



Maple Leaves

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EDITORIAL

Members will be saddened to learn of the untimely death of Stan Lum. An obituary appears overleaf. Stan was the most prolific contributor to Maple Leaves over a period of many years. He will, however, be remembered best for his boundless enthusiasm and ceaseless quest for knowledge which rubbed off on all who met him. He will be sadly missed. The many fans of the 'Yellow Peril' will be pleased to learn that, with the agreement of his family, we will be continuing to publish Stan's material for some time as he left behind a considerable stock of articles.

Those of you who access the society website on a regular basis will have noticed some changes recently. Jeffrey Wallace kindly volunteered to take on the task of 'webmaster' for the site and has already made several improvements; adding the Library List and also pictures of some of the March auction lots. Over the coming months we hope to make

further enhancements to the site allowing members to see more auction lots and also Packet and Covermart lots online. If there are particular improvements you would like to see to the site please let me know by e mail and I will pass these on to Jeffrey.

This issue of Maple Leaves comes with a number of enclosures. Members based in the UK should receive a copy of the updated Library List. The Society Library represents a major resource and Mike Slamo will be happy to deal with your requests to borrow any of the items listed. All members should receive the latest edition of the Members Handbook Part I along with forms for booking your place at the Annual Convention and entering an exhibit in the Convention competitions. Please take note of the deadline dates on these last two forms and get your returns in promptly.

Continued on page 305

STAN LUM FCPS, – ‘THE YELLOW PERIL’

It was with great sorrow, but no surprise, that I learned of Stan's passing. He was no youngster and had been in poor health for some time; despite this he had been very much hoping to give a show at the 2007 Convention. It was not to be; nevertheless he entrusted his display to Susan So who proved a splendid understudy.

Stan Lum, the self-appointed ‘Yellow Peril’ was born of Chinese parents in Vancouver. His given name was Lum Gee Wai and his early upbringing was strictly Chinese, but school and the Boy Scouts opened him up to western ways. At school he changed his name to Stanley Lum and in his teens he started a stamp collection, among other things.

On 5th January 1948, after overcoming much red tape, Stan joined the RCAF, thus becoming the first Chinese member of the post war Canadian air force. Whilst returning by bus from leave in San Francisco, he struck up a conversation with a lady from Suva, Fiji, thus starting a romantic episode that hit the press in both Fiji and back home. Being by this time a keen collector, Stan asked all sorts of questions about Fiji and the lady tore some stamps off an envelope for him. Subsequently, Stan enquired whether she knew of anyone in Suva who might like to correspond and exchange stamps; in due course a letter arrived from Betty Houn Lee which led to a pen friendship devoted mainly to philately.

Late in 1950, Stan applied for a tour of duty in a Canadian naval ship and early in 1951 he joined H.M.C.S. Ontario which was bound for Australia; to Stan's surprise a stop-over in Suva was scheduled. A frantic airmail to Betty resulted in them meeting for the first time, but after four



days the ‘Ontario’ was back at sea with Stan aboard. However, the meeting had lit a spark and upon reaching Australia, Stan arranged to leave the ship and make his own way back via Suva. The upshot was a wedding at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on 5th May 1951, followed by a reception for nearly 400 guests; among them was Betty Emberson, the lady on the bus from San Francisco.

All members will know of the ‘Yellow Peril’ thanks to his continuous run of articles in *Maple Leaves* over many years. It was appropriate that he was spared long enough to see publication of his book ‘Postage Due Stamps of Canada 1906 – 1928’, late last year.

We offer condolences to Stan's widow Betty and the family; the Society will be the poorer for the loss of such an enthusiastic collector/ dealer who loved to share his knowledge.

David Sessions.

CANADIAN AND PROVINCIAL LETTERS TO AND THROUGH BOSTON

George B. Arfken and Charles G. Firby

In the 1850's and 1860's Boston occupied a special place in the mail of Canada and of the Maritimes. This was the result of the importance of Boston itself and of the ship and railroad services, notably:-

1. The Cunard steamers which provided a connection between Boston, Halifax N.S. and Britain. The Cunard Liverpool - Halifax - Boston run had started in 1840.
2. Express mail ships provided a connection between Boston and St. John, N.B., starting in July 1853.
3. Boston was connected with the rest of the U.S. (east of the Rockies) by a network of railroads.
4. A rail connection between Boston and Montreal via the Vermont Central Railroad was completed on 25th October, 1851.
5. During the 1850's and 1860's neither Boston nor Canada had a rail connection with New Brunswick or Nova Scotia and these two provinces had no rail connection with each other.



Figure 1. From Hamilton, C.W., 14th March, 1852, a double rate letter to Boston paid with two 6d Prince Consorts. Hamilton had been issued 12 penny blacks and the writer could have used one. The "10" of CANADA PAID 10 Cts was overwritten by a "20." Courtesy of the 'Carrington' collection.

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Mail sent to Boston.

Boston was important as a destination. The following covers illustrate the variety of ways, rail and sea, of getting to Boston from various British North American cities.

Figure 1 shows a very early use of the new railroad from Montreal to Boston completed less than four months earlier [1].

From New Brunswick, the overland trip to Boston began by stage coach through New Brunswick and on into Maine to the U.S. railroad in the vicinity of Bangor, then on to Boston by rail.

Figure 2 illustrates the overland route with

two additional features. The 6d rate from the Maritimes to the U.S. was paid with a bisected 1 shilling stamp. The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick [2, 154] lists seven N.B. covers paying a 6d rate to the U.S. with a bisected 1sh. Five of these seven covers were from Chatham, addressed to Boston and posted in 1860. Note that bisection of New Brunswick pence stamps was neither authorized nor forbidden. It was simply tolerated.

The red encircled PAID 10 was to tell U.S. postal clerks that 6 pence paid the US equivalent of 10 cents.

The authors have never seen a 6 pence cover where U.S. postal clerks credited it with only 6 cents, short paid 4 cents.



Figure 2. Posted in Chatham, New Brunswick, 16th February, 1860, and addressed to Boston with a "Via Fredericton" endorsement. There are Fredericton FE 17 and St. John FE 18 backstamps. The cover went by stage through Fredericton and St. John, crossed the border at St. Steven, N.B. entering the U.S. at Calais, Me. The cover continued by stage to the railhead near Bangor. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

From Nova Scotia the mail to Boston could go through St. John, N.B., and on to Boston. However, Nova Scotia writers had an alternative. The British naval base at Halifax was the major base for North America and the British Admiralty insisted on steamship service between Liverpool and Halifax. Therefore, the Cunard steamers that ran between Liverpool and Boston stopped at Halifax. A letter could therefore be posted in Halifax and delivered to Boston by the Cunard steamer on its westbound run. The rate was Britain's standard port-to-port rate of 4d Stg or 5d Cy (per half oz.), the same as the rate from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Figure 3 shows an 1860 cover carried from Halifax to Boston by Cunard steamer. In Boston the cover was accepted as unpaid (for postal service in the U.S.) and was charged due 5 cents. Reference [2, 69-70] lists fifteen 5d Cunard covers and six 8d Cunard covers. All were due 5¢ in the U.S.

Figure 4 shows an 1853 4-fold rate cover going to Boston by Cunard steamer. Posted in Halifax, there was no 3d charge for internal (inland to Halifax) Nova Scotia postage. The cover's date, 24th May, 1853, makes this the earliest use of Nova Scotia's one penny stamp. Boston apparently had no 20 cent due receiving handstamp similar to that on the Figure 3 cover. Therefore a bold black 20 was stamped to represent that 20 cents was to be collected upon delivery. There are two 4-fold Cunard covers recorded.[2, 71].

Mail from St. John, N.B. also had a sea route to Boston. Since 1845 the U.S. Post Office had been sending mail between Boston, Portland and Eastport, Maine by coastal steamers. On July 23, 1853 this coastal steamer mail service was extended to St. John, N.B. This service was referred to as Express Mail.

The basic letter rate for this service was the regular US rate of 6d Cy. There was no extra charge for this service. An economic benefit was derived by utilization of this service since the 6d paid for delivery to any place in the U.S. east of the Rocky Mountains. There was no US postage due charge as there was upon delivery to Boston via the Cunard steamer. Reference [2, 150-155] lists seven 6d Express Mail covers. There may be additional covers with unreported markings. Figure 5 shows one of these Express Mail covers.

Mail sent via Boston - Nova Scotia to the U.S.

Cunard steamers would deliver mail paid at 5d per half oz. from Halifax to Boston every two weeks. From Boston that mail could go to any place in the U.S. (east of the Rockies) with additional postage due of 5 cents per half oz. There were more such Cunard letters going from Boston on to New York by rail than Cunard letters that were actually addressed only to Boston [2, 69-70]. Figure 6 shows one of these Halifax - Boston - New York letters.

Nova Scotia and the U.S. made use of the Cunard biweekly service but there was a demand for more frequent service. Quoting from *The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick* [2, 61]:

"In 1852 the Nova Scotia and U.S. governments contracted for a steamer, the Sir John Harvey to carry mail between Halifax and Boston. From anywhere in Nova Scotia to anywhere in the U.S. (except the west coast), the rate was set at 6d per one-half ounce with service starting December 3, 1852. Demand was below expectations and this service was concluded March 14, 1853. MacDonald [3, 183] wrote that covers to go on the Sir John Harvey were to be endorsed "per steamer Sir John Harvey" and were stamped with a distinguishing Nova Scotia scroll."



Figure 3. From Antigonish, 20th January, 1860, to Boston via Halifax. The cover bears 8d in stamps, 3d for the internal Nova Scotia postage (from Antigonish to Halifax) plus 5d Cy for the Cunard service. The cover left Halifax on 2nd February on the Cunard America. The Boston FEB 4 receiving mark has a 5 Cts for the U.S. charge of 5 cents due. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 4. From Halifax, 24th May, 1853, carried to Boston by the Cunard Europa. The 4-fold 5d rate (up to 2 ounces) was paid with pairs of 1d, 3d and 6d stamps. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

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Figure 5. Posted in St. John, 1st August, 1853, and addressed to Boston, this cover was sent on a coastal steamer as Express Mail. The total 6d charge was paid with an olive yellow 6d stamp. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 6. Carried from Halifax (AP 21 58 backstamp) by the Cunard Canada and delivered to Boston, 25th April 1858. The cover, paid 5d, was forwarded to New York, postage due 5 cents. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

It has been estimated that only about 200 covers were carried on the Sir John Harvey. Figure 7 shows one of the very few survivors.

