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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

With each passing year, more of our members are making regular use of the internet to enjoy their hobby. We know that several members have set up their own websites either because they are full or part time dealers or to feature and record a specific collecting interest they may have. We have decided that the next update of our Members Handbook, due in 2014, will include details of such websites if specific members request them to be included. If you do have a website and would like the details to appear in the Handbook please e mail the details to our Secretary at john@stampbuffjohn.plus.com before the end of the year. There is no obligation to do this and we will include such details only where specifically requested to do so by the member concerned.

Speaking of websites, members should note that we have uploaded two additional 'displays' to the CPSGB website. The first features airmail covers from Canada to overseas destinations between 1927 and 1946 and, in addition to the covers themselves includes a mass of information of rates and routes. The second features early Money Letters with rates up to 16 times normal letter rate. Our thanks go to David Whiteley and John Wright respectively for these contributions. If you have a display which you would like to share with members please contact the Editor who can arrange to have it uploaded. As usual, all of this information can be found at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk

Now the Society has moved to having only one auction a year at our Convention, we have decided to experiment with a series of mini-auctions run on-line on our website. These will be limited to around 100 lots a time and will feature less expensive material

with all lots illustrated. The first such auction featuring pre 1935 Canadian and Newfoundland stamps, for which material is already to hand, will take place in the first quarter of 2014 and full details will appear in the January issue of *Maple Leaves*. These web auctions will be open to all members with PAYPAL being used as the preferred payment method. Those members who do not have web access will be able to request a hard copy lot listing from the Editor on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Those of you with accurate scales and good eyesight will have noticed that the paper used for the July issue of *Maple Leaves* was suspiciously similar to the normal stock, rather than the promised lighter weight version. This was the result of a mix up at our printers but I hope that this, October, issue will indeed be on the lighter paper. As noted earlier this is being used to try and keep our journal weight below the 100gms weight band which will contain our postage costs. We are, however, keen to hear feedback on the thinner paper - good or bad!

The Editorial cupboard is not entirely empty but stocks of material for future issues are low, so I would urge members to provide contributions. Articles on Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces are always under-represented in our journal so those of you who collect these areas are especially urged to contribute. Remember also, that 2014 marks the centenary of the start of World War I. Articles on related topics will be welcomed for our 2014 issues.

Finally, it is with sadness that we have to report the deaths of two ex-Presidents of the Society in this issue. Obituaries for Les Taylor and Ged Taylor can be found on pages 198 and 204 respectively. We extend our condolences to both families.



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POSTAGE RATES DURING THE EARLY QE II ERA (1953 – 1966)

PART 2 – OVERSEAS MAIL AND OTHER SERVICES

John Watson

Overseas Mail

Overseas mail of this period can be divided into surface mail and air mail. Surface mail can be further divided into Preferred Foreign countries and other UPU countries. The preferred countries were:

- Great Britain
- Commonwealth countries
- France
- Spain
- North and South America, including The West Indies

Surface Mail Rates

The first class surface mail rate to preferred countries was 4 cents for the first ounce on 1st May 1953, while to UPU countries it was 5 cents. (Figure 20 shows a double rated letter to Germany from this period. Note a) that the second ounce cost 3 cents, similar to the domestic 5 cent rate, and b) that Newfoundland stamps had become acceptable



Fig 20

for postage within Canada by this time). On 1st April 1954, the rates increased to 5 cents for the preferred foreign rate (see figure 21, 5 cent rate to St Helena in 1960), and 6 cents to UPU destinations. There was one further change on 1st January 1966 when the preferred countries rate remained at 5 cents, but the UPU rate increased to 10 cents. Figure 22 shows a 1966 surface letter to Ethiopia. It was paid at the old rate of 6 cents and was thus underpaid by 4 cents. This cover shows the new system of marking and rating postage due, introduced by the UPU, also on 1st January 1966. It worked like this: the deficiency was written as a fraction with the denominator being the first rate charge for international surface mail, in this case 10 (cents) and the numerator being double the amount of the deficiency, in this case 8 (cents). The receiving country multiplied this fraction by its own first rate charge for international surface mail to determine the amount of tax it would charge. Not all countries knew how to apply this system. I don't know if this was the case in Ethiopia, but there is no indication of how much tax, if any, was collected there. Figure 23 shows how South Africa correctly calculated and collected the tax for a letter underpaid 5 cents in Canada.

As has been previously mentioned, the surface postcard rate to UPU countries also went up on 1st January 1966 to 6 cents, preferred country postcards remaining at 4 cents. Fig 24 shows an interesting example of a postcard underpaid at the new rate. This card, sent to Estonia (then a satellite of the USSR) was franked with a 5 cent stamp and thus underpaid 1 cent. A lot of the mail from this round of postal increases was underpaid, particularly postcards to non-preferred countries, suggesting that the Canadian public was at least confused by these changes. The rate increase also coincided with the method of calculating tax due, and in the case of postcards at least, Canada got the calculating method wrong initially, writing the new postcard rate as the denominator

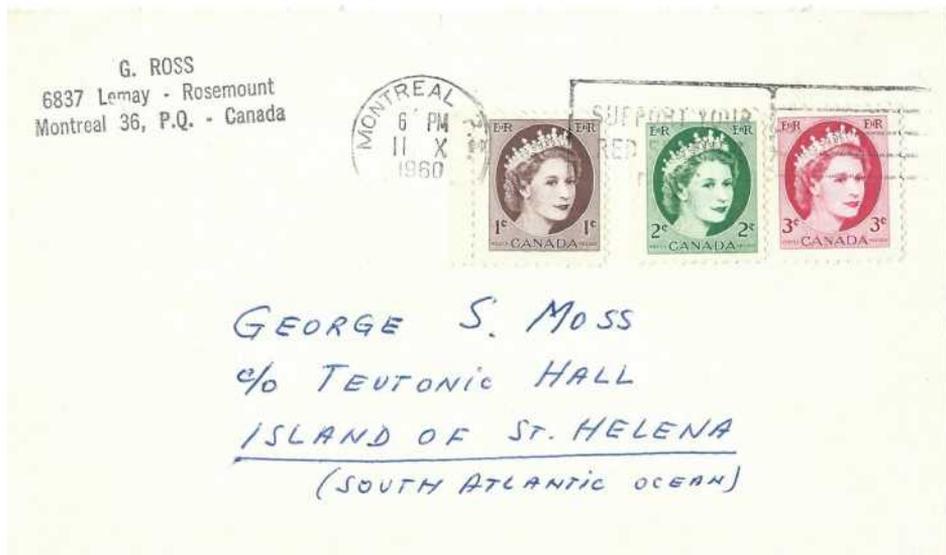


Fig 21



Fig 22

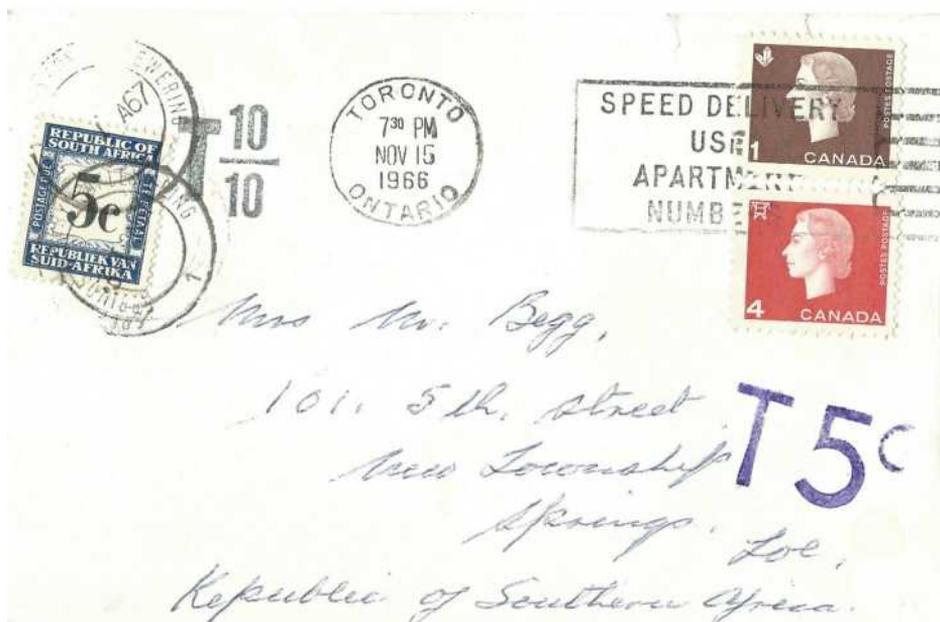


Fig 23

instead of the international surface letter rate - as in the illustrated card (2/6 instead of 2/10) - leading to incorrect tax being collected from the addressee.

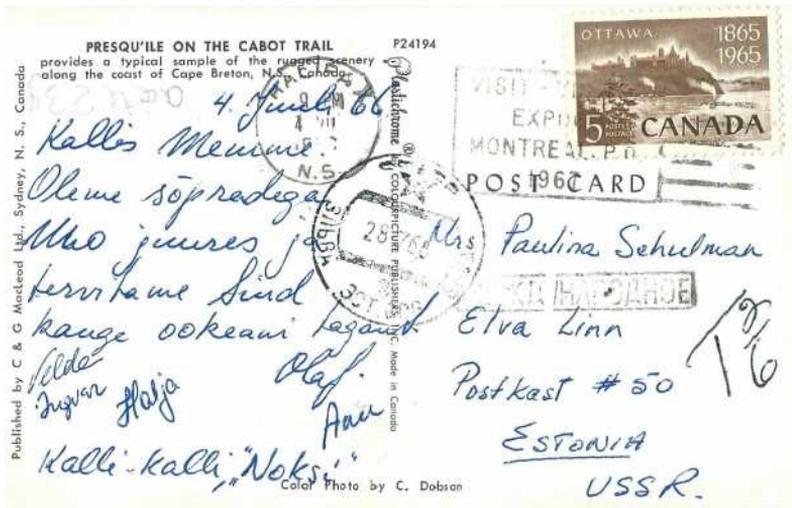


Fig 24

Also affected by these increases was the third class matter rate to UPU countries. Figure 25 shows a very similar card to that shown in figure 16, a notification of change of address card, which was free for domestic use, but subject to third class rate when sent abroad, as here to Holland. The sender unfortunately used an old card (86B (8/64) at bottom left of card) which had the correct instruction for 1964 - "other countries 3¢". After 1st January 1966 the rate to UPU countries increased to 4 cents per 2 ounces, so this card was underpaid 1 cent and postage due was correctly indicated using the new method as 2/10.

