



Maple Leaves

**JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

My thanks to those members who responded to my call for new material for this and subsequent issues. Stocks of new material do, however, remain low and I would ask all members to try and find the time to contribute something over the coming winter months. This edition contains a couple of short items on 'Philatelic Terms Illustrated' and 'How did you start collecting BNA stamps' that lend themselves to follow ups from other members so don't be shy!

Despite the fact that, as I write this, Convention 2009 is yet to take place, planning for the 2010 Convention is already well in hand. Next years Convention is being held earlier in the year to coincide with the London 2010 International Exhibition and its related stamp shows in London. Consequently, members will find booking forms and exhibit entry forms for the 2010 event in this issue of Maple Leaves. Please note the deadlines for booking your places at the

group rates and also note that bookings for the hotel can be made direct on-line this year at www.chatsworth-hotel.com. More information on the 2010 Convention is to be found on page 187.

This issue also contains an update to the Society Library List which was published in December 2007. All new volumes added to the library since that date are listed on pages 187-191.

I must clarify the position regarding the Society Treasurer as my comments in the last issue have confused some members – myself included! The Society is still looking for a permanent replacement to take over this role from John Hillson. In the interim, John has not abandoned us (or run off with the money) and is continuing to manage the Society bank accounts and sign the cheques etc. To offload John's workload, we have found the services of a non-Society member to undertake the book-keeping and prepare the annual

accounts. For the current financial year, this service is very kindly being undertaken free of charge but the arrangement is clearly not a long term sustainable one and I would ask members once again to put themselves forward if they can help the Society in taking over the Treasurer role. Please contact the Secretary, John Wright, if you can help.

Finally, I must end on a sad note by reporting the untimely death of Christine Hillson in August. Many of you will know that Christine, who had been a regular attendee at Society Convention over many years, had been bravely fighting against cancer for some time and I can report that she remained her cheerful self until very close to the end. Our condolences go to John and the rest of his family.

WANTED:-

Privately/ commercially used covers used within Canada for the letter rate of the day. Specifically:-

Scott 237 3c carmine	GVI Coronation	Scott 274 4c blue	A.G. Bell
Scott 275 4c blue	Citizenship	Scott 276 4c blue	Marriage Elizabeth
Scott 317 4c blue and red	Red Cross	Scott 330 4c violet	Coronation QEII

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CANADA – FRANCE CONCESSIONARY RATE ESTABLISHED IN 1929

Mike Street

While preparing my presentation on Peace Issue rates for the 2007 CPS convention in Worthing I decided to do a little more research on the cover shown in Figure 1, a triple rate (4¢ + 2¢ + 2¢) surface letter from Canada to France mailed in 1948.

I had known for some time from the Canada Postal Guide (*J*) that surface letters to France were charged the same postage as surface letters to British Empire countries, but did not know why France was treated differently from other non-Empire Universal Postal Union (UPU) countries. By digging into my Postal Guides I learned that this special rate had been in effect since at least 1930, but not why or when the rate was established. While discussing the cover in Fig 1 during the presentation at Worthing I mentioned this problem. After the talk both David Sessions and Brian Stalker came up and said, “I may have information for you on the special rate for France.” It pays to advertise!!

David soon wrote, “A concessionary rate of 2¢ was granted for postcards to France on 1st June 1929; this was equivalent to the domestic, US and Empire rate. Preferred status for letters to France seems to have been granted around this time, although I have not been able to clarify whether it was actually on 1st June. ... the preferential rate to France increased from 2¢ to 3¢ on 1st July 1931. This kept it in line with the Empire rate which

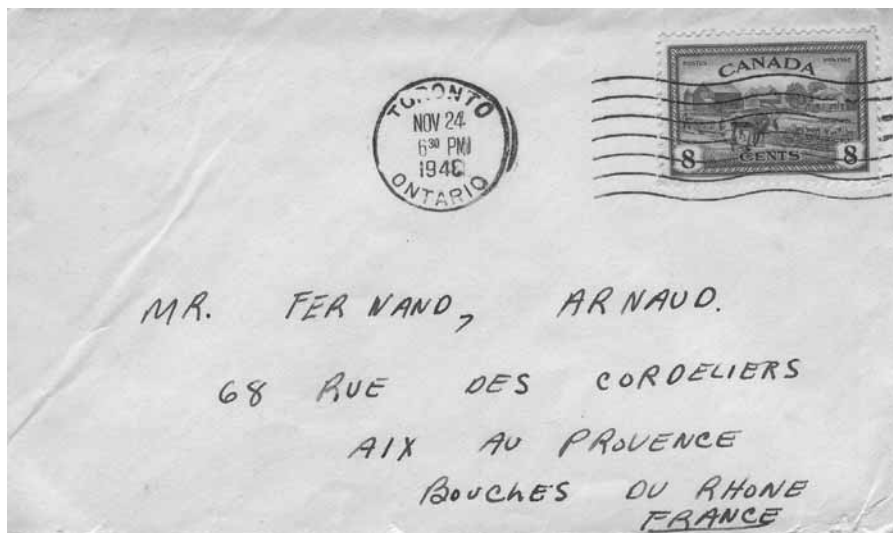
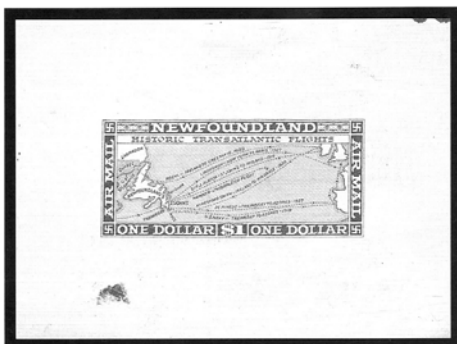
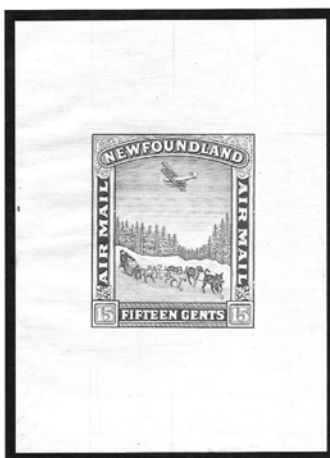
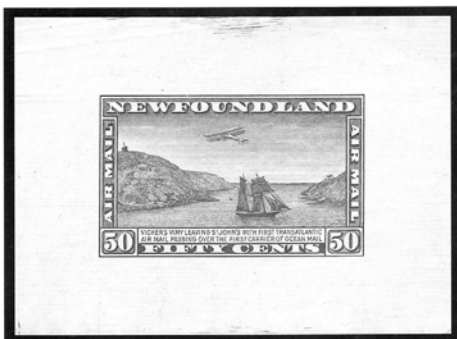


Fig 1 8¢ Peace Issue stamp paying 1948 triple surface rate from Canada to France

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held until 1943. On 1st April 1943 an additional 1c War Tax was applied and this held until 1954.”

Brian replied with a scan of a page from the *Canada Gazette* of 1 June 1929 (2). The pertinent portion, shown in Fig 2, confirms David’s rates and his partial answer to the ‘When?’ question by stating that a new rate was in effect. Brian also forwarded copies of an article (3) from the *Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (FCPS)* which discussed both the ‘Why?’ and ‘When?’ question for reciprocal action by France. On 23rd May 1929 officials of the governments of Canada and France had signed a postal agreement (4).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection (e) and (g) of section 7 of the Post Office Act, the rate of postage on letters from Canada to France has been fixed at 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. The rate on post cards has been fixed at 2 cents each.

48-1

Fig 2 Extract from *Canada Gazette* of 1st June 1929



Fig 3 Letter mailed Ju 14/29 at the correct new Canada to France rate but taxed as short paid because a postal clerk in France did not know about the changes. (Courtesy Gary Steele)

Corresponding to the *Canada Gazette* announcement, on 6th June 1929, the Administration des Postes, télégraphes et téléphones of France, normally referred to as the 'PTT', announced that reduced rates for letters, postcards and business papers mailed to Canada were forthcoming, gave the new Canada to France rates, and admonished postal clerks not to tax such items as being insufficiently prepaid. Unfortunately for the recipient of the letter shown in Fig 3, mailed on the 14th June 1929 from Lacolle, Quebec to France, at least one clerk did not get that message.

The FCPS article quoted a further reference (5) which stated that the new reciprocal rates for mail from France to Canada came into effect on 11th September 1929. The pieces of the puzzle were slowly coming together, but the actual date the new rates took effect in Canada remained unknown until C.R. McGuire provided the spectacular cover in Fig 4. This letter consists of a 1¢-#10 postal stationery envelope, up-rated by the addition of a 1¢ Macdonald stamp from the 1927 issue. Addressed to "Mr. H.C. Champ/Care Post Office / Lyons / France", it carries two separate typewritten cachets. The two lines just above and left of the address read, "*Inauguration of Canada-France / penny postage, May 23, 1929.*" (italics mine). The cachet at upper left reads, "The Postmaster, GREETINGS: Would you kindly back-cancel this letter and return to H.C. Champ [full address] & oblige." The Postmaster in Lyons was very obliging. Thanks to him and Mr. Champ (and C.R. McGuire) today we have this cover, mailed on the very day the postal agreement between Canada and France was signed. So far I have been unable to find out how Mr. Champ learned about the new rate and the date it was going into effect. He must have seen either a newspaper announcement about the signing ceremony, or perhaps a Canada Post Office announcement of the new rate, possibly both.

The covers that follow in figs 5 to 10 illustrate both French and Canadian concessionary rates from their implementation in 1929 to 1940.

