



Maple Leaves

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

ISSN
0951-5283

July 2012

CONTENTS

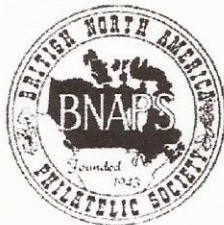
Editorial	349
The Application of Fines on Transatlantic Mail between the United Kingdom and Canada	351
Derrick Avery	366
Canadian Postage Usage During the Anglo-Boer War	367
The Letter 'V' Drove the Nazis Crazy – A Follow up	370
A Very Canadian Experiment	379
Letters to the Editor	393
Book Reviews	397
Society News	401
Amendments to Membership	404

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, Banchoy, 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. 7

July 2012

Whole No. 325

EDITORIAL

I start this issue with a reminder to members to mail in your Members Questionnaires (contained in the April issue) to Malcolm Newton. I know that Malcolm has already had a fair number of replies but as this represents a rare opportunity for the 'silent majority' to have their say, I would urge you all to look them out and return them asap. If you have mislaid your copy you can download a copy from the Society website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk.

This issue contains the usual annual subscription reminder. Please note the new address to send your cheques to in the UK and also take a look at the mailing slip in the packet with this issue. If your slip shows a large PD you have already paid or do not need to pay! You will note that this year we have incorporated the reminder into the journal on page 383. Please either tear out this page or make a photocopy to send in with your cheques. You can also download a copy from the Society website if you prefer.

Also enclosed with this issue are the auction catalogues for our Convention Auction – a bumper affair this time requiring two catalogues. This also serves as a reminder that the Convention itself is fast approaching. The deadline for getting your Convention bookings in is the end of July so please get your forms in to Karen promptly if you are planning to attend. Full details of the Convention can be found on page 401.

The last enclosure is a reprint of the Members Handbook Part 1 containing the full membership listing. Please do check your own entry and ensure it is correct and up to date and advise our Secretary of any required amendments.

Finally we offer our congratulations to the following members who won medals and other prizes at the recent Orapex national show in Canada:-

David McLaughlin – Gold for his ‘The Maple Leaf Issue 1897 – 98’. This exhibit also won the Grand Award, Herbert McNaught Memorial Award and Best BNA Award.

Gary Steele – Gold for his ‘1937 – 38 Definitive Issue’. This exhibit also won the Reserve Grand Award and the APS-Excellence 1900 – 1940 award.

Michael Powell – Bronze for his ‘A Family Interned’. This exhibit also won the AAPE Creativity award.

Dave Bartlet – Gold for his one frame exhibit on ‘New Brunswick Tobacco Tax Stamps’. This exhibit also won the BNAPs best one frame award and the AAPE Best Presentation award.

Mention should also be made of Leopold Baudet who showed his ‘My Favourite Elizabethan Varieties’ in the Court of Honour.

As usual my apologies go out to anyone I have missed from the above listing.

My thanks go to Doug Lingard who, as ever, provided prompt feedback on the competition results.

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 APPLICATION OF FINES ON TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

Malcolm Montgomery

I was privileged to be invited to give the opening display at the Society's Convention in Jersey last year. After discussion with the President the subject chosen was 'Fined Letters' a subject I first touched on in Class 1 of the Society's competition at York in 1994. My entry didn't win ... however, I have managed to add a few covers since then and thought that this might be a suitable time to revisit the subject. (1) I have restricted the illustrations to just a few of the letters that were on display in Jersey, but it is likely that the entire display will be published as a BNAPS book later this year.

Compulsory Prepayment. The principle of prepayment of postage was a part of the original plan of the introduction of Uniform Postage in 1839-1840. At the time when the plan was promulgated, prepayment was required for letters sent abroad, except where the post offices were under the control of the Postmaster-General. In 1851 control of the British North American post offices, with the exception of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, passed to the Colonial Governments and the consequent complexity of accounting for unpaid and short paid letters encouraged a further examination of the regulations. (2)

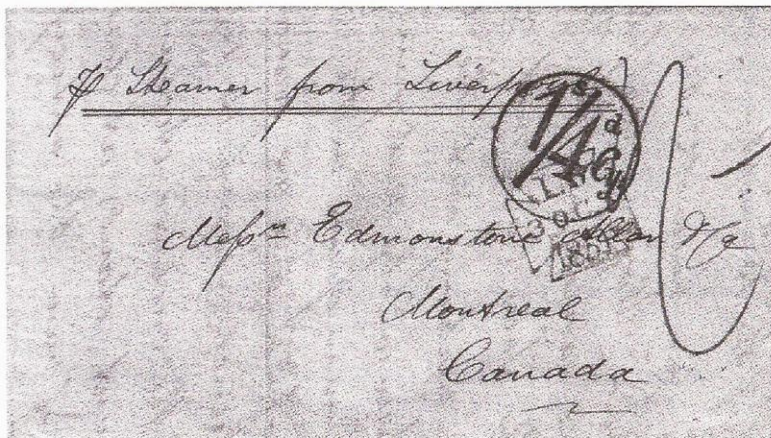


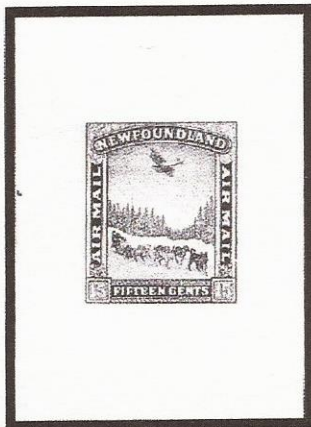
Figure 1: A letter dated 3rd October 1851 from Liverpool, England to Montreal, Canada East carried unpaid by a British packet, the Cunard Line 'America' via Boston, showing in manuscript the British claim '1/-' (24c): 2d British inland, 8d ocean and 2d United States transit postage. This was the equivalent of 1s 1½d Cy., to which was added 2d Stg., 2½d Cy., provincial inland postage, for a total charge in Canada of 1s 4d Cy. Although unpaid, fine was raised against the addressee.

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



In his report of 1859, the Postmaster-General stated that it had been:

'... our constant aim to re-establish and complete the arrangements for compulsory pre- payment of trans-marine letters.'

However, during the 1850s unpaid and underpaid letters to and from British North America had continued to be accepted by the post offices and were charged only the deficient postage. After the 1851 devolution to the Provinces of responsibility for their postal affairs, such letters normally bear two types of rate markings: the first is a mark indicating the total postage prepaid or due for the letter; the second is an accountancy mark indicating the sum claimed by the dispatching office, or credited to the destination office, for their respective shares of the postage. This last may be further complicated for letters handled by a third-party office. With the introduction of bulk accounting for trans-Atlantic letters in 1857 this practice was changed: accountancy marks were no longer required on properly prepaid mail, only on unpaid or underpaid mail, and accountancy markings indicated the total deficiency. This was not, however, an invariable rule.

Routes, Rates and Procedures. Correspondents in the 19th Century were able to choose from a number of options for their trans-Atlantic letters; the variety of routes and rates, and their associated procedures and accountancy markings, caused confusion then as they



Figure 2: A letter from Birmingham, England to Toronto, Canada West posted unpaid on 8th June 1855 and carried by British packet, the Cunard Line 'Asia' after the 1854 rate reductions. The British Post Office has claimed sevenpence: 1d British inland, 4d ocean postage and 2d for United States transit. The final charge, including 1d Stg. for Canadian inland postage was 8d Stg., 10d Cy.

often do now. A brief explanation of the routes, and some of the rates and procedures, is therefore necessary.

From 1854 there were three principal carriers of British North American letters:(3)

- a. British packets: The Cunard Line, operating from Liverpool to either Boston or New York, the former calling at Halifax, N.S. on both the outward and return voyages.
- b. Canadian packets: operating from Quebec in summer and Portland, Maine in winter to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry (Moville) on both the outward and return voyages.
- c. United States packets: operating in the main between New York and Liverpool or Southampton.

The British packets offered two options: the 'direct' route out of Liverpool and Queenstown via Halifax, Nova Scotia, or 'closed' mail via Boston or New York. The charge (in the notes that follow two terms are used: Sterling - Stg, and Currency - Cy) for the former was 6d Stg, 7½d Cy per ½ oz, and for the latter 8d Stg, 10d Cy per ½ oz. Canadian packets operated from Quebec in Summer or Portland, Maine in Winter, to Liverpool via Queenstown or Londonderry. The charge for letters was 6d Stg, 7½d Cy per ½ oz. The United States packets operated out of New York, principally to Liverpool, but mail was also landed at South Coast ports; the charge was 1s 2d Stg, 1s 4d Cy (Canada) or 1s 5½d Cy in the Maritime Provinces. The letter rate was divided in a rather arbitrary fashion, 1d to each nation for inland postage, 4d for ocean postage (to the nation providing the vessel) and 2d United States transit charge. For United States packets, the ocean postage remained at eightpence in accordance with the Anglo/US Convention, and the inland postage was distributed rather differently, being United Kingdom 1½d, United States 2½d and Colonial 2d.

Progression. The rate progression for packet letters was at first the same as for United Kingdom inland letters, i.e., ½ oz, 1 oz, 2 oz - no triple rate. This changed on 1st January 1866 to a ½ oz progression.(4)

Exchange Rates. The currencies in British North America were somewhat devalued against Sterling. From 1851 the accepted exchange rates were 1:1.25 for Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 1:1.5 for Prince Edward island. It should be noted, however, that these were not consistently applied, and that Canada perpetuated an older rate in order to avoid being seen to increase charges immediately after accepting control of domestic postal affairs.(5) On the adoption of decimal currency in British North America, 1d was considered the approximate equivalent of 2c, but this is not always apparent from the markings on covers, or from the value tablets of stamps, where a closer approximation of the higher amounts was attempted.

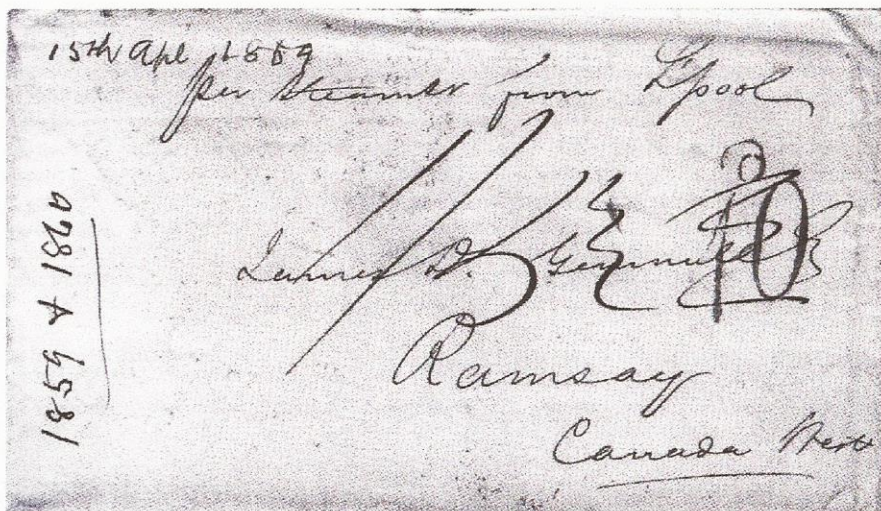


Figure 3: A letter from Irvine, Scotland to Ramsay, Canada West on the day of the introduction of fines, 1st April 1859 (probably the only first day cover in my collection) that was carried by British packet, the Cunard Line 'Europa' out of Liverpool for New York. The Liverpool office has raised a claim of tenpence Sterling; the addressee has been charged one shilling and fivepence halfpenny Currency.

