



Maple Leaves

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

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EDITORIAL

Well another year has come and gone and I would like to wish all our members a very Happy New Year full of good health and even better acquisitions for your collections. Despite the continuing economic woes in many parts of the world, I note that quality philatelic material is still regularly fetching record prices at auction – both here in the UK and in North America - suggesting that our hobby remains in generally good health itself. It would be nice to think that the fall in the value of the Canadian \$ against the £ in the last year would have helped collectors here in the UK to acquire a few bargains but the strength of the market has ensured that such dreams remain on hold!

I would like to thank the several members who responded to my plea for new material for *Maple Leaves* in the last issue. Suffice to say that the editorial cupboard is back to a slightly more comfortable stock level but please don't let this deter you all from submitting articles large and small as the stock of material does not extend beyond the next issue.

I would like to draw members' attention to the piece on page 265 of this issue regarding the Exchange Packet. Despite many efforts to resuscitate the packet in recent years it has remained largely dormant primarily through a lack of material being supplied for sale. The Committee have decided that it is now time for a 'Use It or Lose It' policy to apply so if you value the Exchange Packet (as either a buyer or a seller) please read the article and take action.







On a related topic, I have had no significant offers of consignments for a full scale postal auction in Q1 2016 so I have decided we will hold our next Society Auction at the 2016 Convention (see page 296 for consignment details). In the meantime, I do have a few low value lots of material, many of which were donated to the Society, which I will offer in a mini-sale closing in February 2016. Full details will appear on the Society website in early January so please look there for updates.


Members living in or around the East Midlands area may wish to take advantage of an offer from member Greg Spring to use meeting facilities, free of charge, at the Cavendish Auctions offices in Derby for Regional Group Meetings. If anyone is interested in setting up a local group in the area please contact Greg and our thanks go to Cavendish for the very kind offer.

Finally, we extend our congratulations to our past President, Brian Stalker, who was presented with the BNAPS 'Order of the Beaver' award during our Carlisle Convention event (see page 272 for a photo). I think I am right in saying that Brian is the very first UK based philatelist to receive this prestigious honour - a fitting tribute to the extensive research he has carried out - particularly in the field of RPO's. Well done, Brian!



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GLIMPSES OF CANADIANA THROUGH THE EYES OF PRIVATE WRAPPERS

DR. JOHN K. COURTIS, *FRPSL*

In a moment of apparent madness, the author made a momentous decision to hand-collect the images of daily listings of worldwide private wrappers that have been listed on eBay. Since December 2009 the database has grown to 5,200 different images. Of these, 78 represent wrappers of Canada. The author has subjectively selected 11 of these that seemingly possess some interest if not visual attraction. The purpose of this paper is to identify and examine these non-post office wrappers used by Canadian organizations and so enrich our knowledge of their part in postal history through an examination of their role in social philately.

A relatively neglected area of philately is non-post office wrappers. Post office post bands and wrappers with denominated indicia are defined as postal stationery. Commercial wrappers bearing adhesives or prepaid inscriptions or meters bear no imprinted postal denomination and fall within the area of postal history. These wrappers would normally be studied as examples of this class of concessionary mail for their rates and routes. In addition though, wrappers such as these can be examined for their social philately attributes and so add insights about the social history tapestry of Canada. These wrappers are paper sleeves that wrap enclosures bearing printed matter, the nature of which disseminates news, information, intelligence, facts and advertising. The content of these wrappers are directed through the mail systems at concessionary rates to those who possess a special interest in such matters.

Commercial or private non-post office wrappers commence their lives as mere paper ephemera. They are then transformed into a philatelic item through the addition of prepaid postage and addressee instructions. The generic technical term “printed matter” encompasses newspapers, magazines, catalogues, price lists, reports, books, advertising, samples, patterns, photographs, clippings and other approved printed materials that qualify for the concessionary mailing rate. This sheet of paper folded around printed matter facilitates the sending of communication via this class of mail in a cost-effective and timely manner.

What would motivate organizations to spend money on the private printing of their own stationery when prepaid post office postal stationery wrappers and post bands could be purchased conveniently? One reason would be to self-advertise the organization’s name and business address as well as the name of the contents. The fancier the illustration the more eye-appealing and recognizable it is to the recipient. Hence, it increases the likelihood that the item will not be treated as junk mail and thrown away. A more pragmatic reason is that there is better control over the dimensions and quality of the wrapper’s paper to accommodate the width and strength specifications in accord with the size and weight requirements of the intended contents. Another reason may be



bound up in the timing of ensuring requisite stock is readily available. The purchase of post office stock would require a second stage of private printing. This two stage process may take longer and have less control by the user than in actually detailing the paper specifications to the printer with delivery times and quantities. A user of wrappers with a time sensitive enclosure to mail would not wish to be caught in a situation without any stock on hand.

The majority of the items illustrated in this article would have been carried in the posts at the Third Class mail rate applying to various types of printed matter. The rates applying to such mail over the period from 1870 to 1967 are shown in table 1 below (*sourced from Smith and Wawrukiewicz*).

TABLE 1 – THIRD CLASS MATTER RATES

Date	Domestic Rate	Rate to the USA	Rate to UPU
1870	1¢ per oz	1¢ per oz	n/a
15/7/1873	1¢ per 2 oz	1¢ per 2 oz	n/a
1/10/1875	1¢ per 4 oz	1¢ per 4 oz	n/a
1/8/1878			2¢ per 2 oz or 4¢ per 2 oz (1)
1/4/1879			1¢ per 2 oz or 2¢ per 2 oz (1)
1/1/1892			1¢ per 2 oz
1/10/1921			2¢ per 2 oz
1/7/1926		2¢ per 4 oz	
1/7/1930		1¢ per 4 oz	1¢ per 2 oz
2/4/1951	2¢ per 2 oz plus 1¢ per 2 oz additional	2¢ per 2 oz plus 1¢ per 2 oz additional	2¢ per 2 oz plus 1¢ per 2 oz additional
1/4/1964 to 1967	3¢ per 2 oz plus 1¢ per 2 oz additional	3¢ per 2 oz plus 1¢ per 2 oz additional	3¢ per 2 oz plus 1¢ per 2 oz additional

(1) Prior to 1892, Canada listed UPU countries in two categories 'A' and 'B' with different rates applying.

The other type of mail that could be enclosed in private wrappers was newspapers. The domestic rate for these between 1870 and May 1909 was ½¢ for transient newspapers up to 2 ounces. A 1¢ rate was set for transient newspapers for the second weight scale of 2-4 ounces. In May 1909 the ½¢ rate was abolished and was replaced by a rate of 1¢ per 4 ounces. In 1903 the rate for newspapers mailed in bulk from the publishers was set at ¼¢ per pound up to 300 miles. In 1908 the distance restriction was dropped in favour of delivery anywhere in Canada at this very favorable concessionary bulk mailing rate, however, by the 20th century fewer and fewer newspapers were being carried in the mails in this way.

The 11 wrappers chosen for study here are presented in chronological order of imputed usage date and include the period circa 1870 through circa 1967. Determining the actual usage date of a wrapper is often impossible from the wrapper itself because it does not bear dated postmarks. Bulk mailing permits and roller cancellations convey no identifying mailing dates. Heavily inked obliterations likewise rely on the contents themselves to identify dating for the recipient.

A major contribution of the paper is to demonstrate how the use of Internet resources can tease out information reflecting the backstory of a wrapper and position its place

within a social and business dimension. Once upon a time, research into postal history and social philately required long hours of diligent library and archival investigation. It still does in many cases, but the use of the Internet as a significant resource of information is increasingly attainable. Patient searching provides a much enhanced scope for advancing postal history and social philately. The algorithms of a search engine such as *Google* now empower the spread and depth of philatelic research.

Phoenix Fire Insurance

The wrapper shown in fig 1 is headed PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE in upper-casing sans-serif font and underlined. This is followed beneath by an address line. The return address identifies Montreal as the source of the sender: If not called for in Ten Days, please return to P.O. Box 2002, Montreal. Below this are the words PER BOOK POST identifying the qualification of contents to be carried at the third class mail rate. The wrapper is stamped with an 1870 1¢ yellow Queen Victoria Montreal printing (Sc35) canceled with a fancy intaglio cross relief cut from a cork. The wrapper is addressed to Mr. F. C. Martin, Woodstock, Ontario. There is a filing note on the wrapper: 'Policy on Residence on Graham Street' underlined in green crayon and '\$4000 for 3 years' added. The 1¢ rate was correctly paid.



Fig 1

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company established its agency in Canada in 1804 and 'insured all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms. The Montreal agents for Canada were Gillespie, Moffat & Co., August 1832' (*The Patriot and Farmer's Monitor*, August 1832). The company was established as the Phoenix Fire Office in 1782 by London sugar refiners discontented with the rates of premium charged by the established fire insurance offices. By 1783 it had 58 agencies, and the early success of the company meant that by 1790 it was able to establish minimum rates for insuring London riverside wharves and warehouses against fire. From 1782 the company started to insure overseas properties belonging to English merchants. Agents were appointed in France, Germany and Portugal in 1786-1787, and in New York and Montreal in 1804.

Cliff-Wardlaw Acetylene Gas Company

The illustration at left on the wrapper shown in fig 2 is a picture of three acetylene tanks of gas set against a black background with the name of the company and Dundas, Ontario beneath. The same illustration appears in a number of advertisements that appeared in *The Dry Good Review* (1899), an example of which appears as fig 2a. The postage is paid with an 1898 1¢ blue green Queen Victoria Numeral issue (Sc 75) and canceled with a barred obliterator. The wrapper is addressed to Mr. L. P. Tauton, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The 1¢ stamp paid the rate up to 4 ounces.

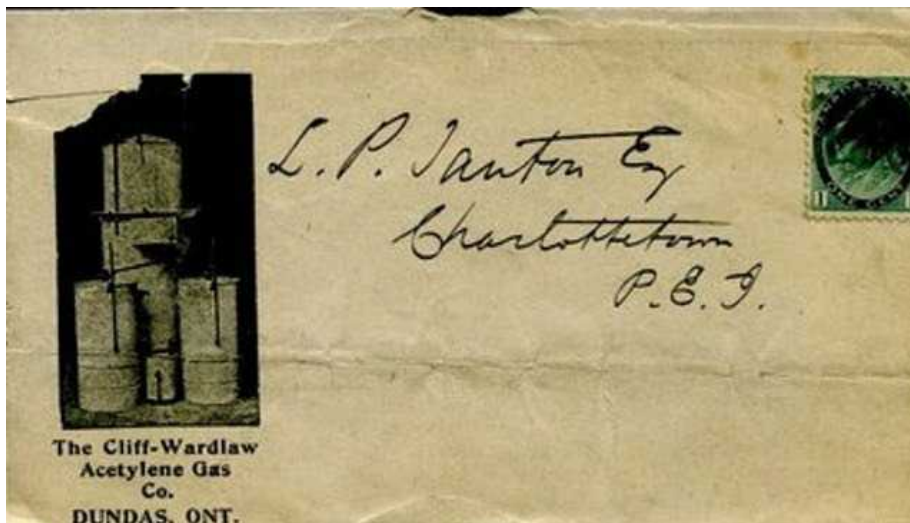


Fig 2



Fig 2a

The three proprietors of this business: John Herbert Cliff, George Henry Cliff and Thomas David Wardlaw who all resided in Dundas, Hamilton, Ontario were granted a patent on 7 November 1899 for an acetylene gas generator. There were a number of advertisements placed in the *Canadian Hardware and Metal Merchant* and *Canadian Grocer* for their products all based on some type of gas burner. They were the owners of the Safety Light and Heat Company and manufacturers of the Cliff-Wardlaw Generator in Dundas.

