

Maple Leaves

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

I start this issue with one of my occasional pleas for material for Maple Leaves. After a period of relative plenty, the editorial cupboard is now bare. I urgently need articles – large or small – for the October 2009 and subsequent issues. A number of new contributors have provided material in the last couple of years and I hope this may be an encouragement to others to put pen to paper. As usual I am happy to receive material in any form (though please note I do need to be able to decipher your handwriting and my increasingly aged computer apparently cannot deal with files in wordperfect format). I am happy to edit and check for spelling etc but I can't produce the raw material so please try to provide something.

This issue contains the auction catalogue for the Convention auction to be held on 26th September. Just under 1700 lots this time so I am sure there will something for everyone in the sale. Your bids should reach Colin Lewis in good time to ensure they are

entered. Deadlines are shown on the inside front cover of the catalogue.

Also enclosed with this issue is the annual subscription reminder for the season 2009/2010. Subscriptions should be sent to the usual places in the UK or Canada. UK subscriptions remain at the £16 rate for the seventh successive year (not much else has remained constant in this period!) and US/Canadian rates have actually reduced this year with the fall in the value of the £ in recent months. A number of North American members have asked why Canadian and US rates go up and down from year to year so I have included a brief explanation of how we determine these rates on page 142 for those interested.

The much publicised world economic woes have had an impact on the Society in terms of greatly reduced investment income following the dramatic fall in interest rates in the last 9 months. All this makes it likely that we will have to increase subscription

rates in the 2010/2011 season if there is no equally dramatic reversal of rates in the coming months. For those of you who like to 'hedge' against such future events, please note that Members can pay for future years subscriptions, at current rates, in addition to the current year. Just indicate on your form when you send your subscription in how many years you are paying for. There is only one caveat to note in relation to this; we don't give refunds!

You may recall that I indicated in the January issue that John Hillson was stepping down as Society Treasurer after some 23 years in the job so he can devote more time to family matters. Thus far, the Society has not found a volunteer to take on this role. We have received an offer of the services of an outside party to look after the books on a temporary basis and this has allowed John to relinquish the duties. It is clearly, not, however, a long term solution and we still urgently require a Society member to volunteer to take over this role. John Wright, our Secretary can provide full details of the role and the workload involved. Please get in touch with John Wright if you feel you can help the society in this way. Contact details can be found on the inside back cover.

Whilst the 2009 Convention is still ahead of us, it is timely to remind members that our normal timetable of Society events will be somewhat different in 2010. With the major International Stamp Exhibition taking place in London in early May, our 2010 Convention will take place in the Spring of 2010. Details of this Convention and booking forms will appear much earlier than usual in the October 2009 issue of Maple Leaves. With this early

Convention date, there will be no spring mail auction in 2010 (the Convention Auction will take place on 3rd May). Material permitting, our auction manager, Colin Lewis will plan to hold a mail auction in the autumn of 2010.

To facilitate the Convention timing, the April 2010 issue of *Maple Leaves* will be printed and issued about two weeks earlier than usual (in mid March) as it will contain the Convention Auction Catalogue.

Some congratulations to those members who received awards at the recent ORAPEX show in Ottawa in May. These include David Hobden who received the Grand award, E.R. Toop Best Military Postal History Award and the BNAPS Best Researched BNA Exhibit Award for his display entitled 'In Defence of the Border 1667 – 1885 Canadian Military Mails; Hank Narbonne who took a Gold Award and the PHSC Best BNA Postal History Award for his display of 'Postal History in the Bathurst district of Upper Canada' and David Handlemann who received a Vermeil Award for his display of US AR & RRR to 1945. My thanks to Doug Lingard for this Palmares information.

Finally our congratulations go to Brian Stalker who has just been awarded the 2009 Pratt Award by the Collectors Club of Chicago for his book 'Travelling Post Office Postmarks of Newfoundland and Labrador'. The Pratt Award is named for Robert Pratt, eminent Η. the Newfoundland collector, researcher and author who bequeathed funds to the CCC for an award of \$1000 to be given to the author of the best philatelic article or book on Newfoundland philately published in a given year.

The article below originally appeared in the Journal of the West African Philatelic Society, Cameo. A slightly reduced version is reproduced here with the kind permission of the Editor of Cameo and the Author.

POSTAL SERVICES FOR THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT SERVING IN UNAMSIL, SIERRA LEONE.

Capt. Anthony J. Fulmes

The United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was established by the United Nations in 1999 to deal with the conflict that had been plaguing Sierra Leone for a decade. Small numbers of Canadian troops (groups of five serving for six months) took part in the mission as Military Observers (MilObs) from 1999 until the successful end of the mission in 2005. The job of the unarmed MilOb was to interview people, observe everything and report pertinent information on the local security situation to the UN's mission headquarters in Freetown, as opposed to the armed UN force that enforced compliance and security.

As a Canadian Army Signal officer, I served as a MilOb between June and December of 2003, at the climax of the related conflict that was continuing in neighboring Liberia. My post was in the small town of Zimmi, about 10 km from the Liberian border (fig 1). It is set beautifully in the jungle bordered by the hills of the Gola Forest Reserve, the Mahoi River and villages of small subsistence farming plots. My house was typical mud construction with the luxury of having a galvanized metal roof and a road grader destroyed during the war next to the house.

A philatelist for many years, my collecting interests had been focused on the Falkland Islands and British Columbia, but I saw this mission as a golden opportunity to explore a new country that would have personal significance to me. I was not disappointed. Throughout the length of my tour, I never ceased to be surprised by the different and unique situations something as simple as posting a letter would bring me. This article will explain the various postal arrangements that were available for the Canadian contingent to send and receive mail in the immediate postwar period.

When initially posted to UNAMSIL, MilObs conduct an in-clearance where they receive mission briefings, register for pay, and conduct other administrative tasks which included a briefing and circular on the workings of the UN postal services. The UN postal service provided the deployed troops a facility to send and receive letters, aerogrammes and parcels while serving. MilObs were given a perdiem and therefore not entitled to any free, UN services. Since the peacekeeping forces came from all over the world, the UN sent out all mail in diplomatic pouches to either their New York City, U.S. or Geneva offices for security



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combination of stamps. Single usages of any values other than 1¢ & 2¢ and these are still of interest if they carry nice clear postmarks of smaller Newfoundland towns. On this issue I'm a collector, not a dealer, so you don't have to be kind on pricing - Kind is you offering me the opportunity to acquire some neat items that will enhance the collection. Contact John Jamieson at Saskatoon Stamp Centre (see phone/fax numbers below) or email directly at ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com

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Fig 1.

expediency. Therefore, stamps from the New York and Geneva offices were sold. I took the opportunity to send mail home to Canada via both routes (figs. 2 and 3). This was not as easy as it sounds, as trying to explain why I would want to send a letter to North America via Europe was impossible as the staff had no idea of what the rate would be not to mention their being perplexed by my desire not to have my mail sent by the most direct route. After overfranking my first letter to ensure it would get to me, I finally found out the rates on the Geneva, UN website and could send letters with the correct rates. The cover in figure 3 carries the correct 1.80 Euro express rate.

