



# Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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## EDITORIAL

I start the New Year with some congratulations on behalf of all Maple Leaves readers. Firstly to members, Ron Brigham (F.I.P. Championship Class for his Large Queens), Alan Griffiths (Large Gold for his P.E.I.), Ron Brigham (Large Gold for his Small Queens), Warren Wilkinson (Gold for his Canada Postal Rates in the Pence Era), Colin Lewis (Large Vermeil for his Newfoundland Postal History), and Fred Fawn (Large Vermeil for his Map Stamps) who all won awards at the major International Show of 2006 in Washington. From the same show we should also congratulate our sister journal 'The Canadian Philatelist' which won a Vermeil award. Secondly, to John Parkin who has recently been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished North West Philatelists in the North West of England. (Indeed, he was their first signatory so is presumably most distinguished!) Well done to all concerned and our apologies if we have omitted anyone from the list.

I was intending to include a full listing of Palmares in this issue but space precludes this. If you are aware of any other members who have won awards in National or International shows in 2006 or been similarly honoured please let me know and I will include them in a full listing when space permits.

Gray Scrimgeour has sent me some information that will be of interest to members who collect Canadian trans-Pacific covers. Members might wish to use the departure and arrival dates listed on the Postal History Society of Canada web site: [www.postalhistorycanada.org](http://www.postalhistorycanada.org). They have just loaded tables for the voyages of both the CPR Empresses to and from the Orient, and the C-A Line steamships that ran between Vancouver and Sydney. The tables extend from the start of service to 1914. Complete tables will be published in a forthcoming 2-volume monograph on Canada's

trans-Pacific steamship mails! If anyone has further dates or corrections for the tables Gray would be most pleased to receive them.

This issue marks the beginning of Volume 380 and we hope to include a Volume index for Volume 229 in the April issue for those of you who wish to plan ahead for binding. Remarkably, this also means I have been doing the Editorial job for 22 years — it doesn't seem more than a month or two! My thanks to all of you who

have continued to send in material and thus make my job relatively easy — please keep it coming!

I end on a sad note with news of the death of Marion Topping in early November. Friends will be aware that Marion had battled bravely against cancer for some time. She was a regular attendee at a Convention alongside husband Bill and will be sorely missed. We send our condolences to Bill and the rest of the family.

## CHARLES WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH

1924 – 2006

It is with sadness that I have to report the death of Charles Hollingsworth. Charles was a life member of the Society for some 38 years! He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1964 and served as President in 1963, organising the Convention in Llandudno.

Charles was born in Wodnesbury and was proud of his Black Country roots. At the CC's 19th and 20th Society Conventions, when Sadie Mackie would tell Highland jokes Charles would tell Enoch and Eljokes in a thick Black Country dialect.

After school at Dinsdale and Dinsdale in Staffordshire he went up to CH's St George's Cambridge where like most students he was in the Home Guard and qualified as a doctor in 1947. National Service followed then he arrived in Walsall in 1950 and practised there as a Family Doctor and as a Dermatologist in the Manor Hospital until he reluctantly retired at the age of 70.

He devoted his work but had many other interests. Canadian Philately was a top of the

list and took him and his wife on many trips to Canada and the USA where they made many friends. He was also a great collector of Edwardian postcards from Canada and the UK. Away from things philatelic he was very interested in botany, was a single handicapped golfer and had a large collection of jazz, big band and classical music.

Charles was a great advocate of the CPBSGB and was always ready to give his time and expertise to young members. Your Editor will remember being introduced to the mysteries of 'Street Conventions' by Charles and his encouragement to play down small parts in my own interests in Canadian philately.

Charles was married to Dorothy for 37 years and she accompanied him at many CPBSGB Conventions. Dorothy survived him with their daughter, Anne and four grandchildren. Sadly, his son Robert predeceased him by 9 months.

Clifford S. Searle

*If you have ever wondered what all those numbers, dots and dashes on modern day envelopes can possibly mean, read on! This article from Bill Topping was originally published in the British Columbia Postal History Research Group of BNAAPS Newsletter of April 2006 but we thought that it would be of interest to a wider audience and it is reproduced here with permission.*

## READING MODERN POSTAL MARKINGS ON LETTER MAIL

Bill Topping FRPSC

In the past "Postal History" consisted mainly of the identification of rates and routes and collectors were highly impressed by the detailed discussion of the routing of a particular letter. Collectors today tend to ignore the route taken by a particular piece of mail from the time it enters the postal system until it reaches its destination. This is because most collectors do not understand the many jet spray markings applied to the average envelope that in many cases provide a much better history of the routing than was possible with mail from the 920's and 930's.

The average envelope today will have at least three jet spray markings that indicate where and when the mail was processed. In most cases the marking will provide the location and time the letter entered the processing equipment and the time at which it was dispatched for delivery to a courier or postal station. Very little has been written on the modern mail processing equipment and as a result most collectors have little or no understanding of the postal markings applied to present day mail.

The majority of Canada's letter mail is processed at one of three Mail Processing Plants (MPP), namely; Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver. Prior to the Second World War most letters were cancelled at the point of mailing using a

metal date or machine cancel and (with the exception of registered letters) received no other postal markings. Today, as a result of centralised mail processing, the letter mail is rarely cancelled at the point of mailing but rather is transported to a major MPP where letters are cancelled and electronically sorted at the rate of nine letters per second. MPP's do still exist in smaller centres and these postal depots process mail in the more traditional manner. In many cases, the letter mail is placed in one of two letter boxes, one for local mail and the other for out of town letters. Starting in the late 1960's primitive electronic equipment was introduced to cull, face and cancel (CFC) the envelopes. In the mid 1970's Optical Character Readers (OCR) that were capable of reading the postal code were introduced. The postal code was electronically translated into a barcode that was sprayed, as a series of orange dices, by a Jet Spray Printer (JSP). Over the next thirty years, continual improvements in the scanning and coding equipment took place so that today over 90% of all letter mail is machine processed.

But how do you read all these markings? The letter overleaf from July 2004 and which was written at Reykjavik, mailed at Cumberland, coded at Victoria MPP and delivered to Vancouver will be used to explain the various marks.

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## Forthcoming Auction Stamps and Covers of the World Wednesday 24 January 2007 Knightsbridge



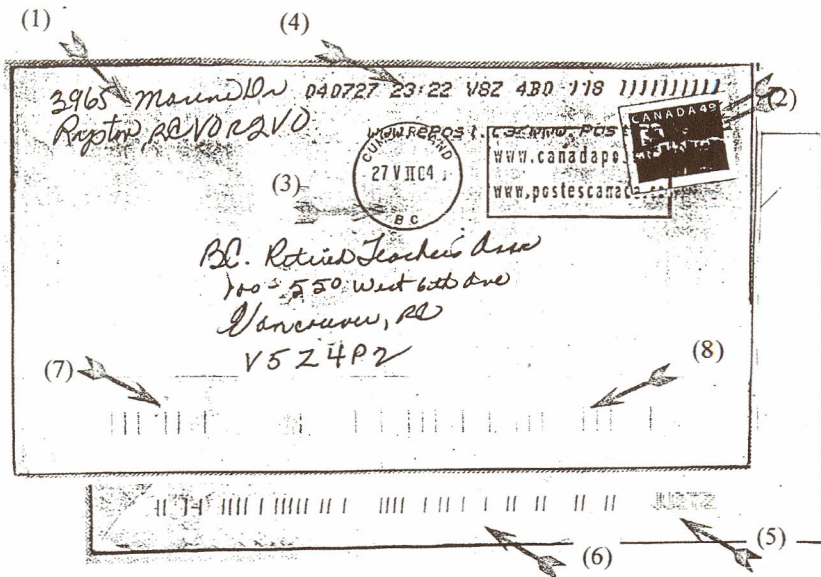
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The letter is typical of small town mail and was addressed in Royston, B.C. and mailed at Cumberland B.C. A full description of the letter requires eight separate pieces of information – see the numbers on the figure above.

The address in the upper left hand corner indicates that the writer of the letter lived in Royston B.C.

(1) Return address:  
3965 Marine Drive  
Royston B.C.  
V0R 2V0

3965 Marine Drive  
Royston, B.C. V0R 2V0

The Canada Letter Mail rate was \$0.49 for up to 30g.

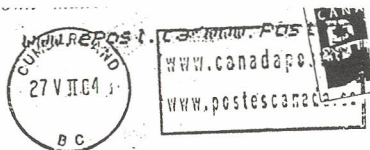
(2) Postage paid with a current 49 cent stamp.



The letter was mailed at the Cumberland Post Office where the postage was cancelled. Note that the letter should have been mailed in the "Out of Town" mailbox for direct delivery to Victoria.

(3) The Cumberland cancellation reads:-  
CUMBERLAND/ 27 VII 04/ B.C.

(I.P.S. model 4900 Rapid Cancelling Machine).



The letter was then dispatched to Victoria MPP for cancelling, coding and sorting.

The basic processing equipment in Victoria MPP is an Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft model – AEG LE 891 1-2 Multi Line Optical Character Reader (MLOCR) which consists of a Pre-bar Code Reader, a Verifier and a Jet Spray Printer as well as 128 sorting bins. The AEG equipment is capable of sorting mail at the rate of 32000+ letters per hour. In recent years, the AEG MLOCR has been fitted with facing equipment as well as an Image Jet Spray Printer model JAIME 1000 that is used to cancel the postage.

The envelope was first placed in the facing equipment which, using the fluorescent bars on the postage stamp, turned the mail so that the envelope was upright with the postage stamp facing the operator. No markings were placed on the envelope by this equipment.

The envelope then passed through the Image Jet Spray printer model JAIME 1000 that consists of two heads ('A' and

'B') each containing four spray jets each. The equipment located the 49 cent stamp and then activated jets 1 and 2 on head 'B' to cancel the stamp. Jet 'B2' sprayed the date, time, MPP postal code and machine number and jet 'B1' sprayed a Post Office slogan below it.

(4) The 'B 2' line translates as :-  
July 27, 2004; 11:22 PM; Victoria MPP; CFC 118

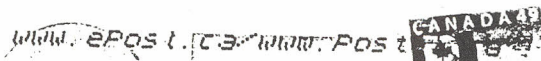
At the same time the envelope passed through the AEG Multi Line Optical Character Reader (MLOCR) that read the bottom two lines of the address to locate the postal code that is then sprayed on the face of the envelope, as an orange bar code, 9mm above the base of the envelope.

In this case the MLOCR was unable to read the hand written address and as a result only the date and the plant identification letter were sprayed in the lower right corner of the back of the envelope 7mm above the base.

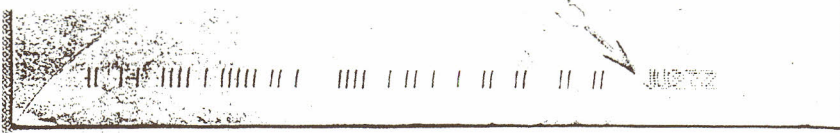
(5) Right hand marking reads ..... JL27Z (July 27 Z = Victoria)

Since the MLOCR was unable to read the postal code, the envelope was rerun through the machine and this time the full Video Encoder system (VES) marking consisting of the machine number, the day of month, the time of day (using a 48 hour clock) and a sequential identification number was sprayed on the reverse of the envelope to the left of the date/plant marking which was again sprayed on the envelope.

040727 23:22 V82 4B0 118 1111111111

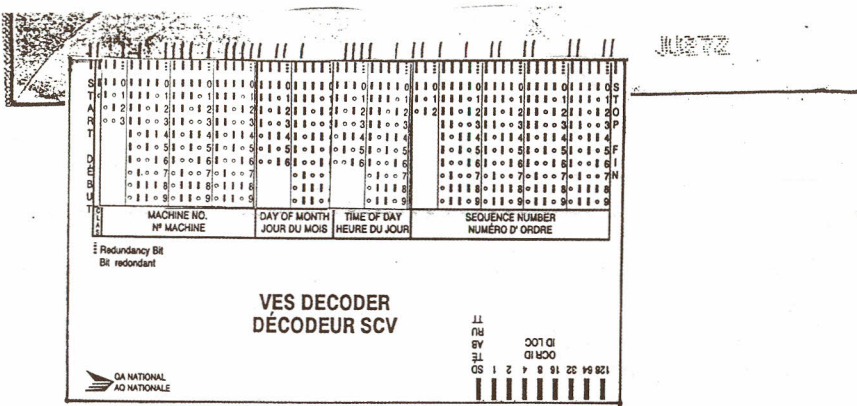






(6) The VES marking can be read using the 'VES Decoder Card'

Machine '0718', Day '27', Time '46' (48 hour clock), Sequence Number '06933'



At the same time as the VES marking is sprayed on the reverse of the envelope a video image of the face of the envelope is made and the image is transferred to the AEG Remote Video Coding (OVIS) desk in Vancouver via a coaxial cable. In Vancouver, the postal code is read by an operator and then encoded on the video tape.

The image is then transferred back to Victoria and the envelope was again run through the MLOCR in conjunction with the videotape using the Sequential Number to identify the envelope. The postal code together with the OCR number was sprayed as an orange barcode on the

face of the envelope 7mm above the base.

The AEG MLOCR sprayed the OCR number and the Postal Code as indicated by a series of 5mm orange bars 7mm above the base of the envelope. The machine number, located at the left, can consist of up to 9 bars with bar 'SD' always being part of the number. It can be read using the VES Decoder - OCR ID card. The postal code can consist of up to 27 bars with parity bars appearing at each end of the sequence. It is read by using a Bar Code Reader card.

The OCR machine number is the total of the bar ID numbers shown on the OCR-ID

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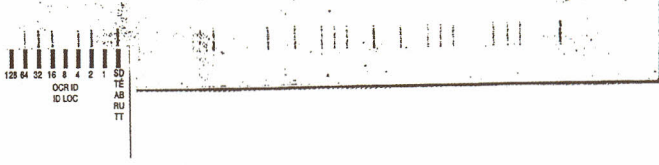
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**VES DECODER  
DÉCODEUR SCV**



Reader card.  
(7) OCR number 118 is read using the OCR ID card :- 64+ 32+ 16+ 4+ 2+ 0 = OCR 118

The Canadian Postal Code is a six digit alpha-numeric code (letter, number, letter, number, letter, number) that is sprayed as a bar code to the right of the machine number and can be read using a Bar Code Reader Card. The card is divided into six parts consisting of letter, number, letter, number, letter, number, and can be read by matching the bars on the

envelope to the bars shown on the card.  
(8) Postal code V5Z 4P2 is read as follows using the Bar Code Reader:-

'...1' = V '1.1' = 5 '11.1.' = Z '1.11' = 4 '1.1.1' = P '11..' = 2

It is interesting to note that despite all the machine wizardry brought to bear thus far, the last two segments of the postal code do not read correctly! However, as we shall see, this did not prevent correct delivery of the letter.

"...1" = V    ".1." = 5    "1.1." = Z    ".1.1" = 4    ".1.1." = P    "1.1." = 2

A - 111	O - 111	A - 111	O - 111	A - 111	O - 111
B - 111	1 - 111	B - 111	1 - 111	B - 111	1 - 111
C - 111	2 - 111	C - 111	2 - 111	C - 111	2 - 111
E - 111	3 - 111	E - 111	3 - 111	E - 111	3 - 111
G - 111	4 - 111	G - 111	4 - 111	G - 111	4 - 111
H - 111	5 - 111	H - 111	5 - 111	H - 111	5 - 111
J - 111	6 - 111	J - 111	6 - 111	J - 111	6 - 111
K - 111	7 - 111	K - 111	7 - 111	K - 111	7 - 111
L - 111	8 - 111	L - 111	8 - 111	L - 111	8 - 111
M - 111	9 - 111	M - 111	9 - 111	M - 111	9 - 111
N - 111	N - 111	N - 111	N - 111	N - 111	N - 111
S - 111	P - 111	P - 111	W - 111	S - 111	P - 111
V - 111	T - 111	R - 111	X - 111	V - 111	T - 111
Y - 111	W - 111	S - 111	Y - 111	Y - 111	W - 111
X - Table	Z - 111	T - 111	Z - 111	X - Table	Z - 111

Bar Code Reader - Lecteur d'indexation      EDGE OF ENVELOPE

TABLE  
X0 = VN  
X1 = VT  
X2 = VP  
X3 = MN  
X4 = MT  
X5 = MP  
X6 = BN  
X7 = BT  
X8 = BP  
X9 = HT

BOTTOM OF BAR CODE  
Switch/ change "AN"  
bar/pour

Out of town mail received at Vancouver MPP is sorted using the Martin Marietta Delivery Bar Code Sorter (DBCS) equipment that operates at the rate of 32000 mail pieces per hour. The

DBCS equipment used the first three segments of the postal code to sort the envelope for delivery, to regional sorting stations or Post Offices. The mail is then dispatched via truck for transportation to

the final sorting location. At the same time the mail, as it was in this case, would be broken down into individual postal walks or delivery point using the last three items of the postal code. The DBSC equipment applies no marking to the envelope.

*V5Z is one of the postal codes for Vancouver, Postal Station 'C' located at 2405 Pine Street.*

(9) Address of recipient;-

*Bl. Retired Teacher's Assoc  
110 - 550 West 62nd Ave  
Vancouver, BC  
V5Z 4P2*

*(Editors note: somehow it seemed much simpler when you just applied the date stamp at point of mailing. But I guess that couldn't handle 32000 items an hour!)*

---

## SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS

John Hillson FCPS

When our convention in 2000 was held just before the London International, our long standing member Dr. Franks was able for once to get away from delivering South African babies. Having a mutual interest in Small Queens and in particular the Six Cents value he asked me if I had a copy perforated 12 x 12 1/2 as he had one. I must confess up to that time I had not even heard of the variety, let alone have one.

Very kindly, a few years later, Dr Franks alerted me to the fact that Harmers in New York had recently had one in an

auction - unfortunately it was too late for my enquiries to that firm to bear any fruit.

This year (2006) Maresch & Son of Toronto had two copies for sale in their summer auction, and made the comment that the variety should be catalogued. I agree.

It is well worth looking out for - Yellow Brown, printed about 1880 from its appearance, though the copy I managed to secure is on a far better quality paper than normal for that approximate date.

**This is an oddity. Several copies have been recorded  
This example is printed on quality paper more usual  
in the 1<sup>st</sup> Ottawa period, but the colour is Montreal**

**Printed from a two-dot plate, probably the 'A'.**

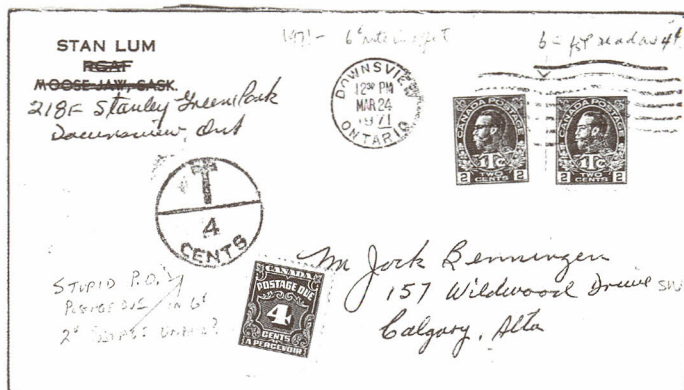


# STUPID!!!

The Yellow Peril

Photo by Susan So

“Some stupid guy mailed this letter and someone stupider bought and paid for it”.



This cover, with the above caption, was in amongst a group of postage due covers sent to me by a dealer. In normal circumstances I wouldn't give it a second look let alone pay good money for it. Since I was on a postage due kick, however, I let myself fall victim to the very envelope I sent to Jack Bennigan some thirty years ago. In doing so, I became one of those who send and buy back stupid covers. In addition to the caption there is a pencil notation on the lower left of the cover which reads:-

“STUPID P.O.  
POSTAGE DUE 6 cents  
2 cents POSTAGE UNPAID?”

In 1971, or thereabouts, Edmonton dealer, Doris McKay was selling unused Admiral stamps. The stamps were from a huge find made in central British Columbia. The horde, once owned by a postmaster, had been stored in a woodshed. Over time, the sheets had stuck together. It took Mrs. McKay and

daughter, Deidre, two weeks of tender loving care and bath-tub soaking to separate the sheets. There were plate pieces and lathework galore!

I was stationed in Toronto at the time and from the time news of the big find reached me and my arrival in Edmonton, the horde had been well creamed. All I bought were some remnants which included three half sheets of the 1 cent green Admiral with type B lathework and a few sheets of the 2 cent + 1 cent red War Tax stamps. I described one of these sheets as “Ideal for the stamp den” and consigned it to one of our Convention auctions. The rest of the sheets I used for postage after I had obtained a ruling from Canada Post that the War Tax stamps could still be used for postage as 3 cents stamps.

The above cover is one of many that I mailed out using two 2 cent + 1 cent War Tax stamps to pay the, then, 6 cent letter

continued on page 33



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# THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMoured BRIGADE AND THE BRITISH 98th (ARMY) FIELD REGIMENT RA ( THE SURREY AND SUSSEX YEOMANRY) IN WORLD WAR II

Kim Dodwell

Some years ago at an auction in NE England I bought a lot of Canadian FPO covers. Among them were two with enclosed letters and three Forces Airletters, all from British Gunner Donald Carr of the 98th Field Regiment, RA, to his parents in Hove, Sussex, all marked with either 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigades FPO BTC 1 or its successor, 1st Cdn. Armd. Bde's CA1's hand stamps. The first letter was written on Christmas Day 1943 (see fig 1). At this time, 1 CAB were in Italy. The second letter (see fig. 3) was written at the end of the war by which time 1 CAB was in Holland.

I knew a little about the role of 98th Field Regiment's British Gunners with 1 CAB, but the full story eluded me. On re-reading one of Donald's letters, I found an oblique reference to the Surrey & Sussex Yeomanry, but this meant nothing to me until I thought of friend Ged Taylor – who better for a spot of Surrey sleuthing? Through Ged, I now possess a copy of the Regimental History of the Surrey & Sussex Yeomanry, a.k.a. 98th (Army) Field Regt. (SP) R.A. with a remarkable story of the Canadian – British co-operation emerging.

It may help the uninitiated if I start by describing the way the Canadian land forces in Italy in 1943 – 1945 were organised. The 1st Canadian Corps consisted of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division (1 CID) and the 5th Canadian Armoured Division (5 CAD). 1CID had

the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades, while the 5 CAD had one Infantry Brigade, the 11th, and one Armoured Brigade, the 5th. Brigades and above were known as 'formations'. Brigades were composed of 'units', each Infantry Brigade having three Battalions of foot sloggers, and the Armour having three Regiments of tanks. Each Brigade had in its Order of Battle (ORBAT) a Regiment of Artillery in support. Supporting the Infantry were Field Regiments of 25 pound guns, while the tanks had a Field Regiment of self-propelled (SP) American 105mm Howitzers mounted in turret-less Sherman and Grant tank chassis. The sub-units in an artillery Regiment were 3 Battery, each with 8 guns. (For a rough sense of scale, take a battalion or regiment as being approximately 700 men).

Outside this tidy Divisional ORBAT were 'Army' troops – 'Army' tank brigades and 'Army' gunner regiments – who came under the direction of higher command for use on an ad hoc basis. The 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade (1 CATB) which in mid 1943 had its name changed to 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade (1 CAB) was one such 'Army' formation.

The most successful battles in World War II (WWII) were won by the infantry, the tanks and the guns fighting together as a mutually supporting team (the RAF are outside of my story). 5 CAD already had such a team within its

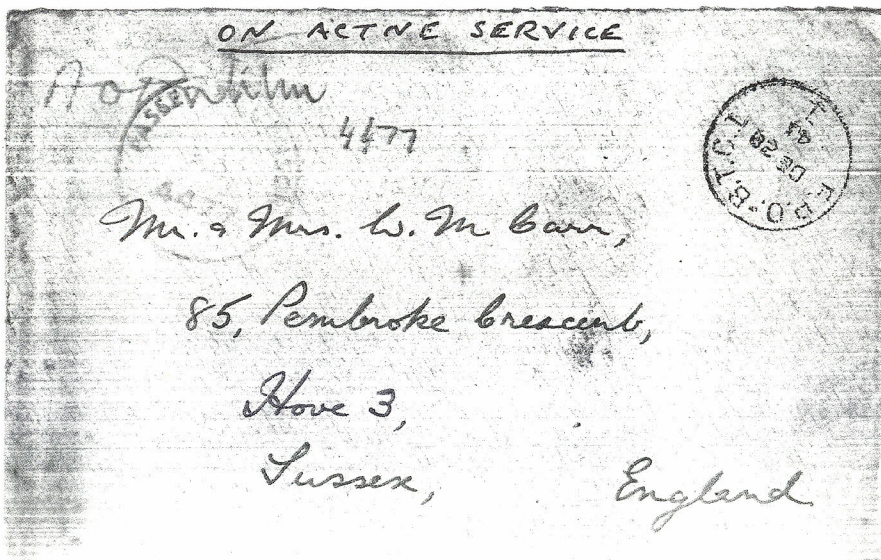


Fig 1 Letter to his parents in Hove, Sussex from Gunner Donald Carr of 391m Battery, 89th (Army) Field Regt. R.A. Written on 25th December and passing through 1 Cdn. Armd. Bde's FPO CA-1 on 28th December 1943. Although 1 CAB's title had changed earlier in 1943, the FPO still used their old date stamp, B.T.C. 1 and did not change to the new CA-1 until January 1944. For the bloody Moro River and Ortino fighting of December 1943, 391 Bty was supporting 1 CAB's 12 Armd Regt (Three Rivers Regt.), but on 22nd December an Armaments Inspection Officer had condemned 19 out of the regiment's 24 worn-out guns as unsafe, leaving only one troop still in action. Donald's battery was able to enjoy a Christmas of some sorts in the San Vito-Fossacesi area well back from the fighting while their guns were being replaced. Donald gives a long and interesting account of their Christmas, while their break lasted. It is indicative of the Surrey and Sussex's close involvement in the heavy fighting in Italy that Capt. A.O. Butcher who censored the letter would be wounded while 12-CAR were supporting British 4th Infantry Div. at Lake Tasiment in July 1944 and of the two officers mentioned in the letter in connection with the festivities, Lt. Dammers was wounded in March 1944 and Capt. Hoare was killed in June of that year supporting British 78th Infantry Div. The letters in this correspondence are numbered serially. It seems that Donald wrote home about twice a week, so that there should have been some 100 with Canadian marks. It would be interesting to learn if any more are still extant.



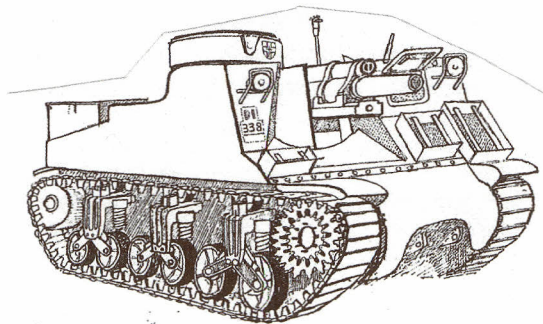
ORBAT, but 1 CID had no tanks that it could call its own so, for the invasion of Sicily in July 1943, 1 CID teamed up with 1 CAB, who had sailed from Scotland in the same convoy. However, after Sicily had been won, it was decided at a high level conference that, for the Eighth Army's subsequent campaign up the Italian peninsula, 1 CAB would separate from 1CID and fight wherever they were required. Henceforth, although 1 CAB came back into the Canadian fold from time to time, they spent most of the rest of the war supporting non-Canadian Divisions. Apart from a very successful stint with 8 Indian Division (during which the combination played a vital part in smashing through the German's formidable Gustav line) these Canadian tanks fought very skilfully and gallantly in support of British Divisions – 1st, 4th 56th and 78th, earning frequent tributes from commanding Generals.

As already described, Brigades within divisional ORBAT's each had a supporting artillery regiment, but 1 CAB, being an 'Army' formation, did not. For the first nine months of the Italian campaign 1 CAB relied on several

different artillery regiments for support, but from April 1944 they teamed up with the 98th (Army) Field Regiment (SP) RA (Surrey & Sussex Yeomanry). They had already fought with them briefly in December 1943, in the bloody Moro River battle, and after May 1944, the partnership was to become permanent.

1st Canadian Armoured Brigade's three Armoured Regiments (CAR) needed the support of field guns to improve the tank's fire power. A Sherman tank's 75mm gun was not heavy enough for all purposes and the amount of ammunition that could be stowed in a tank was limited, often running out in a prolonged battle. The 105mm guns with which the SP Field Regiments were equipped proved indispensable. The Regiment's deployment for the rest of the war was normally 391 (Surrey) Battery in support of 11 CAR (Ontario Regt.), the 392 (Sussex) Battery with the 12 CAR (Three Rivers Regt.) and 147 BTY with 14 CAR (Calgary Regt.)

A good example of the close teamwork that developed is described in the Ontario Regiment's History. Writing



*Fig 2. The 'Priest' - American self-propelled 105mm howitzer.*

of the brutal battle for Aquino on 17th May 1944, during which they had 12 tanks destroyed and almost all the remainder damaged, it states:- “ The excellent work done by 392 BTY has not been given due mention....the reason is simply that the BTY has become part of the regiment.....Whenever the unit is mentioned, in action or out, through hell or glory, 392 is included in every action. 392 toiled from dawn to dark on that memorable day to smoke the right flank, and when the smoke ran thin to shell and shell again to keep the enemy from loosing a slaughter on our tanks”.

After almost 18 months of dogged fighting from the torrid hills of Sicily and through two icy Apennine winters, the Italian campaign came to an end for the Canadians with the job still not quite finished. In February 1945, as a result of pressure from Ottawa, it was decided to

move all the Canadian formations in Italy to NW Europe, where they would fight together under General Crerar in the 1st Canadian Army.

The British 98th Field Regt. R.A. would not have been included in this Canadian Operation “GOLDFLAKE”, but 1 CAB’s redoubtable Brigadier Murphy, cashing in on the considerable credit that 1 CAB’s exploits had gained with the Eighth Army, pulled strings and had the 98th Field Regt. included in 1 CAB’s ORBAT for the move. A most satisfactory arrangement for all concerned, not least for the British gunners who were all granted long overdue home leave as soon as the unit reached Belgium – something they could not have hoped for had they remained in Italy.

1 CAB, with 98th Field Regt. in support, now entered the final two months



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Fig 3. British 'blue triangle' Forces Air Letter from Gnr. Donald C. Carr 391 Bty, 98 (Army) Field Regt. R.A. Written on 6th January 1945 and postmarked Canadian FPO CA-1 on 15 JA 45. Unit censor hand stamp type A/600, number 3038 (with the signed declaration on the back there was no need for officer censorship at unit level). 391 Bty was supporting 12 Cnd. Armd. Regt. (Three Rivers Regt.) which were with British 78th Infantry Division in the Gesso areas. The nine days the letter took to get back to 1 CAB HQ and its FPO at Borgo San Lorenzo shows the extreme difficulty of maintaining communications in the high Apennines in mid-winter. The methodical German demolition of all bridges and cliff routes, exacerbated by snow and ice, with mud and incessant rain lower down, made the mountain tracks all but impassable except to mules. Of the other 1 CAB units, the Calgary Regiment were in reserve at San Danto, but the Ontario Regt, supporting British 4th Infantry Division, had a squadron occupying Sherman tanks frozen in, immobile, high up on Monte Grande, which they had taken over from the Americans who had somehow worked their tanks up there in the autumn. British 4th and 78th Division (and 1 CAB) were all at this time part of Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth U.S. Army, although both before and after this they were in the British Eighth Army. Donald Carr was a wireless operator with 391 Battery H.Q. and his heavy set was carried in a 'Dingo' armoured car.

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of the war in Europe. At first they supported 1 CID, and then, true to form, teamed up with British 49th Infantry Division to make yet another tactical 'three layer sandwich' of a British Field Regiment supporting a Canadian Armoured Brigade supporting a British Infantry Division.

With the German surrender on 5th May 1945 came the parting of the ways. 1 CAB remained in Holland for a few more months before returning to Canada, while the gunners went home to England. Before they left, Brigadier Murphy made a moving farewell speech, recalling the

stirring times that his brigade and their British support had been through, how "we fought together up through the 'boot' of Italy, eventually to the Gothic line, and in those battles we came to have a fine respect for your fighting qualities. You lost officers, NCO's and men and they died to save Canadian lives. Believe me, we shall never forget that." He concluded by saying that he had "four thousand men who would take off their hats, anytime, anywhere, to the courage, skill and fighting efficiency of the Surrey & Sussex Yeomanry". So ended one of the most remarkable examples of Canadian – British co-operation in World War II.

---

## THE JUBILEE POST CARD

### George B. Arfken, William S. Pawluk and Joseph M. Smith

To celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, Canada issued 16 stamps and one post card, the one cent Jubilee post card, P16. The stamps and cards were issued on

19th June, 1897 [1]. Figure 1 shows an example of the Jubilee card in domestic use.

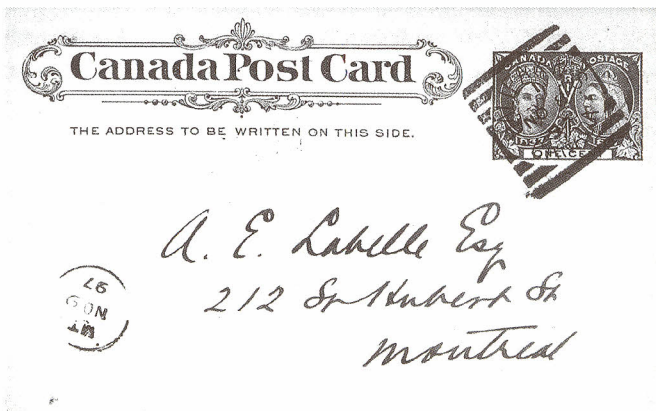


Fig 1. Posted in Halifax, 8th November, 1897 and delivered in Montreal the next day. Note the carrier mark. This is a reply to A.E. Labelle telling him that she cannot supply sets of the Jubilee stamps. Signed by Emily King but probably written by Donald King. (Different pens were used and the handwriting is different.)

In addition to being a very fine copy of P16, this particular card has special philatelic connections. The addressee, A.E. Labelle has achieved a bit of fame as the man who improvised international supply cards [2, 62] when the Post Office failed to issue them as promised. Donald King was Postmaster of Halifax and a known stamp dealer [2, 117]. Under fire for holding both positions, Donald put his stamp business under the name of his daughter Emily.

Sometimes handling of a post card could get a bit complicated (see figure 2). You can call this simple redirection but it comes close to a second use of a post card which was forbidden.

Used in domestic mail the plain black P16 does not look very exciting but when a 1 cent yellow Jubilee is added to pay the UPU post card rate, it card become something special (figure 3).

For an example of transatlantic use, Figure 4 shows a Jubilee post card that was sent to England.

The Jubilee card of Figure 5a is registered. The card lacks the expected R-in-oval but the 5 cent Maple Leaf stamp paid for registration and the 4802 is the registry number. Registered post cards are very rare. The stamps were cancelled with a roller, very seldom used on first class mail.

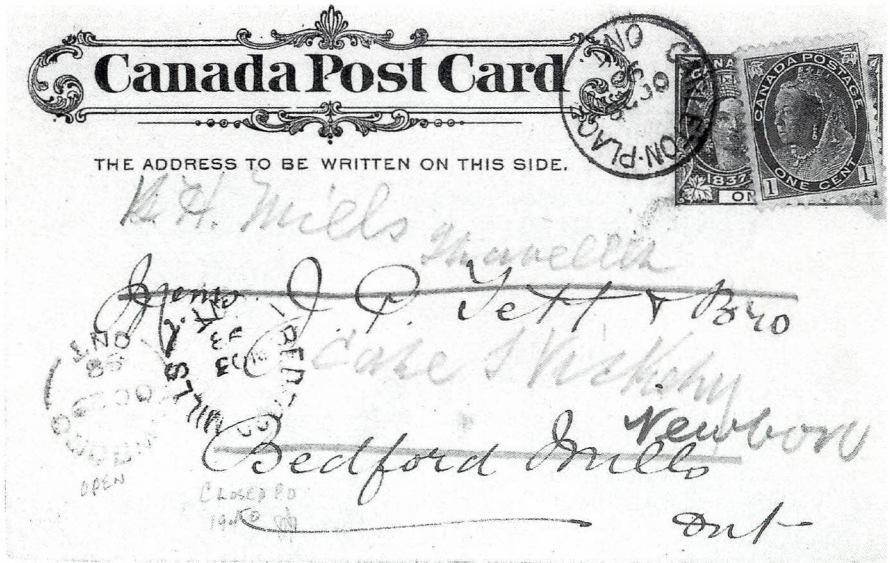


Fig 2. This P16 was mailed in Carleton Place, 28th October 1898. Arriving in Bedford Mills on 3rd November 1898, the address was changed to Newboro and a 1 cent Numeral was added - but not cancelled. The card was received at Newboro that same day (b/s).

# Canada Post Card

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

*J. H. Montgomery Esq.  
 Special Agent  
 Mutual Life Ins of New York  
 St Johns  
 Newfoundland*



Fig 3. Addressed to St. John, Newfoundland, this card was upgraded to the UPU 2 cent rate. The card was posted in Montreal 21st June 1897. The cancel is the elaborate Victoria flag Type 4 of Montreal and this was the first day of use of this flag.

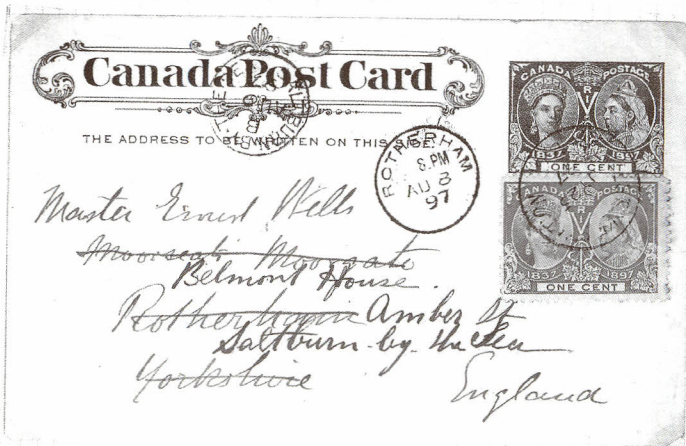


Fig 4. P16, posted in Revelstoke Station, B.C. 23rd July 1897 and addressed to Rotherham, England. There is an AU 8 97 receiving mark. Redirected and received at Saltburn by the Sea AU 9 97. Before the UPU, redirection in Britain would have been marked with a long slanted black line meaning one penny due. Under UPU regulations, this redirection was free.

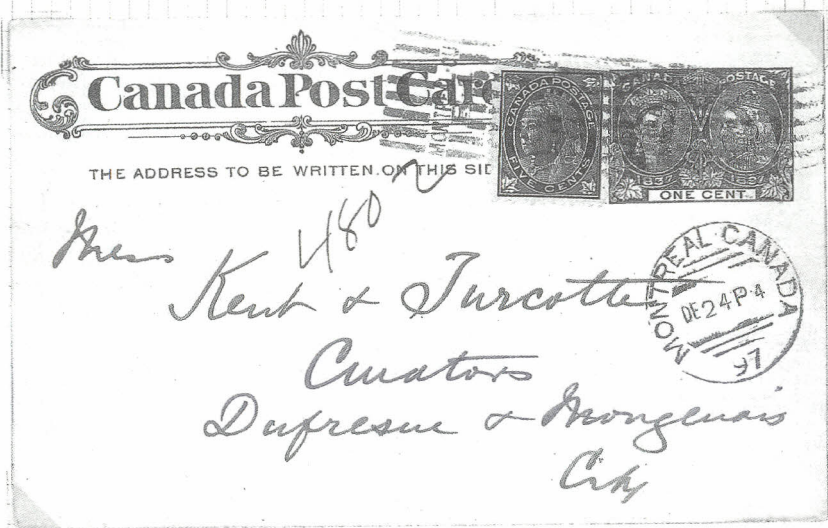


Fig 5a. A registered Jubilee card. Posted in Montreal 24th December 1897, the registry fee was paid with a 5 cent Maple Leaf. The message concerned an E.S. Reynolds of Montreal who was insolvent. The back of the card is shown below in Figure 5b.

CANADA,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of *Montreal*

**SUPERIOR COURT.**

In the Matter of  
*E. S. Reynolds*  
*Montreal*  
Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 779 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that on the day, I, *John Mc D. Hains*, of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was by order of the said Court, appointed to be Curator to the property and effects, real and personal, of the said Insolvent in this matter, abandoned by *him* for the benefit of *his* creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my Office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days.

Dated at Montreal, this *23<sup>rd</sup>*  
day of *Dec* 189*7*

**JOHN McD. HAINS,**  
Curator.

Creditors are respectfully reminded that the Curator is unable to tender prompt returns if Claims are not filed promptly.

Fig 5b. A printed form filled in by John McD. Hains, Curator. Addressed to a possible claimant, registration provided proof of notification.



Another registered Jubilee post card is shown in figure 6.

(These two registered Jubilee cards are the only two that we know exist.)

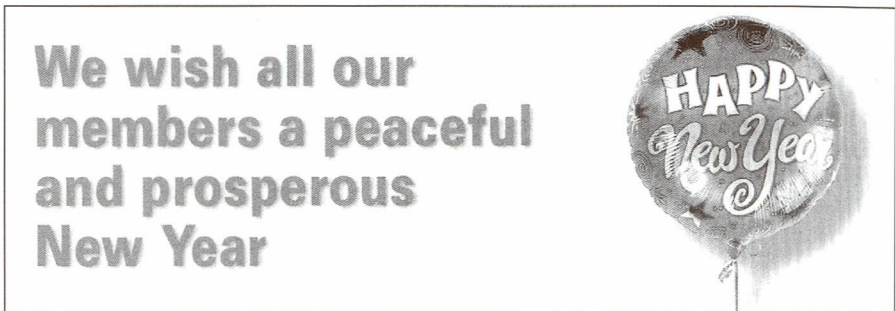


Fig 6. P16 registered to Buchholz, Germany, from Montreal, 1st August 1898. This card, with a printed form on the back, notified a creditor of the insolvency of Robert Grieg & Co. Thirty days notice given to file claims.

#### Endnotes

[1] This article has been adapted from A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911, George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk, British North America Philatelic Society, in press.

