



Maple Leaves

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

**ISSN
0951-5283**

April 2012

CONTENTS

Editorial	289
The New Brunswick and USA Border Postal Exchange Offices	291
The Error	309
Changing of the Guard	310
Special Delivery – Letters and Numbers	311
Street Cancels 1886-1918 (Part 10)	313
Producing the Admiral Endwise Coils	331
Letters to the Editor	334
Book Reviews	337
CPS Inc	343
Society News	344
Amendments to Membership	348

YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

BNA Topics, quarterly journal

Benefits include annual convention and exhibition, more than 20 specialized study groups, regional groups in many cities in Canada and the United States, online sales circuits, the Horace Harrison online library and a generous discount on BNAPS book purchases.

Contact: **David Jones, Secretary**
184 Larkin Drive
 Nepean, ON Canada K2J 1H9
 shibumi.management@gmail.com
 website: <http://www.bnaps.org>



BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

Edited by: Graham Searle, FCPS

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

Email: searle711@btinternet.com

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

Published four times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

web address www.canadianpsgb.org.uk

Annual Subscription £18.00 – Due 1 October

Vol. 32 No. 6

April 2012

Whole No. 324

EDITORIAL

This issue of Maple Leaves contains a larger than usual number of 'inserts'. Before you consign them all to the bin without reading them, let me explain.....

At our Convention in 2011, we decided it was time we contacted all members to find out what services they value from CPSGB and what additional things, if any, they would like us to try and do. It is also an opportunity for the Society to find out a bit more about its members. For example, we currently have no idea of the age profile of our membership. With all of this in mind we have enclosed a short, confidential, questionnaire in this issue of the journal. This will also be made available on our website. It should only take a couple of minutes of your time to complete and I would urge all members to make the effort to do this. This is the first time in a generation that we have canvassed member's views in this way and it represents a unique opportunity for you to 'have your say' and shape the way we do things in the future. The forms should be returned to Malcolm Newton who has volunteered to collate the results for the Committee. Returns can be by post or by e mail (either scanning the hard copy form or using the web based version).

I would also remind any members who have not yet responded to the item in the January issue of Maple Leaves regarding an electronic version of the journal. The deadline for responses is the end of May 2012. Thus far we are well short of numbers in favour of an electronic version to make it worthwhile producing one so if you are in favour of this option and haven't yet got around to responding, act now!

Also enclosed with this issue are the booking forms for our annual Convention in Bridge of Allan. If you have never been to a CPSGB Convention why not give it a try in 2012? It

is not compulsory to attend the full four days – you can drop in for a day or two as you like. It is a wonderful opportunity to see some excellent BNA material and to meet up with some like- minded collectors in convivial surroundings. The draft programme for the event can be found on page 344. Bridge of Allan is on the outskirts of Stirling, famous for its medieval castle and the Wallace Monument. The surrounding area contains some of the best scenery Scotland has to offer. I look forward to seeing you all there!

Finally, a couple of our newer members have asked how they might get hold of copies of *Maple Leaves* which are not yet available on the website but were published prior to them joining. This potentially applies to anyone who has joined the Society since January 2007. I will shortly have all of the copies in question available electronically (as *pdf* files) and I am happy to burn a set of Volumes 30 and 31 (2007 – 2011) onto a disk and mail it out to members for a charge of £5 to cover costs. If any of our newer members would like this service please contact me.

WARDROP & Co LIMITED

Specialists in Philatelic insurance for more than 50 years
Visit our web site <http://www.wardrop.co.uk>
Collectors • Societies (including your own) • Study Circles

Wide scope of cover including
 Accidental Damage
 Exhibitions anywhere in the world
 Stamp Exchange Clubs
 Transits

Standard Premiums per £1000
 £3.75 for UK cover
 £2.50 for Normal bank cover
 £1.25 for bank only cover
 Minimum premium £1.50

Please write for prospectus / proposal
PO BOX 772 Coggeshall Essex CO6 1UW
or E-mail stamps@wardrop.co.uk

THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND USA BORDER POSTAL EXCHANGE OFFICES

Michael Wedgewood

Before taking a look at the exchange offices it is appropriate to review what actually constitutes the border between New Brunswick and the USA state of Maine. The border was, for several years, a cause of dispute between Great Britain and the United States of America, and which was almost the cause of a war, though fortunately resolved without bloodshed.

The causes of the dispute originated in the Treaty of 1783, by which the United States came into being. The wording of the Treaty incorporated certain ambiguities, which, allied to imperfections of maps at that time, resulted in both Great Britain and the United States extracting timber and granting land in the area in dispute, which lay around the upper reaches of the St. John River. The other area of dispute, lying further to the south, arose from determining precisely what was meant by the St. Croix River, as no less than three rivers might have been intended.

Various attempts to resolve the matter were made from 1795, but without success, and matters came to a head in 1838 with the so-called Aroostook War, when an officer of the State of Maine attempted to arrest some British lumbermen working in the Aroostook valley, but was himself arrested by the New Brunswick authorities. Both sides prepared for war, which some groups clearly wanted. Several thousand troops were mobilised by both sides, and at one stage troops of both sides were no more than 30 yards apart with only a stream between them. The USA wanted the disputed area for its supplies of timber, and the British needed the area for the planned route of a road linking Halifax with Quebec, the disputed area amounting to some 12,000 square miles, with both sides endeavouring to justify their rights to the land.

The U.S. President sent an experienced negotiator to reconcile matters and no shots were fired. When it became apparent that agreement was impossible, the matter was submitted to arbitration and an acceptable compromise was reached under the terms of the Webster – Ashburton Treaty of 1842, a compromise which greatly favoured the USA. It can still be argued that the final solution was not ideal as, for example, the Madawaska area of the Upper St. John valley, with a strong French heritage, ended up split between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, as well as the State of Maine. The population of this area had been given no say whatever in the arbitration process.

The map in figure 1 shows the disputed border area, with the lines of the British and USA claims, as well as the finally agreed boundary. Also shown is the most extreme USA position, which was not submitted to the arbitration process, and which depended on an incorrect identification of the St. Croix River. If pursued, this most extreme position would have resulted in all three of the New Brunswick towns, which later became exchange offices, being located in the State of Maine, and the subsequent postal history of New Brunswick would have been very different.

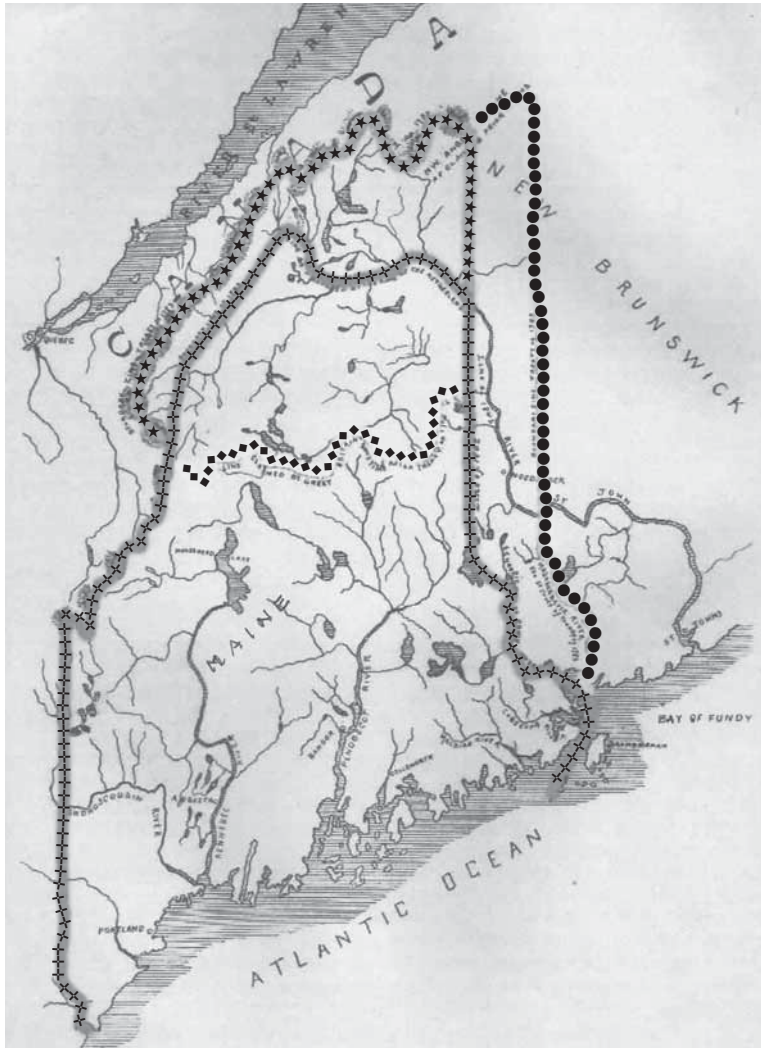


Fig 1. Map showing the disputed border area between the USA and New Brunswick.

Key:

- ++++ Boundary agreed in the 1842 Treaty
- Boundary claimed by the British
- ★★★★ Boundary claimed by the USA
- Extreme USA position

One other smaller area of dispute, resolved earlier, concerned the islands in the Bay of Fundy, which became of some strategic significance in the 1812 War. This was resolved, largely in Great Britain's favour, after hostilities ended. Even today much of the agreed border passes through thinly populated territory, and there are remarkably few crossing points between New Brunswick and Maine. A simplified description of the agreed border, from south to north, a distance of 318 miles, is the line of the St. Croix River to its source, then due north to the intersection with the St. John River, thence along the upper reaches of that river.

Prior to 1817, St. John had acted as the exchange office for all land mail between New Brunswick and the United States, but with the growth of mails in the early 19th century, it was agreed between the postal authorities of Great Britain and the USA, to establish three pairs of postal exchange offices to handle cross border mails. These were Woodstock, St. Stephen and St. Andrews in New Brunswick, exchanging respectively with Houlton, Calais and Robbinston in Maine. These offices, as well as handling mail between New Brunswick and USA, individuals and companies, also handled much of the mail between Nova Scotia and the USA, but not all, as there was a considerable volume of mail handled by ship along the Atlantic coast. It is established that mail to and from Prince Edward Island could also have been routed through New Brunswick, but I have not come across any examples. A map showing the location of the three pairs of exchange offices is shown in figure 2.

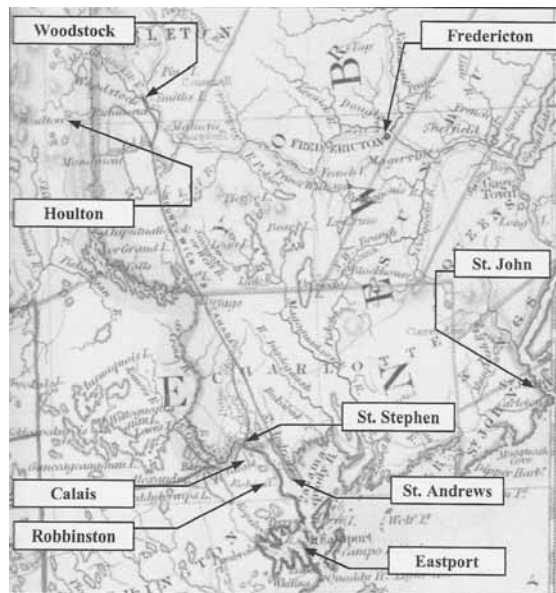
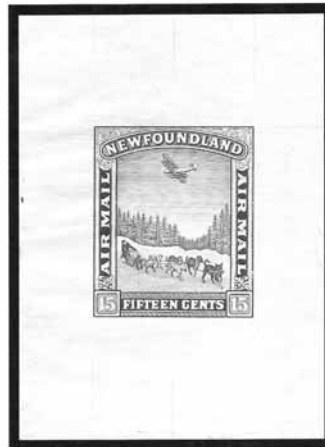
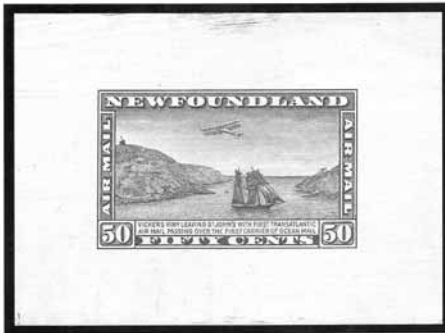


Fig 2. Map showing the locations of the exchange offices (reproduced with kind permission from the BNAPS book 'A History of Cross-Border Communication between Canada and the USA' by Dr Dorothy Sanderson and Malcolm B. Montgomery).

HARMERS

ESTABLISHED 1918
Philatelic Auctioneers, Experts and Valuers

Fine Airmails at Auction



*Newfoundland: 1931 Airmail set of three Die Proofs, all in the issued colours.
To be offered in our forthcoming auction.*

**Interesting and unusual material always features in our
All World and specialised auctions.**

**If you have a collection, portfolio, or single rarity, contact our
team of experts to see how we can help you
to achieve the maximum for your collection.**



Harmers, No. 11, 111 Power Road, Chiswick, London W4 5PY
Tel: 020 8747 6100 Fax: 020 8996 0649
auctions@harmers.demon.co.uk www.harmers.com



Far and away the busiest of the exchange offices were those at St. Andrews and Robbinston, as they lie on the most direct route between the major commercial centres of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the USA. This could be as much as 95% of the cross border mail. These towns are located near the mouth of the St. Croix River. The St. Andrews post office was opened in 1817 in which year it also became an exchange office with the USA.

The earliest hand stamp applied to inland mail at St. Andrews was a straight line stamp shown in figure 3. In many cases a manuscript date was written between the two lines of the hand stamp. This hand stamp was in use from 1827 to 1834 and is found in red and black.

The letter shown in this figure is dated 1827 and was sent from Goshen, Indiana, to Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia. US postage of 25 cents was prepaid for a distance of over 400 miles 'to the lines'. New Brunswick postage was 7 pence from St. Andrews to St. John N.B. plus a further $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence for the crossing over the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis, making $11\frac{1}{2}$ pence to collect.

The next type of hand stamp was circular, incorporating a single star and was in use from 1834 to 1845. An example is shown in figure 4, with a letter dated 1835 from Boston to St. John N.B. US postage of $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents for a distance between 150 and 400 miles was not prepaid and was converted to $11\frac{1}{2}$ pence. To this was added New Brunswick postage of 9 pence from St. Andrews to St. John. Readers should note the difference in rate between St. Andrews and St. John from the item shown in figure 3. The New Brunswick rates were in many instances not in line with the correct rates as laid down by the British Post Office (this situation was no longer allowed after 1843).



Fig 3 Earliest type of St. Andrews hand stamp on a 1827 letter.

From 1842, St. Andrews used a succession of split ring cancels incorporating the date which remained in use until Confederation. An example of such a hand stamp is seen in figure 6, on a letter dated 1843.

This letter, shown in figures 5 and 6, is from St. Andrews to Bangor, Maine. This is no New Brunswick postage paid as St. Andrews is the exchange office 'on the lines'. US postage for a distance between 81 and 150 miles was 12½ cents collect.

Following the handover of responsibility for postal matters from Great Britain to New Brunswick in 1851, mail coming into St. Andrews from the USA continued to receive a St. Andrews hand stamp, but mail going to the USA was hand stamped with new circular hand stamps (marked just 'New Brunswick') shown in figures 7 and 8.