Rate Changes. There were four alterations during the period:

- a. 1st July 1859 - on the adoption of decimal currency the British packet 'direct' and Canadian packet rate became 12½c, the rate via the United States was 17c, and for United States packets 29c.
- b. 1st January 1868 - British packet rate via the United States was reduced to 7d, 15c per ½ oz.(6)
- c. 6th January 1870 the rate via the United States was reduced to 4d, or 8c, and the rate by Canadian packet was reduced to 3d, 6c per ½ oz.(7)
- d. From 1st September 1875, General Postal Union rates came to be applied (see below).

The Introduction of Fines. The Postmaster-General made clear his intention to impose fines on unpaid and underpaid letters in the early part of 1859.(8) Negotiations with the British North American Post Offices were not entirely satisfactory, and the new regulations were not introduced simultaneously in all of the Provinces. The principle that was to be adopted was relatively straightforward - letters insufficiently prepaid were to be fined 6d

Sterling, 7½d Currency (after decimalisation 12½c); this was a once-only fine and did not progress in keeping with the offence. The fine was to be divided equally between the two nations concerned. Accountancy marks, which had become redundant on the adoption of bulk accounting of mails, now reappeared, to be used in a manner similar to before.

Letters were marked with a *claim* equal to the deficient postage, plus half of the fine (at first 3d). An unpaid letter from England to Canada, carried by Cunard to the United States and due 8d Stg would bear a British claim of 10d, being 7d the British share of the postage, and 3d the 'half-fine'. On arrival such letters were charged 1s 5½d Cy, sometimes 'rounded-down' to 1s 5d Cy. A similar letter carried by Canadian packet would bear a British claim of 4d and was charged 1s 3d. The marks were not always consistent and errors occurred at offices unused to handling foreign letters.

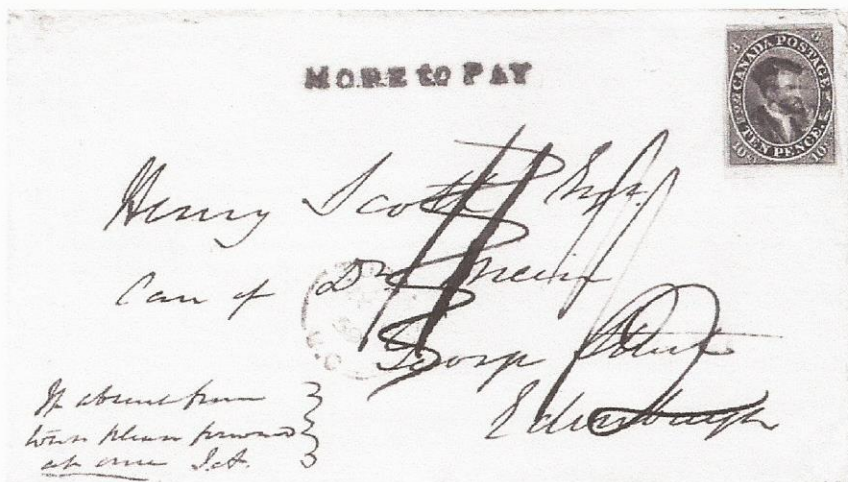


Figure 4: A letter from Toronto, Canada West to Edinburgh, Scotland, 15th May 1859, prepaid for the British packet out of the United States at the ½ oz rate but overweight. The Canadian office in Toronto has raised a claim of '11' (in Sterling) comprising eightpence, the deficient postage and threepence the half-fine. On arrival in the United Kingdom the addressee has been charged one shilling and twopence Sterling, which sum included the other half of the fine. Only two 'pence-period' letters bearing adhesive stamps have been recorded with fines.

Letters leaving North America by British packet show claims of 4d (these were invariably marked in Sterling), being 1d for inland postage and 3d the half-fine, and were charged 1s 2d in the United Kingdom. If 8d: 5d inland and packet postage, plus 3d the half-fine; the charge in the United Kingdom was 1s.

After the introduction of decimal currency, claims continued to be marked in Sterling, but postage due was marked in cents, 29c being considered equal to 1s 2d. However, a



Figure 5: A letter from Sligo, Ireland to Quebec, Canada East, 24th January 1861 carried by Canadian packet out of Londonderry. The British Post Office (in Dublin) has claimed fourpence: a penny for inland postage and threepence the half-fine, the claim marked with a Dublin '4' (the handstamp first used in the Uniform Fourpenny Post period. The letter was carried to Portland by the Allan Line 'Anglo-Saxon', thence to Quebec where it was charged '25' (cents), twelve and a half cents postage and a like sum for the fine

'rounding-up' of this sum is not unknown, and both the Quebec and Ottawa postmasters charged 30c.

There was also some inconsistency in the allowances made for partial pre-payment. Letters were sometimes prepaid only the inland rate; on occasion this has been taken into account in estimating the postage due, but not always. One explanation could be applied to letters from the United Kingdom: that the prepayment represented nothing more than a late fee, nevertheless, there are exceptions to each possibility.

Reduction in Fines. On 1st January 1870 the fine on unpaid and underpaid letters was reduced to 3d, 6c; the procedures remained the same, but the 'half-fine' was claimed at 1½d.(9)

Bulk Accounting for Letters. As a measure to reduce handling times and costs, bulk accounting for letters was introduced, commencing on 1st January 1857.(10) Initially only mails to Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were affected; New Brunswick was included in April 1857. Curiously, the rates were sent to the exchange office at Liverpool only on 21st January, after the supposed introduction of the revised procedure. The rates stated were as follows:

YES, WE WOULD LIKE TO BUY YOUR STAMPS!

Back of Book

Admirals



Superb Quality Stamps



We are also actively buying Worldwide and British Commonwealth stamps, collections, dealer stocks, complete estates, etc. When you are ready, please contact us.

We also offer reliable and efficient auction services through our sister company **Eastern Auctions Ltd.**

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

Toll Free Tel 1(800) 667-8267 - Toll Free Fax 1(888) 867-8267

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

Canadian Provinces



Newfoundland



Precancels



Revenues



Fancy Cancels



Member of: ASDA - CSDA - IFSDA - PTS - APS - RPSC - BNAPS - CPSofGB - PHSC

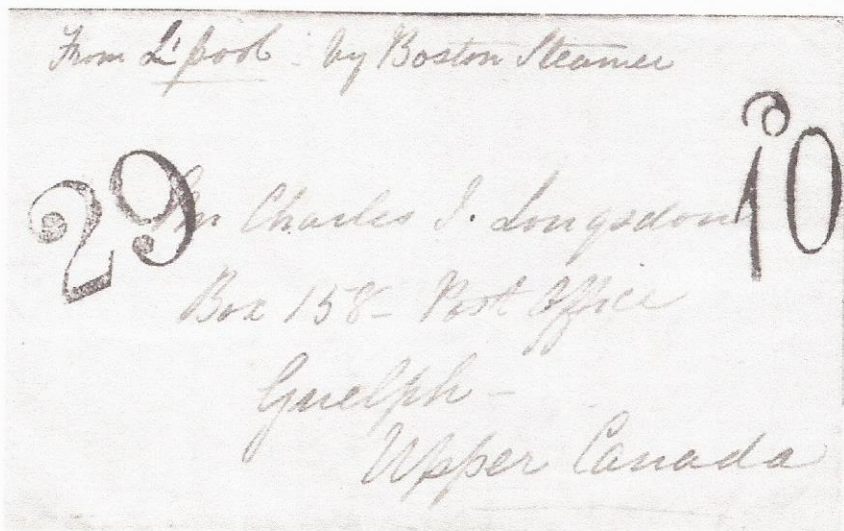


Figure 6: A letter from Liverpool, England to Guelph, Canada West posted unpaid on 9th January 1863 directed 'by Boston Steamer', in this instance the Cunard Line 'Arabia', out of Liverpool on 10th January 1863. The British Post Office has claimed 10d Stg., sevenpence for inland, ocean and United States transit postage, plus threepence the British share of the fine; The addressee was charged 1d inland and the remaining half of the fine, in all 1s 2d Stg., converted to 29c by the Hamilton Post Office, one of the Exchange Offices for British mails in Canada West.

Letters via Halifax: British postage at 1s 4d per oz; Colonial postage at 3.2d per oz. (11)

Letters via the United States (by British packet): British postage (incl. US transit) at 1s 10¼d per oz; Colonial postage at 3.2d per oz.

The United States Transit Charges. Letters passing in closed British mails through the United States were subject to a transit charge. This was accounted for under the terms of the Anglo/US Convention,(12) but was variously presented as a portion of the total rate to suit the convenience of the post offices involved. In the United Kingdom it was shown as 2d Sterling, in North America as 5c. This charge was reduced to 1d in 1868.(13) It is worth noting, however, that at the time of the reduction the Canadian interpretation of this sum remained in line with the United States inland postage, 3c(14) and was changed to 2c only in 1870.(15)

Mails for the Canadian Line using Portland, Maine, were allowed free passage through the United States from November 1859.(16) as a reciprocal gesture to Canada for allowing free passage of United States' mails from Detroit. Prior to this arrangement, the cost of Canadian letters to and from Portland had been borne by the Canadian Government.



Figure 7: A letter from Southampton, England to Quebec, Canada East posted unpaid and carried by British packet, the Cunard Line 'Arabia' out of Liverpool for New York. The British Post Office has claimed 10d Stg., seven pence for inland, ocean and United States transit postage, plus three pence the British share of the fine; In Canada the addressee was charged 1d inland and the remaining half of the fine, in all 1s 2d Stg., converted to 30¢ by the Quebec Post Office.

The Routes. The principle for deciding whether letters should be sent by Canadian, United States or British packet was established in 1856 when the General Post Office issued an instruction stating that, unless specifically endorsed, letters were to be forwarded by the 'first mail packet'. This instruction reflected the Canadian view that correspondents would normally wish for their letters to be carried by the quickest route, regardless of cost. Thus Canadian letters were routinely sent to more expensive services, and surcharges had to be raised against the unfortunate addressees. Guidance was given to the British public in a Post Office Circular, 1859, and the Post Office Guide, 1860:

'When the route by which a letter &c, is to go is not marked on it, it will, under ordinary circumstances, be forwarded by the route immediately following the name of the place.'

A great deal of correspondence was exchanged among the post offices on this subject, yet the Canadian position prevailed until the introduction of fines raised the spectre that rerouted letters would be fined as well as surcharged. Some such letters were fined. Although the initial reaction was to encourage the observation of the senders' endorsements, the procedure finally adopted was to dispatch letters by the first packet unless specifically endorsed:(17)

'By Canadian packet', 'By United States packet', or 'By British packet'

Hugo Deshaye (Philatelist) Inc.