Mail sent via Boston - Nova Scotia to and from Canada.

Covers mailed in Halifax or sent to Halifax from inland Nova Scotia towns (3d internal postage) could be carried to Boston on Cunard steamers and then forwarded to Canada, collect. This was an expensive way to send a cover. The cover shown in Figure 8 is the only example we know of [2, 59].

Effective 5th October, 1853, Nova Scotia and the U.S. negotiated an agreement that letters from any place in Nova Scotia could

be sent to Canada through Boston via Cunard in closed sack with no U.S. transit fee imposed. The letters were to be marked "Closed Mail for Canada".

The postal rate, including the Cunard payment was 7½d. As no stamp was available for this odd rate (only stamp denominations of 1d, 3d, 6d & 12d were available) it was necessary to bisect at least one stamp to pay this rate exactly, just as for paying the 7½d rate to the U.K. Only five examples of this 7½d closed mail rate to Canada have been reported [2, 58]; see fig 9.

Technically, the railway carried the cover in figure 9 to the south shore of the St. Lawrence and the cover crossed the St.

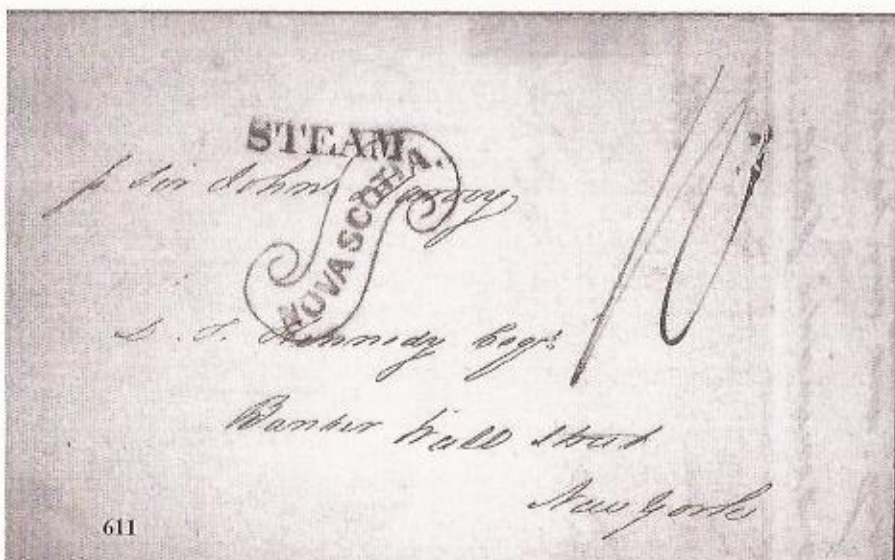


Figure 7. Mailed in Halifax, 15th February, 1853, this cover was endorsed "p Sir John Harvey" and addressed to New York. There is the Nova Scotia scroll and a 10 which represents 10 cents to be collected upon delivery. The Sir John Harvey carried this cover to Boston. The cover was forwarded to New York by rail. Courtesy of the Frederick R. Mayer collection.



Figure 8. Posted in Halifax November 1855, the cover was carried to Boston on the Cunard Asia as endorsed. The 5d charge for the sea trip was paid with a 3d and two 1ds. In Boston the cover was forwarded to Montreal on the Vermont Central Railroad. Handstamped rates of 10 for 10 cents and 6 for 6d Cy were applied to represent the postage due. The cover went from Montreal to Toronto by rail. Toronto, Nov. 10 receiver. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

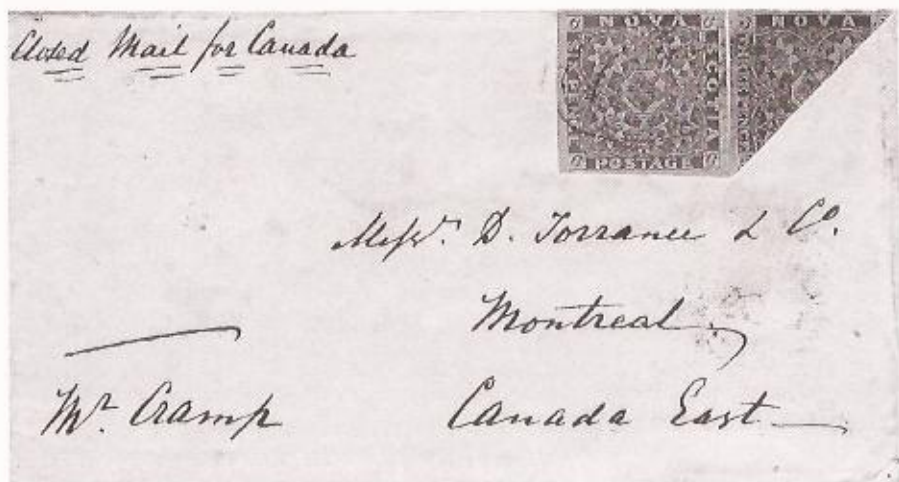


Figure 9. Posted in Lawrencetown, N.S., 26th June, 1856, and addressed to Montreal. With the "Closed Mail for Canada" endorsement, the cover was sent to Halifax. Carried out of Halifax on 1st July on the Cunard Canada to Boston, the cover was forwarded to Montreal over the Vermont Central Railroad. Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.

Lawrence by ferry. When the Victoria Bridge was completed on 15th December, 1859, rail traffic could enter the city of Montreal.

The transport of mail could go the other way also, reversing the route of Figure 9. Figure 10 shows a cover from Quebec endorsed "By forward Boston" and addressed to His Ex(cellency) Sir J. Williams, Gov(ernment) House, Halifax.

The preceding cover and the next two covers illustrate the importance of eastbound Cunard steamers to the Canadian mail.

Mail sent via Boston - Canada to Newfoundland.

The usual route for Canadian mail to Newfoundland was (a) by rail to Boston, (b) Cunard steamer to Halifax and (c) a different Cunard packet to St. John's, Newfoundland. This third leg, Halifax to St. John's, was handled by a Cunard shipping line, The Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Bermuda Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Figure 11 shows an 1865 cover addressed to I.W. Boyd, St. John's, Newfoundland. The rate, 20¢ since July 1, 1859, had been reduced to 12½¢ per half oz. on January 1, 1865, making this cover 7½¢ overpaid [4, 240].



Figure 10. Posted in Quebec, 27th August, 1866, and addressed to Halifax via Boston. This cover was rushed to Boston by rail for the Cunard Cuba that would sail on 29th August and arrive at Halifax on 30th August. The postage was paid with a 12½¢ Decimal. For His Excellency, this was a truly excellent mail service. Nine examples of Canadian mail using this route to get to Halifax have been recorded [1]. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.



Figure 11. Posted in Montreal, 5th October, 1865, and endorsed "p Cuba Via Boston & Halifax". The Cunard Cuba left Boston, 11th October and arrived at Halifax on 13th October. A Cunard packet took the cover to St. John's. There is a St. John's-Newfoundland OC 17 1865 backstamp. The two 10¢ Consorts overpay the 12½¢ rate. Courtesy of the 'Carrington' collection.

Mail sent via Boston - Canada to the U.K.

During the 1850's and 1860's (through 1867), the Cunard steamers from Liverpool and Halifax alternated between Boston and New York. The year 1855 was an exception. For use during the Crimean War, Britain had chartered many of the Cunard Steamers, forcing Cunard to omit stops at New York but continuing the alternate weekly stops at Boston as the British Admiralty insisted on continued service to Halifax.

Figure 12 shows a double rate cover from the Ryerson correspondence that went through Boston at the 10d per half oz. rate. The Ryerson covers that went through New York and were carried on U.S. packets at the U.S. rate of 16d per half oz. have been illustrated in the Canadian Philatelist [5].

In the years following the 1860's, Boston continued to be an important destination for Canadian and Maritime mail. However, the rail and shipping services that helped make Boston a special place in Canadian mail history were changing. We started this article by listing the rail and shipping services supporting Boston. We end by listing the changes that made Boston's place in the 1870's not quite so special.

1. The Cunard service to Boston from Liverpool and Halifax ended on 1st January 1868.
2. A railway connection between New Brunswick and Maine was completed on 16th October, 1871. Thus New Brunswick gained a rail connection to the U.S. and to Canada via the Montreal - Portland railroad.



Figure 12. A double rate Ryerson cover from Toronto to London, England via Boston. The cover was mailed in Toronto, 5th October, 1855, and sent to Boston. It was carried on the Cunard America that sailed from Boston on 10th October and reached Liverpool on the 22nd October. The cover then went by rail to London. Courtesy of the 'Carrington' collection.

3. A railway connection between Truro, N.S. and Shediac, N.B. was completed in November 1872. Thus Nova Scotia gained a rail connection to N.B., and to the U.S. and to Canada via the Montreal - Portland railroad.

4. The Intercolonial Railway was completed in June 1876, thus N.S. and N.B. gained an all-Canadian Territory rail connection to Quebec and Ontario.

References:-

[1] Firby, Charles G. The Firby Recording, a Recording, privately printed, 1984. This is an extensive list of Canadian pence and decimal covers.

[2] Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby. The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1851 - 1860, Vincent

G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 2006

[3] McDonald, J.J. The Nova Scotia Post, Its Offices, Masters and Marks, 1700 - 1867, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1985.

[4] Arfken, George B. and Arthur W. Leggett. Canada's Decimal Era, 1859 - 1868, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1996. Table 1, p. 240 lists the Decimal covers to Newfoundland (from [1]). Figure 11 should be added to this table below No. 5, in the 12½¢ group, Nos. 6 and 7.