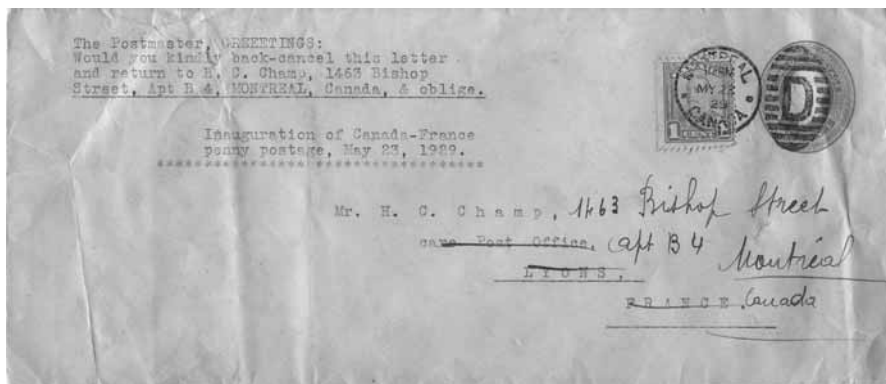


Fig 4 Letter to France mailed 23rd May 1929, the first day of the new preferred rate. (Courtesy C.R. McGuire)

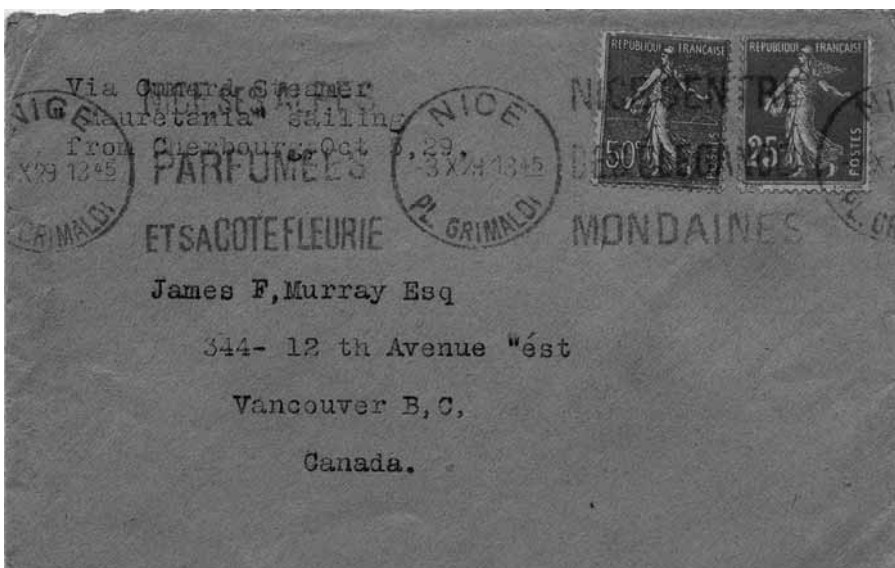


Fig 5 75 centime preferred rate letter from France to Canada mailed 3rd October 1929, less than a month after the new rates went into effect in France. (Courtesy Mick Bister)

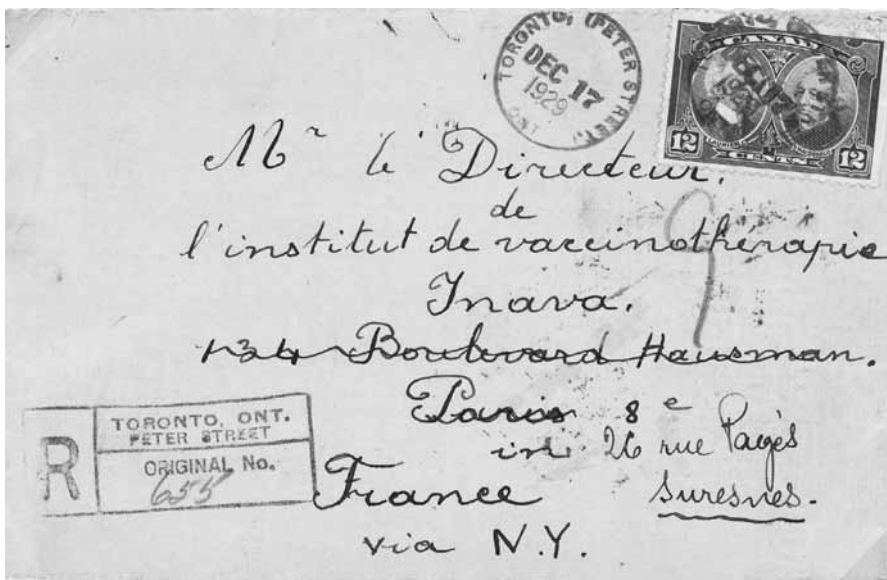


Fig 6 Registered single weight preferred rate letter from Canada to France mailed Dec 17/1929 (Courtesy Kimber Wald)



Fig 7 Single weight letter from Canada to France mailed OCT 17/1931, after the preferred rate had increased from 2¢ to 3¢ per ounce or fraction thereof.



Fig 8 75 centime preferred rate souvenir cover from France to Canada, mailed 26VII36 by a participant in the pilgrimage of several thousand Canadians to the official unveiling of the new Vimy Ridge monument honouring Canada's Soldiers who fell during World War I. (6)



Fig 9 1½25 preferred rate letter from France to Canada mailed 7 -4/ 39, possibly with a Spanish Civil War connection. (7) (Courtesy Derek Richardson)

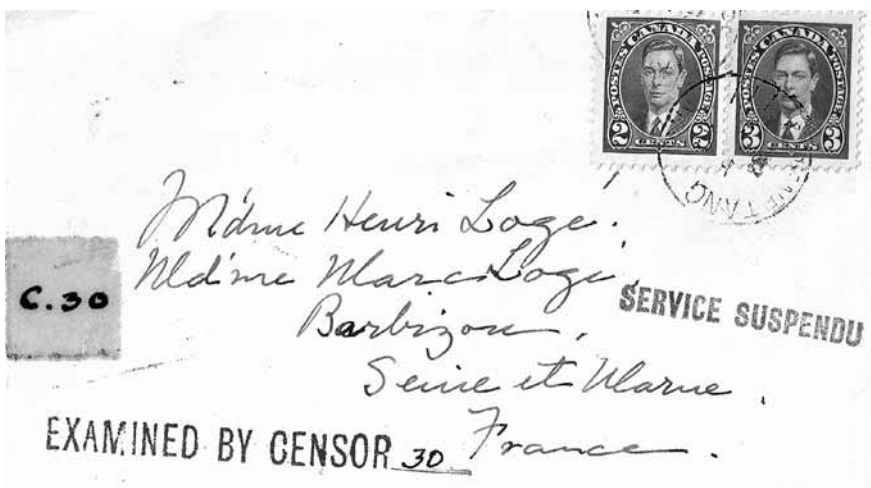


Fig 10 Double weight preferred rate letter from Canada to France mailed Sep 4/40, examined by a Canadian censor and held while postal operations were reorganized after the fall of France. (Courtesy Gary Steele)

Author's Note:

In the process of preparing this article the author learned that a preferred rate for Spain, similar to that for France, came into effect in late 1931 or early 1932. This will be the subject of a follow-up article. Neither the Canada-France nor Canada-Spain preferred surface rates are mentioned in *Canada Domestic and International Postal Rates and Fees 1870-1999*, by Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz and Robert C. Smith. The discoveries described in this article have been brought to their attention.

Acknowledgements:

Sincere thanks to Mick Bister and Derek Richardson of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (GB), Christian Maltor of France, and to C.R. McGuire, David Sessions, Brian Stalker, Gary Steele and Victor Willson of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain (CPSofGB) and/or the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Without their help this article would not have been written.

References:

1. Canada *Official Postal Guide*, King's Printer, Ottawa, 1930-1951
2. *Canada Gazette*, King's Printer, Ottawa, 1 June 1929. The *Canada Gazette* is the official newspaper of the Government of Canada and has been published regularly by the Queen's Printer since 1841. Published within the *Canada Gazette* are new statutes and regulations, proposed regulations, decisions of administrative boards and an assortment of government notices. Private sector notices which are required by statute to be published to inform the public also appear in the *Canada Gazette*. For additional information see: <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/cg-gc/lm-sp-eng.html#i6>
3. Mick Bister, The Concessionary Franco-Canadian Rates, *Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society (GB)*, March 2001, Volume 51, No. 217. The article mentions that the late Alan McKanna of Toronto, an avid collector of French postal history, knew that Canada's Empire rate had been extended to France and that France, in turn, had extended to Canada the principle of its 'frontier' rate, then applicable to destinations within 30km of France's border in Luxembourg, and subsequently to destinations in Belgium, Spain and Switzerland within 30km of their borders with France.
4. Ibid. The information is quoted from the 1929 *Bulletin Officiel* (Nos. 9 & 15) of the government of France's Department of Mail, Telegraphs and Telephones (*Postes, télégraphes et téléphones - PTT*).
5. Derek Richardson, *Tables of French Postal Rates 1849 to 2005*, France and Colonies Philatelic Society (GB) Brochure No 7.
6. For additional information see: <http://bnaps.org/philatelic/vimy.htm>
7. Derek Richardson, pers. comm. Re Fig 9 above: "The cover is postmarked Felletin (Creuse) 7-4-39, franked at the concessionary rate of 1f25 instead of the U.P.U. rate of 2f25, and contains correspondence, with photo, from a Spanish lady. Nearly half a million Spaniards, military and civilians, sought asylum in France towards the end of the Spanish Civil War in the spring of 1939. The soldiers were interned in camps in the south, while civilians were distributed in "colonies" in other parts of the country. I wonder how she met this Billy Millachip. Perhaps he had been a member of one of the International Brigades formed from volunteers fighting in Spain on the Republican side."

FREE FRANKING PRIVILEGES – CIVIL SERVANTS 1867 - 1892

Bill Pekonen

Information located in the National Archives reveals a sort of free franking scandal that has not, at least to my knowledge, been written about in philatelic literature. The story is about how civil servants in Ottawa had unintended free franking privileges for 25 years between 1867 and 1892. These people could send and receive personal mail “free of postage” if they followed the loosely worded “rules and regulations”. These civil servants had privileges that were not available to government employees living elsewhere in Canada, unless they were writing to friends in Ottawa.

