



# Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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## MAPLE LEAVES

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### EDITORIAL

May I start this issue by wishing all of our members a very Happy New Year and trust that 2015 will bring you both good health and some good acquisitions for your collection. This issue marks the start of a new Volume as well as a New Year. For those, like me, who still prefer to bind their copies of the journal we will try to produce an Index for Volume 33 in the coming months.

Now is a good time to check the mailing slip/ envelope in which this issue arrived. If it is marked with a large 'X' you had not paid your subscriptions for the current year by the time we went to press in mid December. If this is the case, please get your money to either Malcolm Montgomery (UK) or Mike Street (North America) as soon as possible or you risk not receiving future issues. See page 57 for details.

We have also moved to a new printer and distributor with this issue. This change is driven by our continuing desire to reduce costs – particularly for mailing – so we can hold down subscription levels. Whilst there will no doubt be a few teething problems as the new system beds in we hope the quality and timeliness of the issue are up to our normal standards. Either way, we welcome your feedback.

Our next web based auction is now online at [www.canadianpsgb.org.uk](http://www.canadianpsgb.org.uk) with a closing date of 15th February. It features the Military Mail collections of the late Ged Taylor (see advert on page 54). If any member who does not have easy internet access would like to see the sale listing, please contact me and I can run you off a paper copy. The





online version has all lots illustrated but I can also provide scans of individual lots on request. For those of you with an interest in Military Mail this sale marks a golden opportunity to acquire some seldom seen material. For anyone seeking a new collecting interest during this centenary of World War I, this could just be the opportunity you have been waiting for.

Speaking of seldom seen material, members may be interested to learn that the newly discovered copy of the 2 cent Large Queen on laid paper which we featured in our October 2013 issue, sold for \$215000 plus all the usual add ons in the recent Eastern Auctions sale. Guess most of us will have to put up with that annoying space on the album page for a bit longer!

My apologies to any residents of Dundas or its environs for getting the location of this early settlement hopelessly wrong in the article on Straight Line cancels in the October issue. I should never have given up geography in the third year at school all those years ago! It is, of course, part of modern day Hamilton. My thanks to Mike Street for putting me right.

Finally, I note that the Editorial cupboard is very bare as we go into the New Year, so I issue one of my regular pleas for articles, long or short, for future issues.

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## SOME INTERESTING POSTAL USAGES OF THE SMALL QUEENS – PART 1

**John Burnett, *OTB***

I have written a number of articles on modern postal history over the past year for *Maple Leaves* and I thought I would take a look at my other love, the postal history of the Small Queens. With this article I'm going to look at a few uses of the lower values from the ½¢ to the 3¢.

### **The Half Cent Value:-**

My first example of the ½¢ used in an interesting way is the rate for which the stamp was issued. This is an unaddressed circular, shown in figure 1, and was to be delivered to every householder at the rate of ½¢ each.



*Fig 1 The “unaddressed circular rate” was the primary rate the stamp was issued to pay*

This rate did not require the post office to cancel the stamp (to prove when it received postal service) but this example did receive a nice squared circle cancel from St. John, New Brunswick on 17 April 1896. This “Ira Cornwall Company, Ltd” corner card is a fold out card and I show a reduced scan of the folded out advertisement in figure 2 overleaf.

Considering that this piece is going to every householder within the delivery area of the sending post office (St. John, NB) I wonder what executive thought advertising indus-

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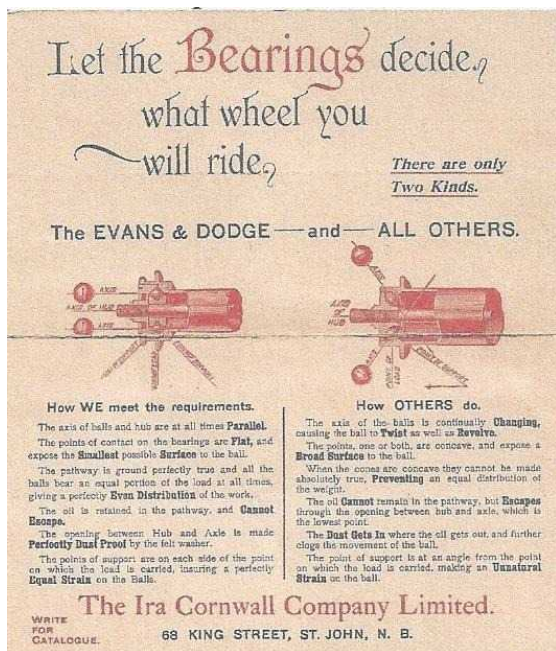


Fig 2 An interesting advertisement for every householder.

one of only three known covers using a gutter pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  (see fig 4 opposite).

Judges at the critique will usually dun me for showing this cover in a duplex cancel exhibit when it should be part of a much more important Small Queen exhibit (which it often is). I am sometimes surprised at how many judges simply don't notice the thing even when the synopsis draws their attention to the cover. I happen to think the more you can enhance an exhibit piece in another subject the better the exhibit piece is!

Another  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  cover in my collection is a double rate registered cover mailed from St. John, New Brunswick on 15 July 1893 (the rate was 6¢ postage and 5¢ registration fee) where one of the registration stamps, in this case the 8¢ has been used in a "make up" mode (see fig 5 opposite). The post office told their branches to use up the registration stamps as postage once the 8¢ Small Queen stamp had been issued in 1893. The 8¢ registration stamp is extremely rare when used in period and for registration. The stamp

trial bearings to everyone in St. John was a great idea?

My next example is one I have a lot of fun with when I exhibit some of my duplex cancels. Most collectors of Small Queens know that the diminutive  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  stamp was printed in sheets of 200 separated by a gutter; these stamps were then split into panes of 100 by separating the two halves and losing the gutter. A few sheets got separated differently and gutter panes are known to exist, I show a gutter block in fig 3.

If I get a knowledgeable BNA judge in a USA National show (which is rare) it is fun to see his or her reaction to my example of a "Berlin, Ontario" duplex when they notice the cancellation is on



Fig 3 A block of eight  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  stamps showing the separating gutter.



*Fig 4 One of only three known examples of a gutter pair used on cover.*



*Fig 5 The 8¢ registration stamp used in make-up mode is still a very difficult application to find.*



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is also quite rare when used as a make up for postage just because there weren't very many of them.

My final example of an interesting application of the  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  small queen is a very late use of the stamp. With the introduction of the Imperial Penny Post rate on 25 December 1898 ( $1\text{d} = 2\text{¢}$ ) Canada was caught flat footed and found herself seriously short of  $2\text{¢}$  stamps. Smaller post offices quickly ran out of the  $2\text{¢}$  stamp and by January 1899 the post office gave these small post offices permission to cut a  $3\text{¢}$  stamp in half ( $1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ ) and add a  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  stamp to make up the  $2\text{¢}$ .

There was a  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  stamp issued with the Maple Leaf issue and a year later with the Numeral issue but many small post offices had not brought them in as they still had stock of the  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  Small Queen. The Jubilee Issue of 1897 also had a  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  stamp but most of those were sold as sets, usually the low values to  $50\text{¢}$  as the dollar values were just too expensive for folks in 1897. Canada does not demonetize its old stamps and so existing inventories of older stamps were still valid for postage. Figure 6 shows a cover mailed from the very small Souris East, Prince Edward Island post office utilizing a  $3\text{¢}$  numeral issue cut in half vertically and a  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  Small Queen stamp added to make up the  $2\text{¢}$  postage rate.



*Fig 6 Late but proper use of the  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  Small Queen stamp.*



### **The One Cent Value:-**

My first example of the 1¢ isn't particularly interesting as it just looks like a 3¢ first class letter. Shown in figure 7 is a cover addressed to Prince Edward Island that I bought for a nominal amount but I knew that the cancellation on this cover predated PEI's joining Canadian Confederation and so it becomes an example of Pre Confederation Colonial mail in my collection. Added to this is a very faint duplex cancel, the date is legible but the killer is very faint. The date seems to make this a duplex cancel number DNS – 125 which makes it a new latest recorded date for this cancel which further enhances the piece.



*Fig 7 A nice pre confederation colonial mail piece to Prince Edward Island with an enlarged picture of the cancellation*

It really pays to know a little bit about the history around what you are mounting up. In this case, knowing that Prince Edward Island didn't join confederation until 22 June 1873, identifies it as pre confederation. Knowing that the Post Office Act of 1868 granted a concession rate to PEI, that was the same as Canadian domestic mail, makes the 3¢ postage appropriate and makes this an above average piece of postal history.

My next example shown in figure 8 opposite is a post card of the First Division Court, County of Middlesex mailed in December 1883, the card is registered. Hmmm, registration of post cards was forbidden by Dept. Order 26 on 11 April 1882 and not allowed again until May 1889, and so what do I have? Here a post card has been sent as a first class non carrier drop letter and as a first class letter it could be registered. I have seen several "registered post cards" in exhibits but they are not; either they have been used as first class mail or they are using up registered letter stamps and carry a much later date.



Fig 8 It may look like a post card but it is being sent as a first class drop letter so it can be registered.

A real gem is shown in figure 9; this ratty wrapper piece is one of only a few known registered "Printed Matter" (or Third Class) rate which was available only for voters lists in Ontario. My example is a double rate, up to 8 oz, to Goderich, Ontario, docketed 1 July 1882. I used the term "ratty" but is an item ratty when there are only a handful known? (Editors note: as a double rate item this may well be unique and ratty!)



Figure 9 Double rate registered voters list.

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How do we know it's a voters list? The address provides the answer the "Clerk of the Peace, Huron" is what you need to see on this piece. Once again it is so important to look and understand everything that is on a postal history item.

