 days.

Figure 6 shows a letter sent from Quebec on the 27th April 1903 and addressed to Chur, Switzerland. Franked with only a 2 cent Numeral, the cover was stamped T 15. In Switzerland, the cover received a large blue 30 for 30 ctm due and 10 and 20 ctm Swiss postage dues.

Canadian covers of the Maple Leaf, Numeral and Edward periods with foreign postage due stamps are scarce. If we consider individual countries, such covers to countries like Brazil and Japan are rare.

[1] This article has been adapted from *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911* by Arfken and Pawluk, in press.



Figure 6.

SOME MEMORIES OF FRED JARRETT AND JIM HENNOK

Stanley Cohen

It is some time since I last wrote for *Maple Leaves* but the Editor's request for more material has occasioned me to pen these thoughts on two of the personalities mentioned in the July 2005 issue. I was saddened to learn about the passing of my good friend, Jim Hennok, but pleased to read about the book published on the life of Fred Jarrett. Both of these men were well known characters amongst the Canadian collecting fraternity.

Fred Jarrett

I have not yet had the opportunity of acquiring this book but I am sure the anecdotes in it will be very amusing. I have no idea if my encounter with him is recorded there or not. Probably not, so I will tell it here, so far as I can recall it, as it happened many years ago.

It was in 1963 that I made my first visit to Canada. I had been invited by B.N.A.P.S. to give a display to the Society on the Large Queens issue at their Convention which was held in Niagara. It was very well attended and I was introduced by Vinnie Green to the more prominent members like Charles de Volpi and Guy des Rivières, each of whom were always most kind and hospitable to me on my subsequent visits to Canada. But in 1963, the Canadian collectors were largely unfamiliar to me, except by name, the only one whom I knew well was Horace Harrison, as I had met him before and we had been collaborating on the Large Queens issues, having written up the Toronto Fancy 2's together. But Fred Jarrett had not been introduced to me and I had no idea what he looked like. Indeed I had no idea if he was still alive, but his 1929 book was one of the treasures of my library. It was, even then, an expensive and difficult book to acquire.

I was rather nervously preparing for my display to such a very distinguished gathering of top Canadian collectors, amongst whom only a very few from our own C.P.S.G.B. had come over, but I do recall that Charles Hollingsworth was one familiar face there. My wife and I had made the precarious walk beneath the famous falls and we were both soaked to the skin so I had to make a quick change to get ready for my talk.

Actually the Large Queens that I had brought over to show were very well received, much to my relief. As is usual after such displays, the Chairman announced that I would be happy to answer any questions. I awaited these with some trepidation.

An elderly gentleman immediately stood up in the front row. I had no idea who he was and his name was not announced. Nevertheless, I noticed a total silence in the audience and, at the very back of the crowded hall, I could plainly see that Horace Harrison was gesturing wildly at me with his hands. I didn't know what this was all about and listened carefully to the question that the gentleman was asking me. "Young man" he said "do you consider the 15 cents value in green to be a true printing or a colour changeling?" More wild gesturing from Horace as I attempted to answer the question. "I have never actually seen a 15 cents in green," I replied, "although I have seen the two bright blue mint copies in Vinnie Greene's fine collection. I would think that green copies are probably colour changelings."

With that I sat down, as there appeared to be no more questions. Immediately, Horace Harrison bounded up to the



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rostrum and stared at me open eyed. "Do you know who you were answering?" he asked me. I told him that I had no idea. "That he said," with awe in his voice, "That," he repeated for emphasis, "that was Fred Jarrett."

"Well Fred Jarrett or no Fred Jarrett, I had to try and answer the question, didn't I?" I told him. It would seem that within Canadian circles, the very name was revered by all and sundry as being sacrosanct, which to me, appeared very strange.

There was an interesting sequel to all this though. The next morning I was approached by the great man himself. He called me on one side and then, very cautiously, making sure no one else was watching him, he drew a cover from his pocket and handed it to me. It was quite a neat small cover, a little ragged at the edges, and it had a single 5 cents Large Queen, which seemed to be well tied with a Hamilton postmark. It was when I looked at the clear date of the postmark, that I gave a little gasp and handed it back to him. "This cover," I told him, "is a fake. The date is April 1868 when most of the Large Queen values were first issued. But not the 5 cents, which was not issued until more than 7 years later, on 1st October 1875." "I know, I know," he said, "that is what the book says. Now this cover proves that the book is all wrong!!" With that he carefully replaced the cover in his pocket and marched off without saying another word. I have to wonder if the recently published book makes any mention of his showing this dubious cover to anyone else (*Ed. It does not, but it does contain a few similar stories of Fred's famous philatelic inventions!*)

Jim Hennok

I had been receiving Jim Hennok's auction catalogues for some time before I actually met him. It must have been some 30 years ago when the collectors in Canada had been smitten by the 'Squared Circle' bug. One day I received a telephone call from him in Toronto to say that he was coming to England specially to see me.

I was not too surprised because I was in the habit of welcoming Canadian collectors whenever they were in England for they seemed to make a habit of making a beeline to my home, but this was unusual in that someone was coming over especially to see me. I was happy to welcome Jim who seemed to be a very likeable man. He told me that he had come to see my Canadian Squared Circle collection, of which he had heard along the grapevine that it was virtually complete with many unique items. This was true because in the process of helping Dr. Alfred Whitehead compile his book on these, I had built up a large collection myself. I had augmented this collection by acquiring the fine collections of Lewis Ludlow and Bob Thompson as well as a few other major collections. In all I had 17 packed volumes and was only missing a few of the "lonely greats" like my friend Matthew Carstairs unique "Coleman."

Jim spent very many hours examining my collection in depth, making extensive notes of all the stamps and covers. I left him to work on them for two days, after which he asked me if I would sell them to him. I told him that I had not even considered selling them but that I would think about it. The truth was that I had reached a stage where it was almost impossible to add anything new to it. I had the second largest

known collections on both the Jubilee and Map stamps, only surpassed by one copy of each in the Doug Crawford and Aubrey Smith collections respectively, whilst the number of different offices that I had on the Registered Letter stamps was far in excess of anyone else.

Jim waited patiently as I showed him some other sections of my Canadian collection that were definitely not for sale, with which he was impressed; especially with my Large Queens. He then came up with a somewhat spectacular five figure offer for my Squared Circles which really far surpassed my own valuation of them. So, after some more thought, I agreed to let him buy them.

This was the first section of my Canadian collection that I had ever sold but I shall long remember the absolute delight registered by Jim as he took them back to Canada with him, housed in a large number of suitcases. I think he kept all the gems himself and sold the remainder to his large clientele.

In the years that followed I had occasion to go to Canada several times, either to exhibitions or on business. Each time, Jim insisted that my wife and I stay in his apartment in Toronto, which was centrally situated and most convenient. It was on these several visits that I got to know the man well. He was very knowledgeable not only about the world of stamps but also in other special interests of his, including his love for fine art and paintings.