Port Mann Chronicle

Above the wording *The Port Mann Chronicle* there is a 1912 Type B2-1 (Staecker 1987) black boxed bulk mailing permit POSTAGE PAID IN CASH// AT VANCOUVER CANADA above the Royal coat of arms with G R in each top corner (the initials are for King George V) and Authorized under Permit No. 2411 beneath. Below the box is the wording: Anybody using this stamp without authority// will render himself liable to prosecution. Port Mann, B. C. is printed above the address details, the wrapper being addressed to Mrs. E. D. Gibson, West Kitsilano City (West Vancouver). There is a pair of double underlines beneath the postage paid detail and the address. This wrapper is shown in fig 3.

Bulk mailing permits were introduced in Canada in 1903. In lieu of affixing postage stamps users could print a permit on their own stationery by obtaining an electro for printing the permit after payment of a refundable deposit. Items to be printed in this way had to be uniform in weight, bundled for easy counting and addressed in a standardised fashion (Staecker 1987). The 1912 usage date of this type of bulk mailing permit coincided with the concessionary bulk mailing rate of ¼¢ per pound weight that was applicable for newspapers. The absolute amount paid in cash would have depended on the total weight of the Port Mann Chronicles mailed in this way. As discussed below, the lack of available information about this provincial newspaper suggests that the circulation was low

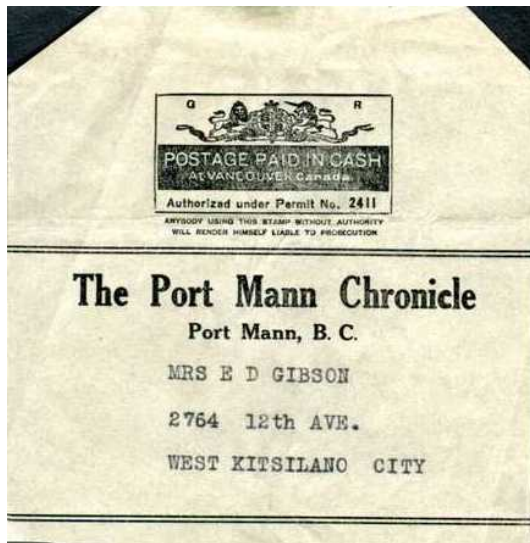


Fig 3

Port Mann townsite was created in 1911 in the municipality of Surrey, British Columbia. It had previously been known as Bon Accord and was a landing for steamboats taking on cordwood as they traveled up the Fraser River to Yale. Bon Accord was one of the primary connections with the outside world. It was also a centre of operation for fishermen. The new town was to adjoin the new railway yard and roundhouse forming the terminus of the new transnational rail-line operated by the Canadian Northern Railway. Newspapers quoted that Port Mann was intended to be a model town. Purchase of sections had been completed by 1911 and clearing of the forest

had begun. The sale of lots began in March 1912 and by June 1912 all land in the town site had been sold. Four million dollars' worth of land was sold in Port Mann. The town was laid out with streets radiating from a central circus in the residential section. However, the model town of Port Mann was never fully realised. Population declined significantly and the railway never terminated in Port Mann.

Information about the *Port Mann Chronicle* is elusive. Extensive *Google* searching failed to locate its holding in newspaper archives and libraries. The sole verification of the existence of this newspaper appears in *The Daily Colonist* (19 August 1913) where it was stated: “*The Port Mann Chronicle* is the latest addition to the list of Provincial newspapers. It is very neatly printed and altogether a very creditable publication. Mr. David Wilson is the manager”. Given the lack of information about this early newspaper of which there may be no extant copies, this particular *Port Mann Chronicle* newspaper wrapper may be unique.

Gananoque: Gateway to the Thousand Islands

This Gananoque wrapper shown as fig 4 took the author on a nostalgic trip to when he worked at the University of Waterloo. A residential neighbour granted permission to use their caravan and canoe at Gananoque national park and it was on this lake that I had my first (and last) successful experience with a canoe. Given the beauty of this area of the world it seems a pity that the wrapper has not sought to illustrate some of the scenery. The printed wording on the wrapper is Gananoque in lower casing and gently arced with ONTARIO CANADA beneath and then The Gateway to the Thousand Islands. The wrapper shows a paper tape sealing the left-hand side of the sleeve (against postal regulations) with the wording GANANOQUE in green and PRINTER in red. There are two stamps paying 5¢ postage: a 1930 2¢ green and 3¢ dark carmine King George V (Sc150,151) obliterated with a type 4 roller cancel GANANOQUE, first issued in 1927 (*Smythies 1965*).

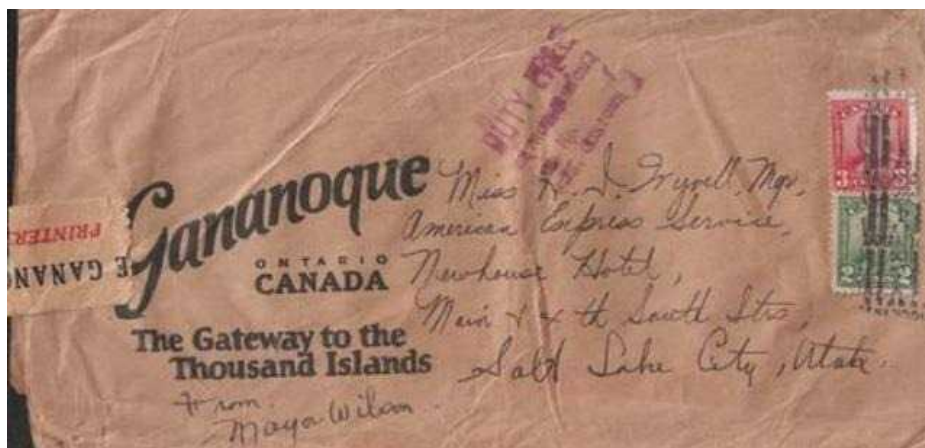




Fig 4

This 5¢ rate paid in circa 1930 would have paid for a package of some 10 – 20 oz (dependent on exact date of mailing) and suggests the content could have been some kind of advertising booklet, and sealed with tape at the left hand side to reduce the risk of loss in transit. The wrapper is addressed to Miss H. I. Tyrell, America Express Service, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. There is a purple handstamp applied in the USA, DUTY FREE US CUSTOMS. The sender is identified as Maya Wilson.



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Gananoque is referred to as the "Gateway to the Thousand Islands," which are located next to it in the St. Lawrence River. The name "Gananoque" has the distinction of having several meanings: "Water Rising over Rocks" or "Garden of the Great Spirit". Equally colourful is the life of the founder, Joel Stone who arrived in 1793, a refugee Loyalist, who became a prosperous entrepreneur, who started with 700 acres and a flour mill, and then saw potential to develop an industrial foundation. Lumbering, mining and milling, the Gananoque River was lined with factories on both banks from its mouth to the upper falls, and these establishments depended on water as a prime source of energy. By the early 19th century numerous mills, a tannery, tool manufacturing plant and harness and carriage factory were thriving industries. Gananoque also played an essential role as a forwarding point on the supply line moving up the St Lawrence River from Montreal and Cornwall to Kingston.

The 'Thousand Islands' actually number 1,865 in a 50 mile span between Kingston and Brockville. Some of these islands are not much more than rocky shoals, while others are very large, such as Wolfe Island, 27 miles long by 9 miles wide; and Howe Island, 9 miles long by 3 miles wide. Both of these islands have year round residents and are serviced by ferry boats from the mainland. Even some of the smaller islands have year round residents who gain access to their islands in winter by air boats and snowmobiles.

The beauty of the area was noted by many who went through the area in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Islands' accessibility to prosperous urban areas such as New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto soon led to the development of the Islands as a prime summer vacation area. Many of the area's first visitors were American governors, senators, presidents and legislators. Once families came to the area, large luxurious hotels were built. On the American side, as many as 20 trains a day were required to bring all the summer visitors. On the Canadian side, a railway connected Gananoque to the main Canadian National Line, a few miles north of the town. The influx of visitors wanting to see the Islands grew and this led to boats carrying passengers. The first tour boat operator in Gananoque was a local mailman who delivered mail to the island residents and took passengers as a sideline to his mail delivery business. Soon the sideline outgrew the mail route and he started what is now the Gananoque Boat Line (www.gananoque.com/history.html).

The Writers' Studio

The wrapper shown in figure 5 overleaf is paid with a Woodstock 4970 precancel 1932 1¢ dark green King George V (Sc195) being type 2-195 (*Walburn 2000*). The wrapper is headed THE WRITERS' STUDIO in seriffed upper-casing font and underlined. DONALD G. FRENCH and the address 36 Castlefield Avenue, Toronto 12, Canada appears beneath. The wrapper is addressed to Mrs. Mary Seiburth, Vancouver, B.C. There is a boxed illustration in maroon showing a lit candle to the left of an open book. The 1¢ rate in circa 1932 was correct for a weight up to 4 ounces.

The Writers' Studio was the name of an English language monthly mimeographed periodical edited by Donald Graham French between 1873 and 1945. Donald French,



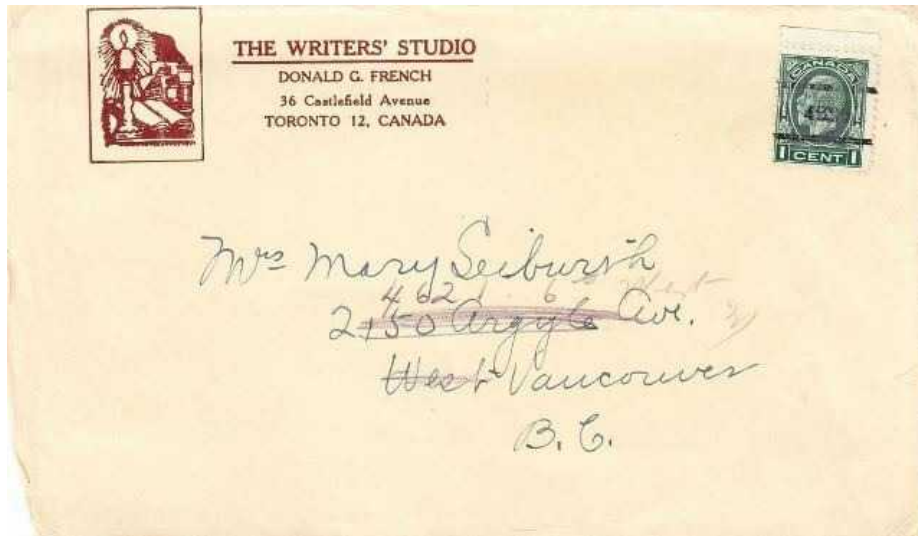


Fig 5

originally from Beaverton, Ontario was a one-time teacher who had trained at Normal School. He was the author of a slim monograph titled *Points about Poetry*. This was the first of three books he authored on poetic technique. At some point in his past, French had also worked as a newspaperman, initially in Sault Ste. Marie, and by 1909 he was the literary editor of the *Toronto World* and responsible for editing (and in large part writing) that section of the Sunday edition of the paper.