The UN post office was co-located with the UN HQ in the old Mamy Yoko Hotel. This was where the unique world of minor UN bureaucrats and third world employment opportunities came together. A typical letter or postcard through the New York office cost .60¢. It always cost 60¢. However, each time you brought in a letter to mail it, the letter would be weighed and usually the rate written on it in manuscript. This slowed down the posting process and ensured continued high paying (relatively) employment for the Sierra Leonians hired to do this job. This over attention to detail would be displayed throughout the mission.

Troops serving who were part of the armed



Fig 2.

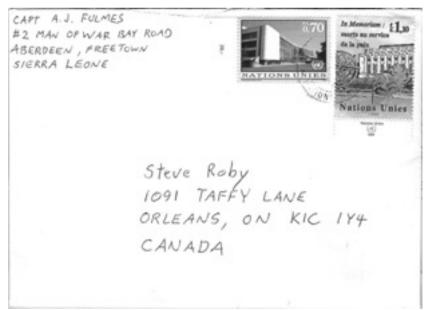


Fig 3.

July 2009 Maple Leaves

contingents were entitled to send free aerogrammes. These were available at the UN post office or through the various contingents. Although not entitled to use the service, I acquired a mission aerogramme from the Pakistani contingent that was located in Zimmi. I used it to write a letter to my wife and daughter (fig. 4) and posted it at the UN HQ mailbox. It made it through the system and the markings illustrate how this mail was handled. The UN post office handstamped the "FREE MAIL" frank and from there it was sent to the Sierra Leonian post, or SALPOST, where it was cancelled with the Freetown Sorting Office hammer. From that point on it went through normal mail channels to Canada Post's final delivery.

With our per-diems we could also use SALPOST to send mail home through the post offices the country had managed to restore to service. This of course necessitated buying stamps which was not as simple as one would think. Aside from the post office in Freetown, most sub-offices, postal agents and those few offices outside of Freetown that had reopened

rarely had stamps available for sale. The nearest operating post office to Zimmi was 85 km away in Kenema, a small city in the heart of the diamond mining district; the control over which was a central reason for the war. It was here that I could post my items during my twice-monthly trips to buy food and visit the UN's district HQ. This short drive would take over two hours to make, crossing countless metre deep potholes and rudimentary log bridges. The Kenema office (fig. 5) was typical of those in the country having parcel and registration services.

Hill Station originated as the neighbourhood high on the hills above Freetown where during colonial times the British administrators lived and played at their clubs. It is magnificently described in Graham Greene's novel set in Sierra Leone; 'The Heart of the Matter'. The registered letter in fig. 6 was mailed there. Occasionally I required registration services to send items home that had value and trust was not easy in that corrupt postwar country. Registered mail was only available to us via SALPOST and was a



Fig 4.

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Fig 5.



Fig 6.

trustworthy service. Registration was advisable for any parcel or important items due to the frequent 'losses' within the system.

The final means of sending mail was through the Canadian Forces postal service. Normally Canadian Forces personnel on deployment are entitled to send free letter and postcard mail back to Canada. With such a small group we did not have the services of a military post office. The Canadian contingent was given funds to send out our free mail entitlement by using DHL as a contracted shipping agent. This was a very expensive service costing over \$200.00 US for a shipment of maybe six letters and postcards. Because of that I only utilized this service twice, preferring to use SALPOST or the UN system as a matter of economy. The mail went from DHL's Freetown office by air to Toronto, Ontario where it was then sent to the Canadian Forces mail depot at Canadian Forces Base Trenton, Ontario. At that point each shipment was treated differently. My first batch of mail received the Canadian Forces Mail free frank in blue and then the

postage was paid to Canada Post via a postage meter (fig.7). The second batch was given a 48¢ postage stamp and then sent off for final delivery by Canada Post (fig 8). This is almost exactly the same system used during World War one for mail sent home by troops on active service then. Fig. 9 is from 25th December 1915, sent by LCol E. Kidd, the Commanding Officer of No. 5 Canadian Stationary Hospital located in Cairo, Egypt. This was the only Canadian military unit that served in Africa during WW I and mail from it is extremely scarce. As with my mail in 2003, it received a stamp in Toronto, Canada before being forwarded to its destination of Trenton, Ontario too just as mine was 88 years later!

Unfortunately, just as the cover from 1915 is scarce, so too is the mail from this and other recent Canadian military missions.

The proliferation of computers and the nearly instantaneous e-mail they provide means that the mail I sent home was the only mail sent home on this specific mission. All other Canadians there used



Fig 7.

either phone services or e-mail. Hardship in theatre, combined with the scarcity of those comforting products from home means that there were plenty of letters and parcels going to the Canadians serving on this mission though. Most mail that members of the Canadian contingent serving with UNAMSIL received came through the coordinating efforts of the Canadian Forces Postal Unit (CFPU) located in Canadian Forces Base Trenton in Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

CAPT A.J. FOLMES
OP REPTICE , ZUMI
P.O. BOX 5201 15th Forces
BELLEWILLE , ON
KEN SWG

TAMARA FULMES
4 BAYSIDE PRIVATE
OTTAWA, ON KIV 9R3
CANADA

Fig 8.

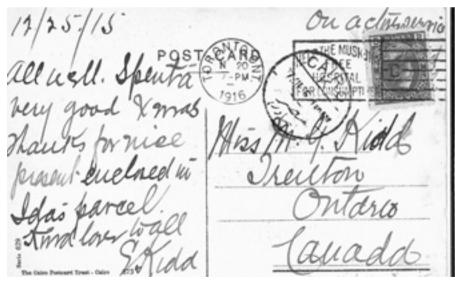


Fig 9.

Getting the mail to the CFPU is where variations can occur. Anyone sending mail to a Canadian Forces member on a deployment can send it to them using only the current domestic rates for letter, parcel or any other service offered. Mail was addressed to the individual, the Canadian operation name (UNAMSIL was named Operation REPTILE) and the address of the CFPU as shown in fig 10. This specific cover is special in that it has a receiving mark of the CFPU. No other piece of mail received by any member of the team had the receiving mark placed on it. This is an unfortunate philatelic loss caused most probably by too much mail being processed by the unit to allow for handstamping of each item. More details of mailing instructions to deployed Canadian Forces members can be found at this Canada Post website:

http://www.canadapost.ca/personal/offerin gs/supplementary_services_pers/can/force s-e.asp

Family or friends of a deployed member who live at or near a Canadian military base can also send mail postage free to the deployed member. They only have to take the letter or parcel to the Base's post office or a Canadian Forces Military Family Resource Centre, addressed as normal and drop it off. It will be shipped to the CFPU and then forwarded. Mail sent this way was unmarked in anyway making covers uninteresting at best. All mail whether from here or through Canada Post is gathered at the CFPU sorted and bagged and sent to Sierra Leone via DHL. DHL would deliver to the UN HQ where we would pick up the bags and take them to Canada house where our mail was left on our bed for pickup the next time we arrived in Freetown for work or leave. DHL also included an express envelope which contained the customs invoices so we could account for by quantity of bags, all mail sent from Canada was received by us. I have saved many of the post bag invoices, customs invoices and canvas mail bags that give the complete records of shipments.