[5] Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby. The Crimean War and the 16d U.S. Packet Rate, The Canadian Philatelist vol 56, pp. 84-88, Mar.-Apr. 2005

THE COLOUR OF STAMPS

Bob Ely

In my research into the changes in the Domestic Letter Rate, I found many references to the changes in colours for the relevant stamps as 'being required by the UPU.'

I thought that I would try to find copies of the relevant UPU directives on the internet but I had little success. I then sent an e mail to the UPU and a little later received a reply from Jean-Francois Logette. His notes were interesting enough for me to include them in full below. They include a clear inference that member countries 'got it all wrong' and need not necessarily have changed the colours of their stamps for domestic rates.

I would be most interested in any feedback from members which the notes below may invoke.

'It has often been written that the Universal Postal Union formally defined the colours of stamps for particular postage rates, but references to the system and the circumstances surrounding its adoption are frequently inaccurate with a degree of confusion between domestic and international rates.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the adoption of uniform postage stamp colours, representing the Universal Postal Union charges, had such clear advantages for the service that many administrations started standardising stamp colours even before formal measures had been put in place. The first proposal to make the set of these standard colours mandatory was rejected by the 1891 Vienna Congress.

Austria-Hungary submitted a similar proposal at the Washington Congress in 1897 and this time it was adopted.

The proposal was to insert an article V bis in the Regulations of the main Convention. This subsequently became paragraph VI of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention which read as follows:-

Postage stamps representing the standard charges of the Union or their equivalent in the currency of each country shall, as far as possible, be printed in the following colours:

- 25 centime stamps in dark blue
- 10 centime stamps in red
- 5 centime stamps in green

These amounts (5c, 10c and 25c) were in gold francs, and the corresponding postage rates were for the international service and not for domestic services as many articles imply.

Charges for sending postal items throughout the UPU were set as follows (article 5 of 1897 Convention):

- Letter under 15 grammes - 25c
- postcard - 10c
- printed matter under 50 grammes - 5c

For countries which did not use francs, a table of equivalencies was annexed, showing, for example, that a 2 centavos Ecuadorian stamp should be red, while a Siamese 2 atts stamp should be green.

This colour coding system was gradually abandoned from 1930 onwards'.

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THE 1859 CENTS ISSUE (PART 2)

Richard Thompson

The Printings of the Twelve and One-Half Cents Queen Victoria:

The printing information, most colour names, colour descriptions and most of the dated copy information are taken from reference [8]. Some colour names have been developed from the text of reference [8].

Order No. 1 1,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16, issued 1859/JY/ 1.
A Printing Deep Bluish Green, perf. 11.7, dated copies; JY/29/59, SE/22/59, JA/27/60, FE/24/60 and MR/20/60.

B Printing Yellowish Deep Bluish Green, perf 11.7; SE/16/59, FE/24/60 JY/11/60 and JY/20/60.

Deep Bluish Green, full colour and well inked. 1B, not quite so dark with a more yellowish tint.

Order No. 2 1,000 sheets, placed 1859/JY/12.
A Printing Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.7; MR/21/60, AU/16/60, SE/ 4/60 and OC/12/60.

B Printing Very Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.7; FE/ 3/60, JU/28/60, JY/10/60, SE/11/60 and DE/25/60.

Deep Dark Green, similar to 1B but darker in colour, very similar to Gibbons Bronze Green. 2B, similar to 2A but darker again in colour. Not particularly bluer but a little nearer to Gibbons Blackish Olive.

Order No. 3 1,000 sheets, placed 1860/JA/27.
A Printing Deepish Green, perf. 11.7; NO/ 2/60, NO/17/60, JA/15/61, MR/19/61, MR/26/61 and JU/14/61.

B Printing Deep Green, perf. 11.7; FE/ 1/61, MR/22/61, JU/17/61 and JY/12/61.

C Printing Bluish Deep Green, perf. 11.7; MR/ 1/61, MR/14/61 and AP/13/61.

Deep Green. A deep shade but much lighter in appearance, does not appear to have been inked as heavily. Looks much yellower than 2B. 3B, the same hue but much more heavily inked and ink appears fuller in tone. 3C, a trace of blue has been introduced when compared to 3A or 3B.

Order No. 4 2,000 sheets, placed 1860/JY/ 2.
A Printing Dark Bluish Green, perf. 11.7; JY/ 5/61 and AU/21/61.
B Printing Bluish Green, perf. 11.7; AU/18/61 and SE/20/61.
C Printing Dark Blue Green, perf. 11.7; SE/ 6/61, SE/26/81, OC/16/61, MY/21/62.

Dark bluish green. A deep rich colour similar to 2A but showing much more blue. 4B, similar colour but less well inked and appears lighter. 4C, this printing used deeper coloured ink of the same tone but if anything a little bluer than 4A.

- Order No. 5 1,000 sheets, placed 1861/MR/ 5.
 A Printing Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.7; JA/ 7/62 and FE/21/62.
 B Printing Deep Darkish Green, perf 11.7; JU/ 5/62 and JU/ 6/62.
 Deep Dark Green. There is none of the bluish tone of 4C. 5B, a slightly lighter shade.
- Order No. 6 2,000 Sheets, placed 1861/AU/13.
 A Printing Dullish Green, perf. 11.7; AU/22/62.
 B Printing Darker Dullish green, perf. 11.7; AU/22/62 and NO/14/62.
 Dullish Green. Weakly inked and compared to 5B a lighter colour. 6B, similar colour but darker in appearance.
- Order No. 7 2,000 sheets, placed 1862/JA/25.
 A Printing Dark Green, perf. 11.8; JU/ 6/62, NO/ 2/62, NO/19/62, DE/18/62 and FE/27/63.
 B Printing Bluish Dark Green, perf. 11.8; JA/27/63, JA/29/63 and AU/ 6/63.
 Dark Green. Weakly printed in a dullish green but darker than 6B. Does not look as bluish as earlier printings. 7B, a similar colour but a trace of blue is introduced again.
- Order No. 8 1,000 sheets, placed 1862/MY/31.
 A Printing Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.8; AU/27/63, OC/ 9/63 and NO/18/63.
 B Printing Yellow Myrtle Green, perf. 11.8; MY/13/63, MY/15/63, JU/15/63 and NO/18/63.
 Yellowish Myrtle Green. Gibbons myrtle green is too blue and too dark for any of these stamps, but this colour, weaker and with some yellow introduced would describe this printing. It is much bluer than either 7A or 7B. 8B, a similar colour but even more yellow is introduced.
- Order No. 9 1,000 sheets, placed 1862/OC/29.
 A Printing Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; SP/29/63, DE/ 4/63, DE/18/63 and JA/ 9/64.
 B Printing Yellower Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; OC/22/63 and JA/ 5/64.
 Yellowish Myrtle Green. Similar to 8B, new perforation, very clearly printed stamps. 9B, a lighter tone with a trace more yellow added.
- Order No. 10 1,000 sheets, placed 1863/JU/ 9.
 A Printing Dull Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; FE/ 1/64, MR/17/64 and AP/23/65.
 B Printing Bluish Dull Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; FE/ 8/64, FE/12/64 and NO/30/64.
 Dull Green. Very similar to Gibbons Dull green. Quite pale and weakly printed. 10B, a fuller and deeper shade, could look a little bluer.
- Order No. 11 1,000 sheets, placed 1863/SE/ 4.
 A Printing Light Dull Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JY/ 5/64, MY/ 5/64 and JU/10/64.
 B Printing Deeper Light Dull Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JU/12/64, JU/13/64 and AU/05/64.

Light Dull Green. Still weak printing of a light shade of dull green. 11B, a deeper shade of a similar colour.

Order No. 12 2,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/21.
A Printing Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; MY/ 3/64, JU/17/64, JU/30/64, JY/21/64, AU/14/64, SP/10/64, OC/13/64, OC/25/64, NO/ 3/64, JY/16/65 and JA/25/65.

B Printing Weaker Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JY/11/64, JY/15/64, JY/29/64, SE/15/64, SE/16/64, JA/29/65, FE/24/65 and JY/17/65.

Deep Dark Green. Much darker and bluer than 11B. 12B, a similar shade but weaker, not so dark as 12A.

Order No. 13 1,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/ 1.

A Printing Yellowish Dull Dark Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; DE/23/64 and MR/17/65.

B Printing Yellow Dull Dark Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; SP/29/64 and MR/25/66.

Yellowish Dull Dark Green. Similar in depth to 12B but more yellow. 13B, not deeply printed and a trace more yellow. This is the yellowiest of the printings 9 to 14.

Order No. 14 2,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/ 9.

A Printing Bluish Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; DE/ 8/64, JU/10/65 and DE 05/66.

B Printing Deeper Bluish Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; AP/29/65, AU/11/65, SE/ 6/65, NO/17/65 and AU/22/66.

Bluish Green. A great change of colour and depth of print. It is not the bluish tone of earlier prints but bluer than 13B, Deeper Bluish Green, deeper and bluer than 14A. Quite a dark stamp compared with orders 10, 11 and 13.

Order No. 15 1,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28.

A Printing Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; AP/20/65, JY/ 5/65 NO/ 3/65, NO/ 6/65 and NO/28/65.

B Printing Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; JY/20/65, JY/28/65, AU/17/65, OC/ 5/65, OC/ 6/65 and OC/13/65.

C Printing Weaker Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; AU/17/65, AU/18/65, SE/11/65, OC/ 6/65 and NO/24/65.

Myrtle Green. A very bluish green colour, some stamps are well inked while others of a similar date are weak. 15B, a much yellower myrtle green, very similar to order 8. Not too well inked and not deep impression. 15C, similar colour but much weaker prints - plate looks worn.

Order No. 16 2,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28.

A Printing Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; NO/17/65, AP/28/66, AP/29/66, AP/30/66 and MY/ 4/66.

B Printing Deep Green, perf. 11.9; SP/27/65, NO/ 9/65, NO/15/65, OC/ 3/66 and OC/22/66.

C Printing Weaker Deep green, perf. 11.9; JY/17/65, NO/ 9/65, JA/11/66, MY/31/66 and JU/15/66.

Myrtle Green. A very similar myrtle green, very deeply printed and the IMPRINT has been observed. The re-entries and flaws found on the late printings start with this order.