[2] Early Canada Post Cards, George B. Arfken, British North America Philatelic Society, 2004



# CANADA : HEAD TAX CERTIFICATES

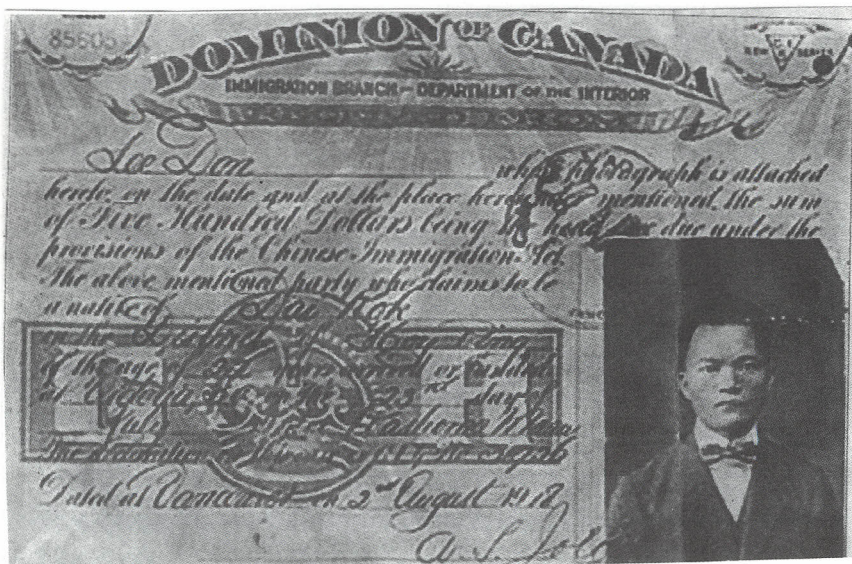
## Professor Iain Stevenson FRPSL

In June 2006, the Canadian Prime Minister, Steven Harper, formally apologised in Parliament to the Chinese community of Canada for the law ( The Chinese Immigration Act 1902) that forced male Chinese nationals to pay a \$Can 500 'Head Tax' between 1903 and 1923 on immigration into Canada. The Chinese were the only ethnic group who were taxed in this manner and in modern terms the tax was clearly racist and discriminatory. The duty fee was the equivalent of two years salary and came about because of racist agitation, mainly in British Columbia, by white workers who feared that Chinese labour would undercut their wages and take their jobs. In 1900, Vancouver had a Chinese population of 15,000, most of whom had been encouraged to resettle in the west of Canada to help build the Canadian Pacific

Railway. Vancouver still has the second largest and most vibrant Chinatown in western North America, with only San Francisco being larger.

In the twenty years that the tax was in force it raised over \$Can 23 million and only came to an end when the notorious Exclusion Act forbade the migration of ethnic Chinese to Canada altogether. About 250 head taxed migrants or their spouses are still alive and they will be compensated for their unjust treatment. In addition, the Government will fund educational and cultural initiatives for the Chinese community. The restrictions on Chinese immigration in Canada were only lifted in 1947.

This shameful episode in Canada's twentieth century migration history did



produce an interesting tax document, which is illustrated. Each taxed migrant was issued with an engraved certificate printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in 'patent document green' and with a royal cipher under print (G crown R). Presumably earlier certificates have the cipher ER, but none have been seen. A passport-style photograph of the migrant is affixed and is tied to the certificate with a circular hand stamp with, in the top segment 'CAN (Crown) ADA' and the place of issue, usually Vancouver B.C. or Victoria B.C., the main ports of entry. Despite the vast sum raised by the tax, the

certificates are excessively rare. Most are probably still preserved within the Chinese community or were destroyed. These are essential items for a social philately collection relating to Canadian settlement or the C.P.R.

I would be grateful to have reports of any of the forms that may have been seen, particularly confirmation of their dimensions, the printers imprint and any reverse inscriptions. Also, whether any have been seen used elsewhere than British Columbia.

---

## CONVENTION 2006 – LLANDRINDOD WELLS

The sun shone down all week in Wales and allowed us to enjoy the lovely scenery (and the Red Kites). The hotel was excellent and the food superb. What more could we ask? Indeed, so good was it that Judith Viney (nee Edwards) managed to spend her honeymoon with us on the Saturday – having got married on the Friday; surely a first for a CPSGB Convention?

In between things philatelic, members enjoyed two trips; one to the Royal Regiment of Wales Museum and the town of Brecon and the second to the 'Town of Books' Hay-on-Wye.

Colin Bulloch kicked off the philatelic displays on the Wednesday evening with a display of the Centennial Issue stamps and Postal Stationery. The display opened with a copy of a newspaper from July 1867 announcing Confederation. Thereafter we were treated to a huge array of material showing the different papers, tagging, gums and perforations used in the short life of this series. We were introduced to the mysteries of 'blinky's' as well as a number

of other varieties such as misperfs and printed on the gummed side etc. Colin even managed to show us a picture of the unissued 9 cent value – one postal rate increase that never quite happened. Overall, it was clear that this issue offers tremendous scope to the collector.

Thursday morning saw your editor standing up to present his display on Cancellations on Canadian Stamps between 1851 and 1897. This covered both the 'official' cancellations such as the 4 and 2 ring numerals and their counterparts from New Brunswick and British Columbia and also the 'unofficial' or 'fancy' cancels. Modesty prevents your reviewer from saying much more but everyone seemed to enjoy it!

Whilst the ladies made their way to the local theatre for an 'Old Time Music Hall' show, John Parkin took the floor on the Thursday evening with a display entitled 'Canadian Miscellany'. This was a mixed display with literally something for everyone. It contained a number of rare postal history items, a small display of the Widow Weeds stamps of 1893,

some Railway Bonds and Certificates, a small range of Dead Letter Office stamps and covers and a display of World War 1 postal history including censor mail. There was a wide range of revenue material including Petroleum Labels, Lock Seals, Tobacco Stamps, Telegraph Company Stamps, Saving Stamps, Insurance and Unemployment stamps and Cigarette and Playing Card tax stamps (complete on the packs!) John also showed us some Cinderella material including McGreedy's Express stamps, Publicity labels and a range of Ration Books and labels. Highlight of the display, however, was John's collection of 'Chickens' on advertising covers. Despite my ornithological connections, never had I imagined that so many types of 'fowl' existed, never mind appeared on Canadian covers!

Friday morning brought the ever popular Members displays of up to 16 sheets. Once again we were treated to an amazing diversity of material, including; Special Delivery Mail, Canadian Patriotics from World War 1, Airmails, the 5 cent Small Queen Stamp, British Columbia Law Stamps, the 1859 Cents Issue, World War 2 Canadian Forces Posted Overseas Covers, Newfoundland Mail to and from Spain and Portugal, Wartime Blackout Cancels, The Postal History of the Medallion Issue, the Placenta Railway in Newfoundland and a display of postcards on the Halifax Disaster. A great display which was enjoyed by all participants.

Friday evening saw the ladies being treated to a talk on the history of Llandrindod Wells and its role as a Spa town. For the philatelists, it was the turn of the President to take the floor. Many members will be familiar with Neil's displays on the Yukon but this time he treated us a general display on things

Canadian. This was actually the material he has shown to many local societies when trying to drum up support for the CPSGB. It included some notable items from Canada and the Provinces. These included a display of the whole Admiral series on just 6 sheets (those were the days) and an apparently perfect looking 6d Prince Albert imperforate stamp with a pink certificate telling us that just about everything (other than the postmark) was faked or repaired. The highlight, however, was a postcard of the 'first bank in the NWT' – being run from a tent!

Saturday morning saw the AGM completed and then a review by the judges of the Competition entries. It also gave us all an opportunity to view the material and some very fine material indeed was on show. Saturday also brought the traditional society auction. Colin Lewis our auctioneer had kept the number of lots down to a mere 1150 this time and so finished by mid afternoon with a break for lunch. As usual, there appeared to be a lot of satisfied buyers (and sellers) and a serious boost to society funds was reported by the evening. Our thanks go to all the members who bought and sold in the auction and also, of course, to Colin who puts in a Herculean amount of work behind the scenes and manages to run a more efficient event than most of the professional auction houses.

Over 50 members and guests sat down for the closing Banquet on the Saturday evening. Michael Scott Archer of the Welsh Philatelic Society gave a most entertaining speech (and despite his advanced years was still up at the crack of dawn on Sunday to go climbing mountains!). The Presidential badge was handed over to David Sessions for the coming year and then we had two unscheduled events. First our outgoing President, Neil Prior was inducted as a

Fellow of the Society. This well deserved honour was in recognition of his work for the Society over many years (including two stints as President). Lastly, our Canadian contingent had one further surprise when they announced that John Hillson had been chosen by BNAPS to join the 'Order of the Beaver'. This honour was a 'Lifetime Achievement' award and reflected, in particular, his work on the Small Queens. It met with general acclaim from all present.

Overall, it was a most enjoyable four days. It was good to see some new members and also to see a strong contingent from North America once again. We hope to see you all again next year, a little later than usual, in Worthing.

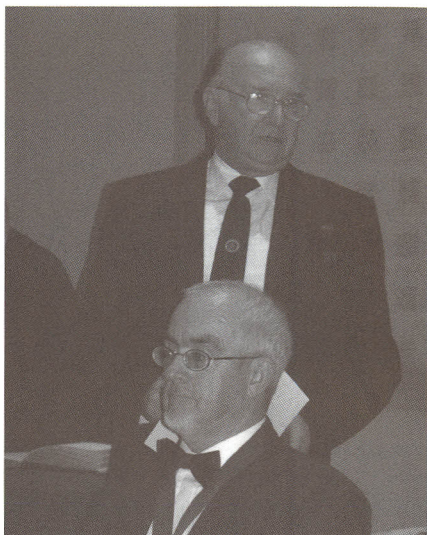
Finally our thanks go to Neil Prior and to Veronica Trickey who were marvellous hosts and had clearly put a lot of effort and organisation into making it such an enjoyable time for us all.

GS

*Photographs are courtesy of John Gatecliff, David Sessions, Charles Livermore and the Editor. Space limitations precluded inclusion of more convention pictures. It is hoped a few more reports and photos can be included in the next issue. Ed.*



*Colin Banfield runs off with the silverware*



*Neil Prior is inducted as a Fellow of the Society*

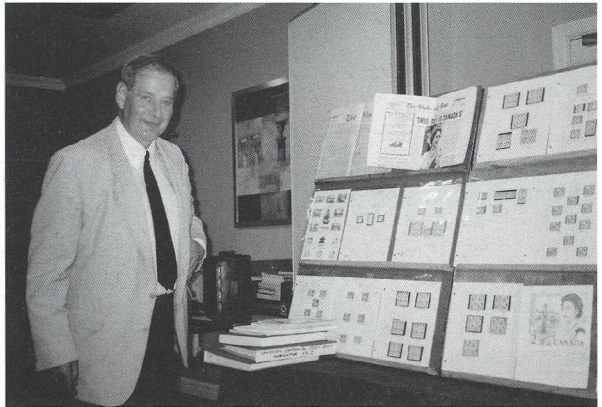


*The Presidential Badge is handed over – not sure who looks happier!*



*The Philaholic study group in full session.*

*Colin Bullock and those Centennials*



*John Hillson receives the Order of the Beaver*

# CONVENTION 2006

## The final word

As this was our 60th Convention, I thought members might like to see what Conventions looked like in the old days. I could not actually find any photos from our very first Convention in 1947, but these from 1949 in Edinburgh will give the flavour. My apologies for the quality of the pictures which preceded the digital age by some margin. They proved to be

beyond even the magic of Photoshop. However, notwithstanding, you will note that the Committee looked a good deal smarter in those days! (Once you have tested your memories for a suitably long time, if anyone would like to know who the men in the Committee photo are – please contact the Editor).



*Group photo from the dinner at the 1949 Convention*



*The Committee and Contact Members 1949*



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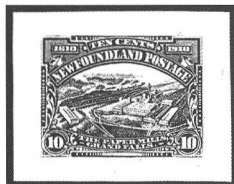
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combination of stamps. Single usages of any values other than 1¢ & 2¢ and these are still of interest if they carry nice clear postmarks of smaller Newfoundland towns. On this issue I'm a collector, not a dealer, so you don't have to be kind on pricing - Kind is you offering me the opportunity to acquire some neat items that will enhance the collection. Contact John Jamieson at Saskatoon Stamp Centre (see phone/fax numbers below) or email directly at [ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com](mailto:ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com)

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## THE STORY BEHIND THE COVER (3)

### Graham Searle

The cover illustrated below resided for many years in the collection of the late Dorothy Sanderson and I was lucky enough to acquire it when her collection was sold last year. It is interesting for several reasons.

Firstly covers from Canada to Vancouver Island dated before 1860 are a rarity. This one was sent in February 1859 before the advent of decimal currency. Secondly it was sent by a member of the Canadian parliament and carries a fine strike of the Legislative Assembly shield on the front. Despite being sent by a Member of the Assembly, the letter did not qualify for free postage as it was addressed to another colony. It is rated in manuscript '30'. The single rate postage to Vancouver Island in 1859 was 9 pence or 15 cents, so this letter was assessed at double rate. The routing was via New York

and then, most probably via Panama to San Francisco and thence by ship to Victoria.

The third reason why this cover is interesting is the addressee; one Henry Crease.

Henry Pering Pellew Crease (1823-1905) was born at Ince Castle, near Plymouth, England. He was educated at Cambridge and called to the bar in 1849. He travelled to Upper Canada with his family and explored the Great Lakes area for mining potential before returning to England in 1852. He then worked briefly as a barrister before becoming manager of the Great Wheel Vor United Mines in Cornwall. During this time, on April 27, 1853, after a 5 year engagement, and many months of separation, Henry married Sarah Lindley.

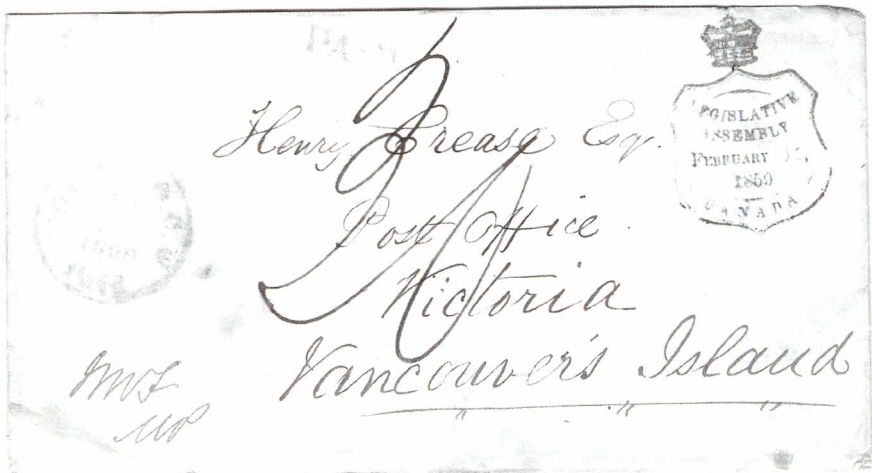


Fig 1. 15th February 1859 letter from Toronto to Victoria, Vancouver Island.

Following business difficulties, he emigrated to British Columbia in 1858 to seek his fortune. By the time this letter was sent, Henry was living in New Caledonia (British Columbia) and awaiting his family to meet with him. On 5th September 1859, Sarah with daughters Mary, Susan, and Barbara, in addition to a maidservant boarded the Athelstan in England. Sarah Crease arrived in Victoria on 23rd February 1860.

Henry practised law in Victoria and became a member of the Vancouver Island Legislative Assembly in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney General of the mainland colony and moved to New Westminster; he was appointed Attorney General of the united colonies in 1866 and returned to Victoria in 1868 when it became the capital of the colony of British Columbia. In 1870, he was made a Supreme Court judge. He was knighted in 1896.



*Fig. 2 Henry Pering Pellew Crease  
(courtesy of the BC archives)*



*Fig. 3 Sarah Crease  
(courtesy of the BC archives)*

Four more children, one of whom died in infancy, were born in British Columbia. Crease was interested in business and politics as well as the law. Both as a barrister and a supreme court judge he travelled throughout British Columbia on circuit. His wife accompanied him on some of these journeys. In 1880 when Sarah accompanied Henry on his travels to the Cariboo, the eldest were adults, able to care for themselves, and the two little ones were still completing school studies. Sarah and Henry left for the Cariboo and travelled there for three months. Her journal indicates a genteel woman's travel along the Cariboo Wagon Road and provides some insight into what life must have been like for those living in the area.

Sarah notes in her journal on Monday 13th September 1880:  
"A little rain before starting. Most lovely

drive today-through most peaceful looking country-rolling Downs-grazing cattle and smiling lakes. Saw several PrairieChicken. Henry shot one. Scenery very beautiful and often English looking as we neared Lake La Hache. In one of the turns of the road came suddenly upon a fine bald eagle and two fish hawks. Henry hit both, but only broke the wing feathers of one, noticed plenty of ducks on the lakes. Stopped the night at "Blue-tent" a wretched dirty, delapidated house and poor miserable-looking young wife with dirty barefooted children. Swept out our wretched bedroom after our hostess had, as she said "fixed it up". Removed the blankets and used our own. Henry caught

some fish for supper-bread and butter-no sugar in house. Dairy only decent. Wright the husband young and active looking."

In February 1905, Henry passed away at the age of 82. Henry and Sarah had been married over 51 years. In December 1922, Sarah Crease died at the age of 96.

*I am grateful to the excellent Archive of British Columbia for much of the biographical information on Henry Crease and for the extract from Sarah Crease's diary on her journey to the Cariboo.*



Fig. 4 "Blue - tent" or Wrights Ranch circa 1867 (courtesy of the BC Archives)

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## STUPID - continued from page 11

rate. Obviously, an uninformed but conscientious postal clerk noticing only '2 CENTS 2' but not the '1Tc' thought that they were just 2 cent stamps, and rated the letter 'T/4 CENTS'. Heaven only knows how many of my letters got rated in this way. Perhaps this was the

only one. If it is, this cover is unique and I will stop complaining that I paid good money for a stupid cover.

Regardless of the quantity of covers rated, one thing is certain and that is "stupidity" can now be added to the list of reasons for letters to be rated!

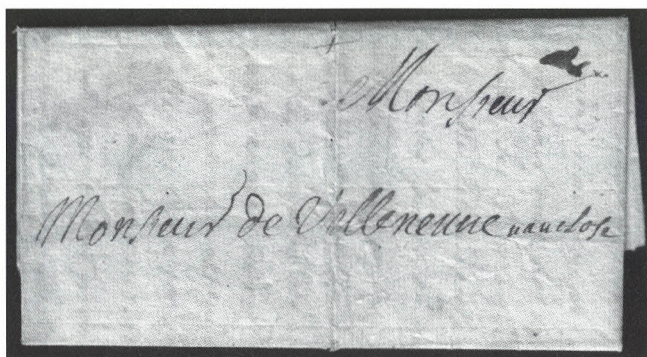
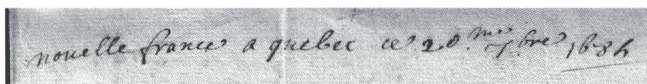
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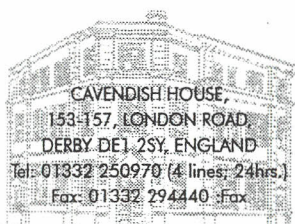
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# THE NEWFOUNDLAND 10c BLACK SCHOONER PLATE VARIETIES

Gary Lyon



At the recent May 2006 Sotheby's New York auction featuring the B.N.A. collection of Sir Gawaine Baillie, two complete sheets of Newfoundland Scott #59 were offered. I viewed them carefully and was able to purchase both lots.

The line through "CE" of "CENTS" is a well-known variety for this stamp, and is listed in the Unitrade specialized catalogue. As the plate position was not indicated however, I examined each sheet so that I could record the information. I was in for a bit of a surprise. Instead of occurring in just one plate position it occurs in several, and interestingly, all of these positions are on the middle vertical column of the sheet. Here is a summary:

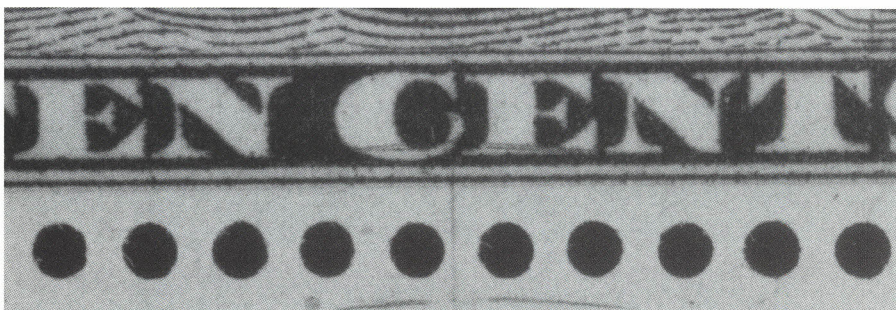
Position 18: Shows two lines in the lower part of "CE". (Pos. 23 and 28 appear to have a similar but extremely faint variety.) Positions 33, 38 and 43:

Show a single line at top of "CE".

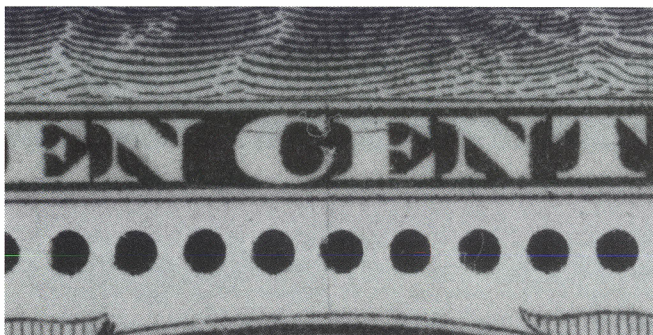
What is the cause of this variety? Further examination reveals unerased guidelines on the sheet. In particular, most of the stamps in the middle column show a vertical line running down the right edge of the "C" of "CENTS". More revealing however is a strong horizontal line above pos. 23, which is similar to the lines causing the varieties. I think it likely that this middle column of the plate was laid down first by the printers.

Conclusion? Unitrade #59i, the line through "CE" of "CENTS", occurs at pos. #33, 38 and 43. In my opinion, the "double line" variety at pos. 18 deserves a separate listing. Not only are there two lines instead of one, they appear in the lower portion of the letters "CE".

Other than this already well-known



*Position 18 variety*



*Position 33 variety*

variety, the 10¢ Schooner is remarkably free of plate varieties. There is a "cloud in the sky" variety on pos. 27 to the right of the schooner. I was briefly excited to find a man on the mast variety (similar to the

Canadian Bluenose variety), but alas it was not constant, appearing on only one of the two sheets.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Yellow Peril

My letter in the July issue (ML 301) has generated some surprising responses including the cover illustrated below. As there is unexpected interest in this relatively unexplored field, and high two-digit numerals are rarely seen, this cover merits documenting in our journal. I thank Dr. Gatecliff for the illustration

The picture shows a 1929 Toronto special delivery cover to Vancouver, underpaid by 10 cents (special delivery fee was 20 cents). It was rated 20 – double the deficient amount and the tax was paid by two 1928 10 cent postage due stamps.

### Sandy Mackie

I can throw a little light on the Admiral booklets illustrated by Charles Verge in the October 2006 issue of *Maple Leaves*. Firstly, I can confirm that G. Drew Smith was a male! In 1962, I wrote to him regarding copies of the Booklets no. 2 and 3 which I later received with a long letter dated 7th November 1962. In this letter he stated that he was hoping to publish a Booklet on the Admiral stamps in sheet form (presumably this would have been no. 1) but was looking for more information from collectors. As I had a credit with him and never received the third booklet, I presume it was never published.

The contents of his letter are interesting where he says...." I have just returned from the London , Ontario show where I

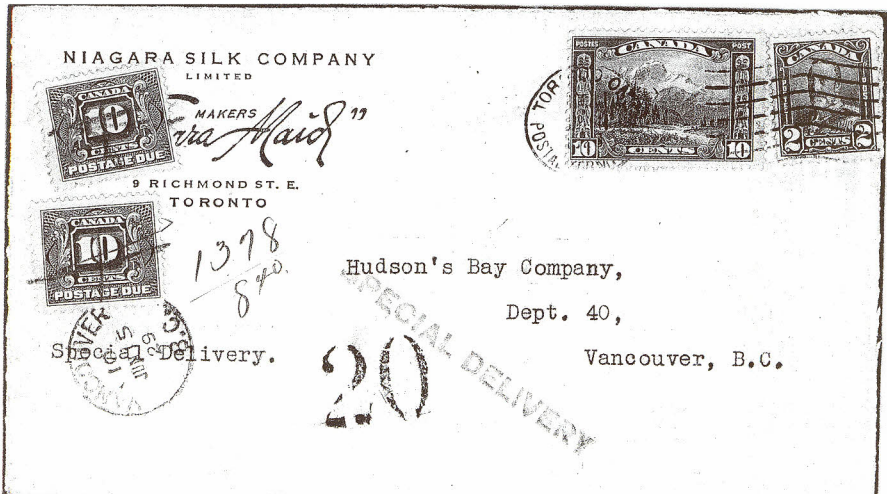


Fig 1. Hand stamped split numeral '20' on a short paid cover. From the John Gatecliff collection.

was fortunate to win the Best of Show Plaque and Rose Bowl as well as the Gold Award for my frames of Sheet Stamps of the Admirals and Postage Dues of Canada.”

He also offered eight different types of Admiral Booklet Panes for sale and had located bulk Admirals of both colours of the three low values which he was offering at 4 to 7 dollars per thousand depending on value (*ah, those were the days. Ed.*)

Without doubt he was an ardent Admiral collector but what became of him, I know not.

**Susan So**

Recent reports in our journal by members Dean Mario and Judith Edwards on the Women’s Patriotic Association of Newfoundland issues have motivated me to inquire about the Newfoundland stamps and labels illustrated below.

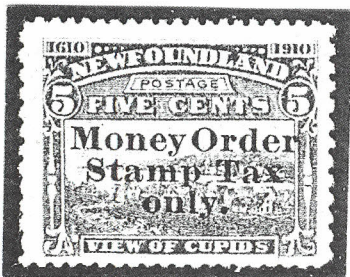


Fig 2 shows a five cents blue Newfoundland postage stamp (Newfoundland Guy issue , Unitrade # 91) with a red overprint “Money Order Stamp Tax only” (The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue, ESJ Van Dam # NFM 1). Was this stamp only for revenue purposes or was it also used for postal services?



Fig 3 shows a tricolour triangular “KEEP YOUR MONEY IN CIRCULATION AT HOME ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES BY BUYING GOODS MADE IN NEWFOUNDLAND” label in green, orange and white. Is this attractive label equivalent to the Canadian ‘Buy Goods Made in Canada’ patriotic labels? This label was, I presume, issued at the same time as that for “BUY WAR



BONDS FOR THE WAR EFFORT”?

Fig 4 shows a “WAXED PEG CO. CANADA Patent Dec 16 1872 TWO CT.” stamp in dark green. What was this stamp for?

Information on any of these items would be greatly appreciated.



## More on Mayvridge

The information our members can turn up seemingly knows no bounds. Amongst the many letters Derrick Avery received re. his query over the Mayvridge postmark (ML # 301, July 2006) was one from member Keith Spencer of Edmonton which included a photograph of the Mayvridge Post Office which was relocated to Botha. This is shown below in fig 5.

## John Cooper

Congratulations to Neil Prior and his committee for a wonderful Convention in Wales. Great hotel and food, interesting field trips and informative talks and displays by the members. As this was only my second convention, I enjoyed meeting new faces and getting to know their collecting areas.

I am happy to report that the Philaholic Study and Malt Appreciation Group met on a regular basis and Honorary President Sandy Mackie set the benchmark by



*Fig 5. Hardware building and post office moved to Botha from Mayvridge.*

sending a bottle to atone for his absence. Judging by the level of jokes that were told, members should keep their day jobs and not aspire to become professional comedians.

Best wishes to the group organising next years Convention and I hope to see you there.

### Len Belle

I am writing in response to the Yellow Peril's plea for information on the Toronto Term'l St'n A 'R' duplex cancel (ML # 302).

I have one example of this scarce cancel and it does cancel the stamps (see fig 6). It was also used as a backstamp on this cover. It was posted at Toronto on 20th December 1921 and addressed to Upper Stewiacke where it arrived on December 24th. It was a single rate registered letter; registration fee 10 cents, postage 2 cents, war tax 1 cent.

I hope this is of interest to the Yellow Peril, long may his articles continue.

### Nicholas Lazenby

I noted, with interest, the Yellow Peril's questions regarding the British Mail Branch cancel in the October issue of Maple Leaves. Shown below are three covers from my collection that have related cancels (see figs 7, 8 and 9). The 1953 and 1957 boxed cancels are in red and have clearly been used to cancel otherwise uncanceled stamps. The 1957 cancel is worded 'British Mail Office/Night Staff/ Toronto Ont.' As the destination of the card is West Germany, I think it can be surmised that these offices or branches handled not only mail to the UK but also mail for other countries that may have transited through the UK. I also have mail from the World War 2 period, particularly registered, which has a 'Montreal, Canada B&F Div.' backstamp which is almost certainly from the same area.

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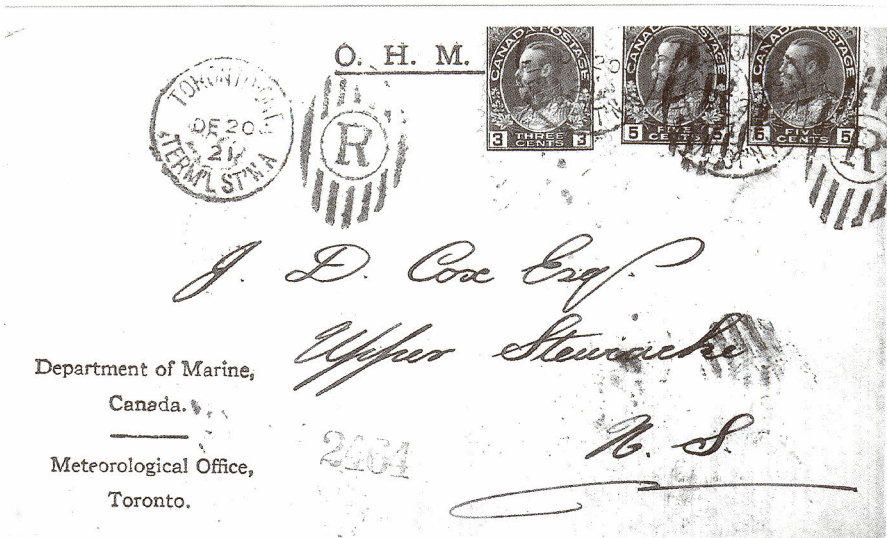


Fig 6. The Toronto Term 'l St'n A 'R' duplex cancel used to cancel stamps on a 1921 registered letter. Courtesy of Len Belle.



Fig 7.

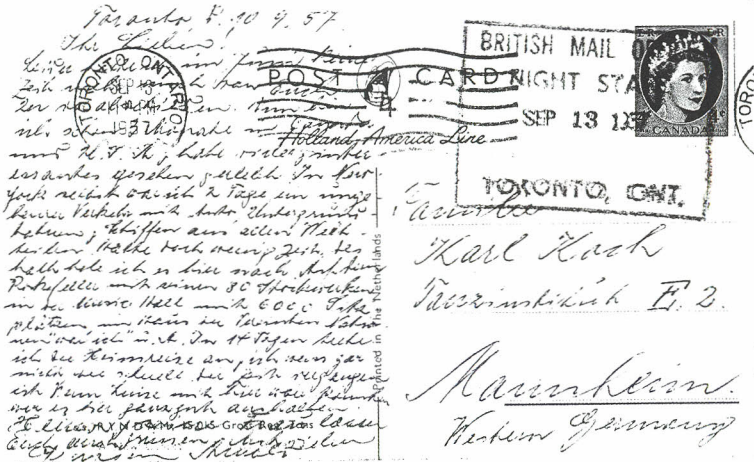


Fig 8.

The 1919 cover showing a 'British Parcel Post/ Toronto Post Office' mark in violet (fig 9) is unusual and may well be of the same class of postmark.

reminds me of those applied by the Canadian Post Office to unfranked mail items sent to Canada during World War I through British Field Post Offices and it seems analogous to those in some way.

The cover illustrated by the Yellow Peril is curious to say the least, but the franking

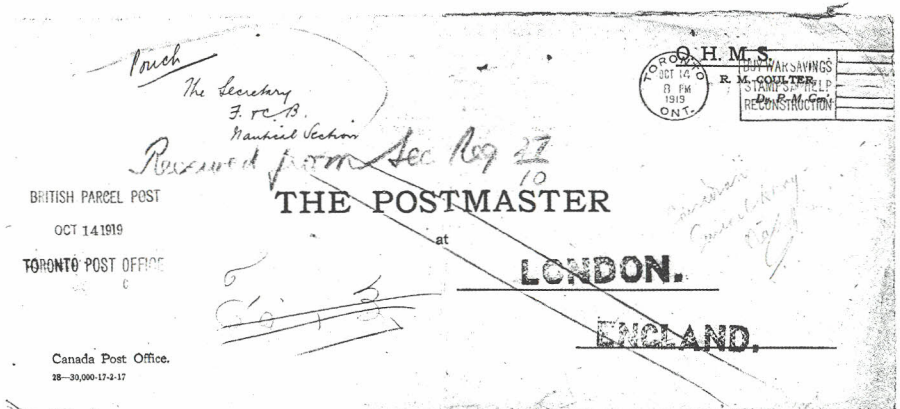


Fig 9.

## Michael Thompson

*Michael is the Hon. Chairman of the Lundy Collectors Club and is doing a book on the Lundy 1936 Large Map Issue and has asked for help from the CPSGB. He writes.....*

I have two 1937 covers to Lundy from Canada both with cachets. 1) With "Mountain Goat" First Official Flight Fort Grahame - Prince George and 2) With "Weasel" First Official Flight Prince George - Fort Grahame. I do hope to illustrate these two cachets which on my covers, are covered by the Lundy stamps. (see fig 10 below). They are NOT illustrated in the AAMS Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland book. I am wondering if any of your members has any covers from these flight with these cachets. I am seeking laser copies of them so they can be illustrated, I will of course pay any costs involved.

If any member has covers bearing these cachets please forward scans or laser prints of them to the Editor who will ensure they reach Michael.

## Sandy Mackie

I wonder if any member can help with the following cancellation (see figure 11 overleaf)? It is a Montreal Que. split circle but the indicia in the centre reads 6/MAY 10/ PM with no year date shown. Does anyone know the period of use of this cancel and the likely year in question?

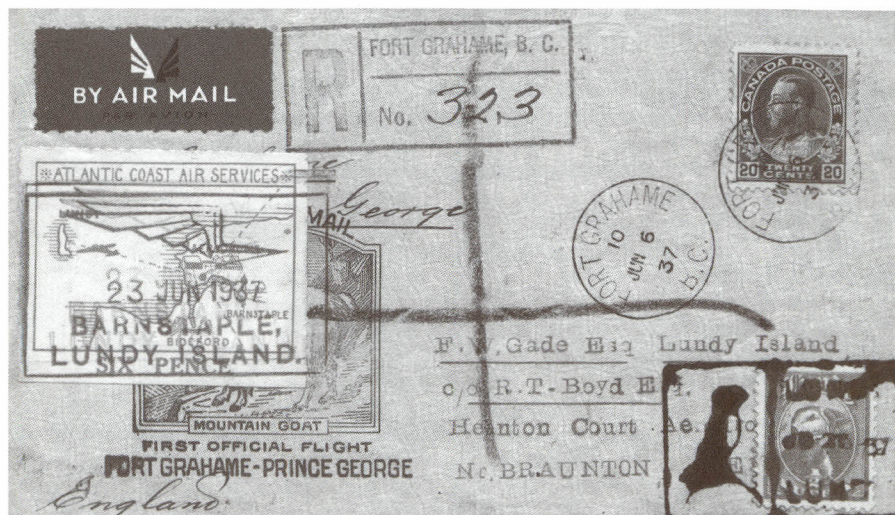


Fig 10.



Fig 11.

*A special invitation to join...*



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## BOOK REVIEWS

### THE FIVE-CENT BEAVER STAMP OF CANADA 1859 – 1868

Chester C. Soule, 2006. Spiral Bound, Colour. Retail price approx £6 – available from the Handbooks Manager.

This short volume builds on the previous work on this stamp by Senator Calder, Winthrop Boggs and, most notably Geoffrey Whitworth in his 1985 book.

The stated aim of the author has been to put all the identification data for the named flaws and important re-entries of this stamp into one place. In this, he has achieved his aim. Modern printing techniques and scanning have also allowed for far clearer pictures of the various varieties than those in any of the earlier texts. Indeed, for anyone with an interest in this stamp, the pictures alone are worth the price of the book.

The first section of the book illustrates the 25 most prominent named flaws out of the 127 identified and proven by Whitworth. These include such well-known flaws as the ‘Rock in Waterfall’, ‘Leaping Fish’ and ‘Burning Bush’ plus a good number that your reviewer had never heard of such as the ‘Radio Aerial’, ‘Crossed Corner’ and ‘The Blot’. In every case, the variety is illustrated alongside a table showing cross references to Whitworth and Boggs numbers, plate positions and states and perforations, allowing simple comparison with a ‘would-be’ copy of the variety.

The second section of the book gives similar treatment to 22 of the most significant re-entries. These include two new types not recorded by Whitworth, one of which has been plated.

All in all, this is most worthwhile addition to the library for anyone with an interest in the Cents Issue. The presentation is simple and very clear, and will suit both the beginner and the specialist.

GS.

*The following titles have all been published by BNAPS. In most cases they are available from the Handbooks Manager. If not, they are all available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6, Canada. Phone: (001) 613 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at [www.iankimmerly.com/books/](http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/) When ordering from this source, the prices given are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayments exceeding 25 cents will be refunded in mint postage stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No Ontario Retail Sales Tax applies.*

### CANADIANS IN RUSSIA: THE LAST CONTINGENT OF WORLD WAR 1

Hendrik (Henk) Burgers, 2006. BNAPS Exhibit Series # 41. Spiral Bound. Retail price \$C 74.00.

This is an interesting, informative and superbly presented book, illustrating in full colour, Henk Burgers gold medal winning collection of 55 covers based on Canada’s involvement in Russia in 1918 – 1919.

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War, in October 1918, the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia), about 400 strong, was sent to Vladivostok with the aim of securing from the Bolsheviks the large quantity of military stores at the port, and also to aid the extrication of the Czechoslovak Legion from Russia along the Trans-Siberian Railway. Earlier in 1918, Canada had also sent some hundred men (and 27 dog-team drivers) to Murmansk as part of the British SYREN Force, and another 500 men to Archangle as help to the British ELOPE Force.

The ELOPE Force was active against the Bolsheviks; Canadian field gunners saving the day in a fierce fight at Talugas, but otherwise the Canadians saw little action. The main body in Siberia was principally occupied in garrisoning towns, guarding stores and escorting trains. Most of the men were 'zombies', conscripted for overseas service and glad to be home by June 1919 after a rather inconclusive and pointless campaign.

The collection has material from five correspondences between servicemen and Canada; two of these are new discoveries. It also has sections on Censor, Orderly Room and other markings. Some of the covers from correspondence have been taken out of that context to illustrate the Censor Mark section, and in the absence of any index a cross-reference system would have been helpful. There are nine covers relating to the ELOPE Force. Henk explains that no covers are known from the small Canadian representation in the British DUNSTER Force in the far south of Russia, but does not explain why there are none from SYREN Force – are none extant? Henk makes a frustratingly brief reference to the Czechoslovak Legion. I knew nothing about this formation (am I alone in this?) until I found an excellent article by James Felton in

the BNAPS Military Mail Study Group's 1991 Anthology, when all became clear. The good selection of Censor Marks in the collection reflects the attention given to security in 1918 – 1919. It also resulted in an interesting order that he describes, requiring the envelopes of incoming mail to be destroyed and not kept by the recipient. Despite this, he has managed to acquire several of these rarities.

The quality of the covers is indisputable. Bailey and Topp's 1995 guide to 'Canadian Military Markings' gives a rarity factor of 'C' to only one of the collection's marks; with the rest all being graded as 'D' or 'E'. The writing-up is replete with notes such as "only known example", "unique", "new discovery", "earlier/ later than recorded" etc, as befitting a Gold Medal (Royal- 2004 – Royale Halifax) assemblage.

There is a useful 'supporting cast' of maps, postcards, photographs, letters, charts and tables. The 27 entries in the bibliography evinces Canada's long standing interest in this campaign.

The excellence of the exhibit, is matched by its presentation as a book. The most up to date technology has been used with the attractive full colour plates coming from computer scanning. The print is easy to read and the sturdy, semi-gloss, bright laser paper is a pleasure to handle; and all is sensibly spiral bound.

I can recommend the book as an asset to any postal history library. The review copy is in the Society Library.

Kim Dodwell.

## THE BNAPS CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN MILITARY MAIL MARKINGS, VOLUME 3 – FROM VICTORY IN 1945 TO AFGANISTAN

C. Douglas Sayles (Editor). 2006. Spiral bound, 314 pp. 8.5 x 11. ISBN 0-919854-91-6 Stock # B4h025.3. \$C47.95

The result of several years of hard work by Doug Sayles, Volume 3 of the new 'BNAPS Catalogue of Canadian Military Mail Markings' is a complete reworking and updating of the previous catalogues published by the late W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop (B&T). The reworking consists of a completely new numbering system built around keeping cancellations from individual military locations (by era or type) in a single group, and ordering them by marking shape and size. Each new catalogue number is cross referenced to a B&T number if one existed, and in the Appendices there is a reverse cross reference from B&T numbers to the new 'BNAPS' numbers.

The spiral binding and heavy paper used in the Sayles' catalogue are intended to allow collectors to use it to record and annotate their holdings and, with luck, find new and previously unreported items. Because the military postal markings of the post-World War II era formed the smallest part of the B&T catalogues, Doug decided to start with them and to name this Volume 3. All cancellations, both those previously recorded and the more than 650 new cancellations unknown to B&T, have been reproduced in excellent illustrations. Volumes 1 and 2, covering military activity in Canada from the 1800s through 1945, will be published in due course and will follow the same style and format of Volume 3.

This is an important reference work for all those interested in military mail. The review copy is in the Society Library.

GS.

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**THE POST OFFICE IN CANADA: A  
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Second edition; by Thomas A. Hillman and E. R. Toop. 2006. Spiral Bound, 166pp, 8.5 x 11. Many colour illustrations. ISBN: 0-919854-90-7 Stock # B4h024.1 \$C55.95

The Post Office in Canada: A Chronology of Facts, Feats, and Firsts' presents the reader with a series of small, varied and even eclectic encyclopaedia format notes. Every entry has a full citation to the source of the information; a primary source, if possible, or a reputable secondary source. Much more than an annotated time line, this history of the Canadian Post Office Department's operation, from the French Regime in the 17th Century to 'privatization' in 1981, is a 'good read' and will be of interest to all collectors of the philately of Canada and the provinces before Confederation.