Mail could also come to us via the UN. Mail could be sent to UN offices in Geneva or New York where it would be forwarded via diplomatic pouch to UN HQ in Freetown, the reverse process of sending mail out. The UN post office in Freetown would then sort it, add in manuscript what team site the member was a part of, and then send it via helicopter to wherever you were working out of. Fig 11 illustrates this with a cover routed through Geneva to the Canadian contingent commander.

We could also receive letters through a combination of SALPOST and the UN mail service. Here you could address a letter to a member care of UNAMSIL HO and send it off through your own national postal service. SALPOST would receive it and deliver it to the UN HO. As before, the UN's Freetown post office would sort it and redirect it to the serving member. Here in figs. 12 and 13 are two covers that came through this means. Because most mail came through the Canadian Military, the letter in fig 12 was the only item of mail that I received directly to my working location in Zimmi. The letter in fig 13, however, was received in Sierra Leone after I had returned to Canada and carries a 12th January 2004, SALPOST receiving mark on the reverse. It was hand carried and delivered to me two months later when the Canadian contingent commander's tour ended and he returned home.

This was a remarkable and tragic time in the history of Sierra Leone. I feel I was privileged to be a part of the country's reconstruction and reconciliation efforts. Being able to utilize first hand a diverse range of rudimentary, third world, postal



Fig 10.



Fig 11.

services to develop this as an exhibit and most importantly keep contact with friends

and family back home was great comfort to me in theatre.

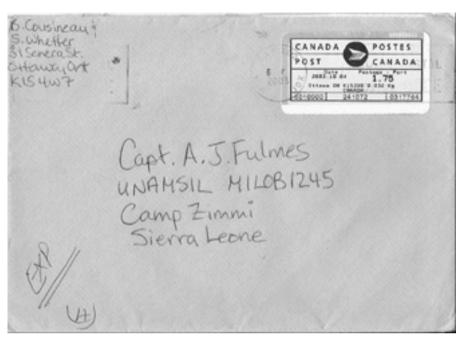


Fig 12.

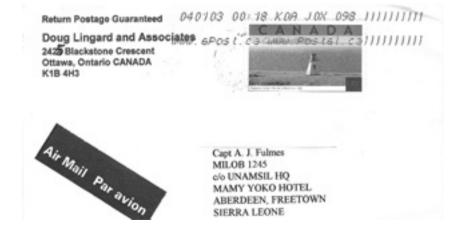


Fig 13.

'REG AND RPO'.

The Yellow Peril

Photo by Susan So

Even though RPO's are a popular type of postmark, I must admit to having only a casual interest and zero knowledge. However, the illustrations of two registered RPO covers on pages 67 and 68 of the Q2 1997 issue of *BNA Topics* had aroused my curiosity so much that I not only read and enjoyed the story but I also went looking for such covers. The one I found, though not quite as interesting as those described in *Topics*, is still worth discussion.

The report referenced above was written by member William G. Robinson and it deals with registration markings applied to covers registered by railway mail clerks on a train. The article featured two covers. The first, addressed to Montreal, is franked with a 4 cent George VI and a 10 cent Parliament Building war issue stamp. Each stamp is tied by the 'Saskatoon & Eston Train 27, August 9, 1946' r.p.o. cancel. Its' registration box shown in fig 1 is an improvised one.

The second item is a 'Ford Motel' advertising cover (point of origin Red Rock, Ontario). It is addressed to Dundas, Ontario. The postage and registration fee is prepaid by a single 14 cents 'Hydro-Electric' Peace issue stamp. The stamp is tied to the cover by a 'CAPREOL & ARMSTRONG STN OC 19 48' r.p.o. Its' registration box, shown in fig 2, does not show a place of origin but is struck with the same r.p.o. cancel.

My only understanding of registered letters from this period is that when a letter was to be registered, it was first taken to a post office where the postal clerk stamped the left side of the envelope with a registry marking. This identifying marking was usually a rectangular handstamp approximately 50 x 22mm. It was divided vertically at the left to accommodate the letter 'R'; the rest of the oblong being divided horizontally. The top space housed the name of the city and province and the

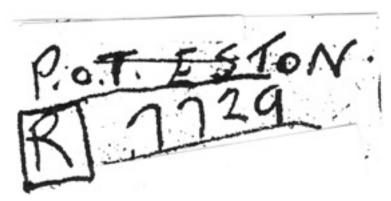
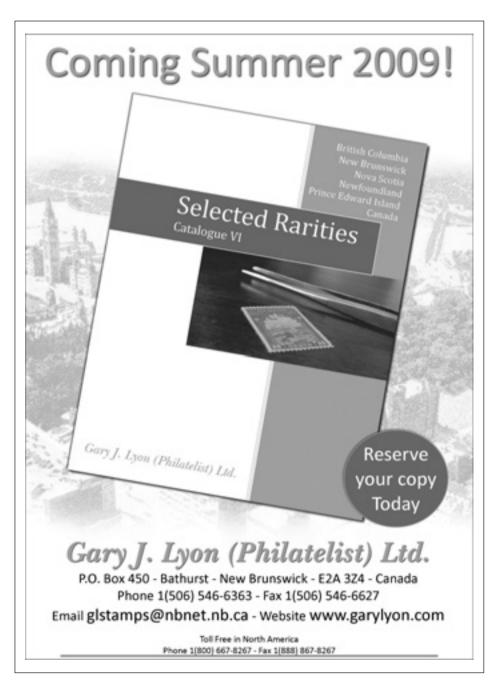


Fig 1. A hand drawn 'P.O.T. ESTON – R7729' registration box.



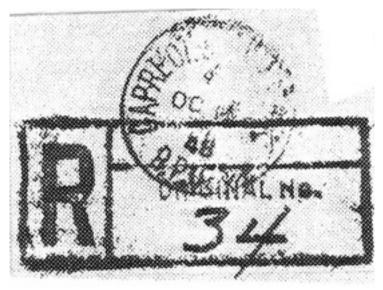


Fig 2 A regular handstamp registration box which shows 'ORIGINAL No 34'. in lieu of the place of origin, the 'Capreol – Armstrong STN' RPO has been applied.

bottom space, the 'Original No.' or just 'No.' It is in this bottom space that the clerk entered the registry number. After annotating the particulars in the registration record book, the clerk cancelled the stamps and backstamped the envelope. If the letter was to be transported by rail, the letter was placed on board where the railway mail clerk again backstamsped the letter with the mail carriers 'MC' or 'RPO' circular date stamp.