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Fig 25

Summary of Overseas Surface Rates

Date	First Class	First Class	Postcard	Postcard	Third Class
	Preferred Countries	UPU	Preferred Countries	UPU	UPU
1 May 1953	4 cents	5 cents	3 cents	3 cents	2 cents
1 April 1954	5 cents	6 cents	4 cents	4 cents	
1 April 1964					3 cents
1 January 1966		10 cents		6 cents	4 cents

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Airmail Rates

Overseas airmail rates were divided into three zones as follows:

Zone A : Bermuda, West Indies, British Guiana, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, South America

Zone B: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Europe, Hawaii, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Madeira

Zone C: Africa, Asia, Oceania, Guam, Philippines, China, Caroline, Mariana, Marshall Islands

On 1st May 1953 the cost per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce for each zone was 10 cents, 15 cents and 25 cents respectively. On 1st July 1953 the cost remained the same but the weight step went up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Figures 26 to 28 show each of these rates and illustrate respectively a double rate registered letter, a postcard at the standard letter rate (both at the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce rate) and a single rate letter at the $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce rate dated 1st May 1953, which is incidentally a first day cover for the Karsh Issue.

A cheaper alternative to the airmail letter existed, and this was the Postal Stationery Aerogramme. The cost of sending an aerogramme on 1st May 1953 was 10 cents to Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. To all other countries the cost was 15 cents. The cover shown in figure 29 dates from slightly before our timescale, but illustrates the incorrect use of a 10 cent Aerogramme to Tanganyika,



Fig 26 Zone A airmail rate - double rate letter (over $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) plus 20 cents registration fee.



Fig 27 Zone B airmail rate



Fig 28 Zone C airmail rate

rated T30 postage due. At this time the exchange rate was 3 centimes = 1 Canadian cent, so the tax calculation represented a fee of 10 cents or double deficiency on 5 cents short paid. On 1st July 1953 the cost of sending an aerogramme to anywhere in the world became 10 cents, so the 10 cent aerogramme in figure 30 sent to Tanganyika in 1961

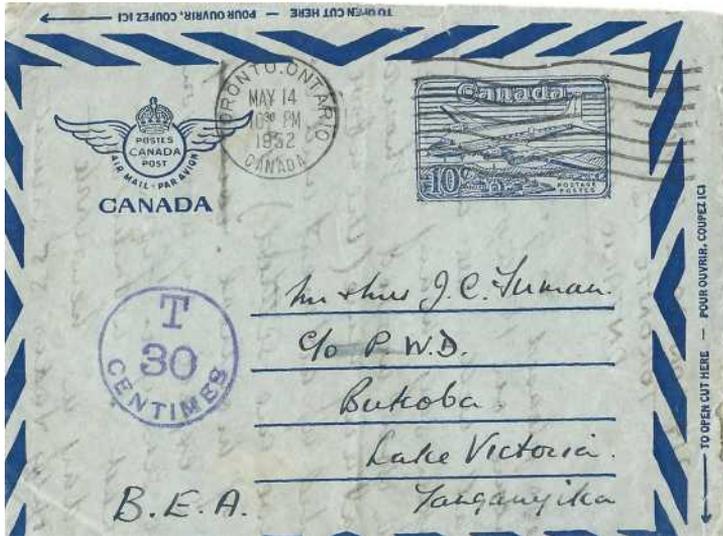


Fig 29 Incorrect use of the 10 cent Aerogramme to Tanganyika in 1952

was now proper usage. This cost remained the same for the whole of the rest of our study period.

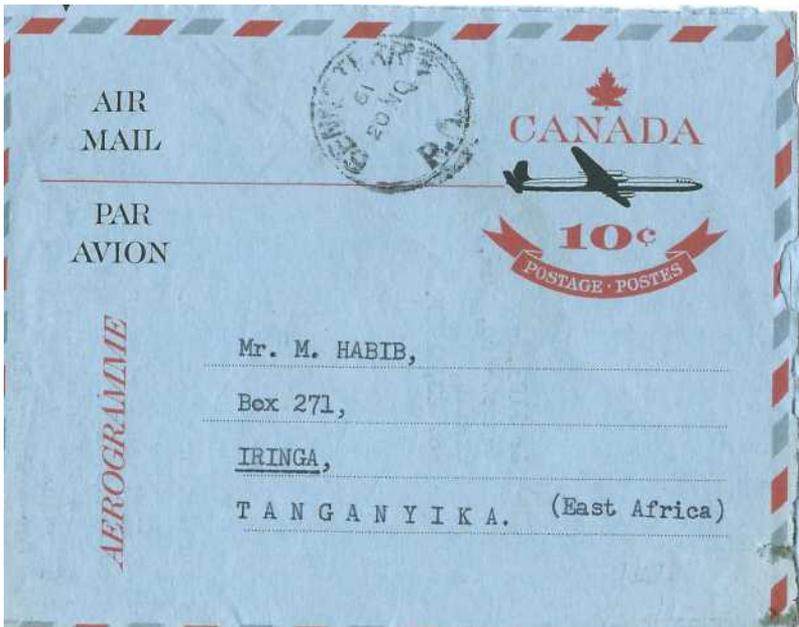


Fig 30 Correct use of the 10 cent Aerogramme to Tanganyika in 1961

Auction Announcement October 24th-26th, 2013

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The Bryan Rapson
British Commonwealth Collection



1 The Bryan Rapson
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As has been noted in figure 27, the cost of sending a postcard by airmail was the same as sending a letter, so needless to say, airmail cards are harder to find than airmail letters. However, from 1st January 1966 the cost of sending a postcard by airmail became 10 cents to any destination (figure 31 shows a card to Great Britain flown airmail at this new rate). It is interesting that all of the 1st January 1966 rate change mail, that I have seen, which increased charges, has been underpaid; but this one rate that was lowered was paid correctly!

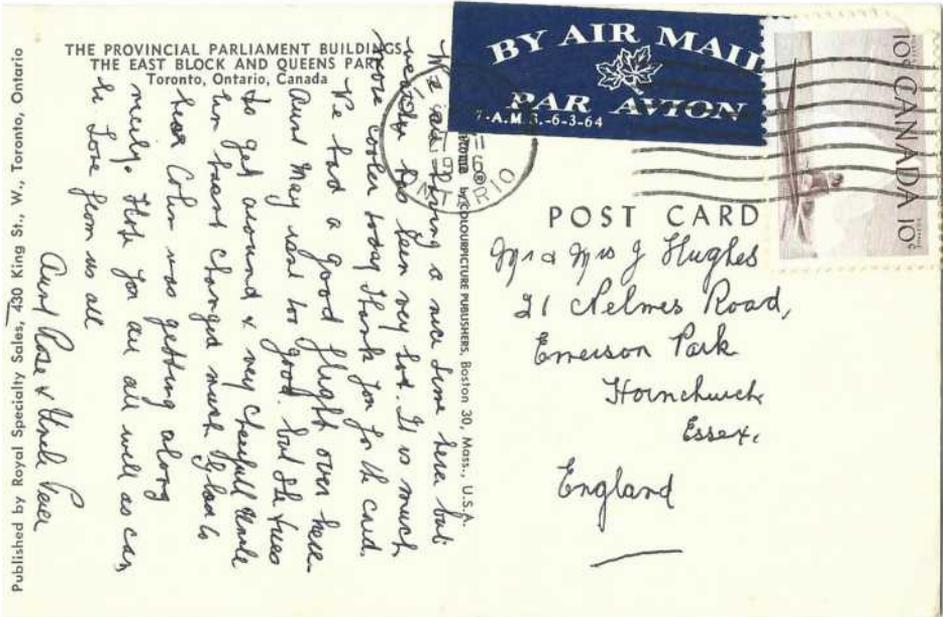


Fig 31

There was another airmail rate in operation during this period, and that was the Other Articles airmail rate. This was basically an airmail rate for third class matter. On mail to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Bermuda, Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies the cost was 10 cents per ounce. To Europe the cost was 15 cents per ounce. To all other countries the cost was 20 cents per ounce. Figure 32 shows what is probably a greetings card sent to Great Britain at the 10 cent rate. I know that the rates changed in 1967, but I don't know when this rate began. The earliest I have seen is 1959, but any input from anyone with more knowledge would be welcome.

Other Services

This section deals with a range of extra services that are common to most eras of Canadian postal history, and which are a standard price no matter what the destination, and in most cases no matter which class of mail. Firstly I will deal with Registration.



Fig 32 Letter weighing over one ounce sent at the 'other articles' airmail rate to the UK.

Registration

At the beginning of this study the basic cost of registering an item of mail was 20 cents, and several covers have already been illustrated which demonstrate this. On 1st November 1963 the basic cost of registration increased to 35 cents. Figure 33 shows a local rate registered letter from 1964 paying for a total of 39 cents.