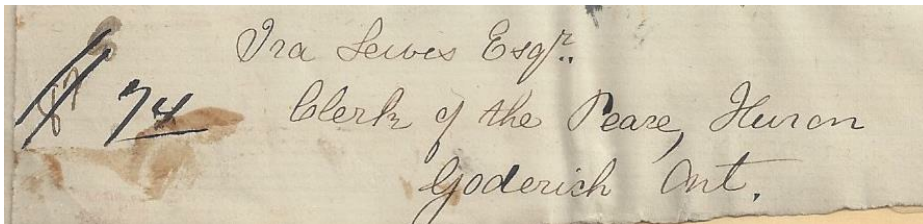


Figure 10 Look and see if you understand where something is going then ask yourself why it is franked the way it is.

My next example of an interesting use of the 1¢ is found quite easily but its rate is often misinterpreted and that is the one often referred to as the "Adjacent Post Office" rate. First of all, no such rate existed! It was an informal agreement between Postmasters and was against postal regulations. The Postmasters of both Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec handled mail addressed to each other's cities as drop letters, mainly because the cities are contiguous. Shown in figure 11 is such an example and most of the examples I have seen are addressed to or from the E. B. Eddy Company, the large match manufacturer located in Hull.



Figure 11 Addressed to the E.B. Eddy Company (Hull, Quebec) and mailed from Ottawa, Ontario at the 1¢ drop letter rate

This letter not only goes outside the boundary of Ottawa, which is all a drop letter was authorized to travel, it even moves from one province to another, Ontario to Quebec. The letter should have moved as a 3¢ first class letter. I have never been able to find any

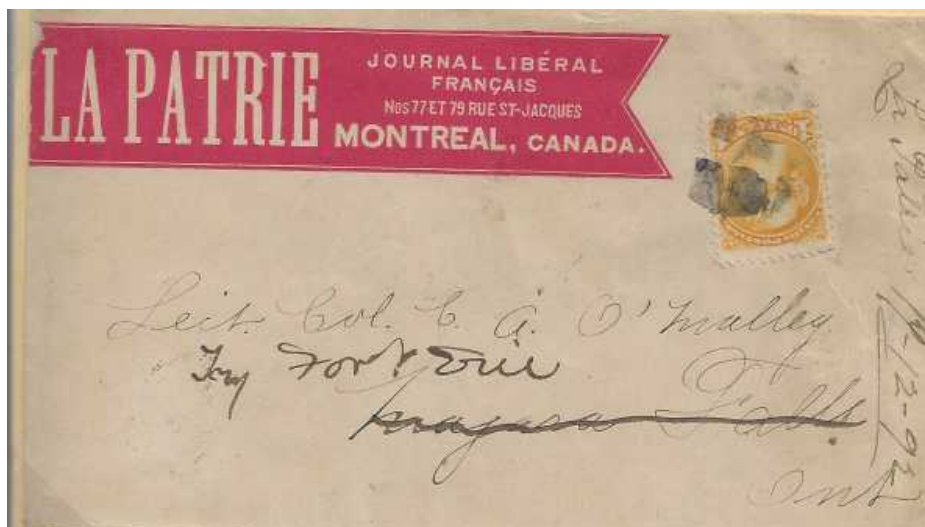






reference to this mail being authorized by the Canadian Post Office but I can imagine something happening because it is mail concerning a major employer in the area. I refer to it as “closing a blind eye” to the rate.

Figure 12 shows an example that just may be unique. The rules for printed matter did not allow for forwarding of the piece except in one instance and that was for printed matter addressed to military officers. This example was found by a friend of mine from Texas and was part of his collection on “Non Letter Mail”. The item is addressed to Niagara Falls, Ontario which has been crossed out and the notation “Try Ft. Erie” added as the forwarding location.



*Figure 12 A printed matter item sent to a serving military officer was entitled to forwarding. Showing a close up of the address to show that the addressee's title is the only thing qualifying this piece to postal forwarding.*

My final example in the 1¢ material is a 5<sup>th</sup> class item (5<sup>th</sup> class was a kind of catch all class) also not entitled to forwarding but it did get forwarded but was not recognized in the USA and so a USA definitive was added to allow the forwarding to take place. This item might be much scarcer than anyone knows; I have never seen another example of one of these. (See fig 13 opposite)

The cover is addressed to Drummondville (I assume, Ontario although there was a Drummondville in Quebec) which has been scribed out and Mifflintown, Pennsylvania written in as the forwarding location. There is no way to know if the USA stamp was added after receipt of the letter, making this one fine example of a postage due item or if it was added by someone while it was en route. I tend to think it was added as postage due.







Figure 13 A USA definitive added to a Canadian 5<sup>th</sup> class item to facilitate forwarding.

#### **The Two Cent Value:-**

The Canadian Post Office has always had a rule that does not allow the use of bisected stamps on envelopes. There have been small exceptions and that is what I show in figure 14.

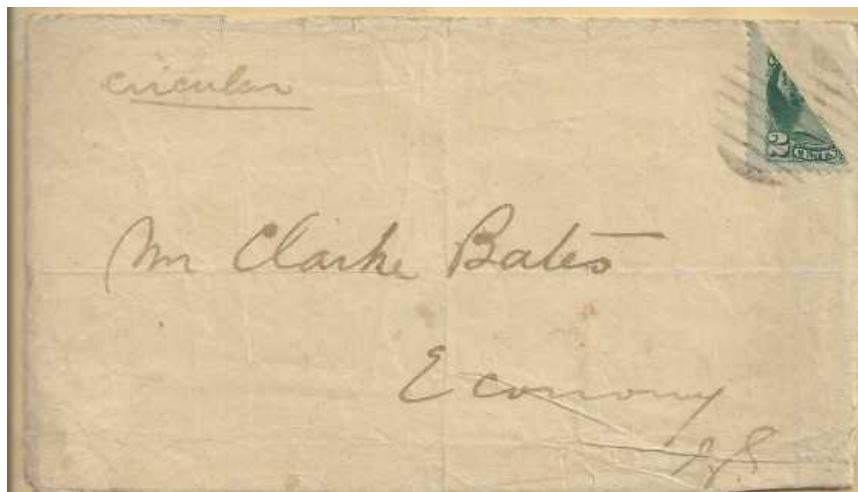


Fig 14 Maybe one of only a very few authorized bisected 2¢ Small Queen stamps.

Small Post offices, especially in the Maritime Provinces, placed very small orders for stamps and those supplies sometimes were slow in arriving which could cause shortages





of stamps in the office. Figure 14 is an example of just these shortages. In his "Report of the Postmaster" for October 1872 the Postmaster of the tiny town of Economy made this notation "*I have run out of 1¢ stamps and am awaiting a supply of the new smaller 1¢ stamps*" he further went on to report that he was cutting 2¢ stamps in half to use on the 1¢ rates. The cover illustrated is a 1¢ circular rated cover utilizing one of his "cut in half" stamps. Because it is a circular there is no date stamp in the killer, just some bars killing the stamp. I conclude I have an 1872 cover because the stamp is a very nice emerald green stamp that was issued in 1872.

The reason I describe this as one of only a very few examples is because not many covers actually get saved and of that even fewer that pay circular rate, they get thrown in the garbage!

My second example is shown in figure 15 and I think this one is contrived and was created for philatelic reasons.



*Fig 15 Two distinct shades of the 2¢ used on cover from a reasonably large post office.*

This cover has a "Pale Green" of 1872 and a bisected Emerald green making up the 3¢ first class letter rate. This cover was mailed from Smithville, Ontario (CW) in either 1872 or 73; the year date is very hard to read. I keep it in my exhibit because it is a great comparable piece to the cover shown in figure 14 and because it did get accepted by the local post office and did go through the mail system.

Smithville Post Office was established in 1831 and continues to this day. This small town on the Niagara River is located on the Post Road from Ottawa and would have had regular delivery of supplies.



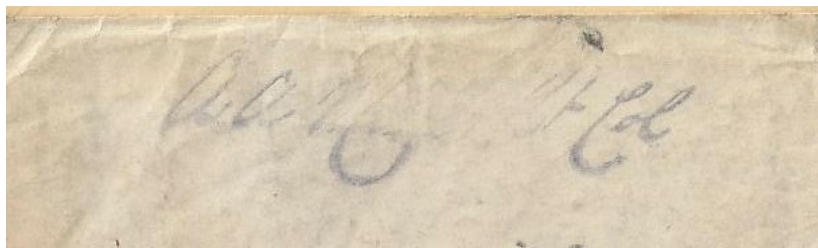


My third example of an interesting use of a 2¢ small queen is shown in figure 16 and with it came a very valuable lesson in purchasing material for your collection. Mailed from Winnipeg on 16 July 1885 this cover is one of only 24 known soldier's letter rate covers utilizing a Small Queen stamp.



*Fig 16 A 2¢ Small Queen used to pay the Soldiers and Sailors rate.*

The soldiers and sailors rate was a reduced letter rate to 2¢ per ½ ounce for letters to or from soldiers, seamen, and non-commissioned officers serving in the field. This special rate came into effect in the late 18th century and stayed effective until 7 May 1889 when it was made applicable for a letter up to one ounce. On 1 January 1865 the rate was extended to include members of the Canadian Volunteer Militia. This cover is just that, it is a letter from a soldier in the Volunteer Militia on the second search for Louis Riel the infamous Métis rebel leader. There were strict restrictions for this rate, they were, 2¢ per ½ ounce postage affixed. The letter had to be certified by the commanding officer that the letter is from a serving soldier and with his signature he also certified that the letter was from a non commissioned individual.



*Fig 17 The signature of A.A Mallor, Lt. Col. The Commanding Officer.*





This letter is further enhanced by the addition at top left of the notation: “**QOR** (meaning Queens Own Rifles) **On Active Service**”

I was attending BNAPEX in Toronto many years ago when the late Allan Steinhart, at the time, one of the premier dealers of Canadian postal history, came up to me and said “here you need this in your collection”. For those of you who remember Allan, you may rest assured he did not give the cover to me! The lesson I learned was when you have a good dealer make sure he knows what you are collecting and a rough idea of what you might be able to afford to pay. Allan had held that cover for me for a number of months until he saw me at that BNAPEX meeting. I continue the practice of dealing with a limited number of stamp and cover dealers in whom I can place my trust; most know just exactly what I’m looking for.