Assuming that my understanding is correct, Mr. Robinson's report is particularly interesting because it suggests the possibility of exceptions to the rule of how such registered letters were handled. The cover shown in figs 3 is another example.

This cover, franked with a 1943, 4 cents George VI War Issue and a 1946 10 cents Peace stamp, was registered at the Shillington Post Office on 19th June 1948. It was handstamped with a blue registration marker and allocated Original Number '762'. The stamps, however, are tied by two fine strikes of the 'N.BAY & TIMMINS JUN 19 48' r.p.o. cancel. The free strike of this cancel on the back of the cover is shown in fig 4.

The question is, why weren't the stamps cancelled with the Shillington hammer? Maybe oversight, or a broken handstamp or just a hurry to get the mail on board a waiting train?

Maybe our RPO experts can throw some more light on the practices involved with registered mail sent by train.



Fig 3 Registered cover from Shillington, Ontario to New York



Fig 4 Backstamp on the above cover; a free strike of the 'N. BAY & TIMMINS JUN 19 48' RPO

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STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 5)

Graham Searle

INTRODUCTION.

This is the fifth in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the "Street" cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part covers the story of the Street cancels from the remaining eastern cities apart from Montreal. The latter city will feature in future articles. This part of the story starts with the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritimes include one of the best known and most researched Street Cancels of all – Morris Street, Halifax and also include what is probably the least known of all Street Cancels, Seaman Street, Annapolis. Apart from Halifax and Annapolis, Street Cancels can also be found from St. John, New Brunswick.

HALIFAX, N.S.:

Halifax had grown sufficiently in size, with a population of over 40000, to require branch post offices by the mid 1890's and two of these carried Street names.

Morris Street:-

This self-accounting branch office opened on 1st May 1895 and was located at 38½ Morris Street at the southwest corner of Pleasant (later Barrington) Street. A Western Union Telegraph office was located at the same address. The first

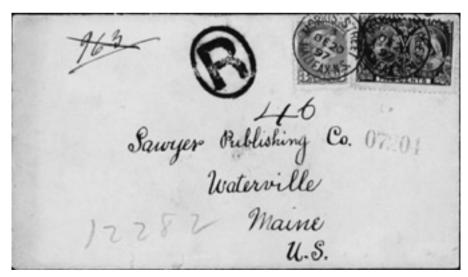


Fig 142 Morris Street cds cancel (courtesy of Bow City auctions)

postmaster was a Louis J. Mylius. Morris Street itself took its name from Charles Morris who was the Surveyor General of Nova Scotia for over 30 years.

I like to think that the rather bizarre street address of this office is one of the reasons for its undoubted popularity over the years but I suspect this has more to do with the neatness, alignment and clarity of almost every postmark you see from Morris Street. They are, indeed, a joy to collect.

The office originally remained open only until 30th September 1901 but cancels from Morris Street in this 1895 – 1901 period are fairly common (indeed Charles Hollingsworth once admitted to having well over 500 of them). They have also been subject to more research than cancels

from any other Street office (13, 14). The office did re-open in September 1902 at 23 Hollin Street (on the corner of Morris Street) under postmaster Henry Hollett. In August 1924 it was renamed Halifax Sub no 2. Surprisingly, no postmarks have been recorded from the period post 1902.

Three cancels can be found from Morris Street. The first, and most common, is a full circle c.d.s. cancel with 24mm dater shown in fig 142. This type is found with indicia 1,2,3,4,0 or blank. Of these, the last two are rare and '3' is, by far, the most common.

A roller cancel was also used from Morris Street. This type is shown in fig 143. Research has shown that this roller bore three distinct impressions showing minor

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differences to each other. (14)



Fig 143 Morris Street roller

Morris Street was also issued with a bag seal shown in fig 144. As with the Toronto bag seals, there is no evidence that this was ever used to cancel mail but there may well be examples out there.



Fig 144 Morris Street bag seal



Fig 145 Gottingen Street cds cancel

Gottingen Street:

This branch office actually pre-dates Morris Street. It was opened on 1st March 1894 under postmaster George Kline who remained in office until 1903. The office remained open until October 1918 when it was renamed 'Halifax – North End'. I have been unable to trace the exact street address.

Two cancels can be found from Gottingen Street. The first is a full circle c.d.s. with 24mm dater shown in fig 145. This cancel is the only Street Cancel I know of that exists on a 'first day' cover. This cover (or postcard to be more precise), which was sold in a Bob Lee auction some years ago, is undoubtedly philatelic in nature but a great Street Cancel item none the less (shown in fig 146 opposite).

The second cancel is a roller shown in fig



Fig 147 Gottingen Street roller

There is one other Halifax cancel that has a claim to be a 'Street' cancel; this is North Street Station. I can find no records pertaining to this (railway?) post office but there is a cancel bearing this name in the





Dear Will.
The M. Pretoffing few today, & with the sent this protal, to add to my collection protal, to add to my collection.

Neudly send it tack when you write.

Your letter read, a will answer when I get time to send a language.

Fig 146 A rare Street Cancel first day cover from Gottingen Street dated 1st March 1894 (courtesy of Robert Lee Auctions).

Results You Can Count On.

The Mike Salmon Collection sold 20 May 2009,

> Lot 300 SOLD £5060





The Gilbert Wheat Collection sold 10 June 2009.

Lot 178 SOLD £1092

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proof books (3) dated February 1910. I show this in fig 148. Maybe one of our members can throw more light on this office and its cancels?

is a split ring c.d.s. cancel with a very small 19mm dater, shown in fig 149. It shows no association with Annapolis. Given the short period of use this must be a very rare cancel.



Fig 148 North Street Station, Halifax, cds cancel

N.S. N.S.

Fig 149 Seaman Street split circle cancel

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

Annapolis is probably the least likely of towns having a Street Cancel. In reality, it may just be chance that the post office concerned carries a Street name.

Seaman Street:

This office opened on 15th September 1911 and closed less than two years later on 31st January 1913. In this time, two postmasters came and went. The first, John Dixon, was dismissed for political partisanship (an odd reason for getting rid of a postmaster you may think!). The second, Harvey Downie remained in office until the post office closed.

I have seen only one cancel from this office and this one only from the proof books. It

ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John had grown sufficiently to require branch offices by the turn of the 20th century. Three of these offices had Street names; two of which remained open with these names into the modern era. The first and most important of these was Union Street.

UNION STREET:

This branch office opened in May 1900 but is something of an enigma as the earliest cancels I have seen were all proofed in 1909. Presumably, the office did have a specific cancel prior to this but no trace of it exists in the records. I would be interested if any of our members have seen correspondence from this office prior to 1909. Despite a brief closure in 1924/5, this office remains open today.