DEALER IN CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY

A collage of historical Canadian postal items. At the top left is a postcard from St. John's, N.S., dated 1871, with a stamp and a 'ST. JOHN'S' postmark. To its right is a notice for the Dominion Exposition in Regina, Saskatchewan, from July 31 to August 12, 1911, with a stamp and a 'REGINA' postmark. Below these are two more items: a notice for the Berlin Diamond Jubilee Celebration and Band Tournament from July 21st and 22nd, 1896, featuring a portrait of Peter Hymmen and a 'BERLIN' postmark; and a notice for the Quebec Carnival from January 20th to February 3rd, 1894, with a 'QUEBEC' postmark and handwritten signatures.

CDA - BNAPS - PHSC
 GB - RPSC - SHPO

hugo@hdphilatelist.com
 hdphil@videotron.ca
 www.hdphilatelist.com
 1-888-516-5445

REQUEST OUR WEEKLY
 EMAIL PRICE LIST

Hugo Deshaye (Philatelist) Inc.
 P.O. Box 1000 Stn Forces Box 444
 Courcellette, Quebec
 Canada G0A 4Z0

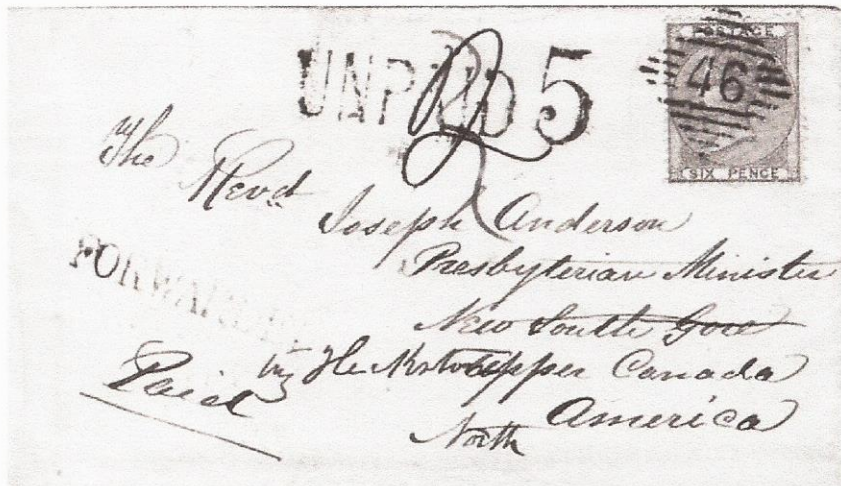


Figure 8: The envelope of a letter from Ballymena, Ireland for New South Gore, Canada West dated 15th September 1860 prepaid 6d as though for the Canadian packet but sent by the default route, British packet via the United States and thus underpaid 2d, 5c. The Canadian packet, the Allen Line 'Anglo-Saxon' had sailed on 13th September, the next to leave was the Cunard Line 'Persia', out of Liverpool on the 15th, calling at Queenstown on the 16th, for New York.

In the meantime the Postmaster-General had accepted that letters paid to be forwarded by the cheaper conveyance of the Canadian packet, but posted too late for that conveyance and subsequently forwarded by British packet, should not be charged with a fine, but simply with the additional rate of 2d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

A Revision to the Regulation. The only major change was in 1863, when the Postmaster-General was invited to agree to the imposition of fines on letters which had been paid at the rate of 6d only, when specifically addressed for the more expensive route 'by Cunard packet', or by a particular British mail packet.⁽¹⁸⁾

This submission was approved, but instances of its application to British mails are scarce, and not always consistent; with regard to letters from British North America, no alteration to the regulation governing the direction and charging of letters is known.

The Dominion of Canada. The Dominion of Canada came into being on 1st July 1867, although not all the provinces joined at the same time. The principal regulations, including those relating to fines, remained unchanged.

The General Postal Union. The United Kingdom was a founder member of the General Postal Union, which came into being on 1st April 1875.⁽¹⁹⁾ At first neither the Dominion of Canada nor Newfoundland were able to join, but a privileged letter rate of 2½d, 5c, per

½ oz was extended to those countries on 1st October 1875 and 31st July 1876 respectively, pending full membership which was granted to the Dominion on 1st July 1878, and to Newfoundland on 1st June 1879.

The change was attended by some confusion in connection with the treatment of underpaid letters, for although the Union regulation that deficient postage would be doubled appears clear enough, its interpretation in the British regulations, and by the Postmaster-General, was open to mis-interpretation:

'... on unpaid letters double the rates will be charged on delivery.'

'... the single rate on an unpaid letter would be 5d.' and,

'... double the prepaid rate, less any stamps affixed.'

Some letters, prepaid 2½d Currency but weighing over an ½oz, were computed at the double rate, 10d Currency, and charged that sum less any pre-payment, (normally 7½d Currency), more than would have been charged before the rate reductions.



Figure 9: A letter from Staines, England to London, Ontario, 4th June 1877, underpaid weighing over ½ oz. The British postal office calculated the sum due as ten pence, twice the one-ounce rate, less the two pence halfpenny prepayment and raised a charge of seven pence halfpenny, converted to fifteen cents in Canada.

Bibliography:

Information on shipping has been taken from Hubbard & Winter, 'North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75'. Information on rates and procedures has been taken from Post Office Archive sources detailed below.

Specific references:

- (1) *I first wrote on this subject in the Journal of the Postal History Society in the 1990s; following my display last year, I have been asked to prepare a book on the subject for the British North American Philatelic Society, to be published sometime in mid-2012.*
- (2) *12 & 13 Victoria, cap. 66. British Columbia proclaimed a Colony only on 19th November 1858 (Victoria Gazette, 30th November 1858).*
- (3) *Treasury Warrant, effective 23rd March 1854.*
- (4) *Treasury Warrant effective 1st January 1866.*
- (5) *Packet Book 1851, pages 249-251, 409Q enclosed in 987B, 9th June 1851.*
- (6) *General Post Office Notice #43/1867, December 1867.*
- (7) *General Post Office Notice #2/1870, 3rd January 1870.*
- (8) *Postmaster-General's Report, Appendix J, 21st February 1859.*
- (9) *Anglo/US Convention, 3rd December 1869 and General Post Office Notice #2/1870, 3rd January 1870.*
- (10) *General Post Office letter to Postmaster Banning at Liverpool, 17th December 1856. General Post Office letter to Postmaster Banning at Liverpool, 8th January 1857. General Post Office letter to Postmaster Banning at Liverpool, 21st January 1857.*
- (11) *The Editor has asked whether I can account for this curious mathematics fraction, I'm afraid that I cannot, I have repeated it as read; it makes no difference to the charges against correspondents.*
- (12) *Anglo/US Convention, 15th December 1848. Treasury Warrant, 8th March 1849.*
- (13) *Anglo/US Convention 1867, effective 1st January 1868.*
- (14) *Dominion Post Office Act, effective 1st April 1868, after Anglo/US Convention 1867, effective 1st January 1868.*
- (15) *Anglo/US Convention 3rd December 1869, effective 6th January 1870.*
- (16) *Sessional Paper #8 (Canada).*
- (17) *General Post Office Notice 12th June 1861.*
- (18) *Circular to Canadian Exchange Offices, 18th June 1859. (19) General Post Office Notice #25/1875.*

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.

DERRICK AVERY 1917-2012



It is with great sadness that we report the death of Derrick Avery earlier this year at the age of 95.

Derrick was one of our oldest members, having joined the Society shortly after its inception in 1946; he was one of a very small band to have been members for over 60 years.

Together with Mac McConnell, Derrick was responsible for setting up the Midlands Group of the Society and was a regular attendee at Group meetings well into his 90's. He was also a regular contributor to the Maple Leaves Editors postbag with articles and letters on a wide range of subjects from Queen Victoria stamp issues to modern ink jet cancellations.

Derrick served as President of the Society in 1986/7 and organised a successful Convention in Litchfield in 1987.

He was also made an Honorary Life Member of the Society in 1999 in recognition of his long term work for the Society in the Midlands area. The significance of this latter recognition is best illustrated by the fact that he remains the last member to be so honoured.

Despite all the above, Derrick was primarily one of the 'silent majority' of our membership; happy to undertake his chosen hobby without the need for 'gold medals' or 'expert status' in any of his many collecting areas. The thing that has struck me most about him is that all of the members I asked to contribute to this short obituary summed him up in the same way – 'a thoroughly nice man' – perhaps the best epitaph any of us could wish for!

GS

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

CANADIAN POSTAGE USAGE DURING THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

Rob Lunn

Looking back through my Maple Leaves journals, it was twenty one years ago (my how time flies!) that I wrote about an 1898 Imperial Penny Postage stamp with an Orange Free State cancel on it. At that time I wrote how we "map stamp" collectors were fortunate in that several important events happened that helped to enrich the postal history of the stamp. One obviously was the initiation of Imperial Penny Postage but another was the Anglo-Boer war.

Fast forwarding to March 2009, while browsing through the listing of philatelic auctions, I came across Nutmeg's Sale #182. In it was an amazing Anglo-Boer war collection. Since my area of collecting coincided with the time period of this collection I had a perusal of what was being offered. There was only one item with a Canadian stamp on it. To my astonishment it was an 1898 Imperial Penny Postage stamp.

The previous owner of this collection turned out to be Dr. Gene Scott, an American preacher described in 1994 by Glen Bunting of the Los Angeles Times as the "shock jock of televangelism". Others have given much less favourable opinions of Scott who was known to badger his audiences to donate money, often cursing throughout his sermons. Dr. Scott also happened to be quite a stamp collector winning a number of major awards. He died in 2005.

Figure 1 overleaf shows the cover with an 1898 Imperial Penny Postage stamp tied by a British Field Post Office No. 16 cancel dated 28th July 1900. The cover was addressed to London where it was received on 25th August and then forwarded on to Ireland having a London 26th August transit marking on the reverse and finally arriving in Ballisodare, Ireland where the 27th August receiver was applied.

F.P.O. #16 was attached to the 9th Brigade of the 1st Division of the South African Field Force. During the period of 25th – 28th July 1900 they were located at Bank Station, Transvaal. During this same time period, the 19th Brigade of the 9th Division, which included the 2nd Royal Canadian Regiment, was also located at Bank Station, Transvaal. Therefore, it is quite likely a Canadian attached to this force sent this letter to perhaps a sister or a sweetheart.

After an email inquiry in 2009 to Peter Prime, a noted author of Anglo-Boer war philately, he stated:

"This is a private letter sent through the Army Post Office possibly by a Canadian but almost certainly by a soldier, and accepted by them as correct postage to the UK. Soldiers used any stamp they could lay their hands on to pay for postage. Providing it was equivalent to a 1d which was the Forces postal rate to the UK it was accepted."