The subsidized free franking rate is a legitimate subject, complicated by continued abuses in Canada despite attempts to prevent the same, and haunted by the abuses which occurred in Britain 160 or more years ago. The realities of some of the information found in the National Archives appear to be different from the perceptions held by most collectors.

These comments are in respect to free franking as the rules applied to Official Mail. The Ottawa Free Franking is part of the long history of Official Mail in Canada. The Ottawa Free Franked covers during the 1867- 1892 period are of a different character than earlier or later. This particular period has been divided into two groups for these purposes. The two groups are Official Mail and Private Mail. The reasons for separating these two groups is best explained by quoting from copies of

Orders In Council, Post Office Circulars and other information obtained from the National Archives during 1994.

It is important to remember that postage is a money matter. Any decisions in respect to money matters are decided ultimately by cabinet ministers through an Order In Council or by Parliament. The Privy Council can also establish the rules and regulations under which the Post Office operates. Anything that adversely affects the revenues of the Post Office is of concern to the Privy Council

The beginning of the story goes back many years to the customs and practices of the British Post Office. Two separate “free of postage” mailing privilege issues existed there:

1. Postmasters, and
2. other government officials and / or employees.

In 1848, an act was passed in Britain which had the effect of transferring the control of domestic rates and regulations to provinces and colonies in North America effective 1851. That act contained a clause which prohibited any form of franking - that is to say free mailing privileges.

In 1851, two important notices (copies on file at the National Postal Museum) cast some light on the subject. A Notice to Post Masters was issued 14th March 1851 [1851-3-14-1].

Item #10 states:

No Franking Privilege is allowed under the New Act except with regard to Letters and

Packets on the business of the Post Office, addressed to or transmitted by the Post Master General.

Item #16 states:

Letters and Documents to and from the Deputy Post Master General, connected with the closing of his Accounts are, until further notice, to pass free.

Department Circular No. 5 was issued on 20th June 1851 [1851-6-20a]. This circular confirmed that Postmasters were entitled to compensation for the loss of the Free Franking privilege starting on 6th January 1844. The compensation was a reimbursement of postage paid by them.

After the Dominion was established in 1867, free franking privileges were incorporated into the Post Office Act.

Department Order No. 2 was issued on 1st March 1868 [1868-3-1]. Regulation # 25 stated:

All letters or other mailable matter addressed to or sent by any Department of the Government at the Seat of Government at Ottawa, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council (*.....may pass free of postage*)

Notice that there is no explicit direction as to the person to whom it may be addressed, nor whether or not the correspondence must be official in nature, although that was the general intention. This omission created a "loop-hole" that did not escape the attention of low salaried civil servants.

A more explicit definition of the Free Franking Privileges and the rules and regulations applicable was issued on 1st November 1875. This description was titled Department Order No. 16, (1868-11-

1a]. The interesting clauses that appear to be relevant are:

2. All letters and other mailable matter passing to or from the Public Departments at Ottawa, including all correspondence addressed to the Ministers in charge of the said Departments or to their Private Secretaries, or to the Deputy Heads or Secretaries of the same, as well as all mail matter on which the name or designation of one of the said Public Departments or of a branch thereof at Ottawa forms part of the address - and this without regard to the name or title of the person to whom the same be directed (*.....may pass free of postage*).

11. Prepayment is not required on letters On Her Majesty's Service posted in Canada and passing to the United Kingdom, addressed to the Imperial Departments of State, - civil, military and Naval, and such letters are to be forwarded unrated to the offices making up Mails for England.

Clause 12 provides Free Franking Privileges to letters On the Business of the Post Office addressed to Ottawa to the attention of the Postmaster General or the Deputy Postmaster General, and Secretary, Account Branch, Money Order Branch, Saving's Bank Branch, Dead Letter Branch, and Cashier.

Clause 13 states: The principal divisions or branches in the Public Departments at Ottawa, to which correspondence may occasionally be directed without adding in the address the title or designation of the Department of which the branch or division forms a part are as follows:

Division or Branch

Department of Justice
Finance Department

Secretary of State

Dept. of Interior

Dept. of Agriculture
Dept. of Marine & Fisheries
Post Office Department

1. The Inspector of Penitentiaries
 1. The Auditor General and Audit Office
 2. The Treasury Board
 3. The Superintendent of Insurance
 4. Departmental Contingencies
 1. Registry Branch
 2. Queen's Printer
 3. Government Stationery Office
 - 1 Indian Branch
 2. Ordnance Lands Branch
 - 3.. Dominion Lands Branch
 1. The Patent Office
 1. Fishery Branch
- The branches recited in section 12.

It is important to note that other branches of Public Departments not mentioned in the above list could, by omission, receive mail free of the duty of postage since the operative words in Clause 13 are "may occasionally".

Finally, Clause 14 states: *Postmasters will observe that, with the exceptions noted to sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 24-30, the free transmission authorized by this Department Order, applies only to the exemption from Canada postage of mail matter passing between places in Canada and the Executive and Parliamentary Branches of the Dominion Government, at Ottawa.*

A Circular was issued on 18th February, 1888 (1888-2-13d) regarding a Postal Convention with the USA. Clause #10 states

Official correspondence which is entitled to pass in the domestic mails of either country free of postage is likewise entitled to transmission free of postage between the United States and Canada.

The first item in the records that draws our

attention to the practice of civil servants using the above rules and regulations to apply to their own private mail is an extract from a copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council on 27th November, 1891. The matter under discussion was an extract from a 1888 confidential report "which relates to the practice which has been allowed since Confederation of permitting Civil Service employees to send and receive their private correspondence free of postage".

The meeting came to the following decision after considering the information.

The Minister, in consideration of the above, recommends that from and after the 1st of January, 1892, no employee of the Government be allowed to send private correspondence under frank and that the Treasury Board be authorized to frame the Regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this recommendation."

Parts of the confidential report are quoted below to help explain the reasons for the two groupings mentioned earlier in this response.

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“Although it is impossible to arrive at any definite estimate of the amount of revenue lost to the Government owing to the use and abuse of the franking privilege by Civil Service employees, there is no doubt that it amounts to a very large sum each year.

After looking very thoroughly into the matter, the undersigned finds (1st) that as a rule Civil Service employees send and receive their personal and business letter correspondence and newspapers free, (2nd) that in some cases, added to this, parcel correspondence is sent and received free; (3rd) that added to this, is an enormous and indefinite amount of letter correspondence of the relatives and friends of Civil Service employees, which in one way or another avails itself of the privilege of the franks; and (4th) that correspondence and circulars of business concerns, get access in various ways and in considerable quantity to the same privilege.”

The Clerk of the Privy Council also remarked *“There seems to be no good reason, therefore, on general principals, why in addition to their salaries they should be allowed privileges which are denied to others in different departments of labour; and the allowance of which leads to a flagrant and expensive abuse and are very difficult of detection and remedy.”*

The next step was to implement the foregoing recommendation. The result is an important clue as to how the free franking system was supposed to operate. An Order in Council dated, 25th February 1892 (PC 2/477) explains the new rules and regulations. The free franking procedure is described in a clear manner. It is possible to conclude that this order was a restatement of existing practices - simply

because bureaucrats always look to precedents when crafting new regulations.

This is what the order stated:

FRANKING PRIVILEGES AT OTTAWA

Order-in-Council, February 25, 1892. By an Order-in-Council, dated February 25, 1892, the following regulations governing the franking privilege were approved:-

REGULATIONS

1. In each Department there may be used one franking stamp, such stamp being a facsimile of the usual signature of the deputy head and to be kept in the custody of some officer or confidential clerk specially entrusted by the deputy head with that duty, and to be affixed by him upon official correspondence only.
2. When envelopes with a printed official address thereon are used, the name of the deputy head may be printed on such envelopes.
3. In addition to the printed stamp or printed signature as above provided, the head of the Department and the private secretary of the head of the Department in the name of the Minister, and the deputy head may frank by a written signature or initials; but no other method of franking except as above enumerated will be permitted.
4. No blank or unaddressed envelope shall in any case be franked.
5. The deputy head of each Department shall furnish the Postmaster General with an impression of the facsimile stamp which it is proposed to use in his department.

6. The general officer commanding the Militia of Canada, the Adjutant General of the Militia, the Auditor General and the Superintendent of Insurance shall, for the purpose of these rules, be respectively considered as deputy heads of departments.

7. All the official correspondence of the several departments except that of the heads of departments, the deputy heads and private secretaries of Ministers, shall be transmitted in envelopes having printed or written thereon the words "On Her Majesty's Service" ; and no envelopes bearing the superscription shall be used for any private correspondence.

8. From and after the 15th day of March, 1892, no private correspondence whatsoever shall be transmitted from any department of the Government at Ottawa or elsewhere, or any branch thereof, under frank nor shall the postage due thereon be charged against the Government.

9. All private correspondence addressed to any member of the Civil Service at Ottawa, or to the care of any civil servant, shall be liable to the same rates of postage as apply to the public generally.

10. Should any letter addressed to any Civil Servant at Ottawa upon which postage has been paid on delivery prove when opened to be on public business the amount so paid may be refunded on the certificate of the deputy head of the department to which the addressee belongs.

11. Any employee offending against any of these regulations shall be liable to suspension or such other punishment as the Governor General in Council may determine.

John J. McGee, C.P.C.

(Clerk of the Privy Council)

A Post Office Department Circular dated 12th March 1892 was issued shortly afterwards. It is titled "Change in Regulations Respecting Free Mail Matter." The first paragraph states

Postmasters are informed that a change has been made in regulations respecting the treatment of mail matter addressed TO the Government Departments at Ottawa"

The bulletin then advises the Postmasters about the changes made in the 25th February Order In Council mentioned above.

In future, only such correspondence is to be allowed to pass free as may be addressed

1. *to a Minister or his Private Secretary*
2. *to a Deputy Head*
3. *to the Secretary of a Department*

Note the use of "TO". It is also interesting to note that no mention is made about changes to regulations in respect to mail FROM Ottawa.