French was 41 when he developed his plan for a Canadian Literature Club. He was eventually chosen to be the first literary editor at McClelland and Stewart. He edited, published, and largely authored, a long-running journal titled *The Writers' Studio: A Monthly Aid for All Who Write - Amateurs, Professionals, or Beginners*. *The Writer's Studio* magazine offered French's characteristically fine-tuned observations on writing technique, notices of markets and literary competitions, reviews of books of interest to authors, and some publication of original works. It is of particular interest for its columns of correspondence, as depression-era writers, often in remote rural communities or settlements, used *The Writers' Studio* as a way to maintain cultural and intellectual connections and keep up their creative spirits. The magazine also ran annual poetry and short-story writing competitions, with judging by the editor and cash prizes awarded (Murray 2008).

Halifax Herald and Halifax Mail

A photographic boxed illustration of Peggy's Cove, Halifax "where the Atlantic meets a Rock-bound Coast" appears to the left of the heading in red, upper-casing sans-serif font: HALIFAX HERALD and HALIFAX MAIL above three solid address lines. The illustration may be based on a painting but appears to have taken licence insofar as Google images did not identify this exact location with lighthouse and the juxtaposition

of houses and coastline. There is a 1935 2¢ brown King George V (Sc218) with HALIFAX roller cancellation (*Smythies, Appendix 2*). The 2¢ rate to the USA in circa 1935 was for a weight not exceeding 8 ounces which would be consistent with the contents being two newspapers. The wrapper is addressed to Mr. Gus Greische, Berkeley, California, U.S.A. This wrapper is shown in figure 6 below.

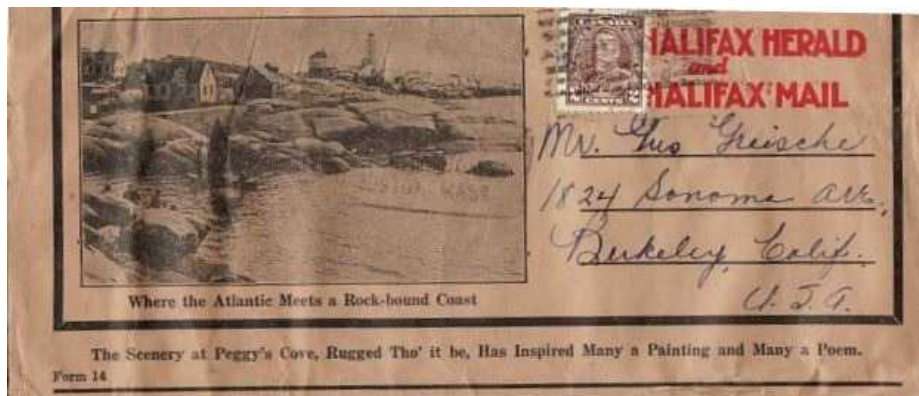


Fig 6

The *Halifax Herald* Limited is one of Canada's oldest and largest independent newspapers, based in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and dating from 1875. The *Halifax Herald* Limited published two daily newspapers until 1 March 2004. *The Halifax Herald* (a morning paper) was the older of the two, started on 14 January 1875; *The Halifax Mail* (an evening paper) started on 23 October 1879. By December 1930 these papers attained a net paid daily circulation of 50,000 becoming one of the largest dailies in Eastern Canada.

William Dennis, who had emigrated from England to Nova Scotia in the early 1870's as a penniless boy, was able by 1875 to commit \$50 to the purchase of one share in the firm and was also the junior of two reporters. In 1907 Dennis acquired the remainder of the shares from the estate of Mr. John James Stewart, first Publisher of *The Herald*. William provided the leadership in the establishment of the city in the successful effort to build circulation. Upon Dennis' death in 1920, a majority interest in the company passed to a nephew, William Henry Dennis. He believed his first duty to be the production of more attractive newspapers than offered for sale by competitors. He conducted the affairs of the company until his death in 1954 when control passed to his son Graham William Dennis.

Robert Simpson Western Limited

This illustrated bi-coloured wrapper (see figure 7 overleaf) advertises the 'Spring and Summer 1936 Catalogue' of Simpson's with wording in green against a white unfurled ribbon, all superimposed on a red circle. There is quite a bit of wording but the important part advises potential customers who shop from the catalogue that Simpson's will "pay the postage, guarantee satisfaction, quality with economy, fast service."



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Fig 7



Fig 7a

There is a message at the top of the wrapper stating: 'An Order from this Book assures your Receiving Our Next Catalogue'.

The prepaid bulk mailing permit postage is shown within a Type B9 (*Staecker 1987, p.13*) horizontal rectangular three section boxed G R with arcs (King George V) CANADA POSTAGE PAID// 8¢// PERMIT No (unreadable) TORONTO. There is also a seven line message to the POSTMASTER, but unreadable from the Internet image. The wrapper is addressed to Mrs. J. M. Legal, St. Mary's Rd., Norwood Grove, (Winnipeg), Manitoba.

The catalogue fixes the date of the wrapper as 1936. The 8¢ payment represents a total weight of around two pounds which is consistent with the size and weight of a catalogue of this nature.

The dry goods store that later became the Robert Simpson Company opened in 1858 in Newmarket, Ontario. A fire destroyed the store in 1870 which reopened two years later, in Toronto (see figure 7a). The company was renamed the Robert Simpson Company Limited in May 1896 shortly before Robert Simpson's sudden death on 14 December 1897, at the age of 63. With no male heir, Simpson's death placed a heavy burden on his wife, Mary, and daughter, Margaret, who sold the business for \$135,000 in March 1898 to a syndicate of three Toronto businessmen. Throughout its history Simpsons was the traditional carriage trade department store in Toronto, competing with T. Eaton Co. The motto "You'll enjoy shopping at Simpson's" was conceived by Robert Simpson



and remained the company's slogan until its acquisition by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1978 (*Wikipedia*).

By 1872, Simpson was hand delivering "dodgers" - handbills, or flyers - to houses in Toronto. Simpson's published its first catalogue in 1893. Its 82 pages were filled with fabrics and notions; women's drawers, hosiery, mantles, and jackets; men's ties and suspenders; valises; and, perfumes and other fancy goods. By the 1930s, the catalogue's printing plant took up an entire floor of the building and soon became one of Canada's largest publishing enterprises. By 1943, 1,000 people worked in the Simpson's mail-order division. The Toronto store employed 5,500 workers - undoubtedly one of the city's largest employers. Simpson's had 149 order offices across the country, 298 delivery trucks, and 66 horses. Its switchboard handled two million telephone orders a year, in a nation of 12 million people (*Canadian Museum of History*).

Vancouver Sun

The wrapper shown in figure 8 heralds itself as containing a Souvenir issue of the Golden Jubilee Opening 1936 of *The Vancouver Sun*. There are two globes beneath the wording; the first says VANCOUVER GOLDEN JUBILEE 1936 beneath the Vancouver Coat of Arms, the second is a lion and a locomotive both facing right superimposed on the outline of an anchor.

The wrapper is paid with a 1935 5¢ blue King George V (Sc221) obliterated with a horizontal roller cancellation VANCOUVER BC repeated. The 5¢ rate in circa 1936 paid for the fifth weight scale or 10 ounces being 1¢ per 2 ounces. This weight would be consistent with a Jubilee souvenir copy of the paper. The wrapper is addressed to Mr. Georg Heness, Weinan, Germany and the sender was V. G. Shane, Cedar Crescent, Vancouver, B.C.

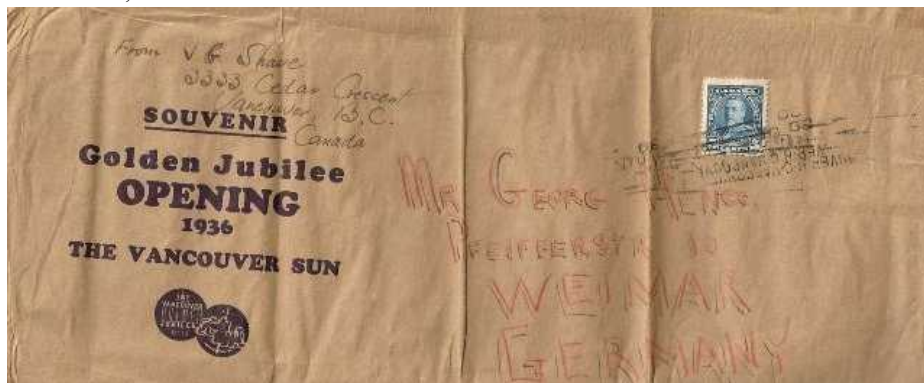


Fig 8

The Vancouver Sun is a daily newspaper first published on 12 February 1912 in the Canadian province of British Columbia. When *The Vancouver Sun* began operation, it was published at 125 West Pender Street, just around the corner from *The Province*, its rival at the time. In 1924, the Sun bought the *Vancouver World* newspaper, which had





Fig 8a

been in financial difficulty for some time. In March 1937, a fire destroyed the Sun's business and editorial offices. The only casualty was the janitor, who suffered minor burns and smoke inhalation. The Sun promptly moved across the street into the World Building, where the World had been published. The building was accordingly renamed the Sun Tower. In 1958, the Sun and the Province joined to create the Pacific Press in response to the rising costs of producing newspapers. First the papers merged their mechanical and financial departments, and then they both moved into the Pacific Press Building on 27 December 1965.

To celebrate Vancouver's 50th birthday, *The Vancouver Sun* put together a special "Jubilee Edition" on 25 April 1936. That was almost three weeks after the actual anniversary on 6

April. The "Only Evening Newspaper Owned, Controlled and Operated by Vancouver Men" made up for its tardiness with 24 pages of stories, photos and facts, both historical and contemporary. The cover showed the city's dramatic transformation from forest to metropolis and a facsimile of the first page of the souvenir edition is shown in figure 8a. One side featured an illustration of giant Douglas firs, the other side was skyscrapers. Fifty Years of Growth," trumpeted the headline: "From Towering Trees to Towering Buildings." Underneath the headline were Vancouver facts, circa 1936. The population at that time was 310,117; there were 124 hotels, and the city was served by 53 steamship lines.