GET ON OUR MAILING LIST TODAY



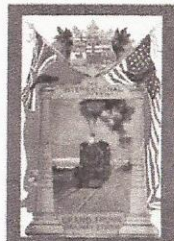
BOW CITY PHILATELICS LTD

GET OUR LATEST 80 PAGE CATALOGUE

www.bowcity.net

Email: bowcity@bowcity.net

Write: P.O.Box 6444 Central Post Office
Calgary Alberta Canada T2P 2E1



24 Hours Toll Free 1-888-432-1282 in North America

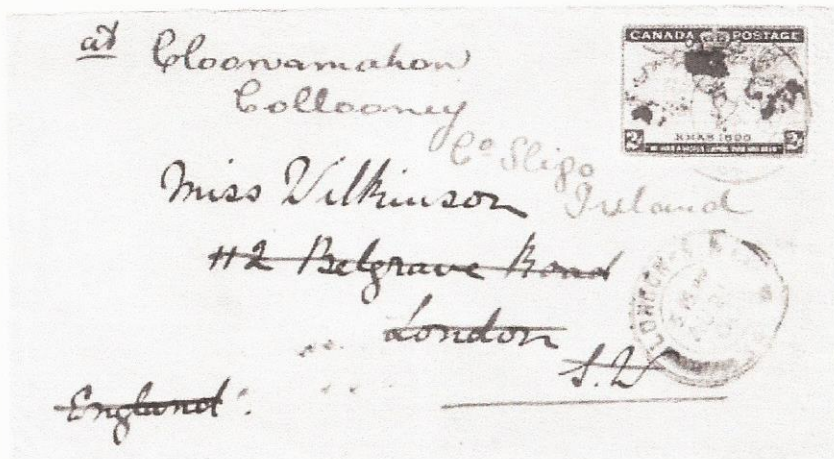


Fig 1

Prime indicated he had seen, in the early days of the war, stamps from quite a number of countries accepted "possibly due to the volumes of mail being handled by the Army Post Office system and the shortage of staff to handle the volume of mail being sent to and received in South Africa".

In Kenneth Rowe's book "The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents in the Anglo-Boer War 1899 – 1902" he illustrates two examples of Canadian postage applied to covers in South Africa. One is a Canadian postal stationary postcard and the other a cover with an 1898 "map stamp". In both cases additional stamps were added to pay the postage. In the first case a British stamp and in the second an Orange Free State stamp. This rendered the Canadian postage redundant as the other stamps paid the postage. Rowe indicated that these were the only two recorded "complete entires bearing Canadian postage used in the war zones". The cover illustrated in this article would therefore be a third. The difference is that this cover is franked only by a Canadian stamp (the 1898 Imperial Penny Postage stamp) and accepted as payment for postage. Therefore this cover would appear to be unique. I would be most interested to hear of other examples of covers where Canadian stamps were accepted as payment for postage in the war zones.

Bibliography

Prime, Peter "British Army Postal Cancellations of the Anglo-Boer War 1899 to 1902" Published by the Anglo-Boer war Philatelic Society, 2003.

Prime, Peter Personal email communication, November 30, 2009.

Rowe, Kenneth "The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents in the Anglo-Boer War 1899 – 1902" Published by the Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1981.

THE LETTER 'V' DROVE THE NAZI'S CRAZY – A FOLLOW-UP

Malcolm Newton

The very interesting article by John Burnett in the January 2012 edition of our journal re-kindled my interest in this slogan cancellation of Canada. It also reminded me of a conversation which I had with Eldon Godfrey last year when we spoke about this particular slogan amongst a number of similar issues in the 1941 – 1945 period.

Regular readers of this journal will be aware that the 2011 Society Convention was held in Jersey which, along with the other Channel Islands, were the only pieces of British territory taken by the Nazi's during the second world war. Delegates were introduced to some of the legacy of this 5 year occupation by the Germans, including a visit inside one of the bunkers, lovingly restored and maintained by enthusiasts.

Returning to the letter 'V', readers may be interested to see one of the iconic images in a (regrettably rather 'grainy') photo of one aspect of the resistance in Jersey, which vividly illustrates the power of this symbol.



Fig 1 Courtesy of the C.I. Occupation Society (Jersey)

In John's article he mentions the many variants of the V...- which may be collected and a figure of 53 was mentioned. This of course, encompasses the issuing years in which this obliterator appeared, rather than the number of offices using the slogan, or the number of dies issued by Ottawa. Nevertheless, there are indeed some interesting varieties and these include broken dies; more of this later.

The first recorded use of the V...- cancellation is from Ottawa on the 7th August, 1941 (see fig 2) and was quickly followed by Hamilton on the 8th August (see fig 3) although this die suffered frame damage around the 15th October, 1941 (see fig 4) to be replaced with a completely new die on the 18th December, 1941. This replacement die was also damaged around the 1st February 1943 before it was withdrawn on the 16th February (see fig 5). These breaks make the study of machine cancellations all the more interesting.

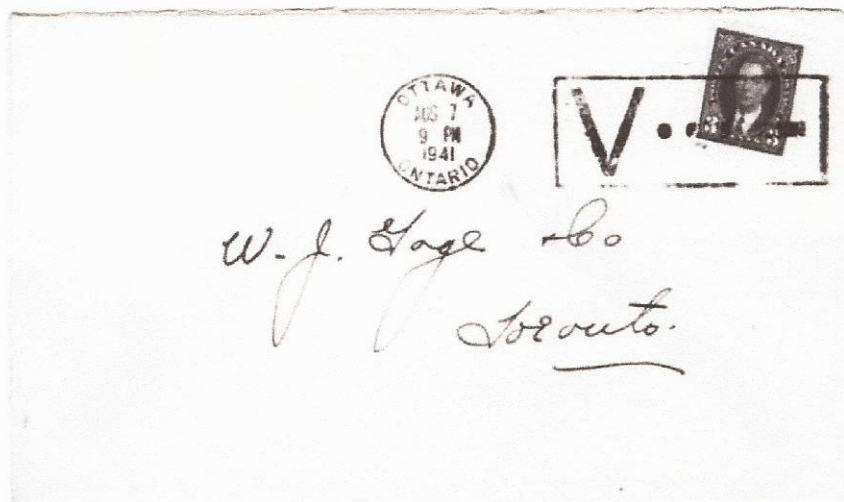


Fig 2 First day of use of the Ottawa cancellation –one hour later than the earliest known 'V' cancel

As mentioned in the January article, censorship markings play an important aspect in this era. Shown in fig 6, is a cover sent to Switzerland, censored in Britain, before possibly routing via Portugal (which was a neutral territory) to its destination. Unfortunately, the Nazi's would probably not have seen this cover unless they had an observer in one of the postal sorting buildings during its travels.

Another interesting aspect of this period, are the numerous markings between Canada and the USA with the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Whilst the Regina cover (fig 7) clearly

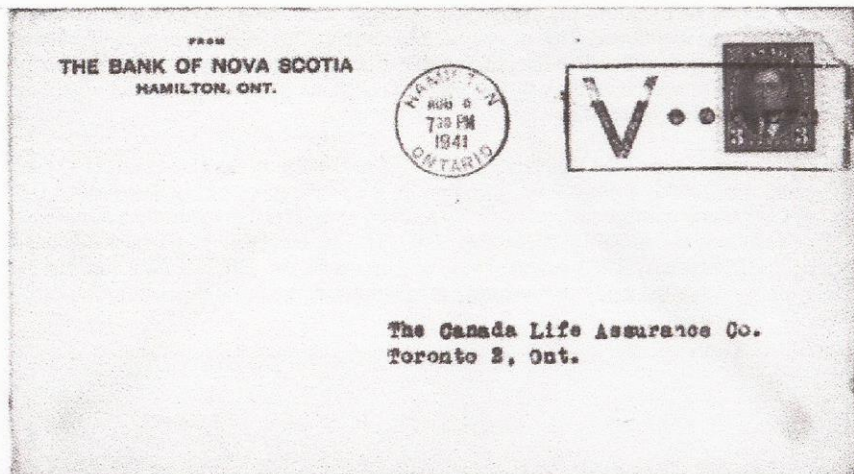


Fig 3 Hamilton cancel – first day of use of the original die.

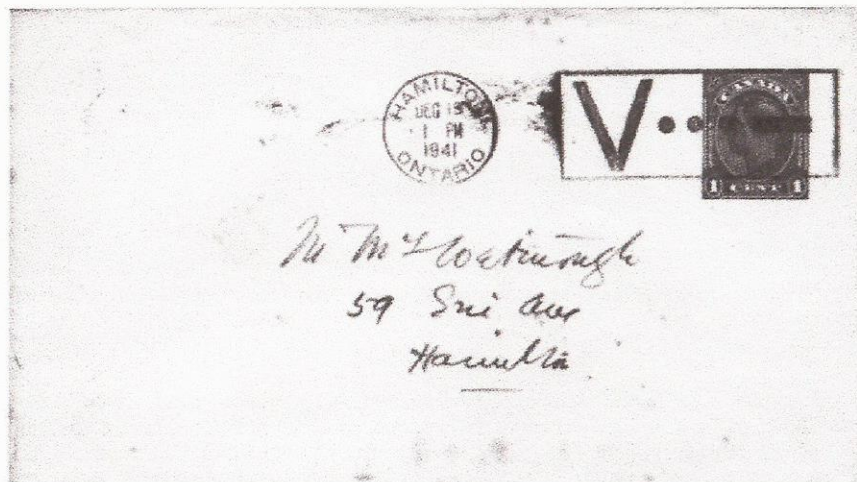


Fig 4 Hamilton cancel – second die from December 1941. Note the larger 'V' and the lettering in the dater hub.

CHARLES REID & COMPANY
PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS
KING AND STEVEN STS.
HAMILTON - - CANADA



Fig 5 Hamilton cancel – damaged second die, February 1943



Fig 6 Montreal cancel on a censored letter to Switzerland.

indicates that this was a bankers letter, the reasons for the FEBC to get involved in the private letter between two members of the Lidstone family (front and back shown in fig 8) is not so easily appreciated.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
AT POINT OF MAILING



The Cashier,
Foreign Department,
Northwestern National Bank
and Trust Company,
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Authorized for Export by
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD

Fig 7 Regina cancel on a 1942 letter that received the attention of the FECB and shows their cachet.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Annual subscriptions for the 2012/13 year are due on 1st October 2012.

Subscription levels are:-

£18 for members resident in the UK

£20 for members resident in Europe (airmail delivery) and

£22 for members residing in the rest of the world (airmail delivery).

For members in North America, the dollar equivalents are \$35 CAN or \$35 US

Members may pay subscriptions by PAYPAL in any local currency via the Society website or by cheque from a UK, Canadian or US bank. If paying by PAYPAL you will have the option to pay for 3 years subscriptions at a 10% discount.

Cheques should be made payable to the Society and sent to:-

David Armitage, Subscription Manager, 31 Barley Hills, Thorley Park, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, CM23 4DS. (**sterling cheques only**)

or to:-

Mike Street, 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada L9G 2H5 (**for cheques in CAN or US dollars**).