His shop in the centre of Toronto was always full of collectors with each of whom he seemed to know exactly what their interests were and he treated them all with infinite patience. I discovered that his

auctions were almost a sideline from his other interests.

It is often said that a stamp dealer/auctioneer should not himself also be a collector. Jim would have none of this. He had put aside many philatelic gems that he took great pride in showing me. I recall that amongst these he had an amazing collection of Toronto Fancy 2 cancels; even surpassing my own large collection of these.

So my friendship with Jim developed as it had also done with so many other top Canadian collectors, mostly all of whom have now sadly passed on.

Then, in 1984, I emigrated from England in order to live in the warmer climate of Southern Spain. My Canadian collection was simply far too bulky to take with me so that for some years it remained in a bank vault in England. Alas, tragedy struck when the bank suddenly collapsed and I had to make arrangements for my stamps to be rescued and kept in trunks by a relative in England. I could do nothing with them in Spain and, as none of my children or grandchildren was the slightest bit interested, the time came for me to sell them. So it was that they were auctioned in two large special sales by Cavendish in England and by Jim Hennok in Toronto. I was fortunate to be able to attend both sales. Once again, Jim gave me the hospitality of his home in Toronto.

He will be remembered for his integrity, his honesty and for his generosity.

I bid farewell to a very good friend.

ADMIRAL COVERS (PART 1)

The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So

At our Convention in Renfrew in 2005, The Yellow Peril gave a display of Admiral Covers that drew much admiration. This series of articles is based on that display.

If an informed collector were to present this paper, he or she would title it "Admiral Postal History." Although my title implies some postal history, I am reluctant to use the word "history." History is a subject I am absolutely no good at. I can remember sitting in the classroom asking myself, "Why is she teaching us all this stuff that happened ages ago? Who cares!". Needless to say that with my couldn't-careless attitude, I flunked history. That was seventy years ago. Today and through stamp-collecting I find myself "eating those words!" I not only care but I now appreciate and understand the importance of past events.

Another reason for not calling my topic history is that the very word history means dates. My problem is that I cannot remember historical dates. Having said that, I must confess that even now I can recall vividly all my early "dates."

In the summer of 2003, my good friend Leo Beadet of Ottawa sent me an Admiral newsletter which included an interesting section on covers to U.P.U. countries. As I read about the different rates, I said to myself "Hell, I have a full box of Admiral covers, there must be some UPU covers amongst them!" So I began to sort them. At first I grouped them by denominations and destinations. After a few weeks of sorting I found myself way off course and confused. So it was back to square one - this time in chronological sequence. I began to read up on them as I sorted and the more I learned, the more engrossed I became - so much so that I want to share what I have with other

members. Thank you Leo for kick-starting me.

After writing these pages, I came to the conclusion that collecting Admiral covers is a study of colours, dates and rates. It is a study so complex (to me) that anyone who can collect Admiral covers can collect covers of any issue. What I have here is only the tip of the iceberg.

The first part of this series of articles deals with the colours of the stamps and their main uses. Later parts will be devoted to postmarks and the types of Admiral covers.

The first six Admirals (1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 7¢, 10¢, and 20¢) were the same colours as the Edwards that they replaced. The colour of the 50¢ was changed from purple to black. The 1¢ green Admiral, hereafter the "1c Green" etc., was issued on 22nd December 1911. Green was the colour designated by the Universal Postal Union for the international printed matter rate. The main uses of the 1¢ Green were to pay the single U.P.U. printed matter rate: the one ounce drop letter rate; the domestic and preferred foreign post card rate which included the United States and Mexico and the single domestic second and third class matter rates. After the introduction of War Tax on 15th April 1915, the 1¢ Green as a single franking stamp became almost redundant except for second and third class matter rates.

The 2¢ Carmine was issued on 22nd December 1911. Red was the colour

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Fig 1 16¢ Green on a printed matter cover to Hungary - redirected back to Toronto. 1913

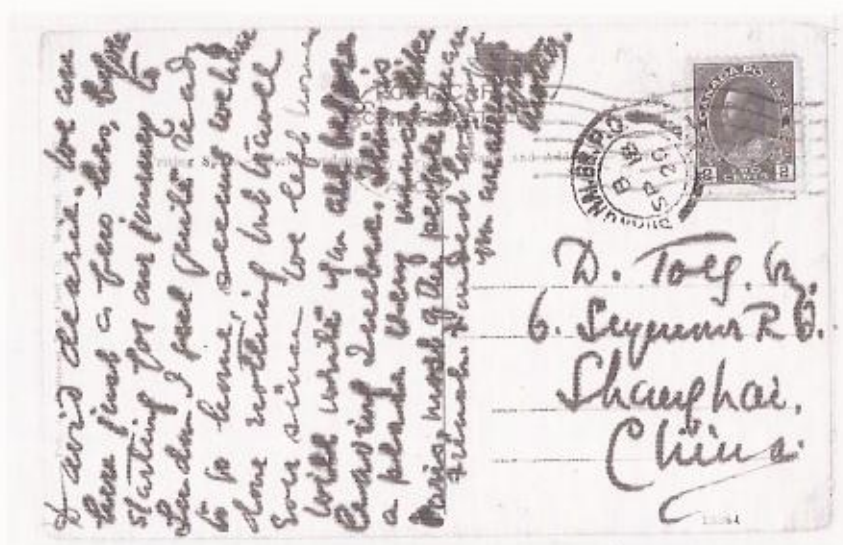


Fig 2 2¢ Carmine paying the 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Shanghai. 1920.

designated by the U.P.U. to be the colour of the stamp to pay the U.P.U. post card rate. The 2¢ Carmine also paid the one ounce forward first class rate; the Empire first class rate: the double drop letter rate and double second and third class matter rates.

After the introduction of War Tax, the 2¢ Carmine no longer paid the domestic rate, the Empire rate and the drop letter rate. It could pay two new rates: The 1¢ drop letter plus 1¢ War Tax and the 1¢ domestic and preferred foreign post card rate + 1¢ WT.

The 5¢ Blue was issued on 17th January 1912 to pay the one ounce U.P.U. first class letter rate. Blue was designated by the U.P.U. to be the colour of the stamp for this rate. Its other primary use was the 5¢ acknowledgement of receipt fee for A-

R when mailed at the same time or after the registered article. It could also pay multiples of second and third class matter rates and other rates. A common use for the 5¢ Blue was to pay the double domestic, Empire and preferred foreign letter rates + 1¢ War Tax (2+2+1) after April 1915.

The 7¢ Yellow Ochre was issued on 12th January 1912. Its colour had no particular significance. Neither did those of the 10¢, 20¢, and 50¢ values. Its basic use was for single domestic, Empire and preferred foreign registered letter rates. Other uses it could pay were multiple second and third class matter rates or fourth class rates. After the introduction of War Tax, the 7¢ Yellow Ochre became redundant for its former use but it could pay the registered drop letter rate + 1¢ War Tax (5+1+1 WT). It could also pay triple



Fig 3 2¢ Carmine paying the 1¢ preferred foreign post card rate to Mexico + 1¢ War Tax, 1918.