On the USA side of the border, the Robbinston exchange office used a circular hand stamp shown in figure 9. This was undated to begin with, but from about 1842 had a date incorporated. The letter in figure 9 was sent from St. John to New York. It is clear from the wording of the letter that there had been an enclosure, making it a double rate letter with New Brunswick postage of 1sh/2d (2 x 7d) prepaid. US postage was originally rated at 37½ cents (two times 18¾ cents) for a distance of up to 400 miles but then corrected to 50 cents (two times 25 cents) for a distance of over 400 miles.

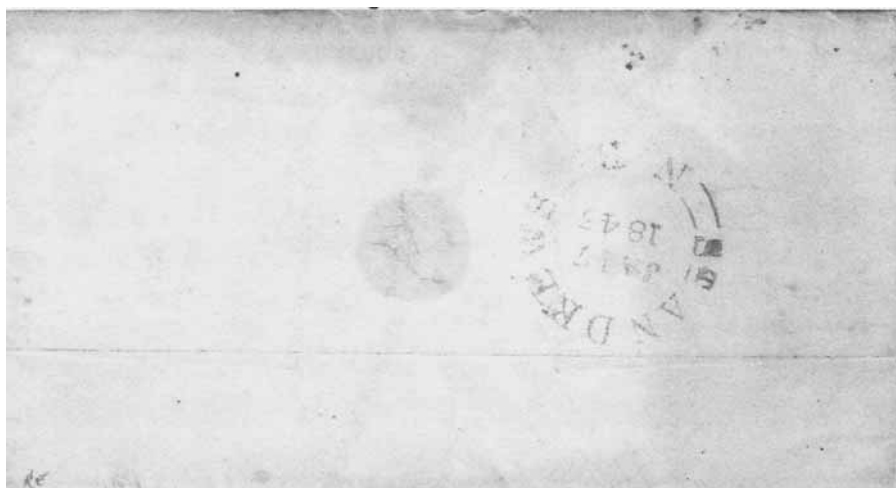
The Robbinston hand stamps were invariably in red, and were applied to mail received from New Brunswick. Mail from the USA to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia appears not to have been hand stamped at Robbinston at all.

There were no bridges across the St. Croix River in this area, so mail must have been



Fig 4 Earliest type of circular cancel from St. Andrews on a letter from 1835.

ferried between the two towns. There was no charge on mail passing through these exchange offices, but the table of postal rates used in the New Brunswick post offices prior to 1843, shows there was a 2d ferriage fee on mail originating in St. Andrews and addressed to Robbinston.



Figs 5 and 6 Front and reverse of a 1843 letter from St. Andrews to Bangor, Ma. showing later type of circular cancel from St. Andrews.

Eastern Auctions Ltd.

Would like to showcase your collection.

Our next Public Auction is
scheduled for June 2012



Canada's most trusted auction house

Since 1980 we have steadily built a reputation for outstanding realizations. Numerous record prices have been achieved for superior quality stamps.

Take advantage of our friendly and professional service. Your collection will be described by our expert lotters and lavishly illustrated in our deluxe catalogue. Commission rates are very competitive and prompt payment is always guaranteed.

Contact us today for further details.



Eastern Auctions Ltd.

P.O. Box 250 - Bathurst - New Brunswick - E2A 3Z2 - Canada
Telephone 1(800) 667-8267 - Fax 1(888) 867-8267
email easternauctions@nb.aibn.com - website www.easternauctions.com

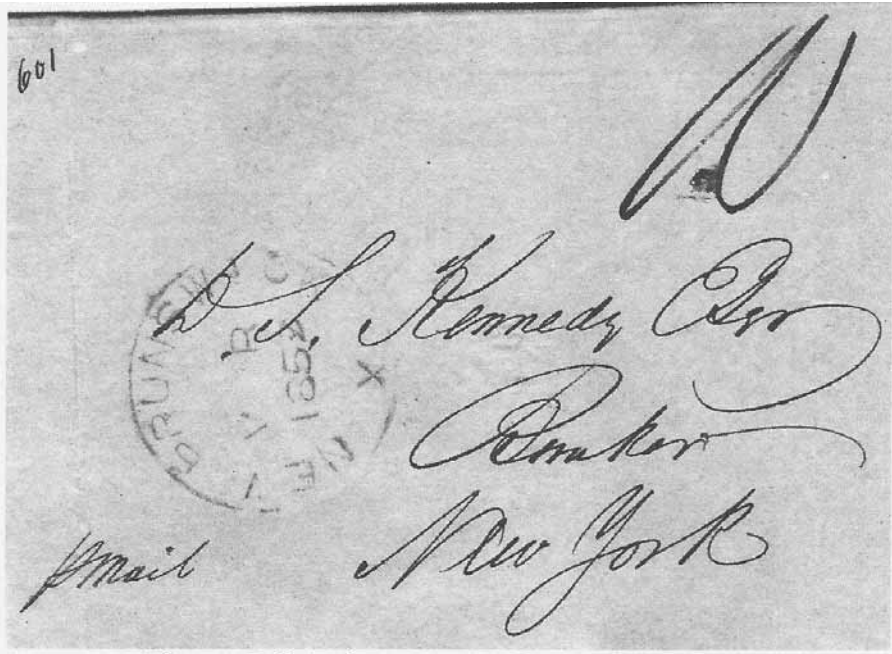


Fig 7 Early type of St. Andrews border hand stamp used in 1851 – 1852.

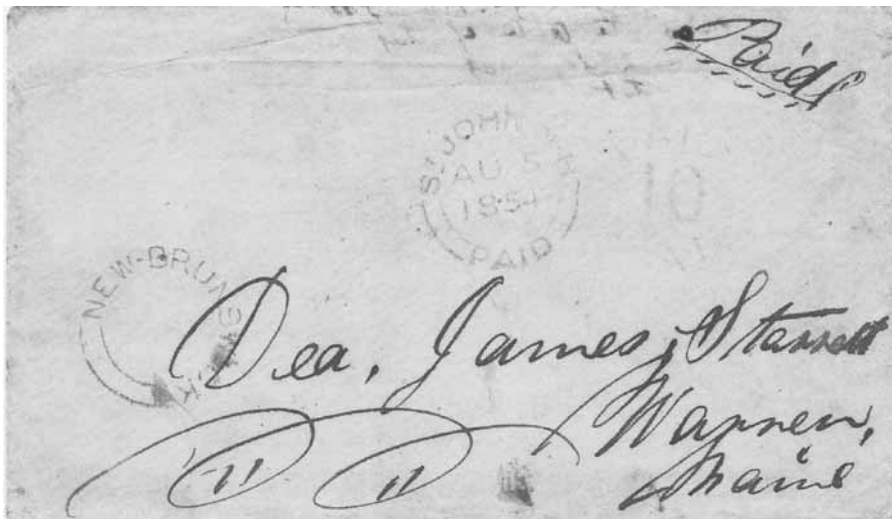


Fig 8 Second type of border hand stamp used at St. Andrews between 1851 and 1867.

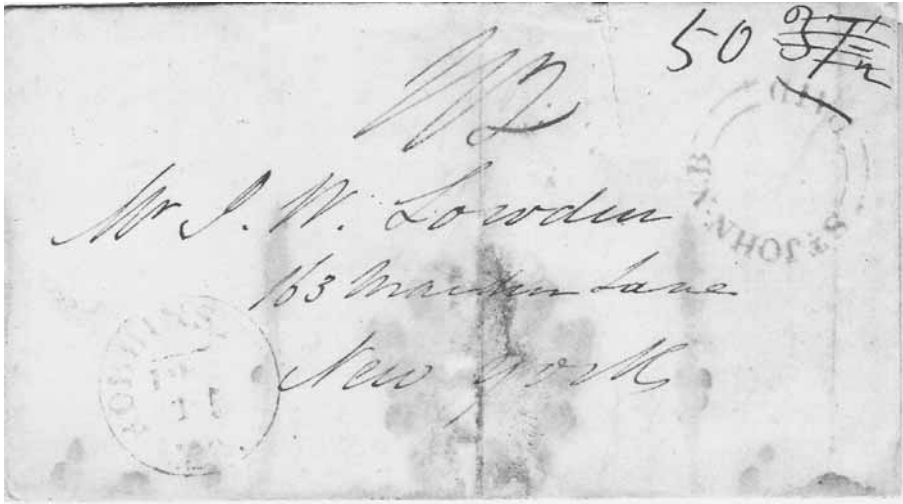


Fig 9 Robbinston hand stamp applied to incoming cross border mail from New Brunswick.

A few miles upstream on the St. Croix River were the second pair of exchange offices at St. Stephen and Calais. The St. Stephen post office was opened in 1825 and was appointed as an exchange office in 1851. There can have been little justification for this pair of offices, being so near to the older pair of offices, and it could be that the arrangement was made purely for the convenience of the local population. I have only one letter originating in the USA and coming through the St. Stephen post office. The letter was written in Calais, Maine but has no US postage or hand stamps. This letter, shown in figure 10, was first postmarked in St. Stephen on 30th November 1847 and thus pre-dates the formal exchange office arrangement. It was addressed to Digby, Nova Scotia and is rated 9d New Brunswick postage for a distance of between 101 and 200 miles. The letter must therefore have been carried across the Bay of Fundy from St. John and not been taken via Halifax. Interestingly, after leaving St. Stephen this letter travelled via St. Andrews, being hand stamped there on the same day that it passed through St. Stephen.

For mail from New Brunswick to the USA via St. Stephen, I can show only one example, in figure 11. This is a letter from St. George, a town near to St. Stephen, addressed to Liberty, Maine. It is dated in 1864 and has St. George and St. Stephen split ring cancels, but no USA hand stamps at all.

The third, and northernmost, pair of offices were those at Woodstock and Houlton. Neither of these towns lay on the border, Woodstock being some 5 miles to the east, and Houlton some 3 miles to the west. There was no postal charge for letters passing through the exchange offices, but there was a charge for letters sent between these locations. The Woodstock post office was opened in 1830 and it is unclear as to exactly when it became an exchange office. The earliest letter I possess involving Houlton is dated 1843.

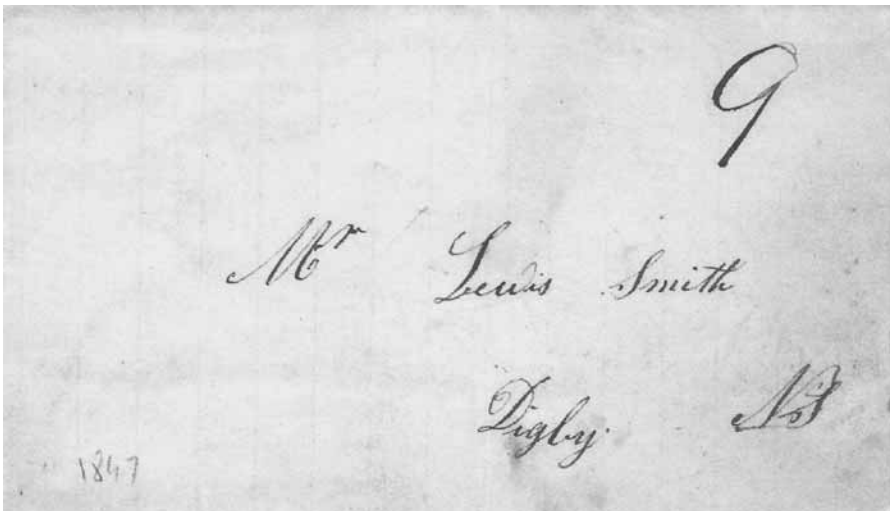


Fig 10 Letter using the St. Stephen / Calais exchange in 1847, prior to this formally becoming an exchange point.

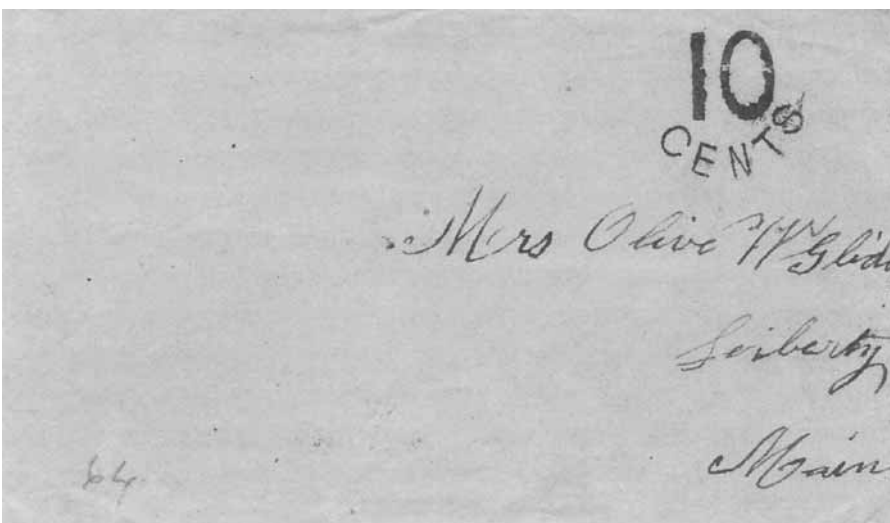


Fig 11 1864 letter from St. George to Liberty, Ma. which crossed the border at St. Stephen.

Figure 12 shows this letter from Westford, Union County, Ohio, addressed to Houlton but with a written request to the postmaster 'please forward to Woodstock'. There are no US postal markings, but there was an unpaid fee for US postage of 25 cents, which was converted on arrival to 1sh/3d, to which was added 4½ pence New Brunswick postage, totalling 1 shilling and 7½ pence to collect. The letter shows a Woodstock receiving hand stamp dated 9th December 1843. It should be noted that the 4½ d charged for New Brunswick postage on this letter was against regulations.

The letter shown in figure 13 is from Prince William N.B. to Houlton, Maine, with New Brunswick postage of 7 pence to collect. In line with the regulations, there was no charge for postage between Woodstock and Houlton. There is no Prince William hand stamp, but there is a clear Woodstock cancel dated 8th July 1845.

Figure 14 shows an intriguing item from St. John N.B. to Houlton. Whilst the writer of the letter endorsed it 'via Woodstock', the amount of prepaid postage was only 7 pence, insufficient to pay the postage from St. John to Woodstock, so the authorities routed the letter via St. Andrew (for which 7d postage was correct). A further charge of 5 cents USA postage was thereby incurred from Robbinston to Houlton. The routing of the letter is clear from the successive hand stamps in St. John, St. Andrews and Robbinston, Maine.

Another fascinating letter involving Houlton is an all American letter from Fort Kent in Maine, to Houlton, Maine, but routed entirely via the New Brunswick post! The letter is dated 22nd June 1846 and received a Madawaska hand stamp on 24th June, followed by a Woodstock hand stamp on 25th June. Correctly, there was no charge for postage between the exchange offices. This is shown in figure 15.

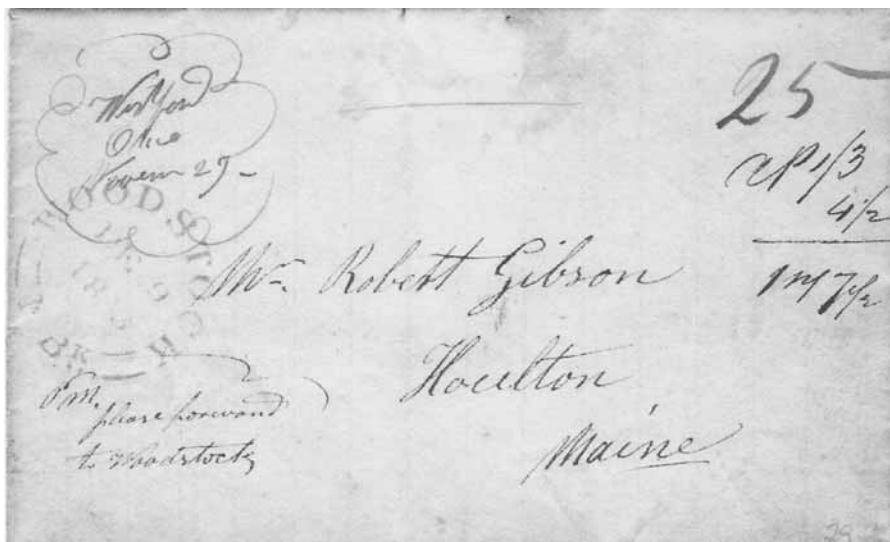


Fig 12 Internal US letter from Ohio to Houlton, Ma., with a manuscript request to 'forward to Woodstock, N.B.'