The next clue demonstrates how civil servants other than Deputy Ministers were able to legitimately use the Free Franking privilege. An Order in Council was issued naming them. The following is one example. There are other examples on file.

Copy

P.C. 56 / 2593

Privy Council, Canada

Certified Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board held on the 19th October, 1916, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 21st October, 1916.

Post Office :-

The Board recommend that correspondence addressed to or sent from the Board of Pension Commissioners be allowed to pass free of Canada postage, in accordance with Section 75 of the Post Office Act, and that the usual Franking privilege exercised by Deputy Ministers be extended to the Chairman of the Board, subject to the conditions prescribed in the Order in Council of the 25th February, 1892.

(Sgd) Rodolphe Boudeau.

Clerk of the Privy Council

The 1892 procedure explains how the exception to the rule operates and why signatures other than that of a Deputy Minister appear on cover. Over time, to the end of 1963, FOR FREE FRANKING PRIVILEGE PURPOSES, by Order in Council, numerous officials were designated as having equivalent rank to that of a Deputy Minister. That explains, for instance, how the signatures of senior bureaucrats can be found on official envelopes during WWII. All free franking privileges were effectively changed in 1964 with the introduction of the Quarterly Bulk Payment System.

Looking back at the earlier 1868 regulations, it becomes clear that the intent had been the same throughout. Clause #25 in Department Order No. 2 qualifies the other clauses. Clause #25 states

All Letters or mailable material addressed to or sent by any Department of the Government, at the Seat of Government at Ottawa, under such regulations as from time to time be made by the Governor in Council. (underlining added for emphasis)

Upon careful reading, it becomes evident that clause #31 of this same Department Order no 2 applies to the foregoing clauses numbered 24 to 30. Clause 31 is perhaps the most important because it outlines the free franking procedure to be followed. Clause #31 reads:

Public documents and printed papers sent under the forgoing clauses should bear, as part of the address, the bona fide superscription of the Speaker, Chief Clerk, or officer specially deputed for this purpose to act for those functionaries, or the Member sending the same.

The obvious interpretation of the phrase “officer specially deputed” is the Deputy Minister, especially when matched with the terminology used in the 1892 order in council. Superscription was often used as a synonym for the franking signature in many of the earlier British Post Office acts.

A similar clause appears in both of the 1875 Department Order No. 16 as regulation #4 and in the 1878 Postal Guide as regulation #4.

“Letters and other mail matter sent from Ottawa under the above exemptions will be franked or certified as entitled to pass free in accordance with such regulations as may from time to time be made for the guidance of the Public departments and of the Ottawa Post Office on this head.” (The emphasis on the word from is in the Act.)

The “Head” refers to the Minister of a Department. Regulation #4 is almost the same as clause 162 in the 1941 Postal Guide, to demonstrate continuity of intent up to modern times.

For unknown reasons, Clause 31 of Department Order No. 2 is not repeated in Department Order No. 16 in 1875.

The use of the Free Franking privilege came to the attention of the Treasury Board. In time, apparently in the minds of the Privy Council, that lack of proper control and use of the free franking privilege was untenable. The 1892 Order in Council made it very clear that a Deputy Minister (or equivalent) only was responsible for the free franking handstamp. That responsibility remained with the Deputy Minister (or equivalent) until the end of 1963.

Unfortunately, civil servants still found ways to circumvent the 1892 regulations. The same issues continued to plague postal authorities even beyond 1964.

For those of you hoping to be able to match the names of authorized deputy ministers to any free franked material, a problem exists. A list exists showing all the

different government departments formed between 1867 and 1964. The names of the different Cabinet Ministers responsible for the departments are matched on this list. A list of all the deputy ministers matching these departments is still missing. Only sporadic information has been found.

CONCLUSIONS:

Every official cover from the 1867 - 1892 period needs to be carefully examined to determine if it is really official or whether it was personal in nature. Common sense can usually answer the question. It is possible, from a historical point of view, that the personal mail may be more scarce than official mail. Properly used official mail during the early years is scarce in its own right.

Sources: National Archives RG3, Volume 2749, file 2/Pt1.

Others as noted above.

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'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL'

The Yellow Peril

Illustrations by Susan So

Ever went on a shopping spree to a stamp show but couldn't find anything to buy despite having a pocket full of money? Frustrating isn't it?

Finding nothing to spend my money on is not a new experience. The last time it happened to me was at the 1996 Toronto autumn show. I had made my rounds of my regular suppliers and was on my way to the 'EXIT' gate when I caught sight of a display system, flip unit on a dealer's table. Normally, I do not check them but the desperate hope of finding something made me look. My heart skipped a few beats when I saw the obscene cover in fig 1 staring at me.

At first glance, it has the appearance of a registered airmail special delivery letter to

the United States, prepaid by a Newfoundland \$1 Wayzata stamp that is tied by a 'Montreal PQ FEB 15 8PM 1950 CANADA' wavy line machine cancel. Upon a closer look, however, I noticed that there are some brown glue stains on the stamp, especially at the bottom right where a piece of the stamp was torn off and replaced. The postmark too, is interesting; the machine dater is fine whereas parts of the wavy bars are quite heavy. These signs told me that the Wayzata stamp (which is not a stamp to begin with) does not belong to the cover. The stamps that it replaced were probably a 10 cents and a 17 cents Airmail Special Delivery stamp paying the 10 cents registration, 10 cents Special Delivery and 7 cents airmail charges.

I would have added this questionable cover

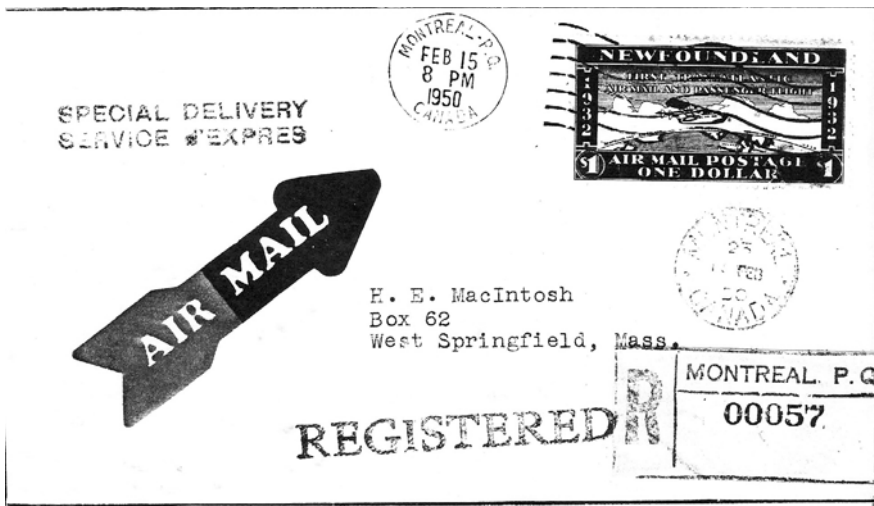


Fig 1

to my reference collection if it weren't for its insane price tag. I told the dealer that there is no way the cover could be genuine and his price is ridiculously high for such an obvious fake. The seller, who seemed irritated, half-heartedly acknowledged me but would not adjust his price saying 'I know someone whom I can hang it on!' Well, hang it he did, for the next day when I went back to check, the cover was gone. I left the show a second time without making a purchase and consoling myself that I still had my money!

The Toronto January 1998 stamp exhibition was almost a repeat performance of the 1996 show and when I asked a dealer if he had any covers he replied 'Just these'. With that he handed me an album of pricey covers, amongst them was the above item. This time I decided to use a more tactful approach by asking the seller if he would hold the cover for a short while whilst I

think about it. I zipped home to get my album of odd-ball covers; extracted my special delivery registered 'duck' stamp cover that was featured on page 347 of the April 1988 issue of *Maple Leaves* and returned to the show.

The dealer greeted me with 'You came back to buy the cover?' I told the seller that I wouldn't mind having it but repeated my earlier remarks and proved to him that such 'cooked up' covers are not so scarce by showing him my duck registered. The strategy worked as it aroused his curiosity. After a few more minutes of chatting about fake and philatelic covers, he was ready to talk turkey and after the usual 'What's it worth to you' and similar lines he said 'Take it'.

There is something to this western, 'All's well that ends well' saying after all.

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STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 6)

Graham Searle

Introduction.

This is the sixth in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the “Street” cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part starts the story of the Street cancels from Montreal.

Some of our readers may have noticed that, in the preceding articles, I have skipped around Canada from east to west and back again studiously avoiding Montreal. I have left Montreal till last for a number of reasons. Montreal can lay claim to the largest number of Street Post Offices – at least 33 – so there is a lot of research involved. Research on the Montreal branch and sub offices is made more difficult by the tendency of the various authorities to switch from English to French street names (and sometimes a bit of both) and vice versa with gay abandon over the years. A modern day map of Montreal is of little use when researching post offices of 100 years ago. In addition to this bilingual problem, Montreal had a habit of joining up streets and boulevards as the city grew and totally renaming (and renumbering) parts of them – making the tracking of street addresses even more difficult. To compound the problems several of the Montreal Street offices changed their names during our time period.

All of this may explain why relatively little work has been done on the Montreal Street Cancels (compared to Toronto for example). To make matters worse, many of the Montreal Street cancels, particularly those from the post 1900 period are not

shown in the Proof Books (3).

This is all by way of an up front apology that this section of the story contains rather more gaps and omissions than I would like. Hopefully, somewhere amongst our membership there are some students of Montreal postal history who can fill in some of these gaps. As ever, your comments and additions are most welcome and if sufficient input is forthcoming a future article will try to fill in some of the missing bits of the story.