Fig 4. 5¢ U.P.U. to Romania, 1912



Fig 5. 5¢ Blue on a double weight London cover to Arichat (2+2+1 WT). 1919

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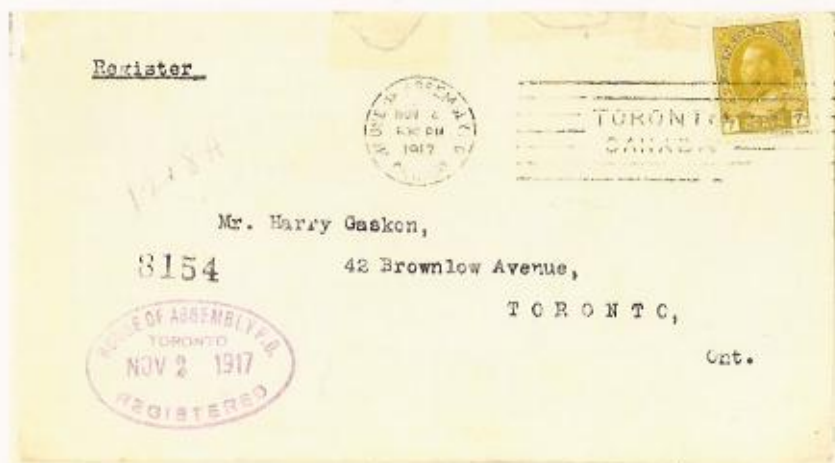


Fig 6 7¢ Yellow Ochre on a Toronto registered drop letter. 1917.

2¢ domestic, Empire or preferred foreign letter rates + 1¢ WT (2+2+2+1 WT).

The 10¢ Plum was issued on 12th January 1912 primarily for fourth class or parcel post. It could pay five times the 2¢ domestic, Empire or preferred foreign letter rates which ceased on 15th April 1915. After the introduction of War Tax, the 10¢ Plum could pay the double domestic, Empire or preferred foreign registered rates + 1¢ War Tax (2+2+5+1 WT). Two important uses for the 10¢ Plum were to pay the 5¢ registration fee plus the 5¢ postage for registered letters to U.P.U. countries; and the 10¢ acknowledgement of receipt fee after the fee was increased to 10¢ on 1st October 1921.

The Acknowledgement of Receipt fee at the beginning of the Admiral era was 5¢ whether an A-R form was sent at the same time or after the registered letter was dispatched. The A-R form could be used domestically, or to and from any other Postal Union countries. In August 1921 a new A-R form replaced the old paper form.

On 1st October 1921 the fee for Acknowledgement of Receipt for a registered article to any country whether within or outside Canada was increased to 10¢. If A-R was requested after the registered article was sent, the fee was 20¢.

The 20¢ Admiral was issued on 23rd January 1912. It was mainly used for bulk mailing of fourth class matter (parcel post). The two classic uses for this stamp were to pay the 10¢ registration and 10¢ postage on letters addressed to U.P.U. countries. For the 20¢ Admiral, this rate was in effect from 14th October 1921 to 30th September 1925. Its other use was to pay the 20¢ Acknowledgement for Receipt fee after a registered article was posted - up to a period of six months.

The 50¢ Admiral was issued on 26th January 1912. The stamp was used mainly on fourth class parcel post and money packet rates in combination with other stamps.

Initially, money packet rates were the same as the 2¢ forward rate plus 5¢



Fig 7 10¢ Plum paying the 5¢ U.P.U. letter rate and the 5¢ registration fee to Czechoslovakia - 1920.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU



Stamp of the
office of post

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

(A. R. FORM.)



Timbre du bureau
expéditeur.

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 5337
{ article }
{ d'une lettre recommandée } enregistré sous le No.
{ d'un objet recommandé }

on the October, 1921

Addressed to
Adressé à

CBC
(Name) (Nom)

Sent by
Envoyé par

Treas Dept
Box Fort
Victoria
(Name) (Nom)
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro)
(Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)

Toronto
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro)
(Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
{ article }
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée
{ qu'un objet recommandé }

Stamp of the
office of post



and posted at
et parvenant de

was duly delivered on the 26 Oct 1921
à l'adresse sus-mentionnée

Signature (*)

of the addressee: THE CANADIAN of the office of destination:
à destination: TORONTO chef de bureau distributeur

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery stamped in, signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first post, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.

(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis transmis par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

Note.—When this form is used for a registered article addressed to a Post Office outside of Canada, the signature of the addressee, or of the addressee's authorized agent, will not necessarily be obtained.

Avis.—Lorsque cette formule est employée pour un objet recommandé adressé à un bureau de poste d'un pays étranger, il ne sera pas absolument nécessaire d'obtenir la signature du destinataire ou de son représentant autorisé.

39 B.—161,000—22-7-20.

Fig 8 10¢ Plum used on an Acknowledgement of Receipt Form, 1921.

registration. On 1st April 1922 money packet rates were increased to 6¢ the first ounce and 5¢ each additional ounce plus 10¢ registration.

With the introduction of War Tax on 15th April 1915, the 1¢ and 2¢ Admiral War Tax stamps appeared. The 1¢ War Tax stamp was issued on the same date to pay the 1¢ tax on postal notes issued in

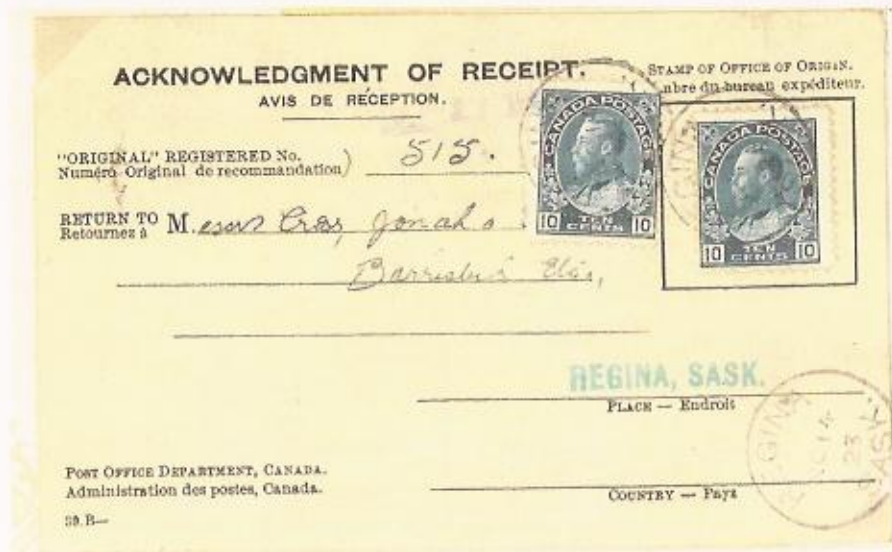


Fig 9 November 14, 1923. Two 10¢ Blues paying the 20¢ A-R fee for a registered letter posted fifty-three days earlier - September 23.