Originally published in 2003 by Auxano Philatelic Services, this second edition includes several corrections and has been prepared with improved images and a revised layout to permit printing of illustrations in colour where required. If you did not acquire the first edition, I can recommend this one as a good read and mine of information. As usual, the review copy is in the Society Library.

GS.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OVER THE  
WATERS: MAIL BY SHIP IN AND  
AROUND NOVA SCOTIA FROM THE  
MID 18TH TO MID 19TH CENTURY.**

Dr. J.J. MacDonald. 2006. BNAPS EXHIBIT Series # 40. Spiral Bound, 55 pages, 8.5 x 11. Full colour. ISBN: 0-919854-83-4 (colour), 0-919854-84-2 (b&w). Stock # B4h923.401

(colour); \$C52.00; B4h923.40 (b&w)  
\$C27.95

This is the latest in the excellent BNAPS exhibit series which aims to record major collections for posterity. J.J. MacDonald, a true Nova Scotian, was the pre-eminent postal historian of his native province. He viewed this exhibit, One Hundred Years over the Waters, as something of a fun project. Gems from a lifetime of collecting are used to illustrate how mail was carried by sea to and from Nova Scotia, as well as within Nova Scotia, from the mid-1700s to the time Nova Scotia entered Confederation.

The exhibit is laid out to show the main shipping routes used rather than following any traditional postal history basis. Features of the exhibit include letters from the 1750s and 1760s, scarce ship letter markings, covers bearing the name of the ship that would transport them, one salvaged from a shipwreck and others that had a gratuity paid to the ship's captain for transport on a private vessel, an example carried by a friend as a Letter of favour, and unusual rates. Nova Scotia changed from sterling to decimal currency on October 1, 1860. One of the covers, used on October 2, 1860, is the only recorded cover franked with both sterling and decimal stamps. There are also two genuine bisects: an 1857 cover from Parrsborough to Liverpool, UK has a bisected 3d Nova Scotia stamp, and a 1865 cover from Halifax to St. John's has a bisected 2¢ stamp. The exhibit also includes an example (one of only two known) of the Canada 5 cents Beaver stamp used in Nova Scotia to pay the Nova Scotia postage.

One Hundred Years over the Waters will be of interest not only to all BNA postal historians, but to anyone interested in the history of Nova Scotia itself. The review copy, in full colour, is in the Society Library.

## HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

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The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J. Van Dam	£11.00
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# SOCIETY NEWS

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

What goes around, comes around, somebody said. Well, it is 24 years since I was last honoured to be your President; I guess I didn't upset too many people so here I am again!

I should like to thank my immediate predecessor, Neil Prior, for organising a most pleasing Convention in the heart of Wales. While it is still fresh in the memory, perhaps we can cast our minds forward to Convention 2007, which will be held at the Beach Hotel in sunny Worthing. As the more perceptive of you will have gathered, the hotel is situated right on the sea front, about 1200 yards from the pier – yes, Worthing still has one!

The dates for your diary are Wednesday 3rd to Saturday 6th October and the rate for dinner, bed and breakfast is £65 pppn. Those who wish to extend their stay at either end may do so at the same rate. Booking forms will be included in the April issue of Maple Leaves along with the competition entry forms. I know it is some way off but it is never too early to plan a 16 sheet exhibit.

The displays will feature both UK and Canadian speakers and material hitherto unseen at Convention is promised. Full details of the planned programme, both philatelic and social, will appear in the April issue.

Members planning to attend from overseas should note that the best airport for Worthing is London Gatwick. There are frequent direct rail services from Gatwick to Worthing, journey time is around 45 minutes. The hotel is a short taxi ride from the main railway station.

Make that diary entry now!

## David Sessions

## FROM THE SECRETARY

Again I had to miss Convention which, from accounts received, was extremely successful although numbers were down. It was particularly pleasant that the secret of Neil Prior's Fellowship Award was 100% kept (something we always try to do) as he works hard for the Society (and for Welsh Philately as well). The only changes to report to the list of Society Officers are that Neil is being followed by David Sessions as President (1982 – 83 was his last term of office) and Librarian Mike Slamo has become our Third Vice President.

My sincere thanks to Brian Stalker for again taking the Minutes of all the meetings – by the time this issue reaches you, he and Freda may well be safely ensconced in their new home, not a million miles from where these words are being typed.

Competition entries remained high in quality this year. In Class 1A, Colin Banfield was placed first with his display of Early Postcards (also awarded the Godden Trophy). Peter Motson was placed second with his Newfoundland Revenues. In Class 1B, Graham Searle was placed first with his display of the 5 cent blue Admiral stamp and Dave Armitage was a close second with his Caricature Definitives. In Class 2, first place was awarded to John Cooper for his display of New Brunswick Way Letters with Dave Armitage again taking second spot with his Jubilee Issue Postal History.

A new Handbook (Part 1 only) is due out with the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. Please let me have (urgently) any additions/ amendments you would like to your entry.

**John Wright**

## **LONDON SECTION PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 2007**

The following meetings are planned for the first half of 2007. All members are requested to bring a few sheets to each meeting.

January 15	Newfoundland Brian Stalker
February 19	Chairman's evening
March 19	subject t.b.a.
April 16	Beaver Cup Competition
May 21	AGM and subjects "J", "K" and "L"

Meetings will be held for the foreseeable

future at 8 Trinity Street, London, SE1 1DB. The nearest tube station is BOROUGH on the NORTHERN LINE. Meetings commence at 6:30pm.

For further details or for confirmation of meetings in the event of bad weather, rail strikes etc. please contact Colin Banfield on 0207 407 3693 (office) or 0208 281 0442 (home) or 07708269698 (mobile).

**Colin Banfield.**

## **SCOTTISH LOCAL GROUP**

Nine members from Scotland and the North of England, gathered at the Annandale Arms in Moffat on Saturday 28th October for our recent meeting. As usual we were treated to a varied mix of material that saw the afternoon fly by. John Hillson kicked off the gathering with a display of Barrel Cancels which left many of us thinking that we must have one or two of those hidden away in a drawer at home (maybe even the two towns that John doesn't have!). This was followed by

## **Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain**

Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2006, £16.00‡, payable to the Society, to: Les Taylor, Subscription Manager, 18 Granby Road, Edinburgh, EH16 5NL.

The dollar equivalents are \$37 CAN (+ \$7.50 if airmail delivery required) and \$27.00 US (+\$6.50 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £3.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Leigh Hogg as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to the Society, his address is PO Box 1000, Waterloo, Ont, Canada N2J 4S1.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 30 April will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

a wide range of displays including; some pre-stamp covers showing mail sent across the Niagara frontier exchanges between Canada and USA between 1825 and 1850 (Graham Searle), the Caricature Definitives of 1973 (Les Taylor), the Millenium Stamps and associated ephemera (Robbie McLeish), the 1983 year set of stamps (Norman Reilly) and stamps from 1989 to 1991 (Ken Andison). The bravest man present, however, was John Atkinson who brought along some Large and Small Queens to display. He did, however, succeed in getting all the printings, perfs and shades identified by our resident expert so maybe not so silly after all!

The next meeting is planned for Saturday 14th April. The venue for this meeting is still to be advised as our normal meeting place in Moffat has attempted a 300% increase in rates! Les Taylor has kindly volunteered to take on responsibility for organising future meetings. Les and/or John Hillson will advise the venue for the April meeting in due course.

**Graham Searle**

## **CONTACT MEMBERS FOR LOCAL GROUPS**

The following members will provide details of regional meeting dates/ venues:-

### **SCOTLAND/ NORTH OF ENGLAND**

Les Taylor

### **LONDON**

Colin Banfield

### **MIDLANDS**

Ken Flint

### **SOUTH WEST AND WALES**

John Croker

## **Forthcoming Events**

**2007**

**Jan 15**

London Group Meeting

**Feb 19**

London Group Meeting

**Feb 28 – Mar**

Spring Stampex

Islington, London

**March 19**

London Group Meeting

**April 14**

Scottish Group Meeting

**April 16**

London Group Meeting

**Apr 20 – 21**

Scottish Congress –

Dewar's Centre, Perth

**May 5 – 6**

ORAPEX 2007

(National level exhibition)

RA Centre, Ottawa

**Mid May**

WORPEX 2007 and

Midlands Group Meeting

**May 21**

London Group Meeting

**June 29**

Midlands Group Meeting

MidPex, Coventry

**Aug 31 – Sept 2**

BNAPEX/ CALTAPEX

Westin Hotel, Calgary

**Sept 19 – 23**

Autumn Stampex

Islington, London

**Oct 3 – 6**

**CPSGB Convention,**

**Beach Hotel, Worthing**

**Nov 23-24**

ABPS National Exhibition

and Congress, Croydon.

**2008**

**May 3- 4**

ORAPEX 2008

(National level exhibition)

RA Centre, Ottawa

**May 3-4**

ABPS National Exhibition

Harrogate

**May 14 – 22**

Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

**June 20 – 28**

Efiro 08, Bucharest,

Romania

**August 29 – 31**

BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

**Sept 18 – 21**

WIPA 2008

**Sept 24 – 28**

**CPSGB Convention**

**Queens Hotel, Perth**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2006**

**Income**

Subscriptions for year (Sterling)	£ 5396.077	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1499.000	£6895.077
Bank Interest		643.811
Handbooks Surplus	8.866	
C.P.S. Publication surplus	8.188	17.044
Tie sales surplus		2.333
Exchange Packet Surplus	65.000	
Government Surplus	60.000	125.000
Auction Surplus	1998.266	
Renfrew Convention auction surplus		
2006 postal auction surplus	1054.777	3053.033
Donations		40.000
Tax Refund		32.899
		<b>£10809.177</b>

**Expenditure**

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution		7456.633
Administration Expenses		2411.066
ABPS Fee		121.800
Insurance		105.000
Printing & Stationery		154.322
Miscellaneous in Bank (Direct debit) charges		82.022
Website running costs		70.651
Renfrew Convention net expenses		254.999
Surplus for the year		2323.144
		<b>£10809.177</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2006**

**Assets**

Cash Balances: Cater Auld Bank	£18,959.255	
Royal Bank of Scotland	10,671.488	£29,630.733
Investments (at cost):		
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	1000.000	
General Fund New Star High Yield Bond Unit Trust	2000.000	£3,000.000
Handbooks Stock: General	337.933	
Small Queens R & appraised	375.399	£ 713.322
Stock of Society Ties:		82.722
Library Books as valued		4,400.699
		<b>£37,827.466</b>



L Liabilities

G General Fund Balance at 30 September 2005	£ £23,385.03	
S Sterling Surplus for 2005/2006	2,2323.14	£ £25,708.17
L Library Fund		4,497.89
S Subscriptions prepaid in sterling		6,669.50
S Suspense Account (2006 Convention Auction)		6,692.59
- (tdo) - (2006 Convention Expenses)		449.81
		<u>£ £37,827.46</u>

C Canadian Funds as at 30 September 2006

I Income

R Royal Bank of Canada Balance @ 1.10.05	\$ \$2,082.71
S Subscriptions received net of Bank Charges	6,6022.58**
O One year Bond matured	4,4000.00
I Interest received from one year bond	760.00
	<u>\$ \$12,188.29</u>

E Expenditure

O One year interest bearing Bond	\$ \$5,000.00
T Transfer to Royal Bank of Scotland (£2000)	4,4256.40*
R Royal Bank of Canada balance at 30.09.06	<u>2,2924.89*</u>
	<u>\$ \$12,188.29</u>

B Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2006

A Assets

C Cash at bank	\$ \$2,924.89*
I Interest bearing one year bond	<u>5,000.00</u>
	<u>\$ \$7,924.89</u>

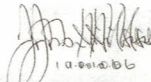
L Liabilities

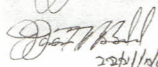
D Debt to general fund	<u>\$ \$7,924.89</u>
	<u>\$ \$7,924.89</u>

Note Ferv Bank Account statements have been reviewed on line in January 2006

\* £ £ amount - figure advised by email

\*\* £ £ figure advised

  
10/01/06  
Treasurer

  
2007/1/1/06  
Auditor

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN 2006/7**

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**THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA  
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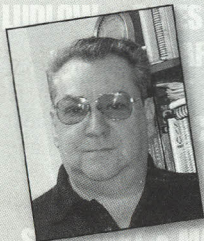
For further information on a membership application form please write to the Secretary:

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# Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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**Edited by: Graham Searle**

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**April 2007**

**Whole No. 304**

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## EDITORIAL

Please note that following some serious computer problems over the Christmas holidays, the editors e mail address has changed recently (see box on the inside back cover). My apologies to any members who have been trying to reach me via the old e - address. These messages will not have found me so please resend if it was important.

Our congratulations go to member Ralph Trimble (of re-entry fame) who has recently been made a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. If anyone is interested in re-entries on BNA stamps and is not aware of Ralph's excellent website, you can find it at [www.re-entries.com](http://www.re-entries.com) where you will find blow up scans of most BNA re-entries in full colour.

Congratulations are also in order to Peter Motson who ran off with not one but two Gold Medals at the ABPS show in Torquay in November. Peter won Gold in

the Aerophilatelic – International section for his 5 frame display of Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Covers 1919 – 1936. He also won a special award for this display. His second Gold was in the one-frame section with a display of Newfoundland Inland Revenue Stamps, Usage and Cancels 1898 – 1907.

I should correct an important error in my last editorial when I mistakenly indicated that our treasurer, John Hillson, had received the Order of the Beaver. This was not quite correct. John was, in fact, given an 'Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award' by BNAPS. This award is given to philatelists who deserve recognition from BNAPS for their contributions to BNA philately but who may not meet the criteria for induction into the Order of the Beaver, often because they are very busy contributing to other organisations. Anyway, it gives me another opportunity to congratulate John on the award, well done.

The computer problems I referred to above have also resulted in my losing the file containing the results of the Large Queen/ Small Queen survey. (Yes, I know I should back up everything hourly....but...) I have provided an interim synopsis of the results below from my summary notes which were not lost but if any of those who contributed data via e mail still have copies of what they sent me I would be grateful for a re-send (to the new address please) so that

I can provide full results later in the year. It is also not too late to respond if you have not yet done so – the more input data we get the more meaningful will be the results.

Finally my thanks go to Charles Livermore who has done his usual excellent job in compiling the Index for Maple Leaves Volume 29. This is enclosed with this issue.

## INTERIM RESULTS OF THE 1 CENT LARGE QUEEN/ SMALL QUEEN SURVEY

My thanks to the dozen of so members who responded with details of their holdings for these two stamps. The interim results show the following:-

1. The 1 cent yellow Large Queen was in widespread and common use up to around mid April 1870. Thereafter, its' use becomes far more sporadic. There are a few dated copies for Q3 and early Q4 1870 but these are all from the Maritimes (mostly, in fact, all from St Johns N.B.) suggesting that one or two post offices there were holding abnormally high stocks of the old stamp when the changeover period began. (It is also worth noting that there are copies of the 1 cent Small Queen from these same offices dated earlier – supporting the last in, first out theory.)

2. The 1 cent Small Queen has an earliest recorded date of Feb 1870 and a few copies with March and early April dates. It does not, however, seem to become widespread until late April 1870. By July 1870, virtually all dated copies of 1 cent stamps are Small Queens.



The only caveat to these results at this stage is to note that virtually all of the early dated 1 cent Small Queens are in one collection. (The late dated Large Queens are more spread around). While we wait on more input data, this could be distorting the conclusions somewhat.

## BRITISH SOLDIER'S LETTERS

George B. Arfken, William S. Pawluk  
and Charles A. Jacobson

In 1795 a British Act of Parliament granted soldiers and seamen a special letter rate of 1d. Commissioned officers were not eligible for this rate. The restrictions on the 1d rate were:

- 1) The postage of one penny was to be prepaid with a limitation of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. weight, on letters to or from soldiers and seamen.
- 2) The letter must be certified by the commanding officer.

During Canada's Pence Era there were perhaps 1500 to 2000 British soldiers stationed in Canada to maintain the peace and British sovereignty. Only one pence-

franked soldier's letter has been reported [1, 268]. Shown in Figure 1, this letter was mailed in Montreal on the 29th September, 1857. Rather than wait for the Allan Line Packet Anglo-Saxon that would sail from Quebec on the 10th October, the letter was sent overland to Halifax for the Cunard Canada which was scheduled to sail on the 8th October; it was an unfortunate decision. The letter was delayed on the slow, difficult Lake Temiscouata route and missed the Canada. It was eventually carried on the Cunard Niagara two weeks later which sailed on the 22nd October. The letter arrived in



Figure 1. The unique pence-franked soldier's letter, from Pte James Hall to Staff Sergt Robert Bottomly, Tralee, Ireland. The letter was franked with a pair of half penny stamps and mailed in Montreal, 29th September, 1857. Delayed in transit, the letter arrived in Liverpool (on its way to Ireland) on 1st November. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



# Bonhams<sup>1793</sup>

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Liverpool on the 1st of November. The ignored Allan Anglo-Saxon had reached Liverpool on the 20th October, eleven days earlier.

If the 1850s were fairly peaceful, the 1860s were definitely not. In April 1861, the U.S. began a four year long bloody civil war. On the 8th November, 1861, a U.S. ship stopped the British mail ship Trent and removed two Confederate diplomats. This was the event that has become known as the Trent Affair and it brought Britain and the U.S. to the verge of war. Thanks to the efforts of the Prince Consort in modifying a belligerent letter from the British government to the U.S. and to the U.S. retraction and eventual release of the diplomats, war was averted. However, the British increased their troop strength in Canada to about 10,000 men just to be prepared. The effect on the preponderance of British Soldier's Letters was a dramatic increase. Firby's Recording [2] lists 34 decimal franked Soldier's Letters mailed to the U.K.

During the second half of the 1860s, Canada had to contend with the Fenians [3]. The Fenian Brotherhood was a secret organization named after the legendary Irish warriors of the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The Fenians were dedicated to winning the independence of Ireland. From the U.S., the Fenians attempted three invasions of Canada. An attempted raid into New Brunswick in April 1866 was beaten off. A second military group invaded the Niagara area on 1st June. These Fenians achieved some initial success but a force of British troops that grew to over 2000 men plus the Canadian militia drove them back. The U.S. helped Canada by blocking Fenian reinforcements. A third group, 2000 strong, crossed the Quebec frontier in the vicinity of Frelighsburg on 7th June

with the goal of capturing Montreal. They were soundly defeated and driven back. The U.S. permitted Canadian pursuit of the defeated Fenians into Vermont. After three raids and other minor annoyances, the only real effect of the Fenians was to nudge Canadians toward confederation.

In July 1859, the half penny stamps were replaced with one cent stamps. Figure 2 shows an 1862 Soldier's Letter franked with two of these one cent stamps.

A Soldier's Letter paid with a 2 cent Decimal is shown in Figure 3. This stamp was issued on 1st August, 1864, a late addition to the Decimals. The Postmaster had mentioned a reduced 2 cent rate for sending Canadian periodicals to the U.K. The two cent stamp may have been issued with this in mind but it also served to pay the 2 cent Soldier's Letter rate as well as the 2 cent domestic registry fee.

The cover of Figure 3 is marked with a black 1 for 1d due. We see two possibilities for accounting for this 1. (1) The cover, posted in Quebec, 20th September, 1867, was sent on the Allan Austrian that sailed from Quebec the next day and reached Britain on 29th September. Addressed to London, the cover was redirected to St. Leonard's on Sea. The 1d was assessed (incorrectly) as a charge for this redirection. There was such a charge for an ordinary cover but not for a Soldier's Letter. (2) The letter was sent to New York (in error). (This was contrary to Canadian postal practice. The U.S. 2 cent transit fee would claim the entire 2 cents postage.) The cover was marked 1d due to pay the transit fee. The cover was carried on the Inman City of London that sailed 21st September and reached Liverpool, 1st October.



Figure 2. This is a Soldier's Letter mourning cover posted in Toronto, 11th July, 1862 by Sergeant Major R. Humns and addressed to London, England. The cover was carried by the Allan Hibernian out of Quebec, 19th July. There is a London JULY 30 62 backstamp. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.



Figure 3. A Soldier's Letter from Private William Gleeson to Miss Annie Hogan. The letter was posted in Quebec, 20th September, 1867 and (probably) carried on the Allan Austrian out of Quebec the next day arriving in Liverpool 30th September in agreement with the red LONDON PAID OC 1 67 date stamp. Redirected to St. Leonard's on Sea, the cover was charged 1d in error. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions

So which way was it? We see two objections to this second scenario. (a) It's unlikely that a cover could get from Quebec on 20th September to New York for a ship sailing on the 21st. (b) The red PAID of the London date stamp means that the cover was paid to Britain. The '1' was apparently stamped by a London postal clerk after the red PAID. We prefer the Allan Austrian out of Quebec and an erroneous charge for redirection.

Figure 4 shows a Soldier's Letter to India. When sold at auction in 1996, this cover was described, quite properly, as unique. At that time it was unique, the only reported Soldier's Letter that went to a country other than Canada and the United Kingdom. Since then two other Soldier's Letters to countries other than Canada and the U.K. have appeared, one to

India and one to Barbados. The cover of Figure 4 went from London, C.W. to Quebec for the Allan Moravian that carried the cover to the U.K., LONDON PAID 4 JY 67 date stamp. P. & O. steamers carried the cover to Bombay, India. There are BOMBAY AUG 7 and AHMEDNUGGER AUG 10 backstamps.

Only one registered Soldier's Letter has been recorded. This unique registered Soldier's Letter is shown in Figure 5. Posted in Montreal, 17th May, 1867, this letter was carried on the Allan Nestorian out of Quebec, 18th May, 1867. Offloaded at Moville, Ireland, the cover went by rail to Belfast and then by Glasgow packet for Greenock and Glasgow, Scotland. The cover shows the GLASGOW PACKET PAID, MY 29 1867 stamp.

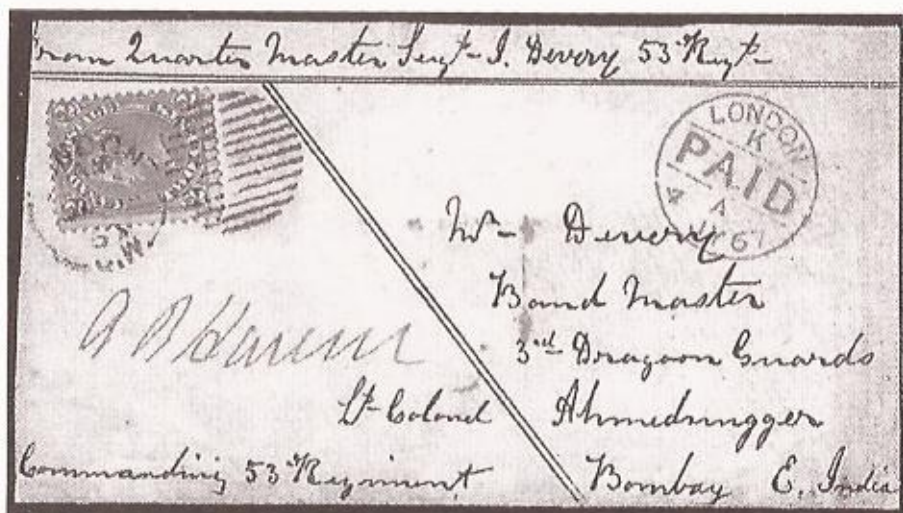


Figure 4. A Soldier's Letter to India. Posted in London, Ont., 20th June, 1867, by Quarter Master Devery and addressed to Band Master Devery in Bombay, India. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions



***Buying Canada?  
Buying BNA?***

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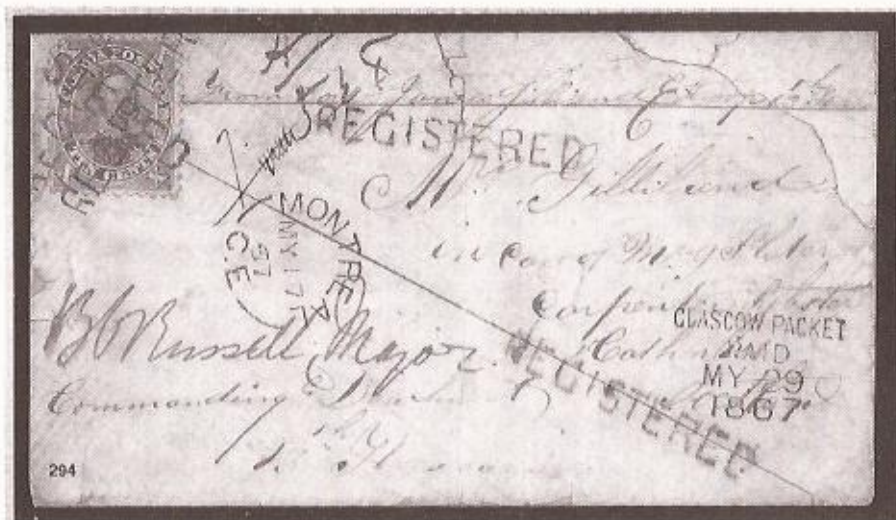


Figure 5. The unique registered soldier's letter. Posted in Montreal, 17th May, 1867, and addressed to Scotland. The 10 cent Prince Consort paid the 2 cent soldier's letter rate and the 8 cent registry fee. The 8 cent registry fee to U.K. had become effective on 1st February, 1866. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, Nickle collection.

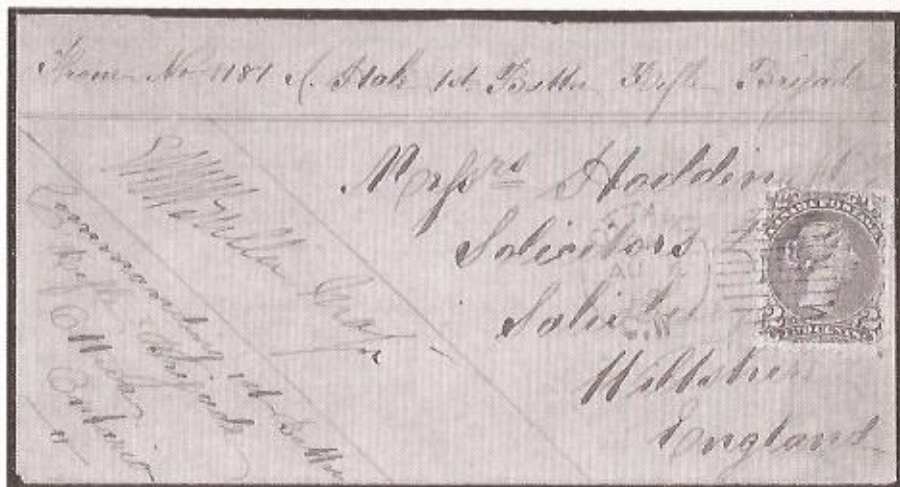


Figure 6. Franked with a 2 cent Large Queen this cover was posted in Ottawa, 6th August 1868, and addressed to Wiltshire, England. The cover was carried on the Allan Moravian that sailed from Quebec, 8th August. The cover was offloaded at Londonderry, Ireland, 17th August. It continued by rail to the ferry across the Irish Sea and then by rail to London. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, Menich collection.

GLASGOW PACKET PAID, MY 29 1867 stamp.

In 1868 at the start of the Large Queen era, Canada was united and conditions were fairly peaceful. There were still British soldiers and we have Large Queen British Soldier's Letters starting with Figure 6.

In early 2003 a striking new Soldier's Letter was reported. At the beginning of this article, in item 1, there are the words "on letters to or from soldiers and seamen." This is a letter to a soldier stationed in India. These 2 cent letters to soldiers and seamen are far rarer than letters from them. We note that the bold DEAD was a mistake; the addressee was

very much alive. (See Figure 7).

Trouble erupted in the Red River region in late 1869. The Hudson's Bay Company had transferred its territorial rights to the new Dominion of Canada. The Métis were concerned about their territorial rights and in November, led by Louis Riel, took over Fort Garry. A provisional government was set up and Riel was made president. Riel's judicial murder on 4th March, 1870 of Thomas Scott, an Orangeman from Ontario, roused against him the whole of English-speaking Canada [4]. A military expedition was organized. Fort Garry was retaken and the First Riel Rebellion ended. This action was responsible for keeping the British soldiers around a bit longer.



Figure 7. This is a "Letter to a Soldier." Posted in Hamilton, Ont., 13th September, 1863, the cover was addressed to a soldier in the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles in Madras, East India. The 2 cent Soldier's Letter rate was paid with a strip of four half cent Large Queens. Courtesy of John Sheffield Philatelist Ltd.



Figure 8. A 2 cent Large Queen Soldier's Letter, posted in Montreal, 29th September, 1870, and addressed to Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, Menich collection.

Figure 8 shows a letter from John Hales of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to his solicitor in England. The translation of the Commanding Officer's signature is left as a challenge to the reader [5]. This is the only known Large Queen-franked Soldier's Letter from the period of the First Riel Rebellion.

Two other Large Queen Soldier's Letters are known. The first of these is from the same correspondence as the cover of Figure 8. It was written by the same John Hale, certified by the same commanding officer and franked with a 2 cent Large Queen. The cover was posted in Montreal, 29th July, 1870, and addressed to Salisbury, England [6].

The second of these is "To a Soldier". It was posted in Quebec, 24th February, 1869, and was addressed to John Nunn, Soldier, Collar Maker in the 9th Battery, Royal Artillery at Hochelaga, Montreal.

This was a British unit. The cover was franked with a pair of 1 cent Large Queens watermarked H.

So far as the authors have been able to determine, no Small Queen franked British Soldier's Letters (written by British soldiers) have been reported. Apparently, with the Fenian threat faded and the First Riel Rebellion ended, most of the British soldiers went back to the U.K. The Second Riel Rebellion, 1885, was primarily an affair for the Canadian Militia not for British soldiers. However, we do have a Small Queen franked Seaman's Letter. Remember restriction 1. at the start of this article. It stated "soldiers and seamen." Fig 9 shows a Seaman's Letter from D. Sampson of the H.M.S. Pheasant. A second Seaman's Letter exists franked with a 2 cent Small Queen, apparently of this same correspondence, posted in Esquimalt, B.C., 26th March, 1895, and addressed to Devonport, England.





Figure 9. A Seaman's Letter. Franked with a 2 cent Small Queen, this cover was properly certified with somebody's initials, posted in Esquimalt, B.C., 1st January, 1895, and addressed to Devonport, England. Courtesy of Alan Selby.

On an overall basis, 1851 - 1898, Seaman's Letters are rare. The Sam Nickle collection did include a Seaman's Letter franked with a 2 cent violet Numeral in his military collection. It was posted in Comox, B.C., 20th October, 1898 and addressed to London, England. On the back there is an imprint of the H.M.S. Imperieuse.

With (a) no Soldier's Letters (from British Soldiers) franked with Small Queens and (b) Imperial Penny Postage giving the 2 cent rate to everyone on December 25, 1898 [7, 167], one might guess that there were no more British Soldier's Letters. Then, suddenly two British Soldier's Letters from Halifax and a Letter to a British Soldier appeared [7, 171]. We show these covers in Figures 10, 11 and 12.

The third letter is a Letter to a Soldier, eligible for the 2 cent for 1/2oz. rate just as a letter from a soldier. Such 2 cent rate letters to soldiers are much rarer than letters from soldiers. Soldiers might love to get letters but keeping them was awkward. This spectacular British Soldier's Letter has three claims to fame.

It is 1) A letter to a British soldier, 2) a J.C. Wilson patriotic cover and 3) addressed to Barbados, West Indies.

The authors are grateful to Charles G. Firby for reviewing this article and for his many additions and helpful suggestions.



Figure 10. A British Soldier's Letter franked with a 2 cent Maple Leaf. Posted in Halifax, 4th July, 1898, this cover was addressed to Miss E. Burton, Kent England.

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combination of stamps. Single usages of any values other than 1c & 2c and these are still of interest if they carry nice clear postmarks of smaller Newfoundland towns. On this issue I'm a collector, not a dealer, so you don't have to be kind on pricing - Kind is you offering me the opportunity to acquire some neat items that will enhance the collection. Contact John Jamieson at Saskatoon Stamp Centre (see phone/fax numbers below) or email directly at [ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com](mailto:ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com)

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Figure 11. A second British Soldier's Letter franked with a 2 cent Maple Leaf. Posted in Halifax, 13th October, 1898, this cover was addressed to England.

#### Endnotes

[1] Canada's Pence Era, Arfken, Leggett, Firby and Steinhart. Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1997.

[2] A Recording, privately printed in 1984 by Charles G. Firby. This is an extensive list of pence and decimal covers.

[3] The information in this paragraph came from several of the first 30 of the 177,000 references that Google provided for "Fenians".

[4] This sentence including "judicial murder" came from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

[5] The auction catalogue gave it as Capt. Redvers Henry Buller.

[6] This Soldier's Letter was illustrated in Maresch's auction catalogue, sale 140, May 26, 1982, lot 129.

[7] A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911, Arfken and Pawluk, BNAPS 2006.



Figure 12. A Letter to a British Soldier. This cover was posted in September 1898 and addressed to Private William Cassidy, Royal Berkshire Regt., Barbados, West Indies. The "Maine" at lower left is a memorial to the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine.

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Sundays, especially Sunday mornings, the last day of our weekend shows, are usually the most opportune time to visit and talk to dealers. The serious buyers have made their rounds, the Saturday nighters are sleeping it off and the others are keeping holy the Sabbath. Such was the setting at the 25th April 1999, Ottawa Recreation association Stamp show when several collectors were sitting around a dealer's table 'shooting the breeze'. One chap idly asked if there is such a thing as a registered postage due cover. As if someone had held a flame to the seat of my trousers, the question shot me up to the pulpit to deliver this terse homily:

### Photo by Susan So

"Every letter to be registered has to be fully prepaid, therefore there cannot be any registered letters with postage due stamps. Even if a postal clerk goofed by not charging the registration fee, the addressee should not be penalised because it was not his fault. Furthermore, I have bought and sold registered covers that were short-paid and still have in my collection short paid letters that were neither rated nor taxed."

The five second silence was broken when member J. Claude Michaud, proprietor of the table, asked with a grin, 'If I were to show you a registered cover

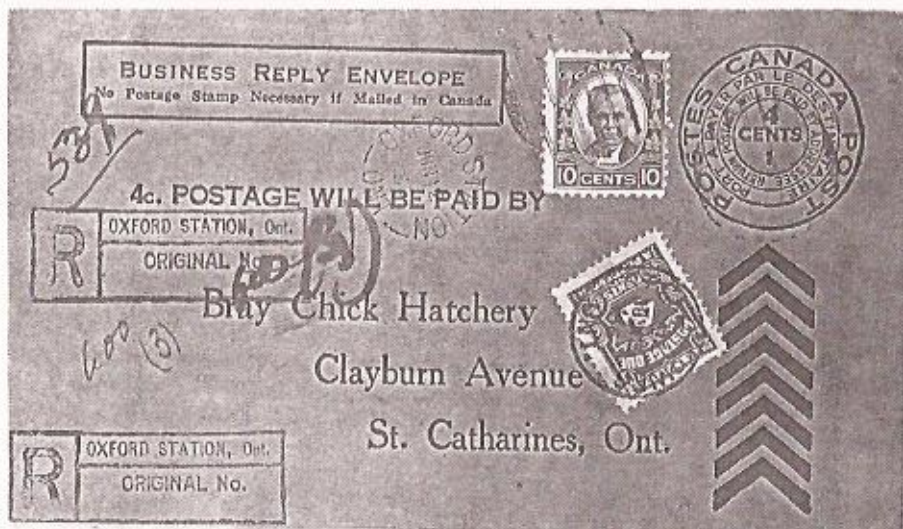


Fig 1 Registration fee was paid by the 10 cent George Etienne Cartier stamp and 4 cents postage due was collected from Baby Chick Hatchery.

with a postage due stamp, would you buy it?' 'Your darn tootin', I will,' I shot back. After a few minutes of searching, Claude showed me the cover in fig 1. Seeing this cover, I instantly realized that my 'know it all' attitude had left me wide open for a hit. Hoping that my good friend would say, 'You don't have to take it', I replied with a vain 'Guess you got me!' My only saving grace was that the cover was already priced. I now have a registered cover with a postage due stamp. Although it is proper in every respect, it was not the cover I had in mind.

Four months after being the victim of my own doings, I picked up another short-paid registered cover (fig 2) at a nearby post card show. Unlike the first cover, I willingly paid the price asked for this one. This effort was a little closer to what I had in mind – a 14 cent rate job (10 cent registration plus 4 cent postage) prepaid 7 cents (single deficiency). Although an airmail stamp was used on an airmail envelope, the letter was not carried by air.

The third cover (fig 3) was actually a re-

discovery. Eighteen years ago, just before my affliction I had had a telephone request from an out-of town 'on again, off again' type collector, to hold this cover until his next trip to Toronto. As it turned out I never did show him the cover for by the time he came to town, I was already hospitalized. During the ten weeks following, the bloke had changed his collecting interests from Elizabethan to Queen Victoria Small Queen covers. Over time, the cover was forgotten and it was not until year end 1999 when I finally did a review of all inactive files that I found it again.

This was precisely the cover that I had thought should not exist; prepaid 35 cents and rated and taxed 10 cents; double the 5 cents deficiency. A pair of 1948 5 cent postage due stamps are affixed and tied with the 'POWELL RIVER 29 I 67 B.C.' rubber handstamp.

Rediscovering this gem taught me that there is a subtle difference between "think know it all" and "know it all"!

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Fig 2 A 14 cent rate registered cover from Toronto to Sydenham paid by a 1946 7 cent airmail stamp. The 7 cent deficiency was made up of three 2 cent and a 1 cent postage due stamps.



Fig 3 A 'Port McNeill 26 1 67 B.C.' 40 cents registered cover to Powell River (paid only the 35 cents registration fee - 5 cents underpaid).



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## NEWFOUNDLAND 6 CENT STAMPS OF 1910 AND 1911

Albert Govier



This investigation started by reading a biography of the author and administrator, John Buchan, who, as Lord Tweedsmuir, was Governor General of Canada from 1935 until his death in office in 1940.

Buchan is best known for his book 'The Thirty Nine Steps' which has been the basis of a number of films linked very loosely to the tale, but he wrote a great deal more. In the biography, it is stated that Buchan, in his nineteenth year, wrote the introduction to and edited an edition of a book by Francis Bacon (1561 – 1628); so, as I was anxious to read as much of Buchan's output as possible, I called upon a grandson and the internet and obtained a copy of the Bacon book.

It might be helpful at this point, to say that Bacon was knighted in 1603 and became Baron Verulam in 1618 and Viscount St. Albans in 1621.

The Newfoundland stamps in question bear a portrait of Bacon and describe him as 'Lord Bacon' but while some authorities dispute this title, others agree.

So let us first of all examine the case for those who disagree. Robson Lowe who refers to him as Sir Francis Bacon, states that 'the portrait is erroneously captioned Lord Bacon', while Boggs writes 'the inscription is erroneous in naming him Lord Bacon'. Everyman's Encyclopaedia adds to his tally by saying... 'he is often inaccurately called Lord Bacon'. Gibbons also name Bacon as Sir Francis in their description of the stamps. A formidable array of arguments!

Now, we'll have a look at the other side. The book I purchased, entitled 'Essays and Apothegems of Francis Lord Bacon' was published originally in 1597 and later with additions in 1625 (by 1625 Bacon was known as Viscount St. Albans but it is clear from the title page that he was acknowledged as Lord Bacon) and significantly, in a footnote to the first of the Apothegems, Bacon's chaplain, Dr. William Rawley, states that... 'this collection his Lordship made out of his memory, without turning any book'. Also, James Spedding, a biographer of Bacon's produced, around 1878, an article entitled 'Evenings with a Reviewer on a Free and Particular Examination of Mr. Macaulay's Article on Lord Bacon'. So, a compelling response!

It would be most interesting to learn why there should be such confusion. Where did the designer of the stamps get his information? Was it from the title page of the 16th century book of Essays? Or was the word 'Lord' used in rather a loose way to describe anyone ennobled? Or maybe he simply had no room for anything more precise?

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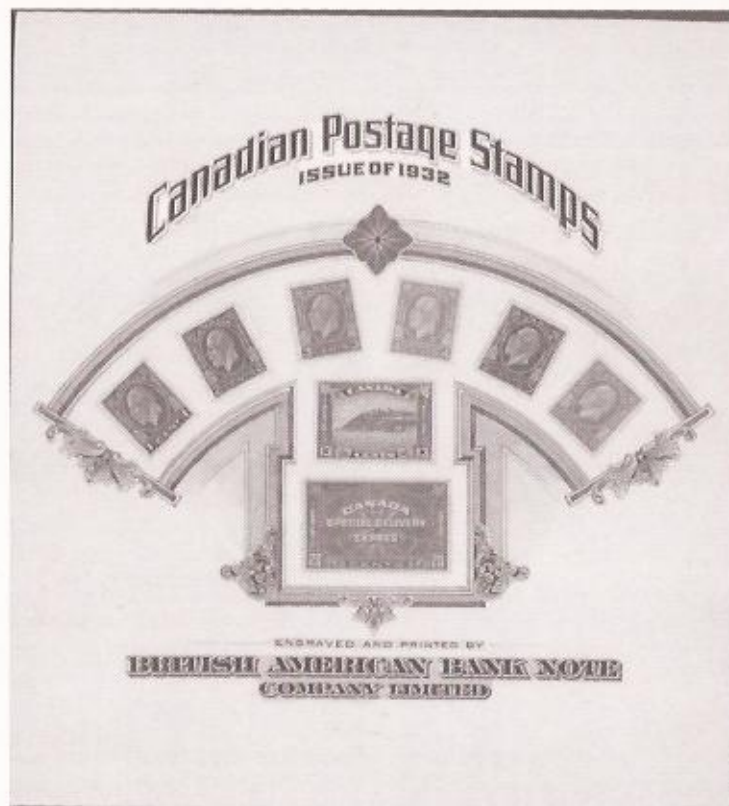
*The bulk of this article originally appeared in Gibbons Stamp Monthly in July 2006. Knowing that many of our members do not have easy access to GSM, we thought that the article deserved a place in Maple Leaves. It is reproduced here with the kind permission of GSM.*

## CANADA: THE MEDALLION ISSUE 1932

by David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

The British American Bank Note Company (BABNC) won a five-year contract to print Canadian stamps, effective 1 April 1930. This gave rise to the 'Arch' definitive series that appeared

piecemeal in 1930. The low values, 1c to 8c, were replaced in 1932 as a result of general dissatisfaction with the design that featured a portrait of King George V by Carl Ault.