16B, Deep Green showing no bluish tone at all. Looks yellower than 16A. There appear to be variations in depth of print, possibly due to ink variations. 16C, weaker prints of a similar colour.

- Order No. 17 3,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22.
A Printing Bluish Light Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; DE/18/65, JY/ 4/66, FE/15/67, MR/21/67, MY/ 9/67, JU/20/67 and JY/18/67.
B Printing Light Myrtle Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.9; MY/10/66, MY/ 9/66, MY/30/67, JU/18/67, FE/24/68 and MR/27/68.
C Printing Dark Blue Green, perf. 11.9; AP/13/66, MY/ 9/66 and MR/23/68.
D Printing Weaker Dark Blue Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.9; SE/ 6/66, SE/10/66, OC/11/66, OC/18/66 and JU/ 5/68.

Light Myrtle Green. Similar to 16A but lighter in shade and consequently does not appear as blue. It is much bluer than the greens of orders 11 and 14 and much clearer printed. Quite a flat colour. 17B, still a weak flat colour but not quite as blue as 17A. 17C, Dark Blue Green. 17D, weaker printing, similar colour.

- Order No. 18 3,000 sheets placed 1865/SE/25.
A Printing Deep Dark Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; AP/24/67.
B Printing Deepish Dark Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; FE/13/67.
C Printing Very Deep Dark Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; NO/ 5/66.
Deep Dark Myrtle Green. Very deeply printed, slightly bluer than orders 15 and 16. 18B similar to 18A but not quite as dark or as blue. 18C similar to 18A but darker.

- Order No.19 3,000 sheets placed 1867/FE/27.
A Printing Bluish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; JY/ 4/67, SE/ 6/67 and NO/13/67.
B Printing Blue Green, perf. 11.9; SE/25/67, AU/24/68 and DE/30/67.
C Printing Blue Green - Oily Ink, perf. 11.9; JY/19/67, AU/ 1/67, NO/28/67 and DE/ 1/67.
D Printing Very Blue Green, perf. 11.9; DE/ 7/67, DE/17/67, DE/19/67 and MY/15/68.

Bluish Myrtle green. Not very dark, similar to 17A and B but bluer. 19B, Blue Green, darker looking than 19A. 19C, similar colour but ink seems to have run - too much oil or thinner. 19D, a very blue green colour printed with ink that has run giving a flat appearance to the stamp and a tint of green to the paper.

The Printings of the Seventeen Cents Jacques Cartier:

The printing information and colour names have been taken from reference [4], while the descriptions of the colours have been taken from reference [9].

- Order No. 1 500 sheets, placed 1859/MR/06, issued 1859/JY/01.
A Printing New Blue - Intense, perf 11.7, dated copy; OC/16/59.
New Blue - Intense. Of all the blue colours of this stamp the colour of this printing stands by itself. Its clear, light, bright blue colour is readily identified.

- Order No. 2 500 sheets, placed 1860/JA/10.
A Printing Prussian Blue - Dull, perf. 11.7.

B Printing Prussian Blue - Brighter, perf. 11.7; AU/27/60.
Prussian Blue - Dull, has a semi-dull appearance, quite different from the clear bright blue of 1A and from the dark blue of 3A. 2B is a medium greyish blue, brighter than 2A.

Order No. 3 500 sheets, placed 1861/MR/06.

A Printing Steel Blue, perf. 11.7.

Steel Blue is the darkest of the first three printing orders, but compared with 4A is not so deep in tone and its dark colour is somewhat lighter and brighter.

Order No. 4 500 sheets, placed 1861/NO/26.

A Printing Dark Prussian Blue, perf 11.8.

Dark Prussian Blue has the strongest tone of the early printings. In comparison with the others its colour is deeper and darker and its appearance is quite dull. It lacks any trace of brightness.

Order No. 5 500 sheets, placed 1862/OC/29.

A Printing New Blue - Deeper, perf 11.8; JU/23/63.

B Printing New Blue - Deeper, perf 11.9 X 11.8.

New Blue - Deeper is similar to printing 1A but deeper. It might be described as deep dark blue. It is definitely stronger or deeper than printings 6A and 7A.

Order No. 6 500 sheets, placed 1863.

A Printing New Blue - Darker, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.

New Blue - Darker is a quite dull, flat, muddy, dark greyish blue, definitely paler than printing 5.

Order No. 7 500 sheets, placed 1864/MR/30.

A Printing Prussian Blue - Brighter, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.

Of printings 5, 6 and 7 the colour of Prussian Blue - Brighter has the lightest tone and the appearance is somewhat dulled. In comparison with the others its colour is weak, light and greyish.

Order No. 8 500 sheets, placed 1864/NO/29.

A Printing New Blue - Deep and Intense, perf. 11.9; AP/04/65 and JY/31/65.

Of the last seven printings three have a strong deep tone. New Blue - Deep and Intense is the deepest and bluest although the colour appearance is somewhat dulled.

Order No. 9 500 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22.

A Printing New Blue - Deep and Very Dark, perf. 11.9.

New Blue - Deep and Very Dark while strong and deep toned has a colour which differs materially from 8A and 10A. It may be described as a very dull, flat, dark greyish blue.

Order No. 10 500 sheets, placed 1865/SE/25.

A Printing New Blue - Similar to Order 1, perf. 11.9; DE/15/66, FE/ 1/67, MR/ 2/67 and AP/15/67.

New Blue - Similar to Order 1. In comparison with printing 8A has a quite dark, slightly greyish or slaty colour.

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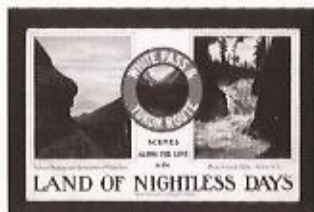
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Order No. 11 500 sheets, placed 1866/DE/11.
A Printing New Blue - Deep, perf. 11.9; JY/ 3/67.
B Printing New Blue - Deep and Bright, P 12.1 X 11.9.

New Blue - Deep is medium toned somewhat related to 8A and 10A but lighter and brighter and more greyish: but darker than 11B which is the lightest and brightest of these late printings as it is on a nearly white paper.

Order No. 12 500 sheets, placed 1867/FE/22.
A Printing New Blue - Deep and Duller, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.
B Printing New Blue - Dark and Dull, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.

New Blue - Deep and Duller is of a medium tone, darker than 11A and of a slaty blue colour. Quite a few stamps of this printing have small speckles of white, showing that some sort of disintegration is taking place in the surface of the plate. 12B is light toned, slightly darker than 11B with a greyish appearance. In this printing the disintegration of the plate's surface is more apparent. The rare "burr over shoulder" flaw was apparently fully developed at a late stage in this printing.

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ADMIRAL COVERS (PART 4)

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. This final part concludes the look at some of the special uses of the stamps.

REGISTERED MAIL (CONTD)

Even more interesting is the registered reply postal stationery card shown in fig 64. This 1 cent card has required the addition of 11 cents in stamps to pay both the registration fee and the War Tax.

The next few covers show some examples of the different rates that applied to

registered mail going to UPU countries. Fig 65 shows the 10 cent rate (5 cents postage plus 5 cents registration fee) on a 1919 cover to Czechoslovakia. This rate applied from 1912 up to July 1920. From this latter date, the registration fee was raised to 10 cents so the total rate rose to 15 cents. This is shown in fig 66 on a cover to Madagascar sent just four days after the rate increase.

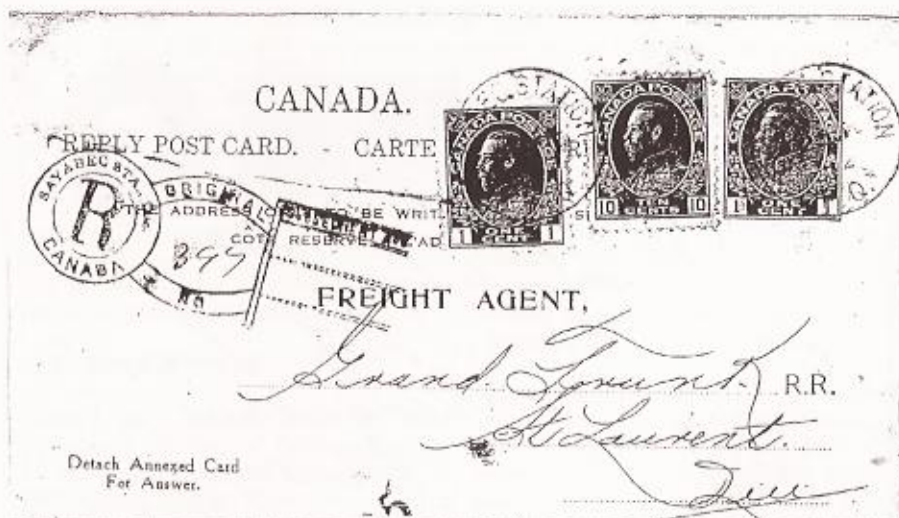


Fig 64 An interesting 1 cent Admiral reply postal stationery post card registered from Sayabec P.Q. to St. Lambert on 25th July 1922. a 1 cent green and 10 cent plum have been added to pay the War Tax and the registration fee.



Fig 65 20th October 1919: 5 cent registration + 5 cent UPU rate to Czechoslovakia.



Fig 66 19th July 1920: 10 cent registration + 5 cent UPU rate to Madagascar. The registration fee had been increased just 4 days earlier.



Fig 67 11th October 1922: 10 cent registration + 10 cent UPU rate to Palestine.

The 15 cents rate was short lived as in October 1921 the postage rate increased to 10 cents giving a total rate of 20 cents. Fig 67 shows this 20 cent rate on an October 1922 cover to Palestine. The rate changed again in October 1925 when the postage rate was reduced to 8 cents giving a total rate of 18 cents. Fig 68 shows this 18 cent rate on a 1929 letter to Poland.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

When the Admiral stamps were introduced, the Special Delivery fee was 10 cents and Canada was still using the 10 cent Special Delivery stamp issued first in 1898. This 10 cent fee bought you delivery by special delivery by messengers who operated daily except on Sundays. The service was only available in specified

towns and cities. Provided you paid your fee, Special Delivery could be applied to any class of mail. Fig 69 shows a special delivery drop letter posted within Toronto in 1912. Given the rate increase from 1 cent to 11 cents one can only assume the contents were important! Fig 70 shows a Special Delivery postcard. This is made doubly nice by the RPO cancels on the stamps.