Fig 13 Letter from Prince William, N.B. to Houlton, Ma. that was exchanged at Woodstock.



Fig 14 Letter from St. John to Houlton. Although endorsed 'via Woodstock', the postal markings make it clear that this letter was exchanged between St. Andrews and Robbinston.



Fig 15 Letter from one US town to another that passed entirely through the New Brunswick mails.

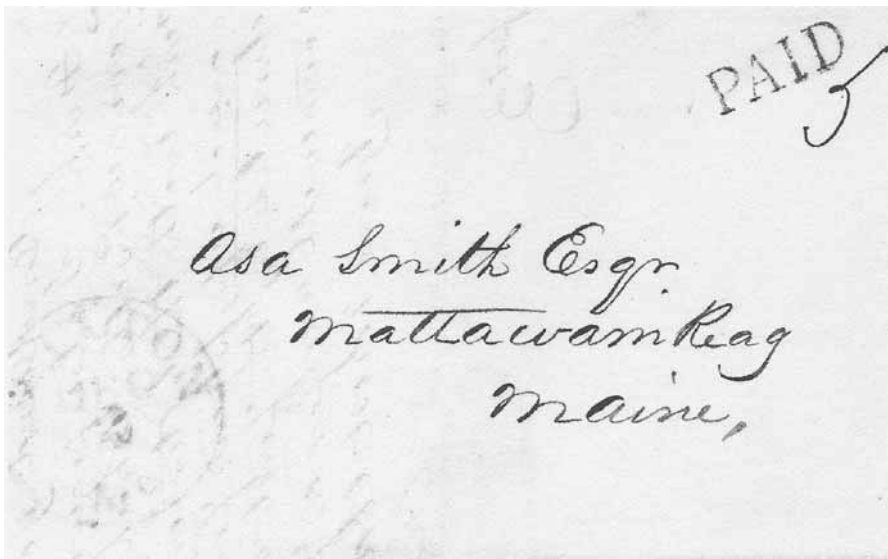
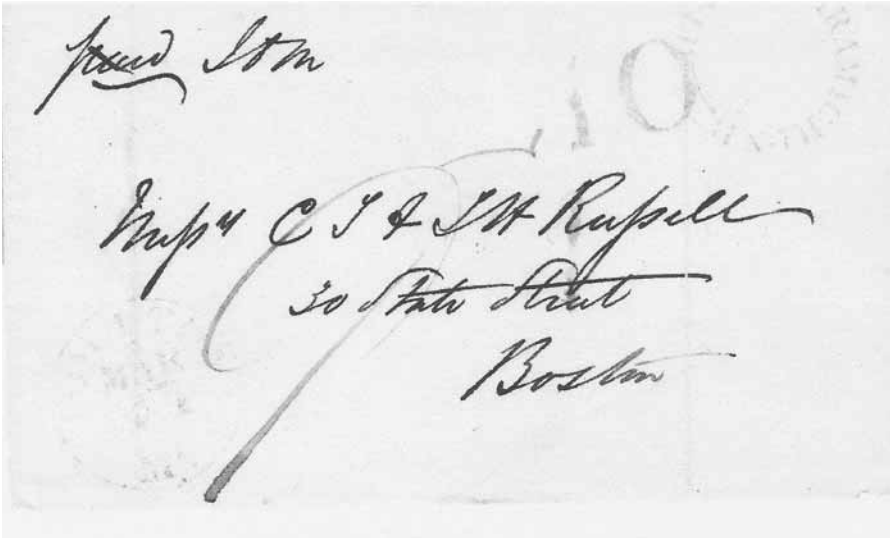


Fig 16 1846 letter from Woodstock to Mattawamkeag, Ma.



Figs 17 and 18 Front and reverse of a 1848 letter from Miramichi to Boston routed via Woodstock and Houlton.

We hold three major auctions per year, with an abundance of Canada, Provinces, British Commonwealth and Foreign, from classic singles and sets, to country collections and large estate lots.



Canada's premier and longest running stamp auction house.

Since 1924, helping collectors and dealers acquire and sell quality stamps for three generations. Contact us today to find out how we can help you get top realizations for your collection.



Call or write us for a free catalogue, you can also view our entire sale online with large colour photos and sign up for email notifications.

r. maresch & son

5TH FLOOR 6075 YONGE ST TORONTO ON M2M 3W2
 ☎ (416) 363-7777 www.maresch.com FAX (416) 363-6511

Figure 16 shows a letter from Woodstock to Mattawamkeag, Maine. The letter is back stamped Woodstock on 1st December 1846, followed by a Houlton hand stamp on 2nd December. There is no charge for postage between Woodstock and Houlton and 5 cents US postage is charged from Houlton to the destination.

Another unusual use of the Woodstock/ Houlton offices is shown in the letter in figures 17 and 18. This letter was sent from Miramichi, on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Boston, Mass. The direct route would have been via St. John and St. Andrews, but New Brunswick postage of only 9d was prepaid and the correct rate to the lines at St. Andrews was 11½d, so the letter was sent to Woodstock, substantially closer to Miramichi and to where 9d was the postage charge. The roundabout route taken by this letter can be seen from the successive postmarks: Chatham on 20th March, Fredericton on 21st March, Woodstock on 23rd March and Houlton, Ma. on 24th March. From Houlton to Boston a postal fee of 10 cents US postage was applied.

The item shown in figure 19 is a letter from Fredericton to Houlton, following the agreement of through rates to USA destinations. The 6 pence rate was not prepaid, leaving the addressee to pay 10 cents US postage.

The final letter, shown in figure 20, is from Woodstock to Battle Creek, Michigan, hand stamped in Woodstock on 2nd May 1852. The letter is endorsed (perhaps un-necessarily) via Houlton and Detroit and shows an unclear Houlton hand stamp. The letter is rated 10 cents, US postage, collect.

It seems unusual that no provision was made in the various agreements for postal exchanges in the area of the Upper St. John River valley, a distance of considerably more than 100 miles from the nearest offices at Woodstock and Houlton. Possibly the limited volume of mail originating in the Madawaska area did not justify it.

To conclude, the St. Andrews/ Robbinston offices were by far the busiest, the St. Stephen/ Calais offices seem to have handled only local mail, and the Woodstock/ Houlton offices handled not just the locally generated mail, but also mail from the Upper St. John valley



Fig 19 Letter from Fredericton to Houlton, Ma. sent after the introduction of through rates.



Fig 20 1852 letter from Woodstock to Michigan showing the through rate of 10 cents.

and mail from other parts of New Brunswick when the senders of letters resolved to save a few pence by declining to pay the higher New Brunswick postal charges to St. Andrews.

I would welcome comments, constructive or otherwise, from readers, and I would also appreciate hearing from members who have items in their possession which passed through either the St. Stephen or Woodstock offices during this pre-Confederation period.

References:-

1. A History of Canada by Carl Witke A.M., PhD
2. The website 'The Border Dispute'

VOLUNTEER URGENTLY REQUIRED

Members will, I am sure, agree that Colin Lewis has done a wonderful job running the Society Auction over recent years. However, Colin is getting no younger and feels the time is right for him to hang up his gavel. The Convention Auction in Stirling this coming September will, therefore, be the last society auction unless we can find a volunteer to take over part or all of the Auction Managers job.

Colin is prepared to continue acting as auctioneer for the room auctions at Convention, if required, (thus the new auctioneer does not need to be someone who attends Convention regularly) but we need someone to take over the role of preparing the auction catalogues and handling the administration of the auctions.

If you feel you can help with part or all of this work please contact Colin Lewis or John Hillson urgently and they can provide you with more details of the tasks involved.

Members may be amused by this little tale that was told in the January 1955 issue of the Strand Stamp Journal. I believe it had earlier appeared in the Australian Stamp Monthly. Some things, it seems, apply worldwide and never change.....

THE ERROR

‘You won’t be able to resist it’, John said, as he placed the box on the table with an air of reverence.

‘You keep it in there?’ Peter asked, ‘just one stamp in such a large box?’ ‘I must take every possible care of a specimen that is so very unusual’, the older man explained.

The lid was lifted slowly to reveal a long envelope. John lifted it from the box with the delicacy of one handling a gas mantle. ‘It is in here’, he announced.

Peter extended a hand for the envelope but the other stepped back a pace. ‘No, no, I will open it’, he protested.

His hand fumbled at the flap, and the envelope was open. He took out a smaller envelope.

Peter sighed, feeling the full force of the anti-climax. He waited patiently, however, as a further envelope was revealed, and he was rewarded at last by the appearance of the stamp, which John had gently eased out of its final covering without touching it with sacrilegious fingers. Peter leaned forward in order to make a closer examination.

‘Don’t – don’t touch it with your hands’, croaked John. ‘Use my tweezers’. Peter lifted the stamp in the tweezers and raised his magnifying glass. It looked to be nothing more than an ordinary King George VI penny red. The magnifying

glass did not reveal any flaws or errors in the design. The inscription was all right, the King’s head was perfect and, so too, was the crown. Perhaps it was a watermark error. He took out his watermark detector from his pocket.

John was gazing at him with a fixed intensity. ‘The watermark is quite normal’, Peter announced.

‘Ah! I thought you wouldn’t find the flaw. I didn’t see it myself at first; a friend pointed it out to me’.

Peter, unwilling to be defeated, returned to his examination of the stamp. Perhaps it was a minor variation. It would reflect badly on his reputation if he could not find the fault. However, his minute and meticulous inspection discovered nothing wrong. Even the colour was correct. He shook his head, reluctantly admitting defeat. ‘I’m afraid I can’t find any error’, he confessed.

John smiled triumphantly. ‘Look at the ‘o’ in ‘Postage!’’, he said.

‘I see nothing wrong with it’, Peter replied. ‘It is a perfect ‘o’.

‘Oh, no my friend. Haven’t you noticed that it is upside down?’

Peter grabbed his hat and fled.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

Our more observant members may have noticed that we have a new Hon. Secretary in the Society since our AGM in Jersey.

Members who have joined the Society in the last ten years will have only known one Secretary; John Wright. The Secretary, of course, comes into contact with virtually all the membership over time so I have no doubt that most of us will have received one or more of those neat missives from John over the years. The Secretarial post is one that he has filled with distinction and a good deal of efficiency. It is a task that, more than most, requires a continuous workload over the year and to hold the post for over 10 years is, indeed, beyond the call of duty.

Our thanks go out to John and we wish him a well deserved ‘rest’ and maybe even some time to devote to his stamps.

With the departure of one ‘John’ from the post, we welcome another in John Hillson who was voted in to fill the Secretary’s position at the last AGM. John will be well known to most members having previously served as President (twice) and Treasurer (twice) but new members may like to know what he looks like so you know who to blame when things go wrong! Seriously, we wish him well in the new post and trust members will allow him to ease into the new role gently.

Please ensure that all official correspondence requiring the Secretary’s attention is directed to the correct ‘John’ – see the contact details on the inside back cover.



The new Secretary

The short article below first appeared in the newsletter of the British Columbia Postal History Research Group and is reproduced here with their kind permission.

SPECIAL DELIVERY – LETTERS AND NUMBERS

Starting in the spring of 1957, the Post Office Department introduced a series of numbers and letters that were used on Special Delivery mail for delivery in Vancouver. The numbers or letters were stamped in violet or red with the number '3' being the most common. Examples are shown in figs 1 and 2 below.

It would appear that the markings came into use in March 1957 and were withdrawn by February 1964 with the bulk of the markings being reported for 1958/ 1959.

The exact purpose of the markings is not known but they could be clerk numbers or a coded dispatch time marking. This type of marking appears to have been replaced with an oval backstamp which read 'SPECIAL DELIVERY UNIT/ VANCOUVER, B.C.'

The following marks have been reported:-

- 'A' – 23 X 58
- 'B' – MY 25/57
- 'C' – 18 IV/ 57, JUN 20/ 58
- 'D' – 24 IV/ 58, JUN 23/ 58

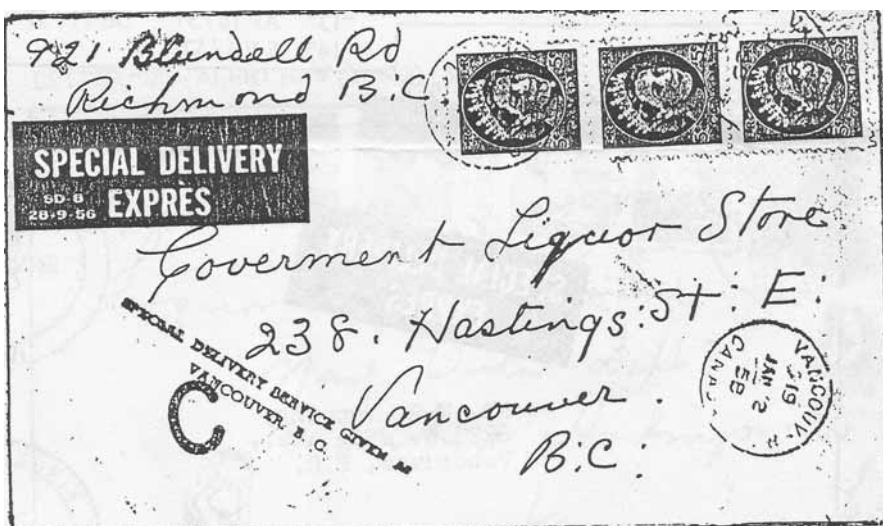


Fig 1.

- 'E' – SEP 25/57, DE 11/57
- 'S' – AP 12/ 57, 14 JAN/ 60
- '1' – JAN 25/60, AU 9/ 63
- '2' – MR 21/ 59, FE 23/ 64
- '3' – MR 20 / 57, 7 JAN / 60
- '4' – 28 X/ 59
- '5' – JY 4 / 59
- '8' – AU 16 / 58
- '13' – AP 16/ 57, DE 11 /57
- '14' – 5 VII / 57

Members are asked to report any such marks, with dates, to Bill Topping or to the Editor.