MONTREAL:-

The city of Montreal grew dramatically between 1870 and 1900 with the population rising from around 100,000 to over 260,000 in this period. By 1900, it had also started to subsume a number of neighbouring towns and villages into the enlarged city. Throughout this period, Montreal was Canada’s largest city and its most important commercial centre. This rapid growth in population was reflected postally by the opening of the first branch offices in Montreal in 1888. These branch and sub post offices grew rapidly in the period from 1895 to 1905. For convenience, I have split the Montreal Street offices into three groups; the earliest group where openings date from 1888 to 1892, a second group which opened from 1895 to 1899 and a third group which opened first from 1900 onward. This latter split is an important one as cancels from offices opening after 1900 are very scarce compared to those from the earlier offices. Most cancels from the pre-1900 Montreal

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offices are fairly common but the majority of those from post 1900 offices should be considered rare and some are exceedingly rare. All of this probably reflects the change in Post Office policy regarding mail cancelled at sub-offices in the big cities that I referred to in an earlier article on Toronto; post 1900, most of these Street offices only cancelled registered mail.

THE EARLY STREET POST OFFICES 1888 – 1895:-

Ontario Street and Ontario Street East:-

This was the first Street Post Office to be opened in Montreal, sometime in 1888 (the exact date is uncertain). The office was initially named Ontario Street and the earliest cancels carry this name. This office was initially located at 760 Ontario Street but was at 529 Ontario Street East in 1896 when its name was changed to Ontario Street East. It is unclear if this address change represents a physical move or some street renumbering.

I am aware of only one cancel from this office from the pre-1896 period. This is a full circle c.d.s. cancel with a 23.5mm dater. It is found with both AM and PM indicia and is shown in fig 171. This cancel was used until the office name was



Fig 171 Ontario Street c.d.s. cancel

changed in 1896. My latest dated copy is from 2nd April 1896 and Charles Hollingsworth noted an earliest recorded date for the Ontario Street East cancel of 11th May 1896 (8) so the name change must have taken place inside this time window.

Following the name change, the office used a full circle c.d.s. cancel with the Ontario Street East name. It has a 25mm dater and shows timed indicia. Examples post 1900 are far rarer than those dated before 1900 but fig 172 shows an example used on a registered cover sent in 1904. This is the latest date I have seen. It is unclear when this office either closed or changed name or, indeed, if it is still open. Different types of cancel from this office appear in the proof books (3) as late as 1953. Maybe one of our members can throw some light on this.

St. Catherine Street and Ste. Catherine Street Centre:-

These two offices are covered together here as they are one and the same. This branch office was opened at 230 Ste. Catherine Street East on 1st January 1889. The first and only postmaster was E.M. Renouf who remained in office until September 1909 when the office closed. St. Catherine Street (fig 173) was the main shopping and commercial thoroughfare of Montreal in the 1890's and this branch office was one of the busiest and most important of the Montreal Street offices.

The earliest cancel found from this office is a full circle c.d.s. cancel with 23.5mm dater shown in fig 174. This type is found with both AM and PM indicia.

When the St. Catherine Street West sub-office was opened in August 1892 (see below), the name of this earlier office was changed to Ste. Catherine Street Centre (including the correct feminine

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Fig 172 Ontario Street East c.d.s. cancel

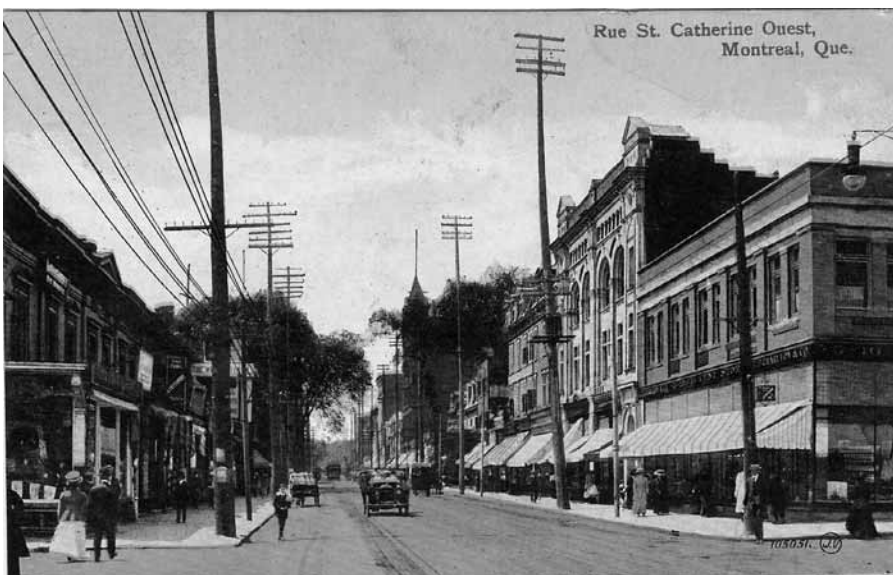


Fig 173 Ste. Catherine Street, Montreal



Fig 174 St. Catherine Street c.d.s. cancel

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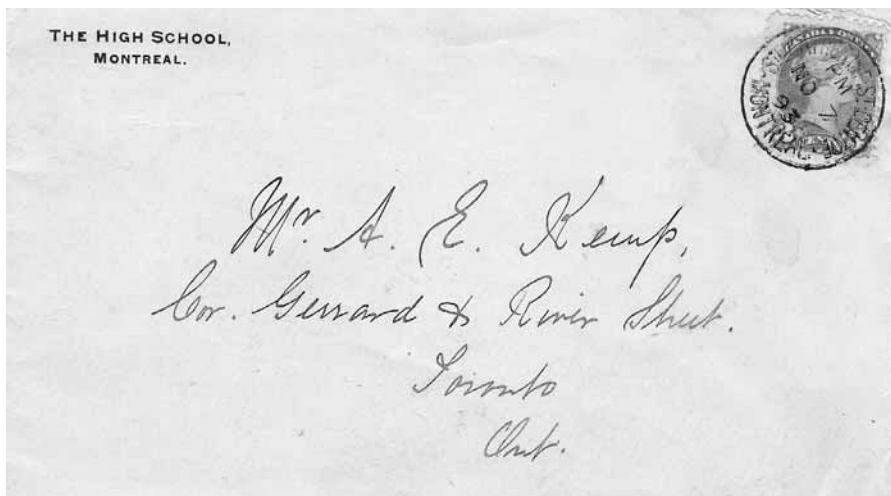


Fig 175 Ste. Catherine Street Centre c.d.s. cancel

abbreviation Ste.) The first cancel to show this changed name is a full circle c.d.s. cancel with a 24mm dater and indicia of AM or PM, shown in fig 175. Charles Hollingsworth (8) reported an e.r.d. for this cancel of December 1891 which, if correct, would suggest the name change was well planned up to a year ahead of the new office opening. The proof books (3), however, show a rather more likely 16th July 1892 date. There are a couple of later variants of this cancel. From 1896 to 1898, the indicia was changed to a timed mark as shown in fig 176 and later still an indicia of '500' appears. I have only seen this last type dated in 1899. An example is shown in fig 177. The significance of the '500' is unclear.

From 1899 onward, this office appears to have used only a duplex cancel. This has a 24mm dater and a circular killer with 9 bars. The earliest, and apparently short lived, version of this duplex has AM or PM indicia and is shown in fig 178. Later types (shown in fig 179) show timed indicia from

December 1899 until the closing of the office. One interesting feature of this duplex is that the Street name reverted to the, incorrect, masculine St. abbreviation.

Two other cancels can be found from this office. There is a roller cancel which has been reported (8) on the Numeral Issue (no picture available). There is also a rather unusual parcel oval found from this office. This type is shown in fig 180 and is found struck in both black, red and violet ink. This is the only parcel oval I have seen from a Montreal Street office.

St. Catherine Street West:-

This post office opened in August 1892 and remained in operation until May 1957. It was initially located at 1661 Ste Catherine Street West but the street address changed several times in later years. The opening of this office caused the renaming of the St Catherine Street office (see above). The first postmaster was James Mock who remained in office until 1901.



Fig 176 Ste. Catherine Street Centre c.d.s. cancel with timed indicia

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Fig 177 Ste. Catherine Street Centre c.d.s. cancel with '500' indicia