Registration indemnity was offered for more than the basic rate, however, and the cost of registration obviously increased as the amount of cover went up. The sliding scale was as follows:

Before 1/11/63	After 30/10/63	Amount of indemnity
20¢	35¢	\$25
30¢	40¢	\$50
35¢	50¢	\$75
(Max) 40¢	60¢	\$100

Most mail was registered at the basic rate, but when multiple rates were paid it is often quite difficult to tell quite how they are made up.

For example, from the pre 1/11/63 period, figure 34, franked with a total of 80 cents, could be paying for up to 2 ounces airmail to Great Britain (60 cents) + basic rate registration (20 cents) OR airmail up to 1½ ounces + 35 cents registration for indemnity

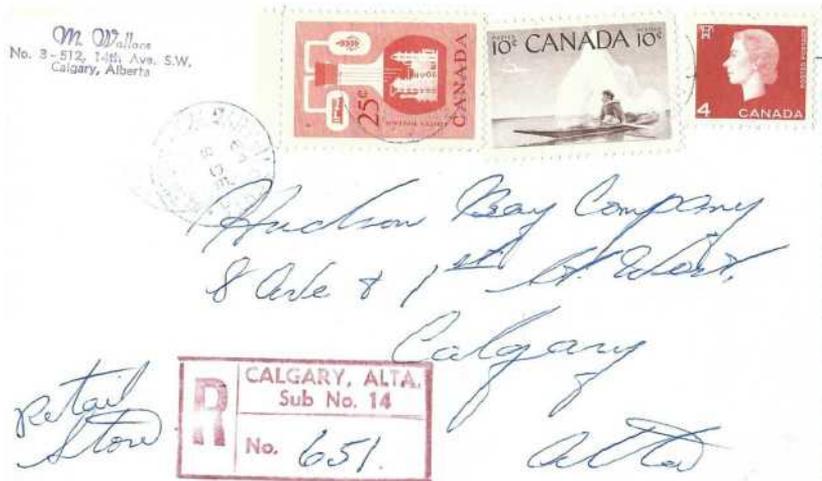


Fig 33

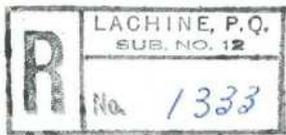
of \$75. Similarly, from the post 1/11/63 period, figure 35 could be paying for 35 cents registration on a 1 ounce letter OR 50 cents registration on a ½ ounce letter.

A very strange rule applied to one particular aspect of registration. If an unregistered item was received by a post office and was either opened for some reason (to obtain a return address, for example) or was received damaged and was found to contain



Fig 34

C.E.Hollingworth,
935 - 47th Ave.,
Lachine, P.Que.,
Canada.



Mr. W. D. Way,
1, Parkfield Ave.,
Marple, Cheshire,
England.



Carried by Helicopter

Fig 35

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something of value, or even if the post official suspected that the letter contained something of value, the item (usually a letter), was registered by the receiving post office at no cost to sender or receiver. Figure 36 shows a surface letter to Holland, underpaid the 6 cent surface rate applicable at this time, not rated for postage due in Canada, and therefore not charged in Holland, but registered in Holland and franked with a 50 cent Dutch stamp.

Associated with registration was Acknowledgement of Receipt (AOR). With this service, a card was sent with the registered item and signed and returned to show that the item had been delivered (used extensively, but not exclusively, with legal documents). The cost of this service was 10 cents (figure 37) if the card was sent at the same time as the registered article. The card could be sent later for confirmation of delivery, but the service then cost 20 cents. These late cards are very rarely found. The payment for AOR did not have to be paid using the special card. Figure 38 shows a cover to Great Britain where the request for AOR has been typed on the envelope and the 10 cent fee has been paid using a 10¢ Kayak in addition to the 15 cent airmail fee. Unfortunately, the mail clerk has forgotten to affix a stamp for the 20 cents registration fee (anybody's guess as to whether or not it was collected).



Fig 36

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



Fig 37



Fig 38 Registered letter to the UK where AOR was requested and prepaid with a 10 cent stamp. Unfortunately, the postal official failed to charge for the actual registration (should have been 20 cents more for that)!

Special Delivery

Special Delivery is a service which has been available since late Victorian times and at the beginning of the QEII era the fee was still the same - 10 cents - as it had been when first introduced in 1898. (The fee rose to 20 cents in 1921 but was reduced to 10 cents again in 1939). The Special Delivery service was only available on domestic mail and mail sent to the USA and the UK until 1961. By the Elizabethan period it was also known as express mail, and stickers saying "EXPRESS FEE or EXPRESS FEE PAID" can often be found on this mail, which perhaps more accurately describes the service. Figure 39 shows the 10 cent special delivery fee on a 1960 airmail letter to England. On 1st November 1963 the cost of sending a letter by special delivery rose to 25 cents and figure 40 shows an airmail letter to USA paying the 8 cent airmail rate and the 25 cent special delivery fee. Special Delivery was only available on first class matter, whether sent surface or airmail rate.

Reply Paid Cards

Reply paid cards were primarily designed for business or semi-official use by organisations and were therefore envisaged to be used within the domestic setting; their use is widespread and generally well known. However, they were permitted to be used internationally so long as their total payment prepaid the correct rate. This usage is not common and almost always used by the philatelic community. They do exist, though, so I will illustrate a couple of examples, the first being a Canadian card returned from



Fig 39

Auction Announcement October 24th-26th, 2013

- 2 Catalogue
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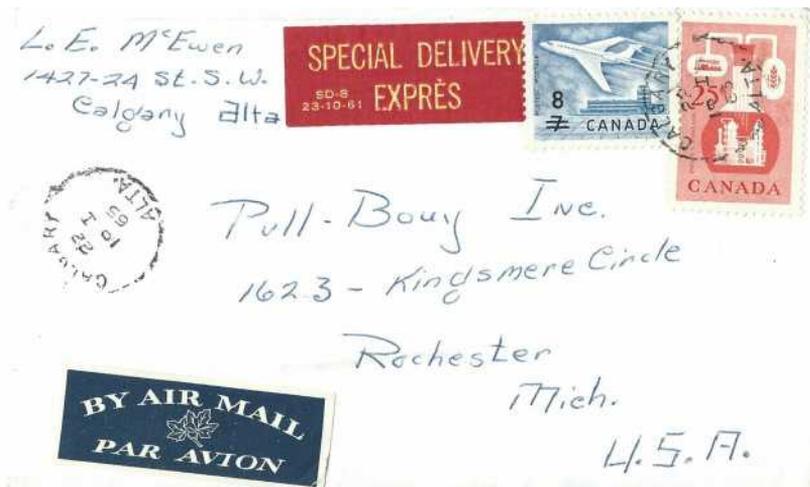


Fig 40

Austria, overpaid the Canadian postcard rate and upgraded to airmail with an Austrian stamp (see figure 41). The second is a British card, upgraded to international rate and returned from Vancouver (see figure 42).

Redirection and Postage Due

Most of what has already been explained about redirection in the domestic rate section also applies to international mail, but of course overseas recipients of mail from Canada

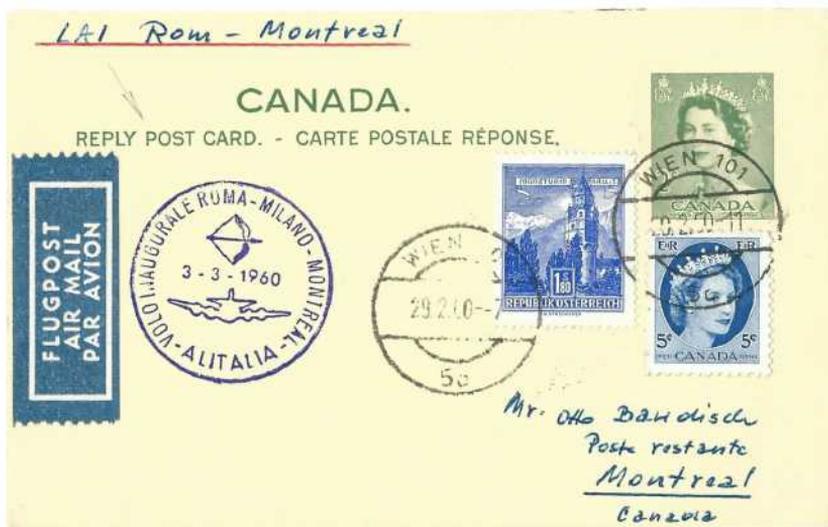


Fig 41

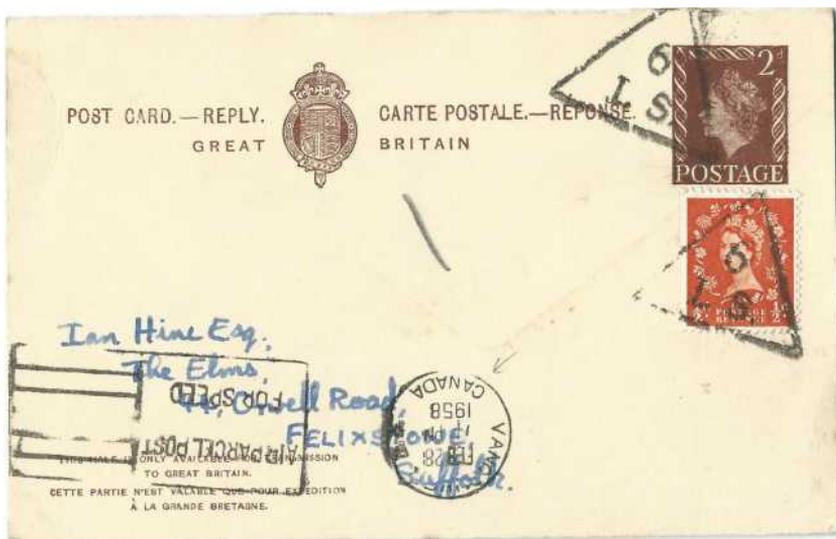


Fig 42

did not usually know the Canadian postal rates and so much confusion and unnecessary overpayment for redirection was made, as was the case in figure 43. This letter was sent at the correct airmail rate of 15 cents per ½ oz to Britain. The same rate applied to Spain and therefore it could have been redirected free of charge, but the full British airmail rate to Spain was added to the already fully paid letter.