On 1st August 1921, the special delivery fee was increased to 20 cents. It took over a year, however, before the post office issued a 20 cent Special Delivery stamp. In the meantime, it was necessary to use two of the old 10 cent stamps to pay the increased fee. Fig 71 shows an example of this usage.

Fig 72 shows an interesting example of the

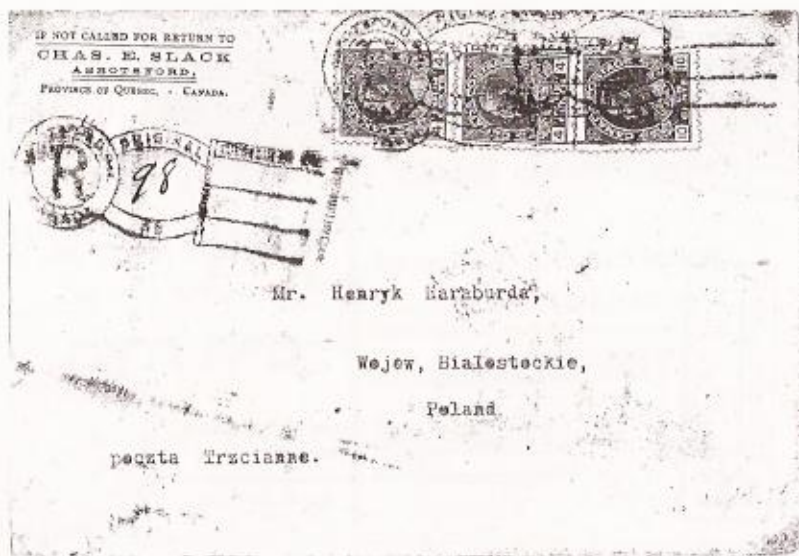


Fig 68 20th June 1929: 10 cent registration + 8 cent UPU rate to Poland.



Fig 69 7th February 1912: a Toronto special delivery drop letter (10 cents + 1 cent)



Fig 70 6th December 1920: an 1898 10 cent special delivery stamp tied to a 2 cent Admiral postal stationery post card with a "CAL & VAN R.P.O." cancel to Victoria. The message reads... "Leave here tomorrow at 6:15am; arrive in Victoria Wednesday at 3."



Fig 71 29th August 1921: a special delivery letter from Quebec to Montreal (20 cents + 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax).



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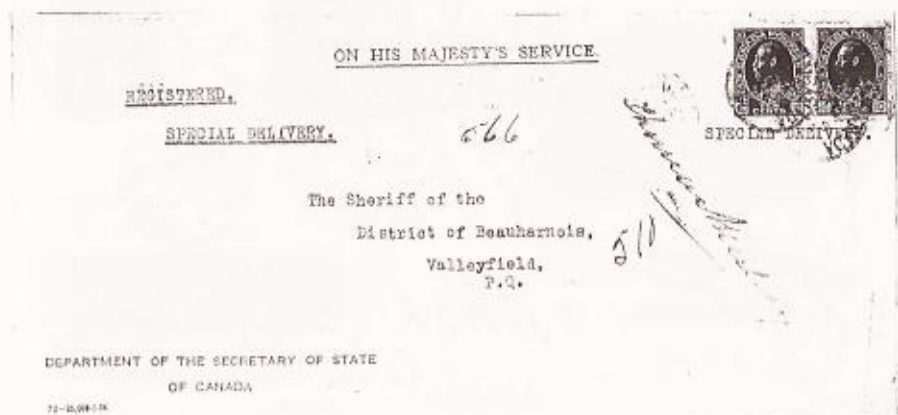


Fig 72 9th July 1924: a free franked, registered, special delivery, cover. The special delivery fee was paid by a pair of 10 cent blue Admirals.

limitations of free franking privileges for Government mail. The letter was sent both registered and Special Delivery. Whilst both the postage and the registration fee qualified for free franking, the special delivery fee did not and two 10 cent blue Admirals were applied to pay the Special Delivery fee.

Canada was involved in two bilateral postal agreements relating to Special Delivery mail during the Admiral period. The first of these was with the United States. Until 1st January 1923, special delivery letters sent to the USA had to be franked with a U.S. Special Delivery stamp or regular U.S. stamps of the same value, in addition to the normal Canadian postage. Canadian postmasters were provided with stocks of the U.S. Special Delivery stamps for this purpose. The same principle applied, in reverse, to special delivery mail sent from the USA to Canada and U.S. postmasters also carried stocks of the Canadian special delivery stamps. Figs 73 and 74 show examples of

these two country frankings on Special Delivery letters from and to Canada respectively. Fig 75 shows an extreme example of this type of mail. This is a 5 x rate registered, special delivery letter from Canada to the USA which manages to employ 13 different stamps to pay the rate of 11 cents postage (5 x 2 cents + 1 cent War Tax), 5 cents registration fee and 10 cents U.S. Special Delivery fee. For some unknown reason the cover is one cent overpaid.

The second bilateral agreement was with the Bahamas. In December 1915, the Bahamas and Canada made an agreement whereby Canadians could buy a 5d Bahamas special delivery stamp, in Canada, for 10 cents. This stamp when placed on a letter mailed in Canada with the proper amount of Canadian postage (2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax) would ensure Special Delivery in the Bahamas. Sometime in 1917 this arrangement was discontinued when it was discovered that the Bahamas special delivery stamps were



Fig 73 4th February 1916: a special delivery cover from Montreal to Chicago. (10 cents US + 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax). Paid by a 10 cent American special delivery stamp and a 2+1 Canadian War Tax stamp.



Fig 74 29th January 1919: special delivery cover from New York to Barrie, Ontario. (3 cents US postage plus 10 cents special delivery fee). The Canadian SD fee is overpaid by 2 cents by four 3 cent brown Admirals.



Fig 75 5th January 1918: a quintuple weight registered, special delivery, letter to the United States. The rate was 16 cents Canadian (5 x 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax + 5 cents registration) plus 10 cents US for special delivery. Over-paid by 1 cent.

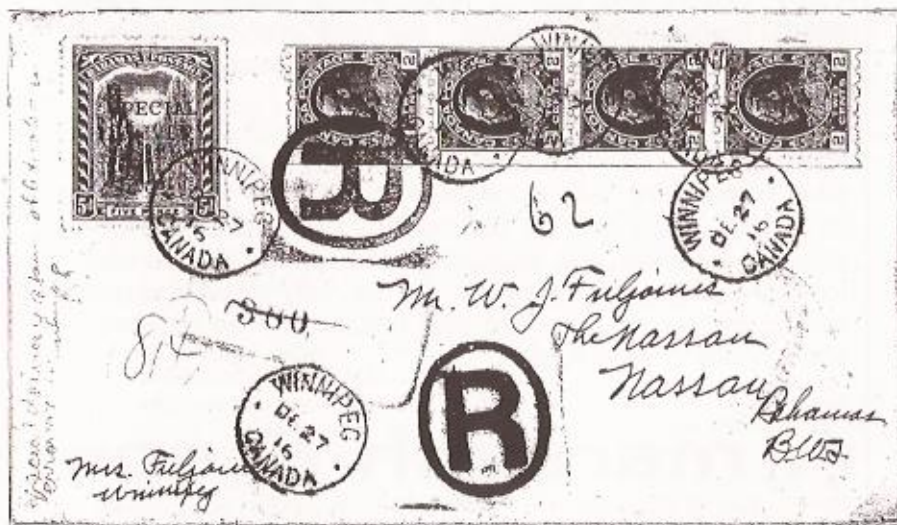


Fig 76 27th December 1916: a 5d Bahamas special delivery stamp and a vertical strip of four 2 cent red Admiral coil – perf 8 horizontal – all tied with 'WINNIPEG 27 16 CANADA' circular date stamps to a registered, special delivery cover to Nassau.

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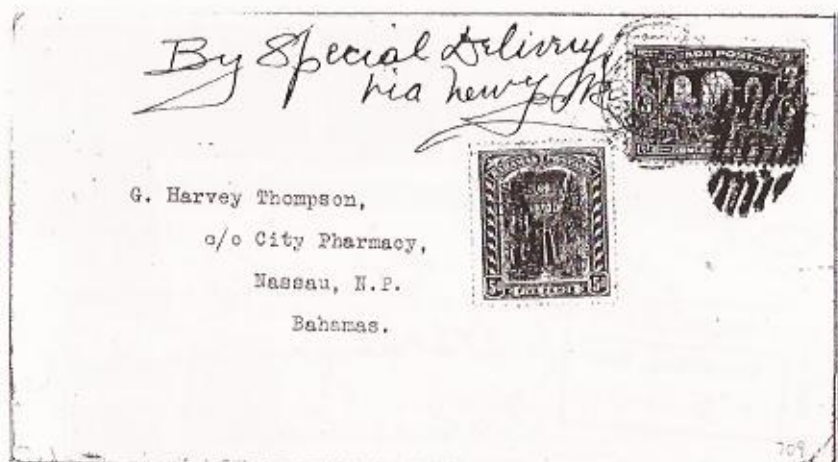


Fig 77 An unusual combination franking with the 5d Bahamas special delivery stamp and a 3 cent Confederation stamp. Both are tied with the Toronto November 2, 1917 duplex cancel. Backstamped Nassau, 14th November, 1917.

being speculated. Figs 76 and 77 show two examples of the correct use of these Bahamas stamps on mail sent from Canada.

The last special delivery cover (fig 78) shows a registered, special delivery letter sent to Denmark in 1928. Postage was 8 cents, registration 10 cents and special delivery 20 cents giving a total rate of 38 cents.

LATHEWORK COVERS

Examples of the marginal lathework used on many of the Admiral stamp values are highly sought after and they are rarely seen on cover. Figs 79 and 80 show two examples of lathework stamps on cover. The first of these is a real gem as it has two different stamp values (the 1 cent green and the 2 cent red War Tax stamps) both with type B lathework on the same cover. The second cover is also a rare bird; a special delivery airmail rate of 25 cents.