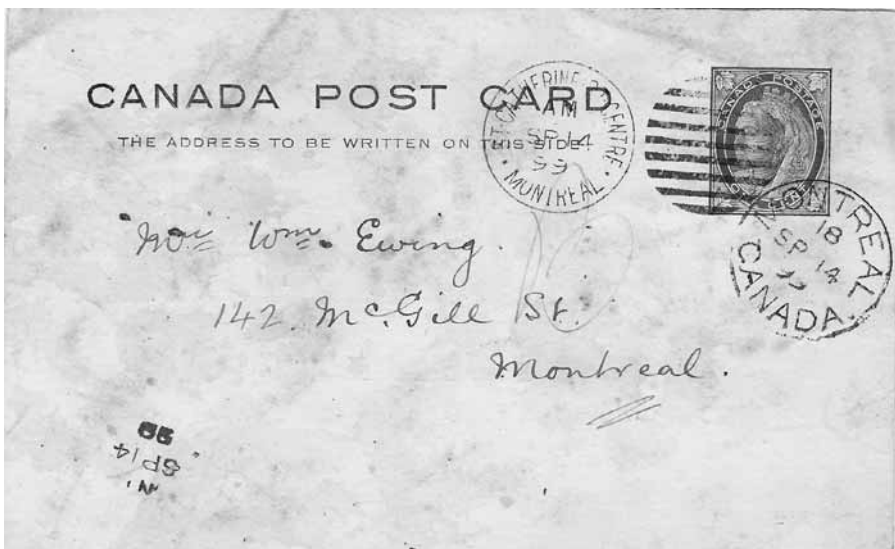


Fig 178 Ste. Catherine Street Centre duplex cancel

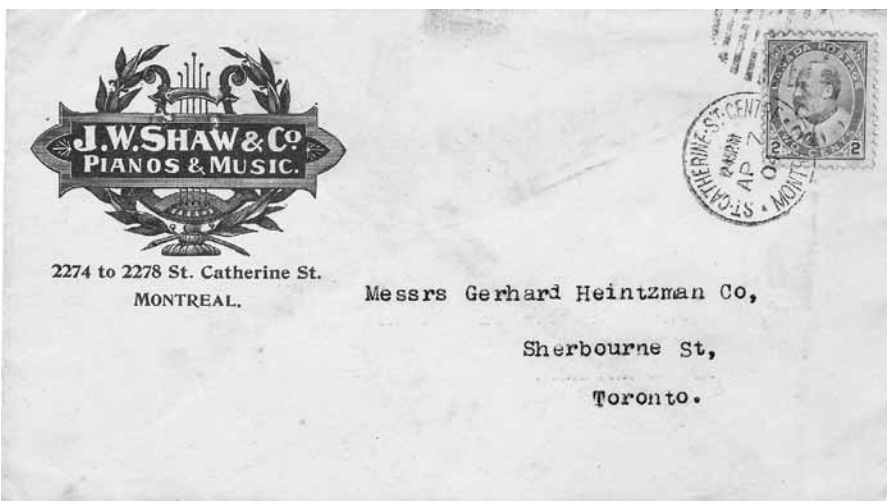


Fig 179 Ste. Catherine Street Centre duplex cancel with timed indicia

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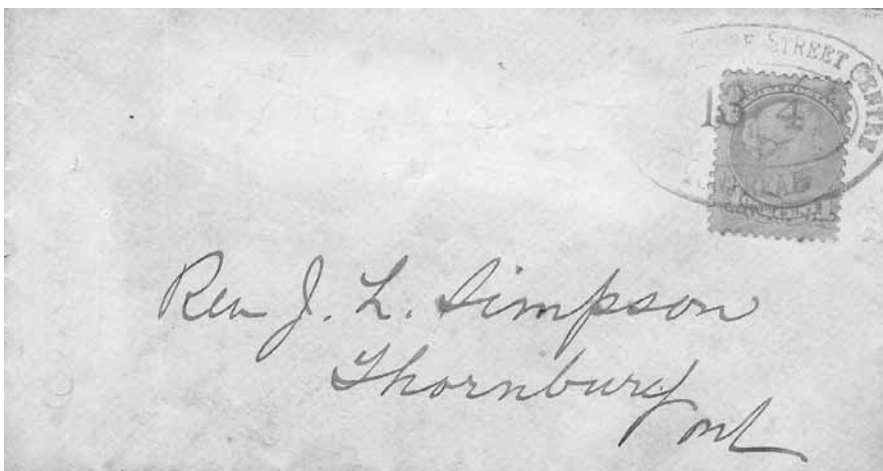


Fig 180 Ste. Catherine Street Centre parcel oval cancel

Four c.d.s. cancels can be found from this office. The earliest type, shown in fig 181 is a full circle type with a 24mm dater and with AM or PM indicia. This first type is the only cancel from this office to show the correct, feminine, Ste. abbreviation. This type appears to have been used from the opening of the office until early 1896 when it was replaced by a very similar type with timed indicia but with the St. abbreviation. This second type, shown in fig 182, has a



Fig 181 St. Catherine Street West; early type of c.d.s. cancel

different hammer and shows a 25mm dater. It was used from early 1896 until at least December 1899.

A third type of c.d.s. cancel is shown in fig 183. This has the full office name, including 'Montreal' around the top and the letters 'L.C.D.' at the bottom. The letters stand for 'Letter Carriers Depot'. This depot may have been separate from the branch office as records show it was located at 532 St. Catherine Street West. All the examples of this I have seen date from 1894 – 1895 but Hollingsworth reports usage up to 1900 (8) and Carr reports usage in 1893 (18). The proof books (3) show a date of 30th June 1893 for this cancel. Rosenthal (24) has suggested that LCD postmarks may have been used to cancel a kind of way letter mail handed by customers to postmen on their rounds.

From 1899 onward, this office used a duplex cancel. This has a full circle date stamp and a circular killer with 10 bars. It

CONTINUED ON PAGE 185

MAP STAMP BLOCK REDISCOVERED

Admiral doyen and long time member Sandy Mackie recently celebrated his 90th birthday. A birthday visit by relatives from down south brought an unexpected parcel in the form of a package of material from Dorothy Hollingsworth, widow of the late Charles Hollingsworth. Our older members will recall that Charles, in addition to his interests in Street Cancels, was a long time collector of the Map stamp of 1898 and, together with Sandy Mackie, had done a lot of the early work on plating of this popular stamp.

The unexpected package turned out to be a bundle of Charles' research material and a large quantity of his map stamps. Dorothy had found these when completing a clear out of part of her house. The star item in the stamp material was the block shown in figure 1. This is a complete half sheet of 50 the Map stamp from the left pane of plate 5. It is missing only the bottom selvedge and has some minor damage to the stamp at plate position 15 but is otherwise complete and intact and shows the top imprint and plate number. The sea colour is blue-green.

A remarkable block you may think but what makes it really interesting is that this block is from state 1 of the plate 5 printings and was made before much of the plate was re-entered. This block should normally contain the significant re-entries at plate positions 32, 42, 43, 44 and 92 and well as the major re-entry at plate position 91 and several other minor re-entries. In this case the re-entries at 32, 42, 43, 44 and 92 are not present nor are any of the minor re-entries; only the major at plate position 91 is there. The block is believed to be the only large mint multiple known of state 1 of plate 5.

This block first came to light in 1990 when the BNAPS Map Stamp study group under the leadership of Whitney Bradley gathered together the plate 5 holdings of a number of collectors to do some research work. Amongst a mass of material, Whit ended up with two left hand half sheets on the table, one from his own collection and the one illustrated from Charles Hollingsworth. Imagine his surprise to discover they were totally different. His was re-entered, the other was not. The resulting discovery of the two states of plate 5 was extensively written up in the Map Stamp Study Group Newsletter of November 1990 (1)

This unique block, together with a host of other large blocks and plated single stamps from Charles Hollingsworth's material will be auctioned in the coming months by Cavendish Auctions of Derby. Map stamp enthusiasts will no doubt be preparing their bids.

References:-

- 1) BNAPS Map Stamp Study Group Newsletter whole no 21 Nov-Dec 1990 pages 6 and 15 – 21.

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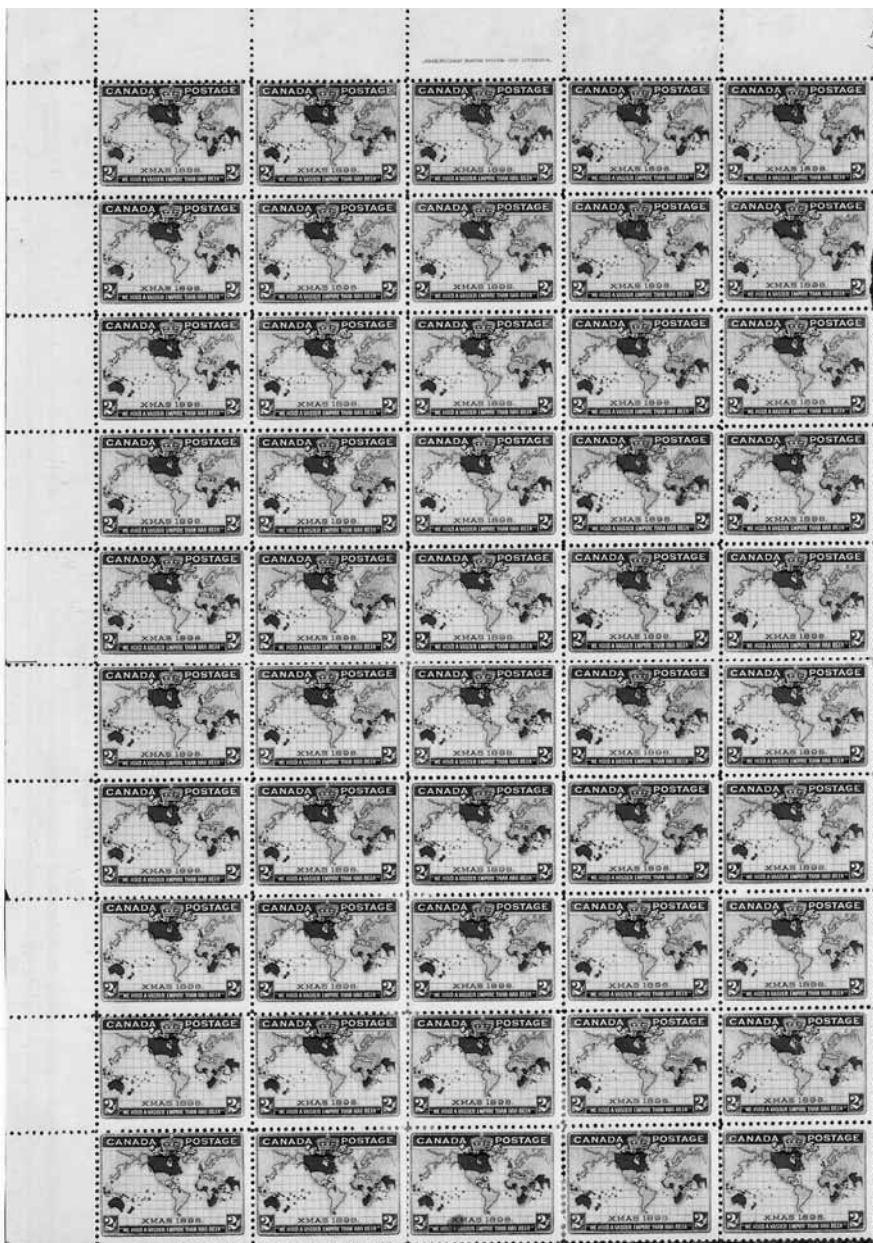


Fig 1. Unique block of 50 from the left pane of plate 5 – state 1, before re-entering.

HOW DID YOU START COLLECTING BNA STAMPS?