Postage Due is an area of study on its own, and is too involved to go into in much depth in a general article like this, but the case of short payment on international airmail is both widely seen and widely misunderstood, so I will try to untangle it here.

If an international airmail cover was underpaid, but had a return address, or the sender was otherwise known to the postmaster, the letter was returned to sender for the missing postage (single amount, no penalty payment) as in figure 44.

If the cover had no return address, and was paid less than 75% of the airmail fee, it was handstamped with a variation of “short paid for air conveyance” and sent by surface mail, as was the cover to Hawaii previously shown in figure 10. Figure 45 shows a cover that was not even sufficiently paid for surface mail. It was charged double deficiency for surface mail and sent by surface.

If the cover had no return address, but was paid at least 75% of the airmail fee, it was forwarded by air and the recipient was charged double the deficiency. Figure 46 shows an airmail letter to Jordan underpaid 5 cents, 80% of the 25 cents Asia airmail fee. It was given air transmission and taxed in Canada T 30 centimes (at the rate of 1 Canadian cent to 3 centimes, i.e. 10 cents Canadian - double deficiency).



Fig 43



Fig 44



Fig 45

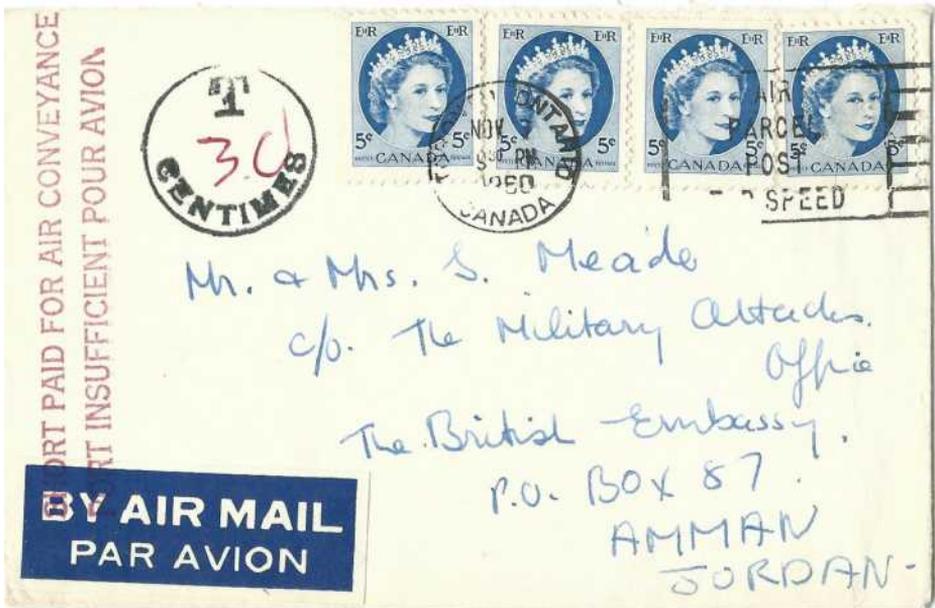


Fig 46

At some time in the early 1960's (my earliest cover is 1962), the system for short paid airmail with a return address changed. The cover was handstamped CANADA/PORT PAYE and transmitted by air no matter what percentage of the airmail fee had been

paid. A card was then sent to the sender requesting the missing postage (single deficiency, no penalty payment). Figure 47 shows an airmail cover, unpaid to Holland with a return address on the back, treated thus.



Fig 47

This is by no means a complete study of the rates of this era, but hopefully a starting point for discussion and input from other Society members.

References:-

The following publications, articles and website have been very useful to me in assembling my collection and writing this article:

1. Aitken, John. Registered covers paying more than the minimum Registration. Published in Corgi Times Mar-Apr 2000
2. Chung, Andrew and Reiche, Hans. The Canadian Postage Due Stamps. Unitrade Press 1985.
3. Harris, D. Robin. Karsh, Wilding and Cameo Definitives. Published by Unitrade Press.

LESLIE TAYLOR 1948 – 2013

It is with great sadness that we record the passing of past president Les Taylor. Les was born in St Andrews but from the age of 4 moved to Edinburgh where he spent the rest of his life.

Educated at George Watsons and then Edinburgh University where he read Chemical Engineering; he spent his working life as a Plant Manager for Gore-Tex in Livingston.



Les's interests in Canadian Philately were varied and diverse. Collections of Small Queens, the Quebec Tercentenary issue and First Flights all provided great interest but he was also a passionate member of the Austrian Study Circle and had fine collections of the WIPA issue of 1933 and Austrian-Italy.

In 1998-1999 Les was CPSGB President and he held a very successful convention in Glasgow in September 1999. He acted for many years as Subscription Manager and was a regular member of the Scottish Group which meets at Moffat.

Les was a very sociable person and outside the world of philately was a keen golfer and lover of fine wine, so much so that a neighbour, when she saw so many boxes of wine being delivered, once asked "is he a wine merchant?"

We extend our condolences to his wife Jean and children Kate and Alan.

Judith Edwards

STREET CANCELS – A FOLLOW UP

Graham Searle F.C.P.S.

Following my long running series of articles on the Street Cancels of Canada in the period up to 1918, there has been a steady trickle of new information from our members. Much of this has related to what I may describe as the ‘detail’ of the subject; new earliest and latest recorded dates etc. Students of the subject can find this new and updated information on the Society website by visiting the ‘Articles’ page and following the links. The associated tables showing the Street Post Offices and the Cancels have been updated since they originally appeared in *Maple Leaves* (1).

In addition to this detail however, I can report on some new cancels and information.

Montreal:-

In one of my earlier articles (2), I surmised that the office at Victoria Street must have used an earlier type of cancel to those shown. I can now confirm this is so and show below (see fig 271) a split ring cancel from this office on an 1899 postcard. I assume this cancel was in use from the opening of the office in 1898 until the later type came into service in 1909.



Fig 271

In an earlier article (3), I alluded to a cds cancel from Chaboillez Square, Montreal that was in use from 1899 to 1909 and had been described by Hollingsworth but never seen by myself. I can now show this cancel (albeit a rather weak strike) on a map stamp in fig 272 below. The stamp is cancelled on 5th December 1899 which would support at least the early date for this cancel. Despite its apparently long life, this cancel is, in my experience, a rare one.

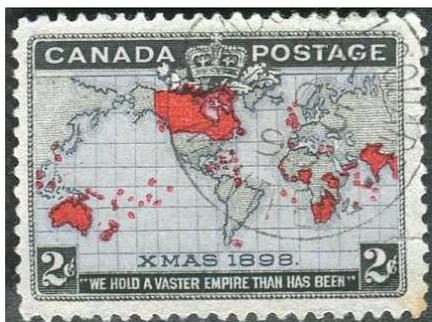


Fig 272

Vancouver:-

One sub-office of Vancouver that I failed to mention in my earlier articles (4) and which many may consider to have a 'Street' name is South Hill. This office became part of the Vancouver post office system in September 1912 and remained open until 1951. It was located at 6181 Fraser Street. I am aware of only one cancel used by the office in the period up to 1918 and that is a full circle cds cancel shown in fig 273 below on a Certificate of Post Office Registration.

Toronto:-

I can also now show a picture of the roller cancel from Elm Street (see fig 274 below). This item recently went astray in the mail – if anyone is offered it for sale please contact Bill Longley – it belongs to him!

St. John's, Newfoundland:-

In my earlier articles I could do no more than provide a list of possible 'Street' offices from St John's and admit to my total ignorance of all matters pertaining to Newfoundland!



Fig 273

Thankfully, some help has arrived from Judith Edwards who has confirmed that the following sub-offices in St. John's were in operation prior to 1918:-



Fig 274

	Opening date	Closing date
Duckworth Street	1905	1931
Duckworth Street East	1902	1913
Freshwater Road	1898	1932
Mundy Pond Road	1910	1970
Pleasant Street	1911	1931
Prescott Street	1907	1908
Quidi Vidi Road	1918	1932
Thorburn Road	1909	1931
Water Street West	1911	1921

Judith has also confirmed that, to her knowledge, no cancels have ever been reported from Freshwater Road, Pleasant Street, Thorburn Road or Water Street West. Needless to say, if you have any of these items in your collection, she would be very interested to hear from you and your Editor would be happy to illustrate them in a future issue.

I can show below an example of an early cancel from Duckworth Street (fig 275).