Figure 18 shows a very rare example of the “Sample rate”. There are numerous examples of sample rated envelopes from the 19th century but to date only two have been found going to a foreign destination. The rate was 2¢ per 1 ounce. The destination is England and is clearly marked with a manuscript “**Sample Asbestos**”.

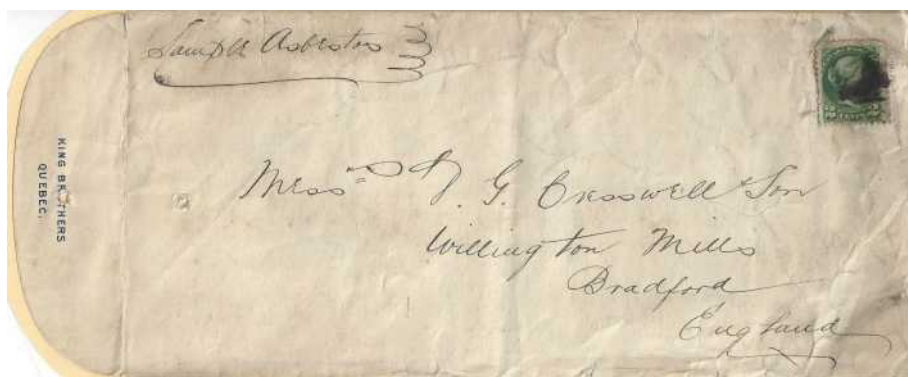


Fig 18 One of only two known sample rated covers from Canada to a foreign destination.

The cover is undated but I put it in the 1872-3 timeframe as it is franked with an emerald green shade of stamp that was issued in 1872. One must note that does not preclude the potential of the stamp being used at a much later date. I show the cover with the flap open as postal regulations were very specific that a sample had to be available for postal inspectors to ensure that the contents were indeed samples.

My final example of interesting uses of the 2¢ Small Queen comes with a little bit of a funny if not an embarrassing story.

I have had the cover (front only) shown in figure 19 opposite for the better part of twenty years, I bought it out of a junk box at a show here in the USA. Try as I might I could never figure out a rate structure that fit this cover. One day a fellow collector was visiting me and going through a shoe box full of Victorian era covers which in my mind





*Fig 19 The only quadruple drop letter rate I have ever seen.*

were pretty much valueless. He simply said, "That's the first quadruple drop letter I have ever seen". It immediately went into my exhibit. I had been trying to figure out something that fit a higher rate (8¢) instead of looking for something that fit a very low rate (4x2¢) so learn my lesson don't lose sight of the trees for the forest!

### **The Three Cent Value:-**

I guess, if you got it flaunt it! Shown in figure 20 is my only copy of the famous gauge perforated 12½. I was recently brought to ground when our little BNAPS regional group (The Dixie Beavers) had a regional get together at the stamp show in Charlotte, North Carolina and one member put up a show and tell in which he had five perf 12½ covers.



*Fig 20 My lone example of the famous perf 12½ sent from Maitland County, Nova Scotia on 8 April 1870.*





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There are two credible explanations about the perf 12½ stamps that I have heard. One states that the perforation was an experimental run of a few hundred copies to try out a new perforating machine. When the run was complete the sheets were buried in an order destined for the Maritime Provinces. A sharp eyed philatelist saw the perforation variety and reported it. Another theory recently put forth that a run of as many as 7,000 perf 12½ stamps was done by the printer of the Canadian revenue stamps during a time when the BABNC had orders but was down for maintenance and rather than not deliver on time they sub-contracted to the other printer, this makes some sense to me but as yet it is unproven. As I write this, only about 150 stamps and very few covers are known to exist. I dare say this will increase with time as more people seriously look for this variety.

Featured in figure 21 is a cover I love, the rate is bad but the story behind the cover is great and it required some interesting research by a fellow member of the CPS of GB.



*Fig 21 The rate is bad but the story is great!*

The pre Confederation rate for mail from Canada to British Columbia was 10¢ per ½ ounce, reducing to 6¢ per ½ ounce in October 1870 and to 3¢ per ½ ounce when BC joined the Confederation. This cover is dated as being from Cornwall, Ontario in October 1871 (the day date is not readable). British Columbia joined Confederation on 20 July 1871 and so this cover overpays the domestic letter rate of 3¢ per ½ ounce by 7¢. My guess is the sender was just used to the old 10¢ rate. Now comes the very interesting story that attaches to this cover. It is addressed to Germanson Creek, Ominica, British Columbia. First one needs to know where Ominica is, it's the area in British Columbia that was part of what was called the "Klondike Gold Rush" area. On today's map it is east and north of Vancouver. You must also know that at the mailing of this letter Vancouver didn't even exist. Figure 22 overleaf shows a map with the approximate route of travel of this cover in the late fall of 1871 (it being late fall is important to the story).



*Fig 22 Mail routes from Eastern Canada to the Ominica region; red shows the summer route and black the winter route.*

The cover would have travelled from Cornwall, through Detroit and via rail to Sacramento, California, coach to San Francisco and then steamer north to New Westminster, then the principle city in British Columbia. In the summer the letter would then have travelled on the Fraser River to Boston Bar and after that overland by coach or cart to Germanson Creek. Now enters an interesting issue, the cover gets to New Westminster and it receives a transit strike, see figure 23.



*Fig 23 The quite difficult to find colonial era New Westminster Oval used as a transit strike.*

A number of people had missed this strike on the envelope, including the auction house I bought it from. A friend who is an expert on New Westminster postal history told me just the existence of this oval cancel on the back of the cover makes this a gem!

Now to why the “late fall” is important. The road out of Boston Bar would have been closed at Cache Creek, less than half way to Germanson Creek because of the heavy snows that start in that part of the world in about mid-October, believe me I know because I was raised just a hundred

miles from Cache Creek. The postmaster in New Westminster knew the road was closed, he also knew most of the Placer miners (that’s the type of mining being done in the Ominica area) went to Skeena on the coast to work in the fish canneries there during the winter months when no water flowed. The Postmaster took it upon himself to forward the letter to “Via Skeena” as seen on the front of the cover. In checking sailing

schedules out of New Westminster I find the S.S. Otter left for Skeena the day after the New Westminster transit strike was applied and I assume my cover made that trip. I just love this cover and its story, it may be a bad rate but it stays in my collection.

I have another cover which I call “territorial mail” I want to share with you. Figure 24 shows a somewhat ratty 3¢ cover mailed from Ingersoll, Ontario in March of 1882 (it has a transit strike from Windsor, Ontario dated 17 March 1882) and is addressed to Major James Walker, Bow River, NWT (North West Territories).



Fig 24 A somewhat ratty cover with postal direction via Ft. Benton, Montana.

Major Walker was the Commanding officer of the North West Mounted Police (the forerunner to today’s RCMP) stationed at Ft. Calgary on the Bow River in present day Alberta. The Trans Canada rail system had not gotten past Winnipeg at the time this letter was sent and so the letter was routed via Ft. Benton, in Montana, USA. The route of travel was by rail to St. Louis via Detroit, Chicago, and Omaha thence by river boat sailing the Missouri River to Ft. Benton, where it was transferred to an ox cart to make its way to Ft. Calgary.



Fig 25 A really rare routing to a famous Canadian.





## Auction Announcement

February 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

Semi-Postals of the World



*Ercegovic backstamps and his cert. (1983)*



*Signed Leseticky and RPSL cert. (1977)*



*RPSL cert. (1981)*



*RPSL cert. (1978)*



*Hans Hunziker cert. (1975)*



*Graf Zeppelin Flight to Argentina with full-size 1933 souvenir sheet*

An exceptional selection of sought-after key items such as choice used blocks, covers, first day covers and souvenir sheets, with focus on Germany & Area, Italy and Switzerland among others, all featured in our forthcoming February Public Auction. Furthermore, hundreds of moderately estimated and catalogued semi-postal lots will also be offered in our January and March Mail Sale Auctions.



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I have a number of “territorial” covers, many of them going to USA territories and figuring out the route of travel is always a challenge. One of the big issues was created in the western territories (Arizona, Western Texas, and New Mexico) as they were using some different gauge rail systems and so mail coming from Canada and through other parts of the USA had to be routed as far as possible on rail systems that used a common gauge.

Another cover I have in my collection is shown in figure 26, an oversized envelope, so easy to classify as a “double rate” first class letter but not true!

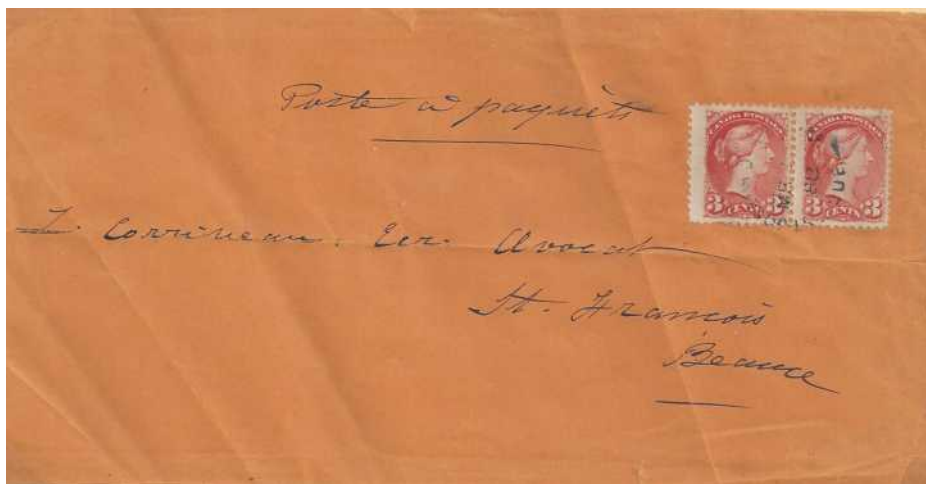


Fig 26 Could easily be mistaken for a double rate first class letter.