Halliday Homes

This 110x250mm buff wrapper in the author's collection, shown in figure 9 overleaf, bears an illustration of three flags tethered to a flag pole: 1888 on an unfurled pennant flag at top, HALLIDAYS, JUBILEE SALE on an unfurled flag and the year 1938 on an unfurled pennant flag beneath and HALLIDAYS HAMILTON within a panel beneath the address label. At left of the wrapper reads vertically: POSTMASTER: If not delivered within 10 days please return to The HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited HAMILTON, ONTARIO. There is a CANADA POSTAGE PAID 36x24mm three horizontally lines paneled box 1¢. No. 323, HAMILTON. This type of bulk mailing permit was introduced in 1918 where the value of the postage was to be indicated as well as the permit number assigned to the user (*Staecker 1987*). The 1¢ rate at this time was for up to 4 ounces. The wrapper is addressed to Wm O. Glass, Courtright, Ontario W2.

Canada's pre-cut housing industry consisted of three principals. Halliday Homes and Canadian Aladdin Homes, both manufacturers of pre-cut homes, and Eaton's, which



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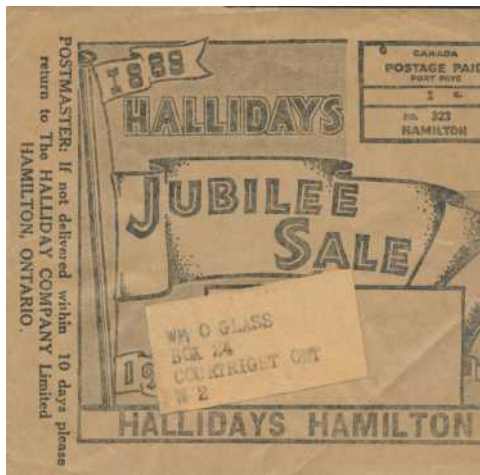


Fig 9

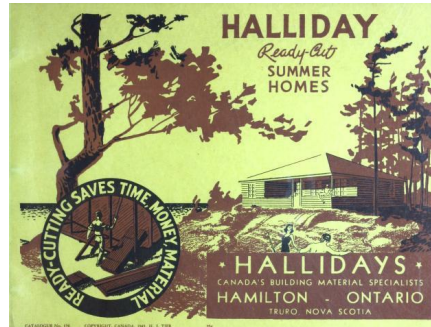


Fig 9a

issued mail-order catalogues, including Plan Books from which customers could purchase blueprints and building materials. Halliday was the largest general merchandise catalogue company in Canada and evidence suggests it was the largest manufacturer of pre-cut homes in Canada. Halliday issued its first catalogue of pre-cut homes in 1919, expecting a surge in residential construction as soldiers returned home from the First World War and immigrants settled into central and western Canada. An example of its catalogue cover is shown in figure 9a.

Halliday Homes Canada, Ltd. was formerly known as the Halliday Company. The company was founded in 1888 and is now based in Carleton Place, Canada. Halliday Homes pioneered the custom manufactured home industry in Canada. In the early days, Halliday was a mail-order building supply business. It was the first company of its kind to merchandise and deliver such products throughout Ontario. In the 1920s, Halliday added pre-cut homes, cottages, and garages to its line of products. Everything required to complete the job - from lumber to laundry tubs - was shipped by rail to the nearest train station. It is said that hundreds of these homes still provide comfortable living for homeowners throughout Ontario.

Health Bulletin

The bilingual *Bulletin D'Hygiène* Health Bulletin in upper casing sans-serif font wrapper is shown in figure 10 overleaf. A crest is centered between the bilingual Service de Santé// Annexe de l'Hotel de Ville// CITÉ DE MONTREAL and Department of Health// City Hall Annex// CITY OF MONTREAL. The concessionary rate is paid with a precancelled 1942 1¢ green King George VI (Sc249) 0700 between twin pairs of horizontal lines Type 10-249 (Walburn, 2000). The number 0700 is the number of the city in the Dominion Post Office Money order system, namely, Montreal, P.Q. The 1¢ paid for contents up to 2 ounces. The wrapper is addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

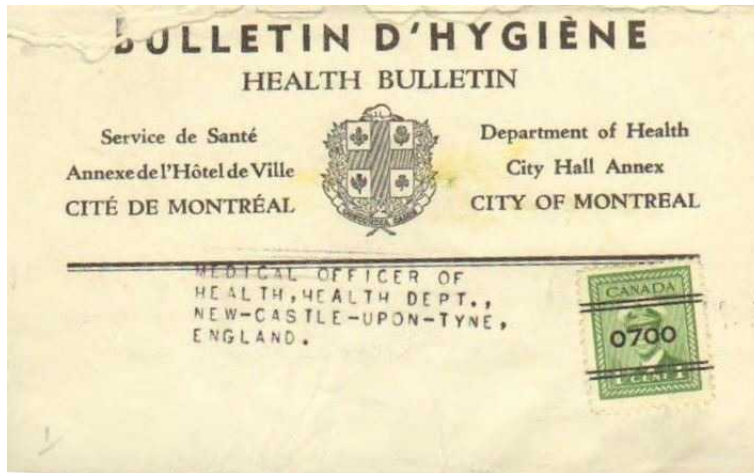


Fig 10

The *Bulletin d'Hygiène* was a government publication published by the Montreal Department of health between 1914 and 1971. It was a monthly French journal dealing with sanitary affairs and statistics.

The Beaver

There is a slogan meter cancel on the wide yellowish wrapper shown in figure 11. The WINNIPEG 24 VII '67 MANITOBA and 3¢ postage rate has the slogan at left PAN-AM// GAMES// 1967// WINNIPEG// CANADA together with the Pan-Am athlete within circle symbol. *The Beaver*, MAGAZINE OF THE NORTH in brown is printed at top left. The added wording reads: Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. If undelivered in ten days return to Box No. 4010, Winnipeg, Canada. No address is shown on the wrapper. The rate for concessionary mail at this time was 3¢ for an item up to 2 ounces

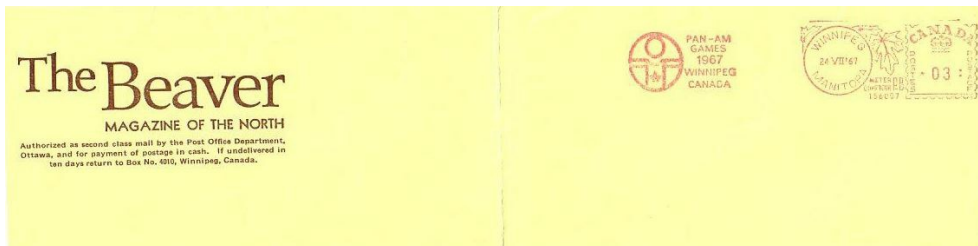


Fig 11

The founding of *The Beaver* in 1920 was one of the many activities in celebration of the Hudson's Bay Company 250th anniversary. It was seen as a staff publication "devoted to The Interests of Those Who Serve the Hudson's Bay Company". Subject matter included all aspects of Canadian history. The first issue appeared in October 1920, under the banner, '*The Beaver*, A Journal of Progress — being the successful name in



a staff competition'. Five thousand copies were printed and distributed at a total cost of \$570. Beginning with the December 1923 issue, the company began offering the magazine to non-Hudson's Bay employees at a rate of one dollar a year. The following year, the magazine ceased being a monthly publication and became a quarterly. Significant changes took place in September 1933 with the replacement of the original digest format by a standard magazine design. The magazine also refocused its content, transitioning from "A Journal of Progress" to "A Magazine of the North."

The content of the new Beaver was broadened to "...include the whole field of travel, exploration and the trade in the Canadian North as well as the current activities and historical background of the Hudson's Bay Company and all its departments throughout Canada." Staff news was shifted to other company publications. Over the next fifty years, the Beaver developed into a magazine about Canada's social, cultural, economic and commercial past (*Wikipedia*).

Conclusion

This sub-set of non-post office wrappers provides glimpses of Canadiana through uncovering the back-stories behind the users of these private wrappers. The eleven wrappers examined encompass such diverse themes as early newspapers from British Columbia to Nova Scotia; the role played by catalogues in the growth of department stores and pre-cut housing; government health reports on sanitary matters; a scenic beauty spot for tourists; the origins of Canada's literature club; Canadian history especially regarding the Hudson Bay Company; and inventions such as acetylene gas generators.

When the printing quantities of post office wrappers and postal sleeves are known it may be possible to calculate crude estimates of survival rates. With regard to private wrappers there are no such statistics available. Survival rates are likely to be low because destruction of wrappers at the hands of the addressee was the norm. It was the contents that were sought, not the wrapper per se. From those isolated examples of wrappers that have survived it is possible to research their users for aspects of postal history and social philately. While it would be a mistake to underestimate the time involved in sleuthing these aspects, the ability to use Internet searching with the help of a good search engine such as *Google* can uncover snippets of information that can be harvested, evaluated and organised into a vignette to produce a social philately story. These stories add a sense of historical timeliness and thereby facilitate a better understanding about the roots of a community in particular and society in general.

The various users who managed the production and printing of their own wrappers provide examples of bulk mailing permits, precancelled stamps, roller cancellations, meters and stamps in paying for this concessionary class of mail. By relating the postage paid to the rates applicable at the time it is possible to reconstruct the likely weight and infer the nature of the contents.





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I extend my sincere thanks to the editor Graham Searle for his assistance in adding the third class mail rate table and ensuring that the postage shown on each wrapper was consistent with ratings in this table. His help was invaluable.





At our 2015 Convention in Carlisle, Jim Bisset displayed an outstanding collection of the classic issues of Canada including many superb covers. This short article provides those who could not attend the Convention with a taste of what was on display.

THE 15 CENT CUNARD RATE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Jim Bisset

A Post Office Department Circular dated 16 January 1868, stated that, under a recent Postal Convention between the British and United States Post Offices, the United States transit charge on letters passing via the United States between Canada and the United Kingdom was reduced and thereafter the rate for letters passing between Canada and the UK would be 15 cents per half ounce, instead of 17 cents per half ounce, as previously. This short lived rate was further reduced to 8 cents per half ounce on 1 January 1870.

The following two covers show this rating.

Fig 1 Toronto to Glasgow dated March 1868. The cover was carried on Cunard Line "Java" which departed New York on 1 April 1868 and arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, at 9.10am on 10 April. From there it went by rail and Irish Sea Packet, with a Glasgow arrival stamp for 11 April.



Fig 1 Toronto to Glasgow

The cover was posted at the very end of the first Decimal issue and has a 5 cent deep red Beaver and 10 cent bright red–purple Consort to pay the 15 cent rate. The Large



Queen issue officially came into use on 1 April 1868, but examples of some values are known with late March 1868 postmarks. Prior to this the only way to pay the reduced rate was with a combination of the Cents issue stamps.

Fig 2 Montreal to Weymouth dated 12 October 1868. This cover was also carried on Cunard Line "Java" which departed New York on 14 October and arrived in Queens-town on 23 October. The reverse has a Portsmouth 24 October transit stamp and Weymouth 25 October arrival mark. By this time the use of the new 15 cent Large Queen stamp was well established and the pre-payment of this Cunard rate was its' primary use in the period up to 1870.



Fig 2 Montreal to Weymouth

A MESSAGE FROM OUR NEWEST FELLOW

I wish to thank and express our gratitude to all the many friends in the Society who have sent get well wishes and cards to Rosemary. A course of treatment is now in progress and we are looking good for next year. Bless you all.