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The office was initially located at 171 Union Street and the first postmaster was a John Dwyer. Following his death in 1905, he was succeeded by his wife and she remained in office until 1924.

Three different cancellations were proofed for the Union Street office in 1909. The first of these is a split circle c.d.s. cancel with 20mm dater shown in fig 150. There was also a duplex cancel shown in fig 151 and a roller cancel shown in fig 152. This trio of cancels suggests that Union Street was a fairly important sub-office and makes it even more interesting that no cancel type has turned up in the first nine years of operation.



Fig 151 Union Street 1909 style duplex cancel



Fig 150 Union Street split circle cancel

One further cancel is found in our time period. This is a full circle c.d.s. cancel proofed in 1914 and shown in fig 153. The dater is larger than the earlier type and 22.5mm in diameter.

Union Street was also issued with a bag seal. The same comments apply here as for Morris Street above. The cancel is shown in fig 154.



Fig 152 Union Street roller cancel



Fig 153 Later Union Street cds cancel



Fig 154 Union Street bag seal

Several later types of c.d.s. cancel and duplex cancel exist from this office but these are all post 1918.

Garden Street:-

Garden Street is the most enigmatic of the St John branch offices. Records show (1)

that it opened in May 1900 and closed in September 1908. The only postmaster, Charles Short, died in 1906 so it apparently operated for the last two years without a postmaster.

I have seen no record of any cancels from this office. Given that the other St John 'Street' offices have no recorded specific postmarks prior to 1909 it may be that Garden Street never had postmarks of its own. As ever, I am anxious to hear of any member who possesses one or even has correspondence to or from this office during its short life.

Haymarket Square:-

The third of the St John 'Street' offices is Haymarket Square. This also opened in May 1900 and despite brief closures in 1946 and 1947 remained open until July 1964. It was located on the corner of Waterloo Street and Haymarket Square (initially at 22 Haymarket Square) and the first postmaster was a William Mowatt who ran things until 1909. He was succeeded by a Howard Mowatt (his son?) who remained in office until 1933.



Fig 155 Haymarket Square cds cancel

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I have only seen one postmark from Haymarket Square in the pre 1918 period. This is a full circle c.d.s. cancel with 23mm dater illustrated in fig 155. You will note that it was not proofed until 1914 so the same comments apply here as for Union Street. It is hard to believe that this office operated for some 13½ years without a cancel so I presume an earlier type (probably a split ring c.d.s.) must exist. Once again, member input is required.

From the Maritimes we now move back west into Quebec Province and the city of Quebec.

QUEBEC

Quebec City had several branch post offices in the early part of the 20th century but only one of these had a Street name; Rue St Joseph.

Rue St. Joseph:-

This post office was initially located at 113 Rue St. Joseph and was opened on 13th January 1915. It remained in operation with this name until 1934 when the name was changed to Quebec Sub. No. 14. The first postmaster was a Maurice Dion who remained in office until late 1920. The street address changed several times after 1918, probably as the result of renumbering.

I am aware of two cancels from Rue St. Joseph. The first is a full circle c.d.s. cancel proofed for the opening of the office in January 1915. This type has a 22.5mm dater and is shown in fig 156. The office also used a roller cancel shown in fig 157. This roller was proofed in December 1915 and at least three types exist with indicia 1, 2, and 3 respectively.



Fig 156 Rue St Joseph cds cancel



Fig 157 Rue St Joseph roller cancel. Three types exist with indicia 1,2 and 3.

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DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS SINCE 1924

We now move back into Ontario and look at the Street cancels from Kingston and Ottawa.

KINGSTON

A bit like Annapolis, Kingston lays claim to a single Street post office.

Bath Road:-

The Bath Road branch office was opened in January 1912. It remained open well into the Elizabethan period but only got Kingston into its title from 1944 onward. The exact Street location of this office in its early days is unclear. By 1961 it was located at 357 Bath Road and at various previous stages it was located in a grocery store, a service station and a Clarkes drivein so it appears to have had an interesting life! The first postmaster was C. Henry Coulter who remained in office until September 1941, a tenure only just short of 30 years.

I have seen only one cancel from this office during the pre-1918 period. This is a split



Fig 158 Bath Road split circle cancel

ring c.d.s. cancel with a very small, 19mm dater, shown in fig 158. Some care is required with this cancel as a virtually identical type was proofed in 1925. This later type has a larger, 21mm dater. Several later types of cancel exist from this office but the first one to show any allegiance to Kingston did not appear until 1952.

OTTAWA

Ottawa had grown sufficiently in size and importance to require branch post offices by the latter part of the 19th Century. Three of these bore Street names.

Bank Street:-

Bank Street was the longest lived of the Ottawa Street offices. It opened its doors for business on 1st February 1898 and remained with a Street name until April 1942 when it became the rather less glamorous Ottawa Sub no 33. The first postmaster was Alfred Jarvis who remained in office almost until the end of our time period, resigning in 1917. He was replaced by John Patton who, himself, only lasted to 1919. The office was located at 157 Bank Street.

I have seen only one cancel from this office in our time period. This is a full circle c.d.s. with a 24mm dater. All examples of this cancel I have seen have a blank indicia. It is shown in fig 159. I have examples dated 1898 but it is unclear how long this cancel remained in use. Similar cancels showing the street name at the bottom and Ottawa, Ont at the top are later, post 1918, types.

Bank Street South:-

This is a Street Post Office of almost legendary status. I well remember my very first visit to Toronto, many years ago. I visited a number of stamp dealers who, at



Fig 159 Bank Street cds cancel



that time, operated in the centre of the city. When I inquired if they had any 'Street Cancels' they all got round to asking me the same question - did I own a Bank Street South? At the time I had never even heard of it. Some 20 years on I have still never seen a copy never mind owned one! All this is, however, quite strange as this post office was open, with this name, for over 20 years. Why its cancels are so rare is something of a mystery but rare they assuredly are. It is possible that the changing rules on city sub-offices introduced around 1900 were applied strictly in Ottawa and that this office only ever cancelled registered mail with all normal mail passing to the main post office for franking. Even so, with a life of 20 years, you might still expect a few registered letters to turn up!

The sub-office at Bank Street South was opened on 1st July 1901 and remained as such until October 1922 when it was renamed Ottawa-Glebe. It was initially located at 819 Bank Street and the first postmaster was H. Moreland who remained in office until 1918.



Fig 160 Bank Street South cds cancel

Even the proof books (3) only show one cancel from this office. This is a full circle c.d.s. cancel with 23mm dater shown in fig 160. It was proofed in 1916 so it would appear that at least one earlier cancel from Bank Street South must exist; most probably a split ring c.d.s. Once again, I would be grateful for confirmation of its existence.