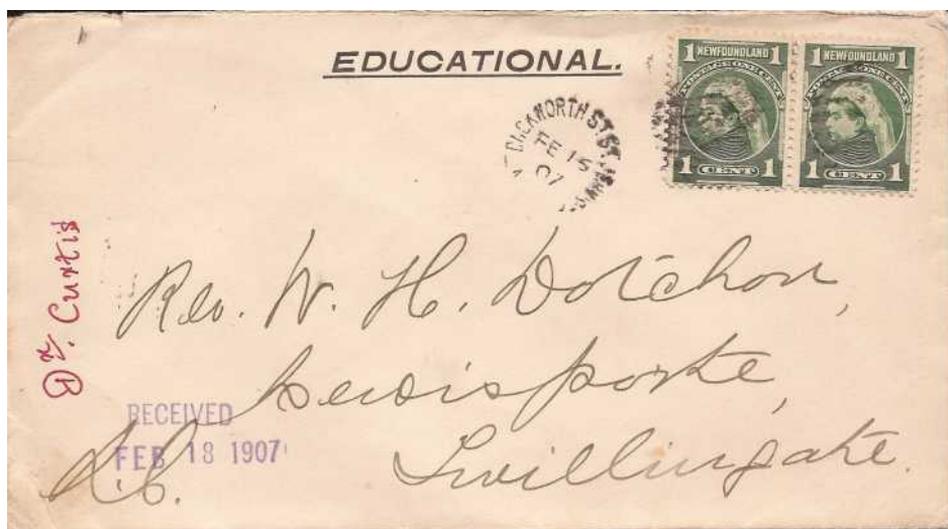


Fig 275

References:-

1. Maple Leaves, April 2012, pages 320 - 330
2. Maple Leaves, July 2010, page 329
3. Maple Leaves , April 2010, page 265
4. Maple Leaves , January 2009, page 9

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GERALD EDWIN TAYLOR 1929 - 2013

With the passing of Ged Taylor on 23rd July 2013 the Society has lost a Past President and an unassuming but larger than life gentleman who went to great



lengths to respond in detail to any query received on his specialist subjects of Military Mail and Prisoner of War Mail ... it was always a pleasure to receive one of his elegantly handwritten letters. On joining the Society in mid 1974 his interests were listed as 'Canada, First Flights and North West Territories' but matters-military soon developed and took over. In addition to being a member of the CPS of GB, Ged was also a member of the Forces Postal History Society and the Horsham & District Philatelic Society.

After serving on HMS Unicorn in the Fleet Air Arm, Ged joined the Metropolitan Police and rose through the ranks before becoming a dog handler, a dog trainer and ultimately

Chief Inspector of the dog section and a Home Office accredited canine judge.

Ged was President in 2003/04 and with his wife, Eve, organized the 2004 Convention which was held in Crawley. It featured visits to Winston Churchill's home at Chartwell, another to a local vineyard, and the maiden display of his 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force collection which spanned the period from the forming of the first Canadian militia to the Siberian Expeditionary Force of 1919. Unfortunately health problems prevented him from attending subsequent conventions.

In addition to his philatelic interests, Ged was a keen gardener and took an active part in the Royal British Legion, where he was treasurer of the local branch for over twenty years. Ged achieved much in several walks of life but never sought the lime-light, always preferring to get on with the job-in-hand. Above all, he was a family man and is survived by his wife, Eve, four sons and eleven grandchildren, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.

Brian Stalker *FCPS*

NEWFOUNDLAND ‘PIKPOSTS’

Judith Edwards

My interest was drawn by the short article from Dean Mario in the July 2013 issue of *Maple Leaves* on the photographic postcard ‘essay’. (1)

I have formed a small collection of these over the years and must thank Dean for highlighting them and letting me know they were produced by J.W. Montgomery. I can add some information on these cards which I have always known as ‘*pikposts*’.

Robson Lowe (2) noted that *pikposts* were postcards bearing ‘pictures on the postage stamp side’ privately issued by the Canadian railway companies. I believe the Newfoundland ones were issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company.

I have encountered three different sizes of these cards. The ‘normal’ size is 134 x 89mm but a larger card measuring 145 x 98mm and a smaller one measuring 120 x 75mm can also be found; the latter being rare. The cards can also be found in two different colours; black and sepia and a rather strange pale brown. I have found that around 90 – 95% of the illustrations are identifiable, although this is much easier on the black and sepia cards than on the coloured ones.

Fig 1 below shows a ‘normal’ sized card mailed from St John’s to Belgium in 1904. The address was originally written as Brussels, Germany but then corrected to Brussels, Belgium! The front shows both a St. John’s dispatch mark for 7 May and a Brussels



Fig 1 Newfoundland pikpost card from St John’s to Belgium.

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arrival mark of 26 May, indicating a 19 day transit time. The illustrations on this card (from top left to bottom right, including a couple I can't work out) are: Bank Fishing Crew; Drying Fish on Beach; ????; Casting Cod Seine; Hauling Caplain; Portugal Cove; Hauling Caplain; H.M. Fishery Protection; St. John's after great fire of 1900; Quidi Vide; Drying Codfish; ????

Fig 2 below shows another of these cards, this time used to North Sydney Nova Scotia. This card was franked with a 1 cent Queen Victoria stamp for the local rate instead of the 2 cents required for the postcard rate to Canada. The card received the circle T tax marking at St. John's together with the blue crayon 1/5 manuscript charge. The illustrations on this card (from top left to bottom right) are: Gazette Building; S.S. Bruce; N.F. Railway; Newfoundland Dog; On the Humber; Newfoundland Caribou; Port-au-Basque; Saw Mill; Troutling Scene; On the Humber; Troutling Scene.

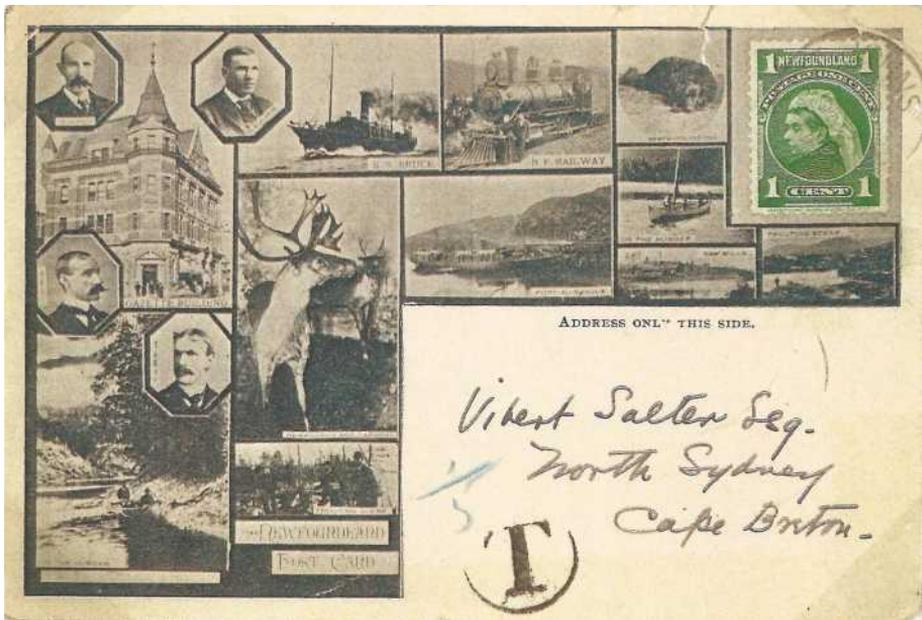


Fig 2 Newfoundland pikpost card from St. John's to Cape Breton.

Figs 3 and 4 overleaf show one of the rare small size *pikpost* cards sent from St John's to Germany in 1902. It is franked with a 2 cents King Edward VII vermilion stamp. On the picture side of the card there was a blank space for the postage stamp and a larger space marked (in minute type) 'ADDRESS ONLY THIS SIDE'. However, the writer, although placing the stamp in the correct place, has written his message in the address space and has put the address on the other side of the card. On arrival in London, in transit to Germany, the lack of a stamp on the address side has been noted by a blue cross, and a hexagonal London charge mark together with a manuscript 15 with a line under which were applied to indicate the postage due, presumably not noticing the



Fig 3 Small size pikpost card mailed from Newfoundland to Germany



Fig 4 The reverse of the card shown above.

Newfoundland stamp on the other side. On arrival in Hamburg, a 25 has been added to show the postage due with the arrival date stamp for 7 Nov 1902. The illustrations on this card (from top left to bottom right including one I can't identify) are: Roman Catholic Cathedral; Colonial Building; From Railway Depot looking west; Ruins of the Episcopal Cathedral; Government House; Crosby Hotel; Ruins of Kilbride Chapel; Insane Asylum; ??????

Fig 5 below shows one of the large size *pikpost* cards in the rather odd pale brown colour. This card was mailed from St. John's to England in July 1903 but was not stamped. It received the circle T tax marking at St. John's together with the blue crayon 1/10 manuscript charge. On arrival in England the '2' handstamp was applied to show the 2 pence postage due. The illustrations on this card are a bit harder to make out but are the same as those shown in fig 1 above.



Fig 5

Ron McGuire in his article referenced in Dean Mario's earlier piece (3), notes the existence of a card franked with an imperf ½ cent stamp. I can show an example of this in fig 6 overleaf. Ron states that this type was a presentation card, but I can't confirm this.

References:-

1. Newfoundland Vignettes (13) – An Unrecorded Photographic Postcard 'Essay' by Dean Mario, *Maple Leaves*, July 2013, p 127.
2. *The Encyclopaedia of British Empire postage Stamps*, Vol 5, North America, published by Robson Lowe 1973, page 544
3. Newfoundland Illustrated no 1; C.R. McGuire, *PHSC Journal* 105, March 2001, pp 22-29

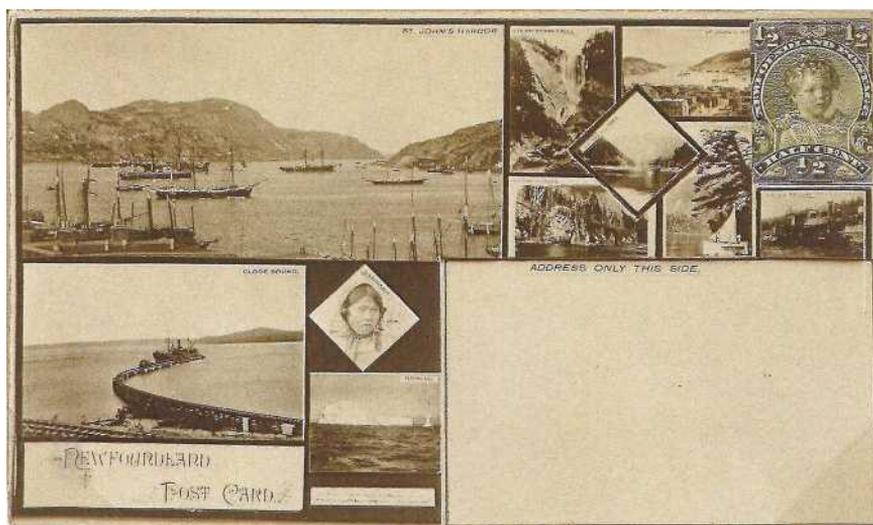


Fig 6 Possible presentation card franked with ½ cent imperf stamp.