OFFICALLY SEALED

Fig 81 shows a rare example of an Admiral cover which has been officially sealed by the dead letter office. The letter was sent short paid, without the War Tax and was stamped 'Returned for War Tax'. However, there was no sender's address on the letter so it was sent off to the Dead Letter Office in Vancouver where it was opened to ascertain the return address and then resealed with an Officially Sealed stamp, tied by a green Dead Letter oval.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This concludes my story of the Admiral covers. I hope that I was able to share with you some of its complexities and the trouble I had collecting Admiral covers.

I would like to thank member Cimon Morin and Ms. Michelle Guenette of the Library and Archives, Canada for their tremendous help in sorting out some of the



Fig 78 21st November 1928; a colourful registered, special delivery, cover to Denmark. 10 cent brown and 8 cent blue Admirals and a 20 cent orange Confederation special delivery stamp made up the 38 cents rate.



Fig 79 Lathework type 'B' on the 2 cent red War Tax stamp and the 1 cent green Admiral.



Fig 80 Lathework type 'D' on 3 cent red Admirals.

difficult rates. Thanks also to Susan for the many fine illustrations despite the difficulty in dealing with the many colours and shades of Admiral stamps. The problem was compounded when there were several different colours on a colour envelope.

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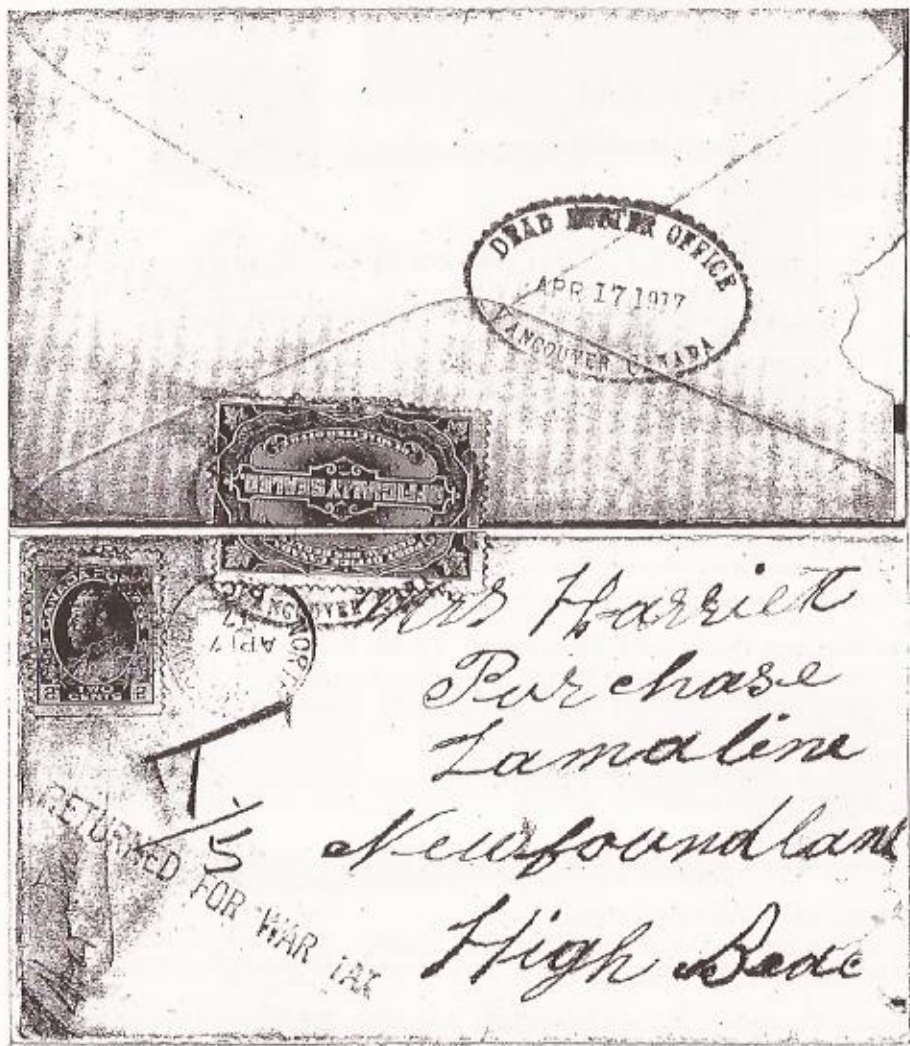


Fig 81 17th April 1917: a 2 cent red Admiral tied with a North Vancouver duplex to a cover to Newfoundland. The cover was short paid 1 cent and was 'RETURNED FOR WAR TAX'. It was forwarded to the Vancouver Dead Letter Office where it was opened to ascertain the sender's address after which an officially sealed stamp was affixed and tied with a green Dead Letter oval.

Although your Editor received this item some time ago, the article below was held back as it provides a nice follow up to that by Gib Wallace on the Montreal Postage Due Markings in the January 2008 issue.

THE (VERY) SMALL CANADIAN POSTAGE DUE NUMBERS OF MONTREAL

Richard Johnson

While acquiring more than a hundred covers bearing Canadian Postage Due markings in the form of large numbers (about an inch in height), the author ran across three covers from different sources (and almost simultaneously) which carried very small '2's. The three covers are illustrated in Figures 1 - 3 Details, including the height and width of the markings, are given in the captions.

The '2' on each of the first two covers shows the characteristic deepening of the black ink at the edges caused by a metal hammer; the third one does not. The fonts on the first and third seem to be similar but different from that of the second, although this may be due to differences in inking. Fig 3 incidentally proves the use of these small numerals into 1931 as Wallace (1) had surmised.

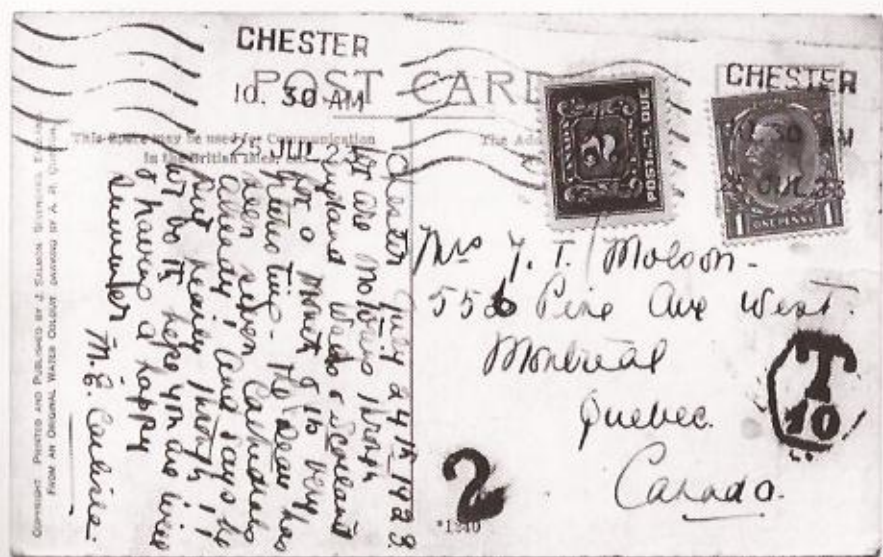



Fig. 1. Chester, England to Montreal, 23rd July, 1925. 11.7 x 7.5 mm
1d plus 2 cents due, Hexagonal T/10 / (initials indecipherable).



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Fig. 2. Cheltenham, England to Montreal, 13th September, 1929. 12.0 x 8.0 mm
1d plus 2 cents due, Hexagonal T/10/BM



Fig. 3. Paris/Pas de Calais to Montreal, 26th August, 1931. 11.7 x 7.5 mm
135 centimes plus 2 cents due, 'T' in triangle, ms: 0.05 (red), overwritten 0.10 in blue
There is a crest on the reverse bearing what looks like a peacock and the motto
'In Unitate Robur'

In addition, the author noticed a similarly sized '4' in a lot of Postage Due covers which originated with Alan Steinhart and was offered by Firby Auctions earlier this year with details as shown.

The most obvious feature of all these covers is their destination of Montreal. So,

were the 'small' postage due numbers used exclusively in Montreal?

References:-

- (1) Wallace, Gib Montreal Postage Due Markings, Maple Leaves, Jan 2008 pp 207 - 219



Fig. 4. Halifax, N. S. to Montreal, 11th December, 1930. 12.4 x 10.0 mm
2 cents paid plus 2 cents underpaid thus 4 cents due. Courtesy of Firby Auctions.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dean Mario

THE SOLDIERS RATE SAGA CONTINUED

Members may be interested to know that another 2 cent Small Queen soldiers rate cover, previously unrecorded, has surfaced recently. It was not noted in the previous article by Messrs Arfken, Pawluk and Jacobsen (Maple Leaves, April 2007), nor was it mentioned in Dr. Frank's follow up letter (ML July 2007). I could not find it listed in George Arfken's survey of Small Queen Soldier's (and Sailor's) Letter Rate covers (1) either.

This exciting new cover, shown in fig 1 below, is addressed to a well known soldier during the 1885 North West Rebellion (or

the second 'Riel Rebellion') at the correct 2 cents rate. It is as Arfken previously pointed out, an example 'far rarer' than if it had been sent from a soldier.

Private William Johnston Tupper was the third son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper Bt. , one of the Fathers of Confederation and Canadian Prime Minister from May to July 1896. William was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1862 and was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1885. He was one of sixty officers and men forming No 4 Company of the Halifax Provisional Battalion. Following the Rebellion, William 'sought his fortune' in the Canadian West and practised law in Winnipeg, Manitoba with his brother and law partner James Stewart Tupper. William died in Winnipeg on 17th December



Fig 1.

1947 (2). There are no transit of receiving postal marks on the reverse of the cover.

(1) Canada's Small Queen Era : Postal Usage During the Small Queen Era 1870 – 1897, table 2.

(2) BNAPS Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter # 48 (March 1982), pp 8-9.