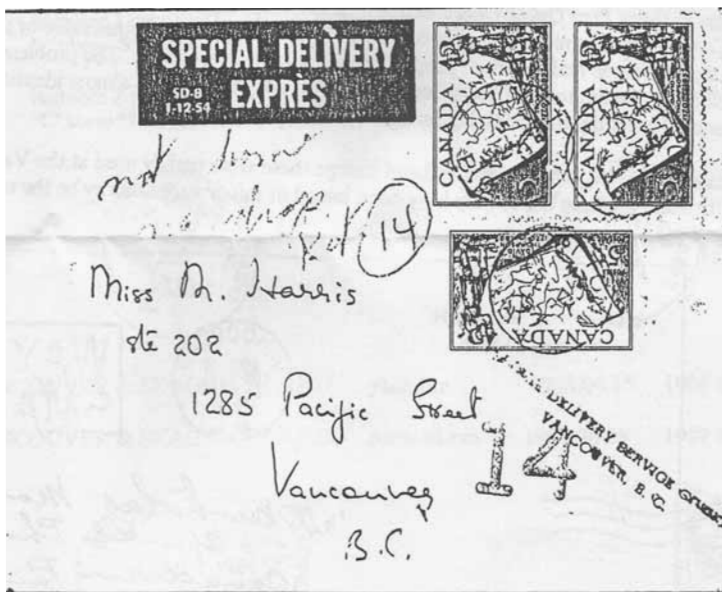


Fig 2

MJR POSTCARDS & COVERS LTD



JOHN BUCCI

EBAY ID: mjrpcc

EMAIL: mjrcards@telusplanet.net

WEB SITE: www.mjrcardsandcovers.ca

PO BOX 36027 NW EDMONTON AB T5X 5V9
780-456-7095 TOLL FREE 1-877-456-7095 CELL 780-996-7095

STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 10)

Graham Searle F.C.P.S.

This is the last in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the "Street" cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part illustrates some new discoveries, tidies up the information on Quebec sub-offices and explains how to tell Stations from Streets!

More Street Cancels:-

I start with some additional Street Cancel types that have been brought to my attention since the earlier articles were published.

The first of these comes courtesy of the guys at Bow City. It is a partial strike of the straight line cancel from Broadview Avenue, Toronto and is shown in fig 258. I have attempted to extrapolate what the full cancel would look like and this is shown in fig 259, the overall size of this cancel would be 60mm x 15mm. Needless to say I would be interested to hear from any member who has a full strike of this cancel. The stamp in fig 258 is a shade characteristic of 1913/1914 printings so it would appear that this cancel was in use at that time at least, probably as a parcel cancel. Similar types may well exist from other Toronto sub-offices open from this period.

The second new type is one I suggested should exist in one of my earlier articles. This is a split ring cancel from Boulevard St Paul, Montreal. The example shown on the postcard in fig 260 (detail in fig 261) is dated in 1906 (the year indicia is inverted)



Fig 258 Straight line parcel(?) cancel from Broadview Avenue, Toronto

BROADVIEW AVENUE
TORONTO

Fig 259 Approximation of what a full strike of the cancel in fig 258 would look like.

but this cancel was almost certainly in use from the opening of this office in 1902 to 1910. The cancel shows no allegiance to Montreal being Boulevard St. Paul, Quebec.

The third item is from St. John Suburb, Quebec which many will include in a collection of Street and suburban cancels



Fig 260 Split ring cancel from Boulevard St Paul, Montreal



Fig 261 Close up of the Boulevard St Paul cancel.



Fig 262 St John Suburb, Quebec cds

from this city. This office opened in 1874 and was renamed Fourbourg St. Jean-Baptiste in 1908. I am aware of two different cancels from this office; the one shown in fig 262, a cds cancel was proofed in 1889, and was used from the early 1890's probably until the renaming in 1908. An earlier split ring type, shown in fig 263 was proofed in 1880 and used until at least



Fig 263 St John Suburb, Quebec split ring cancel

early 1890. What cancel, if any, this office used prior to 1880 is unknown.

A fourth new cancel is the cds from St. Catherine Street East, Montreal shown in fig 264. This proof strike does little to advance our knowledge of this enigmatic office. It was struck some two months before the office closed and if a copy exists on stamp or cover it must be a great rarity. We are no closer to knowing what cancel, if any, this office used for the bulk of its life.

I can also report a further 'Street' office from Ontario. This is Brock Road which opened in April 1891 and closed in November 1915. Only one cancel is found and this is shown in fig 265.

Member Leigh Hogg has also sent in a copy of the cancel from Wards Creek Road, New Brunswick. This is shown in fig 266. In an earlier article I had surmised that this cancel must exist – well here is the proof! Also shown here is one of the two cancels from Stake Road, Nova Scotia, in fig 267.

Toronto Roller Cancels

Some further research in an old article by E. A. Smythies from 1970 (27), adds some additional information on the roller cancels used in Toronto.



Fig 264 Ste Catherine Street East, Montreal, cds cancel from 1913. If this exists on stamp or cover it would be a major rarity.

This suggests that a roller cancel was not used from Clinton Street but one was in use at Rusholme Road. It is also likely that a roller exists from Yorkville depot as rollers have been confirmed from both Parkdale and Riverside. I have not seen copies of either of these last two items and would welcome confirmation from members if they do exist. In a similar vein, if anyone has a copy of a roller cancel strike from Clinton Street let me have a scan and we can prove the late Mr Smythies wrong!

Smythies based his research on post office records from around 1930 so it is possible that the Rusholme Road item is a post 1918 cancel and outside of my chosen time period.

Stations not Streets:-

There were a few post offices from this era based at main railway stations and cancels from these, which often show the abbreviation STN for Station, can easily be confused with Street cancels, particularly as the 'N' in the abbreviation is sometimes shown in lower case or as a superscript. The best known example is Union Station, Toronto. The roller cancel from this office



Fig 265 Brock Road, Ontario split ring cancel.

**SPECIALIZED CANADA & BNA
MONTHLY INTERNET AUCTIONS**



**No Buyers Commission
Items from \$10. to \$1000.s
Stamps, Proofs, Postal History
Cancels, Plates & Varieties**

**VISIT US AT:
www.lexdement.com**

Philatelic Auctioneer since 1972

**LEX DE MENT LTD.
P.O. Box 1836, Niagara-on-the-Lake,
Ontario, Canada L0S 1J0
Phone: 905-468-2917 Fax:905-468-2787
e.mail: lex.dement@sympatico.ca**



Fig 266 Wards Creek Road, New Brunswick split ring cancel.



Fig 267 Stake Road, Nova Scotia split ring cancel.



Fig 268 Roller cancel from Windsor Station, Montreal.

is often found obliterating high value stamps from the 1897 Jubilee issue. The unwary should also look out for cancels from Windsor Station, Montreal. The roller cancel from this office is illustrated in fig 268 above to show how easily it can be confused with a non-existent 'Windsor Street'. There is also a cds cancel from this office to catch you out; fortunately both are scarce!

Bogus Street cancel:-

Those of you who collect Fancy Cancels of the 19th Century will be well attuned to the presence of bogus and faked cancels in amongst the real stuff. Unfortunately, this is also true of Street cancels. Fig 269 is a rough tracing of a famous bogus Squared Circle cancel from High Street, Toronto.

Examples of this cancel are known on a range of stamps including high values of the Jubilee and Quebec Tercentenary sets (quite why someone would want to put a bogus cancel on a valuable stamp is anyone's guess!) All examples, I am aware of, show the exact same date and indicia as in fig 269.



Fig 269 Bogus High Street Toronto Squared Circle cancel.

Suffice to say that there never was a High Street in Toronto (though I believe one has been thus named in modern times) and thus there never was a High Street post office.

The Squared Circle collecting craze of the 1960's and 1970's seems to have been

responsible for this little creation and it may serve as a warning to us all that if something becomes too popular (and thus a high demand and high prices are created) the forgers are never too far behind.

And finally..... Bank Street South,
Ottawa:-

I can, at last, illustrate one of the ‘holy grails’ of Street Cancel collectors, the missing cancel from the mythical Bank Street South, Ottawa office. A rather weak, partial, strike of a split circle cancel dated 6th January 1908 is shown in fig 270. It was struck on a registered letter mailed to Baltimore, Ontario. I came across this item on e-bay and I don’t recall if my jaw dropped further on seeing it or on seeing, a few seconds later, the price the seller wanted for it! However, it is, to the best of my knowledge, the only recorded example of this cancel (which, if experience counts for anything, should inspire members to go out and find three or four more!) Its purchase also means that the next time a Toronto stamp dealer asks if I have seen one, I can nonchalantly reply ‘oh yes, got that one!’

Summary tables:-

The two tables which follow on pages 320 to 330 summarise the known details of the main city street cancels (I have omitted from these lists the ‘other streets’ and some like Bath Road which are best regarded as ‘other streets’).

The first table lists the Street Offices with address details, opening and closing dates where known and details of re-namings etc. I have included in this list a few sub-offices of the period which do not appear in my earlier articles to provide a more complete listing.

The second table lists the cancels discussed in this series of articles with periods of use, where these are known. I have not gone

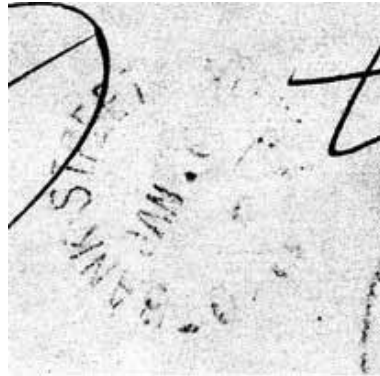


Fig 270 Split circle cancel from Bank Street South, Ottawa

back to every source to double check earliest and latest known dates so many of the dates quoted (and the gaps) are worthy of update from our members holdings. The gaps in this table only serve to show how much more we have to learn about these early cancels. This table cross references to the picture numbers in the earlier articles.

These tables will be posted on the Society website in due course (under the ‘Articles’ button) and will be kept updated there as new information comes to hand.

and finally, finally:-

My thanks go to all the members who have contributed to this long running series of articles – either directly or indirectly. For those who collect Street or sub-office cancels.... good hunting. For those who don’t, you will be delighted to learn that this really is the end of the story!

Additional References:-

- (27) Further notes on Toronto Branch and Street Post Offices by E.A. Smythies, BNA Topics, October 1970, pages 260 – 261.

TABLE 1 : CANADA - STREET AND CITY SUB-POST OFFICES TO 1918

OFFICE	STREET ADDRESS (1)	OPENED	CLOSED OR RENAMED	NOTES
TORONTO				
BALMY BEACH	2196 Queen Street East	18/08/1900	04/08/1964	became part of Toronto postal system in 1904, summer office only prior to this.
BATHURST STREET BEDFORD PARK	544 Queen St. at corner of Queen Street and Bathurst Street	31/12/1886 01/02/1891	01/06/1942 23/01/1918	became Toronto Sub no 14 became part of the Toronto postal system in June 1912. Reopened again in 1921.
BLEECKER STREET	193 Wellesley Ave at corner of Bleecker Street	07/12/1886	30/07/1969	often misspelt BLEEKER ST.
BLOOR STREET	380 Bloor Street West on corner of Bathurst Street	17/11/1890	30/06/1967	became Toronto Sub no 46. Changed location several times.
BROADVIEW AVENUE	367 Broadview Avenue at corner of Broadview Avenue and Gerrard Street	01/11/1893 01/01/1889		had become 361 Broadview by 1914 became part of the Toronto postal system in 1890
BROCKTON				replaced by Gerrard Street
CARLETON STREET	445 Yonge St. at corner of Yonge Street and Carleton Street	01/01/1886	01/02/1892	
CARLTON STREET	corner of Yonge Street and Carleton Street in Eatons Department Store	01/04/1899	31/03/1968	closed for periods in 1923, 1926 and 1947. became Toronto Sub no 129. Street address had become 690 College by 1914.
CLINTON STREET	593 College Street, inside a store, at corner of Clinton Street	01/11/1893	03/10/1966	became part of Toronto postal system in 1912
DEER PARK	1475 Yonge Street	01/05/1878	21/07/1948	
DUNDAS STREET	154 Dundas St. at corner of Dundas Street and Ossington Avenue	07/12/1886		
ELM STREET	corner of Yonge Street and Elm Street	01/01/1894	20/04/1910	became Toronto Sub no 16
GERRARD STREET	335 Yonge Street, at corner of Gerrard Street	01/02/1892	02/01/1894	replaced by Elm Street
LEE AVENUE	corner of Queen Street East and Lee Avenue	01/07/1896	27/12/1968	
NORTH TORONTO	1160 Yonge Street	01/09/1893	01/03/1924	became Toronto Sub no 33
PAPE AVENUE	SW corner of Pape Avenue and Queen Street East	15/02/1896	18/10/1926	
PARKDALE	1400 Queen Street West just west of Dufferin Street	01/01/1889		became part of the Toronto postal system in 1889. Had become 1364 Queen St. by 1914.
PARLIAMENT STREET	491 Parliament Street at corner of Parliament Street and Gerrard Street	01/08/1891	24/06/1906	
PETER STREET	299 Queen Street West at corner of Peter Street	08/05/1888	08/01/1957	was 301 Queen St in 1901 and 268 Queen St in 1914.
QUEEN STREET CENTRE	on location of new city hall in Queen Street	25/07/1900	28/08/1914	
QUEEN STREET EAST	272 Queen St. at corner of Queen Street East and Parliament Street	01/01/1886		became part of Toronto Postal system in 1883.
RIVERSIDE	corner of Queen Street East and Broadview Avenue	01/04/1893	20/06/1907	Originally opened as Don Mount in 1874, renamed Riverside in 1881.
RUSHOLME ROAD	982 Bloor Street, near corner of Rusholme Road and Bloor St. West	17/11/1890	01/06/1942	became Toronto Sub no 151. At 1015 Bloor St West in 1918
SPADINA AVENUE	corner of Spadina Avenue and College Street			
ST JOSEPH STREET	460 Spadina Ave in 1901, 442 Spadina Ave in 1914 618 Yonge Street at junction with St Joseph St.	07/12/1886 01/03/1893	03/12/1928	closed for a short time between 1899 and 1900

STRACHAN AVENUE	127 Strachan Avenue at corner of Strachan Avenue and Queen St. West	02/01/1892	14/04/1904	renamed Queen Street East in 1886
TORONTO EAST BRANCH	284 Queen St. at corner of Queen Street and Parliament Street	01/01/1881	01/01/1886	became Postal Station 'D' West
TORONTO JUNCTION	1675 Dundas St. at corner of Dundas Street West and Keele Street	01/01/1892	01/06/1908	renamed Carleton Street in 1886
TORONTO NORTH BRANCH	443 Yonge St. at corner of Yonge Street and Carleton Street	01/01/1881	01/01/1886	renamed Bathurst Street in 1886
TORONTO WEST BRANCH	540 Queen St. at corner of Queen Street and Bathurst Street	01/01/1881	31/12/1886	renamed Toronto Junction
WEST TORONTO JUNCTION	1675 Dundas St. at corner of Dundas Street West and Keele Street	01/06/1884	01/01/1892	
YORK STREET	117 King Street at corner of York Street and King Street	01/08/1892	01/03/1901	became part of the Toronto postal system in 1889
YORKVILLE	856 Yonge Street	06/09/1851	01/12/1919	
HAMILTON				
JAMES STREET	302 James Street North	01/08/1887	01/09/1904	renamed Hamilton sub-office no 4
PEARL STREET		01/04/1891	01/04/1903	renamed Hamilton sub-office no 5
STEVEN STREET		01/04/1891	01/04/1903	renamed Hamilton sub-office no 1
WINNIPEG				
ISABEL STREET		01/06/1900	30/11/1905	became Winnipeg Sub no 4
ISABEL STREET NORTH	546 Main Street on corner of Magnus Street	01/06/1900	10/10/1903	became Winnipeg Sub no 3
MAIN STREET NORTH	450 Portage Avenue at corner of Main Street	01/06/1900	01/08/1913	located at 525 London in recent years
MAIN STREET SOUTH	part of lots 92 - 93 East Kildonan Parish at 607 Munro by 1923	01/10/1901	01/03/1917	became Winnipeg Sub no 2
MORSE PLACE	254 Watt Street at corner of Portage Avenue	01/01/1913	still open	
PORTAGE AVENUE CENTRE		01/06/1900	01/03/1917	
VANCOUVER				
CEDAR COTTAGE CITY HEIGHTS	3354 Commercial Drive 4101 Main Street	01/01/1896 16/03/1911		became a Vancouver sub-office in July 1914 early 1913. became a sub-office of Vancouver in late 1912/ became Vancouver Sub Office no 27
EARLS ROAD	386 Earls Road	01/09/1912	01/04/1922	has changed location several times since 1918. Still open in 1964.
EAST END BRANCH		01/04/1897	22/06/1914	became a Vancouver sub-office in 1912.
FRASER AVENUE	4088 Fraser Avenue	01/12/1910		became Vancouver Sub no 43
HASTINGS	148 Clinton Street	01/11/1908	31/05/1934	became a Vancouver sub-office in 1914.
HILLCREST		01/10/1907	12/05/1916	became North Vancouver Postal Station in 1925
JAMES ROAD	1918 East 42nd Avenue	01/07/1910	01/01/1931	became a Vancouver sub-office in 1912.
NORTH ARM	6946 Fraser Street	01/06/1912	25/02/1948	became a Vancouver sub-office in 1914.
NORTH VANCOUVER				became North Vancouver Postal Station in 1925
SOUTH HILL	6181 Fraser Street	01/10/1908	01/03/1951	became a Vancouver sub-office in 1912.
SOUTH VANCOUVER	corner of Kingsway and Victoria Drive	01/01/1893	31/08/1917	became a sub-office of Vancouver in March 1919
SUNNYDENE	3896 Hastings Street East	01/10/1911	24/06/1957	became an accounting P.O. from 1/1/1901
VANCOUVER HEIGHTS	on Burrard Street between Nelson and Helmcken corner of 46th Avenue and Main Street	16/05/1911	31/03/1948	spelling was Winnott prior to 1912. Became a sub-office of Vancouver in November 1912,
WEST END BRANCH		01/07/1898	22/07/1908	
WINNOT		01/06/1911		