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### March 2015 Auction

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Fig 27 It may be ugly but it stays in my collection until I can find a better copy.

Mailed from St. Joseph de Beauce, Quebec in March 1888 it is critical to note the manuscript "*Poste a paquets*" on the front of the envelope, indicating parcel post.

This is actually a fourth class parcel post envelope paying the rate of 6¢ for up to four ounces. The envelope is slightly cut down at left and probably contained legal documents such as an insurance policy or something similar. I have always found it interesting how many people don't take the time to understand everything on the envelope that so many times really changes what you think you have to something in many instances very much more valuable.

My final example of a 3¢ being used in the mails is just a 5¢ rated cover to a UPU destination - see fig 27 above. The stamps are in terrible condition; the cover is once again ratty but look at that destination!

This cover is addressed to the Cape of Good Hope and to date is one of only a couple I have seen utilizing Small Queen stamps. I asked a friend, who is an internationally rated philatelic judge, would he show this in an exhibit of Small Queens; his reply was a classic, "if you don't, sell it to me and I will".

In future articles we will look at the 5¢, 6¢, 8¢, and 10¢ Small Queens where they have different uses some of which are very hard to find. Perhaps you have some interesting uses of stamps you would be willing to share with members? I would certainly be interested in reading about them.

**TO BE CONTINUED**





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1860 2 1/2p Dull Rose imperforate, a quality unused example of this BNA rarity. Left sheet margin single possessing four full and well balanced margins just in at top, bright fresh color and a strong impression, Very Fine; while this stamp was prepared it was never put into use, and finding any example, let alone in such choice condition, is quite challenging; Greene 2006. Ex. Brigham

Cat. Value: \$25,000.00+

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## Newfoundland Scott #C4

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## WORLD WAR I CINDERELLAS

Interest in collecting 'cinderellas' has grown greatly in recent years and prominent amongst this material are the large number of poster stamps produced in the first half of the 20th century – mainly in Europe.

I wonder if any of our members can throw light on the Canadian poster stamps illustrated below which depict regiments that fought in World War I? I have no idea how many of these poster stamps exist but they make a colourful addition to any display on the World War.



### HALF CENT LARGE QUEEN ON SOFT FIBROUS WOVE PAPER

Members may recall the Letter to the Editor on this subject from Frank Henry in the October issue of *Maple Leaves* (page 446). Following the letter Frank was in touch with a couple of our Large Queen experts, Richard Thompson and Brian Hargreaves, both of whom were planning to attend the Society Convention in Edinburgh. Whilst Frank himself could not attend Convention he was able to get the stamp there for the experts to view it and pronounce judgement.; which was as follows:-

Perf 11.9, Paper 8b, thickness 0.0037inches. Paper surface rough and perf holes hairy Unitrade no 21i. Richard believes from the shade that it is the second printing (consistent with a 1870 date) – a very distinctive deep shade. Although the paper is medium to thick this one is often confused with the thin paper variety because the design shows through so well from the back – nothing to do with the thickness, just the ink colour.

A comprehensive answer if ever there was one!

## CONVENTION 2014

Our 2014 Convention in Edinburgh proved to have something of a Royal theme with visits to the Palace of Holyroodhouse (in the rain) and the Royal Yacht Britannia (in the sunshine). In between there was plenty of time for some super philatelic displays on things as diverse as Large, Small and even Tiny Queens, War Savings Stamps, Censored Mail from WWI, Newfoundland stamp Booklets, the recent Canada Post Vending Machine Stamps, the Role of Canada Post in Foreign Exchange Control, a POW cover from the War of 1812 and many many more. In addition to the usual room auction, the Convention this year featured a bourse for the first time which proved a popular late evening diversion - though not so popular that it drew us away from the famous 'philaholic' study group meetings. The hotel did us proud with excellent facilities, some good food and friendly staff.

Hopefully, we have managed to capture some of the atmosphere in the pictures below which come courtesy of Malcolm Newton and your Editor.



*Richard Thompson explains the difference between Large, Small and Tiny Queens.*



*Not sure what the collective noun is for 'Fellows' but here are a few of them.*



*Susan Upham, June Banfield and Anne Newton enjoying the pre-banquet drinks.*



*Yes, it is just like the living room at home but this one is on a Royal Yacht.*



*John Cooper displaying his WW2 Saving Stamps material.*



*A 'circle' of folk all studying furiously.*



*Members viewing the auction and bourse material.*



*Mike Slamo showed us his St Pierre & Miquelon*



*Whilst Eldon Godfrey explained the role of Canada Post in controlling Foreign Exchange movements during and after WW2*



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## PART IV

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The George V Admiral issue, Part IV of The Brigham Collection sale, is one of the most popular series of 20<sup>th</sup> Century Canadian philately and is slated for March 2015. It is the most extensive and complete collection ever assembled and features most of the Marler and Reiche collections. As we expect a huge demand for catalogues, we ask interested collectors to register in order to receive a copy. Quantities printed will be based on pre-registration only. Please visit [www.brighmauctions.com](http://www.brighmauctions.com) now!





*Some of our trophy winners; from left to right, Derrick Scoot, David Hobden and Ken Flint.*



*Our banquet guest, Bob Murray gave us food for thought on the future of the hobby ... and a few laughs along the way.*



*and finally, Colin Lewis managed to get rid of the Presidents chain of office to our new President, Brian Stalker.*

If you have never come along to Convention, worried that there would be nothing to interest your partner, then the following note from Helen Watson (wife of John) who was a first time attendee in 2014 may put your mind to rest. We hope to see you all in Carlisle in 2015!

*Let me assure anybody attending the convention for the first time that a very warm welcome awaits them. My baptism this year was at Edinburgh at a great hotel within walking distance of Portobello beach and with frequent bus connections to Edinburgh city centre. The whole weekend was a friendly and well organised event. From name tags and outings to Holyrood Palace and Royal Yacht Britannia to good food and evening social events for the ladies while the men did "stampy things". A visit to the evening study group is a must for all first-timers! The banquet on the last evening was a fitting end to an enjoyable stay. Many thanks to everybody for your friendliness and to all those who worked very hard to make it a success.*

**Helen Watson**





## STRAIGHT LINE POSTMARKS - (PART 3, UPPER CANADA CONTINUED)

Graham Searle *F.C.P.S.* and Bill Longley

**Lancaster:-** this was another early settlement on the St Lawrence, north east of Cornwall. A post office opened there in 1816. Just one type of straight line cancel is found from Lancaster and this is shown in fig 19. This simple one line mark, normally with the date written in manuscript below, is known used from 1819 to 1829. We have only seen this mark struck in black although some examples appear in a brownish shade of black which may possibly have been red originally. The postmark measures approx. 44 x 5 mm.

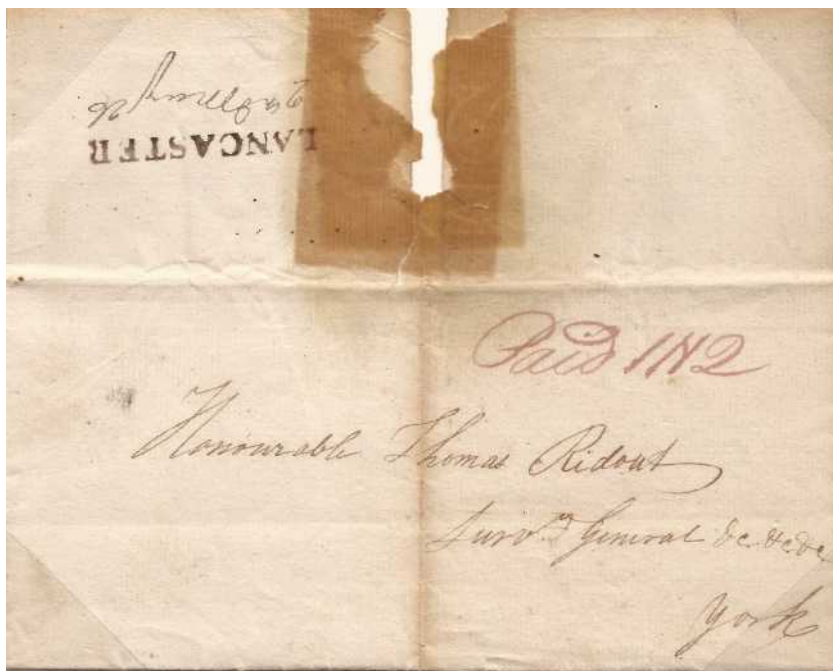


Fig 19 Lancaster straight line mark on the back of a 1826 letter to York.

**Matilda:-** this was another early settlement along the St. Lawrence, midway between Cornwall and Brockville. A post office opened there in 1790. In 1857, the name of Matilda was changed to Iroquois. Only one type of straight line postmark is known from Matilda. This is a simple one line type, shown in fig 20 overleaf. It measures approx. 40 x 5mm and is known used between 1820 and 1822. Four copies of this rare mark have been reported and it has been recorded struck in both black and red although the copy shown below in black is the only one we have seen.







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February 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015

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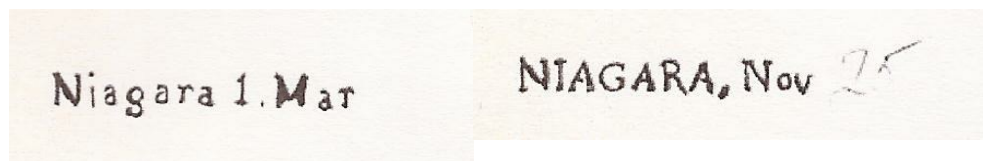


*Fig 20 The rare straight line mark of Matilda struck on the front of a transatlantic letter.*

**Niagara:-** straight line marks from Niagara are potentially confusing as they exist from both the Canadian Niagara and the USA town of the same name on the other side of the river. The Canadian straight line marks always show the town name in full whilst the American counterparts often have it abbreviated (e.g. as Niag.a.). For the avoidance of doubt, types unlike those shown below may be assumed to be US marks. The (Canadian) post office here opened in 1790.