Fred Mountford

MONEY LETTERS

I occasionally talk at local Societies on early money letters and registered letter postal history. However, two aspects leave me floundering:-

1. Would a letter containing 2 x 5 dollar bills attract a 3 times postal rate while a similar letter containing 1 x 10 dollar bill would attract only a 2 times postal rate? Or would they both attract the same 2 x rate?

2. Early letters could be prepaid or paid by the recipient. What happened when the addressee could not be located? Did they go into hibernation or was some attempt made to return them to the sender and collect the postage?

Any information that members can provide on these two areas would be most welcome.

Susan So

Re. Fig 15 ADMIRAL COVER (MAPLE LEAVES # 300)

Simply because my cover (illustrated in fig 2 below) bears Japanese stamps, I automatically assumed that it had originated in Japan. The caption and especially the pre-printed 'CHOSEN

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A., SEOUL, CHOSEN, JAPAN' return address on the cover shown in Maple Leaves, however, aroused my curiosity so immensely that I had to investigate the matter. In brief, these are my findings:

Japan annexed Korea on 22nd August 1910 with the Japan- Korea Annexation Treaty signed under duress by Korea. This treaty was never ratified and lacked the Imperial Korean seal making it unofficial. Chosen or Choson was the Japanese name used for Korea. It was likely named after the Choson Dynasty, which ran from 1392 to 1910. Japan's physical occupation of the Korea peninsula ended with Japan's surrender to the Allied Forces in the Second World War on 15th August 1945. Korea subsequently divided into North and South Korea.

The Presbyterian mission work in Korea commenced in 1884, but during Japan's annexation of Korea, missionaries faced an unfavourable political and economic climate. Despite such adverse conditions, missionaries and membership in the Korean Presbyterian Church continued to grow. This trend continued until the 1930's when the mission faced financial difficulties as the budgets of foreign missions were cut. This coupled with the renewal of Japanese hostility towards Christians led to the virtual shutdown of missionary work in Korea until after the Second World War.

Both the cover in the original article and the one shown below were sent from Seoul to a Rev. Arthur J. Brown in New York, and are similarly franked by Japanese stamps – each with a 3 cent brown Admiral and tied with a Vancouver 1st April 1919 machine cancel. The cover in Maple Leaves # 300 bears three 4 SEN stamps whereas mine

has two 1 SN and two 4 SEN. This made me wonder.....is SN the singular for SEN? If so (no pun), why does the YP's have a 12 SEN franking and mine only a 10 SEN? Was one over-paid or was it double weight? What was the letter rate from Korea to the 'big apple' in 1919?

The Japanese stamps, which were in use during Japan's annexation, indicate that the letters were intended to be posted in Korea. However, they seem to have been

brought to Canada by a parishioner or friend who happened to be travelling to Vancouver where they were each affixed with a 3 cent Admiral and mailed. The most likely reason for this routing is that it would have been quicker – less time in transit compared to mailing in Seoul where the mail would have sat in the post office waiting on a ship sailing to America.

Comments are invited.



Fig 2.

EDITORIAL Contd.

I must apologise for an important typographical omission in the last issue in the article on the 1859 Cents Issue by Richard Thompson. In the section on the 2 cents stamp under printing 8, the observant of you may have noticed a jump from the A printing to the C printing. There should indeed be a B printing as well. This is in the Carmine Red shade and is perf 12.1 x 11.9.

Finally our belated congratulations go to the following members who won awards at BNAPEX 2007 in Calgary:-

Kevin O'Reilly (Reserve Grand Award); W.G. Robinson and Brian Stalker (Gold); Marc Eisenberg, Colin Lewis, W.G. Robinson, Richard Thompson and John Wynn (Vermeil) and Earle Covert (Silver). We would also like to congratulate Bill Topping who received a well deserved Lifetime Achievement Award from the Order of the Beaver. Well done to you all.



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BOOK REVIEWS

The following titles have all been published by BNAPS. In most cases they are available from the Handbooks Manager. If not, they are all available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6, Canada. Phone: (001) 613 235-9119.

Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

When ordering from this source, the prices given are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayments exceeding 25 cents will be refunded in mint postage stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No Ontario Retail Sales Tax applies.

Please note that the review copies of all the volumes listed (colour editions) are in the Society Library. Please contact Mike Slamo if you wish to look before you buy.

BLUE OPALINE – THE EXCEPTIONAL PLATE ONE OF THE CANADA FIVE CENT 1898 NUMERAL ISSUE.

Peter Spencer, 2007. Spiral Bound, 226 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-07-5. Stock # B4h029.1; C\$144.00

Blue Opaline - The Exceptional Plate One of the Canada Five Cent 1898 Numeral Issue follows closely on the 2006 release of *The Wearing of the Green: Plates and States of the Canada 1898 One Cent*

Numeral Issue and the 2005 release of *Pretty in Pink: The Plates and States of the Canada 1898 Two Cent Numeral Issue*. Again using today's technology to great advantage, in this volume the author has closely examined the Five-cent value of the popular Queen Victoria Numeral Issue to advise readers how to determine the plate position of any individual copy from the first plate printings.

The book starts with a description of the main flaws and types and their position on the plate. It then shows the features of all 200 plate positions. As with the earlier volumes, it uses high magnification scans (>20 x) in colour with the main features highlighted by bold red arrows. The scans are excellent and the varieties show up very clearly but don't expect them to look quite as clear on the actual stamps!

GS

INTERMENT MAIL IN CANADA 1914 – 1919 & 1939 -1946

Steven C. Luciuk, 8.5x11 Spiral Bound, 120 pp. BNAPS Exhibit Series #21 revised and updated. ISBN 978-1-897391-01-3 (B&W), 978-1-897391-00-6 (Colour). Stock # B4h923.21 (B&W) CS 33.95, B4h923.211 (Colour) CS 85.00

Steve Luciuk's interest in Prisoner of War/Internee material began at an Edmonton stamp show when he was browsing through one of Allan Steinhart's military boxes and came across a cover from Camp "N" in Sherbrooke, Quebec. The name of the addressee had been carefully removed, but the cover had interesting markings, thereby combining Steve's interest in Canadian history with postal history. A few other POW covers were purchased, and thus started a long

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April 2008

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Small Queens Re-appraised	John Hillson	£ 6.50
Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J.Van Dam	£11.00
Canadian Stamp Booklets - Dotted Cover Dies 1935 - 55	Peter Harris	£ 8.50
Canada Post Official First Day Covers (1st edition)	Chung & Narbonne	£ 7.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1912 - 53	D. Rosenblat	£ 6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick	G. MacManus	£ 16.00
Canadian Revenues Volume 1 - Federal and Law	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Canadian Revenues Volume 7 B.C., Yukon, Federal Franks, Seals	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Catalogue of Railway Cancellations - supplement no. 2	L. Ludlow	£ 6.50
Strike, Courier and Local Post of QE II Era	E. Covert	£ 7.50
The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition	B.N.A.PS.	£ 24.00
The Canadian Posted Letter Guide	C. Firby	£ 8.50

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quest for similar material. The five frame exhibit illustrated in this book includes many of the items acquired over approximately two decades.

The exhibit received a vermeil award at Royal Caltapex 1997 in Calgary. At its last showing, at BNAPEX 1999 in Vernon, BC, it was awarded a vermeil with felicitations. The first two frames show material to and from some of the 8,000 men, mostly civilians, interned in Canada during World War I. Mail to and from some of the approximately 38,000 World War II internees is shown in the last three frames. An additional 30 pages of supplementary material, including scarce YMCA cards given to POWs, rounds out the exhibit.

There is also a listing in the back of the exhibit of all WW1 and WW2 Internment locations with opening and closing dates.

GS

KING EDWARD VII ISSUE

1902 – 1912

Alan Selby. ISBN: 978-1-897391-18-1 (b&w), 978-1-897391-17-4 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 168 pp. Stock # B4h923.4 (B&W) \$36.95, B4h923.451 (colour) \$110.00

Alan Selby's award winning 'ASTOC' exhibit, King Edward VII Issue 1902-1912, has received many Gold awards for its fine and detailed coverage of the subject and it forms the latest in the BNAPS Exhibit Series volumes. The exhibit follows the normal treatment of a classic issue – trade samples, essays, die proofs, plate inscriptions, experimental coils, postal stationery and, of course, the famous Edward imperforates are beautifully covered in the first eight frames, followed by two frames of selected covers. There is excellent coverage of the experimental coil issues and the booklet stamps. This volume has been printed, as have been all Exhibit Series books produced since October 2002, from

computer scanned originals instead of from the black and white photocopies used to produce earlier exhibit series volumes. Digital scanning provides better defined images and allows the exhibits to be reproduced in colour or black and white. Whilst there is not a lot of shade variation on the stamps of this issue (making the cheaper black and white edition a good option to consider), your reviewer certainly enjoyed looking at the wonderful covers and plate pieces in colour.

For anyone who collects this issue, this is an excellent book – if only to drool over the many things you will never be able to afford!

GS

THE FIVE CENT BEAVER

VOL 1 THE PLATE PROOFS OF STATES 10 – 11

VOL 2 PLATING THE MORE NOTABLE VARIETIES AND RE-ENTRIES

Kenneth A Kershaw. Vol 1 Spiral Bound, 216 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-15-0. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. (BNAPS). Stock # B4h032.1; C\$136.00

Vol 2 Spiral Bound, 332 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-16-7. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. (BNAPS). Stock # B4h033.1; C\$197.00

Ken Kershaw continues his amazing output of plating information on the stamps of Canada and Prince Edward Island with two new books on Canada's Five Cent Beaver stamp of 1859. In these

volumes Ken has used today's technology to take the previous plating work of J. A. Calder and Geoffrey Whitworth to an entirely new level, showing in highly magnified colour both previously known and many newly discovered varieties and re-entries. In 'The Five Cent Beaver I. The Plate Proofs of States 10-11' the author goes through the 100 stamps in each of States 10 and 11 of the plate one by one, showing all the re-entries and individual engraving flaws for each stamp, including many missed by previous platers because they either did not have access to State 10 and 11 material or their optical equipment was not as powerful as that available today. In 'The Five Cent Beaver II. Plating the More Notable Varieties and Re-entries', Ken effectively re-plates the 5¢ Beaver, showing all the key known re-entries and the more serious flaws for most of the 100 positions in the plate, on a stamp by stamp basis, for all states (1-12) of the plate. The

pictures in this volume are mostly taken from used examples of the issued stamps so they truthfully represent what one will see on a stamp in your own collection. The new technology used allows for far better and clearer pictures of varieties and re-entries than was possible in the seminal work by Whitworth.