TABLE 1 : CANADA - STREET AND CITY SUB-POST OFFICES TO 1918

OFFICE	STREET ADDRESS (1)	OPENED	CLOSED OR RENAMED	NOTES
HALIFAX, N.S.				
GOTTINGEN STREET MORRIS STREET	38 Morris Street on SW corner of Pleasant (later Barrington) Street	01/05/1894 01/05/1895	09/10/1918 31/08/1924	became Halifax - North End closed 30/09/01 to 04/09/02. Location changed to 23 Hollis Street 1/10/02. Became Halifax Sub no 2 in 1924.
ST. JOHN, N.B.				
GARDEN STREET HAYMARKET SQUARE UNION STREET	corner of Waterloo Street and Haymarket Square 171 Union Street	01/05/1900 01/05/1900 01/05/1900	14/09/1908 23/07/1964	closed for short periods in 1946 and 1947 closed from 13/10/1924 till 02/04/1925. Still open in 1967. Has moved several times since 1918.
OTTAWA				
BANK STREET BANK STREET SOUTH KING STREET	157 Bank Street 819 Bank Street 175 King Street	01/02/1898 01/07/1901 01/11/1894	01/04/1942 01/10/1922 01/07/1910	became Ottawa Sub no 33 became Ottawa - Glebe became Ottawa Sub no 5
QUEBEC				
RUE ST. JOSEPH ST. JOHN SUBURB	113 St. Joseph Street	13/01/1915 01/08/1874	01/08/1934 01/03/1908	changed locations several times after 1918. Became Quebec Sub no 14 in 1934. renamed Foubourg St. Jean Baptiste
MONTREAL				
AMHERST STREET BEAUDOIN STREET BLEURY STREET BOULEVARD ST. DENIS BOULEVARD ST. PAUL CHABOLLEZ SQUARE CITY COUNCILLOR STREET	542 Ste. Catherine Street East, corner of Amherst St. 2097 Notre Dame Street West 120 Bleury Street 350 Beaubien Street 456 Notre Dame Street West 941 Ste. Catherine Street West, corner of City Councillor St.	01/07/1900 19/12/1905 01/06/1903 01/07/1896 01/12/1902 01/06/1896 01/09/1899	01/05/1905 09/08/1937 01/11/1908 08/04/1914 12/04/1918 01/07/1916	in a drug store became Montreal Sub no 132 in a butchers and grocery store street address from 1910. Location changed in August 1897. located in a grocers. Became Montreal Sub no 99. Location had moved to 283 Bleury Street by 1906.
COMMISSIONERS STREET FAIRMOUNT AVENUE FULLUM STREET MCGILL STREET MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE NOTRE DAME STREET WEST	located a little southeast of Place Royale located in Ville St. Louis 1243 Ontario St. East, corner of Fullum St. 308 Mount Royal Avenue 1190 Notre Dame Street West	01/07/1901 01/07/1901 01/05/1900 01/02/1910 01/02/1901 01/06/1896 01/05/1895	06/03/1902 01/05/1905 01/02/1910 22/08/1901 10/12/1912 06/10/1905	only open for 6 months!



TABLE 2 : STREET CANCELS TO 1918

Ref No	ML FIG no	Cross ref	Office	Cancel type	Dater diameter mm	Proof date	ERD	LRD	ASSUMED PERIOD OF USE	Indicia known	Notes
TORONTO											
T001	8		BATHURST STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB	31/11/1894	31/03/1903	1894 - 1913	AM,PM	
T002	9		BATHURST STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	23/01/1913			1913 - 1916	AM	
T003	10		BATHURST STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	10/08/1916			1916 - 1918	AM	
T004	11	DON1776	BATHURST STREET	DUPIX A10 KILLER	24	15/12/1886	11/10/1887	7/11/1890	1887 - 1890	AM,PM	Bathurst St.
T005	12	DON1778	BATHURST STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	25	13/6/1889	24/6/1889	04/06/1901	1889 - 1901	AM,PM	Bathurst Street on numeral issue
T006	13	DON1779	BATHURST STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	22.5	NIPB	08/10/1900	05/01/1901	1900 - 1901	AM,PM	LARGE B
T007	14		BATHURST STREET	ROLLER					1887 on	1	
T008	15		BATHURST STREET	PARCEL OVAL B					1890's		SMALL B
T009	11		BATHURST STREET	PARCEL OVAL B					1890's		
T010	85		BEDFORD PARK	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22	29/05/1912	26/12/1912	20/11/1899	1912 - 1918	AM, PM	
T011	16		BLEECKER STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB	3/11/1890		1889 - 1899	BLANK	BLEEKER ERROR
T012	17		BLEECKER STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	16/2/1889		4/9/1889	1889 - 1890	BLANK	
T013	18		BLEECKER STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24		4/3/1895	22/05/1900	1895 - 1900	BLANK	BLEEKER ERROR
T014	19		BLEECKER STREET	SQUARED CIRCLE			13/1/1895	3/3/1895	early 1895	BLANK	Bleeker St.
T015	20	DON1782	BLEECKER STREET	DUPIX A10 KILLER	24	20/12/1886	6/4/1887		1887 - 1900	AM, PM	BLEEKER ERROR, 2 versions exist, one being re-cut form of the other
T016	21	DON1781	BLEECKER STREET	DUPIX A10 KILLER	24	15/12/1886			1886 - 1887	AM, PM	Bleeker Street
T017	164	DON1785	BLEECKER STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	23	NIPB	24/08/1900	18/03/1901	1900 - 1901	AM,PM	FANCY TYPE
T018	22		BLEECKER STREET	PARCEL OVAL					1888 - 1890		
T019	23		BLEECKER STREET	PARCEL OVAL W					1890's		
T020	103A		BLEECKER STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
T021	104		BLEECKER STREET	ROLLER					1887 on		
T022	49		BLOOR STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23.5	NIPB	2/12/1890	22/03/1901	1890 - 1914	AM,PM	
T023	50		BLOOR STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS		02/04/1914			1914 - 1918	BLANK	
T024	103B		BLOOR STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
T025	165	DON1785A	BLOOR STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	22.5	NIPB	18/02/1901	14/03/1901	early 1901	PM	
T026	166		BLOOR STREET	ROLLER			27/9/1894	21/03/1934	1893 - 1918	BLANK	on Maple Leaf and Numeral issues
T027	51		BROADVIEW AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24.5	9/11/1893			1897 on	1	
T028	52		BROADVIEW AVENUE	ROLLER					?		
T029	103C		BROADVIEW AVENUE	BAG SEAL					?		
T030	103D		BROADVIEW AVENUE	BAG SEAL					?		
T031	258	DON1787	BROADVIEW AVENUE	STRAIGHT LINE	24	15/12/1886	27/12/1886	23/4/1888	1886 - 1888	AM, PM, BLANK	probable parcel cancel, circa 1914
T032	24	DON1788	CARLETON STREET	DUPIX A11 KILLER	24	5/5/1888	22/5/1888	27/1/1892	1888 - 1892	AM,PM,BLANK	2 distinct hammers known, second type is DONT90
T033	25		CARLETON STREET	DUPIX A10 KILLER	24				?		SMALL C
T034	109		CARLETON STREET	PARCEL OVAL C					1890 - 1892		LARGE C
T035	110		CARLETON STREET	PARCEL OVAL C			Apr-91		1890 - 1892		
T036	93		CARLETON STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22.5	NIPB	23/8/1899	30/09/1907	1899 - 1909	AM, PM, BLANK	CARLETON SPELLING on Numeral issue
T037	94		CARLETON STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS		10/09/1909			1908 - 1918	NUMERIC	
T038	1		CLINTON STREET	ROLLER					1889 on		
T039	65		CLINTON STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	25	9/11/1893	15/3/1894	1904	1893 - 1910	AM,PM	
T040	66		CLINTON STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	02/02/1910	07/09/1912	02/03/1946	1910 - 1918	AM,PM	
T041	103E		CLINTON STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
T042	26	DON1793	DUNDAS STREET	DUPIX A11 KILLER	25	15/12/1886	8/2/1887	26/10/1899	1886 - 1900	AM,PM	Dundas St.
T043	27	DON1794	DUNDAS STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	23	NIPB	02/09/1900	27/06/1901	1900 - 1901	AM,PM	Dundas Street
T044	28		DUNDAS STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS			11/8/1896	26/4/1897	1895 - 1910	PM	



TORONTO cont'd.

T046	29	DUNDAS STREET	22.5	23/09/1910		1910 - 1918	NUMERIC
T047	30	DUNDAS STREET			ROLLER	1897 on	1
T048	107	DUNDAS STREET			PARCEL OVAL D	1890's	
T048	59	ELM STREET	24.5	9/11/1893	1/1894	1894 - 1910	AM, PM, very late examples show numeric
T049	60	DON1796	23	NIPB	03/09/1900	1900 - 1901	AM, PM
T050		ELM STREET				1897 on	1
T051	103F	ELM STREET				?	on Numeral issue
T052	57/58	GERRARD STREET	24	26/11/1892	29/11/1892	1892 - 1894	AM, PM
T053	242	GERRARD STREET				1892 - 1894	Two hammers exist. With/without thick dots at each side.
T054	61	LEE AVENUE	NIPB			1896 - 1918	FANCY TYPE
T055	62	PAPE AVENUE	23	NIPB	4/7/1897	1896 - 1918	on Small Queen, Map and Numeral issues
T056	63	PAPE AVENUE				1897 on	1
T057	86	PARKDALE	23.5	NIPB		1902 - 1908	PM, BLANK
T058	87	PARKDALE	22.5	24/07/1908		1906 - 1918	1
T059	88	DON1815	26	13/4/1889	22/10/1889	1889 - 1900	AM, 2PM, 3PM, 6PM, 8PM, 10PM
T060	89	PARKDALE	22.5	NIPB		1900 on	2" in circle in vertical killer bars
T061	163	PARKDALE	25.5	NIPB	26/7/1898	1898 - 1902	AM, PM, BLANK, 3, 6, 9, 11
T062	90	PARKDALE				1897 on	1
T063	122	PARKDALE				1890's	
T064	64	PARLIAMENT STREET	23.5	NIPB	2/1/1891	1891 - 1906	AM, PM
T065	85	DON1817	22	NIPB	24/10/1899	1899 - 1901	PM
T066		PARLIAMENT STREET				1897 on	1
T067	66	PARLIAMENT STREET				1893 - 1898	on Numeral issue
T068	45	DON1818	23.5	18/10/1893	20/10/1893	1893 - 1898	BLANK
T069	47	PETER STREET	22	NIPB	10/04/1908	1895 - 1918	two hammers - exists with and without dash between R-S (DON 1818 and DON 1820)
T070	48	PETER STREET				1897 on	1
T071	67	QUEEN STREET CENTRE				1900 - 1913	BLANK
T072	68	QUEEN STREET CENTRE	22	26/02/1913		1913 - 1914	AM, PM
T073	69	DON1824	23	08/04/1909		1909 - 1914	NUMERIC
T074	105	QUEEN STREET CENTRE				1900 on	1
T075	103G	QUEEN STREET CENTRE				?	on Numeral issue
T076		QUEEN STREET EAST	21.5	7/5/1895	24/6/1898	1894 - 1912	BLANK
T077	32	DON1821	25.5	15/12/1886	11/3/1887	1886 - 1894	Queen St East
T078	33	QUEEN STREET EAST			16/4/1894	1894 - 1900	Queen St East
T079	34	DON1826	23	NIPB	3/6/1894	1894 - 1900	BLANK
T080	35	QUEEN STREET EAST	22	15/06/1912	05/09/1900	1900 - 1901	PM
T081	105	QUEEN STREET EAST				1912 - 1918	AM, PM
T082	108	QUEEN STREET EAST				1897 on	1
T083	92	RIVERSIDE	26	13/4/1889	2/12/1889	1889 - 1901	AM, PM, HOURLY
T084	93	RIVERSIDE	24	2/17/1893	22/02/1901	1893 - 1907	TIMED
T085	94	RIVERSIDE				1897 on	1
T086	98	RIVERSIDE				1890's	
T087	90	RUSHOLME ROAD	24	30/04/1909	10/10/1891	1890 - 1909	AM, PM
T088	71	RUSHOLME ROAD	23	30/04/1909	31/01/1901	1896 - 1909	AM, PM
T089	71	RUSHOLME ROAD	22	20/06/1917		1909 - 1917	AM, PM
T090	72	DON1829	23	30/04/1909		1917 - 1918	AM, PM
T091	73	DON1830	22	20/06/1917		?	may not be a separate cancel from the duplex proofed on the same day.
T092	103H	RUSHOLME ROAD					