Derrick & Rosemary Scoot.



THE SOCIETY EXCHANGE PACKET – USE IT OR LOSE IT!

During our recent Convention in Carlisle, there were a number of discussions over the Society Exchange Packet. The Packet has been largely dormant for a number of years despite attempts to revive it and make it available to all of the membership by placing it on the Society website and allowing payments via PAYPAL as well as by cheque.

Despite this, many members, in particular those who have recently joined, have expressed an interest in the packet so the Committee would like to see it continue in active use if at all possible.

The discussions at Convention can best be summarised by laying out two conflicting views. These are:-

- a) That the increased use of *ebay* has rendered exchange packets, particularly in specialist philatelic societies, redundant as it is quicker and easier to buy and sell material on the web than it is via a packet. If you are a seller you get paid quicker and buyers are offered a much wider choice. Given the realities of this new digital world, we should retire the packet forthwith or.....
- b) Not all of our members have access to the internet or *ebay* and many prefer not to use electronic payment methods such as PAYPAL for security reasons so will not make use of *ebay* even if they have access. Alongside this, many members have expressed a desire to use a packet so we should continue to offer the service.

The reasons for the demise of the exchange packet in recent years are doubtless many and complex but one clear and over-riding reason is that the Exchange Packet Manager has received little or no material to offer for sale. If the packet is to continue and to compete with the likes of *ebay* it will clearly only do so if a steady stream of new material is coming forward for sale. Only then can the packet manager alert members with specific interests of new material which may interest them. Only then will members looking to buy material view our website on a regular basis to see what new goodies are on offer.

The conclusion of the Convention discussions was an agreement to give the Exchange Packet one last promotional push and see if we can get it working in a way which is sustainable and of interest to a significant number of members. The Committee will review the situation in Q2 2016 and if no significant progress has been made will submit a recommendation to the 2016 AGM that the packet be disbanded. If it is clear that the packet is starting to work again as intended then it will continue. So it really is a matter of 'USE IT OR LOSE IT'!!

To get things moving forward in a positive way, the **first priority** is for the Packet Manager to receive some significant amounts of new material for sale. With this in





mind, we are setting out below the basic rules of the Exchange Packet and how material can be put into the packet for sale and how members can purchase material from the packet.

The commission charges on sales via the packet are a flat 10% which is very competitive with other options for disposal of surplus material and you will be helping your Society by selling material this way. Any BNA material is acceptable – stamps, cancels or covers – to any value from 1p to £1000's! So, if you have material to dispose of, please think of the Exchange Packet as an option.

EXCHANGE PACKET – THE RULES AND HOW IT WORKS

HOW DO I PUT MATERIAL INTO THE PACKET FOR SALE?

1. Pages of stamps or covers, beneficially owned by a member, may be sent to the Packet Manager at any time for sale. The Packet Manager shall be, for all purposes, deemed to be the vendor's agent in respect of such material.
2. Only BNA material can be accepted for sale and the Packet Manager reserves the right to refuse any material which he considers to be undesirable.
3. Vendors should mount stamps or covers on plain A4 or A5 sheets with a price (in £ sterling) and clear description in ink below each item. Please keep stamps and covers on separate sheets. The descriptions should include the SG and/or Scott/UCS catalogue number and a note of any defects which will not be apparent from a scan or photocopy of the item. Each stamp or cover on the page should be numbered, starting with 1.
4. Package the sheets up and mail them to the Packet Manager. Each sheet sent to the Packet Manager should be accompanied by a photocopy (black and white or colour at the vendor's preference). If you require acknowledgement of receipt and do not have an e mail address, please also enclose a S.A.E.
5. Note that material is only insured by the Society once it is in the Society's possession.
6. Commission is charged on sales at the rate of 10%. Deductions will also be made in respect of postage and packing for returning any unsold material. Material valued in excess of £50 will be mailed by 'Signed For' service or equivalent.

HOW DO I PURCHASE MATERIAL FROM THE PACKET?

It is envisaged that the majority of members will nowadays be able to view the packet via the Society website, however it is still possible to view material and purchase from





the packet even if you cannot access the website.

Members who have specific collecting interests can notify the Packet Manager of these interests. He will then contact them (by e mail or by mailing out photocopy sheets) if and when material of that type becomes available. Alternatively, members can opt to view all packet material on the website (no prompt provided).

When you view the sheets, if you see something you would like to purchase then:-

1. Contact the Packet Manager (by phone, e mail or post) to confirm that the item(s) is still available and, if so, whether you wish to pay by cheque or PAYPAL. As with the Society Auctions, a small premium (normally 5%) will be charged for using the PAYPAL option to cover PAYPAL charges.
2. The Packet Manager will provide an invoice by e mail or post covering the cost of the chosen item(s) plus p&p. Note that material valued in excess of £50 will be mailed by 'Signed For' service or equivalent.
3. Make the required payment by either sterling cheque (payable to the Society) or by PAYPAL. The items will be shipped promptly on receipt of payment.
4. Check purchased items on receipt from the Packet Manager, returning any incorrectly described material for refund within 72 hours.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE PACKET MANAGER?

The Packet Manager is responsible for all aspects of administration of the packet. Inter alia this includes:-

- a) Maintaining a list of member's interests in respect of the Packet and notifying them when new material in their area of interest becomes available.
- b) Receiving new material for the packet and making sure scans of the sheets are sent promptly to the Website Manager to be posted on the website.
- c) Sending out photocopy sheets to members as requested,
- d) Receiving payments, mailing out purchases and payments to vendors.
- e) Providing accounts to the Society Treasurer at least once a year (in line with the 30th June accounting year end)
- f) Providing updates to the Website Manager on items sold so that the website information can be updated regularly.
- g) 'Retiring' sheets from the packet after a reasonable time (normally 3 months but can vary at the Packet Managers discretion or be shorter if all material on the sheet is sold) and returning unsold material to the vendors.





WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE WEBSITE MANAGER?

The website manager is responsible for posting scans of new material on the Society website (Exchange Packet page).

On receipt of updates from the Packet Manager, he will also update the information on this page to highlight items that are already sold and to remove pages that the Packet Manager has 'retired'.

AND FINALLY.....IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION OR HAVE OTHER QUESTIONS

If you have any other questions relating to the packet or need more information please contact Hugh Johnson – contact details are:-

Hugh Johnson

27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend, Kent DA12 5HD

e mail : hughjohnson@yahoo.co.uk

Tel : 01474 350226

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Annual subscriptions for the 2015/16 year were due on 1st October 2015.

Subscription levels are:-

£22 for members resident in the UK

£25 for members resident in Europe (airmail delivery) and

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or to:-

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

Members who have not paid the 2015/16 subscriptions by the end of February 2016 will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.





CONVENTION 2015 - CARLISLE

Lack of space precludes a full report so just a few pictures this year to give you a flavour of the endless sunshine, excellent company and great philatelic material. If you decided not to come, this is what you missed!



Jim Bisset gave a memorable display of early Canadian stamps and covers.



Not sure of the collective noun for Fellows but here they all are anyway.



Late evening session with auction viewing, display viewing and the bourse all in action.



Iain Stevenson shows some BC.



The CPSGB team at the Roman fort of Vindalandum - astonished to be shown something older than them selves!





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Retiring Secretary, John Hillson receives a small gift from Scotland



Our Guest Speaker, Stephen Parkin, dishes the dirt on his dad.



Malcolm Montgomery trying to work out where all the whisky has gone.



Richard Johnson receives a well deserved prize



New President, Ken Flint receives the badge of office.



Our outgoing President, Brian Stalker, receives the BNAPS Order of the Beaver from Mike Street

POSTAL ADVERTISING DIE SLUGS DURING WORLD WAR 1 – PART 2

Malcolm Newton

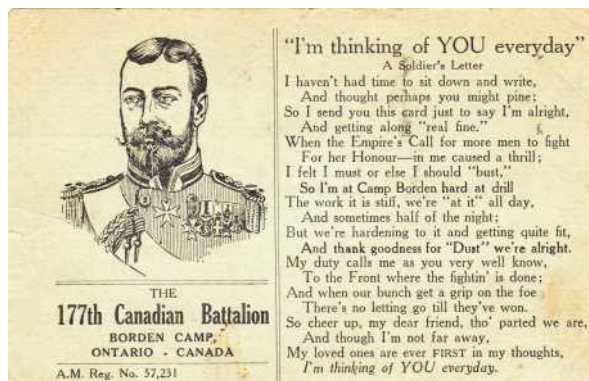
As the war moved into 1916, the Canadian Expeditionary Force were still involved in fighting. The 1st Newfoundland Regiment suffered over 700 casualties in just 30 minutes on the 1st July at Beaumont-Hamel, but it was the Battle of the Somme, in which the CEF were engaged between September and November before the winter brought the battles to a muddy halt, which is best remembered. With the nation's attention on Europe, it was not surprising that postal slogans were further reduced with only 18 offices using a total of 25 slogans in 1916, all of which were by private sponsors who were, no doubt, desperate for funds and visitors to their fairs and exhibitions.

In my previous article (*1*) I commented upon the money saving techniques of altering the dies to reflect the different dates and this practice continued in 1916 at a number of offices. One such location – Lindsay in Ontario – held another exhibition in September, whilst Sydney in Nova Scotia, held their exhibition again in October.



Figure 1a. 'Lindsay Central Exhibition Sep. 21.22.23 1916'. A 1912 die which was altered each subsequent year. In use from the 28th June, 1916.

Figure 1b. The reverse of the above card with a "Soldiers message" from the 177th Canadian Battalion based at Borden Camp, Ontario.



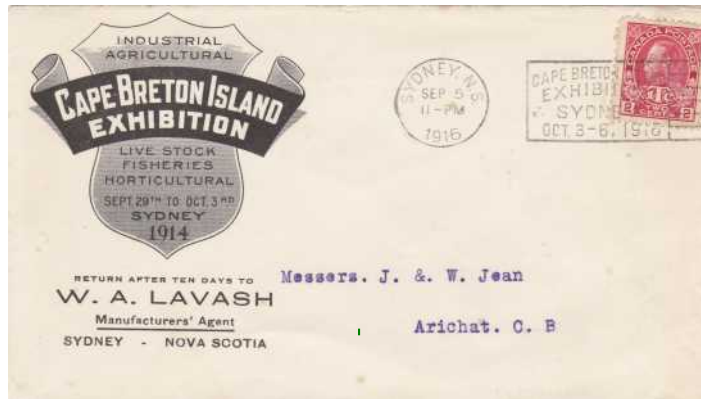


Figure 2. 'Cape Breton Island Exhibition Sydney Oct. 3 – 6, 1916'. Another well used and altered die with an earliest use of 31st July. Note the printed date on the envelope of 1914, again another sign of wartime economy.

Guelph first began advertising their Winter Fair in 1914 and continued into 1916 with amended dates.