Members who have not paid the 2012/13 subscription by the end of February 2013 will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

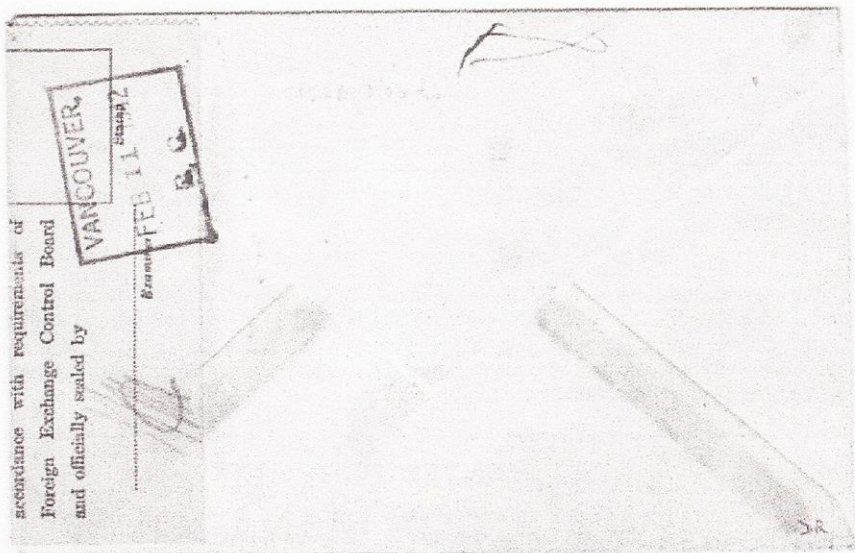
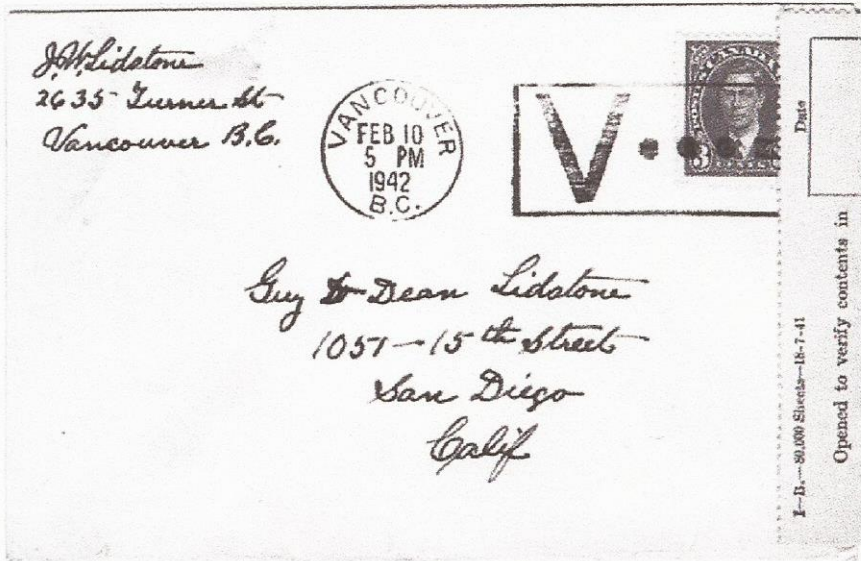


Fig 8 Vancouver cancel on a private family letter which received the attentions of the Foreign Exchange Control Board (front and back shown).

In addition to the location and dies, Quebec also used a blackout dater hub during 1942 and 1943. This was only for a short period with the December 1942 impressions being particularly scarce due to it being only in use for less than a week. An example is shown in fig 9.

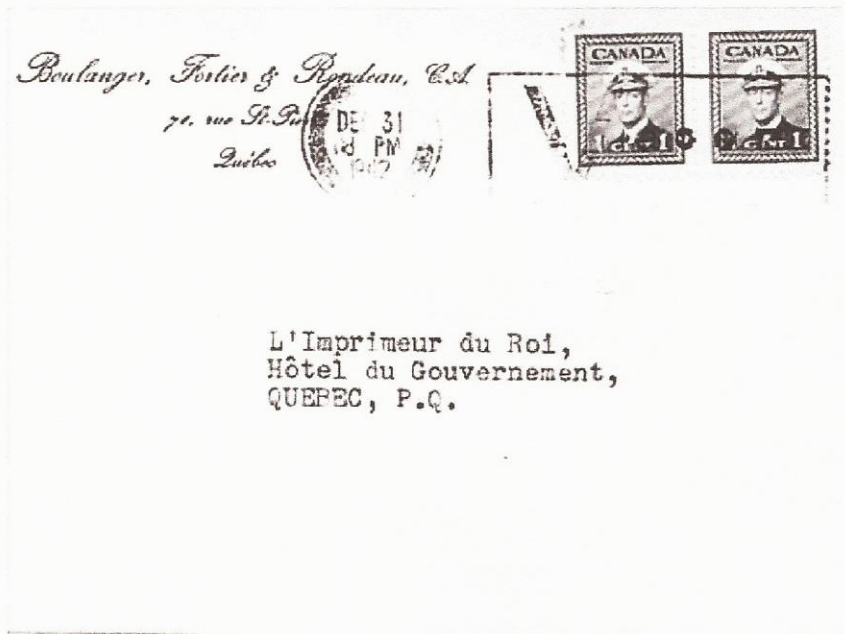


Fig 9 Quebec blackout slogan used at the brief period at the end of 1942 (courtesy of Cec Coutts)

Other impressions are scarce, if not rare. The previous article highlighted Brandon, MB and Moose Jaw, SK for which the only recorded copy is a cut-out, and slanted at that. Campbellford, ON along with Regina, SK with the dater hub showing 'Sask' only (as opposed to 'Terminal A') are also very elusive. The only, or the best impressions of these offices, are shown below in figs 10 and 11.

**STILL WANTED URGENTLY
NEW AUCTION MANAGER**

Please contact the Secretary if you can help.



Muriel M. Purden R.N.

Fig 10 Moose Jaw cancel – only known impression

CUSTOMS - CANADA
L. 11-AMENDED
50.50-1-37

O. H. M. S.

THIS CHECKED FREE BY DOWNE

POST OFFICE ORIGINAL

CAMPBELLFORD ONT.
3 PM
AUG 15
1941

TO: *M. Gordon
Lynn*

NAME OF EXPORTER	FIG. NO.	ENTRY NO.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITY	RATE OF DUTY	AMOUNT OF DUTY PAYABLE
<i>Foot</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>Foot</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Wig</i>			<i>Wig</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>35</i>
				<i>311</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>37</i>
						<i>177</i>

Only used for parcels

Read also the carrier's Postage stamps not accepted for duty

Fig 11 Campbellford Ont., cancel (courtesy of Cec Coutts)

This interesting patriotic slogan finally came to its conclusion at Brandon in March 1943. Figure 12 shows what is possibly the earliest recorded date of use at this office, but why Brandon was allocated the V...- slogan so late in the campaign and only for perhaps a few days, is not known. If any reader can answer this question, I shall be interested to hear together with any other dates of use, especially late ones. Incidentally, this last cover turned up in a dealers box of cheap covers at Scotex after I submitted my draft article to the Editor. My thanks to the latter who recognised it for what it was after reading the draft!

EXAMINER 7152

SI-831-W.H.H.L.A.A.



Mrs. C. Avery
113^A Valkyrie Road
Westcliff-on-Sea
Essex, England

Fig 12 Brandon, Manitoba cancel used for only a few days in March 1943.

**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

The article below is the second in an occasional series on modern stamps and opportunities for forming interesting and challenging collections involving them.

A VERY CANADIAN EXPERIMENT

Graham Searle F.C.P.S.

Back in late 1961, the Canadian Post Office introduced an unusual method of distributing stamps to the general public – the cello-paq. As far as I can ascertain, this product is unique to Canada, to this day. It was intended to meet a consumer demand for a convenient way to buy bulk stamps over the counter. Whether it was the result of intensive consumer surveys or simply a piece of inspiration by a Post Office official we shall probably never know. It was, however, a successful experiment, particularly around Xmas time when the public looked to buy stamps in bulk for posting greeting cards.

It is worth recalling that in 1961, the largest stamp booklets in production contained only five or six stamps and that stamp coils were the old 500 stamp format designed for commercial users and too large for even the most avid senders of Xmas cards.

The cello-paq experiment continued until 1968. By this time the technology to produce large, folded booklet panes had arrived in Canada and coils were being produced in rolls of 100 more suited to private customers.

Over the intervening years, cello-paqs were issued as part of three definitive issues; the Wilding, Cameo and Centennial series, and also as part of the Xmas stamp issues in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967. The packs were made up to retail at either \$1 or \$1.50 and contained either 50 x 2 cent stamps (in two panes of 25 each), 50 x 3 cent stamps (in two panes of 25 each), 25 x 4 cent stamps (in a single pane) or 20 x 5 cent stamps (in a single pane).

Cello-paqs provide three options for interesting side-line collections. One can collect the panes, the packs themselves or simply collect stamps from the panes.

A total of 17 different basic cello-paq panes can be found including six with Winnipeg tagging. There are also a number of paper varieties on some of the panes. A complete listing of the known panes is shown in table 1 below. These panes are still relatively easy to find, although the Winnipeg tagged varieties, with their much smaller print runs, are a bit more elusive and some of the paper varieties are also hard to locate. One can even see used panes for sale, although commercially used intact panes must be something of a rarity.

Finding intact cello-paqs is, however, more of a challenge. Shortly after the release of the first cello-paqs a number of scares developed amongst collectors many of whom followed the well-meaning advice of prominent dealers to 'discard and destroy the cellulose covering as quickly as possible'. (1) The advice was based on observations that the cello-paqs appeared to dry out or shrink over time. There was even some concern that some sort of chemical reaction was taking place between the cellulose and the stamps

themselves. The result was that many of the cello-paqs were broken open and the packaging binned. Even as late as 1980 (by which time it was already clear that many of the earlier concerns were unfounded), Glen Hansen in BNA Topics (2) was still recommending that cello-paqs be opened on at least one side to allow an air flow. For this reason you will still find many cello-paqs with opened seals. There is nothing uncollectable about these 'opened' packs although one may expect a lower price in such

Table 1 Listing of Canadian Cello-paq panes

UCS (1)	SG (1)	Description	Comments
338a	464a	2 cent Wilding definitive – pane of 25	
341b	467b	5 cent Wilding definitive – pane of 20	
402a	528a	2 cent Cameo definitive – pane of 25	
404b	530b	4 cent Cameo definitive – pane of 25	Occurs on both dull and fluorescent papers
405b	531b	5 cent Cameo definitive – pane of 20	
405q	531pa	5 cent Cameo definitive – pane of 20 Winnipeg tagging	Occurs on both dull and fluorescent papers
434a	560a	1964 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25	
434q	560pa	1964 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25 Winnipeg tagging	Occurs on both dull and fluorescent papers
443a	568a	1965 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25	
443q	568pa	1965 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25 Winnipeg tagging	
451a	576a	1966 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25	
451q	576pa	1966 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25 Winnipeg tagging	
457b	582b	4 cent Centennial definitive – pane of 25	Occurs on both coated and uncoated non- fluorescent papers
458b	583b	5 cent Centennial definitive – pane of 20	
458bp	583pa	5 cent Centennial definitive – pane of 20 Winnipeg tagging	
476a	618a	1967 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25	Occurs on dull, fluorescent and highly fluorescent papers
476q	618pa	1967 Xmas issue 3 cent – pane of 25 Winnipeg tagging	

Notes: (1) The UCS catalogue numbers relate to panes, the SG numbers relate to packs as Gibbons do not separately list the panes.

circumstances and collectors should note the comments below about the rarer types and proceed with great caution.

Some 50 years on from the first issue of these packs we can reasonably state that no ill effects arise from leaving them intact so all these various fears were unfounded. They have, however, combined to make some items that were already produced in low quantities very elusive indeed.