Fig 10 20¢ Admiral paying the 10c registration and 10¢ U.P.U. to Greece - undelivered 1923.



Fig 11 A money pack bank tag for \$1.23: 59ozs @ 2¢ plus 5¢ registration. I am using the 50¢ Edwards to show this rate because 50¢ Edwards are very rarely seen properly and in-period used on cover.

Canada. It was mainly used as an "add on" to pay the tax on domestic and Empire first class letters as well as those addressed to the United States and Mexico. The tax also applied to domestic post cards and those to the United States and Mexico but not the Empire or U.P.U. countries. As a single franking stamp, it was used on second and third class matter rates.

Although 450,000 2¢ War Tax Admirals were delivered to postmasters prior to 31st March 1915, they were not authorized for postal purposes until after 16th April 1915. The 2¢ War Tax stamp was issued to pay the 2¢ War Tax on Post Office money orders issued in Canada. It could also pay the same rates as the regular 2¢ Admiral, the 1¢ drop letter + 1¢ WT, the 2¢ post card rate to Empire and U.P.U. countries; and second and third class matter rates.

The 2 + 1 Admiral War Tax stamp was issued on 1st January 1916 to eliminate the necessity of having to use two stamps to make up the 3¢ rates for the forward domestic rate, the Empire rate and the preferred Foreign first class letter of 2¢ + 1¢ WT. It could also pay the double drop letter rate + 1¢ WT and multiples of second and third class matter rates.

Because the 2 + 1 red War Tax stamp caused confusion with the current 2¢ carmine stamp, the colour of the 2 + 1 red WT stamp was changed to brown on 29th August 1916.

On 6th August 1918 the 3¢ Brown Admiral replaced the 2 + 1 Brown War Tax stamp and paid the same rates as the stamp it replaced.



Fig 12 1¢ "War Tax" on a St. John, N.B. circular - 1918.



Fig 13 2¢ WT paying the 2¢ U.P.U. post card rate to Japan - 1918.



Fig 14 2 + 1 red Admiral WT on an advertising cover to England - 1916.



Fig 15 A Korean cover with Japanese franking. 3¢ Brown was added and cancelled at Vancouver after the ship arrived, 1919.

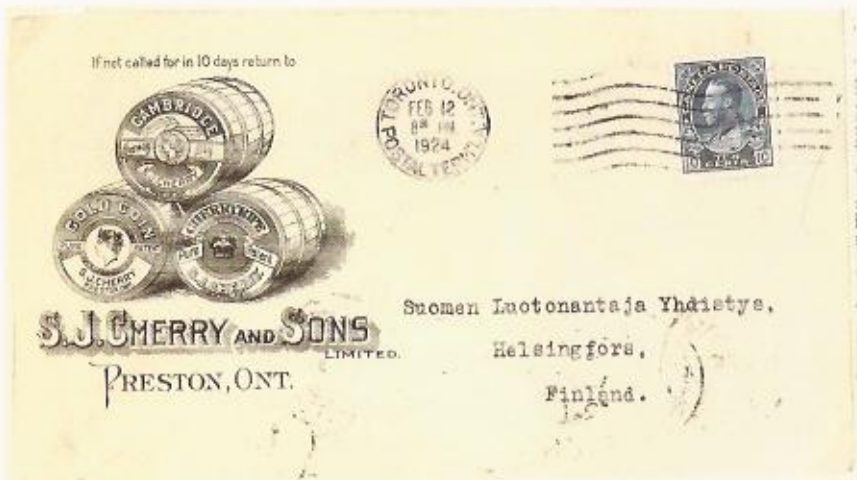


Fig 16 10¢ Blue paying the increased U.P.U. rate to Finland. 1924.

On 1st October 1921 the U.P.U. letter rate was increased to 10¢ and to conform to U.P.U. rules, the colour of the 10¢ Plum was changed to blue on 20th February 1922. The 10¢ Blue could also pay: the 10¢ acknowledgment of receipt fee for A-R sent at the same time as the registered article; triple 3¢ Empire rate + 1¢ WT (3+3+3+1) and the registration fee in combination with other stamps to pay postage. It could also pay multiple drop, second and third class matter rates.

Because the 10¢ Plum was changed to blue, the colour of the 5¢ Blue was changed to violet on 2nd February 1922. There was no use for the 5¢ Violet as a single franking stamp. It could be found paying double 2¢ domestic letters + 1¢ WT. Other uses it could pay were multiples of second and third class matter rates and the odd parcel post rate.

The U.P.U. foreign (and Empire) printed matter rate was increased to 2¢ on 1st October 1921 so the colour of the 2¢

Carmine was changed to green on 5th April 1922. The 2¢ Green could also pay the 1¢ drop letter + 1¢ WT; the 1¢ domestic post card to the U.S.A. and Mexico + 1¢ WT and the 2¢ post card rate to Empire countries. After the removal of the War Tax on July 1st, 1926, the 2¢ Green was used to pay the forward domestic rate.

When the colour of the 2¢ Carmine was changed to green, the colour carmine was vacant and as red was the colour to pay the forward first-class rate since 1897, the colour of the 3¢ Brown was changed to carmine on 18th December 1923. The total postage being 2¢ + 1¢ WT.

When the War Tax was abolished on 1st July 1926 the domestic rate was reduced to 2¢ making the 3¢ Carmine almost useless. However with the War Tax removed from the 4¢ Empire rate, the 3¢ Carmine could be used to pay this rate.

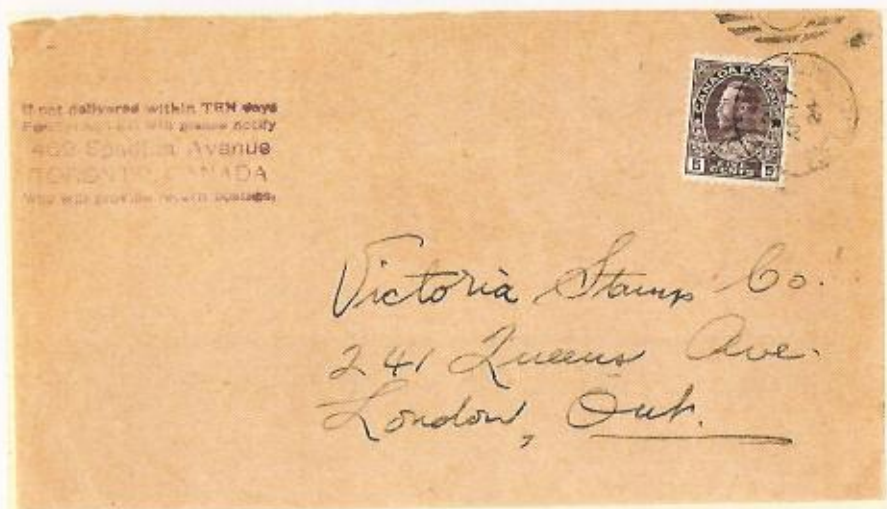


Fig 17 5¢ Violet on a double weight domestic letter (2+2+1 WT) - 1924.