*Fig 1 Unique composite model prepared by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd. for a publicity brochure.*

A short commemorative set had been issued, in July 1932, to mark the Imperial Economic Conference, held in Ottawa. The 3c value featured a bas relief portrait of the King, by Bertram MacKenna, which met with widespread approval and this formed the basis of the replacement values. (see fig 2)



Fig 2 Plate block of six SG 315, the source of the Medallion design.

### Proofs

The Canadian postal archive contains a letter from the BABNC, dated 1 September 1932, acknowledging receipt of essays for the 3c value approved by the Deputy PMG. The letter further states that the cost of the original engraved plates would be \$475 each, including 3% sales tax. To the best of the author's knowledge, no essays of the Medallion issue have appeared on the philatelic market.

It seems likely that, as the basic design had already been approved in connection with the commemorative issue, little adjustment would be required. This is borne out by the fact that all the die proofs were approved between 7th and 16th September 1932. The die for the 3c value was damaged at an early stage and a new die was approved on 29 November 1932. By this time the initial printing had been

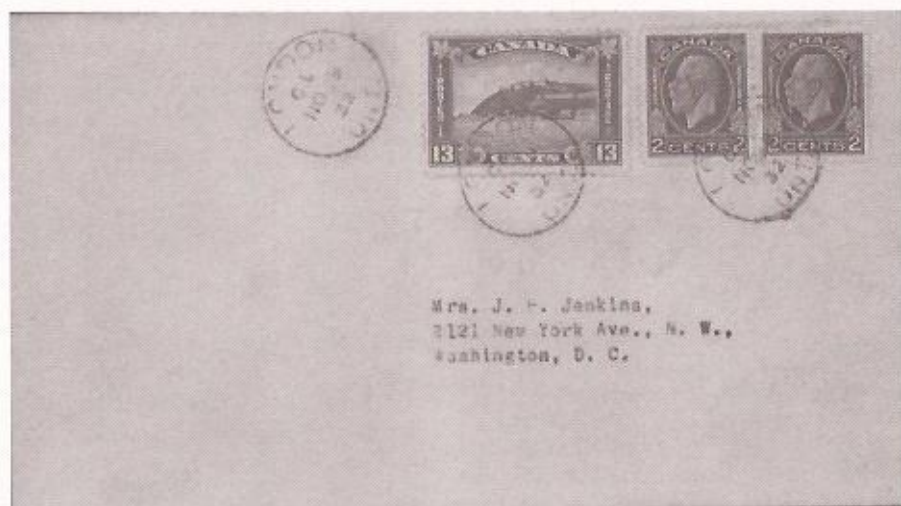
done, thus die 1 only appears on plates 1 and 2, plates 3 to 12 were all from die 2. The difference between the dies is minor and well illustrated in the Gibbons Part 1 Catalogue and the Unitrade catalogue. The reason the difference is so small is that all the dies were made from a master die so that only the value tablets needed to be inserted.

In passing perhaps it should be mentioned that the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia indicates that die 1 was replaced on 29.11.32. This would have required some nifty footwork as the proof of die 2 was only approved on that day, still it's not far out!

The die proofs themselves are very scarce, when a set appeared on the market in 1982 it was claimed that 'only 2 or 3 exist'. This claim is borne out by a letter in the author's collection, dated 16 June 1933, from H. E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent of the P. O. Department, to P. T. Coolican, Acting Deputy PMG. In it Atwater remarks, "As you are aware, under the practice which has been in operation for some time past, only three proofs of any stamp are made, viz. one for the publishers, one for the Deputy Postmaster General or Acting Deputy Postmaster, and one for the Postage Stamp records."

### Date of Issue

Unlike the preceding Arch issue, the Medallions were all issued on the same day, 1 December 1932. A note in the P. O. archive, dated 28 October 1932, from T. R. Legault, Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division, to Stanley Deaville of the Philatelic Section, advised him that immediate steps should be taken to notify stamp collectors of the new issue. Thus first day covers are far more common than are those of the Arch issue.



*Fig 3 Cover posted in London, ON, on 29 November 1932, two days prior to the date of issue.*

Mr Atwater wrote to the Deputy PMG on 12 November 1932 asking for 60,000 copies of each value to be released in advance for the preparation of first day covers. The Post Office duly released the stamps, spread over 20 post offices. Stanley Deaville was obviously on the ball; on 15 November he wrote to Atwater noting that the DPMG had approved the early release and that instructions were to be given that "these postage stamps are to be used only for the purpose designated and under no conditions are they to be sold or given to anyone prior to the official date of issue".

We all know that such strictures occasionally fall on deaf ears; the cover illustrated (Fig. 3), dated 29 November, provides an example!

#### **Colour problem**

Mr Legault sent Atwater a sheet of each denomination on 16 November and

drew attention to an apparent variation in colour in comparison with the previous (Arch) issue, in particular the 4c "which appears to be of an entirely different colour" and the 2c which appeared to be a very dark brown on which "postmarks may not show very distinctly".

Comparing the two 4c values there is no doubt that the Medallion has more brown in it, this is reflected in the main catalogue listings. Both Stanley Gibbons and the Unitrade Specialised Catalogues show the Arch as yellow bistre while the Medallion is described as yellow brown (SG) and ochre or brownish ochre (USC). As to the 2c value, first impressions indicate the Medallion as the darker of the two but this could be an illusion brought about by the solid shading behind the head. The 2c Arch is described as deep brown (SG) and dark brown (USC) while the 2c Medallion is sepia (SG) and black brown (USC). In practical terms it was the

ultimate visibility of postmarks that was the cause for concern. Legault raised the matter with the printers who said that the same formula of ink was used and that possibly the newness of the plates gave rise to darker impressions. Mr Atwater arranged for tests to be carried out through cancelling machines and the results were apparently satisfactory, however hand stamping resulted in "a few specimens which were lightly cancelled (and) could possibly be treated in such a way as to make such cancellation marks disappear". Mr Fortin, the Chief Inspector, agreed and recommended use of a lighter shade; Mr Legault had already suggested using the brown of the 3c Confederation stamp of 1918. Despite all this it seems that no effective change was made to the colour.

Perhaps it should be clarified here that the arrangements for the new issue were concerned only with the values 1c to 8c. The high values of the Arch series remained current throughout the five years of the BABNC's contract. Of those high values, the 12c Citadel was replaced by a 13c of the same design but different colour, as a result of a rate change. The replacement value was issued on 1 December 1932, the same date as the Medallions, but should properly be considered part of the Arch series. Over the years the common date of issue has resulted in the 13c Citadel being listed as part of the Medallion issue. One feels it is probably too late to change things now!

### Imperforates

Only three panes (100 subjects each) of each of the values 1c to 8c are recorded imperforate; four panes (50 subjects) of the 13c value in imperforate form are also recorded. Thus the catalogues indicate 150 or 100 pairs for the various values. This is quite correct in theory but is slightly misleading as three sets of plate

blocks (1c to 8c) are known, along with two plate blocks of the 13c. There may, of course, be other non-plate blocks in collections; in any case the real availability is somewhat less than the theoretical availability (see fig 4).



Fig 4 Imperforate pair of the 13c value, only 100 pairs recorded.

In addition to the above mentioned imperforates, which almost certainly did not pass across a post office counter, a block of four of the 3c value, in a darker red than that of the three known sheets, turned up at auction some 25 years ago. It was said to have come from a partially imperforate sheet found in Winnipeg. The author has not noted any other reference to this variety.

The 5c value throws up a major perforation variety; one pane (100) is recorded as imperforate vertically, so up to 50 pairs could exist. Whilst full panes of imperforates can be regarded as plate

proofs, it seems likely that this one sheet 'escaped' from the printers (see fig 5).



Fig 5 *Pair of 5c imperforate vertically (SG323a), less than 50 pairs exist*

### Gum

As was the case with the Arch issue, the lowest values (1c, 2c and 3c) were all printed on a Stickney rotary press, while the higher values came from a flat bed machine. All the booklet and coil stamps were also printed on a Stickney rotary press.

Most mint copies of the lowest values have a ridged gum which came about because the sheets of stamps were passed between rollers (gum breakers) before perforation. Some copies have little or no ridging which has given rise to a belief that some low values were printed on flat bed machines; this is not so, the ridges are dependent upon the amount of pressure applied by the gum breakers. In answer to a question in the early 30s, the Post Office Department of Canada stated:

"The entire output of the 1c, 2c, and 3c denominations of the Medallion issue was produced on the Stickney Rotary Press with cylindrical plates. The paper was all of uniform manufacture from one mill and the only variation in the gum was in the colour and due to a slight difference in the dextrine content..... During some

experiments on the perforating machine, pressure on the rolls which 'break up' the gum on the continuous roll of printed paper, before it is perforated and cut into sheets, was reduced almost to the vanishing point, with the result that some of the sheets got out with only very slight traces of the ridging which is a characteristic of rotary press printings".

The reference to variation in the colour of the gum could be useful in separating a pane from the 3c booklet from a 3c pane from the combination booklet. Boggs says that panes from the combination booklets exhibit a dark gum while those from the 3c booklet have white gum. The author has seen insufficient examples to verify this claim.

### Varieties

The only notable varieties occur on the 5c value. A major re-entry is found at position 10 of the upper left pane from plate 1; it is best seen in the letters 'AN' of 'CANADA'. At position 79 of the upper left pane of plate 2 can be found the 'blue nose' re-entry, best seen at the bridge of the nose and the lower right rim of the medallion.

An unlisted variety has been noted on the 13c value, the mast on top of the Citadel is missing. The position of the variety has not yet been recorded. It seems likely that it is similar to the 'missing spire' variety on the 10c Library from the Arch series, which actually appears in different stages on several subjects. The probable cause is foreign matter clogging the fine line of engraving.

### Plate imprints

The printers were innovative in their placing of the plate imprints on the plates of the Arch issue, some experimentation took place and the outcome was to have an



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imprint at top and bottom of each vertical margin of a 400 subject plate. This pattern was continued in the Medallion issue – almost! The values 1c, 2c and 3c all conform to pattern; the 4c and 5c plates bear imprints only at upper and lower left; the 8c at upper and lower right, while the 13c plates carried imprints at upper left and upper right.

The placing of the imprints in the four corners of the plate gave a significant boost to plate block collecting in the 1930s, with the four corner blocks forming a neat 'miniature pane' on the album page. Having created a demand among collectors who were thus prepared to purchase up to 16 stamps from each plate, it seems odd that the higher Medallion values should have been reduced to only two imprints. Could it be that the Post Office took pity on impoverished collectors?

A most unusual phenomenon, phantom imprints, was noted in the Arch issue and it appears again in the Medallion issue (see fig 6). On both plates 5 and 6 of the 1c value examples have been seen of additional, but much lighter, imprints and in some cases the phantom imprints are a different plate number from that in the corner position. For instance, in the author's collection are strips of 20 (2x10) from the lower left panes of plates 5 and 6. In addition to the normal plate imprints at the bottom of the margin alongside rows 9 and 10, there are faint imprints of PLATE 6 alongside rows 3/4 and PLATE 5 alongside rows 5/6 in the former case and phantom imprints of PLATE 5 alongside rows 3/4 plus PLATE 6 alongside rows 7/8 in the latter case. A further strip, from an UL pane shows the normal PLATE 6 alongside rows 1/2, an indecipherable imprint at rows 5/6 and PLATE 5 at rows 7/8. The Plate Block Catalogue records

similar occurrences on plate 3 (phantom 2) and plate 9 (phantom 10)

For the record, the plate allocation was:

1c – 6 plates; 2c – 3 plates; 3c die 1 – plates 1 & 2; 3c die 2 – plates 3-12; 4c-13c – 2 plates each.



Fig 6 Strip from the LL pane of plate 5 of the 1c value with phantom 'PLATE No. 5' alongside rows 5/6 and 'PLATE NO. 6' alongside rows 3/4.

## Coils

The three lowest values were also issued in coil form and for this purpose the rotary press was particularly suited as the stamps were printed on a continuous sheet, thus avoiding the chore of tearing sheets of stamps into strips and joining them up to create the necessary rolls. One might have thought that this would mean an end to 'coil join' varieties but not so, the long strips sometimes broke in the coiling process and had to be re-joined with the aid of a piece of gummed paper.

As with the preceding Arch issue, the Stickney rotary press created its own variety, the line pair. Where the two curved plates met to form the printing cylinder, ink would gather in the crack to form a line between every 24th and 25th stamp (see fig 7). The plates themselves carried 384 subjects each (24x16).



Fig 7 Coil strip of four of the 3c value with the middle two stamps forming a 'line pair'.

The coils were stored in rolls of 500 with the colour facing inwards. In line with the practice introduced in 1923, blank ungummed strips of paper were spot gummed to each end of the roll; the paper was coloured roughly to match the colour of the stamps, thus facilitating rapid recognition.

The colour coding seems to have been insufficient for somebody. In the author's collection is a header strip of the 2c value with a large '2c' printed thereon (see fig



Fig 8 Coil pair of the 2c brown with attached coil leader featuring a purple '2'.

8). This phenomenon has not been noted by the author in relation to the Arch issue and said strip is the only example noted in respect of the Medallions. Perhaps it was an experiment introduced toward the end of the ABNC's contract or perhaps the author has been either unlucky or unobservant! As a matter of interest, news of other examples would be welcomed.

The three coil stamps appeared some time after the sheet stamps, possibly there were good stocks of the Arch coils still on hand or perhaps they were initially overlooked. It was not until 14 February 1933 that Mr Atwater wrote to Mr Cowan of BABNC, recommending that, "Steps be taken immediately to change the stamps in rolls and books, as well as the postcards and special newspaper wrappers to the new Medallion design". The matter was obviously not considered to be too urgent as the three values in coil form were not issued until 15 August (2c), 16 August (3c) and 3 November (1c). As die 2 of the 3c replaced die 1 at the end of 1932 it will be seen that all 3c coil stamps must be from die 2, despite the listing in USC as die 1.

## Booklets

As indicated above, the booklets were also slow in arriving. Printed in English and French, they came in two formats; the 1c and 2c booklets carried four and two panes of 6 stamps respectively, while the 3c booklet contained two panes of four stamps. This latter format was also used in a combination booklet comprising one

pane of four stamps of each of 1c, 2c and 3c. Each booklet carried 24c worth of stamps and retailed at 25c. As well as the panes being in two formats there are two different booklet covers, identified by the legend inside the front cover. Type 1 reads 'Post Office' or the French 'Les Mandats'; type 2 reads 'Register' or the French 'Recommandez'. The 1c booklet was released on 28 December 1933, the 2c on 7 September 1933, the 3c on 13 November 1933 and the combination on 19 September 1933. These were the English versions; the French versions were released on 26 March 1934 (1c), 7 September 1933 (2c), 22 August 1933 (3c) and 5 December 1933 (Combination).

Most of the foregoing dates are consistently quoted by various authorities but the 3c throws up an inconsistency. The date 13 November 1933, shown for the English 3c booklet, is taken from McCann's catalogue of booklet stamps, but Hart's listing from postal records shows 3 November 1933, as does the Plate Block catalogue, possibly a typo here somewhere. The date of 7 September 1933 for the French version of the 2c booklet is doubtful. Some authorities have indicated that the date was not available and one suspects that the 'English' date may have slipped in here by default.

The two dies of the 3c value have given rise to much conjecture on the author's part. The Unitrade Specialized catalogue indicates die 1 was used for the combination booklet (issued 19.9.33) and die 2 for the 3c booklet (13.11.1933); the Gibbons catalogue indicates die 2 for the combination and die 1 for the 3c booklet. Two plates were used for the 3c panes and samples of each rest in the author's collection, but both plates are from die 2 despite the assertions above that die 1 was also involved. We have seen that instructions to produce coil and booklet

stamps were given to the printers by Mr Atwater on 14 February 1933 and that the proof of die 2 was approved on 29 November 1932, this as a result of damage to die 1. Thus it seems clear that only die 2 can be involved in the production of booklet and coil stamps. Examples of 3c booklet and coil stamps from die 1 are awaited with great interest, none have yet been encountered by the author.

The novelty of having plate imprints occasionally appear on the margins of booklet panes, first seen in the Arch issue, carried over onto the Medallion replacements. Such panes are not common so it is difficult to draw firm conclusions, but this variety is, if anything, even more provocative than the two dies of the 3c value (see fig 9).



*Fig 9 Pair of 1c booklet panes of six showing the plate number in the binding margin.*

Four basic Medallion booklets exist and if we concentrate on only the panes then we have no need to be distracted with booklet type or language. As indicated at the beginning of this section, the 1c and 2c values exist in panes of six, the 3c in panes of four and the combination booklet carried all three values in panes of four. Only two plate numbers (1 and 2) are recorded so listing the various imprint panes should not be a problem – but it is!

The Unitrade Specialized catalogue lists both plates 1 and 2 for the 1c booklet pane of six, but only plate 2 for the whole booklet; McCann's Booklet catalogue lists plate 2 only in regard to panes but both plates in regard to the full booklet. Boggs and Harris list only plate 2. The author's collection contains only plate 2 and a trawl through auction catalogues revealed no example of a plate 1. So the question is; does plate 1 exist in respect of the 1c booklet pane of 6?

Unitrade and McCann list both plates for the 2c booklet; Boggs and Harris list only plate 2. As with the 1c, no trace of a plate 1 specimen has been seen by the author. Once again, does plate 1 exist for the 2c brown booklet pane of 6?

The 3c booklet panes exist only in the form of four stamps and there is general consensus that both plates 1 and 2 were indeed used.

As with the six subject panes, the four subject panes of the 1c and 2c do not show consistency in reporting and, in brief, the question is asked: Does plate 2 exist for the four subject panes of the 1c and 2c values?

After more than 70 years, the answer to these questions should be known, perhaps they have already been asked! The author has not had access to sufficient relative material to be dogmatic but the proposition is offered that, in respect of the 1c and 2c values, the four subject panes derive from plate 1 in each case and the six subject panes from plate 2. A moment's consideration suggests that the plates for four subject panes must be different from those for six subject panes so, if two plates were in operation for each type of the 1c and 2c values, then would not the printers have numbered them 1-4

rather than 1 and 2 twice? Your comments will be welcome.

Upon expiry of BABNC's five year term in 1935, the new contract was won by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

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## 2 CENT POSTAGE DUE PLATE RE-CALLED

Gib Wallace

Upon moving house recently, causing the disruption of one study to establish another, I came across a bundle of correspondence from Hans Reiche, some twenty years old. Upon re-reading the letters, I was aroused from my somnolence and philatelic apathy by one sentence. I quote...."It appears that Plate 3 (of the 2 cent Postage Due issue of 1906) was recalled and may be printed 'dry' after Plate 4 had already been approved."

I looked through countless stamps and covers to see if I had anything to support this statement but all to no avail. We had been working on the three values being printed 'dry' late in 1924 and early 1925. This was the end of the 'wet' printing

process and before the new plates (i.e. plate 3 for the 1 cent and 5 cent values and plate 5 for the 2 cent) were approved and only printed by the 'dry' process.

Whilst searching, I found a March 1919 cover from Toronto with a 2 cent postage due (see fig 1 below). The stamp is from plate 1 or 2, they being similar and used simultaneously. This may not be unusual from a small post office or a beach resort, but it is from the main office at Toronto. The 2 cent Postage Due has a centrally located position dot above the top frame line clearly indicating it is from plates 1 and 2. However, it has a straight edge at the left and it is in the reddish violet shade characteristic of the 1919 era.



Fig 1

Until plate 3 was approved in early 1917, plates 1 and 2 were printed in sheets of 200 with a perforated horizontal margin between the upper and lower panes of 100. The selvedge was also perforated so there were no stamps with straight edges. Plate 3 was printed in sheets of 400 with no separating margins and was guillotined into four panes of 100. This caused straight edges at top, bottom and sides and the four centre stamps had two adjacent straight edges.

It would appear that in 1919, plate 3 was withdrawn for repairs and one of the earlier plates was re-called for a small rush printing.

The re-called plate that Hans referred to has eluded me, and his source of information is lost forever. However, in

spite of not being able to capitalise on his information, I was successful with this other gem.

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*In publishing this article we have broken one of our normal unwritten rules of not publishing material that is also in BNA Topics. In this case, however, the two editors felt that the subject matter was of sufficient interest to all collectors of Modern Canada that we have both published the material*

## THREE COUNTERFEIT BOOKLETS

Leopold Beudet



*Fig 1 The three counterfeit booklet stamps*

### Introduction

Counterfeits of three modern booklets have recently been discovered:

1. \$1.05 Deer booklet issued on 28 December 2000.
2. 49¢ QE II booklet issued on 19 December 2003.
3. \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet issued on 19 December 2003.

The counterfeits, produced to defraud Canada Post, are printed by lithography on self-adhesive paper, tagged, and die cut just like the genuine booklets. Richard Gratton revealed the existence of the 49¢ and \$1.40 in May 2006 [2]. The first one I examined was the \$1.40 booklet. It was so well produced that initially I thought it might have come from some last minute Ashton Potter printing. Some time later, thanks to John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre, I examined a counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet. It exhibited the same characteristics as the \$1.40 booklet even

though the two were ostensibly produced by different printers, Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) for the 49¢ and Ashton Potter for the \$1.40. This convinced me that the 49¢ and \$1.40 booklets were indeed counterfeits.

John Jamieson pointed out that some \$1.05 Deer booklets also showed characteristics that were peculiar to the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. These Deer booklets were described in the Jan.-Feb. 2006 issue of *Corgi Times* [3, p 64], several months before Richard Gratton revealed the existence of 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. Although the booklets were noticeably different than the genuine, the printing quality was excellent. Many unannounced printings of the current definitives had appeared in the past year or two, so the *Corgi Times* article attributed the Deer booklets to a previously unreported new printing.



### The Three Counterfeits

Ashton Potter (Canada) produced the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The Unitrade catalogue lists the following printings [4]:

Ptg Date / Printer

Paper / UPC barcode / Stock

1. 28 Dec 2000 Ashton Potter Canada

JAC 0 63491 01793 3 Field

2. 28 Dec 2000 Ashton Potter Canada

JAC 0 63491 01794 0 Philatelic

The two printings are identical except for the barcode on the back which was intended to distinguish between post office field stock and philatelic stock. The counterfeit booklet has the philatelic stock barcode. With this barcode, one would have expected the booklet to be stocked by the National Philatelic Centre had it been genuine.

CBN produced the 49¢ QE II booklet. The Unitrade catalogue lists the following printings [4]:

Ptg Date / Paper / Slits

Back Cover Advertisement

UPC barcode / Stock

1. 19 Dec 2003 C 10

"Complete year in stamps"

0 63491 02800 7 Field

2. June 2004 C 23

"Share Canada through our stamps"

063491 02800 7 Field

3. July 2004 F 5

"Share Canada through our stamps"

063491 03119 9 Philatelic

4 Dec. 2004 F 5

"Share Canada through our stamps"

063491 02800 7 Field

C = Tullis Russell Coatings paper

F = Fasson Canada Inc. paper

The die cut separating the stamps in columns two and three resembles rouletting in that there are narrow uncut bridges

between slits in the paper. Three variations exist: 5 long slits, 10 medium size slits, and 23 short slits. There are two different advertisements on the back cover, both for the 2003 Annual Collection. The ad on the initial printing begins with the phrase "The complete year in stamps". The second ad begins with "Share Canada through our stamps". CBN produced two printings when it switched to Fasson paper, one with a new barcode on the back expressly for philatelic stock and the other with the field stock barcode. The counterfeit 49¢ booklet corresponds to the first CBN printing in as much as the paper designation is "C", it has 10 slits, and it has the "Complete year in stamps" advertisement and field stock barcode on the back.

Ashton Potter Canada produced the initial printing of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet. The printing contract was subsequently awarded to Lowe-Martin. The following printings are listed in Unitrade [4]:

Ptg Date / Printer

Paper / UPC barcode / Stock

1. 19 Dec 2003 Ashton Potter Canada

C 0 63491 02805 2 Field

2. July 2004 Lowe-Martin

F 0 63491 03106 9 Philatelic

3. Sept 2004 Lowe-Martin

F 0 63491 02805 2 Field

C = Tullis Russell Coatings paper

F = Fasson Canada Inc. paper

The Lowe-Martin printing matches that of Ashton Potter for the most part; however, there are differences in colour shade and paper fluorescence that make it difficult to use these two characteristics to distinguish counterfeit from genuine. The counterfeit \$1.40 booklet corresponds to the Ashton Potter printing. The printer's imprint is Ashton Potter, the paper designation is "C", and the barcode on the back is the field stock barcode.

## Distinguishing Counterfeit from Genuine

The most significant differences between the genuine and counterfeit booklets are described below. Some of these were first noted by Richard Gratton, and others were noted by Mirko Zatka, Robin Harris, and Ken Pugh.

**“Watermark”.** The counterfeits have two “watermarks” or latent lithographic images identifying the paper manufacturer. One consists of a light green diamond with the letters “DURO” inside. The other consists of four boxes arranged in a cross, each box filled with the light green colour except for the letters “jac” which are white. The position of the latent images varies from booklet to booklet. The images are best seen by viewing the back of the booklet through a strong light. Possibly because the 49¢ booklet is larger in size, the specimen I examined had two copies of the jac image. On the \$1.40 booklet, the inner side of the backing paper has a greenish tinge that is very evident when a stamp is removed. This tinge makes it difficult to see the latent image.

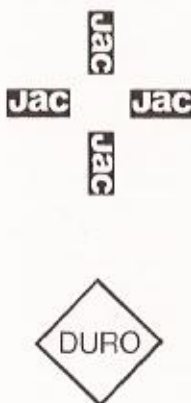


Fig 2 Sketch of the “DURO” and “jac” latent images that appear on the back of all three counterfeit booklets.

**Die cut.** One of the most obvious differences between the counterfeit and genuine \$1.05 Deer booklets is the serpentine die cut at the top and bottom of the stamps. The shape of the undulations is much more pronounced on the genuine, and the gauge is 8.6 versus 9.1 on the counterfeit. The other die cuts on the \$1.05 booklet and all the die cuts on the other two booklets are identical.



Fig 3 On the genuine \$1.05 Deer booklet, the undulations in the serpentine die cut are pronounced, and the gauge is coarser (courtesy Robin Harris).

**Canada Post logo.** What might appear to be one of the most innocuous differences between the counterfeit and genuine booklets is to my mind one of the most damning. The Canada Post logo on the back of all the counterfeits differs from the official one. On the counterfeit, the letters “A” and “N” in the logo have pointed tops. In the actual logo, which Canada Post has been using since at least 1998, the top of the letters is flat. There are also subtle differences in the shape of other letters.

Corporations are meticulous in specifying the precise layout of their logo, and zealous in ensuring faithful reproduction. The printers of the genuine booklets all used the official logo, furnished to them by Canada Post. The printer of the counterfeit booklets apparently tried to recreate the logo rather than reproduce it

from genuine booklets or Canada Post publications.



*Fig 4 In the Canada Post logo on all three counterfeit booklets, the tips of the A and N are pointy.*

**Litho screen.** Until the mid-1990s, Canadian stamp printers used a half-tone screen consisting of a fine mesh with 200 to 300 lines per inch to produce the shading on lithographic stamps. The individual colours of the stamp design were photographed at different angles through the mesh screen to produce rows of regularly spaced dots of different sizes, readily seen under a 30x magnifier. The current printers of Canadian stamps, CBN and Lowe-Martin, now use a computer-generated stochastic half-tone screen. A stochastic screen uses tiny, randomly scattered dots all of the same size (10 microns in the case of Lowe-Martin) to achieve the lithographic shading. The dots are best seen under a 30x magnifier or better.

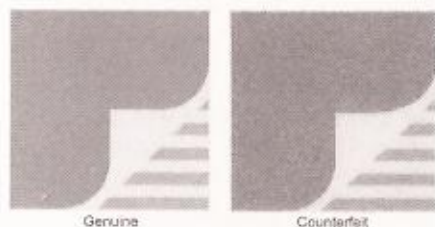
Ashton Potter used a mesh screen on the front of the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The rows of dots are quite visible in the bottom right portion of the self-adhesive icon and within the digits of the denomination. In contrast, the counterfeiter used a stochastic screen on the front. Under magnification, the shading in the stamp design appears dramatically smoother on

the counterfeit, the bottom right part of the self-adhesive icon is a fairly solid mass of fine dots, and there is no shading in the digits of the denomination. Both Ashton Potter and the counterfeiter used a mesh screen on the back, but the rows of dots are at different angles. For example, the magenta dots run at 45° on the genuine and 30° on the counterfeit.

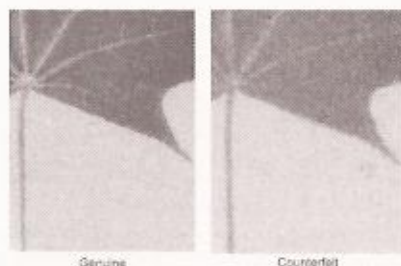
Aside from the shading produced by the stochastic screen, the quality of the lithographic printing on the counterfeit \$1.05 booklet is notably inferior to the genuine when viewed under a magnifier. There are many constant or semi-constant plate flaws, and the booklets I examined had noticeable colour shifts. While plate flaws and colour shifts occur on genuine booklets, they are more prevalent on the counterfeits.

A stochastic half-tone screen was used on both the genuine and counterfeit 49¢ and \$1.40 booklets. However, on the counterfeit stamps, the shading is comparatively crude, the dots vary in size, and there are many apparent small plate flaws. On genuine booklets, the shading dots are extremely fine, the shading is very smooth, and there are few if any irregularities or plate flaws. Under a 10x magnifier, the difference is quite apparent.

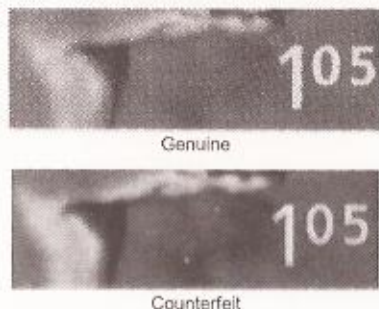
On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, there are differences between the half-tone screens, especially noticeable on the yellow leaf in the lower right part of the design. Both counterfeit and genuine have an array of very fine dark dots in the yellow area. On the counterfeit, the dots are cyan, they are spread somewhat sparsely, and the size of the dots varies. On the genuine, there is a thick spray of very fine dots of uniform size and the dots appear to be both cyan and black. Under magnification the appearance is much neater. The yellow veins of the green leaf are much less distinct on the counterfeit.



**Fig 5** On the genuine \$1.05 Deer booklet, the lower right part of the self-adhesive icon has a distinct pattern.



**Fig 8** On the counterfeit \$1.40 booklet, the yellow veins in the green leaf are obscured and there is less shading in the yellow leaf.



**Fig 6** Under magnification, the shading on the genuine \$1.05 Deer booklet appears very grainy, and there are shading dots in the denomination.



**Fig 7** Middle left side of 49¢ QE II stamp. The background on the counterfeit is grainy, and fine detail such as the "© 2003" is poor.

Many of the small ones are either not visible or barely so.

**Traffic lights.** The \$1.05 Deer booklet was printed using five-colour lithography (plus an extra "colour" for the phosphor tagging): cyan, magenta, yellow, black, and purple. The counterfeit was printed using four-colour lithography plus tagging. On the counterfeit, the "purple" traffic light consists of two colours, magenta and a light sprinkling of tiny cyan dots. The cyan dots also occur wherever the purple colour appears in the stamp design (in the self-adhesive icon, for example).

The 49¢ QE II booklet was printed using six-colour lithography plus tagging. The six colours, following the traffic light sequence from top to bottom, are: red, red brown, yellow, magenta, red brown (perhaps slightly darker than the second traffic light), and black. I suspect one of the red brown colours was used without a half-tone screen for the "Canada 49" lettering whereas the other was screened and used for shading. On the counterfeit, the fifth traffic light down, corresponding to the second red brown traffic light on the genuine booklet, was not produced from a single colour. It was produced using a

combination of three inks: magenta, yellow, and a smattering of tiny cyan dots. This was easy to detect on the specimen I examined because the magenta and yellow were shifted with respect to each other. The first traffic light, the red one, may possibly consist of magenta and yellow superimposed on each other; however, it is difficult to be positive because the two colours (if indeed there are two) are not shifted with respect to each other.

On the counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet I examined, cyan was visible in several places. This colour appears in the background shading. It was shifted to the left with respect to the other colours, thus producing a narrow cyan border along the left side of each stamp design. Under a 30x magnifier, cyan shading dots were visible in various parts of the design. There was also a cyan plate or inking flaw to the right of the top traffic light. The cyan on the counterfeit is an excellent distinguishing characteristic because cyan was not used on the front of the genuine booklet. It was used on the back.

The genuine \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet was printed using five-colour lithography (black, cyan, magenta, yellow, and green) plus tagging. The counterfeit was printed using four colour lithography plus tagging. The green traffic light on the counterfeit is actually composed of cyan and yellow inks. The yellow traffic light is also made up of two colours, yellow itself plus cyan. The cyan appears as a very light sprinkling of tiny dots (need a good magnifying glass to see this), and is best seen when there is a colour shift between the yellow and cyan.

**Booklet design.** There are notable differences in the font of the lettering on the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The difference in the larger characters on the back is quite apparent. There are also subtle

differences in the small letters of the "Canada Post" inscription. There are no apparent font differences in the "Ask at your Post Office..." inscription, but there is a spelling error in the last line on the counterfeit ("postal au appelez au" rather than "postal ou appelez au"). On the front, a close examination reveals differences in the font of all the black inscriptions including the one that appears on each stamp (best seen by comparing the letters "C", "e", and "g"). There is a second spelling error, in the bottom left inscription: the hyphen in the designer's name, Pierre-Yves Pelletier, is missing. The spelling errors provide another strong indicator that the \$1.05 Deer booklet is counterfeit. While it is true that spelling snafus have occurred on Canadian stamps (one of the best known is on the 1972 8¢ Cornelius Krieghoff commemorative – the artist's name is misspelled "Kreighoff" in the four pane margin inscriptions), they are very rare events. The probability of two misspellings on one booklet is practically nil.

On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, the base of the three "A"s in "CANADA" on the stamp is slightly narrower on the counterfeit. The difference in width is a fraction of a millimetre, and is barely discernable with the naked eye. The narrower width caused a slight displacement in some of the other letters.

**Tagging.** The counterfeiter was very successful in replicating the tagging. Other than a 0.5 mm variation in some of the phosphor bars on the \$1.05 Deer and \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklets, the tagging on the counterfeits is very similar to the genuine.

**Paper.** All the counterfeit booklets feel a bit thicker and stiffer than the genuine. The paper on the counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet has a yellowish tinge in the white areas of

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Counterfeit

*Fig 9 The font for the large characters on the back of the \$1.05 booklet is different (compare the "4"s for example). The counterfeit has a spelling error in the last line of the French text. It was also prone to colour shifts.*

the design. On the genuine, the paper is white. On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, there is a marked greenish tinge throughout the white area on the back. On the genuine, the back is as white as the front.

**Other characteristics.** There are differences in colour shade and paper fluorescence between the counterfeit and genuine booklets, but because of the variance among counterfeits and among genuine specimens, using these characteristics as distinguishing features is problematic.

### How to Spot Single Used Stamps

Counterfeit single \$1.05 Deer stamps are readily distinguishable. The best indicators are the serpentine die cut at top and bottom, the smooth shading achieved

with the stochastic screen, and the font for the inscription "White-tailed Deer / Cerf de Virginie".

Counterfeit singles of the 49¢ QE II are best identified by the graininess of the shading in the background to the left of the Queen's head and shoulders. Another good indicator is the presence of any cyan in the design since this colour was not used on the front of the genuine booklet.

Counterfeit singles of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf are probably the most difficult to detect. The best indicators are the veins on the green leaf, the shading in the yellow area of the design, the shade of green, and the occurrence of any apparent plate flaws or colour shifts.

### Concluding Remarks

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*DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS SINCE 1924*

All three counterfeits were available while the genuine stamps were still current. How many were used for postage? A trickle of used stamps has been reported, but this is still an open question. As the existence of the counterfeits becomes more widespread, I expect collectors will re-examine their used accumulations of these stamps, and a better picture of the prevalence of the counterfeits will emerge.

Who produced these counterfeits and how did the knowledge of their existence become known? Canada Post and the RCMP approached Richard Gratton, known for his long-standing interest in fakes, forgeries, and counterfeits, with a request to examine copies of the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. It was as a result of his examination that Mr. Gratton was able to reveal their existence and describe some of their characteristics in *Philatélie Québec*. He says the counterfeits were produced in a Baltic country, but that further details are unavailable because the authorities are actively pursuing their investigation.

I consider myself a knowledgeable collector with a keen interest in varieties. I first examined a counterfeit \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet courtesy of Saskatoon Stamp Centre in December 2005, about five months before Richard Gratton's first *Philatélie Québec* article. It was quite evident that the green traffic light on the booklet I examined wasn't printed by green ink but rather a combination of blue and yellow. I also noted at the time that there was a light speckling of tiny blue dots in the yellow traffic light. Did I immediately conclude these were counterfeits? No, the possibility never crossed my mind! Five months later, I had the benefit of Richard Gratton's article to guide me. Yet, as I indicated above, I was still prepared to ascribe my \$1.40 booklet

to a rush printing from Ashton Potter.

When the *Corgi Times* article on the \$1.05 Deer booklet appeared in February 2006, there was no inkling in the philatelic community that counterfeits existed. Given the large number of printing variations on recent definitives, it was quite reasonable to conclude that the Deer booklet was yet another, previously unreported, printing variety. It took Richard Gratton's article on the counterfeits and John Jamieson's alert observation that the \$1.05 Deer booklet shared key characteristics with the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits to expose the true nature of the \$1.05 Deer booklet. Note that Mr. Gratton, and presumably the authorities that approached him, were not aware that the \$1.05 booklet had been counterfeited when Mr. Gratton wrote his articles in May.

A longer version of this article was published in *Corgi Times* [1] and posted on the Internet [5]. The 2007 edition of the *Unitrade* catalogue lists the counterfeit \$1.05 Deer as a reprint [4]. This will be corrected in the next edition.

### Acknowledgements

The preparation of the article was a collaborative effort of several prominent collectors and dealers. I would like to thank John Jamieson and Don Williams of Saskatoon Stamp Centre for the loan of counterfeit booklets to examine, for some of the illustrations, and for the information they provided. My thanks also to Richard Gratton, Mirko Zatka, Robin Harris, and Ken Pugh who all provided information on these counterfeit booklets.

### References

1. Leopold Beaudet, "Counterfeit Modern Booklets", *Corgi Times*, Vol. 15, No. 3, Nov.-Dec. 2006.



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2. Richard Gratton, "Erreurs, variétés et faux du Canada et des provinces", *Philatélie Québec*, No. 260, May-June 2006.
3. Robin Harris, "\$1.05 White-Tailed Deer", *Corgi Times*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Jan.-Feb. 2006.
4. D. Robin Harris editor, *The*

*Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, 2007 edition, The Unitrade Press.

5. Robin Harris, webmaster, Adminware website,  
[http://www.adminware.ca/headlines/count\\_erfeits.htm](http://www.adminware.ca/headlines/count_erfeits.htm).

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Wanted: Good quality scans or copies of pre 1920 postmarks from the following sub post offices for a future article in *Maple Leaves*.

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- Haymarket Square – St John

Offers or send scans to the Editor please.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### **BRITISH EMPIRE CIVIL CENSORSHIP DEVICES, WORLD WAR II: Part 6, CANADA AND COLONIES IN THE CARIBBEAN AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.**

Chris Miller. Published by the Civil Censorship Study Group, May 2006, ISBN 0951744461. Approx. 340 pages, 8.25" x 11.75", spiral bound, plastic cover. Price £35 plus postage; available from Vera Trinder and Pennymead Books.

Some years ago the author, Chris Miller, sought information on Canadian civil censorship through 'Maple Leaves'. He was urged to produce a handbook on Canada and Newfoundland but felt that demand would not be strong enough. All was not lost, however, as BNA has been included in this substantial publication and takes up about one quarter of the book, thus more than justifying our bringing it to member's attention.

For both Canada and Newfoundland the relevant sections of the book (88 pages in all) cover censor handstamps and labels, whilst for Canada itself it also covers Internee and PoW censor marks and those of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

The book is a catalogue, rather than a handbook, little space being taken up by historical or descriptive narrative. Instead, the large format allows for very clear presentation with full size illustrations of

nearly all the recorded handstamps and labels. Earliest and latest recorded dates of use are included and rarity factors, from 1 to 10, are ascribed. As the author rightly points out, the factors are an indication of scarcity rather than monetary value, the latter can depend as much or more on the popularity of the country in question rather than the number of items recorded.

Aficionados of the BNA sections will be aware of the earlier published research by H.E. Guertin. Subsequent work has rendered Guertin's numbering system somewhat inadequate so a completely new series has been introduced; happily a cross reference has been provided.

It has been a long time coming but enthusiasts at last have a definitive survey of the World War II period to set alongside the late Alan Steinhart's study of Civil Censorship in Canada during World War I that appeared in 1986.

The Civil Censorship Study Group is to be commended, as indeed is the author, on reaching a worthy number 6 in their series of studies. The initial print run, released in May 2006, quickly sold out; the book under review is the second, revised, edition which appeared in August 2006. Any CPS member requiring further information on the Study Group should contact Chris Miller direct at: 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 7JR; tel 0118 947 3110.

The review copy of the book has been passed to the Society Library.

David Sessions.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Mike Street

While returning from Convention 2006, Carol and I stayed at The Lawn Guest House in Horley, adjacent to Gatwick Airport. It is BY FAR the best Guest House we have stayed in during six trips to the UK. Highly recommended for anyone flying through Gatwick for the 2007 Worthing Convention and needing some accommodation near the airport at either end of their stay. Telephone is +441293 775751 or on the web at: <http://www.lawnguesthouse.co.uk/pages/comments.aspx>

### Dean Mario

Although there are many Newfoundland specialists who will be better suited than I to respond to Susan So's enquiry in ML 303, I hope the following will help.

Her fig 2 depicting the 1910 5 cent Guy Issue "Money Order Stamp Tax" overprint was "officially" intended for revenue purposes only. They are primarily found on money order forms (and are exceedingly rare today).

However, Harry E. Huber, in his "Notes on Newfoundland, 1897 - 1921" (in W.S. Boggs' 'The Postage Stamps and Postal history of Newfoundland', Quarterman Publications, 1975) found that "...some Postmasters...sold them for ordinary postage stamps, and as such they were used. The covers passed through the post untaxed, but very few are so known" (page 32). Boggs agreed and in his customary understated manner, viewed these covers as rare but "...only as curiosities" (p. 172).

Newfoundland specialist Robert H. Pratt, writing a detailed series on the Guy Issue in 'The Collectors Club Philatelist' (Vol 47, No. 4, p.236) stated....'I have seen one cover with the Tax stamp postally used in the Makepeace collection'.