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CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVES OF THE QEII ERA, USED PROPERLY IN PERIOD (PART 1)

John Burnett, OTB

I read with a great deal of interest the article "*Postal Rates During the Early QEII Era (1953 - 1966)*" by John Watson in the July 2013 *Maple Leaves* and it got me to thinking that I could add a little to the article by writing about one of my favourite subjects and that is the scarcity of QEII era Canadian commemorative stamps actually used in the proper period of their issue and also used to pay the proper rate or to help make up the proper rate.

Canada doesn't demonetize its stamps with time and so it is possible to get lots of Canadian commemoratives used "out of time period" as the Canadian Post office sells old stamps at a discount to large mailers, generally stamp dealers. Large quantities of commemoratives from the 1970's and 1980's were also bought up speculatively and have since been resold at auction at a fraction of face value to bulk mailers. What I am finding increasingly difficult to find is a Canadian commemorative stamp actually used in the mails during its time of issue.

In 1953 my father started me on Canadian First Day Covers and it was these that started my interest in Canadian Postal History. One cover I found was addressed to Sir Winston Churchill. Fig 1 shows that cover franked with the Coronation commemorative stamp of 1953. In my childhood days it would be fair to say Winston Churchill was a "national



Fig. 1 QEII Coronation commemorative stamp used to frank an envelope addressed to Sir Winston Churchill in Downing St.

hero" in Canada, he had just led the British Empire to Victory in WWII and here was an envelope addressed to him at 10 Downing St... not only that but on the back of the envelope was a London, England receiving strike, shown in fig 2, in today's lingo "how cool was that?" I was hooked and right there started a life-long search for Canadian postal history, especially modern Canadian postal history (mainly because I could afford it).

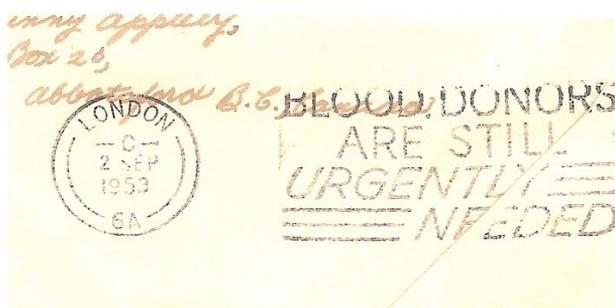


Fig 2 The receiving strike on the back of the cover in fig 1.

Another example of the Coronation commemorative stamp used that I thought would make the start of a great little collection was one that had the stamp cancelled with the commemorative Coronation Flag cancellation. Shown in fig 3 is a cover that was actually addressed to my mother and had arrived in our own mail box, it pays the domestic letter forward rate. This cancel was only to be used for a very limited six days of Coronation week and I thought I could get all six dates from Vancouver which was my home town. Well, huh, I'm still looking for a couple of those dates on a commemorative stamp from 1953.



Fig 3 The Coronation Flag cancel used at Calgary on 6 June 1953; one of the more difficult dates to find.

I am still trying to put together a complete collection of the flag cancels of 1953, some of the dates are really scarce because later in the Coronation week many post offices just stopped using them. Of course, like all stamp collections there's a real rarity in the group, Ottawa had an inverted flag for a little while on day one. I have never even seen one of these!

As I looked through my 1954 album just this morning I was shocked to find only one cover utilizing a commemorative stamp. Shown in fig 4 is a 5¢ Beaver stamp used to pay an air mail letter to the USA, this short paid the fee of 7¢ and hence was postage due 4¢ or double the deficiency.



Fig 4 A 5¢ Beaver commemorative stamp of 1954 short pays an air mail letter to the USA

As I peruse my albums I have to get to 1958 before I find my first international destination utilizing commemorative stamps. I don't look at mail to the USA as international because Canada and the USA are each others largest trading partners and there is no shortage of examples of mail between the two countries.

In fig 5 overleaf I show a strip of three 5¢ British Columbia Centennial commemorative stamps paying the 15¢ international air mail rate to France.

1958 has proven to be a treasure trove of some interesting international mail in my collection. During this period Canada classified international destinations as either "A", "B", or "C" destinations and thus had three distinct rates applicable for a limited time. These complexities of the airmail rate adds to the difficulty in finding some destinations.

"A" countries were basically 'the Americas', "B" countries were Europe and Africa, and "C" countries were Asia and Australasia. One has to be careful here, because in 1967 the "A" countries were rolled into the "B" country list.

An interesting multi franked cover is shown in fig 6. Mailed from Jordan, Ontario to Baghdad, Iraq this registered envelope uses stamps that were all current at the time of mailing. The air mail rate to a "C" country was 25¢ per ½ ounce and that is paid for with the 1956 issued 25¢ Chemical Industry commemorative, and the registration fee of 20¢ was paid for with a 10¢ Eskimo Hunter issued in 1955 and a 5¢ Petroleum Industry and a 5¢ First Elected Assembly commemorative stamps issued in 1958.



Fig 6 25¢ air mail and 20¢ registration rate to Iraq.

Another cover from my 1958 album is shown in fig 7, here a block of The Petroleum Industry commemoratives either over pay the airmail rate to a "B" country for a ½ ounce letter or short pay a letter to a "B" country for a 1 ounce letter. My guess is that the complication of having "A, B, and C" countries either confused the postal clerk or the sending company. A lot of mail during this time had a reduced amount required for the second weight increment and I tend to believe this is a short payment of 5¢ for a 1 ounce letter. My reasoning is that it is a commercial letter and would have had reasonably heavy paper used on the letter.

In my 1959 album I found a very interesting rate piece. Fig 8 shows an example of a letter mailed by a Canadian Forces member stationed in France to Canada, the letter utilizes a strip of three Canadian First Flight in Canada commemorative stamps paying the 15¢ air mail rate and is cancelled with a "CFPO - 105" circular cancellation. CFPO 105 (Canadian Forces Post Office 105 was located in France). Canadian Forces personnel stationed overseas were required to frank their mail with the appropriate rate from Canada to the country they were mailing from with Canadian stamps, in this case 15¢ (the rate to France from Canada). They purchased their stamps from the Canadian Post Office at that base. The mail was carried to Canada onboard a Canadian Forces aircraft where the letter entered the Canadian mail system. In fig 9, I show a close up of the



Fig 7 Over paid or short paid to a "B" country? You decide!



Fig 8 A Canadian Forces letter from France franked with Canadian stamps

CFPO circular cancellation. Sometimes it's critical to look carefully at the postal markings on an envelope to ensure you can decipher the rate, this one could very easily be misinterpreted as a triple rate domestic letter.

This little follow up to an excellent article by John Watson has grown a little bit more than I had originally thought it would and so far I have only reached 1959. I will continue this in a future *Maple Leaves* and try to show some even more interesting uses

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Fig 9 The CFPO postmark explains the origin and the use of 15¢ postage on what appears to be a domestic letter.

of commemorative stamps on Canadian mail during the QEII era.

I urge you all to look carefully for this material as the majority of those reading this article live in Europe and will have examples more readily available to you than to those of us who live in North America.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

John Watson

SOME QUERIES ON WORLD WAR I COVERS

I have just read the July edition of ML and can answer the first two parts of Alan Spencer's query regarding Canadian Servicemen's mail in WW1. More detailed information can be found in Steinhart's *The Admiral Era: A Study Rate*, but in a nutshell Canadian soldiers serving in Britain and France, etc were regarded as British at home and so had the same free franking privileges as British soldiers, i.e. free mail back to Britain from wherever they were serving, hence the free letter "home" to England (fig 2). However if they wanted to send mail to Canada, it was regarded as International mail and required postage. The Canadian Government wished to allow free franking for Canadian Soldiers, but under UPU regulations this would mean charging the recipient postage due at double the deficiency. To overcome this problem the Canadian post office affixed Canadian stamps when the mail was received at various exchange offices. The rates were the same as domestic mail - 2¢ for post cards and local or drop letters and 3¢ for forward letters. (This included 1¢ war tax after 15th April 1915 - I don't know if any mail exists before war tax, I've been looking for it for years and never seen any). I seem to remember reading that there was no such thing as Canadian citizenship till after WW1. If this is correct then technically Canadian soldiers were British citizens, I suppose. The Canadian and British governments reached an agreement whereby Canadian service personnel could send letters and cards back to Canada free of charge as from 28th July 28 1917.

As to the letter in Alan's figure 3, I can only speculate that this was an abuse of the free franking privilege which the Canadian post office condoned. I have a letter (see fig 1 below) which appears to be a similar case in reverse - the officer could hardly have believed that writing to his London tailor was official business (even if he was ordering a new uniform!) but the post office at the British and foreign branch added a stamp for him to make it comply with UPU regulations -at least that's my interpretation of it. As I say this is pure speculation on my part, so other explanations will probably be forthcoming and will probably be more likely than mine.



Fig 1

Doug Lingard

THE CENTENNIAL MACHINE CANCEL FROM GODERICH

I enjoyed your article on the Centennial machine cancels and thought you might like to know how a small town like Goderich got to use one.