TABLE 2 : STREET CANCELSTO 1918

Ref No	ML FIG no	Cross ref	Office	Cancel type	Dater diameter mm	Proof diameter	ERD	LFD	ASSUMED PERIOD OF USE	Indicia known	Notes
TORONTO contd.											
T083			RUSHOLME ROAD	ROLLER					1887 on		
T094	36		SPADINA AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB	6/1/1892	18/09/1900	1892 - 1909	AM,PM	
T095	37		SPADINA AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22.5		07/11/1909	20/08/1921	1906 - 1918	BLANK	
T096	38	DON1832	SPADINA AVENUE	DUPILEX A10 KILLER	24	15/12/1886	18/3/1887	25/1/1886	1886 - 1896	AM,PM	Spadina Ave 3' in circle in vertical killer bars
T097	39	DON1833	SPADINA AVENUE	DUPILEX L7 KILLER	26	13/4/1889	3/7/1889	24/9/1898	1889 - 1898	AM,PM,HOURLY	
T098	40	DON1848	SPADINA AVENUE	DUPILEX A11 KILLER	25.5	NIPB	6/1/1889	29/08/1901	1889 - 1901	3,6,8,9,10,11,15,18	S DEPT
T099	41	DON1835	SPADINA AVENUE	DUPILEX A9 KILLER	21.5	NIPB	08/08/1900	26/07/1901	1900 - 1901	AM,PM	Spadina Avenue known on Small Queens and Numerical issues
T100	42		SPADINA AVENUE	ROLLER					1887 on	1,2	
T101	43		SPADINA AVENUE	SQUARED CIRCLE			19/2/1886	3/4/1889	1896 - 1899	AM,PM	
T102	44		SPADINA AVENUE	PARCEL OVAL S					1890's		
T103	112		SPADINA AVENUE	PARCEL OVAL 3					1886	AM	only one copy recorded
T104	113		SPADINA AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	NIPB	13/12/1886		1886	AM,PM	
T105	74		ST JOSEPH STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	25/2/1893	11/3/1893	28/2/1889	1883 - 1901	AM,PM	
T106	75		ST JOSEPH STREET	SPLIT RING CDS	21		18/02/1901		1901 on	BLANK	may have been used as a duplex also
T107			ST JOSEPH STREET	ROLLER					1887 on		1901 usage recorded
T108	103J		ST JOSEPH STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
T109	77		STRACHAN AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB	16/5/1892	04/07/1901	1892 - 1904	AM,PM	
T110	78	DON1836	STRACHAN AVENUE	DUPILEX A9 KILLER	23	NIPB	25/10/1900	12/06/1901	1900 - 1901	AM	
T111	79		STRACHAN AVENUE	SQUARED CIRCLE		29/9/1893			1893 - 1898	AM, PM	
T112	123		STRACHAN AVENUE	ROLLER					1887 on	1	
T113	1	DON1839A	TORONTO EAST BRANCH	DUPILEX G11 KILLER	24	NIPB	12/10/1881	19/1/1882	1881 - 1882	PM	on Numerical issue
T114	2	DON1841	TORONTO EAST BRANCH	DUPILEX G10 KILLER	22		3/6/1882	21/6/1886	1882 - 1886	AM,PM	Intaglio E in horizontal killer bars TORONTO/EAST in two lines in horizontal killer bars
T115	3		TORONTO EAST BRANCH	SPLIT CIRCLE CDS	22	15/7/1881			?		
T116	7		TORONTO JUNCTION	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23.5	NIPB	10/10/1893	31/07/1907	1892 - 1908	BLANK, AM	
T117	106	DON1851	TORONTO JUNCTION	DUPILEX A9 KILLER	23	NIPB	06/06/1900	20/10/1905	1900 - 1905	BLANK	
T118	1	DON1841A	TORONTO NORTH BRANCH	DUPILEX G14 KILLER	23.5	NIPB	25/1/1881	18/1/1882	1881 - 1882	PM	Intaglio N in horizontal killer bars
T119	2	DON1842	TORONTO NORTH BRANCH	DUPILEX G10 KILLER	22		2/3/1882	1/12/1886	1882 - 1886	AM,PM	TORONTO/NORTH in two lines in horizontal killer bars, two types known with different height of lettering
T120	3		TORONTO NORTH BRANCH	SPLIT CIRCLE CDS	22	15/7/1881			?		
T121	1	DON1842A	TORONTO WEST BRANCH	DUPILEX G15 KILLER	23	NIPB	1/3/1881	9/12/1881	1881 - 1882	AM,PM	Intaglio W in horizontal killer bars
T122	2	DON1844	TORONTO WEST BRANCH	DUPILEX G10 KILLER	23		4/6/1882	6/12/1886	1882 - 1886	AM,PM	TORONTO/WEST in two lines in horizontal killer bars, two types known with different heights of lettering
T123	3		TORONTO WEST BRANCH	SPLIT CIRCLE CDS	22	15/7/1881			?		
T124	6		WEST TORONTO JUNCTION	SPLIT RING CDS	22	NIPB	8/2/1890	28/9/1891	1884 - 1892	BLANK	
T125	80		YORK STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB	22/9/1892	13/08/1900	1889	AM,PM	
T126	82		YORK STREET	SQUARED CIRCLE			15/1/1894		1894 - 1900	AM,PM,NT,BLANK,9,45,12,3,30,6,30,7PM,3PM	
T127	83		YORK STREET	ROLLER					1888 - 1901	1	on Small Queens, Map, Maple Leaves and Jubilee issues
T128	84	DON1838	YORK STREET	DUPILEX A9 KILLER	23	NIPB	07/09/1900	28/02/1901	1900 - 1901	3,30,7PM,12M	
T129	103K		YORK STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
T130	97	DON1839	YORKVILLE	DUPILEX L7 KILLER	26	13/4/1889	1/6/1889	22/4/1888	1888 - 1898	AM,PM,HOURLY	4' in circle in vertical killer bars



TORONTO cont'd		Y - DEPT	
T132	186 DON1850	29/04/1898	24/08/1902
T132	89 YORKVILLE	6/5/1893	
T133	100 YORKVILLE		
T134	101 YORKVILLE		
T135	102 YORKVILLE		
T136	YORKVILLE		
HAMILTON			
HAM01	116 JAMES STREET	6/6/1887	6/11/1889
HAM02	115 JAMES STREET	6/10/1890	
HAM03	117 DON743A	NIPB	
HAM04	118 JAMES STREET	21/07/1901	
HAM05	119 PEARL STREET	13/4/1891	5/7/1897
HAM06	120 STEVEN STREET	27/5/1895	21/3/1899
WINNIPEG			
ISABEL STREET			
W001	126 MAIN STREET NORTH	07/01/1907	12/06/1908
W002	127 MAIN STREET NORTH		
W003	128 MAIN STREET NORTH		
W004	170 MAIN STREET NORTH		
W005	129 MAIN STREET SOUTH		
W006	132 MORSE PLACE		
W007	130 PORTAGE AVENUE CENTRE		
W008	131 PORTAGE AVENUE CENTRE		
VANCOUVER			
W001	140 EARLS ROAD		
W002	133 EAST END BRANCH		
W003	134 EAST END BRANCH		
W004	167 EAST END BRANCH		
W005	137 FRASER AVENUE		
W006	138 FRASER AVENUE		
W007	139 FRASER AVENUE		
W008	169 FRASER AVENUE		
W009	135 JAMES ROAD		
W010	136 JAMES ROAD		
W011	168 JAMES ROAD		
HALIFAX N.S.			
H001	145 GOTTINGEN STREET		
H002	147 GOTTINGEN STREET		
H003	142 MORRIS STREET		
H004	143 MORRIS STREET		
H005	144 MORRIS STREET		
H006	148 NORTH STREET STATION		

TABLE 2 : STREET CANCELSTO 1918

Ref No	ML FIG no	Cross ref	Office	Cancel type	Dater diameter mm	Proof date	ERD	LRD	ASSUMED PERIOD OF USE	Indicia known	Notes
ST. JOHN N.B.											
	1	2				3					
STJ001	155		GARDEN STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	26/01/1914			1914 - 1918	AM, PM	no cancels recorded
STJ002	150		HAYMARKET SQUARE	SPUT RING CDS	19	02/04/1909			1909 - 1913	BLANK	
STJ003	151		UNION STREET	DUPLEX A11 KILLER	22.5	02/04/1909			1909 - 1913	AM, PM	
STJ004	152		UNION STREET	ROLLER					?		
STJ005	153		UNION STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22.5	29/12/1914			1915 - 1918	AM, PM	
STJ006	154		UNION STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
OTTAWA											
OTT001	156		BANK STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24.5	NIPB	24/12/1898	03/05/1900	1898 - 1918	BLANK	
OTT002	270		BANK STREET SOUTH	SPUT RING CDS		NIPB	06/01/1908		1901 - 1915	BLANK	only one example recorded
OTT003	160		BANK STREET SOUTH	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	06/01/1916			1916 - 1918	AM, PM	
OTT004	161		KING STREET	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB	22/11/1894	13/12/1902	1894 - 1910	BLANK	
OTT005	162		KING STREET	BAG SEAL		Nov 1898			?		
QUEBEC											
Q001	156		RUE ST. JOSEPH	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22.5	05/07/1915			1915 - 1918	AM, PM	similar type with taller lettering and no S.O.
Q002	1927										
Q003	263		RUE ST. JOSEPH	ROLLER		Dec-15			1916 - 1918	1,2,3	
Q004	262		ST. JOHN SUBURB	SPUT RING CDS	22	26/7/1880		15/1/1880	1880 - 1890	BLANK	
Q004	262		ST. JOHN SUBURB	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	2/2/1889		5/2/1896	1890 - 1908	BLANK	
MONTREAL											
M001	233		AMHERST STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	02/05/1908			1908 - 1918	AM, PM	no cancels recorded
M002	234		BEAUDOIN STREET	ROLLER		Mar-08			1908 on	1	
M003	237		BEAUDOIN STREET	BAG SEAL		02/05/1908			?		
M004	228		BEAUDOIN STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	01/03/1908			1908	AM, PM	
M005	237		BLEURY STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
M006	204		BULEVARD ST. DENIS	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB	30/11/1897		1897 - 1918	BLANK	
M007	260		BULEVARD ST. PAUL	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB			1902 - 1910	BLANK	
M008	229		BULEVARD ST. PAUL	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	20/07/1910		09/11/1906	1910 - 1914	AM, PM	
M009	237		BULEVARD ST. PAUL	BAG SEAL		01/07/1910			?		
M010	205		CHABOUILLEZ SQUARE	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB	19/8/1897		1896 - 1901	BLANK	
M011	206		CHABOUILLEZ SQUARE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	NIPB			1899 - 1913	AM, PM	
M012	206		CHABOUILLEZ SQUARE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22	19/07/1913			1913 - 1918	AM, PM	
M013	207		CHERRIER STREET	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB			1896	TIMED, BLANK	
M014	207		CHERRIER STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB	12/11/1886		1896 - 1902	BLANK	no cancels recorded
M015	227		CITY COUNSELLOR STREET	SPUT RING CDS	20	NIPB	29/11/1907	20/07/1908	1899 - 1916	BLANK	no cancels recorded
M016			FARMOUNT AVENUE	SPUT RING CDS	21		06/10/1900		1900 - 1910	BLANK	no cancels recorded
M017	230		FULLOIN STREET	ROLLER					1905 on	1	
M018	209		MCCULL STREET	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB			1896 - 1911	BLANK	no cancels recorded
M019	210		MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	22	09/01/1912			1912	AM, PM	
M020	237		MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE	BAG SEAL		01/01/1912			?		

TABLE 2 : STREET CANCELS TO 1918

Ref No	ML FIG no	Cross ref	Office	Cancel type	Dater diameter mm	Proof date	ERD	LRD	ASSUMED PERIOD OF USE	Indicia known	Notes
MONTREAL cont'd.											
M068	237	DP0712B	ST DENIS STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	22	NIPB	21/12/1889		1889 - 1901		
M069	186		ST DENIS STREET	BAG SEAL		Oct-11			?		
M070	237		ST LAWRENCE STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	NIPB		2/6/1886	1895 - 1896	AM, PM, TIMED	timed indicia come from the period April - June 1896 only
M071	237		ST LAWRENCE STREET	BAG SEAL					?		
M072	215		ST LAWRENCE STREET CENTRE	SPUT RING CDS	21	NIPB			1896 - 1913	BLANK	
M073	216		ST LAWRENCE STREET CENTRE	ROLLER					1887 on	1	
M074	218		ST LAWRENCE STREET CENTRE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	19/02/1913			1913 - 1918	AM, PM	
M075	208		ST LOUIS SQUARE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	21/04/1917			1917 - 1918	AM, PM	
M076	237		ST LOUIS SQUARE	BAG SEAL		01/04/1917			?		
M077	219		VICTORIA AVENUE	SPUT RING CDS	20	08/07/1909			1909 - 1913	BLANK	
M078	220		VICTORIA AVENUE	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23	23/05/1913			1913 - 1918	BLANK, AM, PM	
M079	223		VISITATION STREET	SPUT RING CDS	21				1896 - 1907	BLANK	
M080	226	DP0719	VISITATION STREET	DUPIX A9 KILLER	24	26/09/1907			1907 - 1908		
M081	224		VISITATION STREET	ROLLER					1888 on	1	
M082	225		VISITATION STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	24	26/09/1907			1907 - 1908	AM, PM	
M083	232		WELLINGTON STREET	FULL CIRCLE CDS	23.5	10/08/1907			?	TIMED	Wellington Street L.C.D.

General notes:-

1. Reference numbers match fig numbers in the Maple Leaves articles
2. Cross references are to related listings e.g. Duplex Cancellations
3. Under proof date N.I.P.B. = not in proof books

PRODUCING THE ADMIRAL ENDWISE COILS

Martin Hopkinson

Producing the endwise coils of the Admiral series from sheets of printed stamps was a cumbersome business as described in Chapter IV of George Marler's *"The Admiral Issue of Canada"*. (1) Joining sheets by the plain selvage required at least 25 sheets to be joined and then cut into rolls of 500 stamps. One inevitable result was that the perforations did not lie in a regular pattern so that dispensing was always going to be a problem. In addition, the initial endwise coils in particular seem to have given rise to dispensing difficulties as Marler reports (on page 89) that "It is evident from the condition of used copies of the endwise rolls that they were difficult to detach from the roll without tearing, and, no doubt, this accounted in part for their unpopularity, and for their present scarcity. To improve the situation, the horizontal perforation was changed from 8 to 12."

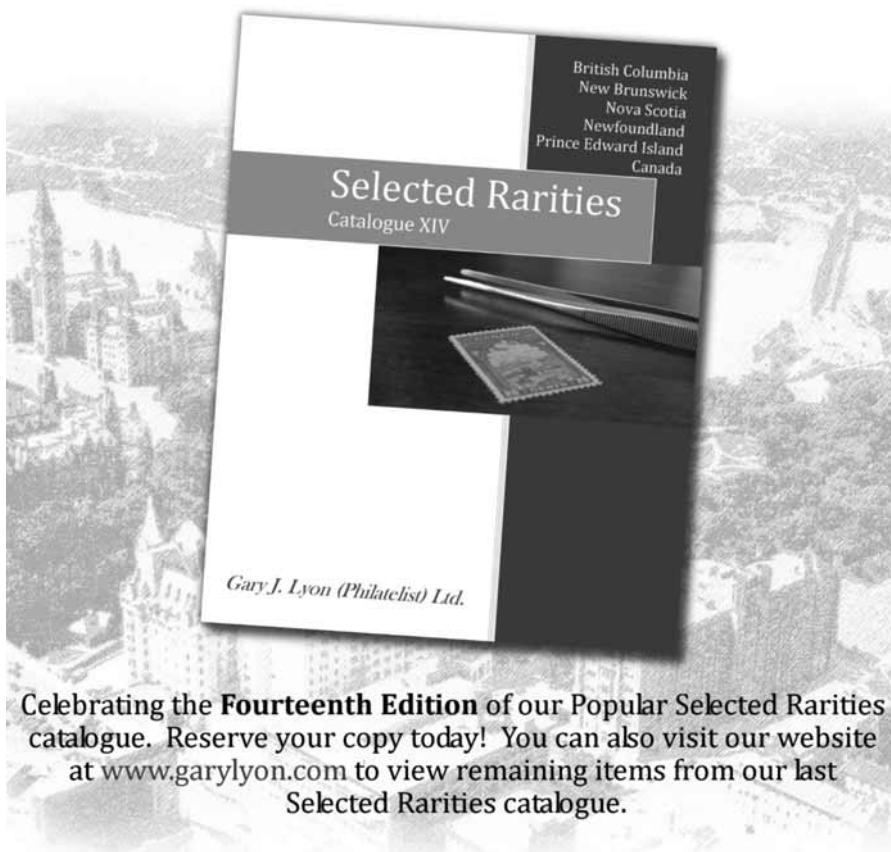
Looking first at the problem of aligning the perforations, the strip of single copies and a pair of the 3c brown shown in figure 1 show how much side movement there is in the line of perforations. It is hardly surprising that the dispensing machine pins had difficulty locating the perforating hole to move the stamps forward – a problem exacerbated when the perforation was only 8.