Forming a collection of the cello-paqs is a bit more complicated than the 17 different panes as several of the packs were produced with a number of different wrappers and imprints. Hansen in 1980 (2) listed 28 different cello-paq types. Although others (3) have cast doubt over the existence of some of these types, at least 25 types would appear to have been produced. Bearing in mind the comments above about open ended packs, great care should be exercised when purchasing the rarer types if the packs are not fully sealed as it is easy enough to insert panes from one pack into the packaging from another. Caveat emptor applies!

The dedicated cello-paq collector should look out for the following varieties:-

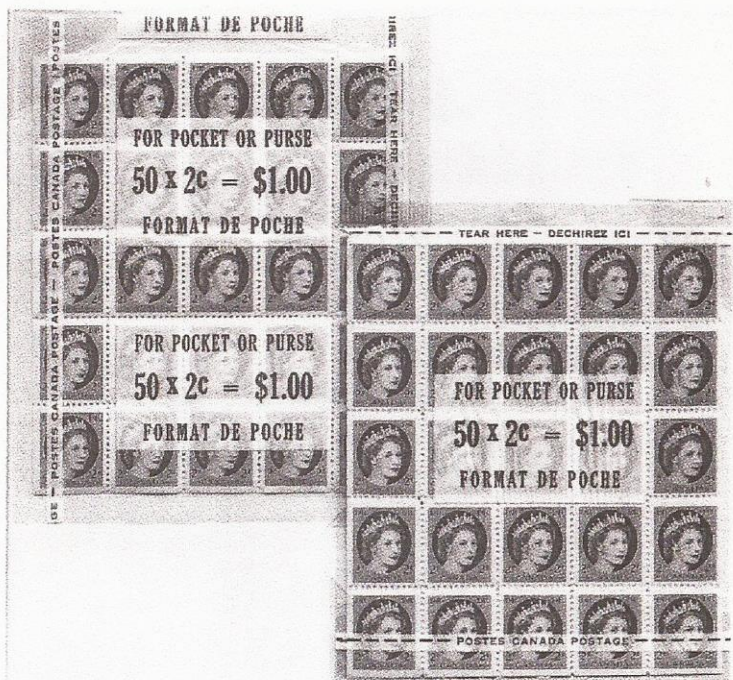


Fig 1 The two regular types of Wilding cellopaqs.

1954 – 1962 Wilding issue:-

2 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25, untagged. Two or possibly three different types of pack exist. One has the openings at top and bottom and has a single imprint, the other has openings at the side and has multiple imprints. Fig 1 shows both types side by side, the imprints are all in red. Whilst no accurate production figures exist for these two types of pack they appear to be equally easy (or hard) to find. I have also seen reports of these stamp panes being enclosed in a Cameo style pack (as shown in fig 2). I have personally never seen this item so cannot confirm its existence but if it does exist it is very rare.

5 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 20, untagged. Again, two or possibly three types of pack exist. The first two are similar in design to the types shown in fig 1 again with the imprints in red. A third type in Cameo style packaging (as shown in fig 2 with imprint in red) has been reported but again I have never seen this item and if it exists it is much rarer than the other two types.

1962 – 1967 Cameo issue:-

2 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25, untagged. Only one type of pack has been recorded. This is shown in fig 2. The imprints are in green.



Fig 2 The regular type Cameo cellopaqs

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Membership Year 1 October 2012 – 30 September 2013

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION DUE - 1ST OCTOBER 2012

Please note that membership is renewable on 1st October for the following 12 month period. **The amount due is £18 for members residing in the UK, £20 for members residing in Europe and £22 for members residing elsewhere in the world.**

Members living outside North America and who do not pay by direct debit should remit in sterling; **cheques payable to the Society, to the Subscription Manager: David Armitage, 31 Barley Hills, Thorley Park, Bishop's Stortford, Herts CM23 4DS**

Members who pay by direct debit or who have been members for 50 years or more may ignore this notice. Also, please check your Maple Leaves mailing slip. If a large PD is there – you have already paid for 2012/13. Thank you - no further action is required!

Members in North America may remit in dollars to our agent:

Mike Street, 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, ON L9G 2H5 Canada

North American subscriptions are **\$CDN 35 or \$US 35**. All cheques must be made payable to the Society, not to the agent.

All Members can also pay by PAYPAL – please visit the Society website and follow the links. Payments via PAYPAL are shown in sterling but will be taken in your local currency at the exchange rate of the day.

Members paying subscriptions **before 1st November 2012** qualify for a discount of £3, \$CDN 5 or \$US 5. **(Giving nett subscription rates of £15, \$CDN 30 or US\$ 30 for prompt payers)**. If you wish the Society to retain the discount please tick here and remit the full amount shown above.

(Note that the discount applied on direct debits will also be £3)

Please use this form or a copy thereof when remitting by post. If paying via PAYPAL please quote your membership number in the comments field. Payments will be acknowledged by e mail (only) provided you fill in your current e mail address below.

Name:

Address:

.....

Membership Number:

E mail:

4 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 25, untagged. Two different types of pack exist. The first is similar to that shown in fig 2. The imprints in this case are in red. The second type has the Centennial packaging (shown in fig 6) and must come from late in the Cameo period. This type is much rarer than the first. These cello-paqs exist with panes printed on both dull and fluorescent papers although I have never found a reliable way of differentiating paper types with sealed packs.

5 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 20, untagged. Three or possibly four types of pack exist. There are two different packs similar to the type in fig 2. One of these has the imprints in blue the other has them in red; the two types appear to be equally easy (or hard) to find. A third type can be found with the Centennial packaging shown in fig 6. This type is far more elusive. A fourth type has been reported with this Cameo pane in a Wilding type pack with the openings at the side (fig 1). The provenance of this type has been questioned and it may simply be a philatelic creation involving partly open packs.

5 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 20, Winnipeg tagged. Only one type has been recorded. This is the type similar to that shown in fig 2 with red imprints. These Winnipeg tagged packs are hard to find.

1964 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25. Only one type has been recorded, see fig 3. The imprints are in red. Examples can be found with the panes printed on both dull and fluorescent papers although as noted above there is no easy way to differentiate the paper types without taking the packs apart.

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25 with Winnipeg tagging. The type shown in fig 3 is the only type found. Both dull and fluorescent papers can be found.



Fig 3 The cellopaq design for the 1964 Xmas issue

1965 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25. Only one type has been recorded, see fig 4. The imprint is in red.

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25 with Winnipeg tagging. Only one type is recorded – see fig 4.

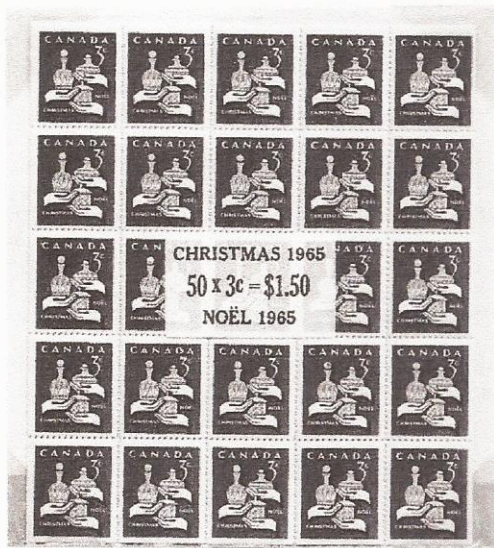


Fig 4 The 1965 Xmas issue cellopaq.

1966 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25. Only one type has been recorded, see fig 5. The imprints are in red.

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25 with Winnipeg tagging. Only one type is recorded as in fig 5.

1967 Centennial issue:-

4 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 25. Two types of pack can be found. The first has a Centennial design as shown in fig 6. The second type is a completely blank wrapper. This second type is very uncommon. The extent of the crimping used to seal the packs varied a lot with this issue and it is possible to find panes from these packs that show crimping



Fig 5 The 1966 Xmas issue cellopaq.

on the left edge of the pane of stamps. Examples of these panes are known on both coated and uncoated non-fluorescent paper but it is not possible to distinguish these types in sealed packs.

5 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 20. Two types of pack are found; one showing the Centennial design in fig 6 and one having a completely blank wrapper as in fig 7. The blank type is far less common than the Centennial design. The comments above about crimping also apply to these packs.

5 cent value – cellopaq of 1 pane of 20 with Winnipeg tagging. Again, two types of pack are found; one showing the Centennial design and one blank. The blank type is again the rarer of the two although neither is common. The comments concerning crimping also apply to these packs.

1967 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value – cellopaq of 2 panes of 25. Only one type has been recorded, shown in fig 8. The imprints are all in red. Panes from these packs can be found on dull, fluorescent and highly fluorescent papers. These are best observed under UV light with the panes removed

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



Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

**NEW
BOOK**

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





Fig 7 The later, blank, Centennial cellopaq.



Fig 8 The 1967 Xmas issue cellopaq – the last of its kind.

but where they are, they carry very modest prices. Don't be fooled, however, these are seriously hard to find. The ones to look out for are:-

1954 – 1962 Wilding issue:-

2 cent value – all stamps with straight edges come from cello-paqs

5 cent value – stamps with a single straight edge at left or right or with straight edges at top and left or bottom and left must be from cello-paqs. Other combinations may be from booklets.

1962 – 1967 Cameo issue:-

2 cent value – all stamps with straight edges come from cello-paqs

4 cent and 5 cent (tagged and untagged) values – stamps with a single straight edge at left or right or with straight edges at top and left or at bottom and left must be from cello-paqs. Other combinations may be from booklets.

1964 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value (tagged and untagged) – all stamps with straight edges come from cello-paqs

1965 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value (tagged and untagged) – all stamps with straight edges come from cello-paqs

1966 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value (tagged and untagged) – all stamps with straight edges come from cello-paqs

1967 Centennial issue:-

4 cent and 5 cent (tagged or untagged) values – stamps with a single straight edge at the top or bottom or with straight edges at top and left or top and right must be from cello-paqs. Other combinations may be from booklets.

1967 Xmas issue:-

3 cent value (tagged and untagged) – all stamps with straight edges come from cello-paqs.

A collection of these, commercially used to show all possible straight edge combinations would cost very little but keep you searching for years.....good hunting!!

References:-

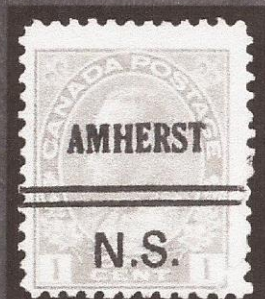
- (1) *Canada's Cello-Paqs; a complete guide to the miniature panes*, by Edward J. Whiting; *BNA Topics* May 1973 pages 112 – 115
- (2) *Canada's Cello-Paqs*, by G.F. Hansen; *BNA Topics* Jan – Feb 1980, pages 58 – 63
- (3) *Cello-Paqs; Letter* by C.F. Black in *BNA Topics* July-August 1980, page 27.

Coming Fall 2012

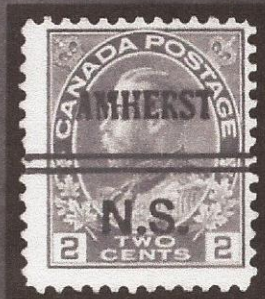
The Rev. Izzett - H. G. Walburn Collection
of Bar and City Type Precancels

Amherst City Type Rarities

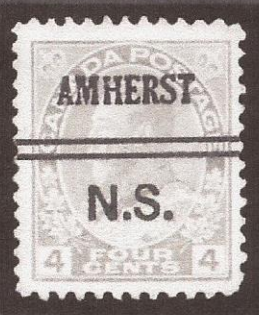
One of the highlights of this famous collection.