About 25 years ago I was reviewing some files in the Canadian archives and found the file on these Centennial machine cancels in one of the boxes of files I had requested. Based on what I remember after 25 years, Goderich, a town of about 7,000 people in 1967, was too small to be allocated one of these cancelling dies. However, the Goderich postmaster requested one from Ottawa since the Mayor and others in the town wanted

one to promote the Centennial Year. His request was turned down by Ottawa since the feeling in Ottawa was if they provided one of these cancelling dies to Goderich, many other small offices would want one as well. The local MP, a conservative named R. E. McKinley, became involved and wrote to the Postmaster General (a liberal) requesting one of these cancelling dies for Goderich. His request was refused as well. However, he was not deterred and sent off a new request each time the Postmaster General turned him down. In the end, I think he might have offered to pay for the cancelling die himself and finally, the post office department agreed to provide one of these cancelling dies to Goderich.

This 'battle' over the cancelling die between the local MP and the PMG continued for a few months. In view of this, I suspect Goderich did not start using this cancel until the early summer of 1967. Also, since Goderich is a small town and since the cancelling die was not used there as long as it was in the large cities, examples from Goderich are presumably much less common than from the large cities.

Ron McGuire

THINGS THAT MAY BE UNIQUE

Well my 'wishful' thinking that my 'missing G' cover in the April edition of *Maple Leaves* was 'unique', certainly has been proven wrong by letters from Yohann Tanguay and Dean Mario in the July edition, as well as an e-mail from Brian Hargreaves. Thank you gentleman for setting the record straight. Nevertheless, I still like my, now 'common', but possibly somewhat still 'unique' cover, because it has the missing "G" error sitting nicely in the middle of a strip of five. (However, I fully expect someone will tell me there are lots like this as well!)

What follows concerns something I thought was, 'possibly' unique and is a revised version of an article published in the BNAPS Confederation March 2013 newsletter. Hopefully, I may be correct that the item really is unique this time.

The normal use one finds for a single 8 cent Small Queen is to pay the registered domestic letter rate and registered letter rate to the United States. My unusual, 'possibly' unique, example in figure 2 overleaf is paying the book post rate of 1 cent per 4 ounces. While only on the mailing label of the original wrapper, it is all that is necessary to confirm it is the 'BOOK POST' rate and that it contained between 28 and 32 ounces of Presbyterian church-related publications, complete with instructions that there is 'One for each Family in the Congregation.', and that they should be distributed '...in pews, and have notice given from the pulpit.'

There is 'I W' written in the lower left corner in the same ink as the addressee's name and 'Caledonia' [Ontario]. It probably identifies the type of publication that was enclosed.

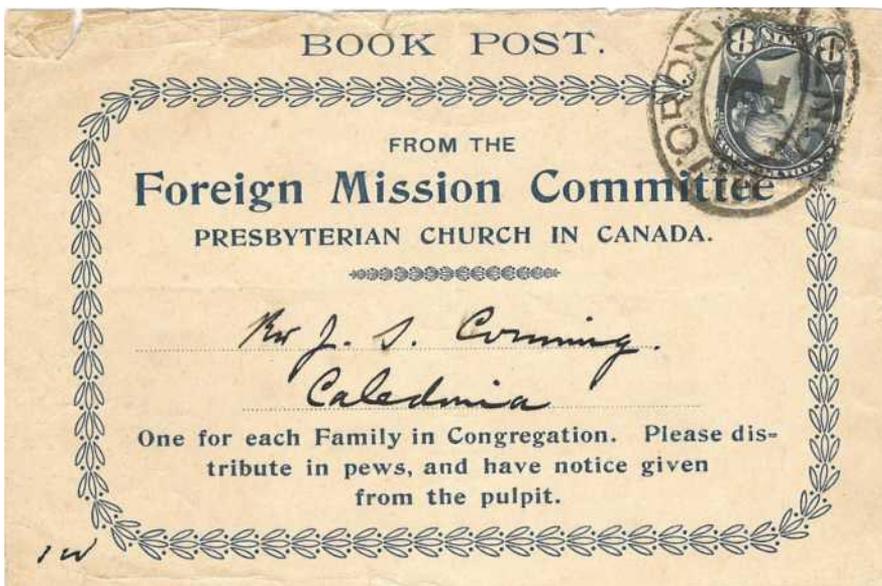


Fig 2

The stamp is Unitrade 44, violet black appropriately cancelled with a 'TORONTO / 1 / ONT' parcel post oval probably in 1896 or 1897. The Firby - Wilson [1], does not list this single use known for 'book post', only for 'bulk newspapers', under the 'Special Non Letter Rates' for Canada and no use for that category to other destinations.

I wonder if our members have ever seen a similar single use of the 8 cent Small Queen?

[1]---Firby, Charles G., and Wilson, Victor L., *Canadian Posted Letter Guide*, Firby Publications, Waterford, Mi, USA, 1996, pages 67, 68, 71, 74

Graham Searle

THE COST OF REDIRECTING MAIL

I wonder if any of our members can provide some information on the charges Canada Post applied for redirection of mail. I have seen several examples of 'Redirection of Mail Cards' from the early 1980's (see fig 3 for an example) but the charges applied vary wildly from less than \$1 to nearly \$10, the example shown being at the lower end of the scale.

When were these charges first introduced and how were they calculated?



Fig 3 Both sides of a 1982 Request for Redirection of Mail Card.

Dick Malott

2013 SNOWBIRD AUTOGRAPHED AND FLOWN CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY COVERS

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society is pleased to announce that the 2013 Snowbird autographed envelopes are now available for sale. The envelopes have a special 431 Demonstration Squadron logo, a logo to the 50th Anniversary of the Tudor aircraft and also of 431 Demonstration Squadron, the red and white Snowbird logo and the CAS winged logo. The special ‘P’ stamp (currently 63 cents value) depicting the Silver Dart first flown at Baddeck, Nova Scotia on 23rd February 1909 is used on the cover. The postage stamp is cancelled with the official Snowbird date cancel depicting 7 of the 9 Tudor aircraft that fly in the famous formations. Below the logos is a commemorative statement for the Tudor aircraft and 431 Demonstration Squadron.

There is a set of nine similar envelopes each signed by one of the nine pilots sold at \$50 Canadian and a single envelope signed by all nine pilots sold at \$25 Canadian (see fig 4 below). Orders can be sent to Major(Retd) Dick Malott, Apt 610, 1275 Richmond Road, Ottawa, Ontario K2B 8E3, Canada. Payment should be made by a personal cheque payable to The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS). Funds raised support the quarterly issue of the Canadian Aerophilatelist Journal.

With each order, two copies of the 2013 Snowbird coloured brochure and a coloured photograph of the Snowbirds flying over Parliament Hill, Ottawa on 1st July 2013 are sent complimentary.

(Editors note: Dick very kindly sent CPSGB a copy of the cover illustrated in fig 4. This will be sold, along with a similar 2012 cover, as an extra lot in the room auction at Convention in support of Society funds).

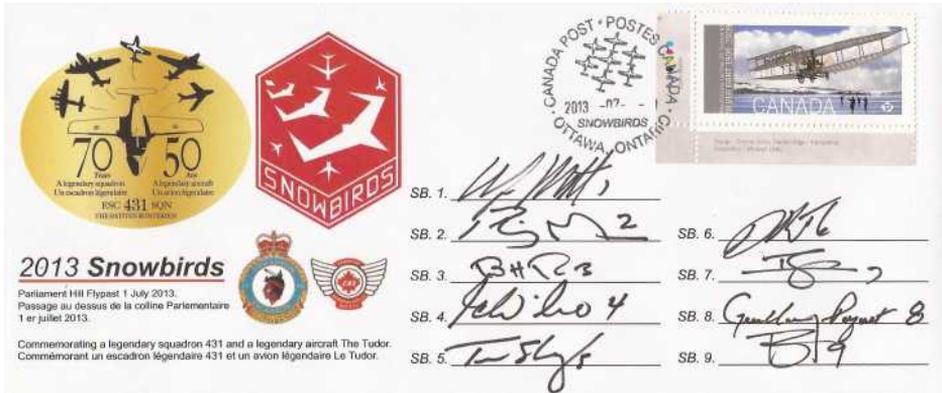


Fig 4

Malcolm Newton

DIFFERENT CENTENNIALS

I refer to the article on this subject in the July issue of Maple Leaves. I can add a couple of other ‘Centennial’ year slogans to your list; one celebrating Expo 67, held in Montreal and the other a philatelic cancel produced for Bypex, a RPSC event held in Ottawa in that year. Both carry the Centennial logo and are shown in fig 5 below.

(Editor’s note: My apologies to Malcolm who provided pictures showing the slogans on full covers/ cards but for reasons of space, I have shown them here as cut down slogans)



Fig 5

NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETES (14)

An Unusual Customs Duty Usage

Dean W. Mario

Shown below is an odd use of a pair of the 1925 1 cent Green rouletted Edward, Prince of Wales, Customs Duty stamps paying postage. The cover is dated 16th November, 1935 and is postmarked from Cartwright, Labrador. The letter rate to Great Britain was 5 cents and one wonders if the outport had exhausted supplies of regular stamps and used the revenue stamps to make up the correct postage rate.

A related practice, however, was officially frowned upon two years later. A "Post Office Circular" of 1st July, 1937 (p. 130) noted: 'Mails - Irregular Use of Customs Duty Stamps'..... 'It has been reported that individuals in the Outports are using Newfoundland Customs Duty Stamps (used specimens) to affix to correspondence ostensibly in payment of postage. Postmasters who may have knowledge of such individuals should warn them that this practice is entirely irregular and may lead them to serious trouble. Any items of correspondence, which may be found to have Newfoundland Customs Duty stamps, in place of authorised stamps, should not be forwarded to destination but should be enclosed in an official cover, with a report, and sent to the Secretary.'

Was the cover below an example of the above practice? Were the stamps used by a desperate postal official faced with a dire shortage of regular stamps? Was the cover a "philatelic" concoction with the assistance of a sympathetic postal clerk or postmaster? Unfortunately we may never know.