Two straight line postmarks are recorded from the Canadian side of the border, both being uncommon. The first, shown in fig 21 below, has both the town name and month in lower case. This type has been recorded used between 1792 and 1817. It measures approx. 24 x 5 mm and is only known struck in black.

A second type, also shown in fig 21, has the town name in capitals and has the day written in manuscript. This type measures approx. 25 x 4mm and is also known only in black. It has been recorded used only in 1802.

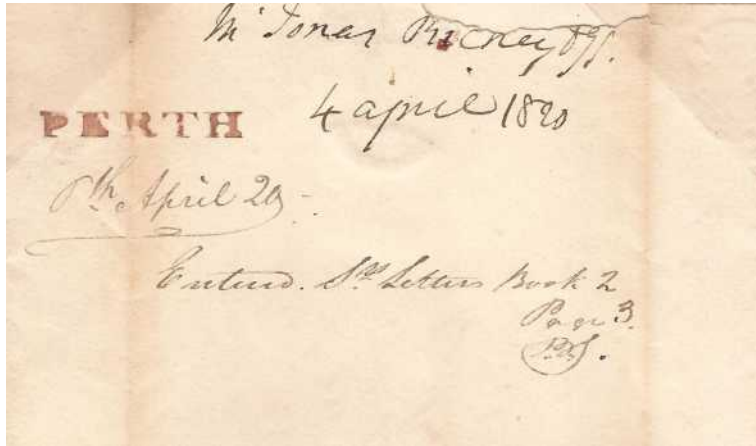


*Fig 21 The two types of straight line cancel found from the Canadian Niagara. The earlier type is shown on the left. Both types are elusive. Pictures are taken from ref 1.*

**Perth:-** this was an important early settlement north of Brockville on the route to Richmond Landing on the Ottawa river; a post office opened there in 1816. One type of straight line postmark is known from Perth. This is a simple single line mark, measuring

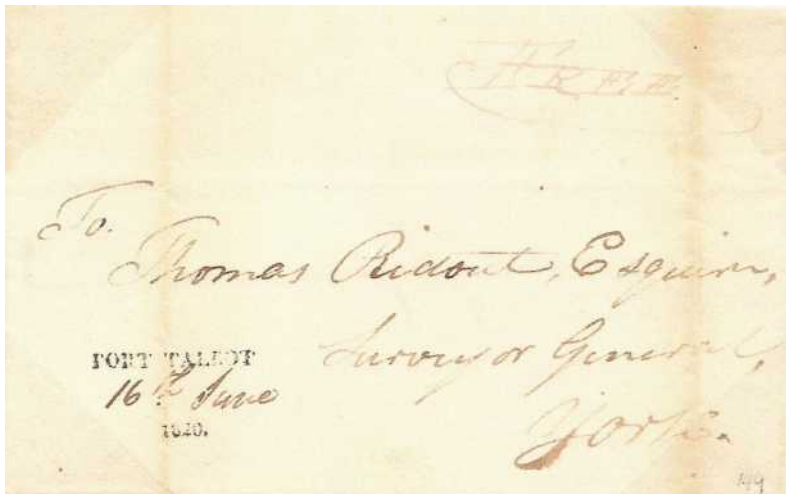


approx. 32 x 5mm. (see fig 22). It is found struck in both red and black; the latter being more common. The known period of use is 1820 to 1829. This is one of the more commonly seen Upper Canada marks.



*Fig 22 Straight line cancel from Perth - one of the few that is regularly seen struck on the front of letters. This 1820 letter is believed to be the earliest known use of the cancel.*

**Port Talbot:-** this small early settlement was situated on the north shore of Lake Erie midway between Brantford and Windsor; a post office opened there in 1820. One straight line postmark is known from this office. This is an unusual three line mark with the centre, date, line written in manuscript, see fig 23. Only three examples of this mark have been recorded of which the one shown is the only one we know of struck on the



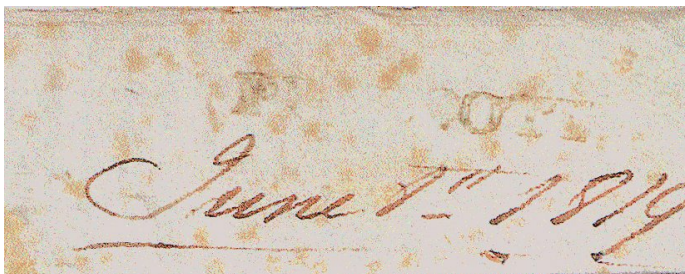
*Fig 23 The rare straight line mark from Port Talbot*





front of a letter. The mark is smaller than most; the town name measures approx. 26 x 3 mm. We have only ever seen this mark struck in black.

**Prescott**:- this early settlement on the St. Lawrence north east of Brockville had a post office from 1814. One straight line postmark is known from Prescott, shown in fig 24. This simple one line mark measures approx. 37 x 4mm and is only known struck in black. It is one of the rarest Upper Canada marks and we are aware of only this one copy; a weak strike dated in June 1819, outside of the archives.



*Fig 24 The only recorded example of the Prescott straight line cancel.*

**Queenston**:- this early settlement on the US border was close to the first frontier bridge over the Niagara river; a post office opened there in 1801. At least three different straight line postmarks are found from Queenston.

The first type, shown in fig 25 overleaf, is a two line postmark with both the town name and the month in capitals. The town name is approx. 42 x 5mm in size (total size is approx. 42 x 16mm). We have only seen this mark struck in black. It appears to have only been in use in late 1817 (the earliest date we have seen is September 1817) and 1818.

The second type, shown in fig 26 overleaf, is a two line postmark with the town name and month in lower case. Several variants of this cancel exist with different punctuation on the date line (we have seen at least three variants). This cancel was in used between 1819 and 1828 and we have only seen this one struck in red. The town name measures approx. 29 x 3mm with a date line of approx. 38 x 5mm.

The third type, shown in fig 27 overleaf, is another two line postmark; similar to the second type but with the provincial designation U.C. after the town name. This type has only been reported used in 1828 and only in black. We have not been able to handle a copy of this mark to confirm the dimensions and it is possible that it only exists in the archives.

None of the Queenston straight line marks are common but the third type is certainly the most elusive.



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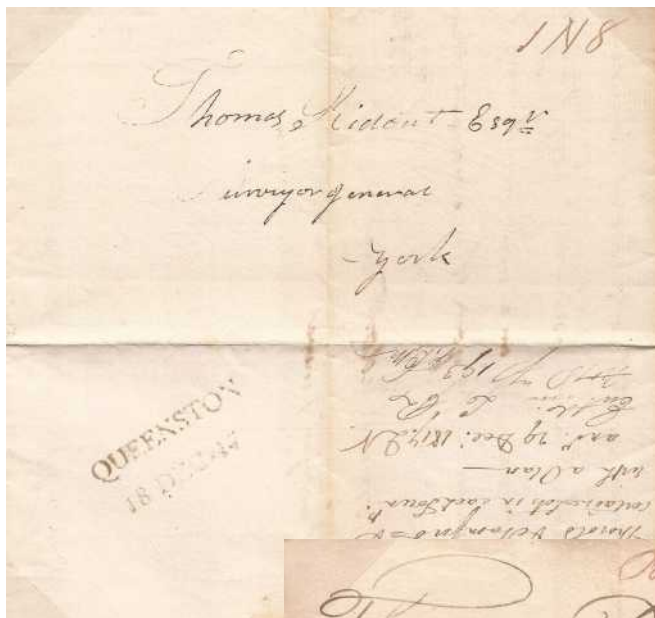


Fig 25 The first type of straight line mark from Queenston (type I).

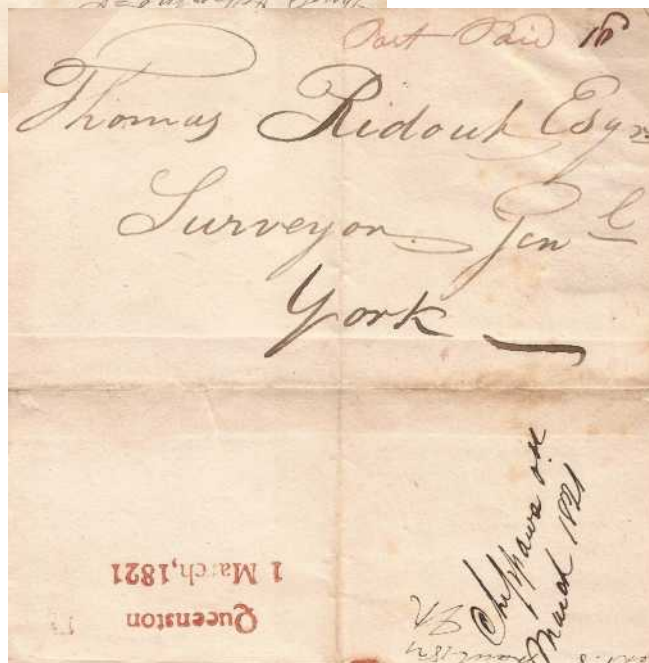


Fig 26 Second type of Queenston straight line postmark with lower case lettering. (type II)

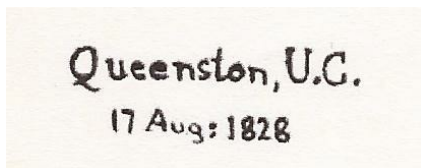
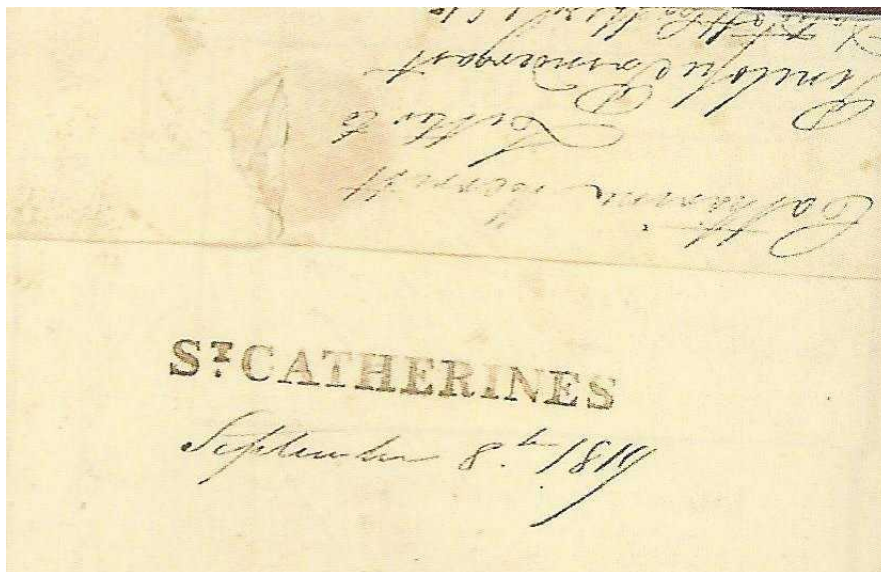


Fig 27 Third type of Queenston straight line postmark from 1828 (type III) – taken from ref 1.