Taken together the two volumes represent an outstanding aid to plating examples of this stamp and also to confirming specific varieties and re-entries. Despite their high cost, they will be an invaluable aid to serious students of the 1859 issue of Canada. Those with a lesser interest in the minutiae of the issue would do well to consider the much cheaper volume issued in 2006 by Chester Soule (see ML January 2007) who also collaborated with this larger work.

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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Convention 2008 Programme

Barring unforeseen events, the programme for our 62nd Annual Convention in the Queens Hotel, Perth will look as follows:-

Wednesday 24th September:-

- 1500 Delegates arrival, tea/coffee etc
- 1700 Executive Committee Meeting
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Display by Sandy Mackie – 'Postal History of Rural Route Mail in Canada'
Partners 'Get together' in the lounge/bar area
- 2200 Auction lots available for viewing and Study Group Meetings

Thursday 25th September:-

- 0900 Display by Peter Motson – 'Newfoundland Airmails'
- 1030 Coffee/ tea
- 1045 Display by Charles Livermore – 'Toronto Sub Post Offices'
- 1230 Optional light lunch
- 1330 Coach outing to Glamis Castle (ancestral home of the late Queen Mother)
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Partners – 'Scottish film night'.
Display by John Cooper – 'The Scroll Issue 1928'
- 2200 Auction lots available for viewing and Study Group Meetings

Friday 26th September:-

- 0845 Fellows Meeting
- 0900 Committee Meeting

- 1000 Coffee/ tea
- 1030 Members 16 sheets displays
- 1215 Optional light lunch
- 1315 Coach outing to Crieff with options of a visit to the Crieff Visitors Centre (woollen mills, crystal glass and all manner of other Scottish stuff) or the Glenturret Distillery (for the Scotch stuff)
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Partners – 'Quiz Evening'
Presidents Display – 'Canada 1851 and 1859 issues'.
- 2200 Auction lots available for viewing and Study Group Meetings

Saturday 27th September:-

- 0900 Annual General Meeting
- 1000 Coffee/ tea
- 1030 Competition Entries and Judging critique
- 1200 Society Auction (with suitable 1 hour break for lunch)
- 1900 Sherry Reception (sponsored by Bonhams Auctioneers)
- 1930 Banquet

Sunday 28th September:-

Fond farewells after breakfast.

Included with this issue of Maple Leaves should be a Competition Entry Form and a Conference Booking Form. The former should be returned to John Hillson no later than 12th September (see inside back cover for contact details) and the latter should be returned to me no later than 31st July to ensure your conference hotel reservations at the special rate.

I look forward to a larger than normal postbag and remember that you can also

send your articles for future Maple Leaves in the same envelope to save on postage! Karen and I look forward to being able to offer you a very warm Scottish welcome in September and remember there is no need to bring your own water for the whisky.....this is where it comes from!

Graham Searle

FROM THE SECRETARY

It is hoped that with this Maple Leaves you will receive the 2008 edition of Part I of the Handbook (The Membership Directory). Part II is not being reprinted this year. Colin Lewis has arranged the printing (for which the Society offers thanks) but any errors are down to me. Please check your entry and advise me of any changes or additions.

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Queens Hotel, Perth on Saturday 27th September, 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 27th May 2008.

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 27th July 2008.

Founders Trophy

This 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 27th July 2008.

John Wright

FROM THE PACKET MANAGER

A number of members have requested details of how to submit material for the packet. Details are as follows:-

Stamps should be mounted with hinges or Hawid type mounts on one side of a sheet of A4 paper.

SG numbers are preferred for Catalogue references.

Selling Price should be shown clearly in ink above the stamp.

Please enclose Sheets of stamps and if possible a photocopy or printed scan of each sheet in B/W or Colour. The copy sheet will be sent out in the packet, the stamps are held by Packet Manager until requested by purchasers.

Commission is currently charged at 10% on sales and deductions are made for

insurance at 30p per £100 of full sheet value and for return postage.

Hugh Johnson (for contact details see inside back cover)

MIDLANDS LOCAL GROUP

A group of Midland's members of the CPS met at Knowle near Solihull in November. Short displays were provided by Ken Flint, Don Barnes and Mac McConnell. A wide range of interesting material was on display and provided some stimulating conversation. The next meeting of the group has in recent years become the best attended. This will be in conjunction with Worpex at Worcester on 10th May. In recent years members have come from as far away as Wales and Stoke to this meeting and a good number of high class displays have been seen. The group will also meet at the Spring Convention of the Midland Philatelic Federation in June to be held at Stafford.

Ken Flint

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2008

April 5 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting – Moffat

April 11 – 13 National Postage Stamp Marketplace, Exhibition Place, Toronto

April 18 - 19 Scottish Philatelic Congress - Perth

May 2-4 90th Philatelic Congress of GB and ABPS National Exhibition – Harrogate

May 3- 4 ORAPEX 2008 (National level exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

May 10 Midlands Group Meeting - Worpex

May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

June 15 – 22 Efiro 08, Bucharest, Romania

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 12 – 14 Praga 2008, International Exhibition, Prague

Sept 17 – 20 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention, Queens Hotel, Perth

Oct 17 – 19 Stampex '08, Exhibition Place, Toronto

2009

April 10 – 16 China 2009 – Luoyang City

May 6 – 10 Essen 2009

Sept 23 – 27 CPSGB Convention, Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City

2010

April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010

May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps

Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010

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THE MAN IN THE GLENGARRY

The Story Behind a Famous Fancy Cancel

J. MacBrae



Truth they say is stranger than fiction; 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy', as Hamlet mentioned to his friend.

I was reminded of this when I noticed a gross error in the latest edition on Canadian Fancy Cancels wherein it was stated that only one of the item illustrated above existed, and it is entirely bogus. Calumny upon calumny as not only does the writer proudly possess two of this rare, one might say, almost unique, Fancy Cancel, but he has diligently researched the history of the wee village of Thissill, from which the cancel originates, through the ancient Annan archives which go back to the time when the Bruce's (Robert and a' that) held the castle there.

The history of Thissill, or to give it its full

title 'Thissilnaedae'; a remote village in Aberdeenshire, is as follows. Apparently it was cursed for all eternity by a fourteenth century oil prospector who, it is said, actually named the place, but damned it after being turned down by the local barmaid – a most unusual occurrence as that was the first time she had ever been known to turn down anybody. Anyway, the curse meant that the village would disappear and only reappear once every 60 years – a bit like Brigadoon, but without the singing and dancing. 60 years, was as it turned out the said prospector's life span. So it appeared, for example in 1836, again in 1896 when the local postmaster pinched some current Canadian stamps from a prominent Aberdeenshire stamp collector, one Mr. Mackie by name, and, as can be seen, again in 1956 when the stamps were used. It is, of course, due to reappear again in 2016 (you have been warned!).

To see Thisill and the cancellations all one has to do is to travel to the centre of Aberdeenshire, down a bottle of highland malt in one go and it will be amazing what will be revealed to you.



AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 15TH MARCH 2008

New Members:-

- 2950 CLARK, James, 1 Rymers Court, Darlington, Co. Durham DL1 2GB
2951 ELY, Robert, Fiddler's Joy, New Road, Rotherfield, East Sussex TN6 3JR
Cen, Rts
2952 PREST, Stephen, F. 2210 720 13th Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta T2R
1M5 Canada. e mail Stephen.prest@gmail.com **CGC**
2953 PLAIN, Brian Charles, Unit 4, 132 Michigan Street, Victoria, BC,
Canada V8V 1R1 e mail beplain@shaw.ca **DLO, Ba, M**
2954 ZATKA, Mirko, PO Box 1181, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2K9 e mail
zatkaphilately@shaw.ca **CGE, CGF, CGG, BS**
2955 BLACK, Charles, 1512 Fairview Road, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada
N3H 4M7 e mail mbcharles@hotmail.com **CR2**

Re-joined:-

- 530 CROMWELL, Richard, 10 Birch Drive, Billingshurst, West Sussex
RH14 9RQ **CS, P**

Change of Address:-

- 1734 HOBBS, Arthur, F. 23 Charles Miller Court, Cross Street, Leiston,
Suffolk, IP16 4BY
2496 KILLINGLEY, Joyce, Westminster House, Avocet Way, Bridlington,
North Humberside YO15 3NT
2814 HOPKINSON, Martin J, e mail now martinhopkinson@hotmail.co.uk
2816 AUER, Clive, M Anvil House, 1B Blacksmith's Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey
CR2 9AZ
2846 SUSSEX, John, D.C. 8 Jenkins Close, Pocklington, York YO42 2PA
2862 FLYNN, Charles S, e mail now charlestuart@aol.com
2906 FINLAY, Bob, e mail now bob.finlay@silverson.co.uk
2909 COATES, William, Box 114, Thorold, Ontario, Canada L2V 3Y7

Change of Interest:-

- 1664 PAGE, P.E. **C, PH, ON, RC, RPO, RT**
2814 HOPKINSON, Martin J **C, N**
2862 FLYNN, Charles S **FF, TA(A), PS, CGC, CGE**

Deceased:-

- 780 LUM, S.
2897 WRIGHT, F

Resigned:-

- 2176 JONES, T.M.
2279 WARREN
2843 YOUNT
2844 THIBAudeau
2845 KONOWICZ

Revised Total:- 389

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2007/8

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Graham Searle, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire AB31 6PS

Secretary:

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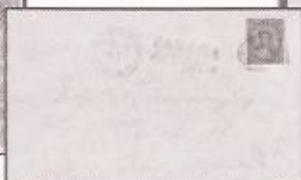
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