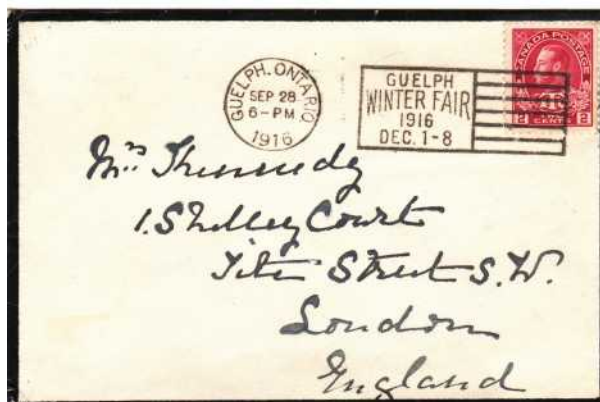


Figure 3. 'Guelph Winter Fair 1916 Dec. 1 – 8'. A neat mourning cover to England posted two days after the earliest recorded date for this year.

1916 also saw reissued International dies at Edmonton, London Ontario, Saskatoon, Prince Rupert and Owen Sound (all of which were illustrated in my article of October 2015), a Universal die at Ottawa for their Central Canada Exhibition, along with the ubiquitous Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Calgary, however, produced three different dies during 1916. Figure 4 is a one-off and was used between 26th February and possibly the end of the event, whilst figure 5 (overleaf) replaced the 'Spring Stock Shows' slogan which was also illustrated in part 1 of this series. It was used, with amended dates, until 1918. Not shown, is a slogan advertising the 'Alberta Winter Fair' held in December.



Figure 4. 'Alberta Horse and Cattle Show Calgary April 10-15 1916'. Another cover which was sent two days after the first recorded date for 1916.



Figure 5. 'Calgary Industrial Exhibition Calgary Alberta June 29-1916-July 5'. An example for which the slogan was in use from the 26th April.

With the exception of the Guelph and Alberta winter fairs, all such events and exhibition slogans were finished by October 6th. However, on the 'Western Front', Canadian forces were being slaughtered with 24,000 (2) dead or injured in a space of just three months, until the carnage came to a temporary halt. This loss in terms of personnel and material costs caused the government to give some serious thoughts to raising funds for the war effort, which were to have an effect on the Canadian P.O. during 1917, as we will find out in the next instalment.

References:-

- (1) Part 1 of this series of articles; Maple Leaves Vol. 34 No. 4 October 2015.
- (2) Wikipedia.org/Battle of the Ancre Heights/Casualties

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A version of this article was originally published in the August 2015 issue of Gibbons Stamp Monthly and it is reproduced here with the kind permission of GSM and the authors. I have credited the article to two of our ex Secretaries; the article was written by John Hillson but the majority of the illustrations were provided by John Wright.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO POSTMARKS FROM 1851 TO 1897

John Hillson *FRPSL, FCPS* with illustrations by John Wright

A retired mathematics master who used to teach at a well-known school in Kingston upon Thames in Surrey asked me if he supplied the material would I write an article on the early postmarks of Kingston, Ontario. Since the elder of my two daughters was born in the hospital there, how could I refuse! Most of the material illustrated in this article belongs to John (Wright, that very same school teacher), the words, such as they are, are mine.

Our story begins in 1851, the year the first postage stamps of the Colony of Canada made their appearance, when the former Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, were issued with a set of fifty -two four ring numeral killer cancellations. The primary purpose of these cancellations was to prevent reuse of the newly issued stamps. The cancels were issued to the main post offices in alphabetical order, with Kingston being 16th in the pecking order. However, it was given the number 18 (see fig 1). To avoid confusion the numbers 6 and 9 were not used as it was thought it would be impossible to tell one from the other, hence the apparent inconsistency. There is another inconsistency in the series in as much as the regular numbers stop at 52 (Clifton), which will be seen as two short of the total. Montreal, however was issued with an extra handstamp - 516, as was Ottawa – 627, in addition to their regular numbers 21 and 27 respectively.



Fig 1 The number '18' four ring numeral killer cancellation issued to Kingston in 1851

It is perhaps a little ironic, when after Confederation in 1867, new two ring numeral handstamps were introduced in 1869, this time in the order of importance of the post office (so that Montreal was issued with '1', Toronto with '2' etc) that Kingston was issued with the number '9'. This time the '6' and '9' handstamps were distinguished one from the other by a small disc being removed between the two rings at the base of the number. The two ring '6' of London is shown in fig 2 overleaf.





Fig 2 A postmark from the number '6' two ring numeral handstamp issued to London Ontario in 1869



Fig 3 Kingston's original number '9' two ring numeral handstamp

Mutilated handstamps:-

In its' original state, the two ring '9' was not substantially different from any others in the series, apart from the distinguishing piece removed from between the two rings at its' base. (see fig 3 above).

Either the clerks in the Kingston post office did not much care for the handstamp, or perhaps they thought it ought to be distinguished from all the others, so they mutilated it – and quite early in its' life (see fig 4). This mutilated type is known used in this state by September 1869. Incidentally, the distinguishing hole at the base can still be seen on clear, complete strikes.

Apparently not satisfied with their handiwork, further cuts were made in it shortly afterwards (see fig 5). It was in this state by November of the same year. If one examines the rarity table of these handstamps, on the Large Queens it is not particularly scarce, even in its original form. On Small Queens it can only exist in its' later state, and it carries the highest category of rarity – I have never seen it on a Small Queen nor can I remember in 60 years of collecting Small Queens to have ever seen one offered for sale.



Fig 4 A cancel from a mutilated Kingston two ring numeral handstamp which was used in Kingston by September 1869



Fig 5 A November 1869 cancel from the further modified Kingston handstamp



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Handmade handstamps:-

Kingston, even in those days, was a busy office. One handstamp was hardly enough – particularly, one might suppose, if the staff kept mucking around with it – a practice, incidentally, not confined to that office. Hamilton, to take one other example, also mutilated their early duplex. Anyway, to meet demand a series of some eleven (or more) homemade handstamps were produced over a period of time. These are illustrated in figs 6 to 16 below and overleaf together with the dates in which it is known they were in existence. All continued to feature the numeral ‘9’. While described as ‘homemade’ one cannot be certain if it was the post office staff that made all or any of them, or whether or not some at least were produced by artistic friends of the staff.

Perhaps I should mention here that these homemade cancels, which are often described as ‘corks’ could be made from wood, rubber, or from sheets of cork supplied by manufacturers to postmasters in both Canada and the United States. Other media could also be used – signet rings, out of date rate stamps, even mailbag seals, but not, as far as I know, in the case of Kingston, which largely used the more fragile materials described; their homemade cancellers, therefore, did not last long.



Fig 6 This square home-made Kingston ‘9’ handstamp is known as being used in September and October 1869



Fig 7 Kingston ‘9’ from September 1869



Fig 8 October 1869



Fig 9October 1869



Fig 10 November 1869



Fig 11 January 1870



Fig 12 Febru-ary 1870



Fig 13 April 1870





Fig 14 April 1870



Fig 15 May 1870



Fig 16and February 1871

Kingston crosses:-

As the numbering system fell into disuse, the office began to use a series of handstamps in various shapes of crosses. The thick cross illustrated in fig 17 is probably the earliest one used in the office, certainly no earlier one has turned up so far. Of the remainder, which are by no means a complete record, (figs 18 – 25), comments are only necessary on one or two.



Fig 17 One of the earliest cross cancels used in Kingston from February to November 1871 after the numbering system fell into disuse.



Fig 18 A cover sent 24 July 1871 bearing a Kingston cross cancel. The type shown here is known used from July to October 1871



Fig 19 Kingston cross cancel in use in July 1872.



Fig 20 A registered cover dated 8 January 1873 with a Kingston cross cancel

The cover shown in fig 20, dated 8 January 1873, is of particular interest to me as the 3 cent stamp is perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, which means it is a Montreal printing, whilst the 2 cent stamp is perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$ approximately, making it a first Ottawa printing. I already had a 3 cent perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ on a Priceville, Ontario cover dated 19 January 1873 but the Kingston cover was the proof I needed that the move to printing in Montreal started at least at the end of 1872, and not during 1874, as was the conventional wisdom at the time.

Fig 21 shows a Kingston cross used in January 1873. Later a similar but larger version of this cross was introduced. Fig 22 shows the mutilated version of that later handstamp. The last comment on the crosses concerns the cover shown in fig 24, a fairly early strike – this handstamp was used for a longer period of time than any of the others and was the most ornate. It seems that this particular hammer was probably made of rubber, which would be why it lasted so long. Fig 25 overleaf shows what is possibly a worn or distorted version of the cancel in fig 24. I am a little worried about the authenticity of this cross, the shape of which is not consistent with that in fig 24. On the other hand, the owner of most of the material shown here also has a cover where the cross is slightly different again and that cover too was used in 1874.

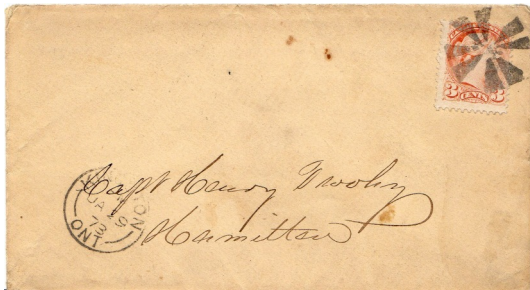


Fig 21 Another type of Kingston cross cancel in use in January 1873.



Fig 22 A mutilated cross cancel from 1874.



Fig 23 A Kingston cross cancel on a postcard sent in March 1873.



Fig 24 This ornate cross cancel saw the longest period of use of any of the Kingston crosses – from January 1874 to May 1876.



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Fig 25 A Kingston cross cancel – or is it?



Fig 26 A 'crossroads' fancy cancel applied in April 1873.

Fancy Cancels:-

After the crosses, Kingston reverted to the more usual type of geometric fancy cancels used in the period from 1868 to 1880 or thereabouts. Some examples of these are shown in figs 26 – 30.

At first they could be quite ornate, as in the earlier examples, but after 1876 the bulk of the handstamps used at Kingston were pretty run of the mill types that could have been found anywhere in any Canadian Post Office during the period above mentioned.

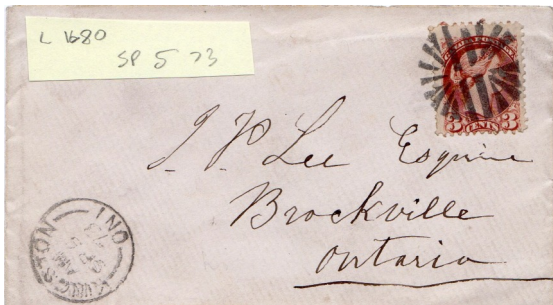


Fig 27 A fancy geometric design cancel used in September 1873



Fig 28 A Kingston fancy cancel known used from September to November 1875 using what could either be a Masonic design or a 'Pumpkin Head' for Halloween.



Fig 29 A Kingston fancy cancel with intricate geometric design used in June 1876.