I vaguely recall having seen a cover with a used tax stamp affixed but I don't know if it was the 'Makepeace' example or another. Perhaps one of our members can illustrate an example?

### Mike Street

Further to the recent exchanges prompted by the Yellow Peril's Montreal British and Foreign cancellations - the section continued at least until 1960. Two of the rarer 1955-1962 Barrel cancellations are Montreal B&F-A (airmail) and Montreal B&F-R (registration).

As John Hillson has explained in his article in the February 2007 Gibbon's Stamp Monthly, the Barrel cancel devices, made by Pitney Bowes, were introduced in 34 Canadian cities around 1 June 1955. Due to manufacturing defects, all the original hammers were recalled in late December 1955 and replaced immediately. At the end of 1962 all Barrel cancellers were recalled, and this time they were not replaced. Fortunately - or not - there were enough small differences between the 1955 and 1956 devices to enable collectors to separate the two series.

As of this writing, strikes of the 1955 Montreal B&F-A hammer have not been seen and only one example of the 1955 Montreal B&F-R hammer is known. Only

a few examples of the second Montreal B&F-A cancellation are known between 1957 and 1959. A similar few of the second Montreal B&F-R device are known between 1956 and 1959. Examples of these hammers are shown below. The lack of cancellations post-1960 suggests that the B&F section was disbanded around that time, but I have no documentation of this.



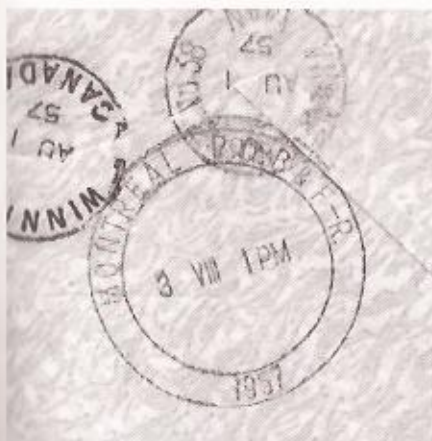
### Derrick Avery

Can any member help with the postmark illustrated below (*my apologies that the mark does not show clearly on the scan Ed.*)?



It is a LAWRENCE STATION, ONT broken circle postmark dated AU 7 97. The only reference to LAWRENCE ONT. That I can find is in the Canadian Almanac and Directory of which I have the 1971 edition. Under the 'Post Office & Shipping Guide' section it indicates that there is no post office at Lawrence but that it is on the St. Thomas railroad with terminal points of Welland and Windsor.

Can this postmark therefore be classed as a Depot handstamp, previously unrecorded?



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Canadian Military Postal History Vol. 1	C. McGuire & R. Narbonne	£20.50
The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J. Van Dam	£11.00
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## SOCIETY NEWS

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

Life's a beach someone once said, or perhaps it was more than once. Anyway there is a golden opportunity to test the claim in October. Arrangements are well in hand for Convention 2007 at the Beach Hotel, Worthing, and a booking form is enclosed with this issue of 'Maple Leaves'. Also enclosed is an entry form for the various competition classes. I do hope that many of you will find the time to put together an entry as, apart from the kudos of winning, the competition forms part of the philatelic entertainment. I would welcome your co-operation in returning the booking form to me and the entry form to Mike Slamo as soon as possible but, in any case, no later than the dates shown on the forms.

So, what is on offer? Well, on the opening night, Wednesday 3 October, Cliff Wheatley will be showing Canadian Transatlantic Mails from 1795. On the Thursday morning, Judith Edwards will present proofs and stamps of Newfoundland and, after lunch, there will be a short coach trip. Several interesting places present themselves and I have narrowed it down to a short list of two; one of them is still to be reconnoitred when it re-opens for the 'season'.

Thursday evening takes on an international flavour when Mike Street, a former editor of 'BNA Topics' displays the Peace Issue of 1946 - 52 and, in particular, the relevant postal rates. I don't think we have ever seen this issue in depth at Convention. For the non-philatelic partners there will be an intriguing presentation by a local miniaturist.

Friday morning is DIY time, with members invited to bring along up to 16

sheets and show them to the world (well to the assembled members anyway). This has proved a popular session in the past and gives one the opportunity to show a favourite topic, work in progress, or to seek answers to problems. A word of warning, I showed 16 sheets of 'Lady Boats' a few years ago, virtually all I had. It is now a full display!

After lunch there will be a break with tradition. Instead of polluting the countryside with yet more coach fumes, members will be asked to join their partners in the hotel for a historical entertainment.

The international flavour continues in the evening when Stan Lum, a.k.a. 'The Yellow Peril', will present 'Something for Everyone' comprising material he has not shown previously at Convention. On the social side there is the possibility of a theatre visit but, at the time of writing, the programme for October is not known.

On Saturday the AGM, in the morning, will be followed by an opportunity to view the competition entries and hear the judges verdict. Traditionally the auction occupies the afternoon and this year is no exception. In recent years, Colin Lewis has managed to put together such a splendid array of material that it has been necessary to start the bidding before lunch. This will only become apparent when we see the volume of material on offer. As always, the proceedings will close on the Saturday evening with the banquet at which the guest of honour will be Michael Sefi, the Keeper of the Queen's Collection.

All this and at the seaside too - can you afford to miss it?

### David Sessions

## FROM THE SECRETARY

It is hoped that with this "Maple Leaves" you will receive the 2007 edition of Part 1 of the Membership Directory. Part 2 is not being reprinted this season. Colin Lewis has arranged the printing (for which the Society offers thanks) but any errors are down to me. Please check your entry and advise me of any changes or additions.

## Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Beach Hotel, Worthing on Saturday 6th October 2007 commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 11th May 2007.

## Fellowship

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:-

-outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America or;

-outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 13th July 2007.

## Founders Trophy

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

A nomination for the Award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 13th July 2007.

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## Competition Rules

The Executive Committee will propose to the A.G.M. an amendment to the Competition Rules (see Handbook Part II, page 8, at bottom) under the heading MEMBERS TROPHY to insert "(other than the Aikens Trophy)" after the words "trophy or cup".

**John Wright**

## MIDLAND SECTION

The Midlands Group met at the Midlands Philatelic Federation Summer Convention held in Sutton Coldfield in early July 2006. On a very warm day, with England playing in the World Cup in the afternoon, a small turn out was treated to some wonderful material, especially from Mac McConnell (although it wasn't all to do with BNA). We now have a regular cohort of half a dozen who attend and always bring something of interest. Anyone who fancies joining us should note that the next meeting is in Worcester at Worpex 2007 in mid May. We also hope to represent the Society at the next MidPex meeting which will be held on 29th June 2007 at the usual venue of the Disabled Centre in Tile Hill, Coventry.

Anyone needing more details, please contact **Ken Flint** on 024 7650 4459.

## SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND LOCAL GROUP

The next meeting is planned for Saturday 14th April at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat at 1400hrs. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display.

**Les Taylor**

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### 2007

**April 14 Scottish Group Meeting**

**April 16 London Group Meeting**

Apr 20 – 21 Scottish Congress – Dewar's Centre, Perth

May 5 – 6 ORAPEX 2007 (National level exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

**Mid May WORPEX 2007 and Midlands Group Meeting**

**May 21 London Group Meeting**

**June 29 Midlands Group Meeting – MidPex, Coventry**

Aug 31 – Sept 2 BNAPEX/ CALTAPEX Westin Hotel, Calgary

Sept 19 – 23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

**Oct 3 – 6 CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing**

Nov 23-24 ABPS National Exhibition and Congress, Croydon.

### 2008

May 3- 4 ORAPEX 2008 (National level exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

May 3-4 ABPS National Exhibition – Harrogate

May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

June 20 – 28 Efiro 08, Bucharest, Romania

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

**Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention, Queens Hotel, Perth**

**THE INDEX TO VOLUME 29 OF MAPLE LEAVES  
IS ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE.**

**Our thanks go to Charles Livermore for compiling it.**



## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2006/7

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# Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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**Edited by: Graham Searle**

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**Whole No. 305**

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## EDITORIAL

This issue of Maple Leaves includes the usual annual subscription reminder. I would ask members to take note of some important changes in subscriptions this year. The first, and most important, is a change in contacts both in the UK and North America. We must offer thanks to Les Taylor in the UK and Leigh Hogg in North America for undertaking these duties in recent years. The new Subscription Manager is yours truly (a moment of weakness at last years Convention if I recall correctly). This does, however, mean that UK members can conveniently send their subscription monies in the same envelope as their Maple Leaves articles for publication! Members in North America should direct their subscriptions to Mike Street who has kindly offered to take over this task. Contact details for both of us are on the form and also in the box on page 124.

The second change affects our North

American members. For many years we have offered two different subscription rates for those living in North America; corresponding to surface mail and air mail delivery of Maple Leaves. Recent changes in GPO mailing rates have made the cost of surface mail almost the same as the cost of airmail. This coupled with the rather erratic service we have experienced with surface mail in recent years has lead us to decide that all overseas copies of Maple Leaves will be mailed by airmail in future and that there will, for 2007/8 onward, be just one subscription rate for North American members. This new rate also reflects the ups and downs of currency movements and will be set at \$US 34 or \$CAN 39. The UK rate remains at £16. The usual discounts apply for those who pay up before 1st January 2008.

I should briefly explain how we have arrived at the above numbers. Members will note that the largest cost the Society incurs is in production and mail out of this

journal. The current cost of getting Maple Leaves to overseas members is approximately £4 per annum greater than for UK members (higher mailing charges). All other things being equal, therefore, the overseas subscriptions should be set at the equivalent of £20 (approx \$US 39 and \$CAN 45 at today's rates). The Committee have, however, recognised that overseas members cannot access all the benefits of membership (e.g. Society Library, exchange packets etc) and thus believe a discounted rate is appropriate. There is, I regret, no more science to it than that.

Those members thinking of attending Convention in October should hasten their booking forms to David Sessions to ensure you qualify for the special rates. Details are in the box on the inside back cover. If anyone has lost their booking form, I do know that David has a supply of spares, so

please ask.

I would draw members attention to the boxed item at the bottom of page 133. After many years of excellent service, bad health is forcing our Covermart Manager, Malcolm Jones, to give up his position. A volunteer is being sought to take over the position. If you feel that you can help or if you simply want more information on what is involved, please contact our Secretary, John Wright, without delay.

Lastly, I note that, after of period of 'plenty', the editorial cupboard is looking a little bare once again. I would urge members to send in any articles – large or small – for inclusion in future issues.

Happy stamping, and I hope to see as many of you as possible in Worthing in October.

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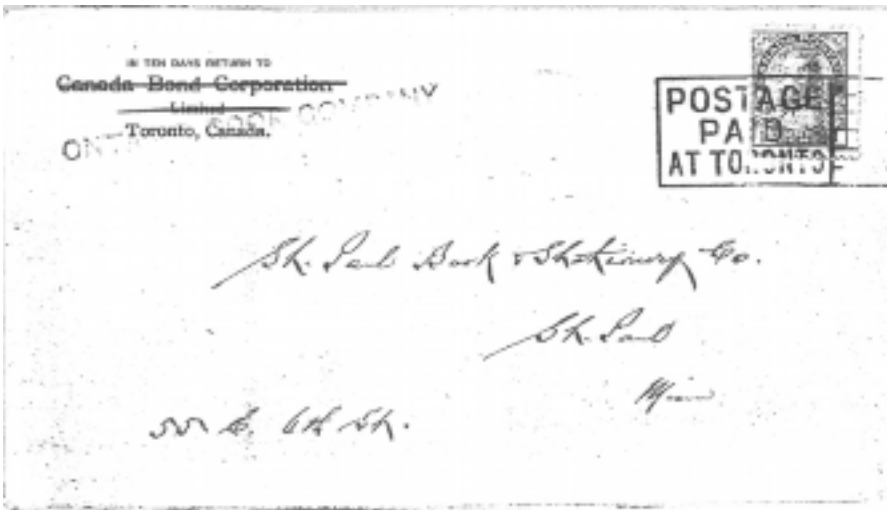
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## ADMIRAL COVERS (PART 3)

### The Yellow Peril

### Photos by Susan So

*At our Convention in Renfrew in 2005, the Yellow Peril gave a display of Admiral Covers that drew much admiration. This series of articles is based on that display. This third part concludes the look at some of the unusual cancellations to be found in the Admiral era and continues with some of the special uses of the stamps and postal stationary.*



*Fig 40 A 'POSTAGE PAID AT TORONTO' machine slogan style cancellation tying a 1 cent yellow to a Toronto printed matter rate cover to the USA.*

The other slogan cancel that is unusual enough to merit inclusion here is that shown in fig 40. The absence of a town-date hub on this cancel suggests that it was used on third class mail, especially when mailed in bulk. Presumably, this "Postage Paid at..." type marking was used only on printed matter, commercial papers and samples. Information such as other cities that used this type of cancellation, period of use and whether it was used on other classes of mail matter would be welcomed.

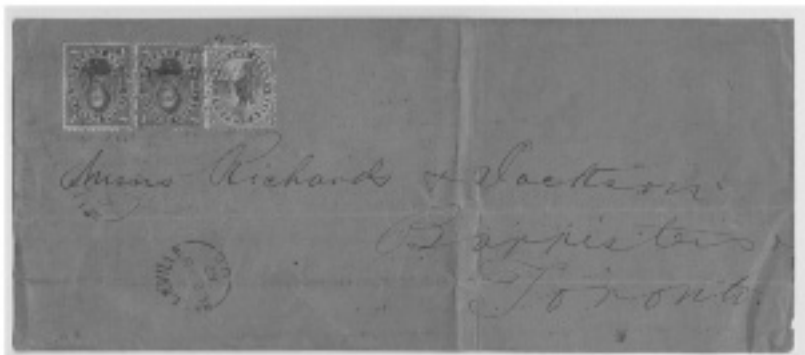
### MILITARY POSTMARKS

There are a host of military cancels to be found on the Admiral stamps as their period of use spanned World War I. Fig 41 shows a circular style 'FIELD POST OFFICE CANADA MILITIA' cancel. There are at least twenty camps that used this style of cancel and a very interesting study can be made of them.

One other military postmark is worth highlighting. This is the machine slogan

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Fig 41 FIELD POST OFFICE CANADA MILITIA CAMP HUGHES MAN. There are at least twenty camps that used this style of cancellation.

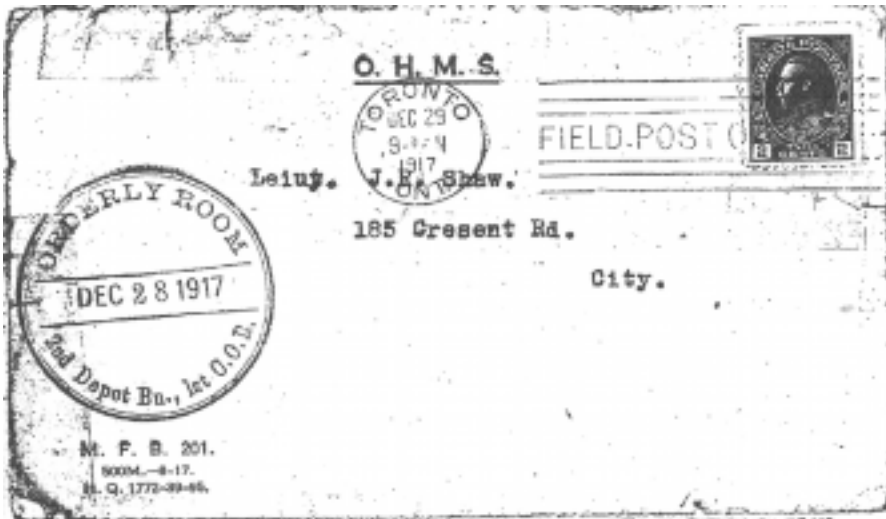


Fig 42 TORONTO DEC 29 1917 FIELD POST OFFICE – this machine slogan style cancellation is seldom seen.

cancel shown in fig 42. This Field Post Office cancellation is seldom seen.

### MILITARY MAIL – PRECANCELS USED FOR REGISTRATION

Another interesting area of military mail is shown in fig 43. After the first world war, the Post Office allowed the Militia Department to use precancelled Admiral stamps to send out thousands of medals to discharged soldiers – a great time and labour saving device. Not many of these wrappers survived so they are well worth hunting for.

### PRISONER OF WAR MAIL

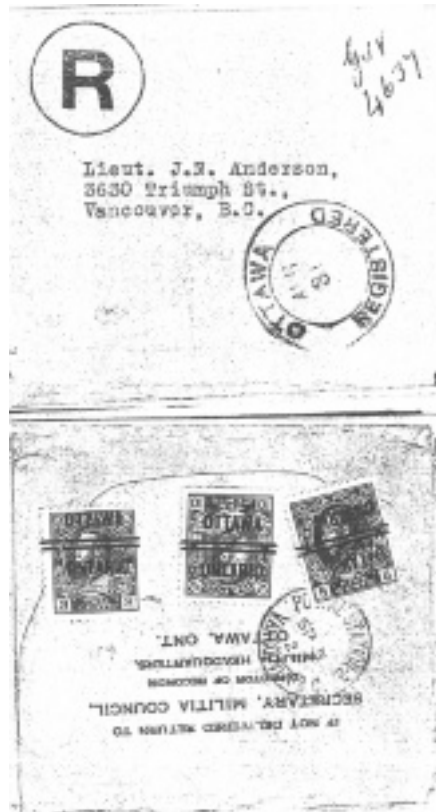
A number of Prisoners of War were interned in Canada during the war and mail to or from these internees provides another fascinating group of Admiral covers. The first illustration (fig 44) does not in fact merit an Admiral stamp as it is an example of PoW mail that was postage exempt; in this case a letter to the International Red Cross in Geneva. The second example is an internal PoW letter franked as normal first class mail (fig 45).

### RAILWAY POSTMARKS

There are many RPO cancels to be found on Admiral stamps and details of these are available in the various specialist texts. My particular favourites are shown in figs 46 and 47; which show respectively an 'END OF STEEL' and an 'END OF TRACK' postmark. I have included the 2 cent Edward postcard here as it is used well within the Admiral period in 1913.

### SQUARED CIRCLES

The use of squared circle cancels had



*Fig 43 Front and back of an August 31 1922 registered packet to Vancouver paid by 2 cent carmine, 5 cent violet and 10 cent blue Ottawa precancelled Admirals (triple rate 3 x 2cents postage + 1 cent War Tax + 10 cents registration fee).*

pretty much died out prior to the Admiral series being issued. However, a few of these popular cancels can still be found on Admiral covers. Two examples are shown below from Gore, Ontario and Nanaimo, B.C. (the second state) in figs 48 and 49.

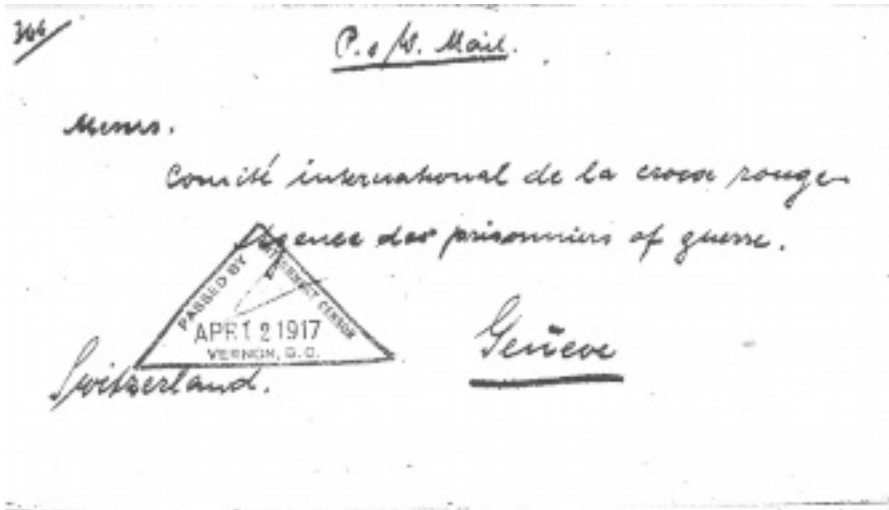


Fig 44 A 1917 PoW cover from Internment Camp Vernon B.C. to the International Red Cross in Geneva. Postage exempted.

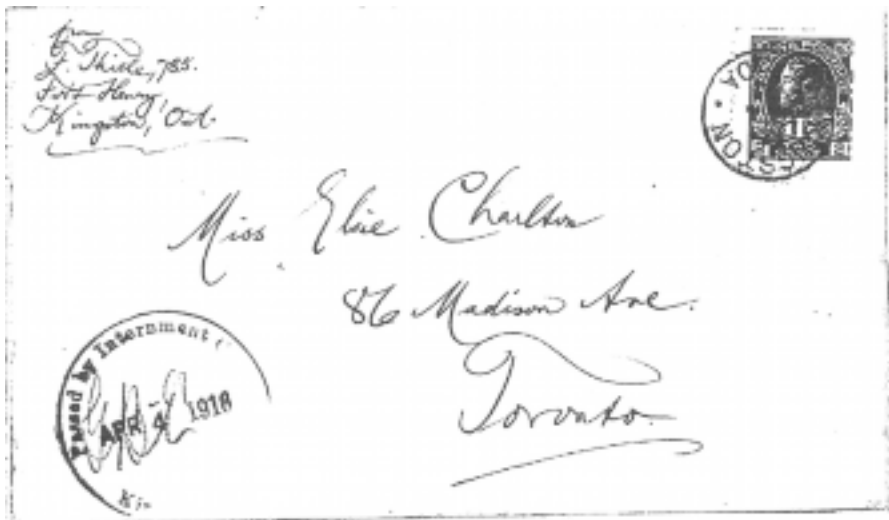


Fig 45 A 2 cent + 1 cent red War Tax stamp tied by a Kingston AP 4 16 cds on a PoW cover from Fort Henry to Toronto.



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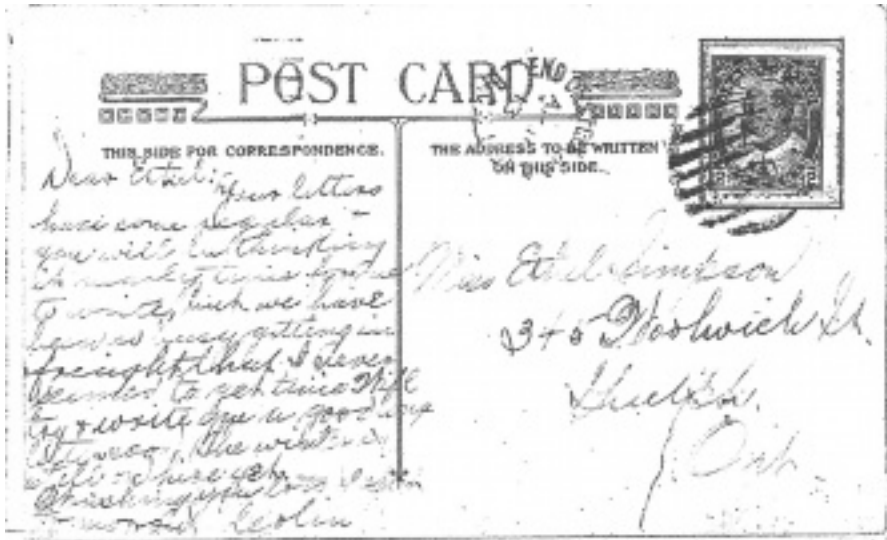


Fig 46 This card, addressed to Guelph was probably posted on a train travelling westbound from either Edmonton or Wainwright where it was cancelled "END OF STEEL G.T.R. WEST B.C. AP 11 13"

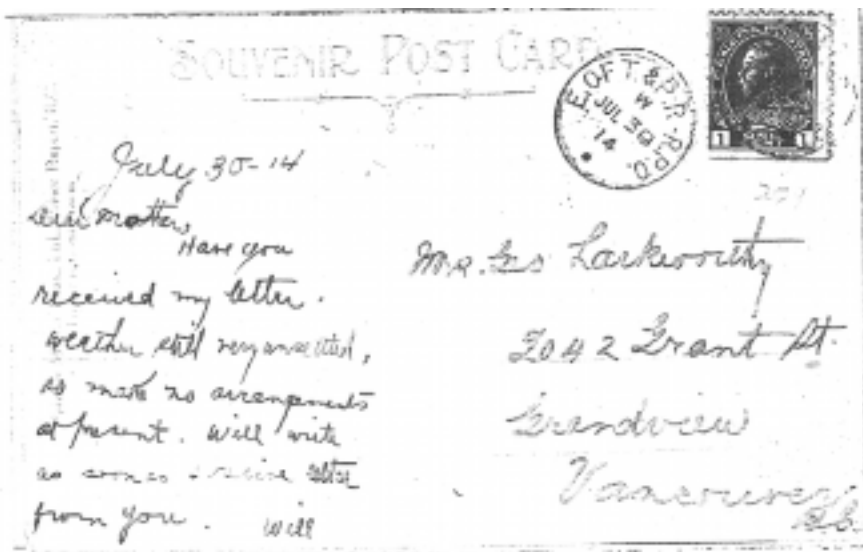


Fig 47 A souvenir post card depicting a steamer on the Skeena River on the back; addressed to Vancouver and cancelled "E. OF T. & P.R. R.P.O. W JUL 30 14"

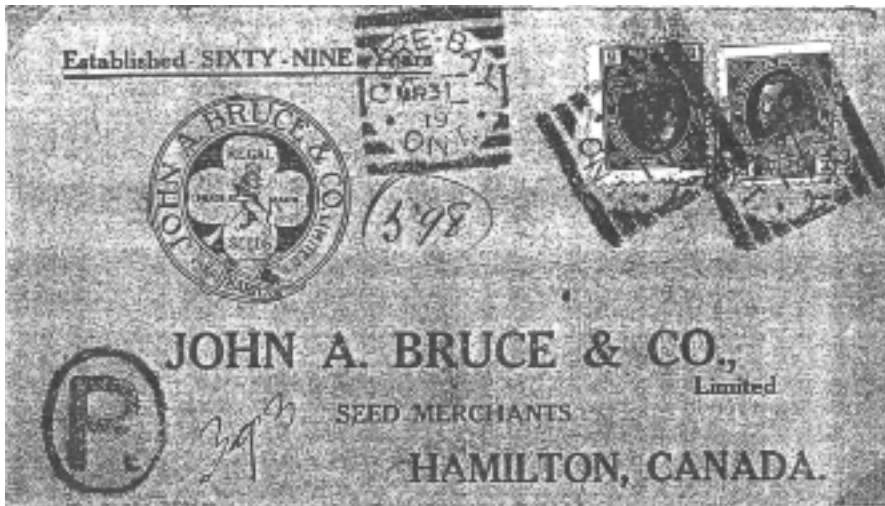


Fig 48 Gore Bay squared circle; 31st March 1919 on a registered cover to Hamilton (5 cents registration, 2 cents postage, 1 cent War Tax. Paid with 5 cents blue and 3 cents brown stamps).

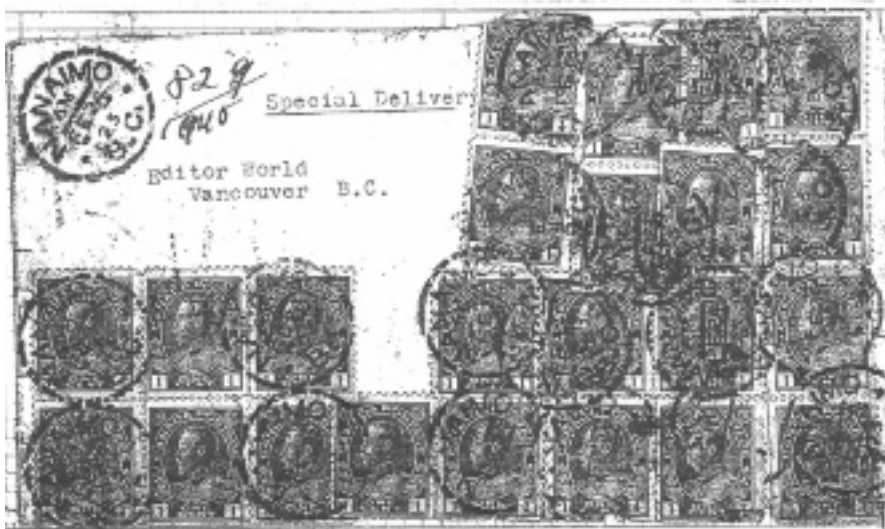


Fig 49 Nanaimo squared circle, second state – 24th February 1923 on a special delivery cover to Vancouver (20 cents Special Delivery + 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax; all paid with 1 cent yellow Admirals).

## SPECIAL USES

### AIRMAIL

Although airmail began in Canada with the pioneer flights prior to 1920, there was no special charge by the post office for this service on a regular basis until 1928. With very few exceptions, all the other charges for domestic airmail, prior to 1928, were made by private companies or individuals.

The 20th January 1922 flight from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland was one of the few early flights where a special rate of 30 cents for the flight was prepaid by Canadian stamps in addition to the normal postage. As things turned out the fee was not wholly justified as the plane was wrecked and the mail was forwarded

by steamer! Fig 50 shows a letter carried on this ill-fated flight.

Most early airmail was carried and charged privately giving rise to a wealth of semi-official and aero club stamps which are often seen used in conjunction with Admirals. Fig 51 shows one of the Aero Club of Canada semi-official airmail stamps which had a 25 cent value. Fig 52 shows the Estevan semi-official stamp which cost a princely \$1.

### DOG TEAM MAIL

During the winter seasons, mail services for the north shore of the St. Lawrence were performed by dog teams along the coast. These ran ten times during the winter starting at Betsiamitas. (In the 1924/5 season they ran on 1st, 15th and

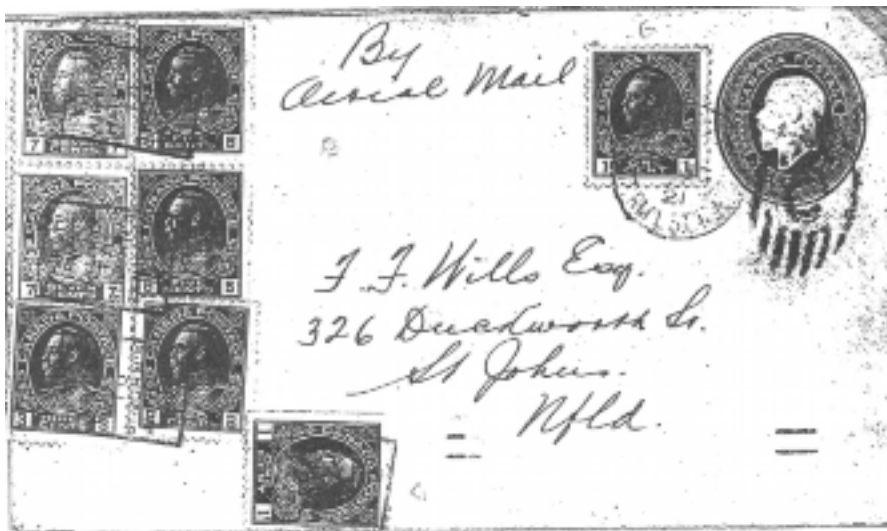


Fig 50 The special 30 cents rate for the flight from Halifax to St John's Newfoundland made up by 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cents, 5 cent (2) and 7 cent (2) Admirals and the normal 4 cents (3 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax) Empire rate.



Fig 51 3 cent brown and 5 cent blue Admirals and a 25 cent 'no numeral' Aero Club of Canada semi-official airmail stamp on a registered flight cover from Toronto to Ottawa, 26th August 1918.

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Fig 52 10 cent blue Admiral and \$1.00 Estevan semi-official stamp on a flight cover to Latvia. 1st October 1924.



Fig 53 17th December 1925 letter registered at Lourdes du Blanc Sablon. It arrived at Fabourg St Jean Baptiste on 16th March 1926. There it was re-addressed to Paris and a 5 cent stamp applied to make up the 8 cent UPU rate. Just before re-registering the letter, the French address was changed to the Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place in London. The letter was redirected to the Berkeley Hotel in Piccadilly.



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combination of stamps. Single usages of any values other than 1c & 2c and these are still of interest if they carry nice clear postmarks of smaller Newfoundland towns. On this issue I'm a collector, not a dealer, so you don't have to be kind on pricing - Kind is you offering me the opportunity to acquire some neat items that will enhance the collection. Contact John Jamieson at Saskatoon Stamp Centre (see phone/fax numbers below) or email directly at [ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com](mailto:ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com)

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29th December, 12th and 26th January, 9th and 23rd February, 9th and 23rd March and 7th April). Fig 53 shows an example of this dog team mail from December 1925.

### PATRIOTIC COVERS

Quite a few Patriotic covers can be found, during the World War 1 period, with Admiral stamps. The example shown in fig 54 shows the Maple Leaf – Patriam Amamus design and has the ‘Maple Leaf’ song on the back. It is interesting for a second reason. It is overpaid by 1 cent as the 3 cent rate (2 cents plus 1 cent War Tax) did not come into effect until 15th April 1915. This cover sent one day earlier shows the new War Tax stamp cancelled one day before its’ official date of issue.

### THE ½ CENT BUSINESS REPLY CARD RATE

Most readers will be aware that no ½ cent denomination of stamp was ever issued in the Admiral series. There was, however, a ½ cent rate. This was the business reply card rate which commenced in April 1924. Special Business Reply Postal Stationery Cards, prepaid ½ cent postage were issued by the Department to be sent out as enclosures with printed matter, sent in quantity and addressed to places in Canada.

The ½ cent Business Reply Card and the 1½ cent Double Reply Card were issued in order to allow businesses to send out these prepaid reply cards to prospective customers without incurring too great a loss owing to the small percentage of such cards actually likely to be used. They were mailed out in lots of 1000 or more and



*Fig 54 This colourful patriotic cover is over-paid 1 cent as the 3 cent rate (including War Tax) was not in effect until the following day; 15th April 1915.*



Fig 55 A ½ cent Business Reply Card – pre-cancelled.

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could only be used to prospective customers; not for existing or regular customers. Given their use, it is no surprise that few of these cards have survived. Figs 55 and 56 show an example of the 1/2 cent Business Reply Card – precancelled. Figs 57 and 58 show examples of the 1/2 cent Double Reply Card.

**REGISTERED MAIL**

Collectors of registered covers will find a wealth of material in the Admiral era. Several rate changes, both up and down, provide a bewildering array of rates



Fig 56 The reverse side of the above card.



Fig 57 The 1/2 cent blue portion of the 1/2 cent double reply card.

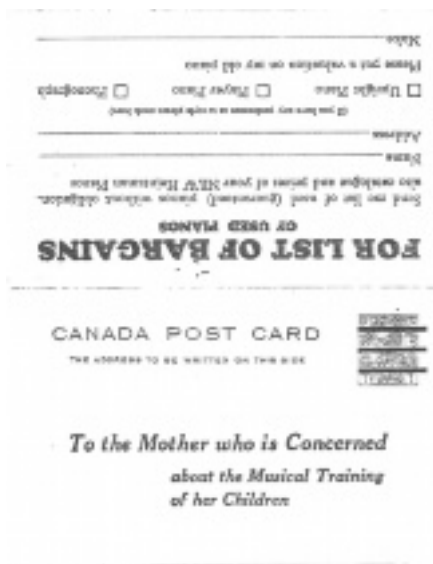


Fig 58 The 1 cent orange precancelled part of the double reply card.

and the covers illustrated here only touch the surface of a complex area.

The first cover (fig 59) is both a registered letter and an RPO item. It shows the 5 cent registration rate which applied from 1912 until July 1920. Although the cover was registered at Hunt's Point, Nova Scotia, the stamps are cancelled by an RPO postmark.

The second cover (fig 60) shows a rare example of free registration. During the April 1916 – April 1917 censorship period, any first class unregistered letter that was found to contain something of value in the envelope was registered, at the place of censor, at no charge to the sender or to the addressee. The registration fee was

absorbed by the Post Office or the Government.

Fig 61 shows another unusual registered item. The sender had tried to pay the registration fee on this letter with a 5 cent Inland Revenue War Tax stamp. As the revenue stamp was not valid for postage, the letter was rated and taxed 5 cents. The registration fee ended up being paid by five 1 cent postage due stamps. In reality, this was not a bad deal as the letter could have been charged 10 cents – double the deficient amount.

Figs 62 and 63 shows a rarely seen registered picture postcard. Although this is slightly outside the Admiral period (1931), I have included it as it is franked with a 3 cent red Admiral.

TO BE CONTINUED

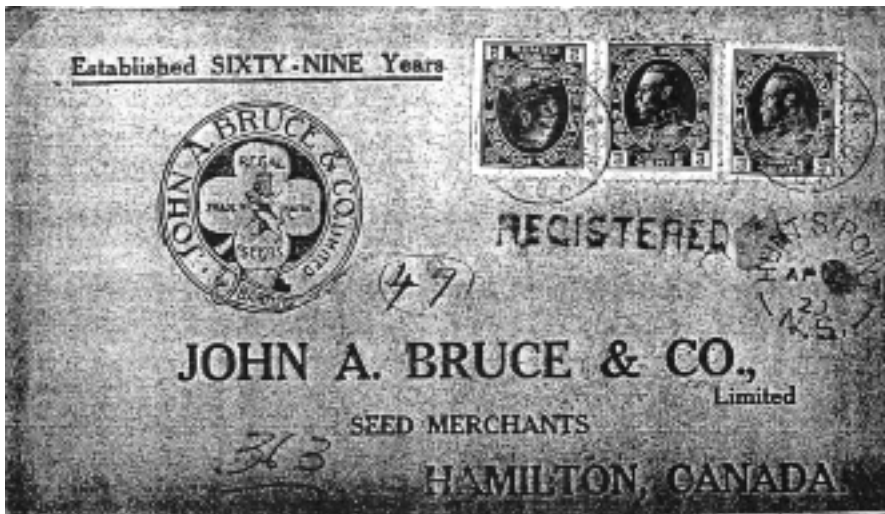


Fig 59 3rd April 1920 registered cover (5 cents registration, 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax. The stamps are cancelled by the "HALIFAX & S.W. RY R.P.O.")



Fig 60 This New Westminister letter to New Haven Conn. was posted on 17th April 1916. It was censored and registered at Vancouver.

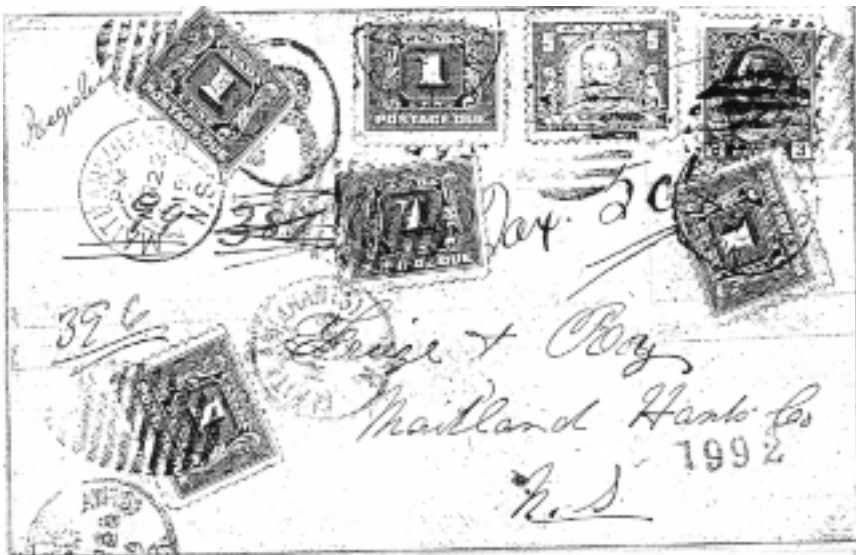


Fig 61 The registration fee on this domestic letter was paid by a revenue stamp, invalid for postage. The letter was rated and taxed 5 cents, paid by five 1 cent postage due stamps.

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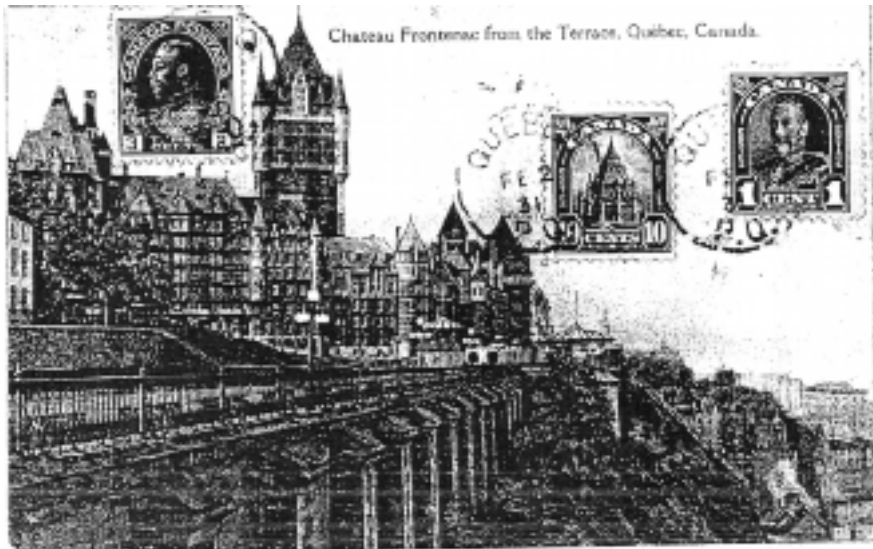


Fig 62 2nd February 1931 registered picture postcard to France. The 14 cent rate (10 cents registration plus 4 cent UPU rate) was paid with a 10 cent 'Library', 3 cent red Admiral and 1 cent green Arch stamp.



Fig 63 Reverse of the above card.

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## STAMP ON THE WRONG SIDE – THEREFORE UNPAID

**L.D. (Mac) McConnell**

Some while ago (ML, April 1997) your Editor's predecessor was sufficiently desperate for articles as to publish one with idle thoughts on the 1907 effect of UPU directives. The particular regulation cited required the despatching administration to change from marking single deficiency to double deficiency on outgoing short-paid mail.

Interpreting postal regulations can become a trip into a mini-minifield and a serious hazard to mental well-being. Take, for instance, the innocuous 1906 picture postcard shown below in figs 1 and 2. Sent from Ottawa to a UK address, it has a 2 cent King Edward VII stamp – the correct rate, unchanged for many years but has

sufficient other markings to require the addressee to pay 2d (= 4 cents) postage due.

Canadian PO Departmental Order No 20 came into effect on 1st January 1877 and fixed a postcard rate to the UK at 2 cents, well ahead of the UPU directive of 1st August 1878. This rate remained unchanged until the War Tax imposition of 15th April 1915. So, our card was not affected by any recent rate changes.