Turning to the 1¢ green, the stamp was first issued in December 1911. The first 1¢ green coil to appear, in September 1912, was coiled sideways, imperf x perf 8, for counter sales at a slight premium of \$5.06 per roll x 500. Endwise coils, perforated horizontally 8 x imperf, were first issued on 15th February 1913. Because of the problem of tearing in the dispensing



Fig 1. Four singles and a pair of the 3 cent brown endwise coil perf 12, showing the variation in alignment of the perforations.

Coming Spring 2012!



Celebrating the **Fourteenth Edition** of our Popular Selected Rarities catalogue. Reserve your copy today! You can also visit our website at www.garylyon.com to view remaining items from our last Selected Rarities catalogue.

Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd.

P.O. Box 450 - Bathurst - New Brunswick - E2A 3Z4 - Canada

Phone 1(506) 546-6363 - Fax 1(506) 546-6627

Email glstamps@nb.aibn.com - Website www.garylyon.com

Toll Free in North America

Phone 1(800) 667-8267 - Fax 1(888) 867-8267

machine, issues from about February/ March 1914 were changed to a horizontal perforation of 12.

Vending machines use pins to locate the perforations between stamps as the means of feeding the stamps forward, and work best with stamps produced to tight tolerances. When these varied, machine jamming was common, mainly from small variations in the accuracy of the perforation holes not locating with the feed pins. Because of this an experiment was carried out in Toronto for two days in July 1918 with a specially modified Hall Company vending machine using larger feed pins engaging into two large perforated holes of $3\frac{1}{4}/3\frac{3}{4}$ mm superimposed on the normal perf x 12. The principle being tested was that larger tapering pins in the feed mechanism would more easily locate the larger perforations.

As the strip of 4 in figure 2 illustrates, the large perforation holes were not always cut cleanly or aligned well and this coupled with mechanical irregularity led to the experiment being a failure; it was not repeated (Marler pages 191/2).

The exact quantity of special stamps prepared for the experiment with these large holes is not known, but is believed to have been between 5,000 and 8,000 stamps, of which perhaps half were actually used during the trial, the rest remaining mint as here.

Reference: George Marler The Admiral Issue of Canada, APS 1982



Fig 2 Strip of four of the 1 cent green endwise coil with the experimental large holes.

E MAIL CONTACTS

If you change your e mail provider or address, please remember to let the Society know your new e-mail address. This will ensure you continue to receive reminders and updates re auctions etc.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rick Parama

THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH 1896 – 1905 – ANOTHER MAIL ROUTE

Both Parts 1 and 2 were of great interest to me and I am sure to many readers. I had once arranged for Robert Woodall's collection to be displayed in the Court of Honour at BNAPS 1977 and indeed it was a truly a marvellous collection. David Whiteley's fine two part article triggered several questions I pondered while researching a little known mail route to (or from?) Dawson. Beginning in 1904 it is recorded that the RNWMP began a yearly patrol and mail run between Fort McPherson along the Mackenzie River in the NWT, and Dawson, Yukon Territory; a distance of some 470 miles. Since it was done in the middle of winter, it was a rather remarkable feat. The yearly run became known as the Dawson Patrol.

It is said that Dawson was chosen as the start of the patrol as supplies could be had in Dawson, and there were experienced native guides available. This starting arrangement from Dawson continued until the winter of 1910 - 1911 when it was decided to reverse the trip, starting first from Fort McPherson. This reversal resulted in the ill-fated Lost Patrol and all men perished after becoming lost and trying to return to Fort McPherson. The leader of the patrol, Sergeant Francis J. Fitzgerald, had been chosen to attend King George's Coronation and this was perhaps the main reason for the reversal of the start point. Accompanying Fitzgerald on the patrol were two constables and a non-native guide and former constable, Samuel Carter. Carter had never made the journey in this direction and was considered a

major factor in the patrol getting lost. After running very low of supplies, they decide to go back to Fort McPherson, but they ran out of provisions before getting there. They had waited too long to decide to return. They all perished in February 1911 and were found not far from their intended destination. Three had starved to death and the fourth committed suicide. The story makes fascinating reading, and could and has filled books. There is also a lot of information on the internet. But there is very little detail of the mail arrangements.

Despite the tragedy, the yearly patrol and mail run continued to at least 1912 and perhaps into the 1920's. If it went on that long, it may have ended when Fort McPherson and many places along the Mackenzie River began to be served by airplane or earlier when the post offices there formally opened. Fort McPherson post office did not open until 1923. The complicating factor is that there were at least yearly mails to Fort McPherson via Edmonton from 1907 and sometimes twice yearly.

I would very much like to know more information regarding the mail arrangements on the Dawson Patrols. In particular,

1. Why was it considered necessary to carry mail and what was its nature? Note Dawson was served from the south. Fort McPherson, when it opened, was at the end of long route via Edmonton. I would guess Dawson was the intended distribution point for Fort McPherson.
2. If mail was sent to Fort McPherson say from eastern Canada, was it first sent to Edmonton or Dawson?
3. In what year did the Dawson Patrol end?
4. Has any mail survived from any of the

Dawson Patrols? One may guess it was for the few members of the RNWMP at or around Fort McPherson, for personal and/or police business.

I wonder if any of our members can provide answers to these questions?

John Cranmer

DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES 1941 – 1943

I wonder if members can help me with a query on domestic postal rates, specifically rates on mail to service personal serving in World War 2.

Smith & Wawrukiewicz give the change of the domestic postage rate from 3 cents to 4 cents as 1st April 1943. In ML issue whole number 301 page 289 column 2 it says this change happened in April 1941, quoting H.E. Guertin. This is the last issue I can currently see online so it may have been corrected later if it is wrong. (*ed. I do not think it has been*). I was very interested as I have just got two letters to a service man addressed to “Canadian Army Overseas, England” one dated 11th March 1943 and the other 15th June 1943 both with 3 cents postage. These dates span the rate changed given in S&W. Can any member explain these rates?

.John Hillson F.C.P.S.

THE DILEMMA OF AN OVERSEAS PRESIDENT

May I be permitted to reply to John Cooper’s letter published in the January 2012 issue of *Maple Leaves* to try to clear up some of the misconceptions he, and perhaps others, may be under; and if I may say so, most would have been removed if our Rule Book had been studied.

In the first place, neither the packet nor Covermart are barred to overseas members (although I do accept that some of the Society literature has been misleading on this point). This has always been the case with Covermart since its inception, and I instigated a rule change to include the packet some years ago when due to a series of heavy losses caused by the post office, we were threatened with an increase in our insurance many times what we could hope to generate from the packet surplus - since which photocopies have been used instead of the actual items. Hopefully both managers can be persuaded to put their wares on our website shortly.

With good reason it has been a rule of the Society that none of our tangible assets may be allowed abroad. If as Mr. Cooper alleges, that the trophy he had just won ‘was whisked away from him’ at a previous convention, he has cause for complaint. It was always the practise in the past to photograph overseas winners holding their trophies, together with whoever else they wished. If this did not happen, whoever organised the event was at fault. Nevertheless trophies do have to be returned by overseas members before leaving the Convention.

Now as to the President’s Badge of Office. Since few of our members have been with the Society for more than 40 years, let me give a little of its history. It was purchased from members donations (not from annual subscriptions if my memory serves me right), with a contribution from the long defunct Convention Fund* in 1970 or 1971 as a permanent memorial to our founder, the late A.E. Stephenson F.C.P.S.; the first of our presidents to wear it was the late A. (Sandy) Mackie F.C.P.S. in 1971 since when it has been worn by every president since, including myself. Properly it should only be worn at Society functions, or at a

CANADA · BNA

Choice Early Classics to Modern Varieties



www.saskatoonstamp.com

Our web site offers an **on-line shopping cart** where you can view and order from our large stock of Canadian and BNA stamps and literature.

Our current private treaty catalogue of Canadian and BNA Stamps is FREE ON REQUEST.



THE 1959 ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY JOINT ISSUE AND ITS INVERT

By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

One of Canada's most popular stamps, the 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway, is fully described in this definitive book. Mr. Verge documents the stamp's development as a joint issue stamp with the United States, as well as Canada's first Invert and most famous error. Printed in full colour, 8½ x 11, 208 pages.

Air mail to U.K. - Softbound - C\$ 69.95
Limited Edition Hardbound - C\$ 109.95

Credit Card purchases must be charged in Canadian dollars & converted to your currency at time of purchase. Please call for price if paying £.

Internationally Recognized as a Leading Dealer in Canadian Errors and Varieties

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE

PO Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK, S7K 3S2, CANADA

Call TOLL FREE 1-800-205-8814 in North America

Phone: (306) 931-6633 Fax: (306) 975-3728



E-mail: ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

Web site: www.saskatoonstamp.com

function of another body to which one has been invited as President of this Society and at no other time. To do so at any other time is *infra dignitatem*; it just is not done.

Finally with regard to the chance suggestion of obtaining a replica to which Mr Cooper regards as a personal slight. Obtaining such an article as it will cost money would have to be approved by members at an A.G.M. The next one will be in Bridge of Allen at what would have been the end of Mr. Cooper's Presidency, thus such a purchase would in no way have affected him and as to obtain a reasonable quality facsimile will cost in excess of four

figures, to my mind it is a dead duck anyway.

One final point, letters of resignation should be addressed to the Secretary; not to the 'press'.

(*The Convention Fund was set up from the proceeds of auction surpluses in the early days to help fund our Conventions. Unfortunately when I became Treasurer I found it had no real money in it, only on paper, and was being abused. With the consent of Members at the 1981 Convention, it was abolished, and its paper assets transferred to the General Fund)

BOOK REVIEWS

We start these reviews with the latest editions of two popular catalogues.

THE UNITRADE SPECIALISED CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN STAMPS – 2012 Edition, published by the Unitrade Press, ISBN-13: 978-1-894763-41-7, priced at \$C43.95, available from most Stamp Dealers.

The annual update to this popular catalogue was released in Q4 2011. As well as including all new issues up to mid 2011, the new edition shows expanded and revised listings for Newfoundland and for Semi-Official Airmails. A handful of additional varieties are also listed and illustrated for the first time.

The Editors should also be congratulated for removing a number of typographical errors – several of which have been in the catalogue for many years. They have also made a big effort to improve the consistency of listings.

The listings are all based on the Scott numbering system. The 2012 edition shows few if any price revisions from 2011 – correctly reflecting a fairly flat stamp market.

The catalogue remains the single best specialised listing for BNA stamps but unless you collect new issues, semi-official airmails or Newfoundland, the limited changes mean that 2012 is unlikely to be the year you choose to update your copy.

STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE – CANADA & PROVINCES 4TH EDITION 2011. Published by Stanley Gibbons, London, ISBN-13; 978 – 0-85259-828-3, priced at £19.95, available from the publishers and most stamp dealers.

This is an update of the catalogue produced by Gibbons in 2008. The new edition is in a smaller (240mm x 170mm) soft cover format, which this reviewer found to be a big improvement. Listings up to 1970 are extracted from the Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps catalogue ('Part 1') with the later issues being updated for this volume.

Listings in this catalogue follow the Gibbons numbering system more familiar to many collectors

in the UK. In general, the listings here are less specialised than the Unitrade, although Gibbons have added and illustrated some new items like the ‘Shilling Mark’ 1935 variety and the ‘Cockeyed king’ varieties. The Gibbons listing of 19th century Canada remains the definitive listing, clearer and more correct than any other.

Given that this is the first update since 2008, there are some significant price increases. These are most notable in the ‘classic’ issues pre 1868 but I also noted big increases in the Small Queens prices (used rather than mint) and early 20th century stamps (mint rather than used). Prices for a few of the modern varieties also show increases.

Overall this is an excellent catalogue for the general BNA collector, clear and easy to read and competitively priced – highly recommended.

LES OBLITÉRATIONS “LES AILES DE LA POSTE” DU QUÉBEC [THE “WING” POSTMARKS OF QUÉBEC], 2ND EDITION, BY MARC BEAUPRÉ AND COLLABORATORS. Société d’histoire postale du Québec, 2011, pp 444, ISBN 978-2-920267-47-3, \$50. Distributed by the Fédération québécoise de philatélie, 4545 Pierre-de-Coubertin Ave., P.O. Box 1000, Stn M, Montréal H1V 3R2, or fbp@philatelie.qc.ca

Initially published in 2006, this newly revised and enlarged edition, written in collaboration with Réjean F. Côté, Jean-Guy Dalpé, Claude Gignac, and Yan Turmine, brings together several years of research and gathering of information. The current catalogue lists almost 3000 markings of the “Wing” type, each of which is illustrated.

The development of Canada Post’s network of postal franchises over the past ten years multiplied the number of sales points, and as a consequence the number of postal markings. It is reasonable to believe that currently about 2000 postal sales points are in operation in Québec.

Postmarks of the “Wing” type include several distinctive elements, and the lifetime of these stamps is limited. Numerous post offices and postal franchises have introduced a second or third version of their Wing datestamps, and this does not count those offices whose volume of mail necessitates having more than one in simultaneous use. Given that these markings are still in use and in constant evolution, this catalogue does not develop a type listing, which would undoubtedly require constant additions and alterations. Inasmuch as possible, however, the distinctive elements of each marking are described, allowing the identification of its peculiarities and its variants.

For collectors of current postal markings, an index is provided by POCN number and the corresponding office, as well as an index by postal code – very useful when the entire postmark is difficult to read.

The following titles have both been published by BNAPS. All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Prices given below 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. To pay by cheque, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps directly for a total. For US\$ or £ cheque payments, amounts will be calculated at the current rate of exchange. Applicable taxes are payable for Canadian orders.

As usual, review copies of these books, where received, can be found in the Society Library so if you wish to sample before you buy, please contact Mike Slamo.

NEWFOUNDLAND AIRMAIL STAMPS AND AIR MAIL FLIGHTS: 1918 – 1949, SUPPLEMENT – CHANGES FOR LONDON 2010 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, by Peter Motson. 38 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound, 2011. BNAPS Exhibit Series #54-Supplement. ISBN: 978-1-897391-88-4 (Colour), 978-1-897391-89-1 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.54S.1 (Colour) - \$C40.00; B4h923.54S (Black & White) - \$C28.95.