**St. Catherines:-** only one type of straight line postmark is recorded from this early settlement west of Niagara. A post office opened there in 1817. The St. Catherines mark is shown in fig 28 and is one of the most elusive of the Upper Canada postmarks. Whilst we know that other examples exist (indeed some were stolen from the archives), the example shown is the only one we have records of; it was sold in the Sanderson sale in 2006 (3) and is the same as the illustration in the early CS catalogues. It is only recorded used in 1819 in black. The approx. size of the town name in the mark is 56 x 5mm.



*Fig 28 The St. Catherines straight line postmark. (courtesy of Cavendish Auctions)*

**Sandwich:-** this was an early settlement in the far south west of Upper Canada. It became part of Windsor, Ontario in 1857. A post office was opened in Sandwich in 1801. Three different straight line cancels have been reported from Sandwich although careful comparison of the types suggests these are just one basic type with three different date line variants.

The first type is shown in fig 29 and shows a dateline with day/month/year in four digits. This type has been recorded used from 1804 to 1817, always struck in black. The town name on this type (and the others) measures approx. 38 x 4.5mm.

The second type, shown in fig 30, is essentially identical to the first but shows the year date in two digits only. We have only seen this one example from 1812 but suspect that others must exist in this format.

The third type, shown in fig 31, shows just the town name and month with the day and year being written in manuscript. Once again, we have only seen one copy of this type, dated 1816.





Fig 29 Early type of Sandwich straight line used on an 1807 letter to the UK (type I)



Fig 30 Later type from Sandwich showing the year date as two digits only (type Ia).



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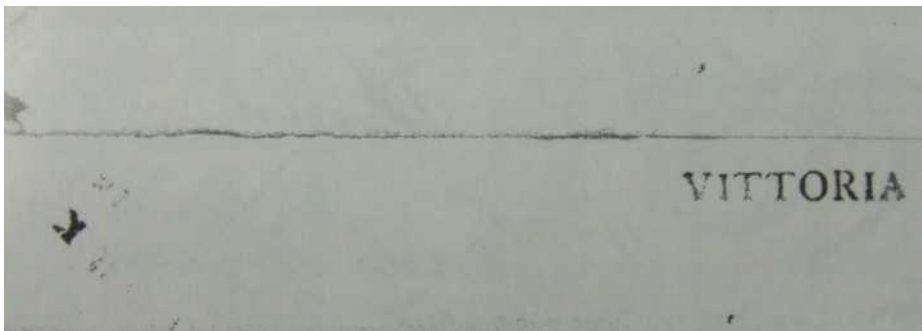






*Fig 31 Third type from Sandwich showing much of the date line in manuscript (type 1b).*

**Vittoria:-** this was an early settlement on the north shore of Lake Erie just west of Port Dover; a post office opened there in 1816. Only one straight line cancel is known from Vittoria and this is another of the Upper Canada cancels with only one copy known in private hands. It is a simple one line handstamp with no date line (see fig 32 below). For the record, the approx. size is 36 x 5mm and it is struck in black. This copy was part of the John E. Young collection and was sold in the Maresch sale of his collection in 1992 (6) for \$1700.



*Fig 32 The unique Vittoria straight line postmark (courtesy of Maresch & Sons auctions)*



**Williamsburg:-** this was an early settlement in the east of Upper Canada between Cornwall and Brockville; a post office was opened there in 1822. Only one straight line cancel is recorded from this office and only one copy of this rare mark is known, shown in fig 33 below. This simple one line town name with manuscript date under measures approx. 50 x 4 mm and is struck in black. The one known copy is on the back of a rather tatty folded letter to Easton, New York mailed in December 1822. It was last sold in a Longley Auction in 2011 (7) when it fetched \$1800.



*Fig 33 Another of the unique Upper Canada postmarks – the straight line mark from Williamsburg*

**Windsor:-** one straight line cancel is known from Windsor but it is in a different category to the other cancels listed in this article; being a mark used, normally on cross border mail, in the 1840's. An example is shown in fig 34 opposite. This tiny mark is invariably struck in red and is known used from 1842 to 1845. Giving accurate measurements is difficult as the mark usually shows a curved effect but the town name is approx. 25 x 2.5 mm. Whilst not as scarce as some Upper Canada straight line marks, it is far from common.



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*Fig 34 Unusual 1844 cross border letter that crossed the Windsor/ Detroit exchange twice and shows two strikes of the tiny Windsor straight line mark on the front; one dated 23 July, the other 25 July. One mark highlighted by an arrow.*

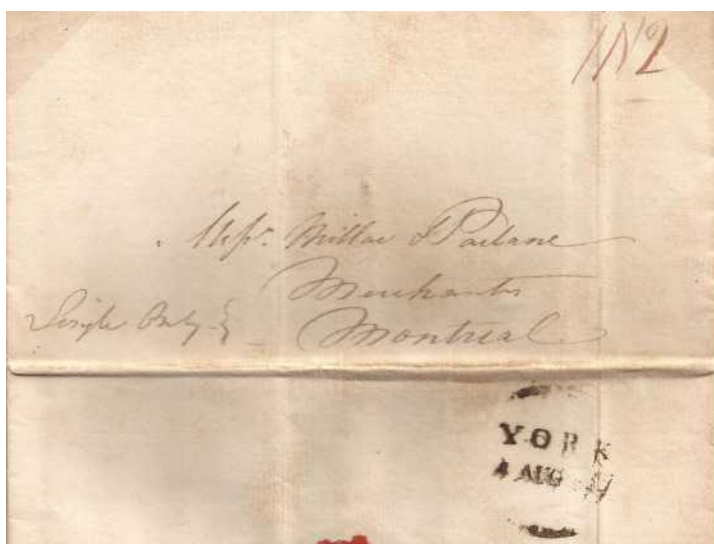
**York:-** was the early settlement that became Toronto in 1834. It is believed a post office opened at York around 1800. Two distinctly different types of straight line cancel are found from York and both are found with several variants in the date line giving rise to as many as eight different postmark types.

The first type of postmark from York is shown in fig 35 overleaf. This two line handstamp has a town name which is approx. 26 x 5mm. At least four variants of this postmark can be found and the other three are shown in fig 36. All four types are found struck in black and one type (showing month/date/year in four digits) has been recorded struck in red although examples in red are rare. These types were in use between 1803 and 1818; some of the variants appear to be restricted to individual years.

The second type of postmark is shown in fig 37. This is also a two line handstamp but in this case the size of the town name is smaller; approx. 25 x 4mm (this difference may be small but if you have examples of the two types side by side it is obvious). Again, at least three variants of this type can be found, one of which has the date line totally in manuscript. These types were in use between 1818 and 1829. As before, some of the date line variants appear to be specific to individual years. All of these second types are found struck in black and the type illustrated in fig 37 has also been recorded in brownish red. The variants are shown in fig 38. Note that despite the appearance in the pictures, type IIb has the day as a handstamp and month in manuscript. Type IIc has the entire second line in manuscript.



*Fig 35 The earliest type of straight line cancel from York (type 1)*



*Fig 36 Three variants of the type I straight line mark from York; types Ia, Ib and Ic - the two lower illustrations are taken from ref 1.*

The York straight line postmarks are generally amongst the more common of the Upper Canada marks although some of the date line variants are hard to find and, as noted, examples of the first, larger, type struck in red are rare.





Fig 38 Second type of York straight line postmark with smaller town name (type II).

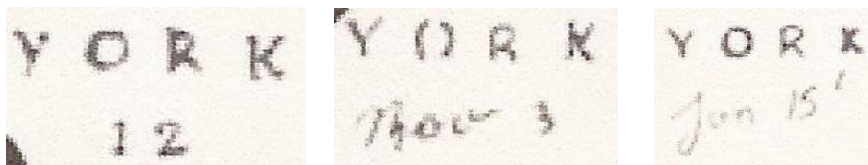


Fig 39 Variants of the type II York straight line postmark (from left to right, type IIa, type IIb and type IIc) –taken from ref 1

#### References:-

1. *Canada Specialized Postage Stamp Catalogue*, Toronto, W. Maresch and A.W. Leggett, 1987
2. *Straight Line Postmarks of Lower Canada*; Cimon Morin and Jacques Poitras, *Maple Leaves*, Jan 2013 pp 3 - 14
3. *Cavendish Philatelic Auctions sale June 8/9<sup>th</sup> 2006*, lot 169.
4. *Ibid.* Lot 312
5. *Harmers sale of the Allan L. Steinhart collection of Prestamp and Stampless Covers to, from and through British North America 1685 – 1865*, 28<sup>th</sup> May 2005, Geneva .Lot 1203.
6. *R. Maresch & Son sale of the John E. Young collection*, December 1992, lot 127
7. *Ibid.*, lot 157.
8. *Longley Auctions sale 20, May 2011*, lot 1221.