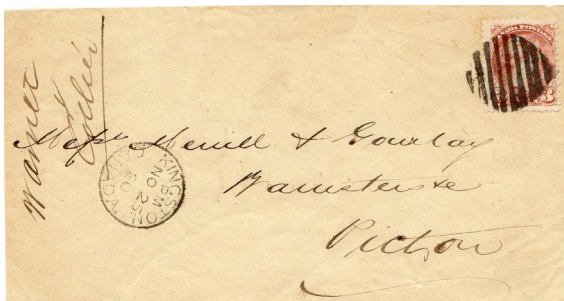


Fig 30 An 1880 Kingston fancy cancel.

Duplex Cancels:-

Another type of official cancelling device in common use in the 1860 – 1880 period was the duplex cancel. As a main post office it would be reasonable to suppose that a fair number of these labour saving devices would have been issued to Kingston, London (Ontario) for example had some 13 or 14 different duplex handstamps issued to it in the period from 1860 to 1897, including its first one by Berri of London (UK). Toronto had something like 100 different types. In 1860, Kingston also was issued with a Berri duplex. During the succeeding 37 years, however, just two more were issued. I can only illustrate an example of the second one issued to the office in fig 31. Note that it is dated 1885. Two years later this cancel was substantially repaired, altering the killer portion of the hammer and a few years after that it was repaired again. None of the Kingston duplex handstamps are highly rated as to scarcity – perhaps that should be reappraised, or maybe I just haven't been looking!



Fig 31 An 1885 Kingston duplex postmark



Fig 32 A Type II Kingston Squared Circle cancel.

Squared Circles:-

The last labour saving device used in Victorian times was the Type II Squared Circle (Type II has thick bars, Type I thin). Just to finish off, a nice example of this cancel is illustrated on a block of four of the 3 cent Small Queens in fig 32.

WELCOME TO WINDSOR?

Jim Felton

During the latter years of World War I, huge numbers of troops were being mobilized across the USA prior to shipping out to Europe. The normal mode of transport for these troops was the railway network. At places where the trains stopped, service organisations handed out post cards by the million to the soldiers in transit to be mailed back to family and friends assuring them things were going well.

Like most of the surviving cards I've seen, the one shown below in fig 1 was provided by the American Red Cross through its Canteen Service. The Waterloo, Iowa, source was rubber stamped on a Waterloo picture post card. In a few scrawled lines the sender tells his wife back in Oskaloosa, Iowa, he was "all o.k.," that he left camp the previous Wednesday morning, and he was leaving Kalamazoo, Michigan, as he wrote the message. The card then entered the mail stream at Detroit, Michigan on 3 August 1918. That made it 31 July 31 1918, when he left camp, presumed to be Camp Dodge at Des Moines.

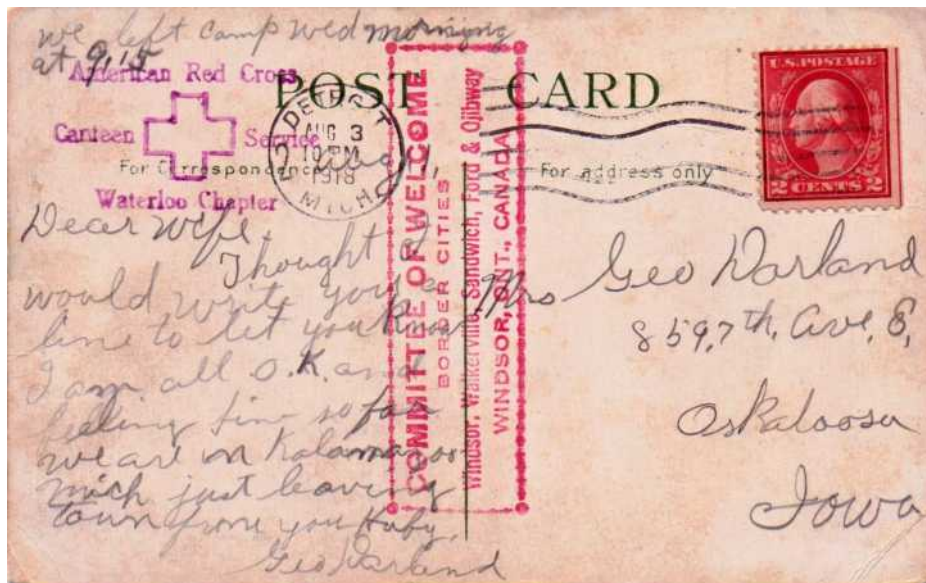


Fig 1

Checking an old railroad atlas, one can see two possible routes taken from Camp Dodge to Detroit. The journey would have started on the Chicago Great Western (CGW) as it was a direct line between Des Moines and Waterloo where the card was acquired. Then, staying on the CGW, he could have continued on to Chicago by way of Oelwein, Iowa.



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A shorter routing would have been to change at Waterloo and take the Illinois Central to Chicago. From Chicago the only way to Kalamazoo was via the New York Central subsidiary Michigan Central, which continued to Detroit as the post mark indicates.

A bit more informative than most such cards but all in all pretty typical. Until, that is, one notices the second rubber stamp shown in more detail in fig 2. It reads COMMITTEE OF WELCOME / BORDER CITIES / Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ford & Ojibway / WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA which is surrounded by an ornamental border. What is this and what is going on with this post card?



Fig 2

An Internet search led to the WARTIME CANADA site put up by the University of Western Ontario with three photos showing civilians receiving American soldiers in a railroad context. One of these is shown in fig 3.



Fig 3

Women from the Border Cities Welfare League of Windsor, Ontario, provided cigarettes and writing to materials to American soldiers who passed through the city on their way to Europe.

What I imagine is when this troop train stopped at Windsor the Committee members gladly collected any mail the soldiers had ready and someone took it to Detroit because of the affixed US postage.



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Digging still further, it was the 88th Division that prepared at Camp Dodge and shipped out in late July 1918. Passages from *History of the Three-hundred-fiftieth Infantry A.E.F.*, compiled and edited by Proctor M. Fiske (Cedar Rapids: Laurance Press, 1919) confirm the routing across southern Ontario. Of the many trains needed to transport this unit eastward, two trains took that routing, one carrying the Regimental Headquarters, the Headquarters Company, and the Band, the other taking Companies G and H. They went by way of Waterloo, Dubuque. Chicago, Detroit, St. Thomas [Ontario, Canada], Buffalo, Utica, and Albany to Weehawken, NJ, where they ferried to Camp Upton. After a brief rest, the division left for Europe on 10 August.

I didn't find our George Darland's name in that 350th Infantry history; for sure he was not listed among those killed in action. Nor did I find him in a very faint copy of the history of the 351st Infantry. But, anyway, thanks for the card you sent, George!

I wonder if our members can throw any more light on the 'Welcome to Windsor' handstamp?

BOOK REVIEWS

With Xmas past and not knowing what to do with that book token/ cheque Great Aunt Mabel sent you it is time to take a look at the latest batch of new books that have passed over the Editorial desk.

All of these books have all been published by BNAPS. BNAPS books are now available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202 Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada Tel: 613-567-3336 FAX: 613-567-2972 Email: bnaps@sparks-auctions.com Website <http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/>

The price quoted below for each book is the retail price in Canadian dollars. Usual terms apply with the usual 40% discount for BNAPS members.

There is only room for one review this time so I have simply listed the remaining new volumes. Review copies of the following eight books, in colour, can be found in the Society Library so if you wish to sample before you buy, please contact Mike Slamo.

The Joy of Panes - Plating the Stamps of Canada's First Booklet Pane by Peter Spencer Released March 2015. 100 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 53.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-48-8].

Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations and Related Railway Postmarks including Selected Waterway Postmarks Second edition Ross Gray, editor. Released April 2015. 368 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 80.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-49-5].

Blackout Postal Markings of Canada by Cecil (Cec) Coutts Released September 2015. Exhibit series # 84. 170 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 68.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-51-8].





A Postal History of the Yukon by Kevin O'Reilly Released September 2015. Exhibit series # 83. 142 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 62.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-50-1].

The Rates and Postal History of Canada's Peace Issue 1946-1952 by H.M. (Mike) Street Released September 2015. 282 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 92.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-56-3].

First Day Covers of the King George VI Definitive Issues of 1949-50 by Gary Dickinson. Released September 2015. 62 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 44.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-54-9].

Explorers of Canada on First Day Covers by Gary Dickinson Released September 2015. 118 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 57.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-53-2].

Catalogue of Canadian Hunting and Fishing Revenue Stamps by Clayton Rubec and Dale Stover Released September 2015. 174 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. B&W C\$ 58.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-52-5].

The one brief review covers the following important new work:-

Handbook on the Transatlantic Mail of British North America by Malcolm B. Montgomery and Steven M. Mulvey Released September 2015. 434 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 116.00 [ISBN 978-1-927119-55-6].

Jack Arnell's 1987 Handbook on Transatlantic Mail has been the 'bible' for collectors of this material for some 30 years. However, in that time much new information has come to light and an update of the handbook was long overdue. This book by Malcolm Montgomery and Steven Mulvey has made full use of the incredible advancements in technology that have occurred in the same period; particularly to illustrate the many rate handstamps used on transatlantic mail.

In addition to extensive reference quotations, the book features a full history of the ships and shipping lines employed to carry the mails (including dates of voyage) as well as detailed tables of postal rates for inland UK, transatlantic, USA and all of the BNA provinces. These will prove invaluable in sorting out the often confusing rates to be found on transatlantic covers. A large part of the book is taken up with a significantly expanded section on the handstamps used on transatlantic mail, and some 250 colour plates are included illustrating the covers that carried these handstamps. For the first time, the book also includes some idea of rarity for these handstamps whilst noting that many are probably under-reported.

All in all, this will be a 'must have' for any serious collector of transatlantic mail and will also be an excellent reference tool to any member who has a few such covers that they wish to write up accurately. Highly recommended.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

John Hillson

IMPERFORATE OR FAKE?

I was not surprised by your challenge below John Wright's interesting letter regarding his 5cent R.L.S fake illustrated in the October 2015 issue. It looks very convincing. Of course the s.o.b. who ruined what would have been an interesting stamp had a bit of help from the printers. Actually I suppose he had a lot of help from the printers because of the mess they made of this stamp's second plate, so well illustrated by the copies of 'David and Goliath' in the same letter. The positioning of the impressions on the plate were all over the place, so that it is notorious for producing overlarge freaks and half-starved copies as pictured.

You may remember that a former member who used to attend our Moffat meetings. specialised in Registered Letter Stamps (*he is very poorly now , hooked up to oxygen*). It was from him I learned that in various attempts to try to make perforation of sheets from the second plate a bitbetter, shall we say, at one point the bottom row was guillotined off, another try was to guillotine the bottom of row 16 if I remember correctly. Thus one can occasionally find 5cent RLS with a bottom straight edge; never one, genuine, with a top straight edge, because the guillotined bits were scrapped.

What we have here is a straight edge stamp, which would have been a jumbo if left alone, but no, some unmentionable took a pair of scissors to the three perforated sides and produced an abomination. The cuts, under extreme magnification, if John Wright wants to spend money on a certificate, will turn out to be different in character to that of the bottom edge.