One cent yellow Admiral, Die 1.
Only two examples known.



Two cent green Admiral.
The only known example.



Four cent olive bistre Admiral.
Only three examples known.



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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The mail bag has contained a number of letters following on from John Cooper's letter in the January 2012 issue of Maple Leaves. Many of the points raised in these replies overlap and to avoid pointless duplication, I am printing just one of them here to close off this issue with due apology to the other members who responded.

Bill Topping FRPSL, FRPSC

THE DILEMMA OF AN OVERSEAS PRESIDENT

In response to John Cooper's comments in the January Maple Leaves it should be pointed out that the movement of stamps, medals, trophies and books between the UK and North America are governed under strict International Customs regulations. In theory, any of these items being moved across an international boundary should be declared to customs and the appropriate documents filled out. Most collectors are unaware of the rules and as a result most philatelic items are sent without being reported. Only on rare occasions is there a problem. Thus as Mr Cooper suggests it would be nice to be able to allow foreign members access to the Packet Circuits and Covermart but it will be necessary to ensure customs rules are not infringed.

During my time as chairman of an International Exhibition in Western Canada I had one collection held by Canadian Customs subject to payment of a fairly sizeable duty and one another occasion had a shipment of 12 gold medals held by the officials because they considered they were subject to duty. Fortunately after some discussion the matters were sorted out.

Trophies are another problem, particularly if the show is international in nature and moves back and forth between locations on a regular basis. Winners have difficulty returning items if the recipient lives many hundreds of miles from the site of the next Convention and as a result trophies do not get returned and often become lost or mislaid. Having won both the Bunny Cup and the Presidents Medal, I can sympathise with Mr Cooper on his not being able to take them home but I can also see the problem I would have had returning them as in both cases, I did not attend the next Convention. I know of at least one trophy, a sterling silver tray, which has long since vanished as the result of the death of the recipient.

I realise that people join the Society for a variety of reasons but I suspect that 80 to 90% of our members joined for the magazine and rarely if ever do they attend the Convention. As a result our primary concern should be with the quality of the magazine and not with getting trophies and medals overseas.

I hope to attend the 2012 Convention where we can discuss the many valid concerns that Mr Cooper raised at greater length.

Rob Leigh

CANADA UNPAID 10 HANDSTAMP

I have an update to report on the CANADA UNPAID 10 story. Shown below in fig 1 is a cover from Bothwell used FE 5 / 1866 to Vermont with the mark applied. In this case, its use is appropriate, as it is cross-

border. Apparently not only Chatham and Oil Springs had this rate marking available. I think that by comparing it to the Chatham example, that they are distinct devices. So putting everything together, I now have examples of both the paid and unpaid marks from both Chatham and Bothwell and the mark is also recorded from Oil Springs.



Fig 1

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

Frank Henry

MANUSCRIPT CANCELS

As a new member and, in the absence of any local Group, I hope that you don't mind if I fire off a random question in your direction.

Over the last few years, I've been assembling a representative collection of postal cancellations on the Small Queens and Cents stamps, but have paid little attention so far to pen cancels, which seem to have a rather limited interest from a philatelic point of view - or so I believe at the moment! And, that is really my question ~ are members aware of any attempt to categorise/identify manuscript cancels, thereby making it possible to organise a collection of them and possibly add to a body of knowledge?

I currently have no more than a handful of these cancels, so it's easy to sort them out, as follows:

- (regulatory) cross;
- squiggle (or squiggles!);
- letter(s) - possibly a signature.

I show below in fig 2 an example of the latter category, a manuscript cancel which appears to be a 'VR' on a 5 cent beaver. I have been unable to identify the initials using the Post Offices database at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca. This could be a postmasters initials or could be patriotic in nature (a friend has suggested to be it may relate to the 30th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign in 1867). I would be interested to learn if other members have seen similar cancels and if they know the origin.



Fig 2

Charles Verge FRPSL, FRPSC

CPS INC.

The cover on page 363 of the latest *Maple Leaves* (April 2012) was one produced by Canada's National Philatelic Society when it was in the business of making up First Day covers (1940-50s). The Canadian Philatelic Society (CPS) was incorporated in 1927 and is the immediate predecessor of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. The CPS, Inc. changed its name to its current name in 1959 when her Majesty authorized the designation Royal as a prefix for the Society. The cover shows the emblem of the CPS, Inc. which was superseded in 1960 by the current, more familiar, RPSC logo.

(Editor's note: my thanks to members Mike Street and Jerome Jarnick who supplied almost identical responses to the above.)

Dean Mario

DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES 1941 – 1943

I refer to the letter from John Cranmer in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. I'm sure that other members will respond but if not,

here's some information gleaned from the late Lt.Col. W.J. Bailey's "Military Postal Rates" (BNA Topics, Jul.-Sept. 1997, Vol. 54 (3), Whole No. 472):

Bill noted that surface rates from Canada to Canadian troops was 3 cents for the first oz., and 2 cents for each additional oz. The Canadian domestic rate changed on 1st April 1943 (to 4 cents for the first oz., 2 cents each additional oz.), but the change did not apply to mail addressed to overseas forces so the 3 cents first oz. rate remained intact throughout the war (p. 41).

Also noted on 31st July 1943 (P.O. Circular) that ordinary letters to the Canadian Armed Forces overseas sent surface mail was 3 cents for the first oz., 2 cents each additional oz.; airgraphs were 6 cents per message; blue air letters 10 cents; and air mail letters were 30 cents each ½ oz (p. 44).

Members interested in seeing the full article can probably now access it through back issues on the internet at the BNAPS website: www.bnaps.org

Graham Searle FCPS

STREET CANCELS

Further to my article in the April issue of Maple Leaves, I can now confirm the existence of the Rusholme Road, Toronto roller cancel (type T093 in the table on page 326). I have seen this cancel on a registered cover dated 1912 (see fig 3 below) used in conjunction with the 1909 type of Rusholme Road cds cancel (type T089 – which is incidentally now proven to be a distinct cancel type – refer note in the table). My thanks to member Joe Smith who drew my attention to this cover on e bay.



Fig 3 1912 registered letter to Ohio showing the Rusholme Road roller cancel and a free strike of the 1909 type cds cancel from the same office.

BOOK REVIEWS

The following titles have 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.

'TIL DEATH DO US PART' – USAGES OF THE CARIBOU REVENUES IN THE LIVES OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS, by Peter de Groot. 92 pages, 8.5 x 11, Spiral bound, 2012. BNAPS Exhibit Series #65. ISBN: 978-1-897391-02-0 (Colour), 978-1-897391-03-7 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.65.1 (Colour) - \$C51.00; B4h923.65 (Black & White) - \$C35.95

The late Peter de Groot's "Til Death Do Us Part" - Usages of the Caribou Revenues in the Lives of Newfoundlanders, was first shown in Canada at BNAPEX-2009-SEAWAYPEX in Kingston, Ontario where it received a Vermeil award with Felicitations of the Jury and the Wilmer Rockett Award for the best BNA Revenue exhibit. At

ORAPEX 2010 in Ottawa, Ontario it received a Vermeil and the BNAPS BNA Research Award. Peter described the exhibit as "A fiscal history treatment showing Newfoundland's Caribou Revenues on documents and covers during their 49 year period of use from 1938 to 1986". Among the many uses of the three issues of the Caribous shown in the exhibit are mortgage related documents, Birth and Death Certificates, Powers of Attorney, Letters of Probate and even a Marine Master's Certificate.

Peter de Groot passed away at the age of 56 in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario on 22 October 2010, following a lengthy cancer-related illness. His exhibiting style told a story using various documents to illustrate the applications and rates of fees and taxes paid by revenue stamps. From 2006 through 2008, Peter also wrote a series of important articles in Canadian Revenue Newsletter that reviewed the history and rates of Newfoundland's Inland Revenue stamp taxes and fees.

This is a fascinating exhibit of very rarely seen material and provides a nice example of an award winning exhibit from the Revenue class.

'CANADIAN PATRIOTICS – J.C.WILSON & COMPANY', 2012, by Larry R. Paige. 82 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound, 2012. BNAPS Exhibit Series #66. ISBN: 978-1-897391-00-6 (Colour), 978-1-897391-01-3 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock# B4h923.66.1 (Colour) - \$C49.00; B4h923.66 (Black & White) - \$C34.95

The last few years of the nineteenth century were marked in Canada by an outpouring of

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

July 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 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.

patriotism, sparked first by the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria and then by the South African War, with some side interest in the Spanish-American War which took place in the same period. One of the manifestations of this was the printing of beautifully designed multicolour envelopes and post cards, the subject of the late Larry Paige's Canadian Patriotics – J.C. Wilson & Company.

An offshoot of Larry's Canadian Flag Cancellation exhibit. Larry first showed his Wilson Patriotics at BNAPEX 1984 in San Francisco, CA where he received a Silver award with Felicitations of the Jury and was the first ever recipient of the Ed and Mickey Richardson Award. Given annually to the exhibit best representing one or more of research, originality, innovativeness and presentation, the Ed and Mickey Richardson Award is sponsored by the Prairie Beavers Regional Group of BNAPS. Larry showed the version of the Wilson Patriotics illustrated in this book at BNAPEX 1996 in Fort Worth and again received a Silver with Felicitations of the Jury.

A regular attendee at philatelic conventions, exhibitions and bourses in both Canada and the United States, especially in the mid-Atlantic region, Larry was always looking for elusive rates and dates, the best postal markings and undiscovered material. He was generous in his support of philatelic organizations and individuals and his knowledge, which he freely gave, was sought by both dealers and collectors.

The material in this exhibit is highly colourful to say the least and given the price differentials, one can highly recommend the colour version of the book. The Patriotic cards and covers have always been popular with BNA collectors and this award winning display provides a veritable 'feast for the eyes' for those who collect this material.

'ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA: COMMUNICATIONS OF THE 1700'S AND POSTAL MARKINGS OF THE 1800'S', by Hugh Rathbun. 78 pages, 8.5 x 11, Spiral bound, 2012. BNAPS Exhibit Series #67. ISBN: 978-1-897391-04-4 (Colour), 978-1-897391-05-1 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.67.1 (Colour) - \$C50.00; B4h923.67 (Black & White) - \$C35.95

Annapolis Royal, Canada's oldest settlement, offers over four hundred years of communications and postal history. There are challenges for the collector, however. No letters from the French period, pre-1710, are known to exist outside museums and archives. Because the population has been less than five hundred people for most of the town's history, some pre-Confederation Annapolis postmarks are known by a single example, while others have only two, three, or four surviving strikes.

Assembled over a period of thirty-five years, Hugh Rathbun's Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia: Communications of the 1700s and Postal Markings of the 1800s, was first shown at NOVAPEX 2005 in Halifax, Nova Scotia where it received a regional Gold award. The following year, at three frames, it received a national level Gold at the same show. At BNAPEX-2008-NOVAPEX, also in Halifax, it received a Gold award with Felicitations of the Jury. In 2011, at four frames, it received a Gold and the American Philatelic Society Research Award at Philatelic Show in Boxborough, MA.