Note that available space prevents us from including the promised table of Upper Canada marks in this instalment. This table will appear in a future issue.



## BOOK NEWS AND REVIEWS

First up in this issue we have some important news for those members who like to acquire books from BNAPS. With immediate effect, the source for all BNAPS books has changed and is now:-

Sparks Auctions, 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8, Canada.

Email: [BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com](mailto:BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com)

Phone: (613) 567-3336. (If no answer, please leave a voicemail. Your call will be returned.)

Internet orders can be placed at <http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/>

Just one review this time but an important one with a new edition of the SG catalogue for Canada and Provinces.

### **Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue – Canada & Provinces 5<sup>th</sup> Edition**

It is three years since the fourth edition of this catalogue was issued. The cover of this 2014 edition announces 'Thousands of Price Changes – New Varieties listed and priced – Up to date listing of recent issues'.

The first price change to be noted is the catalogue itself which now costs £24.95 as against its predecessor's £19.95 but with inflation and the fact it has some 20 more pages an increased price is to be expected. Certainly there has been considerable revision to stamp prices in a modest upward direction in most cases, particularly in respect of complete sets up to and including quite recent Elizabethan issues and much 'back of the book material, both mint and used.

However, what this reviewer was particularly pleased to see was the addition of many well known varieties, from Small Queens, through to the Admiral 1¢ re-entry and on to the 1935 Dated Die Mountie with a broken leg, Daedalus with his moulting wing feather and the major re-entry on the 50¢. I was delighted at the inclusion of the Small Queen 2¢ Latent Entries, though it is a pity they are described, in error, as 'Latent Re-entries' – the latent bits being the original misplaced entries, but perhaps the influence of our transatlantic cousins was too strong. One of the major re-entries of the 6¢ Small Queen from the Montreal plate is illustrated; the list simply says 'major re-entry'. The price given though not unfair for the major from the 'A' plate Row 3/4 is way out of line for the majors from the Montreal plate, as indeed is Unitrade's valuation. The two occasions when one of these came up for auction, used, in the States in recent years, the hammer price was some \$2000.

The catalogue is in full colour as was its predecessor, and with the various additions and repricing is well worth adding to one's library.

NJH





## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Richard Johnson**

### **'ROYAL HUDSON' LOCOMOTIVES**

The recent exchanges on the locomotives used to take King George VI and Queen Elizabeth across Canada in 1939 caught my attention (see *Maple Leaves* January 2014, pages 235 – 251). The visit, itself, conjures up one of those images that seem permanently etched in one's memory. To this day I could go to the square metre of pavement on which I stood as they passed in their open motor car.

But, more to the point, indeed the locomotives that pulled the royal train were of the Hudson class. However, they were given a special insignia in the form of a royal crest which was mounted on either side of the boiler close to the front of the train and, as a result, were designated "Royal Hudsons".

My brother was a railway memorabilia collector and the photograph below is of an unused ("mint, full original gum"?) enamelled aluminium crest which he obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway many years ago.



**Richard Johnson**

### **WHY ARE THE LARGE QUEENS SO LARGE?**

All the early Canadian stamps from the 3 pence Beaver through the 1859 issue and, later the Second Bill and Small Queen issues are either the same shape and size or nearly so. Not so the Third Bill stamps or the Large Queens. Despite the narrow margins on all early stamps, presumably to save paper, these are of a larger size. One can imagine the argument from the legal/commerce sector that the Bill stamps should be larger because of their important role in validating legal documents, etc. But what of the Large Queens? The only possibility that I can think of is that, since this was the first issue of the new Dominion, the stamp size should reflect that. Does anyone know of any



reference to this or any other reason for the increase in size? (Whatever it was, it didn't last long!)

**John Watson**

## QEII RATES

Since writing my article on the postal rates of the QEII era I have acquired a few examples of rates that I was not able to illustrate in the original article. The first two covers (see figs 2 and 3 below) show the double 10 cents per ounce other articles airmail rate to South America and the double 20 cents per ounce other articles airmail rate to Africa. The third cover (fig 4) does not look very special, but it is quite a scarce item. Normally a short paid item is charged double the deficiency, but short paid registered mail is only charged at single deficiency (presumably because it is the duty of the postal clerk to check the postage when entering the article into the registration system - a guess, if anyone knows a better reason please write and tell me). This letter pays the 35 cents registration fee, but not the 5 cents forward letter fee, hence the 5 cent postage due marking.



*Fig 2 Double rate printed matter to South America charged at 20 cents*

*Fig 3 Double rate printed matter to Africa charged at 40 cents*







Fig 4 Unusual example of an underpaid registered letter, charged single deficiency.

## Dave Armitage

### ODD LETTERS ON SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL

I wonder if any of our members can explain the significance of the letters (C and D) on the special delivery covers shown in figs 5 and 6 below? I also have an example showing the letter 'E'. All come from, or were sent to, Vancouver and it may be that the marks originate from there?

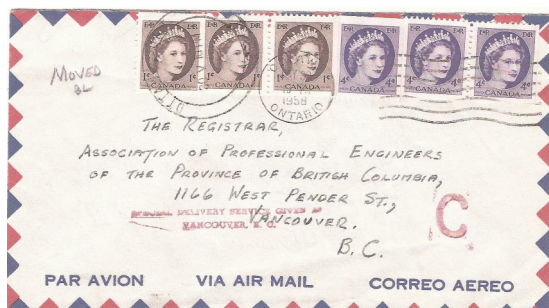


Fig 5

Fig 6





**Stéphane Cloutier**

## **ONTARIO STRAIGHT LINE CANCELS**

I always read with great anticipation my latest issues of Maple Leaves and enjoy my membership. In this latest issue (October 2014) there is an article authored by yourself and Bill Longley on straight-line cancels of Upper Canada. The article starts by explaining that no listings of straight-line cancels have been done since the "Early editions of the Canada Specialised Catalogue". In fact, in 1999 Bruce Graham published, through the Postal History Society of Canada, a book titled "Ontario Broken Circles" which included all Upper Canada straight-lines. Several years back, this publication's enormous data were transferred to the PHSC's online searchable database, and over 75% of all the postmarks in it have since been updated with either new early or late dates of usage and even many new findings. This, of course also includes a complete listing of straight-line cancels with up-to-date earliest and latest reported dates of use. I should also mention for Maple Leaves readers that the PHSC online databases also include all the Lower Canada and Maritimes straight-line cancels, as well as a wealth of other postmark and post office databases including duplex, broken circles, slogan cancels, and much more. Electronic membership costs a mere \$15 per year worldwide, which gives you full access to our website, including online access to four full-colour *PHSC Journals* a year. *(Editor's note: as ever we stand corrected!)*



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## PALMARES

Our congratulations go to the following members who won awards at the recent BNAPS show in Baltimore.

Multi-Frame Exhibits		
Award(s)	Exhibitor	Exhibit
Gold, Horace W. Harrison Grand Award; Meyerson Award for the Best Exhibit of the Provinces before Confederation or the Territories	Kevin O'Reilly	A Postal History of the Yukon
Gold, Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award	George Dresser	The King Edward VII Issue of Canada July 1, 1903 - October 6, 1908
Gold & Ed and Mickey Richardson Award for one or more of research, originality, innovativeness or presentation	Colin Banfield	Canada Postal Stationery Letter Cards of the Victorian Period, 1893 - 1899.
Gold	Earle L. Covert	Canadian Airletters: Unstamped in 1945 to prestamped ending in 1996
Gold & Sam Nickle Award for the Best Military Postal History Exhibit	J. Michael Powell	Canadian Prisoners and Civilian Internees in Europe During the Great War
Gold	Richard Thompson	The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-68
Bronze (Hon) non competitive	Charles Livermore	Thanks for the Smokes
Single Frame Exhibits		
Silver	Earle L. Covert	RCMP - The Postcard Factory® Cards

We also offer our congratulations to the following members who won awards at the recent CPSGB Convention in Edinburgh:-

- John Hillson - 1<sup>st</sup> in Class 1a (Stamps and PS prior to 1902) and the Stanley Godden Trophy for exhibit of the ½ cent Small Queen.
- Derrick Scoot - 1<sup>st</sup> in Class 4 (Revenues) and the Revenue Trophy for his exhibit of Gas and Electricity Stamps
- David Hobden - 1<sup>st</sup> in Class 2 (Postal History) and the Henderson Quaich for best exhibit of research on any BNA subject for his exhibit on the War of 1812.
- Ken Flint - the Aikens - Hillson Trophy for the best article of research printed in *Maple Leaves* in the previous 12 months for his article 'One Man's War'

As usual we extend our apologies to anyone we have inadvertently omitted.





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## SOCIETY NEWS

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is an honour to be elected President for 2014/15 for a second time, some 24 years after my first appointment to that office. There have been many changes during that period but our annual Convention remains our primary philatelic and social gathering of the year and I am pleased to invite you to join us at The Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, Cumbria where we will gather on Monday 28th September and go our separate ways on Friday 2nd October 2015.

The Great Border City of Carlisle, about ten miles south of the Scottish border, is on the main west coast railway line between London Euston and Glasgow, and is skirted by the M6 motorway. The Lake District, Solway Firth, Scottish Borders and Hadrian's Wall are all within an hour's drive; Wensleydale and Newcastle slightly over an hour. Carlisle itself is steeped in history, having been the location of two Roman forts, repeatedly fought over and sometimes occupied by the Scots and witness to the brutal activities of the Border Reivers. The Crown & Mitre Hotel is in the centre of the City, facing on to the now-pedestrianized old market square, and within quarter of a mile of the Cathedral, the Castle and Tullie House Museum – the shops are even closer! Because of the major attractions on the door-step we are planning only one organised outing which, weather permitting, will be to the World Heritage Site at Hadrian's Wall - alternative arrangements are in hand should the weather be inclement.