Private postcards were authorised by the UPU at the 1897 Washington Congress. A restriction precluded any writing other than the address on the front of the card. This was not relaxed until 1st October 1907. However, a separate, non-



Fig 1. Front Ottawa FE/10/06 showing postage due markings



Fig 2. Back Un-cancelled 2 cent stamp

UPU, agreement of December 1903 between Canada and the UK allowed divided back cards to pass without penalty between the two countries. Thus the postage due imposed was not in response to any infringement here.

Until September 1898, unpaid postcards were treated as unpaid letters but Article V of the 1897 Washington Congress said that these were now to be charged at double the postcard rate only. The fine on our card certainly accords with that ruling.

The Canadian Postal Guide of October 1897 was specific in that it required all postal markings to be confined to the address side only. The reason given was to prevent any impairment of the message on the reverse (a very considerate and laudable reason!)

This instruction ruled out any cancelling of a stamp stuck on the picture side. Because the stamp could not be cancelled, it was therefore deemed unusable and thus invalid. UPU regulations required an invalid stamp to be indicated by a cipher (O) placed alongside, but this would also have breached the 'no marking on the message side' ruling.

The Canadian PO had no other course available than to ignore the 2 cent stamp placed on the picture side and treat the card as an unpaid item. The rest of the story is obvious.

Now, if you, dear reader, have thought that this story of regulations and instructions is complex and confusing, so, apparently did the staff in post offices.

Figs 3 and 4 below show a similar postcard sent from Montreal in April 1906. The card was directed, via New York, to a Madame Mariso in Montevideo, Uruguay.

In this case, the divided back restriction was strictly observed but the postage stamp on the picture (message) side was duly cancelled despite the PO Regulations. This card reached Montevideo unchallenged on 4th May 1906.

Less than two months separate these two cards but the treatment differs very significantly. Was there a change of regulations causing this?

The 1906 Rome Congress of the UPU swept away these restrictions and from 1st October 1907, divided back cards with stamps on the message side could be postmarked with impunity and passed through the international mails. The 'maximum' card would be born and much of the fun would fade from 'modern' postal history. Shame!



Fig 3. Montreal AP6/06 with stamp cancelled on the picture side

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The Society is looking for a volunteer to take up the position of Covermart Organiser.

The Covermart service allows members to buy and sell 'non-stamp' items (covers, postal stationery etc). It also helps to raise some income for the Society.

If you are able to give up a small amount of time to undertake this job or would simply like some more details of what it involves, please contact the Secretary, John Wright as soon as possible (contact details inside back cover).



Fig 4. Delivered Montevideo, May 4th without penalty

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## THE STORY BEHIND THE COVER (4)

### Graham Searle

The cover below was one of the first stampless covers I can recall buying many years ago. It was bought for no specific philatelic reason but simply because it looked good (I have since discovered that this is not a wholly bad basis for acquiring these old covers!) It had also once been in the collection of Dr. Fred Stulberg and I reckoned that anything good enough for him was more than OK for my fledgling collection.

What made it such a “good looker” will not be fully apparent in black and white. The front carries three different early circular date stamps from Queenston, Toronto and Montreal; and they are all three in different colours, green, black and red respectively. The City of Toronto mark is, incidentally, the first to carry the name

Toronto after the town of York was renamed. Add to this the fact that the letter was forwarded and it clearly carries some interest.

The letter was originally sent from Queenston to Toronto on 4th August 1838. It was routed across Lake Ontario as the rate (4½ pence Currency) was lower than that which would have applied had it gone via the longer road route. Unfortunately, the addressee had moved on to William Henry in Lower Canada by the time the letter arrived in Toronto. It was forwarded, the original rate of ‘Paid 4½’ was crossed through and a new rate of 1 shilling and 2 pence Currency (‘1/2’ for a distance of 301 to 400 miles) was applied; to be collected from the addressee.



*Fig 1. Folded lettersheet sent from Queenston to Toronto and forwarded to William Henry L.C., 4th August 1838.*

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The real interest, however, is the addressee himself. This is one Sir John Colborne. Colborne had a full and interesting life. He was born at Lyndhurst in Hampshire on 16th February 1778, the only son of Samuel Colborne. He entered the British army as an ensign in the 20th Regiment in 1794 and fought throughout the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. At the battle of Waterloo, where he commanded the 52nd Regiment, he was chiefly responsible for the defeat and rout of Napoleon's Old Guard. In 1825 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Guernsey, and in 1829 lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. He administered the affairs of Upper Canada with a good deal of prudence under several colonial secretaries until, in 1836, he was allowed to retire. In 1835, however, he had been appointed Commander-in Chief of all British forces in Canada and thus, despite his 'retirement' from colonial office, it fell to him to deal with the rebellions of 1837 and 1838 in Canada.

These rebellions were armed uprisings that took place in Upper Canada and Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838. Many residents demanded change to their system of governance, which gave a great deal of power to the small ruling elites in Upper and Lower Canada. Calls were made by reformers to make the executive accountable to the elected legislature. These calls for change were ignored by the government; thereby instigating the rebellions. The rebellions subsequently led to the two Canadas being united into one colony and the introduction of responsible government.

We can, thus, see why he was moving about the country so much in 1838 that his mail had to follow him around.

Colborne was no friend of Quebec (or Lower Canada as it then was). For a long

time after the rebellions he was known there as 'le vieux brulot' – the old firebreather – in recognition of the many farms of suspected patriots that were vengefully burned by his troops.

The British rewarded him for his efforts, however, and in 1839 he became governor-in chief of British North America a post he held for less than a year as he was raised to the peerage and became Baron Seaton.

Later in life he became Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and from 1855 to 1860 he was commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, with the rank of general. In 1860 he retired for a second time, at the age of 82, and was promoted to be a Field Marshall. He died in Torquay, Devon in 1863 and a memorial to him stands, to this day, in Winchester.



*Fig 2. Statue to John Colborne in Winchester, Hampshire.*

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## CANADA PAYS ITS DUES (1) - THE ONE CENT POSTAGE DUE RATE

David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

In my younger days, guided by the general dictum that unpaid or short paid mail attracted postage due at double the deficiency, I occasionally wondered at the justification for a 1 cent postage due stamp. In more recent times, the study of the 1930 'Arch' series has brought me the answer.

Of course, the basic 'double the deficiency' rule was originally laid down by the UPU in relation to International mail but many countries followed it for domestic purposes as well and Canada was no exception.

The 1934 cover from Montreal, illustrated below in fig 1, is correctly stamped 1 cent for printed matter, so there was no deficiency. However, the addressee had moved on and the missive was returned to sender, as instructed at upper left on the envelope. The charge for so doing was a single rate, in this case 1 cent. Receipt of payment is evidenced by the 1 cent postage due stamp.

Within Canada, a letter that is delivered from the post office at which it is collected is referred to as a 'drop letter' and usually attracts a lower rate of postage. In the early thirties, when the domestic rate was 3

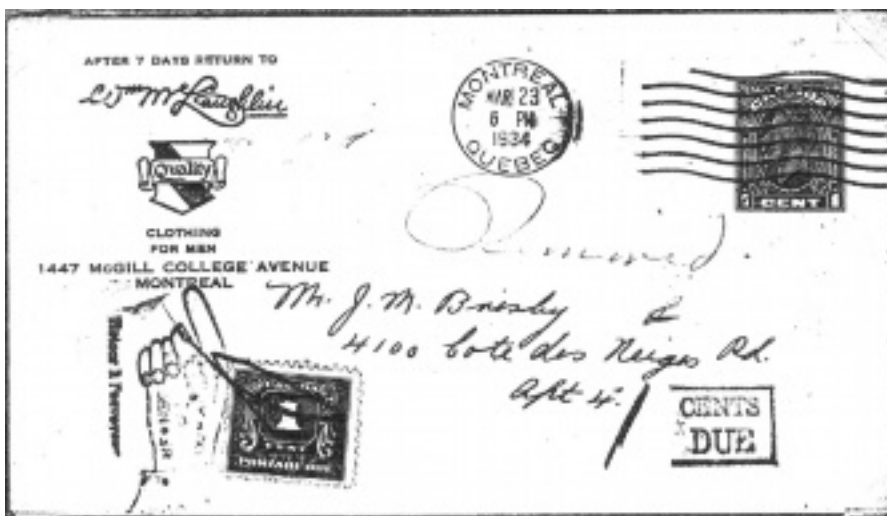


Fig 1. 1 cent postage due stamp correctly used on returned printed matter, March 1934.

cents, the drop letter rate was 2 cents. The 1934 Toronto letter shown in fig 2, started out as a drop letter but the addressee had moved from Toronto to Beamsville, thus the correct rate became 3 cents. As the letter was correctly stamped at the outset

no fine was incurred, just the additional charge of 1 cent. In this instance, it has been, unusually, acknowledged by a 1 cent postage stamp as opposed to a 1 cent postage due stamp.



Fig 2. 1 cent postage due incurred by a redirected drop letter and paid by a 1 cent Medallion postage stamp.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Derrick Avery**

### **MONTREAL SPLIT CIRCLE CANCELLATION**

With reference to Sandy Mackie's query (Maple Leaves Jan 2007), re. Montreal split circle cancellations without the year date. I can't provide an exact answer to the query but I can narrow the period down somewhat.

The United Kingdom postcard with the imprint shown was issued in 1877 and the UPU post card with the same imprint was issued in 1879.

I have a similar datestamp used as an arrival mark at 10AM OC 3 on a 1 cent postal stationery post card from PRESCOTT postmarked PM OC 2 87.

Montreal duplex cancellations showing the exact hours, e.g. 6PM, but without the year appeared in 1880 and cancellations showing the year appeared in 1891; reference Smythies Duplex handbook.

I hope this may be of some interest.

**John Milks**

### **LAWRENCE STATION**

Regarding the inquiry by Derrick Avery about a Lawrence Station, Ont. postmark, my Dominion of Canada Official Postal Guide for 1899 lists a Lawrence Station in the township of Southwold Ontario in the Elgin Electoral District. The postmaster was Chas. B. Campbell.

There was no Lawrence, Ont. post office at that time but there was a Lawrence Mills in McMurrice township in

the Electoral District of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Neither Lawrence Mills nor Lawrence Station are shown on an Ontario road map today.

My suggestion is that the post office in question may be in the area of Port Elgin, on the east shore of Lake Huron because of the reference to the Electoral District of Elgin.

**Derrick Avery**

### **1 CENT POSTCARD RATE TO THE UK**

I have a number of 1 cent post cards of the late 19th century with additional 1 cent stamps applied to make up the 2 cents post card rate to the U.K. However, the example illustrated below (figs 1 and 2 show front and back) is the only such card I have seen that made it, unpenalised, to the U.K. with no additional stamp.

It was posted at Toronto on 1st December 1894 and addressed to Victoria, B.C. so the 1 cent rate was initially fine. On arrival at Victoria (backstamped "NT DE 8 94"), it was redirected to Paignton in Devon but no additional postage was applied. It carries a Victoria dispatch mark of 10th December 1894 and appears to have made it to England without any penalty. Is this unusual?

**Dr. J.R. Frank**

### **BRITISH SOLDIERS LETTERS**

I very much enjoyed the article on 'British Soldiers' Letters' by Arfken et al. (Maple Leaves 304), but would like to add a few comments.

The 2 cents Large Queen cover from



Fig 1.

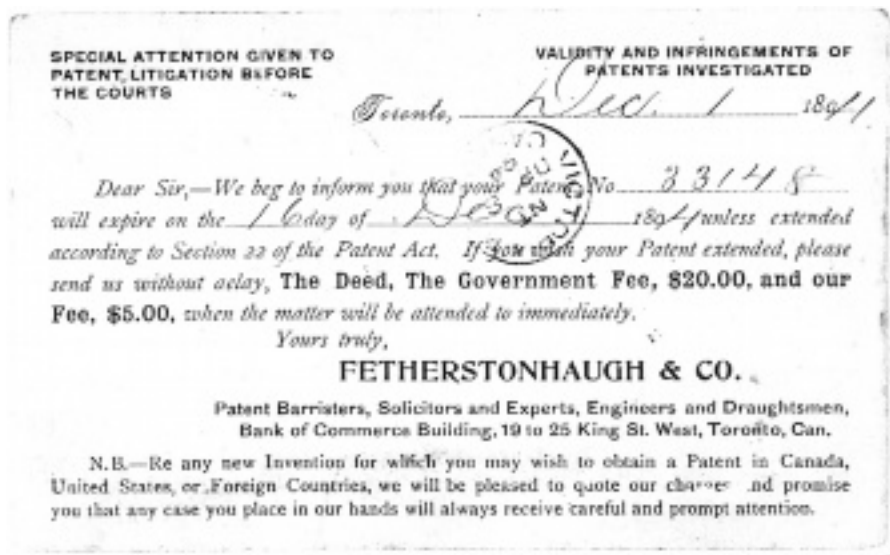


Fig 2.

John Hales (fig 8) has been endorsed by Lt. Sir Redvers Buller Bt., who later played a prominent role in the South African War, 1899 – 1902.

There are indeed some British Soldiers' Letters with Small Queen franking. The Gerald Sattin collection (Spink 5th May 2000) contained a 2 cents Small Queen letter from A.E. Walker, Band R.I. Fusiliers from Halifax, N.S. on 22nd August 1876 to Liverpool (illustrated in fig 3 below). Furthermore, Arfken may have overlooked that he reported a 2 cents Small Queen cover from Berlin, Ont. To Amritsar, India, and redirected to Rawalpindi, in his excellent 'Canada Small Queens Era' (page 93). Dated 2nd October 1878, it is addressed to Sergeant L.H. Anderson of the 72nd Highlanders.

Seaman Domestic D. Sampson must have been a prolific correspondent, as I can illustrate another 2 cents Small Queen cover from him to the same Devenport address, and similarly endorsed, on 5th February 1895 from Esquimault, B.C. (see fig 4). I also have a cover correctly franked

with a 5 cents Small Queen by civilian mail from Nanaimo, B.C. on 26th February 1895 to the same address. This cover, in the same handwriting, has no service endorsements but has the printed 'H.M.S. Pheasant' on its flap. It makes me question whether there was a monthly limit on the number of letters at the Concessionary rate.

Finally, I report a cover, a couple of months outside of the Concessionary rate period, but of considerable interest (fig 5). It is addressed to Gunner J. McAndrews, 2nd Company, Royal Artillery, Citadel, Halifax City and bears hand stamps reading 'Returned For Postage' and '2'. A 2 cents Imperial Penny Postage commemorative stamp has been applied at the Branch Dead Letter Office, Halifax and cancelled 17th February 1899. The cover may have been mailed locally or elsewhere before 25th December 1898 and held up at the D.L.O. The garrison at Halifax, N.S. was an Imperial Unit before the commencement of the South African War, when it was replaced by a Royal Canadian Regiment (First Contingent) one in March 1900.

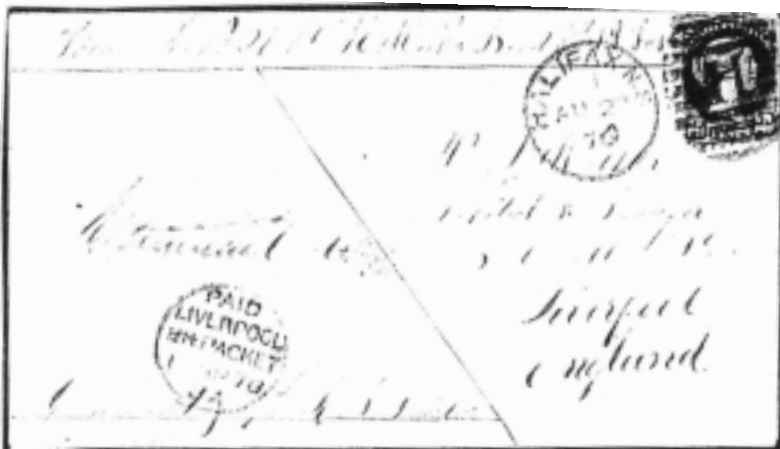


Fig 3.



Fig 4.



Fig 5.



## Ray White

### NEW CENTENNIAL VARIETY?

In May of 2005, I bought two bulk lots of Centennial plate and corner blocks, comprising over 80 sets, from Bob Lee's penultimate auction, which included a total of 9 sets of the 15 cents, Bylot Island, value. The primary reason for the purchase was to add to my collection of fluorescent paper varieties. The secondary reason was to try and locate examples of the 'plastic flow' variety which, to this date, had eluded me, as I had not even seen a copy, never mind owned one. The resultant search was rewarding in that I found the flaw on all 8 copies in two different lower right corner blocks, on low fluorescent flecked paper, Ottawa (OP2) tagged, PVA gum; on both vertical marginal copies in an upper right corner block, paper as above; and also on both marginal copies in an upper right and all 4 copies in a lower right corner block on low fluorescent, flecked paper, with a Winnipeg (W2) tag and PVA gum.

Of greater interest, however, is what appears to be a different 'plastic flow' variety on a copy from R2/1, upper left corner block of plate 1 on dextrine gum. The normal plastic flow variety is accepted as being confined to the right hand columns of the sheet.

This new variety (illustrated in fig 6 – *variety enhanced slightly so that it shows better. Ed*) takes the form of an arc joining up the gap in the lower section of '5' and

also an angled, rippled, line, extending from the lower curve of the figure 1, to beneath the 6th horizontal line to the left vertical of the '1'. Continuing my search produced a further two upper left blocks from plate 1 which show the identical variety.

The three copies of the variety I found are on different papers. One is on plain non-fluorescent paper and the other two are on plain, dull fluorescent paper (although even these two differ slightly).

Whilst the normal 'plastic flow' varieties are not, in any way, constant, this



Fig 6.

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new variety appears to be constant from position 2/1 of plate 1.

*(Editors note: if this variety is, indeed, constant from plate 1, it would be interesting to hunt for it on UL corner blocks on PVA gum. This value is known to have been printed from plate 1 with PVA gum but only a handful of LL plate blocks exist. The presence of this variety on an UL block with PVA gum would potentially prove the stamps to be from plate 1 despite the lack of imprint.)*

The article entitled "KNOW IT ALL" by the Yellow Peril in the April issue of Maple Leaves has provided a flurry of responses from members. I share a few of these below...

#### Gib Wallace

There is one definite legitimate use of Postage Due on registered letters other than Business Reply. This is for registered 'drop' letters re-directed and upgraded to

the Dominion rate (see fig 7 for an example, albeit without postage due stamp). In this case, the 1 cent postage rate was correct for the original address inside Hamilton city. When redirected to Philadelphia, the postage required was 2 cents. Fig 8 shows a more bizarre use of Postage Due stamps on a registered letter. The procedure for registration was to hand the letter to the postmaster who would affix the correct postage and registration fee, then cancel the stamps, issue a certificate which would have a number, also written on the cover. To ensure its safe arrival, each handling office entered a number in the registration book and on the letter. It is possible that Sevogle, a small post office had run out of 2 cent stamps and used a postage due stamp instead. Newcastle forwarded it, Halifax & Campbellton R.P.O. moved it and Hamilton received it and delivered it. All of the handling offices ignored the P.D. stamp, assuming it to be justified.



Fig 7.

### Mike Street

It was fun to see Figure 2 in the Yellow Peril's KNOW IT ALL! article in the April 2007 ML as I have a companion cover from the same correspondence. Now knowing about the pair, and seeing the gap in registration numbers between the two covers, it seems clear that the sender mailed himself a First Day Cover of each of the stamps of the 16 September 1946 Peace Issue. My cover, shown herewith (see fig 9 below), was written up in a 'Cover Stories' article in the April-June 2004 BNA Topics (v. 61, no. 2, p.61) because of an interesting feature which the YP also noted - only single deficiency postage due, not double, was charged. Here's why this happened.

Section 179 of the 1944-1945 Canada Official Postal Guide reads "Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles are subject to a tax of single the deficiency as regards postage and registration fee. (In the absence of any indication to the contrary, the intention of the sender to prepay a registration fee of 10c will be assumed.)"

This rule was still in effect when both YP's and my covers were mailed at Toronto's Adelaide St. Postal Station on 16 September 1946. First class postage was only 4 cents at the time. How the sender got the post office clerk to send the items by registered mail without asking for more postage is a mystery. In any case, the receiving post office at Sydenham, Ontario was aware of the rule quoted above and charged only the single deficiency, six cents on YP's cover and four cents on mine. Both were cancelled in Sydenham on 18 September 1946. The postage dues and unusual single deficiency charge turn what would be otherwise fairly common First Day Covers into display pieces.

### Marc Eisenberg

I can show two more registered short paid items (see figs 10 and 11). The first is a piece of 1925 registered mail that was short paid 2 cents and charged double deficiency, noted by the 'MORE TO PAY' handstamp. The fine was paid by two 2 cent postage due stamps from the first issue. This one is unusual in that the clerk sent the registered letter out even though it was short paid. The second is a 1931 mailing which was also short paid 2 cents. The fine here was paid by a 4 cent postage due stamp from the first issue.

### Nicholas Lazenby

Once again an article by the Yellow Peril in Maple Leaves prompts me to put pen to paper, this time the article 'Know it All!' in the April 2007 issue. I show below some covers in my possession which may add to the subject, and may be of interest to members.

The first (fig 12) is a 1948 cover franked 3 cents postage for local delivery in Peterborough, Ontario. The only reason I can think of for the 1 cent postage due charge is that it was accepted without being weighed and that it was subsequently found to weigh over 1 oz but under 2 oz which would have required a postage charge of 4 cents. As the cover had been accepted by the post office only the deficiency of 1 cent was charged.

The 1908 cover (fig 13) is precisely the type the Yellow Peril had originally thought could not exist. What is not clear, however, is whether the charge of 4 cents is a double deficiency on a double rate cover or a single deficiency on a triple rate cover.

The 1951 cover in fig 14 and fig 15 is a puzzle. In the UK, registered covers can be

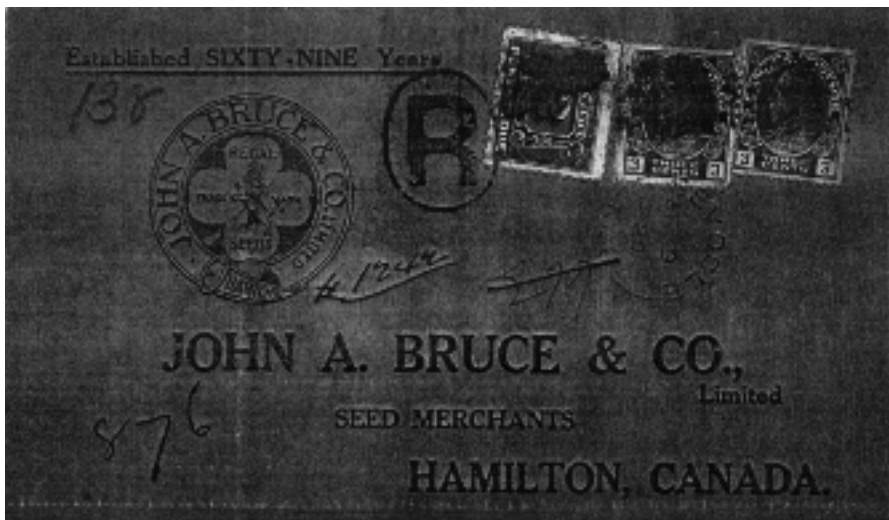


Fig 8.



Fig 9.



Fig 10.



Fig 11.

taxed either a) because they were 'posted out of course' i.e. in a post box, or b) because they were compulsorily registered, often when ordinary letters are found to contain coins etc. The latter does not appear to apply to this cover but I am suspicious that the manuscript marks indicate that it was properly franked for



Fig 12.



Fig 13.

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registration but not handed in over the counter. Either way, the recipient paid a fine of 10 cents as a result.

The 1975 cover (fig 16) has a 'Request for Additional Delivery' label with a 25 cents charge for the service. This charge has been collected with postage dues.



Fig 14.

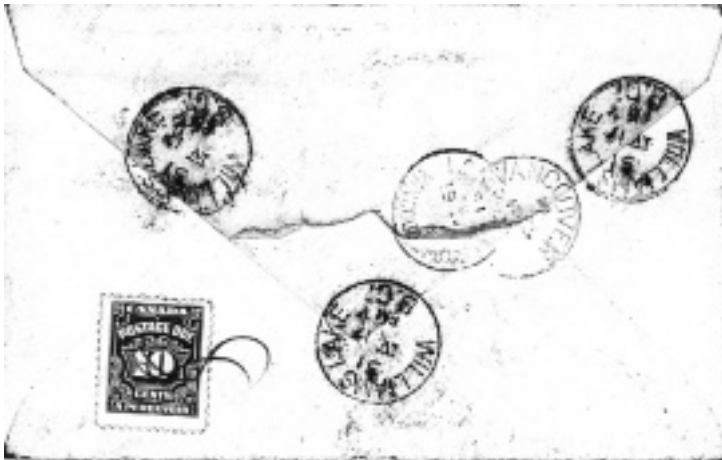


Fig 15.



Fig 16.

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

Members are reminded that booking forms for Convention should be with me by 1st August if the quoted rates are to be guaranteed. Mike Slamo is also eagerly awaiting your competition entry forms. I know a deadline of 26 September seems a long way off but one does tend to forget things (well, I do!) so best do it now.

In the last issue I mentioned that a coach trip was still to be investigated. Patrice and I have since visited the 36 acre site of the Amberley Working Museum which should offer something of interest to everyone. Traditional craftsmen demonstrate their skills from pottery to walking stick making. There is a print workshop, telecommunications exhibition, electricity hall, vintage wireless exhibition (it's the cat's whiskers!) and much more. Whilst there is much ground to be covered, a miniature railway and vintage buses provide an alternative to perambulation. Whilst one always hopes for fine weather for such an outing, most of the centres of interest are under cover.

As Convention veterans are aware, it is not mandatory to attend for the full four days but that is the best way to relax, look and learn. So why not forget about the triviality of everyday existence and concentrate on the meaning of life for a few days? If you have not already booked, NOW is the time to do so.

### David Sessions

### SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND LOCAL GROUP

Seven members from Scotland and the North of England gathered at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat on Saturday 14th April for our recent meeting. The new

venue proved excellent (and it's restaurant even better!) As usual we had a varied mix of displays. Table cloths were required as John Hillson had brought the good stuff along; a selection of Large Queens, including several unique items, some 8 cent Small Queens and a range of Revenue Stamps. Ray White brought us into the modern era with some varieties on the 15 cent Centennial stamp. These included the 'plastic flow' varieties and an unlisted, but constant, variety which appears in the UL plate blocks. John Atkinson showed some sheets which showed the designs and stories behind the stamps; mostly of the War Issue of 1942. Graham Searle showed some early straight line postmarks from the 1780 to 1830 period. Jim Bisset showed George 6 material up to the 1946 Peace Issue and Ken Andison showed two lots of material covering the 1991 to 1993 period.

The members present agreed to a local group fee of £5 per annum to cover the costs of the venue etc. Members who normally attend but were not able to be present in April are asked to note this.

The next meeting of the group will be on Saturday 3rd November, 1400hrs, at the same venue.

### Graham Searle.

### SOUTH WEST AND WALES MEMBERS GROUP

There will be a meeting of this group at Somerset Hall, Portishead on Sunday 12th August at 2 pm. (This is within the Annual Convention of the Bristol and District Philatelic Societies). All members are welcome. If possible, bring along a few sheets for display.

### John Crocker.

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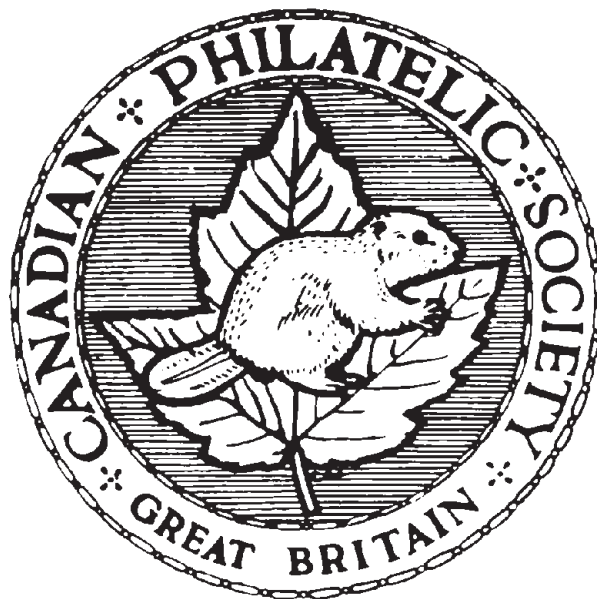
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# Maple Leaves

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

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## EDITORIAL

### 100 NOT OUT!

I start this issue with a special thank you to our most prolific contributor – the Yellow Peril. He has been contributing articles to Maple Leaves for longer than he or I would care to remember but this issue is the 100th consecutive one to include an article by him. A unique record and one that, I suspect, may never be repeated. Equally impressive is the fact that 100+ articles on, his input still produces the most follow up in terms of letters and responses of anything we publish. Keep up the good work, Stan and thanks from all of us!

In large part due to our regular contributors, the Yellow Peril foremost amongst them, I am pleased to report that Maple Leaves has again been in the honours. We won a Silver Medal at the recent New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition and we also won first prize in the Association of British

Philatelic Societies Journal competition. I must thank Ken Flint and Judith Edwards who kindly collected our prize from the ABPS at Midpex. Two nice certificates will be on show at Convention in Worthing just to prove I am not making all this up!

On behalf of all members, I must thank Warren Wilkinson who recently made a most generous monetary gift to the Society. In his note, Warren says, "I hear a lot of wonderful things about the Canadian Philatelic Society. Here is a contribution to our general funds". Members will know that it takes a lot to draw a smile from our treasurer but I fancy this did the trick!

The annual subscription reminder in the last issue resulted in a couple of queries from members that I can most easily answer here. The first was a question about whether it is possible to pay for more than one year at a time. The simple answer to this is 'yes' and several members do already do this. You can pay



for as many years in advance as you like (at current rates). There is only one small proviso – we don't give refunds! The second query was whether members could pay using PAYPAL. At present the answer to this is 'no'. We have looked at this internet based payment system which could be used to collect annual subscriptions. The system is, however, more designed for normal retailers and traders with high turnover and the admin costs associated with using it for a once a year payment are very high; and would, of course, need to be passed on in some form to members. We will keep this under review as rates and technology change rapidly in the internet world.

Members who collect the Canadian Widow Weeds and Jubilee issues may be interested to take a look at the Postal History Society of Canada website where the recent finding of a newspaper postage booklet is reported. This booklet was used

by the Toronto Globe between 1895 and 1897 and shows the postage paid to mail newspapers to non-subscribers. Because the Globe was a very heavy newspaper, the postage involved was sometimes very large. Those of us who doubted the postal need for those high value Jubilee stamps may have to think again as pages of the book show postage paid of over \$20 with many dollar value Jubilee and 50 cent Widow weeds multiple frankings. Well worth a look for those of you who have internet access.

This issue of Maple Leaves contains a special 4 page insert inviting those members who are not already members of BNAPS to consider joining our sibling organisation. Anyone who is not already a member and is interested in joining up can find the relevant contacts on the inside of the front cover. A similar insert inviting CPSGB membership will appear in this quarters' issue of Topics.

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## STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 1)

Graham Searle

### INTRODUCTION.

This is the first in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the “Street” cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918.

The Canadian population grew steadily in the second half of the 19th century. Between 1871 and 1911 the national population doubled from 3.6 million to 7.2 million and almost all of this growth occurred in the big cities of southern Ontario and Quebec. By 1891, the population of both Toronto and Montreal had grown to around 200,000 inhabitants. By comparison just 19,000 people lived in Vancouver. The growth in the west would come later.

This rapid growth in the size of the big eastern cities put a considerable strain on the capacity of the postal services. It required the rapid development of sub or branch post offices in the bigger cities to keep pace with the growth in postal volume and also to provide a local service to the spreading population.

The result was Canada’s first city sub post offices. By 1890, these had opened in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal and by 1915, they existed also in Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver, Winnipeg and St John.

In the early days, many of these new branch offices were named after the streets in which they existed and thus “Street Cancels” were born. In later years, many of these same offices were re-named

with rather less glamorous sounding sub-office numbers (thus Ottawa’s Bank Street became Sub # 33).

So what are “Street Cancels”? Well, to my knowledge, no-one has yet produced a comprehensive checklist or catalogue that may impose a defined list on us, so unlike many other collecting areas, we are free to include or exclude pretty much anything we like around the general theme of branch post offices. For the purposes of this series of articles, I have confined myself to the early period of branch office development from 1880 up to the end of the first World War in 1918 and to the cancels that were used in this period from branch offices bearing a street name. This time period neatly includes most of the known post offices with an actual street name in them; as, following World War I most cities changed over to numbering, rather than naming, sub post offices. Some of those that came later are mentioned briefly for completeness. I have also included a few of the early branch offices that do not have a street name in them where they are important to the overall story or where I know they are often included as part of a collection of “Street Cancels”.

Note that “street” in the context of street cancels includes a fair few “avenues”, “boulevards”, “squares”, “roads” and one “rue”.

Information on these early branch office cancels is patchy at best and any attempt to list them, never mind provide background on the development of the

post offices that created them is bound to include a lot of gaps, contradictions and errors. I apologise for all of these in advance and note that one of my main incentives in writing these articles is to tap the collective knowledge of our members who, I trust, will be quick to fill the gaps and correct the errors. If sufficient information is forthcoming, I will try to compile a list of all known cancels with earliest and latest known dates in the last instalment so please do not be shy in coming forward with corrections and additions.

I must make special mention of three sources of information that have been tapped extensively in producing this article. The first of these is the excellent National Archives of Canada (available on line at <http://data4.collectionscanada.ca>) that contains much information on post offices and postmasters as well as 1895 vintage maps of Canadian cities which are a great help to those of us not familiar with the street layouts. The second is the equally good web site created by CPSGB members Charles Livermore and William Walton that includes many details of the Toronto named and numbered post offices from 1880 to date. This can be found at <http://charleslivermore.com/streets/0street.s.html>. (Note that this source contains illustrations of many later Toronto 'Street' and sub-office cancels outside the scope of this article). The third is the series of books illustrating Proof Strikes of Canada cancels edited by Paul Hughes and published by CPSGB member, Robert Lee. A number of the illustrations of cancels have been taken from these last two sources with permission.

This current series of articles will, however, illustrate many cancellations not shown in the Proof Books and also add new information and correct some errors,

omissions and inconsistencies in the other sources.

My story starts in Toronto. Toronto may not have the largest number of 'Street' offices (that honour falls to Montreal although Toronto does have the largest number of different "Street Cancels") but it was the first of the growing cities to set up branch post offices so it seems a good place to begin. It also retained 'Street' names on its sub post offices for much longer than many other cities.

## TORONTO

### THE BRANCH OFFICES - pre-cursors to the "Street Cancels"

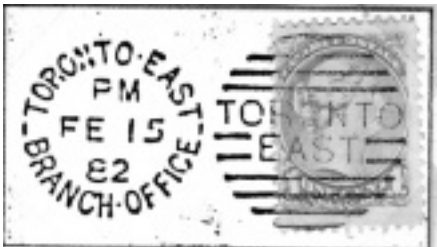
In 1881, the Canadian Post Office opened three branch offices in Toronto to supplement to main Toronto post office. These three offices went under the rather uninspiring names of Toronto East Branch, Toronto North Branch and Toronto West Branch (those unfamiliar with the geography of southern Ontario should recognise that a Toronto South Branch would be somewhere in Lake Ontario!)

These three branch offices were the first such city sub-offices to be opened in Canada. Collectors of duplex cancels will be familiar with these three offices as they each produced two different duplex cancels in the 1881 – 1885 period. The first of these shows the initial letter of the branch (E, N or W) set into the 14 bar killer of the duplex as an intaglio letter. The one for Toronto North branch is illustrated in fig 1. These first duplexes are only known dated in 1881 and are quite scarce. The second type, which is more common and dates from 1882 to 1886, shows the full post office name in



*Fig 1 Toronto North Branch – first type of duplex cancel from 1881*

the CDS and has 'TORONTO NORTH' (or EAST or WEST) set into the 14 bar killer. This type is shown in fig 2. In addition to these two duplex cancels, the Proof Books (3) show strikes of what appear to be CDS cancels (fig 3). At first glance these appear to be the dater portion of the second type of duplex hammer but close inspection shows that they have dots rather than dashes separating the location from 'BRANCH OFFICE'. (The differences are shown in fig 4). The author has never seen these cancels used on stamp or cover and would be interested to know if they were ever used.

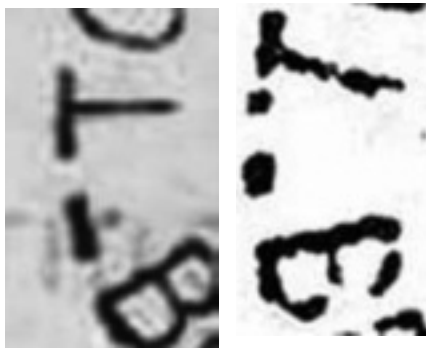


*Fig 2 Toronto East Branch – second type of duplex cancel*

The Toronto East Branch was initially located at the corner of Queen Street and Parliament Street although it may well have moved location in 1882. George



*Fig 3 CDS style cancel from the Toronto Branch offices shown in the Proof Books*



*Fig 4 Differences between the Proof Book CDS cancel and the second duplex cancel*

Giles was the first postmaster at this branch and he was succeeded by W.C. Price. Price was still postmaster in January 1887 when the East Branch office had been re-named 'Toronto, Queen St. East'.

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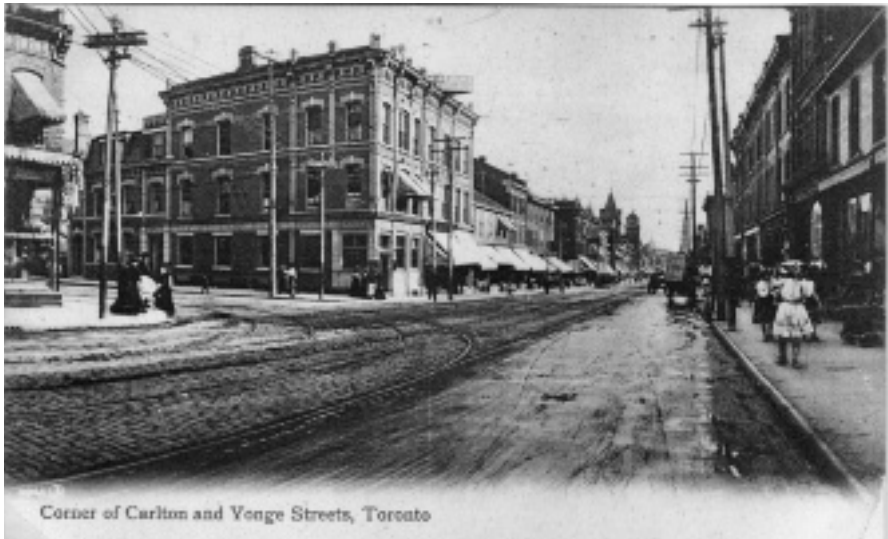
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*Fig 5 The corner of Yonge and Carleton – site of two different “Street” post offices and the Toronto North Branch office*

The Toronto North Branch was located at the corner of Yonge Street and Carleton Street (fig 5). Andrew Jeffrey was postmaster of this office until 1891. The office was re-named ‘Toronto, Carleton Street’ in late 1886.

The Toronto West Branch, was located at the corner of Queen Street and Bathurst Street. Follis Johnson was the first postmaster here and he remained in post well into the 20th century. This branch was re-named ‘Toronto, Bathurst Street’ in late 1886 (1, 4).

These early branch offices thus went on to become three of the first ‘Street’ offices.

There is one other Toronto branch office of this period that is often included in collections of Street cancellations. This started life as ‘West Toronto Junction’

which opened as a branch office in 1884. I have only seen one cancel type from this period which is a split ring CDS illustrated in fig 6. In October 1892, this office changed its name to ‘Toronto Junction’ and remained as such until July 1908



*Fig 6 West Toronto Junction split ring CDS*

when it was re-named again and became 'Postal Station D, West'. I know of only two cancels from the 'Toronto Junction' period. One is a CDS (23.5mm) shown in fig 7 and used throughout the period and the other is a duplex (22.5mm date hub and 9 bar killer with blank indicia) used in the 1901 – 1905 period (no illustration available).



*Fig 7 Toronto Junction CDS cancel*

### THE PERIOD UP TO 1890.

By the start of 1887, Toronto had six 'Street' post offices. Three were those mentioned above; the re-named branch offices. The other three were at Bleecker Street, Dundas Street and Spadina Avenue. In May 1888, a seventh office was opened at Peter Street.

#### **Bathurst Street:-**

This sub-office remained open for a long time. Indeed, it was not re-named until 1942 when it became 'Toronto Sub # 14'. Three different CDS cancels have

been seen from this office in the period up to 1918. The first and earliest type is shown in fig 8.



*Fig 8 Bathurst Street CDS cancel earliest type*

This has a 24mm dater and I have only seen it with blank indicia. The two later types are shown in the Proof Books (3) but I have not seen examples on stamp or cover. These are illustrated in figs 9 and 10; maybe our members can confirm the existence of these cancels in use.

In addition to the CDS cancels there are three different duplex cancels (figs 11,12 and 13). The first of these has 10



*Fig 9 Bathurst Street CDS cancel – second type*

bars in the killer, a 24mm dater and a known period of use up to 1889. The second has 9 bars in the killer a 25mm dater and was used from 1889 up to 1901. The third type also has 9 bars in the killer but a much smaller dater (22.5mm). This type is known used only in 1900 and 1901.

All of these duplexes show AM or PM indicia.

Bathurst Street also used a roller cancel. I have only ever seen one example of this cancel which is shown in fig 14. There is also a parcel post oval cancel reading 'TORONTO ONT. B' which is believed to come from this office (see fig 15).



Fig 10 Bathurst Street CDS cancel – third type



Fig 11 Bathurst Street duplex cancel – first type



Fig 12 Bathurst Street duplex cancel – second type



Fig 13 Bathurst Street duplex cancel – third type



Fig 14 Bathurst Street roller cancel





Fig 15 Bathurst Street parcel oval 'B'

### Bleecker Street:-

Bleecker Street sub-office opened in December 1886. It was one of the largest Toronto sub-offices and, in fact, was still open well into the 1980's. It was located on the corner of Bleecker and Wellesley Streets. The first postmaster was a Mrs Eliza Newton who remained in office into the 20th century.