Peter Motson's award winning exhibit, Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Air Mail Flights: 1918-1949, was published as BNAPS Exhibit Series Book No. 54 in April 2009. The exhibit was first shown in 2004 and attained a Large Vermeil award in London, England. Peter's study of North Atlantic airmails was rewarded in 2005 with the British Aerophilatelic Federation 'Medal for Research'. In 2006, the exhibit won the coveted British Aero Philatelic Club Trophy in addition to a Gold medal. At BNAPEX 2008 NOVAPEX in Halifax, Nova Scotia the exhibit again received a Gold medal, as well as the Meyerson Award for 'Best Exhibit from a Province of Canada before Confederation'. Not content to rest on his laurels, Peter then began to upgrade the exhibit for presentation at the London 2010 International Exhibition. His efforts were rewarded when it received not only a Large Gold but also the Best of Class Award for Aerophilately. To progress from a national level Gold to the London 2010 level is a major achievement. For this reason BNAPS decided to prepare this supplement to the 2009 book to illustrate the significant changes between it and the material presented at London 2010. The book will, of course, be of interest to those who collect aerophilately and also Newfoundland but will also provide an interesting insight to those who aspire to 'medals' at National or International level.

THE HUNTING, FISHING AND CONSERVATION STAMPS OF CANADA, 2011 by Rubec, Clayton. 450 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound, 2011. ISBN: 978-1-897391-86-0 (Colour), 978-1-897391-87-7 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.050.1.1(colour) - \$C148.00; B4h923.050.1 (Black & White) - \$C60.95

The latest BNAPS catalogue, "The Hunting, Fishing and Conservation Stamps of Canada", was prepared by Clayton Rubec to fill a huge void in the published knowledge base of Canadian revenue stamps issued for hunting, fishing and conservation permits and fund-raising. Collectors of all stamps, and members of the hunting and fishing fraternity, will be amazed at the variety and colour of these stamps issued to date in Canada, and also that the author was able to gather together the vast amount of material. The listing is far more extensive than anything in the mainstream catalogues and the author provides a guide to the rarity of each item. For anyone looking for a new collecting area in 2012 this book may provide the answer.

THE HANDBOOK OF AIR MAIL SLOGAN CANCELS OF CANADA (Second Edition – Updated November 2011), 2012 by Cecil Coutts. 62 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound, 2011. ISBN: 978-1-897391-90-7. Stock # B4h389.3 - \$C29.9

The Handbook of Air Mail Slogan Cancels of Canada was originally published in 1990. As a result of continuing work by members of the Slogan Study Group of BNAPS, a Second Edition was published in 1999 by Cecil Coutts and the late Daniel G. Rosenblat. The new update includes a separate eight page section of additions and corrections to the Second Edition, followed by the complete Second Edition reproduced from electronic scans of an original 1999 copy. Previous purchasers of the Second Edition of the Air Mail slogan catalogue can obtain a PDF file of the update by email from the author at <cec.coutts@telus.net>.

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 2012

.NEW YEAR SALE!!!!!!

Yes, our Handbooks Manager is having a Clearance sale.

Small Queens Re-appraised:-

“ ‘Recess Printing.....is without doubt the best practical guide I have ever seen’ *G.S.M*
‘an issue overview.....a wonderful discussion of ‘Recess Printing’.. These alone are worth the
cost of £6.50’ *Canadian Philatelist*

‘This excellently produced small volume’ *London Philatelist.*

And it is still available ‘*Small Queens Re-appraised*’ includes ‘Small Queens for Beginners’ - a
guide to the non specialist in sorting out those pesky printings, and the invaluable ‘Recess
Printing’ where ‘you can learn about Fresh Entries, Re-entries, Weak Transfers and even
inadvertent re-entries’. Was priced at £6.50. **Now yours for just £3**

Early Rapid Cancelling Machines of Canada:-

The companion book to Ed Richardson’s book on Flag Cancels and essential reading for students
of modern postal history. Was priced at £6.50. **Now yours for just £3**

Index to Maple Leaves Volumes 1 to 29 (1946 – 2006):-

The essential aid to finding that all important research information, either online from the
Society website or from your own back copies. Was priced at £15. **Now yours for just £7.50** –
available as either spiral bound book or on CD.

Many other titles as advertised in earlier *Maple Leaves* available at similarly big
discounts. Please contact the Handbooks Manager.

Postage & Packing is extra

Obtainable from :

DERRICK SCOOT
62 JACKMANS PLACE * LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY
HERTS* SG6 1RQ
Telephone: 01462 622449

Please make cheques payable to Canadian P.S. of G.B.

SLOGAN POSTMARKS OF CANADA, by Coutts, Cecil. 2012 reprint of the original 2007 catalogue, 328 pages, 8.5 × 11, spiral bound, 2011. ISBN: 978-0-9680225-2-8. Stock # B4h051 - \$C52.95

Beginning in 1987, research by the Slogan Study Group of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. was based on official post office documentation and proof impressions that certainly gave the work credibility. The efforts of this Group culminated in the release in 1996 of the first edition of Slogan Postmarks of Canada, a compilation of all slogan cancellation including those relating to air mail. This was followed by Supplement Number One in 1999 and the Second Edition in 2002. The Third Edition, published in 2007, went out of print without fully satisfying demand, leading to this BNAPS reprint which includes among the listings 165 post-2007 updates of specific slogan cancellations. Previous purchasers of the 2007 Third Edition of the full Slogan catalogue can obtain a PDF file containing the post-2007 updates by email from the author at <cec.coutts@telus.net>.

THE RE-ENTRIES AND VARIETIES IN THE HALF CENT SMALL QUEEN, VOLUME 1 – THE LEFT HAND PLATE, 2012, by Kenneth A. Kershaw. Spiral bound, 360 pages, 8.5 × 11, b&w. ISBN 978-1-897391-93-8; Stock # B4h052.1 \$C 54.95

THE RE-ENTRIES AND VARIETIES IN THE HALF CENT SMALL QUEEN, VOLUME 2 – THE RIGHT HAND PLATE, 2012, by Kenneth A. Kershaw. Spiral bound, 314 pages, 8.5 × 11, b&w. ISBN 978-1-897391-94-5; Stock # B4h052.2 \$C 50.95

In *The Re-Entries and Varieties in the Half Cent Small Queen, Volume I – The Left-Hand Plate* and *The Re-Entries and Varieties in the Half Cent Small Queen, Volume II – The Right-Hand Plate*, Ken Kershaw continues his phenomenal output of plating information and new discoveries. After books on plating Canada's Half Cent Maple Leaf and 1898 Christmas Map stamps, he prepared six more on the Pence and Cents issues of Prince Edward Island, a two-volume set on Canada's 5¢ Beaver, a trio on the high value stamps of the 1859 Cents issue, and a five volume set on the 3d Beaver! Now he is back with another two-volume set, this time on the *Re-Entries and Varieties in the Half Cent Small Queen*. The new books have been done in the style and format of his previous BNAPS books. Small Queen specialists will be reaching for the magnifying glass!

CANADA 1870 – 1897 SMALL QUEENS ISSUE, by Edward J. Nixon. 148 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound, 2012. BNAPS Exhibit Series #64. ISBN: 978-1-897391-97-6 (Colour), 978-1-897391-98-3 (B&W). Stock # B4h923.64.1 (Colour) - \$C64.00; B4h923.64 (Black & White) - \$C39.95

Ted Nixon's *Canada 1870-1897 Small Queen Issue*, the 64th volume in the BNAPS Exhibit Series, is the first to illustrate the wide variety of Small Queen material, probably the most collected area of 19th Century Canadian philately. The exhibit was developed in the 1980s and 1990s with displays at national shows in Canada and several international shows, culminating in a gold medal at PHILEXFRANCE, Paris in 1999. It received Gold and the Reserve Grand Award at ROYAL-2001-ROYALE in Montreal, Large Gold and Grand Award Traditional at the Interamerican Exhibition in Bogota, Colombia in 2007. At the BNAPEX 2009 SEAWAYPEX convention in Kingston, Ontario the exhibit received the BNAPEX Novice and Horace Harrison Grand Awards. This was followed by Gold at the Festival Internazionale della Filatelia, Rome, Italy in 2009 and Gold at ORAPEX 2011 in Ottawa. Ted then decided that it was time for the material to be shared with other collectors in the form of this volume in the BNAPS Exhibit

Series. The collection was auctioned in March 2012 by Eastern Auctions Ltd.

Ted Nixon began collecting stamps at an early age under the watchful eye of his grandfather, a member and exhibitor at North Toronto Stamp Club shows in the 1950s. Ted's active collecting and buying began after he finished university when he was mentored by the late Jim Sissons. Having received his grandfather's collection of Canada and British Commonwealth, Ted began to focus on early Canada and Queen Victorian Bermuda. His emphasis on Canada's Small Queen issue began with a specialized collection of the Two Cent value which was exhibited first in 1978. This material was quickly acquired by Bill Simpson to add to the latter's first gold medal Small Queen exhibit. In November 1980, at the Stanley Gibbons sale of Bill Simpson's Small Queens, Ted decided to embrace the whole Small Queen issue. Purchases from that sale have remained with him and appear in this book.

The major research initiative on printing plates undertaken at the National Archives in 1991 encouraged Ted to again work with Bill Simpson, who was building a new Small Queen exhibit, and to develop a comprehensive article on the Small Queen printing plates for use by all specialized collectors, printed in BNA Topics in 1999. This exhibit serves to illustrate that article.

Anyone who has read the excellent book by Ted Nixon and John Hillson on the Small Queens will find many of the fine pieces illustrated in that volume in this collection. An excellent reference work for the Small Queen specialist and a good read for anyone who just likes to see some outstanding 19th Century line engraved stamps.

GS.

A special invitation to join...



**THE ROYAL
PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF
CANADA**

For a RPSC membership application form write to:
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Dept. K, Box 929, Station Q
Toronto, ON Canada
M4T 2P1

or visit our web site at **www.rpsc.org**

Member Benefits include:

- **The Canadian Philatelist**
RPSC's international award winning magazine
- **Sales Circuit**
Dispose of your surplus material & acquire other treasures for your collection
- **Group Insurance**
Preferential insurance premiums for RPSC members
- **RPSC.org**
Special member section available on this award winning site

Mention this ad & receive a \$5.00 discount on new memberships only

CPS Inc.

I was intrigued by the cover shown in fig 1 below which crossed my desk recently. I wonder if the Canadian Philatelic Society Inc. was an early international branch of CPSGB?

Do any of our members know the history of this organisation?



CANADA COVERS AND STAMPS



HAROLD KELLETT



EMAIL: leanne@myaccess.ca

WEB SITE: www.canadacoversandstamps.ca



PO BOX 8 DELISLE SK S0L 0P0 306-493-2981

SOCIETY NEWS

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Planning is now well underway for our 66th annual Convention which will be held at the Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan from Wednesday 19th to Sunday 23rd September. A booking form and a competition entry form are enclosed with this issue of *Maple Leaves*. Please note the deadline of 31st July for securing the preferred hotel rates and get your bookings in early!

Those members who may wish to arrive early or stay on after the formal proceedings should note that the hotel package rates are available for two days both before and after the Convention.

Bridge of Allan is situated on the outskirts of Stirling, famous for its Castle and the Wallace Monument. The area around offers a host of attractions and some of the best scenery Scotland has to offer.

The draft Convention programme is as follows:-

Wednesday 28th September

1530hrs onward	Gather for tea/coffee and registration
1630hrs	Executive Committee Meeting
1800hrs	Dinner
2000hrs	Display – Flag and Slogan Cancels – Malcolm Newton
2200hrs	Study groups and auction viewing

Thursday 29th September

0700 – 0930hrs	Breakfast
0845hrs	Fellows Meeting
0900hrs	Committee Meeting
1015hrs	Tea/ Coffee
1030hrs	Members 16 sheet displays
1230hrs	Optional light lunch
1345hrs	Coach tour to Stirling Castle via Wallace Monument
1800hrs	Dinner
2000hrs	Display – Large and Small Queens – John Hillson
2200hrs	Study Groups and auction viewing

Friday 30th September

0700 – 0930hrs	Breakfast
0900hrs	Colin Banfield entertains
1030hrs	Tea/ coffee

1045hrs	The First Decimal Issue of Canada – Richard Johnson
1215hrs	Optional light lunch
1330hrs	Coach tour to Blackford and Tullibardine Distillery
1800hrs	Dinner
2000hrs	Display – Canadian Miscellany 1902 – 1930 – Peter Payne
2200hrs	Study Groups and auction viewing

Saturday 1st October

0700 – 0930hrs	Breakfast
0900hrs	A.G.M.
1015hrs	Coffee/ tea
1030hrs	Competition entries – judges critique and viewing
1200hrs	Auction part 1
1330hrs	Optional light lunch
1430hrs	Auction part 2.
1900hrs	Sherry reception
1930hrs	Banquet

Sunday 2nd October

0800 – 1000hrs	Breakfast
Thereafter	– fond farewells.

In addition to the above a full partners programme is being prepared. More details on this will be in the July issue or on the Society website.

Those of you thinking of coming to Bridge of Allan can also find full details on travel options to and from the hotel on the website. If you have any questions on the travel options or any other aspect of Convention, please contact the Editor (see inside back cover for contact details).

FROM THE SECRETARY

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan on Saturday 22nd September 2012, commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 18th May 2012.

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

Fellowship

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:-
outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America or:
outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 18th May 2012.

Founders Trophy

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

A nomination for the award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 18th May 2012.

John Hillson *FCPS*

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Our longer serving members will be pleased to learn that a decision was taken at the Society Convention in Jersey that as from 1st October 2012, all members with 50 years or more of membership will be granted Honorary Life Membership.

The practical implication of this is that from this coming October any member with a membership number of 1420 or less will no longer be required to pay annual subscriptions. The cut off roll number will, of course, change annually and I will advise each year of the relevant cut off.

All members thus affected will still receive a subscription reminder in their July Maple Leaves (it is far too difficult and error prone to enclose these in only some copies). However, no action is required if you are in the long-serving group.

If any member is unsure if they qualify under this new rule, please contact me and I will advise (see inside back cover for contact details).

Dave Armitage

LONDON GROUP

Meetings of the group are held on the third Monday of each month from October through to May. The venue in all cases is 31 Barley Mills, Bishop's Stortford, Essex CM23 4DS and meetings commence at 6.30pm.

The remaining programme for this year is as follows:-
 16th April Display by Graham Searle *F.C.P.S.*
 21st May AGM and Beaver Cup

For confirmation of meetings and details of the full programme please contact Dave Armitage on 01279 503625 or 07985 96144.

Dave Armitage

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2012

Apr 16 London Group Meeting, Bishop's Stortford

Apr 19 – 21 Philatex, London

May 5 – 6 ORAPEX, National Show, Ottawa

May 21 London Group Meeting, Bishop's Stortford

June 1 – 3 ROYAL 2012 ROYALE, Edmonton

June 8 – 17 Salon du Timbre, International Exhibition, Paris

June 18 – 24 Indonesia 2012, Jakarta

July 20 – 21 York Stamp Fair

Aug 31 – Sep 2 BNAPEX/CALTAPEX, Calgary

Sept 19 – 22 CPSGB Convention, Bridge of Allan, Stirling

Sept 26 – 29 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 18 – 20 ABPS UK National Exhibition, Perth

Oct 20 – 22 Philatelic Congress of GB, Queens Hotel, Perth

Nov 1 -3 Philatex, London

Nov 10 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat

2013

Aug 30 – Sep 2 BNAPEX, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

2014

Aug 29 – 31 BNAPEX, Baltimore, Maryland

Aug 31 – Sept 2, 2012, Calgary, AB

BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX will be held at the Hyatt Regency in downtown Calgary. Hours: Fri 10AM-6PM, Sat 10AM-5PM, Sun 10AM-3PM. Dealer bourse, National and Regional level exhibits, study group meetings.

Open to the public. Sponsors British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS), Calgary Regional Group, and Calgary Philatelic Society (CPS).

For more information visit www.bnaps.org/bnapex2012
 or email bnapex2012@shaw.ca.