John Escott

I started during World War 2, over 60 years ago. My mothers' best friend, Queenie Mellis, married a Canadian serviceman, George Carson (from Fredericton, N.B.). Whenever he got mail or food parcels from home (I still remember 'Life Saver' sweets), I was the lucky recipient of the lovely stamps. My favourite stamp (and I still have it) was the \$1 Train Ferry stamp from the Peace Issue. It carries a Fredericton cancel in purple of square shape dated 11th August 1947. Coincidentally, I have since acquired the 10 cents Great Bear Lake stamp from the same series with the same hammer but applied several times at a nice rakish angle but date unclear.

For me, the most attractive thing about

Canadian philately has always been the evocative place names to be found on postmarks of usually older stamps. We are all lucky enough to have some in our collections and they allow us to dream about what these places must have been like years ago. Let your imagination run riot!

If you want some help, I suggest you read a book like 'Wilderness Man' the amazing true story of Grey Owl by Lovat Dickson.

Editors note:- Maybe some of our other members (particularly those who don't actually live there) might like to share with us why and how they first started collecting BNA stamps?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Derrick Avery

ANOTHER BRITISH MAIL BRANCH CANCEL AND A QUERY

Please find below (in figs 1 and 2) my small contribution to the British Mail Branch story. This is a registered first day cover from 1937 that carries on the back a nice strike of a British Mail Branch cancel (fig 2).

I also have a query on the location of a post office which I hope our members can help with. Fig 3 overleaf shows an airmail letter from 1952 mailed from Fairview Island, Ontario. Try as I may, I have not been able to locate this place although it may be close by Bracebridge as the cover carries a machine cancel backstamp from this latter town. Can any of our members tell me where Fairview Island is or was located?



Fig 2.

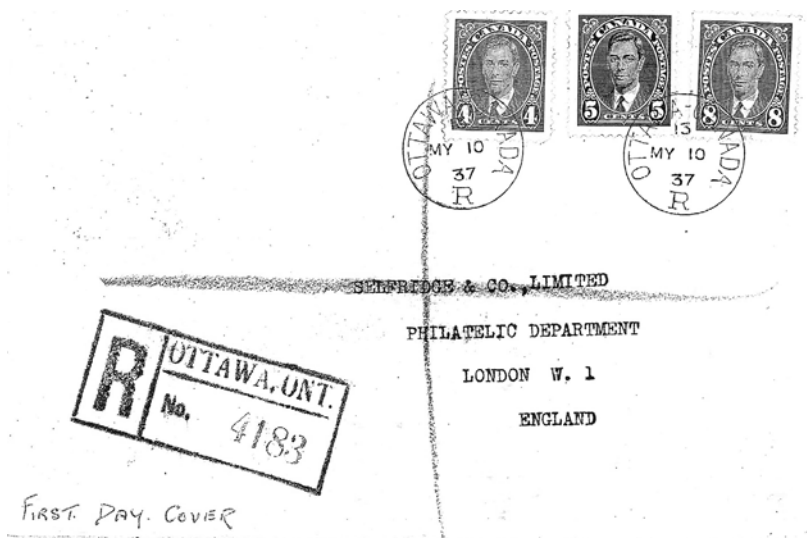



Fig 1.

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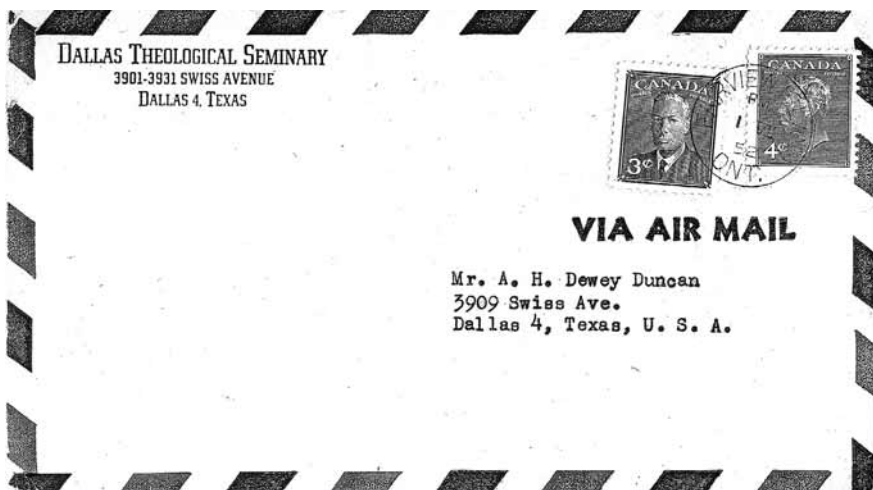


Fig 3.

Dr. Jim Watt

3 CENT BROWN ADMIRAL COIL RE-ENTRY

I refer to the query from Peter Payne and the illustrations on pages 140-141 of the July 2009 issue of Maple Leaves.

I can confirm that the Unitrade listed 'only one known copy' of the major re-entry on this stamp is indeed in my collection. I can also congratulate Peter by confirming that his re-entry is a second recorded copy of this same major re-entry showing doubling in the 'CAN' of Canada, the 'AG' of Postage and also the outer white oval above the 'AG'. The re-entry is quite different

from anything Marler ever listed.

My copy was trimmed at the right and may well have been part of a paste up pair. In my opinion, the copy shown on cover, although it is only fine to very fine in centring, represents the finest copy known either on or off cover. There must be other copies out there waiting to be found and plate positioning is still unknown because Marler worked from the plate proofs which may or may not have had the re-entry applied in its initial state.

This is certainly the best re-entry to be found on the 3 cent brown vertical coil. Congratulations on your major find.

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BOOK REVIEWS

We start this set of reviews with two important new hardbound reference works on the 19th century stamps of Canada.

THE LARGE QUEEN STAMPS OF CANADA AND THEIR USE, 2nd edition; H.E. and H.W. Duckworth, 2008, published by the Vincent G. Greene Foundation, Toronto, 8.5 x 11, hardbound, 468 pages. Available from the publishers at 10, Summerhill Avenue, Toronto ON M4T 1A8 priced \$C125 plus p&p.

The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use, by the Duckworths has been updated and re-issued after being out of print for many years. The 2nd edition now includes new colour illustrations and updated information on the stamps. The full period of printings and use of the Large Queen stamps from 1868 onward is covered - the 5 cents value is now included, and coverage of the 12½ and 15 cents is now extended beyond 1872. The chapters on postal history are maintained from the first edition. A major addition has been the inclusion of a colour section showing stamps with dated cancellations of the years of usage. This is a good guide to the various shades and their development although the colour reproduction is not at the same high standard as some books (most notably the Small Queen text reviewed below).

This is an essential reference work for anyone interested in collecting the Large Queens issue. The broader scope of this second edition even makes it worth considering for someone who owns the first edition book.

GS.

CANADA'S POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE SMALL QUEEN ERA 1870 – 1897; John Hillson and J. Edward Nixon, 2008, published by the Vincent G. Greene Foundation, Toronto, 8.5 x 11, hardbound, 240 pages. Available from the publishers, address as above, priced at \$C150 plus p&p.

The Postage Stamps of Canada in the Small Queen Era, 1870-1897 is a new book which builds on earlier works by John Hillson and adds research on the printing plates by Ted Nixon. It covers proofs and stamps of the Small Queen issue, plus the Widow Weeds and the 1891 essays by the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co.

The layout of the book follows that of the 1989 edition of 'The Small Queens of Canada' by John Hillson, with chapters covering the printers, preparation of the series, essays and proofs, the three main printing periods and separate chapters for each of the stamp values issued. There are also chapters covering the imperforate stamps and a summary of the wide range of cancellations to be found on these stamps. Appendices cover registration, rates of postage in the period, quantities issued, position dots, way letters and plate destruction records.

The content of the book is much expanded from the earlier works and includes excellent high magnification pictures of most of the major varieties to be found on the stamps.

Coverage of the postal history of the period is deliberately limited to showing some of

the earliest dated covers known and also some examples of the different postal rates of the period. The authors have recognised that the postal history of this period has been comprehensively covered by Arfken in his book 'Canada's Small Queen Era 1870 – 1897' and have wisely chosen not to duplicate this material.

For your reviewer, the main highlight of the book was the excellent colour pictures. These show the major shades of all the stamp values and the pages showing the shades of the 3 cents and 10 cents values, in particular, are a joy to behold. Overall, the quality of colour reproduction is the best I have ever seen in a philatelic handbook.

Overall, this is an excellent and comprehensive book for anyone thinking of making a collection of this stamp issue. For existing Small Queen experts it will quickly become the new 'bible' for the issue. An outstanding book and well worth the money.

GS.

The following title has 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 copy of the volume listed (colour edition) is in the Society Library. Please contact Mike Slamo if you wish to look before you buy.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND – POSTAL RATES JULY 1, 1851 TO JUNE 30, 1873, 2009, by Warren S. Wilkinson. BNAPS Exhibit Series #55. ISBN: 978-1-897391-46-4 (colour), 978-1-897391-47-1 (b&w). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 152pp. Stock # B4h923.55 (b&w) \$37.95, B4h923.55.1 (colour) \$110.00

This latest volume in the BNAPS exhibit series covers the Gold Medal winning display on Prince Edward Island postal rates formed by Warren Wilkinson. The collection is being sold this autumn by Firby Auctions so this book is a timely record of what must be the finest such collection ever formed.

A smaller display covering only the period from 1860 to 1873 won a Gold at BNAPEX in Baltimore in 2004 and also a Gold and the Grand Award at the RPSC exhibition in Halifax. Since 2004, much earlier material from the Cusworth collection has been added to expand the exhibit's date range backward to July 1851. This larger exhibit won Gold and the Myerson Award at BNAPEX 2005 in Michigan. In 2007, it was awarded Gold and the PHSC and BNAPS awards at the Plymouth, MI show.

Despite the title of the book, the first 9 pages of the display cover the stamps of P.E. I. including die and plate proofs and a good range of the plate varieties.