John Hillson has kindly offered to take charge of accommodation booking and other local arrangements and he has negotiated an attractive rate of £60 per person dinner, bed and breakfast (single and double occupancy) for the period of Convention. Extended stays can be at the same half board rate, alternatively on Bed & Breakfast terms for those who wish to explore further afield at £40 a head. A booking form and provisional details of the philatelic and social events will be included in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*, and also published on the Society website, but in the meantime I can be contacted by e-mail at [brianstalker63@sky.com](mailto:brianstalker63@sky.com) should you want further information. Some additional information on travel options to and from Carlisle can be found on the Society website and a brief summary is as follows:-

#### **By air:-**

**Domestic** : - Fly to either Manchester or Glasgow airports. There are regular train services to Carlisle from both places (see below).

**International:-** Fly into either Glasgow, Manchester or London airports. Manchester airport offers direct rail links to Carlisle every 30 minutes, the journey time is approx 2 ¼ hours. There is also a good train service from Glasgow city centre with trains every 30 minutes taking 1 to 1½ hours to reach Carlisle. If flying into London, you will need to transfer to Euston mainline station from where trains depart to Carlisle every hour. The journey time is approx 3¼ hours.





**By rail:-**

Regular direct rail services to Carlisle are available from London Euston, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh and most other major cities in the UK.

In addition to the services noted above, trains run to Carlisle from Newcastle once an hour (journey time approx 1½ hours) for connections to and from all locations on the east coast.

From Carlisle station you can reach the hotel by foot (approx 10 mins walk) or a short taxi ride.

**By car:-**

Carlisle is just off the main M6 motorway at junctions 42/44. Detailed instructions on how to reach the hotel from the motorway can be found at the hotel website (see above). The hotel has a large car park. For those with SATNAV, the location of the hotel carpark is CA3 8HB.

This will be our first 'weekdays-only' Convention but I am sure that many will wish to extend your visit to include the weekend before or the weekend after and Freda and I look forward to welcoming you to Carlisle – our birthplace and where we were raised.

At the close of our Edinburgh Convention we had only one vice president in place, Karen Searle, but I am delighted to announce that Ken Flint has offered to become another vice president and that he has made preliminary arrangements for our 2016 Convention to be held in the Midlands. It is therefore my pleasure, as President, to appoint Ken Flint as our senior vice president and I am grateful to Karen Searle who has graciously offered to defer her seniority to become second vice president. We continue to have a vacancy for a third vice president, preferably from someone based in the south of England, and I am hoping that a volunteer will come forward by the time we meet in Carlisle.

**Brian Stalker *F.C.P.S.***

**FROM THE TREASURER**

The Society Annual Accounts appear on pages 58 and 59. Copies of the signed accounts will be available for members to view at the annual Convention but if members have any questions relating to the accounts they can contact me beforehand (see e mail address – inside back cover).

The accounts this year show, for the first time, the results of the recent valuation exercise on the Society trophies and medals many of which are made of precious metals and have a material value. We have also undertaken a full review of the value of the Library and thank John Jamieson for his considerable help in this exercise. Note that for both the trophies and the library books, the value shown in the Assets section of the Balance Sheet represents a best estimate of the current disposal value of these assets. The insurance (replacement) values are much higher and are shown in a footnote for information.





Whilst costs, in particular mailing costs, continue to rise well above the rate of inflation, the overall financial position of the society remains stable and Subscriptions will be held at the current levels for a further year.

I once again extend my thanks to Mike Street who has managed the Canadian accounts for the Society and to Jim Bisset who has acted as our Honorary Examiner.

**Karen Searle**

## **FROM THE SUBSCRIPTIONS MANAGER**

Subscriptions for the current 2014/15 year are now overdue. If you had not paid by the time this journal went to press there will be a large 'X' on the mailing slip of your copy. If so, please pay promptly, either by cheque to me or Mike Street or via PAYPAL. If you are uncertain whether you have paid or not, please contact me (see inside back cover for details) and I will let you know your status by return .

**Malcolm Montgomery**

## **FROM THE LIBRARIAN**

The Library List will be updated on the Society website early in the New Year. Please check there for new titles added in the last year.

**Mike Slamo**

## **LONDON GROUP**

The remaining programme for the current season is as follows:-

January 19	Brian Hargreaves entertains
February 16	Queen Victoria material pre 1898
March 16	Visitor
April 20	Stuart Henderson entertains with WWII, plus a few sheets on subject from all members
May 18	AGM and Beaver Cup

Members are requested to bring a few sheets to each meeting.

All meetings are held at 31 Barley Hills, Thorley Park, Bishops Stortford and all commence at approx. 1230pm for around 2 hours followed by a late pub lunch. Contact Dave on 01279 503625 or 07985 961444 for more details.

**Dave Armitage.**



# **CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2014**

<b>INCOME</b>		<b>£</b>
Subscriptions		6178.38
Donations		58.79
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue		2841.29
Bank Interest		338.18
Bank Goodwill		500.00
Handbooks etc surplus		34.40
Exchange Packet Surplus		9.00
* Adjustment to Library Fund		97.22
Convention Auction Surplus		184.50
Internet Auction Surplus		101.70
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b><u>10343.46</u></b>

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	7707.54
	Administration Expenses	118.95
	ABPS fee	137.50
	Insurance	405.20
	Devaluation of Handbooks	73.40
	Publicity	60.00
	Bank charges	61.40
	Website running costs	252.00
	Valuation of Trophies	194.00
	Engraving	27.00
	Convention Deficit	117.17
	Members Handbook	186.80
	Overall surplus for year	<b>1002.50</b>

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b><u>10343.46</u></b>
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**Notes:-** Canadian funds have been converted to sterling at C\$1.79 = £1

\* This is a one off adjustment to equalise the value of the Library with that of the Library Fund

Hon. Treasurer

Hon. Examiner





**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR  
 YEAR ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2014**

	£	£
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash balances: RBS Special Interest Account	3 529.53	
RBS Savings Account	2 374.68	
RBS Treasurer's Account	1 287.12	
Meridian Bank	3 909.38	
Sub-total cash		11100.71
Investments at cost:		
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	2000.00	
General Fund New Star High Yield Bond Unit Trust	1000.00	
Interest bearing Canadian bank bond	14 510.08	17510.08
Sub-total investments at cost		
Stocks of books and ties etc:-		
Handbooks stock	0.00	
Society ties stock	46.53	
Sub - total		46.53
* Library books as valued		3315.00
* Trophies as valued		3609.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>35581.32</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
General fund balance at 30/9/13	11203.34	
Sterling deficit 2013/14	2583.87	
General fund balance at 30/9/14		8619.47
Canadian fund balance at 30/9/13	16389.66	
Exchange rate loss over 2013/14	-1556.57	
Canadian \$ surplus 2013/14	3586.37	
Canadian fund balance at as 30/9/14		18419.46
Library fund		3315.00
Trophy Fund		3609.00
Subscriptions prepaid in sterling		1592.00
Private Treaty Sales (Suspense a/c)	24.75	
Exchange Packet (Suspense a/c)	1.64	26.39
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>35581.32</b>

**Notes:**

For 2013/14, Canadian funds have been converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.79=£1, whilst in 2012/13 Canadian funds were converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.62=£1. This difference gives rise to a small exchange rate loss (expressed in Sterling) at 30/9/14.

\*These are disposal values. Insurance (Replacement) values are £9,000 and £23,720 respectively.

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## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

### to 10<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2014

#### New Members:-

3031 SMITH, Michael D.; 100 Paine Lane, Oak Ridge, TN 37830-7571, USA; e mail  
[miked\\_smith@hotmail.com](mailto:miked_smith@hotmail.com)

#### Rejoined:-

0839 FRANK, Dr. Joachim, *RDPSA, FRPSL*; 14 Chessington Court, Charter Way, London  
N3 3DT; e mail [frankfam2@gmail.com](mailto:frankfam2@gmail.com) CQ(Boer War)

#### Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

2402 SO, Susan; Suite 3506 – 33 Harbour Square, Toronto, ON, Canada M5J 2G2; e mail  
[susan.so333@gmail.com](mailto:susan.so333@gmail.com)

2960 KELLETT, Harold; e mail [hkstampsandcovers@shaw.ca](mailto:hkstampsandcovers@shaw.ca)

#### Resigned:-

2388 ARFKEN, George, *FRPSC, OTB*

3009 RICKETTS, Cliff

#### Deceased:-

1905 KERZNER, Ted

2838 BUTTIMORE, David

Revised Total:- 289

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### 2015

**Jan 19** CPSGB London Group Meeting, Bishops Stortford

**Feb 16** CPSGB London Group Meeting, Bishops Stortford

Feb 18 - 21 Spring Stampex, BDC Islington, London

**Mar 16** CPSGB London Group Meeting, Bishops Stortford

**Apr 20** CPSGB London Group Meeting, Bishops Stortford

**Apr 25** CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat

May 2 -3 ORAPEX, National Level Show, Ottawa

May 13 - 16 London 2015 FIP and FEPA Exhibition, BDC Islington

**May 18** CPSGB London Group Meeting, Bishops Stortford

May 22 - 24 Royal 2015 Royale, National Philatelic Exhibition, London, Ontario

**Jul 4** MIDPEX 2015, Leamington Spa

Aug 14 - 19 Singapore 2015 (FIP)

Sep 11 - 13 BNAPEX 2015 Ramada Plaza Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario

Sep 16 - 19 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London

**Sept 28 - Oct 2 CPSGB Convention, Crown & Mitre Hotel, Carlisle**

**Oct 25** CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat





## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2014/15

### **President:**

Brian Stalker, *FCPS*, 7 Larch Close, Heathfield, East Sussex, TN21 8YW  
e mail brianstalker63@sky.com

### **Secretary:**

John Hillson, *FRPSL, 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  
e mail: karensearle28@btinternet.com

### **Editor, Website Manager and Auction Manager:**

Graham Searle *FCPS*, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS  
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e mail: m0bmontgomery@aol.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

### **Exchange Packet Manager:**

Hugh Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend, Kent DA12 5BD  
e mail: hughrjohnson@yahoo.co.uk

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