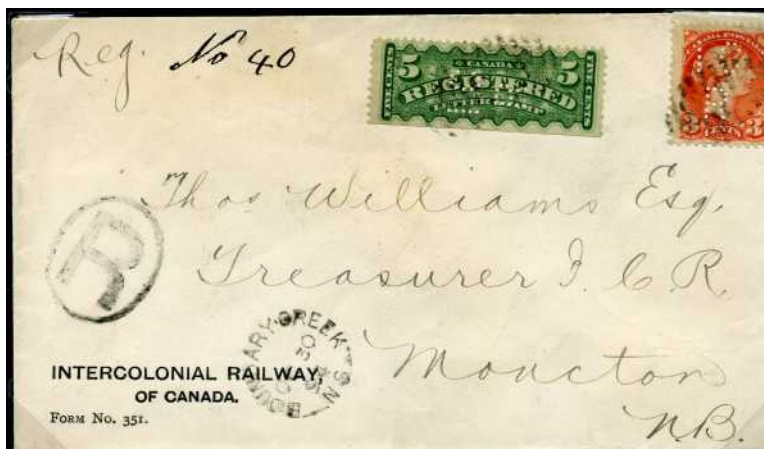


Fig 1



You may be interested in a straight edged 5cent RLS on cover, as it one of the supposedly only five I.C.R perfin registered covers now extant. Whether the other survivors also have straight edges I have no idea, but a picture is shown in fig 1 opposite.

A final word, a well known and knowledgeable member living in B.C suggested that the single 3 cent Small Queen imperforate illustrated in my recent article is also a fake, courtesy of one Mr. Frodel. He may be correct; I have yet to examine it closely. However, if it is, it is a work of art and perhaps proves that there is no such thing as a genuine Small Queen imperforate single – or R.L.S. for that matter. *(Editors note: until, of course, you see the picture on page 299!!)*

Luc Legault

METER MAIL PIONEER

I wonder if any of our members can provide any information on a pioneer of Meter Mail collecting, one Albert Harris who was a publisher based in London UK.

Harris published a philatelic magazine as early as 1922 which featured examples of early meter marks but I have been unable to find out any more information about him.

Any help members can offer would be much appreciated.



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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is a great honour to be elected your President for the 2015/16 season and I am pleased to invite all members to our 2016 Convention which will be held at the Holiday Inn at Kenilworth between 19th and 23rd October. We have timed the event a little later this year in order to avoid a clash with BNAPS and, for this year at least, we are returning to our usual Wednesday to Sunday timing.

Kenilworth lies roughly midway between Coventry and Warwick a little south east of Birmingham and is ideally situated to explore the many tourist attractions of the area including Warwick Castle and Stratford upon Avon. 2016 marks a number of important historical milestones in and around Kenilworth and a number of these special events will be ongoing during our Convention. Our hotel is situated in the centre of the town which has a population of around 20000. More details can be found at www.holidayinn.com

We have negotiated a Convention rate of £60 pppn for dinner, bed and breakfast (single or double occupancy) for the period of Convention. Extended stays can be at the same half board rate for those who wish to explore further afield.

A booking form and provisional details of the full philatelic and social programme will be included with the April issue of Maple Leaves and also published on the Society website. In the meantime, if you have any questions, I can be contacted by e mail at kenflint@btinternet.com

Full details on travel options to and from Convention can be found on the Society website. A summary of these is as follows:-

BY AIR

The nearest international airport is Birmingham some 13 miles away. Direct flights to Birmingham are available from most UK regional airports (though note not from London) and from Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam and New York. Members flying in from Canada would need to either fly into London and change onto rail (see below) or fly via one of the European hub airports or New York.

BY RAIL

The nearest mainline rail station is Coventry which is only 6 miles from the hotel.





There is a frequent rail service from London Euston to Coventry (every 20 mins, journey time 1 hour) and also direct services from North West England, Glasgow and Edinburgh. There are also good services from most other regions of the UK but many will involve a change at Birmingham New Street. See the National Rail website for full details (www.nationalrail.co.uk)

BY CAR

Kenilworth lies close the west midlands motorway network and can be reached easily from the M40, M5, M42, M6 or M1.

The hotel has good parking facilities. For those with SATNAV, the postcode is CV8 1ED.

If anyone needs more information on travel options or any other aspect of Convention, please don't hesitate to contact me. Jenny and I look forward to welcoming you all to Kenilworth in October.

Ken Flint

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

A reminder that subscriptions for the year 2015/16 are now overdue. If you are one of the few members yet to pay, you will have been contacted by myself or Mike Street in recent weeks. If you are in any doubt about your subscription status please contact either me or Mike (e mail is easiest) to get an update.

Please note that members who have not paid their subscriptions for the current year by the end of February 2016 will be removed from the Maple Leaves circulation list so make sure this is not your last issue!

Malcolm Montgomery

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

Our next full auction will be the Convention Auction in Kenilworth on or around 22nd October 2016. The deadline for receipt of consignments for sale in this auction is the end of May 2016. Commission rates for sellers are the usual 10% with no buyers premium. Recent sales have featured some impressive rarities and equally impressive selling prices so I would urge all members to hunt out their duplicates and unwanted material and to support the Society by placing this material for sale in the Society auction.

Graham Searle. FCPS





FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Members should note that the Library List has been updated recently to include the many new books added to the Library over the last two years. A full listing (along with rules on how to borrow material from the Library) can be found at the Society website. If any UK based member would like a copy of the updated Library List and does not have easy internet access please contact either myself or the Editor and we will happily print you off a copy and mail it out.

Mike Slamo

LONDON GROUP

Our 2015/16 season of meetings continues through to June. We meet monthly on the third Monday of the month with meetings commencing approx. 1230hrs for around 2 hours followed by a late pub lunch. Our full programme for the first half of 2016 is as follows:-

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 18 January | - Visitors entertain |
| 15 February | - Queen Victoria material post 1897 |
| 21 March | - Brian Stalker - Newfoundland TPO's |
| 18 April | - John Watson - KGV Material |
| 16 May | - AGM and Beaver Cup |
| 20 June | - Something different - e.g. non Canadian |

All meetings are held at 31 Barley Hills, Thorley Park, Bishops Stortford. All members are welcome and are requested to bring along a few sheets to each meeting. Contact Dave on 01279 503625 or 07985 961444 for more details.

Dave Armitage.

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Our next meeting will be held on Saturday 9th April at 2pm at the usual venue of the Buccleugh Arms Hotel in Moffat. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display and/or some questions to which you are seeking answers. Please contact the Editor for more details.

Graham Searle FCPS

MIDLANDS GROUP

The Midlands Group will hold a meeting at the WORPEX event in May 2016. Please contact Ken Flint for details. The event is being held on Saturday 14 May from 1000 to 1530hrs at the Tudor Grange Academy in Worcester.

Ken Flint





AND FINALLY

For one reason or another, quite a lot of pages in recent issues have been taken up with articles on postmarks. Over the last 20 years, postmark collecting has become increasingly popular; indeed there are now Societies devoted entirely to this branch of philately. I suspect the rise in popularity of postmark collecting has been driven by two things. Firstly, it is an area that is still open to a lot of original research unlike many other aspects of our hobby which have been pored over by generations of experts and non-experts alike. Secondly, the material is relatively cheap, making it an area of collecting which is open to just about all of us.

That is not to say that all postmark material is cheap. Occasionally one comes across something that makes the humble postmark collector wish he or she were on slightly better terms with their bank manager. My own research area of recent years, the Street Cancels, rarely throws up anything, however rare, that will set you back more than \$50. The items below, however, will probably have cost you a fair bit more than that but then I would venture to guess that none of these cards and covers have ever been purchased or collected for their postmarks. Enjoy!

My thanks go to our friends at Eastern Auctions for providing all of the pictures below.



Fig 1 QV postal stationery envelope uprated with Small Queen stamps and cancelled by the fairly common Peter Street, Toronto, duplex. Just how many registered letters were mailed from Peter Street to Java in the Dutch East Indies is, however, another matter!





Fig 2 Remember all those Letters to the Editor about single imperforate stamps? Well here is one that appears to be totally genuine. An imperf 5 cent RLS (complete with partial imprint) used on a QV postal stationery envelope and cancelled at St Catherines Street Centre in Montreal. Once again, the cancel is fairly common, the franking is probably unique.



Fig 3 QV 1 cent postcard uprated with a 6 cent Small Queen to pay the registered rate to the UK. Showing excellent strikes of the fairly common Gottingen Street, Halifax cancel. As an aside, the card shows a triple impression, with one inverted; a combination which is probably not quite so common.



AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th DECEMBER 2015

New Members:-

- 3037 TEITELBAUM, Matthew; 27 Walnut Place, Brookline, Massachusetts 02445, USA; e mail matthewdavidteitelbaum@gmail.com; **PH**
3038 BURNS, Patrick J.; Casilla 201, Salta, Argentina 4400; e mail condorresources@yahoo.com
3039 SODERO, Jane; 15 Rue General Leclerc, Chalon sur Saone 71100, France; e mail jmfsodero@hotmail.com; **CGE (Sc 351), M (Vimy), NS**
3040 WATKINS, Tom; 1573 MAyneview Terrace, North Saanich, BC, Canada V8L 5E5; e mail: twatkins@crd.bc.ca; **PH (Western Canada), SOA**

Re-joined:-

- 2654 WALTON, William *OTB*; 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, New Jersey 07830 USA; e mail waltonwmc@aol.com; **PS, R (Tobacco), Branch office cancels**

Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

- 2297 McLEAVE, Graham; 137 Sarahs Lane, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 0P2
2307 HUGHES, John; 37F, Norwich Road, Fakenham, Norfolk, NR21 8AU; e mail ladyliane@hotmail.com
2485 KAYE, Don; new e mail dlk@uniserve.com
2725 FABIAN, Goerge; e mail address gfabian2@sbcglobal.net

Resigned:-

- 1803 FRASER, Don
2922 LUM, Roberta
2999 MOLINEAUX, Mike
3016 MASSON, Gordon

Deceased:-

- 2592 GORDON, Harold
2608 GOVIER, Albert
2857 WILKINSON, Warren

Revised Total:- 277

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2016

- Jan 15 – 16 York Stamp & Coin Fair, York Racecourse
Jan 18 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Feb 15 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Feb 17 – 20 Spring Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Mar 21 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Apr 9 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat
Apr 15-16 Scottish Congress and Exhibition – Perth
Apr 18 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Apr 30 – May 1 ORAPEX National Stamp Show, RA Centre, Ottawa
May 14 CPSGB Midlands Group Meeting - WORPEX
May 16 CPSGB London Group Meeting
May 28 – Jun 4 World Stamp Show – New York
June 20 CPSGB London Group Meeting
Jul 15 – 16 York Stamp & Coin Fair, York Racecourse
Jul 21 – 24 Philatelic Congress of GB, Cambridge
Sept 14 – 17 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Sept 30 – Oct 2 BNAPEX 2016, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Oct 14 – 15 SCOTEX, Perth
Oct 19 – 23 CPSGB Convention, Holiday Inn, Kenilworth
Oct 29 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group Meeting, Moffat.

2017

- Oct 4 – 8 CPSGB Convention, Grant Arms Hotel, Grantown – on - Spey**





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