Fig 18 2¢ Green paying the Printed Matter rate to Spain - 1922.

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Postal History**

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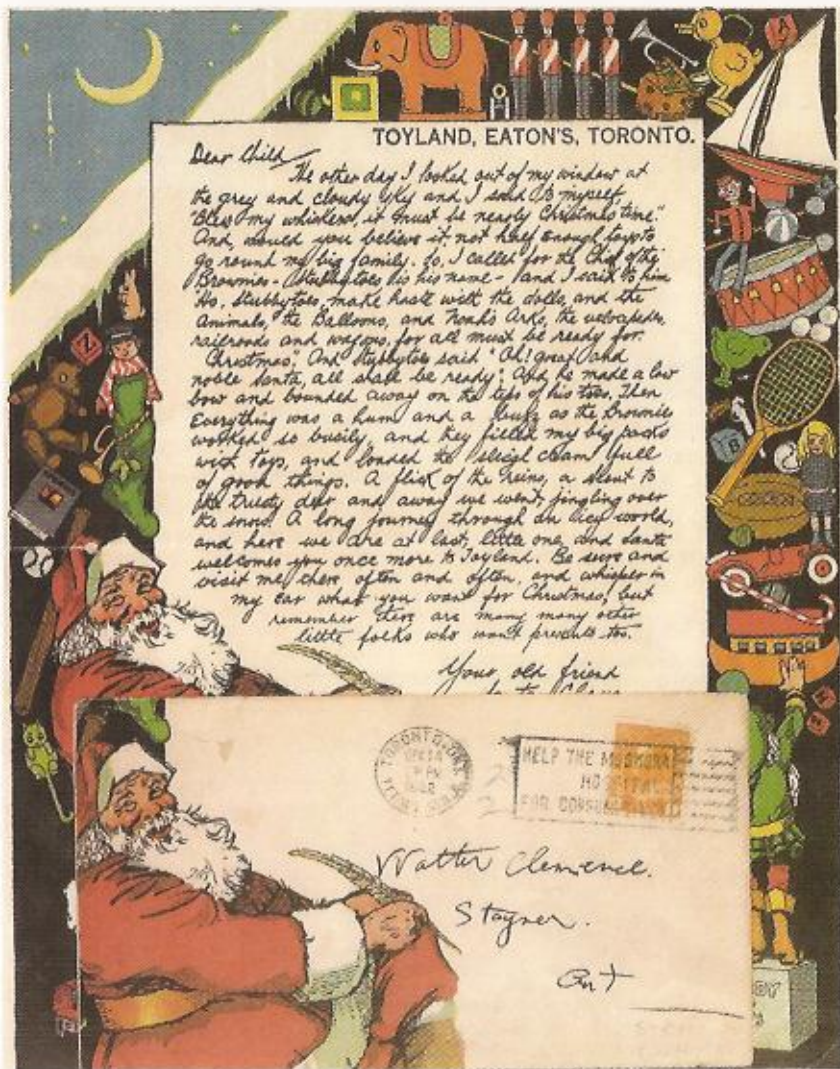


Fig 19. A Toyland, Eaton's Toronto "Santa Claus" cover with matching letter to Stayner. A colourful example of the 3^d class printed matter rate paid by 1¢ Yellow, December 1922.

Continued on page 273

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stan Lum

EARLY REGISTERED POSTAGE DUE COVERS

Even though my collecting of postage due covers is restricted to the first issues used in the Admiral period, I could not resist making an exception (see figs 1 and 2). One reason being that there are so few insufficiently pre-paid, registered, rated and taxed covers. The second is its' early date – just a year after the 2 cent postage due stamp was issued. The third excuse is that after I finish my survey, I should be able to find a good home for this little gem!

The cover was registered at Mine Centre Station in North West Ontario on 23rd July 1907. It passed through Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay) before arriving in Toronto two days later. As it was short paid the 5 cent registration fee, it was rated "10", double the deficient amount. Five 1906 2 cent postage due stamps paid the tax.

Any member who is lucky enough to possess a registered cover with postage due stamps that is earlier than 23 July 1907 is invited to participate in my survey by advising our editor.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Sandie Mackie

PHORMING A PHILAHOLIC STUDY GROUP

I feel bound to reply to John Cooper's discovery of a new study group in the January 2006 ML. It is not a study group, John, more of an Appreciation! It actually started up long ago in the 1960's when John Hannah and I discovered that our favourite tippie (in those days Glen Farclas) was not always available in the Convention hotels. Worse still, the tap water south of the border was not a good mixer. We decided in future to bring our own. Objecting to pay the corkage on a bottle to the hotel who could not supply our needs, made us seek a quiet corner or someone who had a nice room to cope with all those who like ourselves enjoyed

a malt. Renfrew was the exception to the rule as the exhibition room was so removed from the centre of the hotel activities that it was decided to meet there, and was why we were joined by so many friends. It must be said that over the years many friends from overseas have joined in these gatherings, sadly some are no longer with us to enjoy such pleasures as Glenmorangie, Altmore, Glen Moray and the Macallum.

That said I am off for my nightcap, Miltonduff.....Slainte!

(Editors note:- Oh well the secret of these 'appreciation meetings' is well and truly out now...)

Charles Verge

CAISTORVILLE CANCEL

Re: Letter to the Editor from Trevor Pickering entitled Fancy Cancel (ML October 2005). The cancel is the business handstamp of M. G. Scott who was postmaster of Caistorville, C.W./Ontario from August 18, 1857 to his death in May, 1870.

The cancel reads:

M. G. SCOTT
DEALER
IN DRY GOODS
GROCERIES (there might be another word here)
CAISTORVILLE, C.W.

The information comes from a similar cancel found on a November 22, 1861 cover bearing a 5¢ Beaver in The Brigham Collection.

Dean Mario

CAISTORVILLE CANCEL

Re: Letter to the Editor from Trevor Pickering (ML October 2005). I thought I would send along the enclosed picture (fig 3) as it reminded me of Trevor Pickering's fancy cancel. Although this shield is from Ingersoll, C.W., a similar type may have been used at Caistorville. The strike is in bluish ink and the shield appears to be similar in shape and style. The 1871 date is also contemporary with Trevor's 1869 cover.



Figure 3.

Gib Wallace

POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS AND HANDSTAMPS

Being interested in postage due markings and hand stamps, I read with interest the recent articles by the Yellow Peril (ML July 2005) showing hand stamps with horizontal cuts.