The post office seems to have had some difficulties with the spelling of this office. In the 1887 Postal Guide it is referred to as 'Blecker Street' (although I have seen no postmarks bearing this spelling so I assume it is simply a

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misprint). By the 1892 Postal Guide this had been corrected to 'Bleecker Street'. There are also three separate cancels with the spelling 'Bleeker Street'. These all have early Proof dates/ usages and appear to have been changed later to the correct spelling. Suffice to say that the contemporary maps all show the spelling of 'Bleecker Street' so I have assumed this to be correct throughout the period.

There are a wide range of cancels from this office. There are two different CDS cancels. The first has a 24mm dater which I have seen used in the 1890's (see fig 16). The indicia is always blank on this cancel. The second has the 'Bleeker' spelling (see fig 17). This is one that appears in the



Fig 17 Bleecker Street CDS cancel



Fig 16 Bleecker Street CDS cancel

Proof Books (3). There are also two squared circle cancels (both type II); one with the correct spelling and one with the 'Bleeker' error (figs 18 and 19). This latter is the earlier and scarcer of the two and is found used only in the first three months of 1895. The 'Bleeker' type is



Fig 18 Bleecker Street Squared Circle cancel

found used from March 1895 up to mid 1900 and presumably replaced the spelling error type once someone had spotted it. Both Squared Circle types only occur with blank indicia.

There are also two duplex cancels; one with the correct spelling and one with the 'Bleeker' error (figs 20 and 21). Both have a 23mm dater with AM or PM indicia. The earlier, Bleeker, spelling has a 10 bar



Fig 19 *Bleecker Street Squared Circle cancel*

killer. The Proof strike of this spelling error is dated 1886. The later 'Bleecker' spelling has a 9 bar killer and I have only seen strikes of this type from the 1900/1901 period.



Fig 20 *Bleecker Street duplex cancel*

Livermore and Walton (2) also illustrate a roller cancel (of the general type illustrated in fig 14 above). Although this strike is on a 1/2 cent QV Numeral stamp, they note the date as December 1924 so it may well be outside of the period considered in this article. I would be interested to know if anyone has seen earlier examples of this roller cancel.

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Fig 21 *Bleecker Street duplex cancel*



Fig 22 *Bleecker Street fancy parcel oval*

Lastly, Bleecker Street used at least two different parcel post oval cancels. The first is a fancy design with no central letter or number (fig 22). Dated copies of this

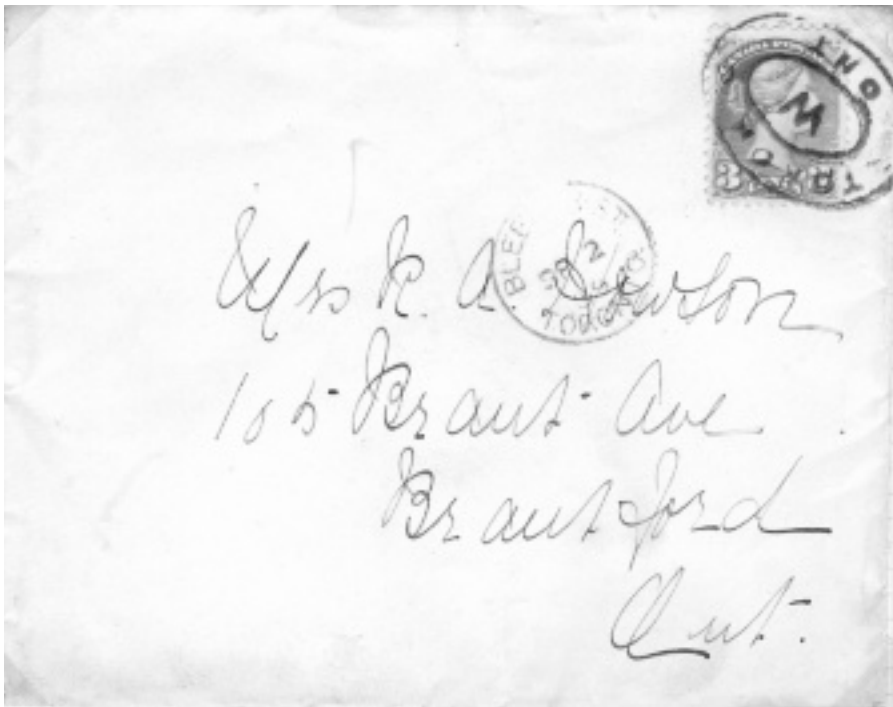


Fig 23 *Bleecker Street parcel oval 'W'*

cancel are from 1888 and the design appears to be unique to this office. The second type is shown in fig 23 and appears to be slightly later (1890 - 1899 in the two dated copies I have seen). The significance of the 'W' in this cancel is unclear as Bathurst St. had been the original Toronto West Branch. As noted above, however, Bathurst Street used a 'B' parcel oval. Livermore and Walton (2) suggest that the 'W' may be because the office was on the corner of Wellesley Road.

### Carleton Street.

The spelling of this street and associated post offices causes much confusion. The Toronto North Branch office was renamed 'Carleton Street' in 1886. In the 1891 Postal Guide, the spelling changes to 'Carlton Street' and then back again to 'Carleton Street' in 1892. Contemporary maps show both spellings so it would appear that they were interchangeable. By the late 1890's, however, almost everyone seemed to have settled on 'Carlton' as the spelling.

The original Carleton Street office at the corner of Yonge and Carleton Streets remained open only until 1892 (this was most likely a result of the original postmaster, Andrew Jeffry, having resigned in early 1891). The demand for a post office in this area was met by two new sub-offices. The first was located two blocks up Yonge Street and opened in 1893 as 'St. Joseph Street'. The second was also opened in 1893, one block down Yonge Street at Gerrard Street. To add real confusion, another sub-office named 'Carlton Street' was opened at the original location, but in the Eaton Department store, in April 1899 – restoring, almost, the original name and location (1, 4).

In its original guise as 'Carleton

Street', it appears to have used only duplex cancels. Two types are found. The first has an 11 bar killer (see fig 24) and appears (from proof dates) to have been the earlier. I have never seen this type used on cover or stamp and would welcome confirmation of its use. The second has a 10 bar killer – see fig 25. This second type is found with AM or PM indicia or indicia blank. All of these Carleton Street duplexes are elusive.

### Dundas Street.

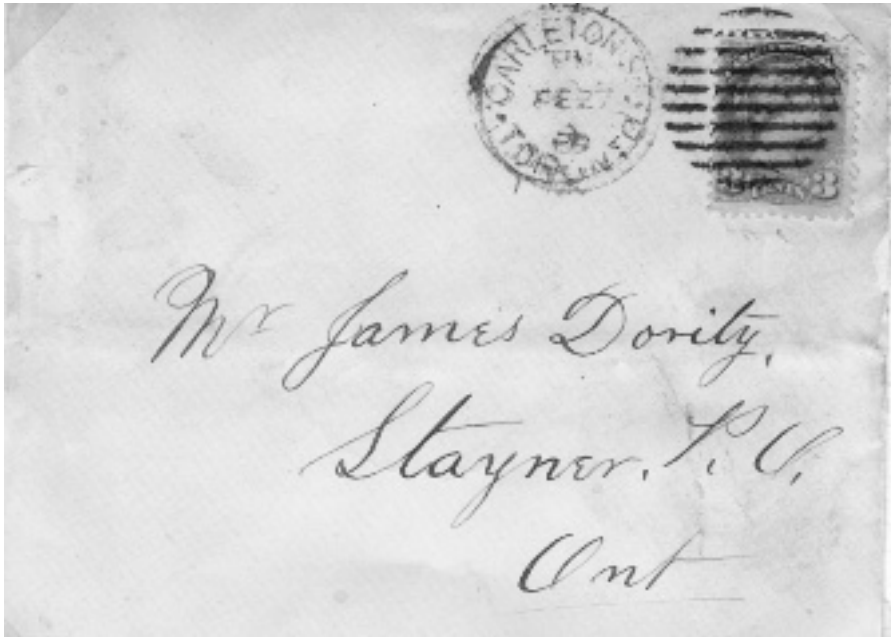


*Fig 24 Carleton street duplex cancel – 11 bar killer*

The Dundas Street sub-office was opened in 1886. The first postmaster here was Albert Hudgin. The Postal Guides (4) suggest that Hudgin was replaced by a R.P. Seidmore for a short time in the early 1890's but he was back in charge by 1895.

The main postmark used by the Dundas Street office in our time period was a duplex type (24.5mm dater with an 11 bar killer). This is illustrated in fig 26 and is found up to 1899. Livermore and Walton (2) illustrate a second type of duplex cancel (see fig 27) which has a smaller, 23mm, dater and what appears to be a 9 bar killer. This dates from 1900-1901.

There is also a scarcer CDS cancel



*Fig 25 Carleton street duplex cancel – 10 bar killer*

from this office (shown in fig 28) which was used sporadically; firstly between October 1895 and December 1896 and then again in 1902. There is a second type of CDS cancel which is much later

(proofed in 1910). This is shown in fig 29. I also have in my collection one example of a roller cancel from Dundas Street on a 2 cent QV Numeral stamp – see fig 30. **Queen St. East.**



*Fig 26 Dundas Street duplex cancel – early type*



*Fig 27 Dundas Street duplex cancel – later type*

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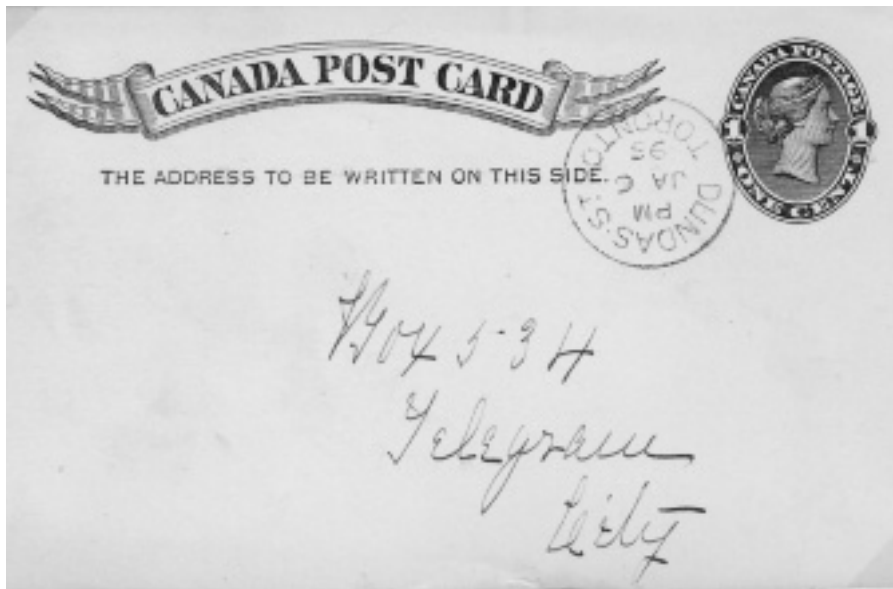


Fig 28 Dundas Street CDS cancel – early type



Fig 29 Dundas Street CDS cancel – later type



Fig 30 Dundas Street roller cancel





Fig 31 Queen St. East – one of the main thoroughfares of Toronto that gave its name to two different street offices

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As noted above, Queen St. East (fig 31) was the re-named Toronto East Branch and began life as such in 1886. W.C. Price was its' first postmaster but by 1891 he had been replaced by the Boddy family. Edward H. Boddy appears as postmaster in the 1890 Postal Guide but he was replaced by William H. Boddy in 1891. William appears to have remained as postmaster until after 1900.

Queen St. East produced two cancels which seem to have enjoyed roughly equal usage in the early part of my time period. The first is a duplex cancel (23mm dater with a 10 bar killer, AM or PM indicia) shown in fig 32. The second is a Squared Circle cancel which was in use between 1894 and 1900 (see fig 33). This type is found with blank indicia up to November 1899 and normally AM or PM thereafter. The PM indicia is reported to be four times more common than AM (5) so this office clearly did most of its business in the afternoons.

There is a later duplex cancel which has 'Street' in full – see fig 34. This type dates from 1900 onward and has a 9 bar killer. There is also a later CDS cancel, proofed in 1912. This is shown in fig 35.

Livermore and Walton (2) also report a



Fig 32 *Queen St. East duplex cancel – early type*



Fig 33 *Queen St. East Squared Circle cancel*



Fig 34 *Queen St. East duplex cancel – later type*

roller cancel although their date of use is 1927 and it is not clear if this roller was in use prior to 1918.

### **Spadina Avenue.**

The Spadina Avenue sub-office was also opened in 1886. The first postmaster there was Joseph Reading who was still in



Fig 35 Queen St. East CDS cancel

office in 1900. This was one of the largest and most important of the Toronto sub-offices, located at the corner of Spadina Avenue and College Street, and it produced a very wide range of cancels.

The first of these is a CDS cancel with a 24mm dater, illustrated in fig 36. This is found with AM and PM indicia and all the copies I have seen are in the period 1897 to 1899. There are later types of CDS cancel, which just creep into the back end of our time period. The first of these



Fig 36 Spadina Avenue CDS cancel

shows the street name at the left hand side of the dater (see fig 37). The earliest date recorded on these is 1914. They have a smaller dater (22.5mm) than the earlier type as well as the different wording. The second shows the street name at the bottom of the dater which is most probably later than the 1918 cut-off. I have one of these dated 1929 on a 2 cent QV Jubilee stamp so it pays to double check the dates!



Fig 37 Spadina Avenue – second type of CDS cancel

The office used four different duplex cancels in the period. The first of these has a 24.5mm dater and a 10 bar killer with no numerals or letters. The indicia are AM or PM. It is illustrated in fig 38 and was in use from 1886 to 1896. The second type, shown in fig 39, has the number '3' inside the killer bars and has a larger dater (26.5mm). On this style the indicia are normally timed (10AM etc), although AM and PM are also known. The period of use of this second type was 1889 to 1898. A later type of duplex is shown in fig 40. This type which was used between 1899 and 1901 has a 26mm dater reading 'TORONTO CANADA S-DEPOT' and an

11 bar killer. The indicia on this type are timed (number only). The fourth duplex cancel is shown in fig 41. This type has a 22mm dater with a 9 bar killer. It is only known used in 1900 and 1901 and appears to be much rarer than the preceding types. The indicia on this last type are AM or PM.

Spadina Avenue also used at least two roller cancels; numbered 1 and 2 (#1 is shown in fig 42). There is also a Squared Circle cancel (see fig 43), used between 1896 and 1899, which is found with both AM and PM indicia. Finally, Spadina



Fig 38 Spadina Avenue – first type of duplex cancel

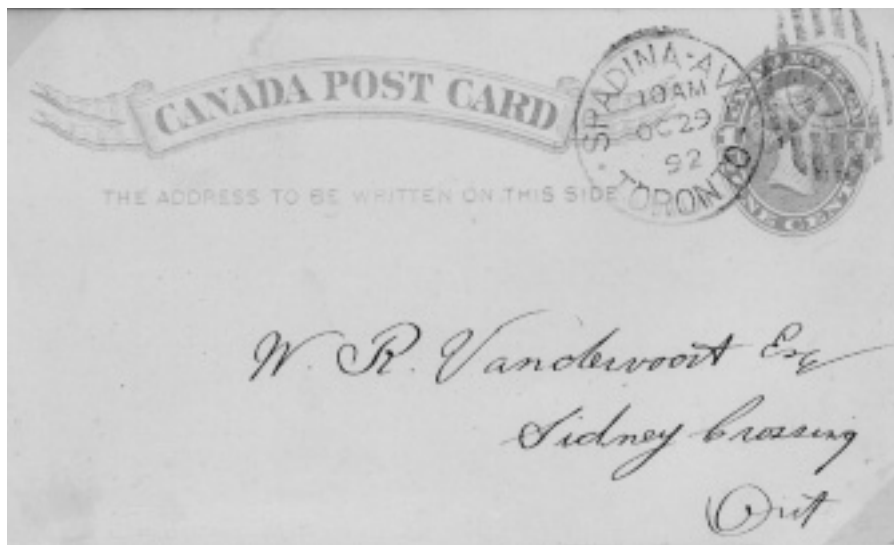


Fig 39 Spadina Avenue – second type of duplex cancel

Avenue used a parcel post oval cancel with an 'S' in the centre (see fig 44); similar to the Bathurst Street and second Blecker Street types.

#### **Peter Street.**

The Peter Street sub-office was opened in May 1888 at 299 Queen Street

West. The first postmaster was a J.L. Bird who served until November 1901. This was another long standing sub-office which did not close until 1957.

In the early part of its life, Peter Street appears to have used only a duplex cancel. This cancel has a 23.5mm dater and a 9 bar killer and is illustrated in fig 45. Lee (6) lists two sub-types of this cancel. One



Fig 40 Spadina Avenue – S depot duplex



Fig 43 Spadina Avenue Squared Circle cancel



Fig 41 Spadina Avenue – fourth type of duplex cancel



Fig 42 Spadina Avenue roller cancel

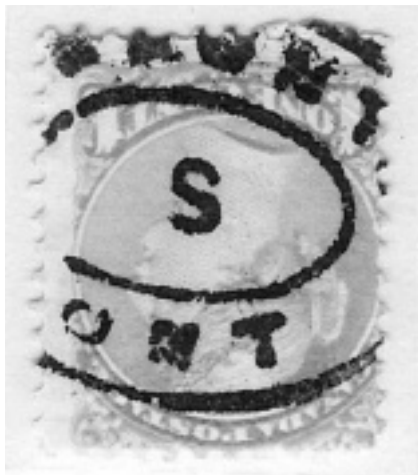


Fig 44 Spadina Avenue parcel oval 'S'

shows a hyphen between the R and S; the second does not have this hyphen. I have only seen the 'no hyphen' variety as illustrated. This type was used from 1888

to at least 1904. I say 'at least' as the earliest example of a CDS cancel I have seen recorded is 1912 and it is unclear precisely what cancels this office used in

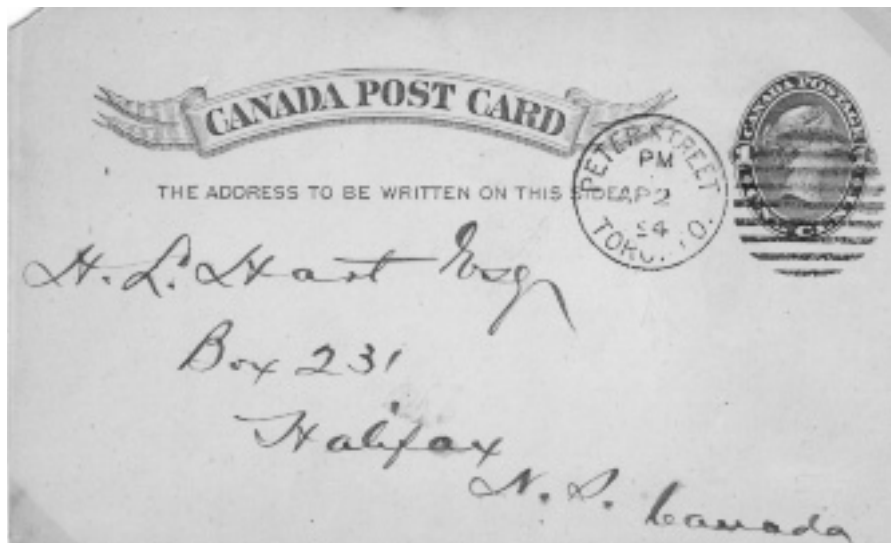


Fig 45 Peter Street duplex cancel

the 8 year period from 1904 to 1912 – perhaps some of our members can throw some light on this? Very early examples of this duplex cancel (pre- 1890) have blank indicia, later types show either AM or PM.

Two CDS cancels were used in the early part of the 20th century. The first of these (fig 46) has a 23mm dater and the words ‘Peter Street’ appear at the bottom. This one is known used as early as 1912. The second type (fig 47) has a slightly smaller dater (22mm) and has the words ‘Peter Street’ at the top. Its ERD is in 1918.

Peter Street also employed a roller cancel which is illustrated in fig 48. Whether this cancel should be included in this listing is unclear. The Proof Books (3) show a date of August 1927 for this cancel. However, the two examples I have seen are both on late QV stamps. These could, of course, be late usages but it



Fig 46 Peter Street CDS cancel – early type

seems more likely that this cancel is much earlier than shown in the Proof Books.



*Fig 47 Peter Street CDS cancel – later type*



*Fig 48 Peter Street roller cancel*

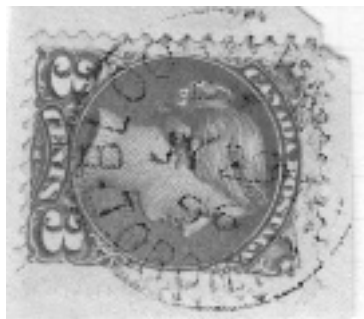
### **CHANGES AND GROWTH UP TO 1900.**

The 1890's saw a considerable growth in the number of 'Street' post offices in Toronto. In 1890 and 1891, three new ones were opened at Bloor Street, Parliament Street and Rusholme Road. In 1892 a further four opened at Gerrard Street, Strachan Avenue, York Street and St. Joseph Street. These were followed in 1893 by a further two new offices at Broadview Avenue and Clinton Street. In January 1894, the Gerrard Street sub-

office, opened only two years earlier, was re-named Elm Street. In 1896, two further sub-offices were opened at Lee Avenue and Pape Avenue. In April 1899, the original site of the Carleton Street office was taken by a new office named Carlton Street. The last addition to the list came in July 1900 when an office was opened at Queen St. Centre. This gave Toronto a total of 18 'Street' sub-offices in late 1900 – a peak for the city at one point in time. From 1901 onward the story was of decline, closure and re-naming with the gradual loss of the 'Streets'.

### **Bloor Street.**

The Bloor Street sub-office opened in November 1890 and was another long lived 'Street' office, existing as such until June 1967. It remained in place after this time but became Toronto Sub # 46. It started life at 380 Bloor St. West under postmaster William H. Gilpin who remained in office until 1899. In later life it seems to have moved twice; first to 475 Bloor St. West and later to 378 Bloor St. West but I cannot confirm the dates of these moves. In the time period up to 1918, I have seen only CDS cancels from



*Fig 49 Bloor Street CDS cancel – early type*

this office. The first, and most common, type has a 23.5mm dater and either AM or PM indicia. An example is shown in fig 49. The second, later type, proofed in 1914, is shown in fig 50.

### Broadview Avenue.

The Broadview Avenue sub-office opened sometime in 1893 and is, to the



Fig 50 Bloor Street CDS cancel – later type

best of my knowledge, still operating. The first postmaster there was C. Sneath but other information on its early life is sadly lacking. It has the distinction of having one of the longest lived cancels amongst all “Street Cancels”. The CDS cancel from Broadview Avenue was used from its inception until late 1946. This is a 24.5mm dater shown in fig 51. Despite the long life, this cancel is far from common. Even scarcer, however, is the roller cancel from this office shown in fig 52. I have seen examples of this roller cancel used on Small Queens and QV Maple Leaf stamps so it was clearly used in the mid to late 1890’s but beyond that I have no information on its period of use.



Fig 51 Broadview Avenue CDS cancel



Fig 52 Broadview Avenue roller cancel

### Carlton Street.

As noted above, Carlton Street office was re-opened with the ‘e’ missing from the name in April 1899. The office was located in the Eaton Co. store on the corner of Carlton Street and Yonge Street. The initial postmaster was H.P. Withers who held office until his death in 1907. The Withers family remained in charge, however, as his son H.H. Withers took over until 1919.

The principle cancel from this office in our time period is a CDS cancel with a 25mm dater and AM or PM indicia. This is most commonly seen in the 1899 – 1900 period but is known used up to at least



1908. It is illustrated in fig 53. A later CDS cancel has been reported by Livermore and Walton (2). Dating from 1909 – 1918, this type somewhat bizarrely reverts to the Carleton Street spelling. I have only seen the Proof Book (3) strike of this cancel which is shown in fig 54.



Fig 53 *Carlton Street CDS cancel*



Fig 54 *Carlton Street CDS cancel from 1909 onward*

Carlton Street also used a roller cancel of the general type (see fig 14). As with many of the smaller sub-offices, this roller cancel is scarce.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

### References:-

- (1) National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada; available on-line at: <http://data4.collectionscanada.ca>
- (2) Toronto Named and Numbered Post Offices – Livermore and Walton; on the web at <http://charleslivermore.com/streets/0streets.html>
- (3) Series of books entitled 'Proof Strikes of Canada' edited by J. Paul Hughes and published by Robert Lee 1990 – 1994. The relevant volumes for this article are:-  
Volume VI Duplex Proof Strikes of Ontario  
Volume IX Full Circle Proof Strikes of Ontario  
Volume XVII Transportation Part 2 and Squared Circle Proof Strikes of Canada  
Volume XXVIII Roller Proof Strikes of Ontario
- (4) Canadian Post Office, Postal Guides for October 1886, January 1887 and January of subsequent years up to 1900. Library and Archives Canada.
- (5) The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition, BNAPS, 2001.
- (6) Catalogue of Canadian Duplex Cancellations, Robert Lee, 1987.

## A SHORT-PAID, UNPENALISED REGISTERED POSTCARD

**John Wright**

Starting with the reasonable assumption that Registered Postcards are not common, it would follow that a Registered Postcard from Canada to the UK will be hard to find, and, further, that one which was short-paid and passed unpenalised will be at least scarce. Below is illustrated one such card.

Canada, the first non-European country to do so, issued its first postcard on 1st June 1871, a rate to the U.K. of 2 cents being established on 1st January 1877. This remained in effect until the imposition of a 1 cent War Tax on 15th April 1915. Registration was initially permitted (on the addition of a 2 cent Registered Letter Stamp) but was then forbidden on 11th April 1882 before being again permitted on 8th May 1889 when the registration fee was raised to 5 cents.

Sent on 18th January 1902 by stamp dealer Ch. Louis van Brabant (the firm is

still trading according to Richard Lamb, from whom the card was purchased), this card queried the non-receipt of an order for stamps sent on 25th November 1901. Brabant's serrated oval is at top left and his private 'REGISTERED' is at lower left, both in deep mauve. The card is a 1 cent QV postal stationery card (Webb # P17), to which a 5 cent QV Numeral has been added to pay the registration fee. The face has a strike of "ALPHONSE MAN JA 13 02" (two on the back). The back also has transit marks of "MARIAPOLIS MAN JA 13 02" and "C.N.R. W'PEG & BRANDON No 1 W JA 13 02". The "R in oval" is struck four times on the face and twice on the back. An oval receiver "REGISTERED S.W.D.O. 7:15 AM JA 27 02" is on the front as is what appears to be a violet hooded circular "REGISTERED LONDON 27 JAN 02", the date being extremely clear.

The card is thus 1 cent short-paid but was not penalised.



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## A CENTENNIAL PUZZLE

### The Yellow Peril

### Illustrations by Susan So

To any member who enjoys a mystery or solving puzzles, the following circumstances should prove entertaining.

On 29th January 1975, George Wegg or a member of his staff mailed this letter to Brazil (see fig 1) at the Adelaide Street Post Office in Toronto. The letter is franked with eight 8 cent Centennial coils and a 1972 1 cent MacDonald stamp to make up the combined 50 cent registration fee and 15 cent International Airmail postal rate of 65 cents. The letter was allocated the registration number 00291. The stamps are cancelled with four large "Adelaide St. Postal Stn. 29 I 1975 Toronto, Ont. M5O 1J0" circular date stamps. The cover is also backstamped twice with this cds.

The back of the cover is shown in fig 2 and it shows that the letter arrived in Rio de

Janeiro on 5th February 1975. It was returned to Canada on 15th March via Montreal (25th April) and arrived back in Toronto on 28th April 1975.

Seemingly, after 9 months of waiting and not receiving any reply, the sender put out a tracer on 5th November. A month later, on 3rd December, Canada Post sent Geo.S. Wegg Ltd. a form letter (see fig 3) which states that the Postal Administration of Brazil had delivered registered letter 00291 to the proper person on 17th March 1975.

However, according to the back stamps (fig 2), registered letter 00291 was on its way to Montreal on 15th March – just two days before it was delivered!

I wonder what really happened to registered letter 00291?



Fig 1 An airmail registered letter to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

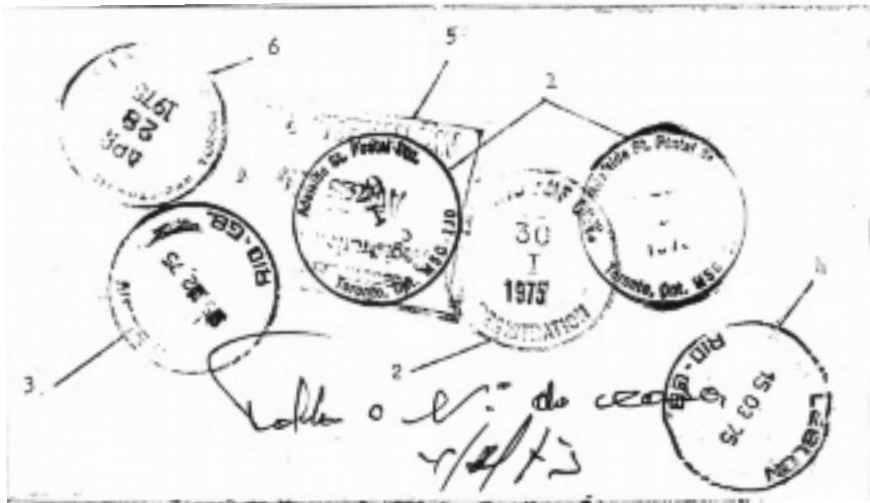


Fig 2 Reverse of the cover showing six different backstamps

- 1 – Toronto Adelaide 29 1 1975 (2)
- 2 – Toronto AMF 30 1 75
- 3 – Leblun, RIO – GB 5 2 75
- 4 – Leblun RIO – GB 15 03 75
- 5 – Montreal Registration AP 25 1975
- 6 – Toronto Registration APR 28 1975

CANADA POST OFFICE POSTES CANADIENNES

Our No. 0-4-1-1  
RUSA

To: Toronto 144, Ontario  
M5H 1A7  
2th November, 1975

From: Mr. E. Vegg Ltd.  
36 Victoria St.  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5C 2H8

Re: Nilsson

This refers to your enquiry concerning Register No. 11000  
poured on 28.12.75 at Adelaide St. N. at Victoria St.  
addressed to:

Mr. Alexander S. Lebl  
Resalt

The Postal Administration of Resalt advises this register  
was delivered to the proper person on 28.12.75

Yours truly  
*Michelson*  
Outsider Service  
Central Ontario Postal District

Fig 3 Form letter from Canada Post dated 3 December 1975

## POSTAGE DUE HANDSTAMPS - THREE SECTIONED RECTANGLES

Gib Wallace

After a reasonable success with the Unenclosed Numerals with Cents or Cents Due (see Maple Leaves, October 2006), the Three Sectioned Rectangles looked to be an easy job. This proved not to be so, as new material came to light. These handstamps were all produced in a format of an upper title, a blank space for a written amount and a section for CENTS or CENTS DUE. The titles, for lack of a better word, were; COLLECT, TAX, SHORTPAID, POSTAGE DUE/ A PERCEVOIR and POSTAGE DUE (this latter in various forms).

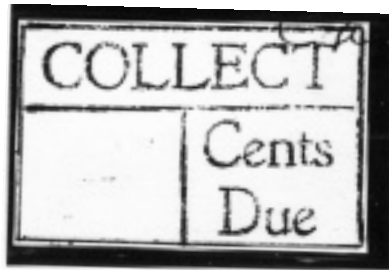
I have listed these groups in the order given above. In each section there are images which show the dimensions and earliest and latest dates known for each type.

### COLLECT

The COLLECT types exist in three forms (figs 1 – 3). The first type has COLLECT with serifs and CENTS DUE, without (Roman type). This type was used in Winnipeg between 1921 and 1934. The second type is larger with COLLECT having smaller serifs but Cents Due has small serifed letters. This one I have used in 1929 and 1930 with a possible 1925. Happily content with these two, Dean Mario sent me a 1955 strike appearing different in lettering. The top bit is off the postcard so I had to make up the image, which I sent to Ken Barlow in Vancouver as I remembered a letter of his twenty years ago with a similar drawing. He not only agreed it was the same but sent along his copy which is now proudly mounted.



*Fig 1. Dimensions 43mm x 25mm, period of use 1921 to 1933*



*Fig 2 Dimensions 46mm x 29mm, period of use 1925 to 1930*



*Fig 2 Dimensions 41mm x 25mm, period of use 1955 to 1958*



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This third type has Roman type lettering for COLLECT and small seriffed letters for Cents Due.

## TAX

The TAX type is found in four forms (figs 4 – 7). These are large and small with 'CENTS DUE' and large and small with just 'CENTS'. The first type (fig 4) was used from 1922 from which I have many partial strikes, mostly the top half. However, Mac McConnell has kindly sent me a perfect lower half strike. Put together with a reasonable top, this has allowed me to create the image. If not perfect, it is the best I can offer. TAX is large with a form of serifs but CENTS DUE has a smaller Roman type. The smaller type (fig 5), as with the COLLECT type, did not appear until thirty years later in 1960. The 'T' of Tax has large serifs and Cents Due is with capitals and small letters. The other two types (figs 6 and 7) have smaller serifs on 'TAX' but only use 'Cents'. These types are not common.



Fig 4 Dimensions 44mm x 29mm, period of use 1922 to 1931

## SHORTPAID

The next title to be used is SHORTPAID, which is a complete mystery as the only example I have seen is in an article by the Yellow Peril in Maple Leaves, July 2005. The original photo had

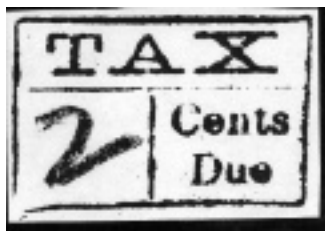


Fig 5 Dimensions 39mm x 25mm, used in 1960

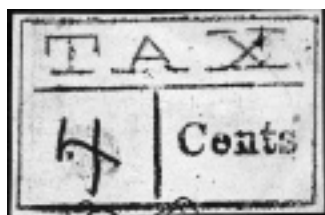


Fig 6 Dimensions 40mm x 25mm, used in 1934



Fig 7 Dimensions 46mm x 28½mm, used in 1940

been reduced but using a postage due stamp for size, I was able to blow it up to actual size. Postage Due stamps cover part of the original but using my steady hand and a bit of conniving, I came up with an image (fig 8). None of my colleagues have seen this handstamp before so, any of you readers that can give more information on this type, I would be beholden to.



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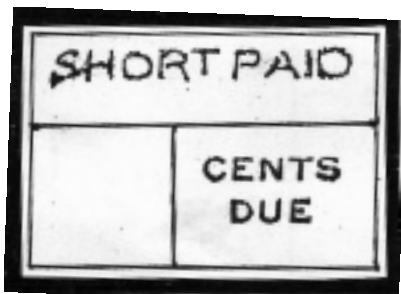


Fig 8 Dimensions 46mm x 31mm,  
used in 1928

### POSTAGE DUE / A PERCEVOIR

This bi-lingual handstamp (figs 9 and 10) was brought out to coincide with the third issue of postage due stamps of late 1933 and 1934. This type seems to have been used exclusively in Quebec Province. In a batch of, what I thought was junk, covers, one of these didn't ring true and sure enough it proved to be 2mm shorter than all others. Generally speaking, I would not expect this to be real, as a strike often gets distorted by enclosures etc., but this cover had two clear strikes so, I've included it.

### POSTAGE DUE

The series entitled POSTAGE DUE consists of eight distinct types which I have designated with the letters 'A' to 'H'.

The first type 'A' (fig 11) has 'Postage Due' with capital and small seriffed letters. The earliest known example of this type is displayed in Topics in an article by Trelle Morrow and is dated 1925. There is a gap then until 1934 when there are several examples up to 1939, all from Ontario.

Type 'B' (fig 12) was popular, having clear rounded Roman letters for the title



Fig 9 Dimensions 33mm x 25mm,  
period of use 1934 to 1946



Fig 10 Dimensions 31mm x 25mm

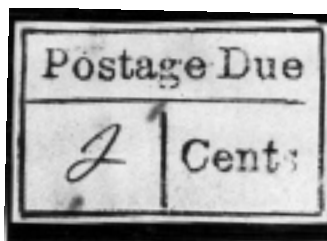


Fig 11 Type 'A' dimensions 40mm x  
25mm, period of use 1925 to 1939



Fig 12 Type 'B' dimensions 39mm x  
24mm, period of use 1932 to 1951



Fig 13 Type 'C' dimensions 38½mm x 23½mm or 40mm x 25mm or 42½ x 26mm, period of use 1942 to 1964, period of use 1932 to 1951

and serifs on 'Cents'. This first appeared in 1932 but for the first two years all strikes I have seen are on incoming mail from the USA. After this, they are seen across Canada until 1951. One example from Ken Barlow has a fixed numeral 14 (two strikes) posted in Calgary to Victoria and returned. This was probably struck in Victoria but I'm not certain.

Type 'C' (fig 13) has rounded Roman letters but taller than type 'B'. The length of the frame on the majority of strikes is 38½ mm, but two examples have shown up measuring 40mm and one, again from Barlow, measures 42½ mm.

Type 'D' (s 14 and 15) has thick Roman letters in a narrow format. The handstamp comes in two forms; the first with a horizontal dividing bar 13½ mm above the base frame, the second is only 12½ mm. The ratio is approximately two to one in favour of the higher central dividing bar. Type 'E' (fig 16) is very similar to type 'D' in lettering but the spread is different, the 'P' of POSTAGE is much closer to the left frame. The horizontal bar is of the lower type.



Fig 14 Type 'D' dimensions 40mm x 25mm, period of use 1952 to 1969

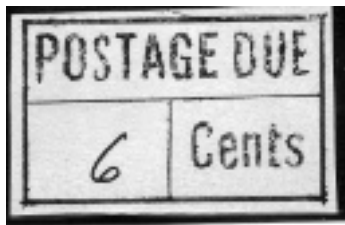


Fig 15 Type 'D' dimensions 40mm x 25mm, period of use 1954 to 1960



Fig 16 Type 'E' dimensions 40mm x 25mm, period of use 1952 to 1969

Type 'F' (figs 17 and 18) has the same lettering as 'D' and 'E' but the whole framework is generally larger. Most strikes are distorted, being used on large bundles of forms or parcels. As with type 'D', this type has a horizontal bar both high and low in about equal proportions. Both types were used until the demise of the Three Sectioned Rectangles in 1969.



Fig 17 Type 'F' dimensions 42mm x 26½mm, period of use 1955 to 1969



Fig 19 Type 'G' dimensions 37mm x 19mm, used in 1935



Fig 18 Type 'F' dimensions 43mm x 27mm, period of use 1963 to 1969



Fig 20 Type 'H' dimensions 45mm x 26mm, used in 1956

The last words on these rectangles is left to Ken Barlow, who has sent me two photostats of completely new types, both unseen before by me. I have called these 'G' and 'H'. Type 'G' (fig 19), dated 1935 is a short squat rectangle which looks to

be cut off at the knees. Type 'H' (fig 20), is a vague strike which appears to be struck through a fur coat (mink I hope!) and is dated 1956. Until I hear more from Ken, they are something of a mystery.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Dean Mario**

### SEAMEN NOT SOLDIERS

I enjoyed the fine article by Messrs. Arfken, Pawluk and Jacobson on "British Soldiers' Rates" (ML April 2007). I can confirm that figs 10 and 11 shown in this article were, in fact, letters from seamen rather than soldiers. Fig 10 was sent from F. Burton, Boy, aboard H.M.S. Renown, and fig 11 was written by Percy W.W. Fitz, Chief Carpenter, aboard H.M.S. Rambler. Seamen's letters from 1851 – 1898, as the authors rightly pointed out, are very rare.

**Richard Johnson**

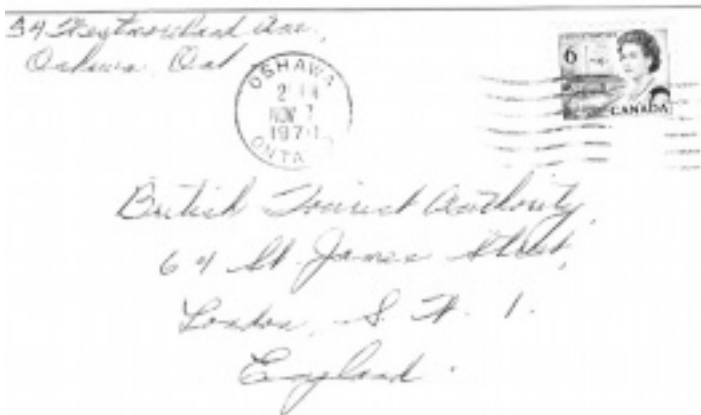
In his letter published on page 148-153 in the July 2007 issue of ML, Nicholas Lazenby presented a cover dated May 19, 1948 from Peterborough ON on which the 3 cent drop letter rate was paid (along with the 10 cents Registration). It was charged 1 cent Postage Due. The explanation for this charge is as described in David Sessions' article and illustrated on page 140 of the same issue; it is a drop letter redirected to outside the

Peterborough drop letter area, in this case to "R(ural) R(oute) #11" which would not have been part of that drop letter area. As Sessions points out, the regulation in such a case requires an additional charge to bring the total to the domestic rate of 4 cents and not double the deficiency.

**Graham Searle**

### CENTENNIAL COVER

The cover shown below (fig 1), purchased in a mixed lot of Centennial covers in the last CPSGB Mail Auction, may be of interest to collectors of the Centennial issue. It is franked by a 6 cent black paying the surface mail rate to the UK. The stamp is the rare perf. 10 booklet stamp on hibrite paper (from the BABNCO booklet CS 61d). The most interesting part is the date of the franking; November 7th, 1970. This is more than a month earlier than the previous ERD (December 17th) for this variety. Centennial experts had always assumed that this hibrite variety first appeared in November 1970 and we now have proof of this.



## SOCIETY NEWS

### MIDLANDS GROUP

The Midlands Group organised a very successful meeting at Worpex in May to coincide with the meeting of the Midlands Federation and Worpex which are held in Worcester. A dozen members attended from the Midlands and Wales. A good number of displays were presented including some really interesting material from Colin Lewis and Neil Prior. Sadly I missed most of the meeting but I am assured a good time was had by all.

The Midlands group also organised and manned the stand for the Canadian Philatelic Society at Midpex held in Coventry at the end of June. A large number of members made themselves known at the stand (I counted 25 but wasn't present all day). There were displays from Ken Flint, Mac McConnell, Don Barnes and Derrick Avery. The bad weather did not deter visitors and over 500 people attended Midpex throughout the day. The photograph alongside shows Mac, Derrick Avery and Derek Moseley at the stand. The CPS was presented with a certificate and cheque for Maple Leaves which gained first place in the ABPS competition for specialist literature. The certificate, which was collected by Ken Flint and Judith Edwards, will be at Convention.