This is a super display of philatelic material, maps and related ephemera from a single settlement and provides an excellent example of how a town or district postal history display can be assembled to award winning standard.

The last title is available from member Bill

Topping at 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver V6P 5K2.

'CATALOGUE OF EASTERN CANADIAN SHIP WAY LETTER CANCELLATIONS', by William Topping
2011 Spiral bound A4, 64pages. Published by the author. Priced at \$20 plus p&p.

This new catalogue of Eastern Canadian Ship Way Letter Cancellations is a companion to the similar book on Western Ship Way Letter Cancellations which we reviewed here in October 2010. Like it's partner volume, it is intended to be used in conjunction with the recently published updated Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations edited by Ross Gray. Whereas the Western volume was the result of 40+ years of research, the author describes this volume as 'work in progress' given the limited research done on these eastern routes.

The format is similar to the Western book but

this volume includes all ships serving out of Canadian east coast ports and includes the trans-Atlantic service, cruise ships, deep-sea vessels, naval ships and Canadian Government vessels.

One innovation is the inclusion of rarity factors (RF's) for marks from coastal ships and cruise boats. Unfortunately, assigned RF's are often based on very limited data and as a result many markings carry an 'E' RF only because less than five copies have been reported. Hopefully this aspect of the book will improve with future updates as more information and records become available.

Overall this is an excellent first effort at listing these marks and will hopefully encourage a lot more reporting to aid future updates. The book will be of interest to all RPO/TPO collectors and also to those interested in Paquebot marks.

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

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

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

SOCIETY NEWS

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Planning is almost complete for our 66th annual Convention which will be held at the Royal Hotel, Bridge of Allan from Wednesday 19th to Sunday 23rd September. Please remember the deadline of 31st July for securing the preferred hotel rates and get your bookings in promptly if you have not already done so. Places cannot be guaranteed after this date.

The draft Convention programme is as follows:-

Wednesday 19th September

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

Thursday 20th September

0700 – 0930hrs	Breakfast
0900hrs	Colin Banfield entertains
1030hrs	Tea/ coffee
1045hrs	Members 16 sheet displays
1245hrs	Optional light lunch
1345hrs	Coach tour to Stirling Castle via Wallace Monument
1800hrs	Dinner
2000hrs	Display – Large and Small Queens – John Hillson Partners – tba
2200hrs	Study Groups and auction viewing

Friday 21st September

0700 – 0930hrs	Breakfast
0845hrs	Fellows Meeting
0900hrs	Committee Meeting
1015hrs	Tea/ Coffee
1030hrs	The First Decimal Issue of Canada – Richard Thompson
1215hrs	Optional light lunch
1330hrs	Coach tour to Blackford and Tullibardine Distillery
1800hrs	Dinner
2000hrs	Display – Canadian Miscellany 1902 – 1930 – Peter Payne Partners – tba
2200hrs	Study Groups and auction viewing

Saturday 22nd September

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 23rd September

0800 – 1000hrs Breakfast
Thereafter – fond farewells.

Those of you who are still 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 PAST PRESIDENT

Thank you for all those members who have answered the 2012 members questionnaire. A snap shot about the composition of our members is beginning to appear and will be useful to the committee in future planning. However, we would urge as many others who have not taken the few minutes to complete their form, that they do so as soon as possible so that we can collate the information in time for our annual convention and the ‘business’ meetings.

Please note that, with increased postage charges, only a second class stamp is required to reach me at the address on the form, or alternatively if you have mislaid the original form, print off the on-line questionnaire which will be found at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk, complete and then scan and e mail the image to me at malcolm@lehoumet.com. Either way, your input and views will be valuable.

Malcolm Newton

MJR POSTCARDS & COVERS LTD



JOHN BUCCI

EBAY ID: mjrpcc

EMAIL: mjrcarde@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

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Enclosed with this issue of Maple Leaves on page 383, is the reminder regarding subscriptions for the coming year. Subscriptions fall due on 1st October 2012 and, as usual, a discount applies to those who get their payments in before 1st November. Payment can be made by cheque (in £ to me or in \$US or \$CAN to Mike Street) or via PAYPAL online at the Society website.

Please check the mailing address slip which came with this issue of Maple Leaves. If this shows a large PD you have already paid for 2012/13, have a life membership, have been a member for over 50 years or have a direct debit arrangement in place. If any of these apply, no action is required!

If you are unsure whether you have paid for 2012/13 in advance or if any of the other categories above apply to you, please contact me by e mail or phone and I can let you know. Contact details can be found on the inside back cover.

Dave Armitage

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Our meeting on 31st March drew a smaller than usual group of members but we nevertheless enjoyed a wide and varied set of displays. For once, all the material on show was from the 20th century with displays of George 6 stamps including the official overprints (genuine and faked); the new 2012 Queens Diamond Jubilee packs and the stamps featured in them; the Centennial issue booklets and booklet stamps; stamps issued for the 1976 Olympic games in Montreal; stamp issues from 1970 to 1975 and Semi-official airline stamps.

Our next meeting will be on Saturday 10th November at the usual venue of the Buccleugh Arms in Moffat. As usual, all members are welcome and please bring along either a short display or something you need help with identification. For further details on the next meeting please contact our Secretary, John Hillson as your usual organiser will be somewhere in the Okavanga delta and probably too far away to get back for the afternoon.

Graham Searle

SOUTH WEST AND WALES GROUP

The group will be meeting at the Portishead 2012 Annual Convention which will be held at the Gordano School in Portishead on Saturday 18th August. The usual range of dealers will be present at the Convention which commences from 10am. Our own meeting will take place from 2 – 4pm. All members are welcome to attend. Please bring along a few sheets to display and please contact me for any further details of the event or for directions to the venue.

John Croker

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th JUNE 2012

New Members:-

3008 JEFFERY, Guy 8 Susan Place, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B3A
4M3 e mail: guyjeffery5@gmail.com; CS

Change of Address:-

1575 BANFIELD, Colin Flat 2, St John's Lodge, 1A St John's Road, Loughton,
Essex IG10 1RZ

Resigned due to ill health:-

2343 McLAREN, Jim
2811 MORLEY, Rodney

Removed for non payment of dues:-

1987 IKEDA
2677 ENTWISTLE
2818 LAURIE
2896 WALLACE
2961 BEATTY
2962 BOUTIN

Revised Total:- 328

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2012

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 15 London Group Meeting,
Bishop's Stortford
Oct 18 – 20 ABPS UK National
Exhibition, Perth
Oct 20 – 22 Philatelic Congress of GB,
Queens Hotel, Perth
Nov 10 Scotland and North of England
Group Meeting, Moffat
Nov 19 London Group Meeting,
Bishop's Stortford
Dec 17 London Group Meeting,
Bishop's Stortford

2013

Feb 20 – 23 Spring Stampex, Islington,
London
May 4 – 5 ORAPEX 2013, National
Show, Ottawa
May 10 – 15 Australia 2013 –
Melbourne
Aug 2 – 8 Thailand 2013 Bangkok
Aug 30 – Sep 2 BNAPEX,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Sep 18 – 21 Autumn Stampex, Islington
London
Sep 25 – 29 CPSGB Convention,
Plymouth
Nov 11 – 17 Brasiliana 2013 Rio de
Janeiro

2014

Aug 29 – 31 BNAPEX, Baltimore,
Maryland

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2011/12

President:

Vacant

Secretary:

John Hillson, FCPS, Westerlea, 5 Annanhill, Annan, Dumfriesshire DG12 6TN
Tel 01461 205656 e mail: john@stampbuffjohn.plus.com

Treasurer:

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

Editor and Website Manager:

Graham Searle FCPS, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS
Tel: 01330 820659 e mail: searle711@btinternet.com

Subscription Manager:

Dave Armitage FRPSL, 31 Barley Hills, Thorley Park, Bishop's Stortford, Herts CM23 4DS
Tel: 01279 503625 e mail: davearmitage@btopenworld.com

Handbooks Manager:

Derrick Scoot, 63 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1RG
e mail: derrick.scoot@sky.com

Librarian:

Mike Slamo, 112 Poplar Avenue, Hove, Sussex BN3 8PS
e mail: m.slamo171@btinternet.com

Auction Manager:

Colin Lewis FCPS, 62 Graighwyd Road, Cockett, Swansea SA2 0XA
Tel: 01792 206518, e mail: colin.d.lewis@btinternet.com

Exchange Packet Managers:

(Packet) Hugh Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend, Kent DA12 5BD
e mail: hughjohnson@yahoo.co.uk

(Covermart) Richard Hirst, Ty-F-fald, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire SA19 8AD
e mail: rhirstmag@aol.com

Advertising and Publicity Manager:

Brian Hargreaves, 87 Fordington Road, London N6 4TH
Tel: 0208 8832625, email: bhargrea@email.com

Assistant Editor:

Malcolm Montgomery MBE, Cae Glas, Llechwed, Conwy, North Wales LL32 8DX

The POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA offers its members:



APS affiliate 67
PHS Inc. affiliate 5A
RPSC affiliate 3

- A gold-medal winning quarterly publication, the *PHSC Journal*
 - A research website with searchable:
 - Back issues of the *PHSC Journal*
 - Post office listings of Canada
 - Up-to-date Canadian cancellation databases
 - Articles and exhibits
 - Ongoing online project on BNA Postal Rates
 - Study groups, many of which publish their own newsletters and databases
 - Postal history seminars and awards
 - Research funds
 - The fellowship and knowledge of other Canadian postal history enthusiasts
- Join today!** • www.postalhistorycanada.net

For a membership application form please visit our website or contact the Secretary:

Chris Green, P.O. Box 562, Station B, Ottawa, ON K1P 5P7 Canada

EMAIL: secretary@postalhistorycanada.net

Charles G. Firby

Philatelic Consultants

Let us put our extensive auction experience to work for you!

We can help you sell at Auction:

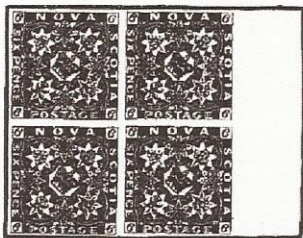
- By examining your collection we will determine the best auctioneer to handle such content.
- Being invested in your TOTAL SATISFACTION, we can help in the sorting & lotting process, to ensure the best result.
- We will ship the collection to the proper selected auction firm. The firm will then provide you with all the required statements & payments directly. Once placed, you deal with them, knowing that we are ready to assist with any question, etc...
- Our fee is transparent; there are no fees to you, the consigner.
- You can be confident that you will win. The auctioneer will work hard through our direction, to ensure that we direct further collections their way. In other words,
"We have more pull, than you do."
.....A win win situation!

Telephone for more
Information!

Philatelic Trader
35+ Years

Philatelic Auctioneer
25+ Years

If you have a collection that requires the Master's touch contact Charles at your earliest convenience to discuss how we can help you realize your goal.



1827 Grant St. Suite 204, Denver, CO 80203, USA
Tel: (248) 666-5333 e mail: charles@firby.us

www.FirbyAuctions.com