King Street:-

King Street was the earliest of the Ottawa branch offices to bear a Street name. Located at 175 King Street, it opened for business on 1st November 1894 and remained operating under the Street name until January 1910 when it became Ottawa Sub no 5. The first postmaster here was A.L. Pinard who remained at post until October 1909 when he was replaced by a F. Schingh.

There are at least two cancels from King Street in our time period. The first is a split ring c.d.s. cancel shown in fig 161. This appears to have been used from the opening of the office up to at least 1900. It has a 22mm dater and all examples I have seen show a blank indicia. King Street was also issued with a bag seal, shown in fig



Fig 161 King Street cds cancel

162. The usual comments regarding bag seals apply.

Finally for this instalment, a look at some more Street cancels from Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg which I missed out in my earlier articles.

TORONTO

Yes amazingly there are even more Toronto Street cancels!

Firstly, I can illustrate one of them that was listed in my earlier articles. This is the P-Depot duplex cancel from Parkdale shown here in fig 163. The example shown here is the earliest reported date for this cancel.

There are also two other duplex cancels that I missed in my earlier listings. The first is from Bleecker Street and dates from 1900 – 1901. It is shown in fig 164 and is



Fig 162 King Street bag seal

found with both AM and PM indicia. It has a 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer. The second comes from Bloor Street. It has a 22.5mm

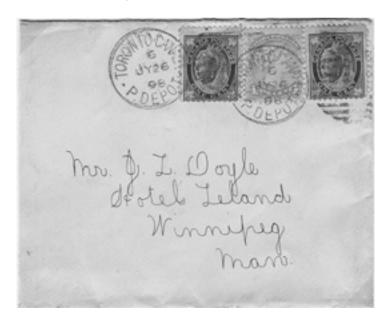


Fig 163 P – Depot duplex from Parkdale, Toronto (courtesy of Stephane Cloutier)

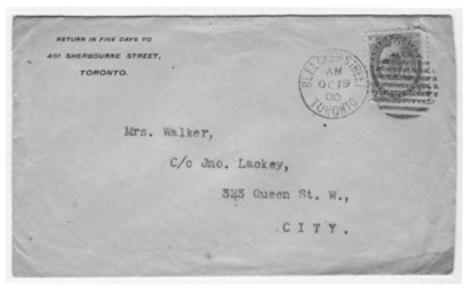


Fig 164 Bleecker Street duplex – 1900 type (courtesy of Stephane Cloutier)



Fig 165 Bloor Street duplex – the rare 1901 type (courtesy of Stephane Cloutier)

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dater and a 9 bar killer and is only known used between 18th February and 14th March 1901 so should be considered rare. It is illustrated in fig 165. My thanks go to Stephane Cloutier for all three of these duplex cancel pictures.

Lastly, I can add some more roller cancels to the listing. The first is from Bloor Street and is shown in fig 166. This came to me on a cover dated in 1923 but I am fairly confident that the cancel was used as early as 1898. Can anyone confirm an earlier usage?

Looking back through the hand written records made by the late Charles Hollingsworth, I can also confirm the existence of roller cancels from the following post offices:-

- Carlton Street on Numeral issue with indicia '1'
- Elm Street on Numeral issue with indicia '1'
- St Joseph Street 1901 usage recorded

No pictures of these cancels are to hand so if anyone has one or more of these in their collections I would be grateful to receive the scans.

It would also be logical to assume that roller cancels were issued to both Parliament Street and Queen Street Centre post offices as they exist for all other Toronto Street offices open in the 1898 – 1901 period. Can anyone confirm roller cancels from either of these offices?

VANCOUVER & WINNIPEG

Finally for this instalment, I can list three Vancouver bag seal cancels and one from Winnipeg that I missed out in my earlier article. As with the other bag seals, there is no evidence that these were ever used to cancel stamps and they were certainly not intended for such use but you never know. Bag seals for Vancouver East End Branch, Janes Road and Fraser Avenue are shown in figs 167 - 169 below and one from

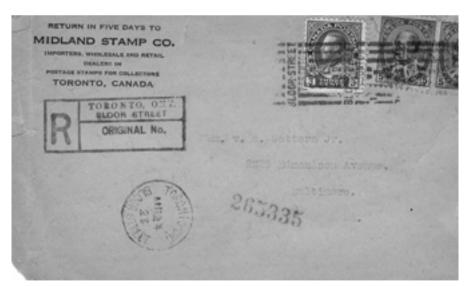


Fig 166 Bloor Street roller cancel

Winnipeg Main Street North is shown in fig 170.

TO BE CONTINUED.

REFERENCES:-

- National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada; available on-line at: http://data4.collectionscanada.ca
- (3) Series of books entitled 'Proof Strikes of Canada' edited by J. Paul Hughes and published by Robert Lee 1990 – 1994. The relevant volumes for this article are:-

Volume 2 – Split Circle Proof Strikes of Ontario Volume 4 – Split Circle Proof Strikes of the Maritimes Volume 7 - Duplex Proof Strikes of Ouebec and the Maritimes Volume 9 – Full Circle Proof Strikes of Ontario Volume 10 - Full Circle Proof Strikes of Quebec Volume 11 – Full Circle Proof Strikes of the Maritimes Volume 29 - Roller Proof Strikes of Ouebec and the Maritimes Volume 38 – Supplementary Proof Strikes

- (13) Morris Street Halifax N.S. 1895 1901, J. Colin Campbell Maple Leaves Aug 1990, vol 22 no 1 pages 30 – 32
- (14) Morris Street, Halifax, Dr. Charles Hollingsworth BNA Topics, Vol 34, no 4 July/August 1977 pages 14 – 16



Fig 167 Vancouver East End Branch bag seal



Fig 168 Janes Road bag seal



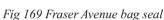




Fig 170 Main Street North Winnipeg bag seal

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Members who have not paid the 2009/10 subscription by the end of February 2010 will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

CANADA PAYS ITS DUES (4) -

David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

This instalment in the series looks at some more international mail to and from Canada that incurred postage due.

The postal historian in us rejoices at the sight of a cover addressed to a 'rare' destination; rare that is in relation to the point of origin. Not too many covers have found their way from Canada to Iceland though I understand there is, or was, an enclave of settlers near Winnipeg.

The cover illustrated in fig 1 brings extra joy as it is a postage due cover, thanks to the mischievous sender who attempted to make up the 5 cents rate by adding a 3 cents Excise stamp to the 2 cents postage stamp. I have assumed mischief here, it could have been ignorance but this seems unlikely. Either way, the postal authorities were not amused and the recipient had to stump up the equivalent of 6 cents Canadian to receive his 5 cents worth of letter.

Fig 2 shows an airmail letter from Canada to the USA. The airmail rate to the USA was increased from 6 cents to 8 cents on 1st August 1932. Perhaps unsurprisingly,

CONTINUED on page 141



Fig 1 December 1932 letter from Winnipeg to Iceland, short paid 3 cents.



Fig 2 August 1932 airmail letter from Yukon to Maine, USA paid at the 6 cents rate which had been recently increased to 8 cents.