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

THE LAW STAMPS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA – THE EARLY PRINTINGS 1879 - 1912, by Richard Fleet, 2013, 98 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound. ISBN: 978-1-927119-17-4 (colour), 978-1-927119-18-1 (B&W). BNAPS Exhibit Series #70. Published by BNAPS. Stock # B4h923.70.1 (Colour) - \$C52.00; B4h923.70 (Black & White) - \$C34.95

Richard Fleet says, “When I inherited Ian McTaggart-Cowan's collection, I didn't have a BC Law stamp to my name and, even worse, didn't know anything about them. In addition to his exhibit, there were four shoe boxes of stamps on and off paper, a stack of documents and four binders, three with stock pages full of stamps, and one with the correspondence relating to the collection he had had over the years. It was really overwhelming.”

After sorting and consolidating all the loose material and reviewing Ian's exhibit, which was published in 2005 as BNAPS Exhibit Series #36, Richard decided to take a different route, limiting his exhibit to just the first five series of BC Law stamps instead of all thirteen, and incorporating more stamps and fewer documents. He believes that this approach makes for a far stronger exhibit and deals more with the stamps, their printing and the different varieties. He has retrieved from the accumulation printing varieties that were not shown in Ian's exhibit and added to the collection some of the printing varieties that Ian did not have. Richard's most significant addition to the collection is the information on the different perforating methods of the Second Series by the Colonist Printing Co. His work was rewarded when his own BC Law exhibit was awarded Gold, the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award, the Wilmer Rockett Revenue Award and the Meyerson Award at BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX in Calgary, Alberta.

Collectors of revenue stamps will find this book to be of particular interest as the material contained therein is rarely seen.

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

October 2013

OUR STOCK CLEARING SALE CONTINUES INTO 2013!!!!

Our 2012 sale gave members some real bargains and the good news is that we are continuing the sale into 2013. Many titles are available at big discounts – please contact our Handbooks Manager for specific wants.

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JAPANESE RELOCATION MAIL 1941 - 1945, by William E. Topping, 2013, 88 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound. ISBN: 978-1-927119-19-8 (colour), 978-1-927119-20-4 (B&W). BNAPS Exhibit Series #71. Published by BNAPS. Stock # B4h923.71.1 (Colour) - \$C51.00; B4h923.71 (Black & White) - \$C33.95

Bill Topping's *Japanese Relocation Mail 1941 to 1945*, the 71st volume in the BNAPS Exhibit Series, was awarded a Vermeil at BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX in Calgary, Alberta. As there are items in the exhibit not shown in previous BNAPS books relating to the treatment of the Japanese during World War II, it was decided that Bill's exhibit should also be included in the BNAPS Exhibit Series. Because the fine grid on the original mounting pages did not scan well, the original text was retyped and scans of the covers transferred to the new pages.

The exhibit contains a wealth of covers from the period (indeed one suspects it may well be the majority of those that exist!). The covers are nicely presented to tell the story of those of Japanese origin who were living in Canada during the war years. In addition to the covers, the exhibit contains some nice collateral material.

The book will be of particular interest to students of World War II postal history but provides a very interesting general read for all members.

ROUTES, RATES AND REGULATIONS: CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL MAIL, 1873/4 TO 1898, by Brian Murphy, 2013, 184 pages, 8.5 x 11, spiral bound. ISBN: 978-1-927119-21-1 (colour), 978-1-927119-22-8 (B&W). BNAPS Exhibit Series #72. Published by BNAPS. Stock # B4h923.72.1 (Colour) - \$C71.00; B4h923.72 (Black & White) - \$C41.95

Brian Murphy writes, "Explanation and illustration of Canada's 19th century international mail is limited by the low survival rate of material. One solution, pioneered before 1966 by Charles de Volpi, is to include covers into Canada from other countries. These inward covers were carried on the same routes as Canada's outward covers, often at the equivalent of the same rate, and almost without exception handled by the same "Regulations". Including inward covers doubles what one can collect and exhibit! This collection has covers (or post cards) to 62 destinations, not counting Britain and the United States; additionally it has covers from 91 origins. In all, covers that connected Canada with another 113 countries and colonies, in addition to Britain and the States, are exhibited here."

Brian's exhibit, *ROUTES, RATES, and REGULATIONS: Canada's International Mail, 1873/74 to 1898*, was shown during development at various exhibitions. At BNAPEX 2001 in Ottawa it received a Gold medal and The Ed and Mickey Richardson Award, sponsored by the BNAPS Prairie Beavers Regional Group and given annually for the exhibit best representing one or more of research, originality, innovativeness, presentation. After much additional material was added the exhibit was shown at ORAPEX 2012 where it again received a Gold medal. For this volume ten pages of new material have been added to the 2012 exhibit.

Auction Announcement October 24th -26th , 2013

2 Catalogue
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The exhibit contains some extraordinary covers and cards but perhaps more importantly for readers, contains a wealth of background information on postal routes and rates that applied to all corners of the world in the late 19th century. The book will be a delight to anyone who collects postal history from the Small Queens era. Even general collectors will find the book to be a treasure trove of material you may go a lifetime and never see again. Highly recommended.

GS

AND FINALLY..... HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL

Members may be interested to learn that news has reached the Editorial desk of the discovery of a third copy of one of Canada's rarest stamps, the 2 cent Large Queen on Laid Paper.

According to a Canadian Stamp News cover story, Toronto's Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation recently authenticated the third known copy of this stamp which is shown below. It appears to be far and away the best looking copy of the three known. It was apparently purchased from an American Philatelic Society circuit book for less than \$5.

The fabled stamp is listed as #32 in the Unitrade Canadian Stamp Catalogue and priced at \$250,000, in Fine Used condition, based on only two examples being known.

A third example appearing 88 years after the first 2 cent Laid Paper Large Queen was found, and 145 years after the stamps were issued, is almost a miracle. Most of us stopped looking a long time ago. Thankfully someone was still paying attention.

Now I am off to check the back of those Large Queens.... You never know!



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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE SECRETARY

As we plan to reprint our Members Handbook in 2014, can members please check their own entries in the last edition (May 2012) and advise me of any updates required. I will already be aware of most address changes but experience shows that changes to e mail addresses etc are less likely to come to our attention. Also, as noted in the Editorial, if you have a website and would like details of this to appear in the Handbook, please let me know the website address.

John Hillson

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Members are reminded that Subscriptions are now due for the 2013/2014 season; my thanks to all of you have who already paid. The Subscription reminder was included in the July issue of Maple Leaves but if you have mislaid your copy you can find the relevant details on page 210 of this issue.

Payment can be made using PAYPAL via the Society website or by mailing a cheque to me (in Sterling only please) or to our North American agent, Mike Street (in either US or Canadian \$). Make sure that you pay by the end of October to receive the prompt payment discount of £3 or \$5.

Finally, if you are unsure if you have already paid for 2013/14, you can contact me by e mail (see inside back page for contact details) and I will let you know.

Malcolm Montgomery

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Our next meeting will be held on Saturday 26th October at 2pm at the usual venue of the Buccleugh Arms Hotel in Moffat. All members are welcome (passports are not yet required for those living south of the border!) Please bring along a few sheets to display and/or some questions to which you are seeking answers. Please contact the Editor for any more details.

Graham Searle

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th SEPTEMBER 2013

New Members:-

- 3018 GOODWIN, Robert; Brickhouse Farm, Holmes Chapel Road, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 1SE; e mail bobgoodwin50@gmail.com ; N, NS
- 3019 VEENSTRA, Adri; Dr. Joop den Uytsingel 34, Arnhem 6836GR, Netherlands; e mail a.veenstra@chello.nl; CG, Cen, PS
- 3020 BURSE-HANNING, George; 8886 - 156th Street, Surrey, BC, Canada V3R 4K8; e mail catandgeo@shaw.ca ; CL,CS,PH,FC,CG

Change of Address:-

- 0956 HILL, Gordon; Suite 331, 240 Sorrel Mews SW, Calgary AB T2T 6H8, Canada
- 2592 GORDON, Harold; 712-5740 Cavendish BLVD, Montreal, QC H4V 2T8 Canada
- 2608 GOVIER, Albert; Barlochan House Care Home, Polnackie, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, DG7 1PF
- 3012 McGUINNESS, Robert; 816-235 Keith Road, West Vancouver, BC, Canada V7T 1L5

New or Changed E Mail Address:-

- 2127 REED, John; jrstamp@execulink.com
- 2252 COVERT, Earle; ecovert6@gmail.com
- 2336 BURDEN, William; wgburden@me.com
- 2727 DEVENEY, David; e mail DKDeveney@shaw.ca; website address www.deveneystamps.com
- 3000 COLLINS, Grant; gcollins@cogeco.ca

Deceased:-

- 2012 TAYLOR, Ged
- 2325 CROSS, Martin

Revised Total:- 311

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2013

Oct 12 Association of Sussex Philatelic Societies Stamp & Postcard Fair, South of England Showground, Ardingly 10am to 4.30pm

Oct 26 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat

Nov 11 – 17 Brasiliana 2013 Rio de Janeiro

2014

Jan 17 - 18 York Racecourse Stamp & Coin Fair

Feb 19 -22 Spring Stampex, Islington London

April 19 - 20 Scottish Philatelic Congress, Perth

May 3 - 4 ORAPEX, National Level Show, Ottawa

Jul 18 - 19 York Racecourse Stamp & Coin Fair

Aug 29 – 31 BNAPEX, Baltimore, Maryland

Sept 17 - 20 Autumn Stampex, Islington London

Oct 2 - 6 CPSGB Convention, Kings Manor Hotel, Edinburgh

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2012/13

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- www.postalhistorycanada.net

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Scott Traquair, P.O. Box 25061, RPO Hiway, Kitchener, ON N2A 4A5 Canada
EMAIL: secretary@postalhistorycanada.net