In figure 26 showing the large numeral '4' with two horizontal cuts, the postage due stamp is from the second issue of 1930 and on close inspection, the postmark is dated 1931. On looking through my own cut numerals, all copies of this type were also dated 1931. The single cut '4' was in use from 1928 to 1930 and I originally thought that it was the same hand stamp doctored up by an enthusiastic postmaster. However, this proves to be wrong as the single cut numeral is 2mm longer in the lower stem giving a height of 24mm as opposed to 22mm on the double. I also noticed that the top of the single slants to the left but the double has been squared off.

The script '2' with a double cut I have only during 1928 and 1929, but with a paucity of material only one dated 1927 on a thick '2'.

I would be pleased to hear from any other members who have examples of this material.

Stan Lum

A COLLECTORS LIFE

The bit about the ambulance driver in "A Collector's Life" (ML January

2006) is so hilariously funny – even though it is not a funny matter. It reminded me of "Dave". Not our Assistant Editor but the title of a 1993 film starring Kevin Kline and Sigourney Weaver and well worth watching. Dave is the name of a presidential look-alike who takes over the role after the real president suffers a heart attack when in a compromising situation (*Editors note:-, no prizes for guessing where that plot idea came from in 1993 then...*)

Thank you Mr Black for sharing your light hearted career – a good laugh does me more good than my medication!

Mike Street

INVALIDATED USAGE OF UPRATED DOMESTIC POSTCARDS

Re. Mac McConnell's question (ML October 2005, p. 160) asking if anyone has ever seen a P13 overseas charged with/for letter postage? As far as I know, George Arfken's quote in his UPU book still stands, i.e. no P13 PREPAID an extra cent because it was oversize is known to this day. However, there is an item on page 65 of George's 2004 book 'Early Canada Postcards 1874-1911' (BNAPS, 2004) that is the closest that anyone has come. Shown there is a P13 sent to Japan with Japanese Postage Dues added. This item was not known when his UPU book was written.

John Hillson

WHEN WERE THE 1 CENT SMALL QUEENS PRINTED – A FURTHER RESPONSE

In the 50 years I have been collecting Small Queens (ye Gods is it that long?) I have noticed a tendency among enthusiasts never to let facts get in the way of a good theory - or a bad one for that matter.

So lets break the mould and look at some facts. On page 79 of the Duckworth's book the result of a census between the incidence of red-brown to yellow 1c. Large Queens in Sissons auctions is given - 48% to 52%. The deliveries of 1c in 1868, all red brown would have been in the order of 5,350,000 assuming deliveries were keeping up with orders (indeed early on deliveries were in advance of orders received). Orders, excluding the final 300,000, now bizarrely regarded by one of your correspondents as Large Queens, during 1869 amounted to 6,650,000. Now if 2.4 million of these were Small Queens, the ratio found by the Duckworths mentioned above should have been considerably the reverse of the figures given.

Next your editor mentioned the scarcity of 1c Small Queens before the end of June 1870. Now we know the reason - Richard Thompson has most of them! To be serious, of his 23 copies the earliest is dated 10th February - the earliest known on cover - so far - is 12th

February 1870. It is possible that earlier dates - even as early as December 1869 may yet turn up. But what will not turn up are copies genuinely used in the summer and autumn, or even early winter of that year. Whatever figure one takes, Duckworth's excess of 2 million or Richard Thompson's something under a million, if the Post Office had had them in Spring, Summer or Autumn 1869, they would have used them. The anomaly raised by the Duckworth's is explained by the simple fact that stocks of the large stamp were on hand and continued to be used during 1870. Dated 1870 covers bearing them appear not infrequently at auction.

Finally to the suggestion that the P.O.D. never recorded the 300,000 as Small Queens and that there was 'a decision to issue the three cent (sic). Small Queen prior to the one cent value. Are there any instances of the post office differentiating between the large and small? And did they ever take, in the 19th Century, a conscious decision to hold up the issue of one value in favour of another?

Perhaps it is too easy to forget that the purpose of these stamps was to pay postage, not to titillate stamp collectors who at the time were regarded as eccentrics anyway, one step away from a visit from men in white coats.

Editor's note....I am now going to regard this contentious subject as "closed"!

Malcolm Montgomery

TRAIN CRASH COVER

The picture below (fig 4) is of the back of a cover from Craik, Saskatchewan, dated 23rd May 1908, sent to me by Norman Hoggarth who has asked if I can throw any light on the postmark, or the train crash that inspired it.

He says that a friend of his has sent him a translation of a German newspaper entry: 'Ottawa 28th May. Near Port Arthur in Province Ontario is broken a dam of Current River. Water has broken the tracks of Canada & Pacific Railway half a mile. A freight train was seized

from flood and three men of staff have died.' Norman adds, rather unnecessarily, that the extract may have lost something in translation! He has knowledge of a postcard, dated 21st May to Switzerland of unknown source, arriving Switzerland on 12th June, which has another copy of the hand stamp.

My immediate reaction is that mail was unlikely to have been on a freight train and that mails dated 23rd May would have cleared Port Arthur before the crash (if the newspaper date is the same as the crash). Does it ring any bells with you, or do you know anybody who might be able to help?

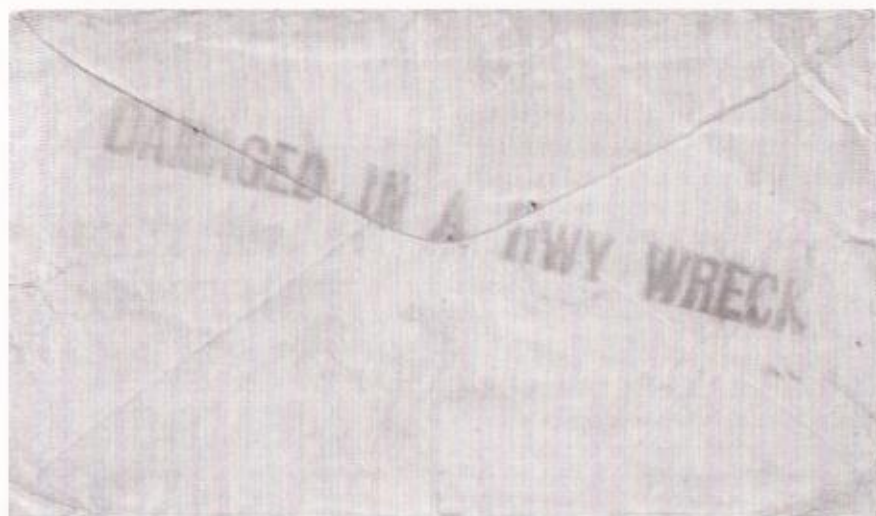


Figure 4.

Sandie Mackie

HELP REQUIRED WITH A NOVA SCOTIA POSTMARK

I recently acquired a post card destined for Bermuda. Apart from the destination itself, it appeared to have little going for it. The rate was wrong and there should have been taxes. The cancellation for the damaged 3 cents brown Admiral was pathetic – only KE—EMA showing and a very faint impression of NEWGRAFTON N.S. I hunted for these offices but could find nothing even in Campbell's great book. Later, I looked on the picture side to find it was of Lake KEDGEMAKOOG. Did this have a post office? Can any member with a knowledge of Nova Scotia post offices/ geography help to identify where this card was posted from?