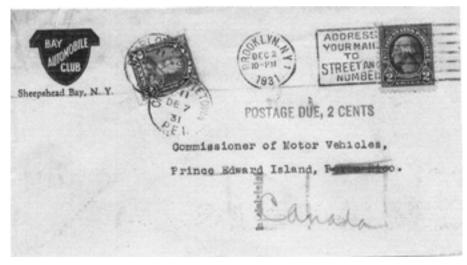


Fig 3 December 1931 letter from the USA to Prince Edward Island, underpaid and addressed to Puerto Rico.

July 2009 Maple Leaves

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

TRANSATLANTIC STAMPLESS MAILS TO AND FROM NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 1757 TO 1859, 2009, by Derek Smith. BNAPS Exhibit Series #53. ISBN: 978-1-897391-42-6 (b&w), 978-1-897391-41-9 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 104pp. Stock # B4h923.53 (b&w) \$34.95, B4h923.53.1 (colour) \$80.00

Derek Smith's 'Transatlantic Stampless Mails to and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island 1757 to 1859' exhibit studies the mail services between Europe and the three present "Maritime"

provinces of British North America - New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island - from 1757 until 1859. The exhibit specifically excludes mail to or from the Canadas – Upper and Lower which merely passed through Halifax en route

The age of 'stampless' transatlantic mails actually extends into the era of postage stamps. The exhibit covers postal rates and rate changes throughout the period and notes the ships which carried the mails on each crossing. Included are variants of normal postal routes and special rates, including FREE mail, soldier's and seaman's mail, as well as re-rated and rerouted mail. Also covered are unusual events such as perils at sea, winter routings via Bermuda, and 'maiden voyages' of some of the new Cunard ships.

The exhibit is divided into two parts. The first deals with the age of sail and shows examples of mail carried on packets as well as Ship Mail carried on private vessels. The second part of the display covers the age of steam and covers the Cunard contract sailings and the various handstamps that resulted from standardisation of rates in the 1840's.

A great deal of research has been undertaken on each of the covers displayed and the write ups are quite extensive making the book a useful reference work on rates and routes. Useful background information on addressees and ships are also included.

The exhibit received a gold medal and was one of three awarded equally the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award at BNAPEX 2008 NOVAPEX in Halifax.

Whilst the colour edition has the benefit of showing the various postal markings in colour, not much is lost in this case by

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NEWFOUNDLANDAIRMAIL STAMPS AND AIR MAIL an Exhibit by Peter Motson, BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 54 April 2009, ISBN: 978-1-897391-44-0 (colour edition) \$105.00, 978-1-897391-45-7 (black & white edition) \$37.95 Spiral Bound, 122 pages

The latest in the BNAPS Exhibit Series is to your reviewer one of the most interesting publications. Having inherited an Alcock & Brown cover when a young collector the mystery and romance of the flights has always intrigued me and to put together a comprehensive display in ten frames is a difficult task, as what do you put in and what do you leave out? This is something which Peter has managed successfully.

The first frames contain the great classics of overseas mail: 'The Hawker', 'The Martinsyde', 'The Handley Page', and of course 'The Alcock & Brown', together with a little known flight of May 1919 – the U.S. Navy's Mass Atlantic Flight by NC.1, which was unsuccessful. The Cotton flights of 1921-23 are explained at great length including the anecdote that the return flight to Botwood was made in an 80 mph gale force wind.

In 1929 the Bluenose Flight by Archibald & Darrell took off and four covers are illustrated, plus two of the Stephenville Crossing flight.

A B Perlin who designed Newfoundland's first airmail stamps in 1931 is well represented with a wide range of die proofs, perforated specimen varieties and use of stamps on cover. The second Newfoundland airmail issue of 1933 is also well represented with specimens, imperfs and stamps on cover including the Wabush Katsao flights. Other famous flights shown are Columbia, De Pinedo, and the 1930 Zepplin polar flight which is a little known Newfie flight.

On a point of criticism it is felt that fifteen pages devoted to the DO-X flight is somewhat excessive. The remainder of the book covers the period 1932 – 1948 and includes military air letters and flights within Canada.

All in all, an excellent and informative handbook for the enthusiast; the colour version is well worth the extra cost.

Judith Viney.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peter Payne

3 CENTS BROWN ADMIRAL COIL RE-ENTRY

During the past few years I have been trying to illustrate Dan Rosenblat's 1989 article in Maple Leaves (whole no 222, Vol 21, no 6) devoted to an examination of the slogan cancel 'Help the Muskoka'.

To this end, I recently purchased, on e-bay, a window envelope (fig 1), containing a bill, sent on 19th December 1918 by the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Toronto, to a customer in Springfield, Ontario. The letter is franked with a 3 cents brown Admiral coil stamp, perf 8 vertically,

CS 129 (Marler type SR1, from plates 1 and 2). The stamp is cancelled with the slogan 'Help the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives' (Proulx type 4530, die B).

Examination of the stamp itself revealed some heavy re-entering at 'ANA' and, particularly, 'AGE' (see fig 2). This appears to be totally different from the only re-entry Marler discovered for the type (Marler, Admiral Issue, page 513), but is it the 'major re-entry' which is listed but not described in the Unitrade Specialized Catalogue (edition 2009, page 80) of which, it is stated, 'only one (is) known'?

I would be grateful if our Admiral experts can shed any light on the matter.

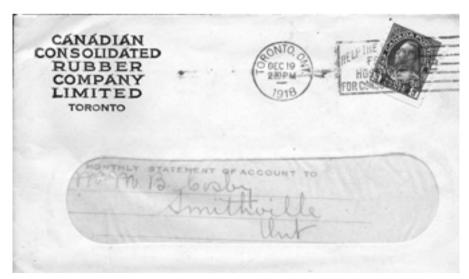


Fig 1.



Fig 2.

CANADA PAYS ITS DUES continued from page 135

the news of this increase seems not to have reached the Yukon by the time this letter was posted on 18th August. The resultant 2 cents shortfall led to two 2 cents US postage due stamps being added to the cover.

Fig 3 shows a short paid letter coming in the opposite direction from the USA to Canada. Not only did the sender of this US cover try to short change the Post Office by affixing a 2 cents stamp instead of a 3 cents stamp, his geography was not too hot either, placing Prince Edward Island in Puerto Rico! Despite this, the letter found its way to P.E.I. It was redirected at Varick St. Annex, New York and the fine was collected at Charlottetown. A fairly normal short payment but the cover appeals to my (warped) sense of humour. The slogan impresses on one the need to ensure that mail is addressed to street and number; it says nothing about getting the country right!