The first part of the postal history covers the Pence denominated issues and is split

into sections covering respectively; rates within P.E.I., rates to the other B.N.A. Provinces, rates to the U.S.A. and rates to countries beyond North America. In each section, the display shows a range of rates by stamp issue with, in many cases different stamp combinations being used to make up the same rate. A separate section at the end covers the use of the Cents denominated stamps in a similar method.

The display includes countless unique

frankings and rates and is, I suspect, about as complete as it is possible to be. It will be many years before we see a similar collection again. A wonderful record of this collection, it will be a must for any collectors of P.E.I. and of interest to all students of early B.N.A. postal history. The colour edition is recommended to view the covers in their full glory.

GS.

'PHILATELIC TERMS ILLUSTRATED'

Some of you may be lucky enough to own a copy of the book of this name but we thought it may be nice to show a few of our own B.N.A. examples. The first one shown below was contributed by the late Mac McConnell. It is, of course, 'SOCKED ON NOSE'

Maybe our readers can send in some more examples?



STREET CANCELS

Contd from page 175

is found with both AM and PM indicia. Unfortunately, I do not have a scan of this duplex cancel to show here.

A fourth type of c.d.s cancel from this office is shown in fig 184. This type dates from 1913 and has a 23mm dater and either AM or PM indicia.

Finally, this office used a roller cancel. This type is shown in fig 185.

TO BE CONTINUED

Editor's note:-

Apologies that lack of space prevents the inclusion of figures 182 – 185 in this issue. These will appear at the start of the next instalment.

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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE FIRST VICE - PRESIDENT

Convention 2010:-

A booking form and competition entry form is enclosed with this copy of Maple Leaves. Apart from the information contained on the forms, the following points should be noted:-

- The hotel has a web page at www.chatsworth-hotel.com and bookings can be completed on line at this address as an alternative to the normal mailing of completed forms. This will, hopefully, be of special use for those booking from outside the U.K.
- Car parking is by a voucher scheme and the Hotel will provide vouchers to those arriving by car. Parking is in the immediate area of the hotel and vouchers will be provided on arrival.
- Those wishing to arrive before the start of the convention or to depart after the normal finish may book additional nights at the hotel at the rates applicable during the Convention.
- Breakfasts are cooked to order and the evening meal will be 4 courses each evening. The Saturday banquet will be 5 courses and a small additional charge of £5 per person will apply for the banquet.
- There will be the usual registration fee of £10 per member payable at the Convention. This does not apply to partners or guests.

Mike Slamo

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Additions to the Library:-

The following items have been added to the Society Library since the last Library List was printed in December 2007.

(a) BNA PHILATELY GENERAL

BOOK NO	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	APPROX WEIGHT GRAMS
295	Pioneers of America on her stamps	Salmon, A.	2006	

(b) BNA STAMPS**POSTAGE STAMPS BY ISSUE**

296	The Five Cent Beaver – The Plate Proofs of States 10 -11	Kershaw, K.	2007	750
297	The Five Cent Beaver – Plating the more notable varieties and re-entries	Kershaw, K.	2007	1150
311	1908 Tercentenary Issue – Exhibit	McNaught H	2008	500
300	King Edward VII Issue 1902 – 1912 – Exhibit	Selby, A.	2007	600
310	Admiral Issue – Exhibit	Morris, R.M.	2008	600

POSTAL HISTORY

309	The Dead Letter Office in Canada 1830 – 2002	Plain, B.C.	2006	600
309A	Data bases 1, 2 &3 – update to item 309	Plain, B.C.	2008	250
312	Dead Letter Office Handstamps 1874 – 1954 – Exhibit	Steele, G.W.	2008	600
301	Canada 19th Century Non-Letter Mail – Exhibit	Willson, V.	2008	500
302	Express Mail Covers – Exhibit	Harrison, H.	2008	300

(c) CANADA POST OFFICE (& Associated Information)

303	Atlantic Provinces Post Offices 1990 – 2007	Topping, W.	2008	200
304	Alberta Post Offices 1990 – 2006	Topping, W.	2007	200
305	Saskatchewan Post Offices 1990 – 2006	Topping, W.	2007	200
306	Manitoba Post Offices 1990 – 2006 – including Northern Canada	Topping, W.	2007	200

(f) POSTMARKS & CANCELLATIONS

307	Slogan Postmarks of Canada 3 rd Edition – Guide book	Coutts	2007	1180
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(g) PROVINCES**MARITIMES**

313	Transatlantic Stampless Mails to/from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island 1757 – 1859 Exhibit	Smith D.	2009	400
315	Prince Edward Island Postal Rates 1851 – 1873 Exhibit	Wilkinson W.S.	2009	550

WESTERN

316	British Columbia and Vancouver Island – Exhibit	Wallace, J.	2008	500
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(h) REGISTERED MAIL

314	Canadian Money Letters – Forerunners of Registered Mail – Exhibit	Harrison . H.W	2008	700
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(j) SOCIETY JOURNALS
MAPLE LEAVES

308	Cumulative Index 1946 – 2006 (Volumes 1 – 29)	Livermore P.C.2008	450
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(k) NAMED SALE AUCTION CATALOGUES

A29	Newfoundland – Harvey Poole collection	Eastern	2008	300
A30	Jorge Mari BNA/A. Hutton BNA/ J Shelton Revenues	Firby	2002	400
A31	James Goss – Arch Issue	Firby	2003	200
A32	Martyn Cusworth – PEI Collection	Firby	2005	200
A33	G. Arfken and Al Cook Collections	Firby	2001	600
A34	‘Midland’ collection of Canada	Firby	2004	400
A35	Ain, Gillilan and Jamieson collections	Firby	1998	450
A36	Jack Arnell collection	Firby	1997	350
A37	‘Hamilton’ collection	Firby	2005	300
A38	Sir Gawaine Baillie Bt. Collection	Sotherby	2006	700
A39	S.J. Menich collection – Canada Large Queens	Firby	1997	250
A40	Dr. R.V.C. Carr collection – BC/VI	Firby	2000	200
A41	‘Astoc’ collection	Firby	2007	200
A42	Michael Roberts Collection	Eastern	2006	650
A43	Dr. Kenneth Rosenfeld collection	Firby	2005	400
A44	Robert Parsons – Steamboat Mail of Eastern Canada	Longley	2000	350
A45	Dale Lichtenstein/ Harmer/ Keech philatelic literature	Longley	2001	250
A46	Horace Harrison – Large Queens and Ken Kutz – Mining	Longley	2001	450
A47	Michael Rixon – Small Queens Postal History	Longley	2001	500
A48	Earl Palmer – Small Queens Postal History and John Wynn – Quebec Tercentenary	Longley	2002	400
A49	Earl Palmer – Hamilton Postal History	Longley	2003	500
A50	Ken Kershaw – Airmails and Colin Troop – Small Queens	Longley	2004	400
A51	Louis Sirois collection	Longley	2007	300
A52	Plomish (Flight Covers)/ Reaper (Mourning Covers)/ Goss (Arch part 1) / Phillips (Fancy Cancells)	Firby	1998	600
A53	Bailey/Blair/Willson/Evergeen (Newfoundland) collections	Firby	1999	450
A54	Charron/ Colacino/LaFontaine collections	Firby	2002	450
A55	Bathurst/Carr(PEI)/St. Clair (Newfoundland)/ Maritime (revenues) collections	Firby	1999	450

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A56	Loch collection (Pence Issue)	Firby	1999	300
A57	'Harbour' (Large Queens) and Arfken collections	Firby	1997	400
A58	Arfken – Pre-UPU Rates	Firby	1997	400
A59	Hubbard and Wilkinson collections	Firby	2004	450
A60	John J. Gaudio collection (Revenues)	Lee	2002	250
A61	S.J. Menich collection	Firby	2000	550
A62	John Siverts collection (Squared Circle Postmarks)	Laird	1982	150
A63	Bill Simpson – Small Queens	Gibbons	1980	450
A64	Nickle and Clifford – Jones collections	Christies	1993	750
A65	ABN Archives – BNA	Christies	1990	600
A66	Weill Brothers stock	Christies	1989	200
A67	Bayes (Special Delivery)/Heifetz (Airmails) / Sessions (Flag Cancels) collections	Firby	1999	500
A68	Rocklin Collection – Part 1 – Foreign	Eastern	2009	300

Mike Slamo.

SOUTH WEST & WALES GROUP

The South West and Wales Group met at Portishead on 9th August. Displays were given as follows:-

Newfoundland Revenues by Colin Bulloch

Halifax Disaster Postcards by Neil Prior

Nova Scotia Postal History by Colin Lewis

1937 Coronation Issue of Newfoundland by John Croker

The meeting has been taking place for a number of years at this venue and it is hoped to have a similar meeting in 2010.

John Croker.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2009

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 28 – May 1 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

2011

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

Sept 28 – Oct 1 CPSGB Convention, Ambassadeur Hotel, Jersey

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th SEPTEMBER 2009

New Members:-

2974 STEELE, Gary 6 Braemont Court, Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada
B4E 3A1 email gary.steele@ns.sympatico.ca CGC, DLO

Change of Address:-

1817 WEDGWOOD, Michael add e mail m.wedgwood@live.co.uk
2195 STALKER, Brian new e mail address is brianstalker63@sky.com
2894 SUTHERLAND, Bill 2887 – 212 Street, Langley, British Columbia, Canada
V2Z 2E8
2928 CLAUGHTON, Simon Box 628, Streetsville, ON Canada L5M 2C1
2963 BURNETT, John T 127 Blue Belle Drive, Madison, AL, 35758 USA

Resigned:-

2377	WHITE, Fenwick	2836	MASON, Douglas
2395	PERRY, Mrs M.A.	2948	CARTER, N
2414	JONES, J. Eirwyn	2949	MACPHERSON

Deceased:-

2788 GARTH, P.
2947 FORGE, Carey

Revised Total:- 361

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THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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