David Sessions

CANADIAN FORCES IN ETHIOPIA

A colleague of mine, an avid student of Ethiopian philately, asked whether I, or any member of the CPS of GB, could answer a query concerning the above.

He has three covers (all dated in first half of 2001 with CFPO-BPFC 5108 cancels) from a Canadian Army P.O. which, he was told, were from troops policing the Ethiopian/ Eritrean border after the end of that war. He had three questions:-

1) are the covers indeed from the

area mentioned?

2) when were the APO's set up and when closed?

3) were there any other Canadian APO's in that area?

A letter to Doug Sayles of the BNAPS Military Mail Study Group produced some helpful information. The addressee, Captain Walsh, was a member of the study group but is now deceased. Doug reported that the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea had a small and brief Canadian presence. An advance party of six officers was on the ground in November 2000 and half a battalion (approx 400 troops) arrived in January 2001 for a six month stay. Doug assumes the Canadian P.O. service arrived with the troops but the location and dates of operation have not yet been established.

If anyone has any further information I should be very pleased to hear about it and to pass it on.

**HAVE YOU
TRIED TO
ENROL A NEW
MEMBER
RECENTLY?**

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

CONVENTION 2006 PROGRAMME.

Barring any unforeseen problems or accidents, the Programme for our 60th Annual Convention in the **Hotel Metropole, Llandrindod Wells**, will be along the following lines:-

Wednesday 6th September:-

- 1500 Delegates arrival, tea/coffee and biscuits
- 1700 Executive Committee Meeting
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Display by Colin Bulloch "The Centennials"
Ladies 'Get together' in the lounge/
bar area

Thursday 7th September:-

- 0930 Display by Graham Searle "Cancels on Canadian Stamps 1851 - 1897"
- 1200 Optional Light Lunch
- 1300 Coach Trip
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Display by John Parkin "Canadian Miscellany"
Ladies 'Get together' (to be arranged)

Friday 8th September:-

- 0845 Fellows Meeting
- 0900 Committee Meeting
- 1030 Displays by Members (max 16 sheets and 5 minutes)
- 1200 Optional light lunch
- 1300 Coach trip
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 President's display
Ladies 'Get Together' (TBA)

Saturday 9th September

- 0900 Annual General Meeting
- 1030 Competition entries/ judging critique
- 1200 Society Auction (with suitable 1 hour lunch break)
- 1900 Sherry Reception (sponsored by Bonhams Auctioneers)
- 1930 Banquet

Sunday 10th September:-

Fond farewells after breakfast

Included in this issue of Maple Leaves should be a Competition Entry Form and the Conference Booking Form. The latter should be returned to me by **25 July** at the latest to ensure your conference hotel reservations.

In the meantime, I look forward to my postman being overloaded with booking forms, and being able to offer you a very warm Welsh welcome to Mid-Wales in September (and to the re-convening of the John Coopers' "Philaholic Study Group").

Travel options to the Convention.

Members planning to travel to Convention from North America, should note that the venue is roughly equidistant from three UK regional airports (Manchester, Birmingham and Cardiff) that offer flights to/from Canada. This is in addition to the many flight options into London Heathrow. Airlines offering flights to the regional airports include Zoom Airlines, Air Canada, BMI, KLM and NWA.

From the airports, there are two options for onward travel. By hire car (easiest if you are prepared to drive) or by train. The Convention hotel is some 150yds from Llandrindod Wells railway station which is on the "Heart of Wales" line running from Swansea to Shrewsbury.

Train services are available from both Manchester and Birmingham airports via Shrewsbury (journey time is approx 3 hours). There is a train/bus service from Cardiff airport to either Cardiff or Bridgend and thence to Swansea for onward connection to Llandrindod Wells. Again the journey time is about 3 hours.

For anyone flying into Heathrow, there is a coach link direct to Reading station which will save time and avoid travelling into London. Fast trains run from Reading to Swansea for onward connection. Journey time to Swansea is about 3 hours with a further 2-2½ hours to Llandrindod Wells.

More information on the train services is available at : www.heart-of-wales.co.uk or at www.nationalrail.co.uk The summer timetable covering September will be available sometime in May. I am confident that any competent travel agent will be able to make all the necessary arrangements.

Membership

I was saddened to hear of the recent passing of one of our distinguished Fellows, Dr. Dorothy Sanderson. Dorothy was a regular conventioneer, and was President in 1987-1988, hosting her Convention in Southampton.

Whilst on the subject of losing members, it should be noted that at this time in 1999, our membership stood at 450, a loss of some 50 members in 7 years. I am sure that we all know of collectors of Canadian/ BNA stamps, postal history or postcards who are not members of CPS of GB. If just 25% of us managed to enrol 1 new member, this will increase our number to around the 500 mark. The quality and variety of the material to be found in our two annual auctions and the articles and information to be found in "Maple Leaves" should persuade some waiverers to join up, surely.

So get to it, and sign up a new member today!

Neil Prior.

FROM THE SECRETARY

It is hoped that with this "Maple Leaves" you will receive the 2006 edition of Part 1 of the Membership Directory. Part 2 is not being reprinted this season. Colin Lewis has arranged the printing (for which the Society offers thanks) but any errors are down to me.

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Metropole Hotel, Llandrindod Wells on Saturday 9th September 2006 commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 9th May 2006.

Fellowship

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

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

- outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 9th July 2006.

Founders Trophy

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

proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 9th July 2006.
John Wright

SOCIETY JUBILEE

As announced in the January issue, the Society will be providing a display to the 'Royal' in London on Thursday 27th April to mark our 'Diamond Jubilee' year. The show will be a static display, filling the RPSL's 52 frames with a wide variety of stamps and postal history from Canada and the Provinces, contributed by 22 members of the Society.

CPSGB members who are not members of the 'Royal' are cordially invited to the show as guests, and to the informal reception that will follow. The exhibition opens at 1pm and closes around 5pm. Tea will be served at 4pm with a formal vote of thanks given at 4.30pm. This is an outstanding opportunity to view a wealth of BNA philately that will not come along very often.

The address of the 'Royal' is 41 Devonshire Place, London; the nearest tube station is Regents Park.

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

MIDLANDS GROUP

The Midlands group continues to meet a couple of times a year. The next meeting is on 18th May at Worpex held in Worcester and then July 1st at Sutton Coldfield connected to the Spring Convention of the Midland Philatelic Federation. Everyone is welcome. The meetings usually take the form of members (usually 6-10 of us) showing new acquisitions or interesting material.

The last meeting was last May again at Worpex when 10 members met including some who had journeyed from the Bristol area after hearing about this local gathering. The group also put together displays for

Midpex held last June in Coventry. Thank you to all those who contributed including Jane Moubray, Gareth Williams, Judith Edwards, Mac McConell and Ken Flint. Displays covered various aspects of Canadian philately from stamps through postal stationary to Newfoundland. It was good to meet so many members at this society gathering.