REMINDER

63rd Convention of the CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN

Wednesday 23rd September to Saturday 26 September 2009 at the Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City Registration forms should be returned to Derrick Scoot by 31 July to qualify for the package rates

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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Advance information on the 2010 Convention:-

This will take place at the Chatsworth Hotel in Eastbourne between Wednesday 28th April and Sunday 2nd May. The cost has been confirmed at £70 p.p.p.n. for rooms with a sea view and £65 p.p.p.n. for rooms with a side view. There will be no supplement for single rooms.

The hotel will require a deposit of £25 per person when booking. They are currently working on a web page which will enable booking to be made on line. It is hoped to have this available together with booking forms at the 2009 Convention and further details will appear in the October issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Mike Slamo.

FROM THE SECRETARY

Annual General Meeting:-

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City, on Saturday 26th September 2009, commencing 0900hrs. No proposed amendments to Rules, or nominations for Officers, (by Rules 18, 28 respectively required by 26th May 2009) have been received.

John Wright

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTIONS MANAGER

Several of our North American members have asked why their subscription rates tend to go up and down each year whilst the UK rates have remained constant for several years.

The simple answer to this is that we try to take account of any significant changes in exchange rates in a fair and consistent way each year. The emphasis here is on the word 'try' and members will appreciate that such attempts leave one as a hostage to fortune in the current economic climate.

Members will be aware that subscriptions cover the period from 1 October to 30 September annually. UK subscription rates are approved by the Society AGM. This normally takes place in the September/ October period and sets rates for the following year. Thus the AGM in September 2008 in Perth approved subscription rates for the forthcoming 2009/10 season. Around May of the following year, the Subscription Manager and Treasurer agree the appropriate US\$ and Canadian \$ rates based on the, then, current exchange rates. This allows time for the subscription reminders to be printed that go out with the July issue of Maple Leaves.

North American rates are determined by taking the UK subscription, adding on the approximate differential postage and packing costs for Maple Leaves for the year (currently between £5 and £6) and then making a deduction for the fact that some Society benefits (e.g. Library) are not available to overseas members. Current North American rates are based on a sterling rate of £20. We then convert to \$ using the recent average exchange rates. For 2009/10 we have used \$US1.65 to the £ and \$CAN 1.8 to the £. A year ago we used rates of \$1.95 for both US and Canada, hence the reduction in \$ subscription rates this year.

No doubt, by the time you read this, these exchange rates will already be a thing of the past; hence the hostage to fortune remark above.

SCOTLAND & NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Due to members getting married, going on holiday, and other feeble excuses only seven regulars were able to attend the meeting on April 25th. However, we were able to meet one of our members from Perth, there for the first time with a friend and spouse who looked in for half an hour and who will hopefully become a regular.

In spite of the small numbers a wide variety of material was on view starting with Fancy cancels and duplexes of the Small Queens period from guess who, through to aeronautics, 2010 Olympic commemoratives, book and parcel post covers again bearing Small Queens, but not from guess who, a beautiful array of drop letters from the 'Cents' period with proofs included, and finally, perhaps the best left to the end, a staggering display of superb pence on and off cover (and what covers!) though, quite inexplicably, no Twelvepence - though there was a proof - scarred die - cut from the composite proof. Next time perhaps?

The next time is booked for Saturday 7th November next, at the Buccleugh Arms Hotel, Moffat. Divorce will not be accepted as an excuse for non-attendance.

John Hillson

SOUTH WEST & WALES GROUP

There will be a group meeting on Sunday 9th August at 2pm as part of the Portishead 2009 Annual Convention organised by the Bristol and District Philatelic Societies. The event will be held at the Portishead Gordano School which is nearby Junction 19 of the M5 (full address is St Mary's Road, Portishead BS20 7QR). The overall Convention is being held over two days on August 8th and 9th from 10am to 5pm each day. Admission is 50p and over 25 dealers are expected to be in attendance.

All members are welcome to the CPSGB meeting and are asked to bring along a few sheets of material to show.

John Crocker

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2009

July 11 MIDPEX and CPSGB Midlands Group meeting – Xcel Centre Canley

July 16 – 19 Philatelic Congress of GB, Salford Quays

August 9 CPSGB South West and Wales Group meeting, Portishead

Sept 11 – 13 BNAPEX 2009, Kingston, Ontario

Sept 16 – 19 Stampex, Islington, London Sept 23 – 27 CPSGB Convention, Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn

Garden City
Oct 16 – 17 Scotex, Perth
Oct 21 – 25 Italia 2009, Rome
Nov 5 – 7 Philatex – Royal
Horticultural Lawrence Hall, London

Nov 7 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group meeting, Moffat

Dec 4 – 6 Monacophil 2009, Monte Carlo

2010

February 24 – 27 Stampex, Islington, London

April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010

April 30 – May 3 CPSGB Convention, Chatsworth Hotel, Eastbourne

May 1 − 2 ORAPEX 2010 (National Level Exhibition), RA Centre, Ottawa

May 5 – 6 Philatex Extra, London

May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps

Sept 15 – 18 Stampex, Islington, London Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010, Lisbon Oct 27 – 31 Jo'burg 2010, Johannesburg, South Africa

0.11

Apr 30 – May 1 ORAPEX 2011 (National Level Exhibition), RA Centre, Ottawa

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th JUNE 2009

New Members:-

- 2970 JOHNSON, Anthony 7 High Street, Cheddington, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. LU7 0RG C
- 2971 MACKAY, Keith, 5669 Victoria Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 1M9 e mail keithmackay@eastlink.ca, NS Streets
- 2972 LEMKE, Ken, 3488 Rubens Court, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7N 3K4 e mail kwlemke@sympatico.ca CR-CGC
- 2973 NIEFORTH, Trevor, PO Box 3331, Pasco, WA 99302, USA. e mail cdn39@hotmail.com C, PH, B
- 1373 WANNERTON, Mrs Alicia, P.O. Box 53087, Kenilworth 7745, Western Cape Province, South Africa

Change of Address:-

- 1372 MALOTT, Major R.K. FRPSL, FRPSC, AHF, OTB add e mail toysoldier@sympatico.ca
- 1876 MCGUIRE, C. Ron FRPSC, add e mail crm cpmh5@sympatico.com
- 2045 MORIN, Cimon FRPSC change e mail to cactus007@videotron.ca
- 2421 BERKOVITS, Joseph 7 Rabbainu B'Chayai Apartment 6, Elad 40800, Israel
- 2457 GARTLAND, Trevor, 60 Sir Gilbert Scott Court, Williton, Somerset TA4 4RH
- 2629 MONTGOMERY, Malcolm B. MBE, e mail is now m0bmontgomery@aol.com
- 2896 WALLACE, Jeffrey, 57 Livingstone Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta Canada T8N 2H2

Address update details required:-

2788 GARTH, Peter

Interests:-

1876 McGUIRE, C. Ron FRPSC add B,C,M,N,PH

Deceased:-

1373 WANNERTON, John, FCPS, FRPSL

Re-instated:-

2803 GLINIECKI

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Maple Leaves July 2009 iii

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