Further details about meetings can be obtained from **Ken Flint** (02476 504459).

Forthcoming Events

2006

Apr 7 - 9 AMERISTAMPEXPO, Toronto

Apr 8 Scottish Group Meeting

Apr 24 London Group Meeting

Apr 27 CPSGB display to Royal PS of London

May 13 Midlands Group Meeting

May 22 London Group Meeting

May 27-Jun 3 Washington 2006

July 1 Midlands Group Meeting

Sept 6 - 9 CPSGB Convention - Llandrindod Wells

Sept 15 - 17 NOVAPEX, Dartmouth N.S.

Sept 20 - 24 Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 7 - 13 Espana 06, Malaga Spain

Oct 26 - 28 Philatex, London

Nov 16 - 20 Belgica 2006, Brussels

Nov 24 - 25 ABPS National Philatelic Exhibition, Torquay

2007

Feb 28 - Mar 4 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 19 - 23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 3 - 6 CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing

2008

May 14 - 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 2006

Postage & packing is extra

Imperial Penny Postage 1898	F. Fawn	£37.50
Prince Edward Island Philately	M. Cusworth	£32.60
Plating the Canadian Xmas Map Stamp of 1898	K. Kershaw	£25.00
Philatelic Fantasies of BNA	D. Sessions	£10.00
The Law Stamps of Yukon	I. McTaggart Cowan	£22.50
Strike, Courier & Local Post of the Elizabethan Era	E. Covert	£7.50
Slogan Postal Markings, 1912 - 1953 Period	D. Rosenblat	£6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick 1783 - 1930	G. MacManus	£16.00
Small Queens Re-Appraised	J. Hillson	£6.50
Yukon & Exploration Co. Ltd	W. Topping	£9.00
Fancy Cancels on Canadian Stamps 1855 - 1950	D. Lacelle	£15.00
Canadian Booklets, Dotted Cover Dies 1935 - 55	P. Harris	£8.50
Canadian Military Postal History Vol. 1	C. McGuire & R. Narbonne	£20.50
The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J. Van Dam	£11.00
Canadian Revenues:-	E. Zaluski	
Vol. 1 Federal Bill and Law Stamps		£9.50
Vol. 2 Federal Inspection, Unemployment		£9.50
Vol. 3 Federal War and Excise, Customs		£9.50
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THE THREE CENTS SMALL QUEEN VARIETY

The Vampire Bite or Count Dracula's Kiss

John Hillson F.C.P.S.

In 1892 a series of 200 subject plates was made, one of which, very early in its life, possibly even before it was put into commission, received some damage which resulted in two small marks on the neck of the Queen's image.



Early State 1893

Now the copy illustrated above, an early state of the variety is clearly dated January 27 1893 when the plate, so far unidentified, would have been in use for but a short time. One would imagine that since one can obtain a progression of states, certainly up to and including 1895, that the variety had quite a long life, and an example is illustrated of a late state of the variety, on a stamp used in 1895.

Indeed as can be seen the background shading is fairly worn. However evidence has come to light that indicates that in fact the variety wore off the plate quite quickly. As you will doubtless be aware, the Society holds auctions, and there was one at Convention in Renfrew. If you still



Worn State 1895

have the catalogue turn to lot 217 - an advertising cover dated at St. John NB on 23 February 1893, estimated at £12 and knocked down to me for all of £10 as I wanted a companion for another unrelated advertising cover which had been kicking about with nothing to do for a few months since a Maresch auction.

Having mounted the two on one page (thrifty as always) I decided, as is my wont, to see if there were anything of interest on the stamps - and lo and behold:

The cover was backstamped at its destination - Moncton NB on the morning of February 25 1893 so there is no doubt about the date, and it will be noted that this is barely a month after the early state illustrated above.

1793
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**The stamp on the Renfrew
Auction Lot Cover**

Apart from the oft repeated statement that it can actually be worthwhile looking at stamps on cover, other than just the cover, this appears to show two things. First, that the variety did not last long, which would account for its relative scarcity. Second, that if late stages were mixed up with early stages, and probably with sheets from other plates being used simultaneously, then the apparent longevity of its period of use is one more pointer to the 'last in first out' policy adopted by the Post Office Department.

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Admiral Covers

continued from page 257

On 1st July 1931 the 1¢ War Tax was re-imposed. Large stocks of the 3¢ Carmine left over in the post office were released to meet the need until the 3¢ Arch issue could be issued on 13th July 1931.

The colour of the 1¢ Green was changed to yellow on 7th June 1922 because green was now the colour of the 2¢ stamp. Its only use was for second and third class rates.

The S1 Admiral was issued on 22nd July 1923 for use in combination with other stamps for bulk mailing second and third class matter rates, money packet rates and parcel post rates. The only single frankings known are on bulk mailing receipts for one hundred 1¢ circulars for distribution to Householders on a letter carrier walk and two hundred ½¢ circulars to Boxholders on a rural route.

TO BE CONTINUED



Fig 20 A \$4.10 money packet: 80 ounces @ 5¢ + 10¢ registration (No War Tax) 1932.

FREE OFFER!!

Journal of the Postal History Society of Canada

I have a run of these journals starting with Issue 2, dated December 1974, and ending with Issue 122 of June 2005. The earliest issues (nos 2 to 8) were named The Postal Histo-mine, later becoming the Postal History Society of Ontario Journal (nos 9 to 13). Due to changed interests, these journals are

surplus to my requirements and I would like to pass them on to another collector. I will be happy to give them to anyone who can either collect from my home in Tilehurst, or alternatively, cover the cost of postage. Please contact me if you are interested.

Tom Almond

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A COLOURFUL COVER

Richard Johnson



This cover has a number of interesting features; but first a review of the rates at the time. These were: Surface 5 cents, Air Mail 15 cents and Special Delivery 10 cents.

The cover was mailed from Croydon, Surrey, where a Canadian contingent was based at 2pm on 29th November, 1961. The headquarters of the Canadian forces at the time were at Canada House, Trafalgar Square. The U. K. Post Office accepted in payment Canadian stamps from the Canadian military. However, the cost should have been 15 cents Air Mail plus 10 cents Special Delivery which total 25 cents.

The postal authorities had two options, either the cover could go by air without any Special Delivery, or by surface with Special Delivery. Apparently

the authorities decided on the latter.

The five red bars obliterating the trilingual airmail markings are a London 'Jusqu'a' cancellation normally used to indicate that an item received in London would not go further by air. In this case (and other examples of such a use have been identified), their application indicated that the cover would not go by air at all, but would still get Special Delivery; total cost 15 cents!

There are two other aspects to note: the cancellation is to recognize the BBC TV Jubilee, 1936 - 1961, and the receiving back stamp reads Saskatoon / C. / 16 XI / 61 / Sask. So despite the confusion the letter was received thirteen days before it was sent. Now that was a real service.