The next meeting of the Midlands group will be November 10th at Arden School in Knowle (close to Solihull). All are welcome to attend.

**Ken Flint**

### SOUTH WEST AND WALES MEMBERS GROUP

An enjoyable meeting was held in Portishead on Sunday 12th August, Colin Lewis showed early mail into Portugal from Newfoundland. Neil Prior showed us Yukon postal history and view cards. Derek Low showed stamps of the provinces. Colin Bulloch showed the Guy and Coronation issues from Newfoundland and John Croker showed Customs and War Savings stamps from Newfoundland.

For details of future meetings please contact John Croker.

**John Croker**



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## BOOK REVIEWS

With Christmas fast approaching, I have saved up a few book reviews for this issue for those members who like to choose their own presents from Santa!

The first group of titles have been produced by member Bill Topping. These are four booklets listing the post offices of Western Canada in the period 1990 – 2006.

The booklet 'British Columbia post Offices 1990 to 2006' has been published in response to many requests for an update of the earlier 'check list' series listing the post offices in Western Canada. It is designed to update the many openings and closings that have taken place since the earlier series was published in the 1980's. Other booklets in the series provide information for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, including Northern Canada. The booklets have been produced from the Canadian Post Office database and provide a single line entry for each postal outlet. The books are divided into two parts. The first provides an alphabetical listing of the postal outlets and provides the RC number, outlet name, address, postal code, old RC number and opening and closing dates. The second section lists the RC numbers and the outlet name and is arranged in numerical order by RC number.

One minor problem to note is that the post office database started life in the early 1980's and all outlets open at that time are shown as opening in 1981. The result is that it is necessary to refer to the earlier works for information on postal facilities established prior to that date.

To keep costs down, the 40 page booklets are held together by a single large

staple and are designed to be mounted in a loose leaf book. The four booklets each sell for \$CAN 12 plus postage and are available from Bill Topping at 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6P 5K2, Canada. Full title details are:-

**BRITISH COLUMBIA POST OFFICES 1990 – 2006 ISBN 978-0-9783489-0-8**

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**MANITOBA POST OFFICES 1990 – 2006 ISBN 978-0-9783489-3-9**

The British Columbia booklet is in the Society Library.

Also from the same supplier is a reprint of the earlier book '**BRITISH COLUMBIA POST OFFICES TO 1991**'. This has been published at a cost of \$CAN 25 plus postage.

Mailing costs (in \$CAN) for the above books are as follows:-  
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The remaining titles have all been published by BNAPS. In most cases they are available from the Handbooks Manager. If not, they are all available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6, Canada. Phone: (001) 613 235 9119. Internet orders can be placed at [www.iankimmerly.com/books](http://www.iankimmerly.com/books)



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### **NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY 1857 - 1899**

Colin D. Lewis F.C.P.S. BNPAS Exhibit Series # 42, published November 2006. Spiral bound, 146pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. BNAPS Exhibit Series #42. ISBN 0-919854-95-8 (B&W), 0-919854-94-X (Colour); Stock # B4h923.42 (B&W) \$C35.95, B4h923.421 (Colour) \$C100.00

Colin Lewis will need little introduction to most CPSGB members. He was introduced to philately as a 5-year old in World War II Wales, and to Newfoundland philately a few years later when his cousin and her husband, a Newfoundlander who had served in the Royal Navy, responded to his request for stamps with a package that contained lots of beautiful stamps from the Colony. Over time he graduated to Newfoundland postal history and, after retirement in 1991, decided to concentrate on the more traditional and classic period, pre-1900. This was the time when rates and routes were often quite complex, making interpretation of the markings more of a challenge. Encouraged by members of his

local philatelic society, Colin began exhibiting his collection. He has since won many awards, most recently a Large Vermeil at the 2006 International Exhibition in Washington, and that exhibit forms the core of this book.

Figuring out the postal history of Newfoundland in the period of the exhibit was no easy task. Although in 1856 the British Government authorised the issue of Newfoundland postage stamps, stamps were slow to become popular and many continued to send letters unpaid, the recipient paying upon delivery. Alternatively, postage could still be fully paid or part paid in cash, with the amount paid normally endorsed on the item in red crayon together with a paid handstamp.

To complicate matters – greatly - in 1857 there were two monetary systems in use, Newfoundland Currency and Sterling. Domestic mail and that to Canada and the Maritime Provinces was paid in Currency. Mail rates elsewhere were charged in Sterling. In 7 April 1865 decimal currency was introduced, but it was more than 6 months later before decimal valued cents stamps became available, meaning that with a conversion from pence Sterling or Currency pence stamps continued to be used on mail. The many and varied rates of the 1857-1878 period became more standardized after Newfoundland adhered to the Universal Postal Union, but even then there were exceptions, such as the 1880s rate to Bermuda and West Indies, that did not conform to UPU guidelines. Within the three time periods the exhibit is chronological and rate ordered within geographical boundaries.

The exhibit is divided into four sections:  
1) The Pence period - 1857 to 6 April 1865;

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- 2) The Cents period to pre-UPU membership - 7 April 1865 to 1878;
- 3) The post UPU period -1879 to 1899;
- 4) Significant items that do not form part of the main exhibit.

Whilst this is primarily a rate study, it also looks at the different routes taken by mail in the period and at the many varied manuscript currency endorsements.

The exhibit contains numerous rare and unique usages and this book will be a must for all serious collectors of Newfoundland. The reviewer would recommend the colour edition, even though there is a big price difference, as it shows the material in all its original glory. For those who wish to sample before they buy, the review copy is in the Society Library.

### **NEWFOUNDLAND 1897 ROYAL FAMILY, DEAD LETTER SEAL AND MAP STAMPS**

John M. Walsh, BNAPS Exhibit Series # 43, November 2006. Spiral bound, 122pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN 0-919854-97-4 (B&W), 0-919854-96-6 (Colour); Stock #B4h923.43 (B&W) \$C33.95, B4h923.431 (Colour) \$C90.00

It is rare for us to review one new book on Newfoundland philately, let alone three in one issue. John Walsh's book is the latest in the excellent BNAPS exhibit series.

With encouragement from his father, John Walsh began collecting Newfoundland stamps in the 1950s. His intent was to own each of the stamps issued by his birthplace, Newfoundland, and of his country, Canada. As school progressed his stamp interest waned until

the 1970s when his interest was renewed. Deciding to one day exhibit what he collected, he went through several stages of development, learning through experience a style of collecting that was able to withstand the vigour of competitive exhibiting and going down that path. Along the way he researched and wrote about his findings in philatelic journals such as BNA Topics, journal of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS), and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's Canadian Philatelist.

In addition to exhibiting John dreamed of creating a specialized catalogue of the philatelic collectibles of Newfoundland. Encouragement from a group of distinguished philatelists at CAPEX '87 spurred him on and with his friend, the late John Butt, he published The Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue. Early in 2006 he published the catalogue's 6th Edition, now grown to almost 500 pages with the inclusion of the stamps of Classic Canada to 1951, and the Colonies before Confederation.

Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps shows all the values, from ½¢ to 5¢, of the Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family issue; the Postal Stationery Postcards; the Dead Letter Seal stamp and the Map stamp. Many items that are seldom encountered or are one of a kind are included. Informative research results that correct earlier statements in the literature are also revealed.

For all values are shown proofs, issued stamps, and errors where they are known. The exhibit is strong in postally used covers mailed to seven general destinations: Newfoundland Local; Newfoundland Inland; Canada; the United

States; the United Kingdom; British Empire and Foreign. Many of the illustrated rates were very difficult to find due to both their rarity and not often being available on the philatelic market. Notable are multiple weight rate covers as well those that feature registration with multiple weight rates. A particular favourite is a spectacular cover with the Dead Letter Seal used for its intended purpose.

Once again, this volume will be essential reading for Newfoundland collectors. As with the majority of these exhibit series, the colour edition really is worth the price differential and the colour reproduction is excellent.

As usual, the review copy is in the Society Library.

**PLATING STUDIES ON PRINCE  
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I THE TWO PENCE ISSUE – SCOTT  
# 1 AND # 5**

Kenneth A. Kershaw F.R.S.C., Spiral bound, 158pp, 8.5 x 11, colour  
ISBN 0-919854-89-3 (Colour) Stock # B4h026.1 C\$105.00

**II THE THREE PENCE ISSUE –  
SCOTT # 6**

Kenneth A Kershaw F.R.S.C., Spiral Bound, 76 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-05-1. Stock # B4h027.1; C\$67.00

**III THE FOUR PENCE ISSUE –  
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In these three volumes, Ken Kershaw continues his phenomenal output of plating information and new discoveries, expanding his work beyond the plating of Canada's Half Cent Maple Leaf and Christmas Map Stamps to the Pence issues of Prince Edward Island. These three books are the first of at least five Ken plans for the PEI Pence issues.

The work in the first volume is based on research done using five complete sheets of Scott # 5, supplemented by numerous blocks and pieces. Work on the imperforate Scott # 1 was based on a block of four, several singles and covers and an imperforate plate proof block of 25.

The book sets out to show both the varieties on the design and also to show the constant varieties to be found on all 60 plate positions. This latter section will be of particular value to those seeking to plate a single copy of one of the stamps. While working on the Two Pence stamp Ken discovered that a major variety, previously believed to be constant, did not in fact appear in all sheets. In the process he discovered a significant previously unreported variety in the adjacent stamp.

In the Three Pence book he reveals a most interesting discovery relating to the very structure of the plate material and how this affects the stamps printed from the plates. In the third book he shows how this structural element is in some ways more pronounced in the white and yellow paper printings of the Four Pence issue.

All three books contain minimal text, rather they are made up of very large and detailed scans showing the main features at 20 x or greater magnification. The books show these scans for all of the plate positions. These pictures are very clear

and are the main feature of the books, although I fear that much eye strain may be involved in seeing the same detail with such clarity on one's own stamps!

Highly recommended to all those who collect P.E.I., the review copies of the books are in the Society Library.

### **A POSTAL HISTORY OF LABRADOR BEFORE CONFEDERATION**

Kevin O'Reilly. 8.5x11 Spiral Bound, 108pp. BNAPS Exhibit Series #6. ISBN 978-1-897391-03-7 (B&W), 978-1-897391-02-0 (Colour). Stock # B4h923.6 (B&W) C\$32.95, B4h923.61 (Colour) C\$80.00

This is a reprint of an earlier BNAPS Exhibit Series book; now in full colour. It features the Gold Medal winning collection of Labrador postal history formed by Kevin O'Reilly.

Commercial mail to and from Labrador before Confederation is scarce. The permanent population of Labrador in 1949 was only 6,000 people, with many more during the summer fishing season. Registered mail often did not receive transit or receipt markings until it went to St. John's or even outside of Newfoundland. Much of the mail originating from Labrador bears Travelling Post Office (TPO) date stamps rather than town cancels. 'A Postal History of Labrador before Confederation' shows only material that can be traced to specific locations. The exhibit has been expanded by almost 50% over what was illustrated in the original Exhibit Series book and has received both the Allan L. Steinhart Reserve Grand and Meyerson Newfoundland Awards at BNAPEX 2005 in Edmonton, and the Reserve Grand award at Royal 2006 in Calgary. Suffice to say that it is the most comprehensive and thorough coverage of the topic ever presented.

*continued overleaf*

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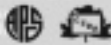
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# Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN

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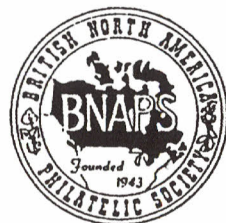
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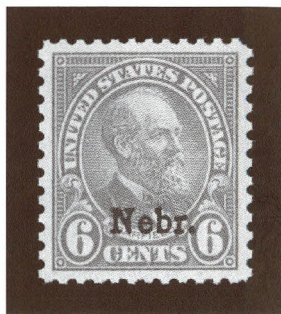
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## EDITORIAL

We are told that in the world of property, value is all about location, location, location. Increasingly, it seems, in the world of philately, value is all about condition, condition, condition. The rather humble USA stamp shown below is catalogued by Scott at \$75 and would be present in a high percentage of USA collections. The particular example illustrated, however, sold in a recent auction for \$10,000. It is, apparently, the only example to be graded at 100 Jumbo (the highest possible grade under the PSE system). At least one of the North American certification agencies has now started to spread this 'grading' system to BNA stamps and BNA material is already being listed in auctions with this type of grading data.

Top quality material has, rightly, always attracted top prices. Material of this quality pre 1930 is genuinely scarce and pre 1900, rare. It is clear, however, that the gap between the prices for 'average'



material and the very best is getting wider and wider. It is also clear that there are a few folk out there willing and able to pay almost unlimited sums for so-called 'investment grade' stamps and covers. Whether these extreme differentials are sustainable – particularly for stamps that are not, in themselves, intrinsically rare, is a matter for debate; only time will tell.

For the normal mortals amongst us I fear that the trend simply makes it even harder

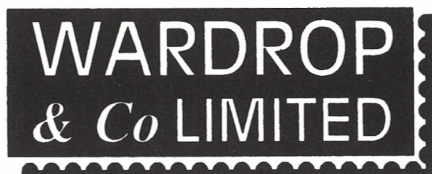
to know what constitutes a reasonable bid in auctions (particularly if, like me, you rarely attend in person). Oh, and it makes a bit of a nonsense of 'catalogue values' as well! The greatest loss to philately, however, is that these huge price differentials encourage collectors and dealers to split up plate block material and other large blocks to cull the one perfectly centred stamp in the block. The positional pieces with all their attendant philatelic information are, thus, lost for ever. Market forces, I know, but it is still a shame.

Our Secretary, John Wright, will shortly be updating the Members Handbook Part 1, for reissue with the April edition of Maple Leaves. He has asked me to remind all members to let him know promptly of any changes to their entries; postal and e mail addresses and also

collecting interests which I know do change over time.

Those of you who subscribe to Gibbons Stamp Monthly would have seen an interesting supplement on the Canadian Stamp Market in the November issue (good news if you are selling, not so good if you are buying!) We should also thank SG for their kind mention of the CPSGB in the introduction to this piece.

Finally, special congratulations go to two of our younger members. Susan So was awarded a gold medal at the 'Royale' show in Canada for her PoW Franks display. Not to be outdone, Rob Lunn was awarded a vermeil for his Map Stamp display at a recent exhibition in Russia (some of you may remember this display from the Renfrew Convention). Well done to you both!



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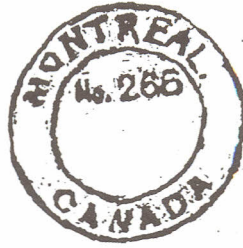
# MONTREAL POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

Gib Wallace

Whilst working on the cut rectangles a while back, (the 'Broken Boxes' as I call them, primarily Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal), I was intrigued by the Montreal backstamps on about 75% of the covers (post cards were not applicable). On the 'Broken Boxes', the backstamp and the rectangles were stamped in the same shade of ink on all examples. Making a list of all Montreal backstamps from the Exchange department which assessed shortpaid mail for postage due, I came up with a list of 35 covers. These ranged from 1916 to 1936 with a couple of stragglers dated 1949 (incoming) and 1960 (returned from Greenland via Copenhagen). Before starting on the postage due markings of Montreal which I will elucidate on in date order, I will try to clarify these backstamps.

The postage due handstamps of Montreal, although similar to those of the rest of the country, can be recognized by little variations. Overinking or underinking can sometimes make the differences hard to discern but with the help of the backstamps the task becomes much easier. The backstamps verify the markings on the front. In the early years of the reign of King George V, they were prevalent on incoming shortpaid mail via the Atlantic route. The Atlantic route included the Caribbean, eastern South America, Africa, Europe and the Near East. For some extraordinary reason, mail from the UK was exempt. Crossborder mail also went direct.

There were three basic designs of the Exchange backstamp, the first of which (figs 1 and 2) had concentric rings with



*Fig 1 Type 1 backstamp, found in two sizes 31 and 32mm, both in violet. Period of use 1916 – 1928.*



*Fig 2 Type 1 backstamp, 35mm type. Found struck in black from 1930.*

Montreal at the top and Canada at the bottom between the two circles. The centre space was for a number and the date, month and sometimes the year. The insertion of the bits was often slipshod with some enclosures inverted or just left out. This first type came in three sizes; 31mm diameter (which was the size of all other types), 32 mm diameter and 35mm diameter.

The second type (fig 3) is probably the most common and has a similar layout as type 1 but with only a single 31mm



Fig 3 Type 2 backstamp.

diameter ring enclosing the number and date. Type 3 (figs 4, 5 and 6) came in three different types of lettering; sans serif, with serifs and in larger Roman type (quite rare). These were all 31mm diameter, mostly in violet. The first two forms have 'MONTREAL CANADA' in an arch from nine o'clock to three o'clock with the number at the base and the date (or lack of it) in the centre. The earliest (fig 4) seen is 1923. Type 3a (fig 5) was seen as of 1934 until the last of the stragglers expired in 1960. Both of these types has capitals with small letters. The third form, type 3b, (fig 6) had large roman letters in an arch from



Fig 4 Type 3 backstamp, normally in violet but also found in black. Period of use 1923 to 1934.

seven o'clock to five o'clock. The first and only appearance of this type was in 1934.

At the beginning of this article, I said I



Fig 5 Type 3a backstamp, normally in violet but also in black. Period of use 1934 to 1960.



Fig 6 Type 3b backstamp. In violet, used in 1934.

would elucidate on the postage due markings of Montreal. Well, it is elucidation time. For me it all started in 1913, and I shall start with the only machine duplex which I bought in the Matthew Carstairs auction in 1986. I wrote about this cancel in *Maple Leaves* in January 1987 and I include two short paragraphs that still apply along with a postscript by the then editor, David Sessions.

*An item of interest of which I gained a few is shown in fig 7. Having spent some time fooling about with Postage Due handstamps and markings, this machine duplex of Montreal came as a surprise. Contacting a few colleagues by post, the result was that nobody could remember seeing one like it. The most positive*



Fig 7 Machine duplex type – used in 1913 only.

answer came from Hans Reiche who said... ‘The cancel was apparently ordered by the P.O. after some correspondence with Pitney Bowes and Machine Works Ltd. It was ordered for Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver. The cost of this device is given as \$19.50 each’

The date and time being inverted would indicate interchangeable figures to be used for a lengthy period. But, where are they? With the amount of material at hand I am mystified, especially with three other cities allegedly supplied with this machine.

*Editor’s note: Matthew was well aware that the ‘machine duplex’ was unusual. He referred it to me some time ago as the dater appeared to come from an International machine. While similar markings are known from the U.S. this is the only Canadian example that I have seen. D.F.S.*

The above and my next items are post cards so there are no backstamps. 1913 starts a series of large script numerals (1,2,4 and 6). The earliest type I have is the large script ‘2’ measuring 25mm tall (fig 8). The ‘2’ differed from the rest of Canada by having a thick base line where it joins the curved stem of the ‘2’. This type was used during the early years of the reign of George V but in the 1920’s it



Fig 8 Large script ‘2’ numerals.

shrank by 2mm, keeping the thickened base. An enterprising postmaster struck this hammer through a piece of gauze causing a striped effect (from June 1931).

Keeping to date order, the next Montreal numeral I found was the ‘1’ on a scruffy drop letter re-addressed. It was only charged the 1 cent single deficiency to upgrade it to the Dominion rate of 3 cents (fig 9). This is the first cover I’ve found with a Montreal backstamp. It is a type 1, 31mm, with a number but no date inserted.

Up until and including 1928, the numeral ‘4’ measured 17½ mm but from 1929, the thick, squat, ‘4’ appeared (see fig 10 for both types). It had a rounded base which may have been wear; I don’t know as all mine are curved. The last example I have is dated 1st October 1931, when Montreal first used blue ink for the backstamps. The blue ink was used only in October and November 1931, the last month of the numerals and the first for the small rectangles. Although the backstamps were in blue ink, the Large Numerals were still in black on the front.

With the numeral ‘6’ it was more difficult to ascribe a specific type to Montreal. However, by measuring all examples, they seem to fall into four groups. Fig 11 below shows one type that I can definitely ascribe to Montreal; I have this type appearing on a foreign incoming letter (fig 12) and another with a Montreal backstamp.

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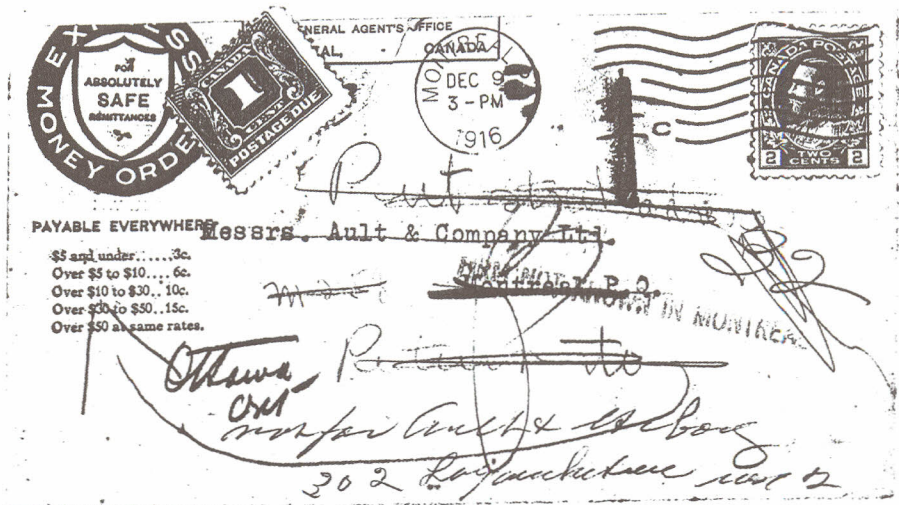


Fig 9 Large script '1' numeral on 1916 re-addressed drop letter.



Fig 10 Large script '4' numerals

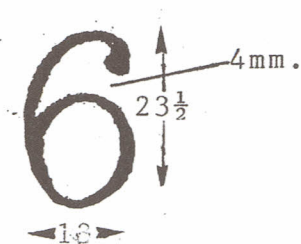


Fig 11 Large script '6' numeral type used in Montreal. The combination of three dimensions is diagnostic

The large numeral types were all withdrawn by November 1931 in readiness for the Small Rectangles. Other parts of the country carried on using some of the higher numerals as late as 1942, but Montreal being more regimented stopped their use at the end of October 1931.

In conjunction with the Large Numerals, Montreal also used a set of Small Numerals (values 2,4,6 and 8 cents). It appears to have been personal preference which determined which type different postmasters used. The Small Numerals were in use from 1922 until 1930. They were probably used in 1931 also but so far I have not seen an example this late. They were most likely scrapped along with the Large Numerals at the end of October 1931. It seems strange that I have 8 (cents) in Small Numerals but as yet no Large

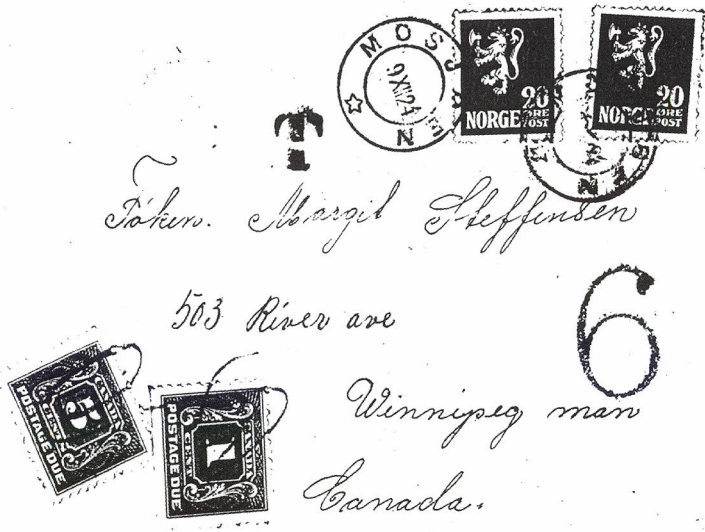


Fig 12 Large script '6' numeral used on incoming mail from Norway.

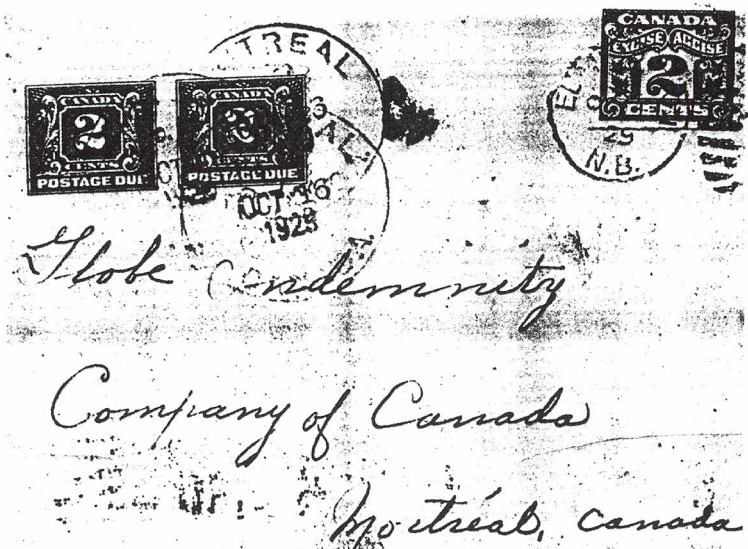


Fig 13 Small Numeral '4' used on local mail 'prepaid' with an Excise stamp. Note the type 2 backstamps used to cancel the postage due stamps.

Numeral examples of this rate. Fig 13 shows an example of the Small Numeral '4' handstamp. This is a Photostat sent to me from a Toronto collector some 20 years ago. It shows two 2 cents Postage Due stamps cancelled by three strikes of the Type 2 backstamp; the only example I have ever seen of this cancel applied to the front of an envelope.

The reign of the Small Rectangles was despotic in Montreal with the exclusion of all other markings until the bi-lingual Divided rectangles appeared in 1936. At first, the frames were complete, but following the trend of Vancouver and Toronto which made various cuts to the framework which applied to different departments (i.e. incoming, forwarding and transient mail), Montreal followed suit. Between 1st March and 1st April 1932, a cut of approximately 9mm was made to the lower frame towards the left upright. The length of the cut varies slightly on the different values (see fig 14). The 4 cent was particularly poorly done as depending on the weight of the strike an arc (inwards under the numeral) of rugged debris can be seen.

Because of an influx of returned third class printed matter, the left side of the

rectangle was severed, making an open ended rectangle which allowed the postmaster to write the amount to be charged for a bundle of returned items at 1 cent each. Fig 16 shows an example of this on the afternoon delivery of 18 returns. I have a similar one showing 9 returns on the morning of the same day. Some mail shot!

Forwarding mail shortpaid had a different type of Small Rectangle with breaks of varying lengths to the top frame; each value in a different position. It has been suggested that the numerals were interchangeable but these cuts verify it not to be so. The differing breaks are shown in fig 15.

One item I have had for years but merely filed away with Small Rectangles is from Alberta to Red Bank N.B., an Indian reservation some 60 miles west of Newcastle (see fig 17). With this project in mind, I noticed that it had a type 2 Montreal backstamp in an odd bluish violet ink. The same ink was used for the rectangle on the face. This latter has an odd cut to the top frame, totally different to all the previous strikes. Is this a new hammer not cut the same or was transient mail in late 1934 put through a different

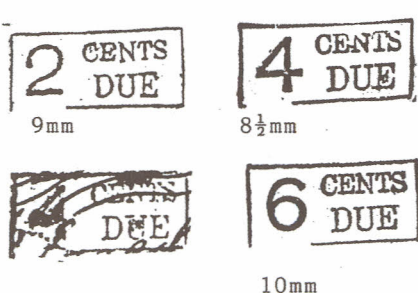


Fig 14 Small rectangles showing the different cuts made in the lower left in 1932.

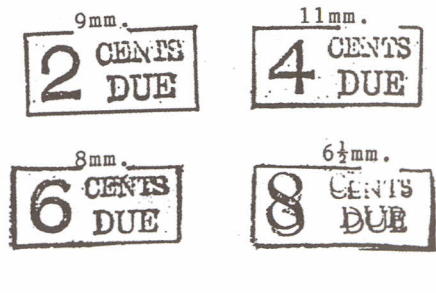
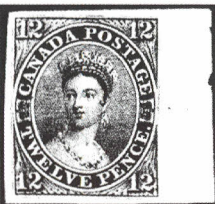


Fig 15 Small rectangles with cuts in the top frame - used for shortpaid forwarding mail.



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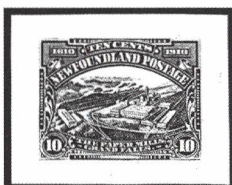
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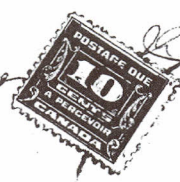


Fig 16 Small rectangle with open left end for postmaster to write in the amount – in this case 18 cents.



Fig 17 Odd type of Small rectangle used on a 1934 cover to Red Bank.

desk with a new set of hammers? This is my only example so I can confirm nothing and at this stage I need some help from aficionados of Postage Dues.

a type 3b in the same ink as the original type 3. All three types of backstamp on one cover is odd enough but this is also my only strike of the type 3b.

In my search for Montreal backstamps, I found what can only be called an interesting item, in the form of a drop letter unpaid with three different backstamps – types 3, 3a and 3b. All are clean strikes. (see figs 18 and 19).

With the installation of a new King (Edward 8) in England, the post office in Montreal celebrated by issuing a new postage due handstamp. This was a bi-lingual divided rectangle with interchangeable numerals (or left blank for odd amounts) – see fig 20. This type was first seen in February 1936. In fact this type was issued for the whole Province but the Montreal type differs from the rest by having a break in the vertical dividing line of the numeral box. All examples I have seen are identical. This type is known used up to 1942 and possibly later. On the example in fig 20, the backstamp is dated 2nd October, so four weeks to deliver. The post is no better these days!

Posted on 10th September 1934 unpaid it went to the Exchange office for the 4cent 'broken box' to be applied to the front and a type 3 to the reverse. When delivered it was written 'RETURNED FOR POSTAGE'. The next morning it was given the bi-lingual pointed finger and a type 3a backstamp was added in a slightly darker ink. Sent back to the sender it was refused and returned to be backstamped by

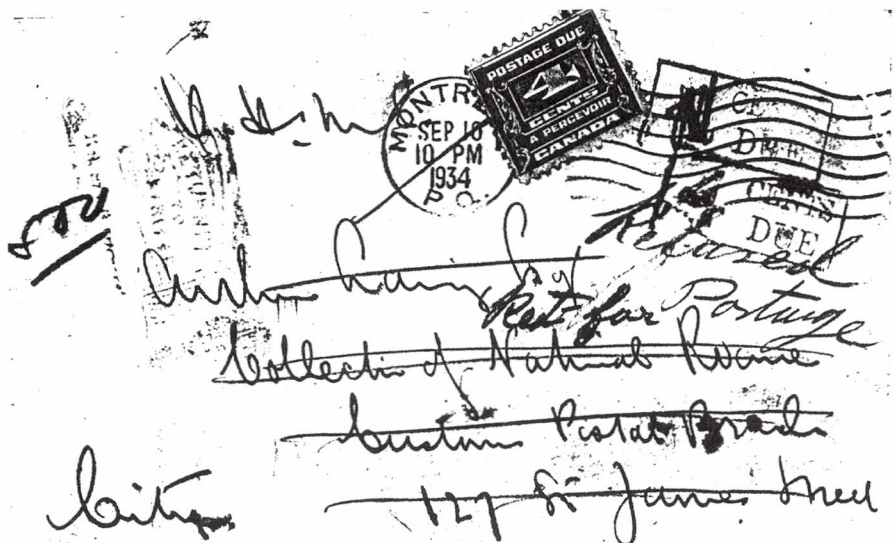
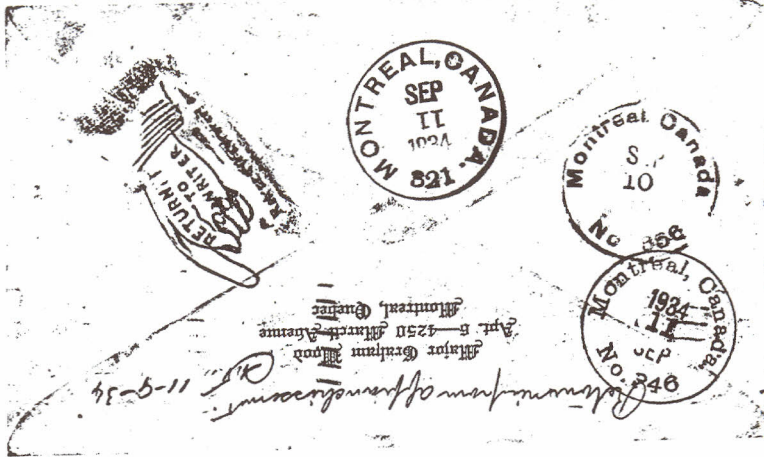


Fig 18 1934 unpaid drop letter

Type 3b



Type 3

Type 3a

Fig 19 Reverse of the previous letter showing all three types of Montreal type 3 backstamps on the one cover.



Fig 20 Bi-lingual divided rectangle mark – first used in 1936.

Whilst the transition from Large Numerals to Small Rectangles was a precise operation, that from the Broken Boxes to the Divided Rectangles has thrown up some stragglers. One of these is shown in fig 21 in the form of an air mail letter to President Roosevelt, shortpaid 1 cent in 1937. I wonder if F.D.R. had to descend in his wheelchair from the Oval Office to give the postman his two cents worth!!

The latest item I have with a backstamp for verification is 11 years later than any other. It was registered and returned, completing a long and circuitous journey. On its travels it collected 21 handstamps, a label, a machine cancel and a pen and ink notice. It took 22 weeks and 5 days to get back to where it started! (see figs 22 and 23)

Registered in Woodstock, Ontario on 22nd January 1960 and sent to Greenland, it was sent by mail car via Toronto to the Montreal Exchange office where it received my last backstamp type 3a on

25th January. It then went to Jacobshavn, Greenland. With no forwarding address and no Dead Letter office in Greenland, it was sent to Copenhagen on 8th June to be sent back to Montreal on 20th June where it was determined to be underpaid by 5 cents (Assessed as triple rate costing 11 cents postage but only 5 cents paid; the other 20 cents postage is the registration fee). It received a circular 5 cents handstamp along with a bi-lingual pointing finger. As the mistake was made by the Woodstock postmaster only a single deficiency as charged. I then went back to Woodstock on 29th June. With no postage due stamp affixed it is doubtful if the tax was collected.

This project has brought me a lot of pleasure but now I've come to the end, I hope it brings a little joy to some of you. Keep hunting! If you find anything interesting, please drop me a line.

Gib Wallace, Sant Pere 5, San Clemente, Menorca 07712, Espana.



President F.D.Roosevelt  
c/o White House  
Washington, D.C.

AIR MAIL.

Fig 21 Late use of the broken box type on a 1937 letter to President Roosevelt.



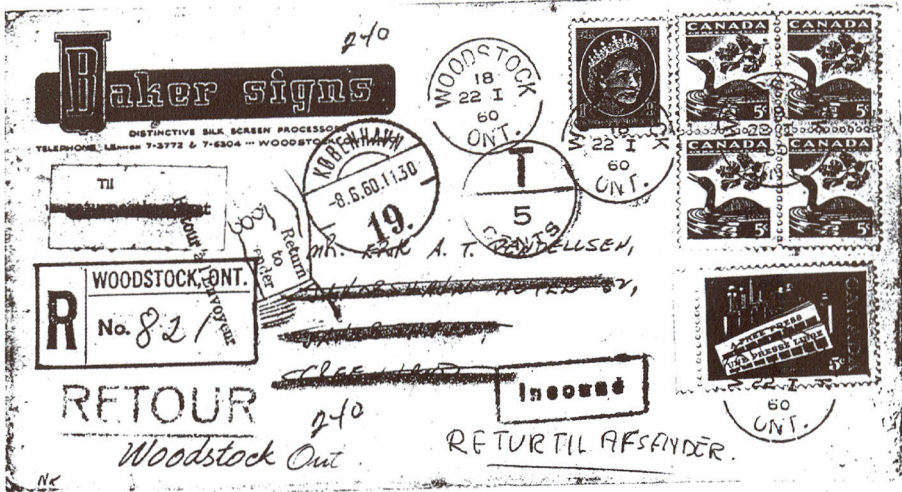
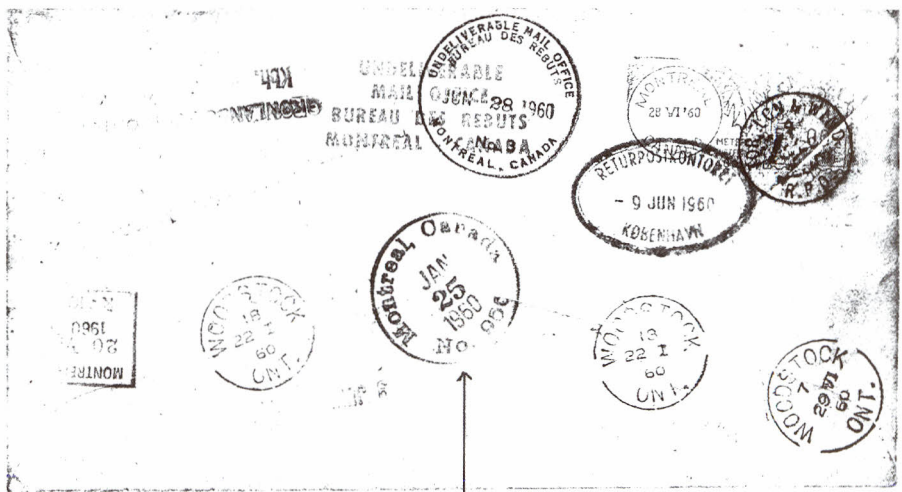


Fig 22 1960 registered letter from Woodstock to Greenland.



The last Montreal backstamp Type 3a.

Fig 23 Reverse of the above cover showing the latest example of the type 3a backstamp.

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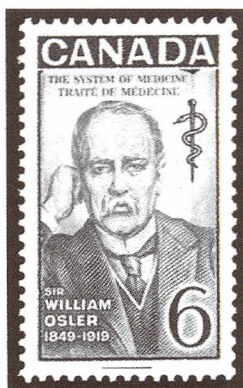
John Escott

One of the problems of being a stamp collector of modest means is finding a new area to collect. My advice is to try and collect a really neglected area of Canadian philately. An example is the 'Marginal Straight Edges on Canadian Commemoratives of 1969 and 1970'.

The task at hand would be to reconstruct the straight edges in a "mini-sheet" of fine used stamps. You will find that usually nine stamps make up a set for any given issue. Do not avoid Sir William Osler but remember he comes on both plain and hibrite papers (two sets of nine are thus required). There are six sets of commemoratives for 1969 and four issues for 1970 (*ah, those were the days, Ed.*) Anyone who completes this task (and remember there are other issues within the parameters that are found on more than one type of paper!) will be eligible to be entered for a ticket to the funny farm. They may be 'common' stamps but they are seriously hard to find.



You may cheat a bit by getting hold of a Catalogue called 'Canada Part Perforates' by Robert A. Lewis. This will help with these issues and all straight



edged stamps from Queen Victoria onwards. But please note that scissors are a 'no-no'. Do not be tempted! Just about all of these commemoratives can be acquired for a few pennies. The game is to find them.

I suspect that sensible people only stick stamps on envelopes and pop them in a mail box. This short piece is written with special thanks to our member # 1788 (Peter Harris) who helped me to see what other folk do with stamps!



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*DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS SINCE 1924*

# THE 1859 CENTS ISSUE (PART 1)

Richard Thompson

This article will attempt to outline my observations on the 1859 issue as added to the information contained in Geoffrey Whitworth's monograph and his other writings and the writings of Senator Calder.

## Perforations:

Whitworth described the four machines used to perforate the stamps of this issue as follows: All were rotary machines designed to perforate sheets of stamps of 100 impressions arranged 10 X 10. They consisted of 11 wheels on an upper shaft which were studded with concentric rows of small pins while a lower shaft held 11 counterpart wheels in which were drilled concentric rows of small holes at the same circumferential distance apart as the pins in the upper wheel. The wheels were fastened to the shafts by set screws so that it was a simple matter to loosen the set screws and slide the wheels to fit any stamp size. [1]

If the diameter of the studded wheels measured from tip to tip of the pins is equal to the outside diameter of the counterpart wheels the machine is much easier to design, manufacture and make to work.

*Machine 'A'*. Average gauge 11.7 but individual stamps can be found gauging from 11.6 to 11.75 [2]. This machine was taken out of service in late 1861 or early 1862 and it appears that the last use of this machine was on printing 8 of the one cent stamp.

*Machine 'B'*. Average gauge 11.8 with individual stamps varying from 11.75 to 11.85 [2]. This machine appears to have been first used on the five cents stamps ordered NO/26/1861 and last used on stamps ordered NO/28/1864. After that its only recorded use on this issue was to finish the perforation of printing 23A of the ten cents stamp when machine 'C' was taken out of service for repairs [3].

*Machine 'C'*. Average gauge 11.9 with individual stamps varying from 11.85 to 11.95 [2]. Whitworth reports this perforation on stamps dated February 1862. My first observation is DE/23/62 on a five cents stamp from printing 9 (but Whitworth reports this printing in use in June 1862) [1]. This machine continued in use until the end of the issue.

*Machine 'D'*. Average gauge 12.1 with individual stamps varying from 12.05 to 12.15 [2]. Whitworth reports the first use of this machine on a stamp dated January 1863, and my first observation is JA/01/1863 on a five cents stamp from printing 12. Whitworth writes that the machine was in use from January 1863 to the end of the issue.

Stanley Gibbons lists the whole of this issue as being perforated 12 while Scott and Unitrade list it as being perforated  $11\frac{3}{4}$ , 12 X  $11\frac{3}{4}$  ( $11\frac{3}{4}$  X 12 for the 5 cents stamp because its long axis is horizontal) and 12.

After having recorded his observations of the four perforating machines Whitworth then combined machines 'A' and 'B' as perf.  $11\frac{3}{4}$  and machines 'C' and 'D' as perf. 12, probably so as not to rock the boat of conventional wisdom. However, measuring perforations accurately can be of great assistance in identifying the individual printings. The major contribution of this article, to the study of this issue is the decoupling of perf.  $11\frac{3}{4}$  into 11.7 and 11.8 and the decoupling of perf. 12 into 11.9 and 12.1. A Stanley Gibbons Instanta Gauge with a range of 10 to 16 perforations per 2 cm. has been used to record the observations in this series. Those who do not see any use in measuring perforations more accurately than to the nearest quarter of a perforation per 2 cm. (to be known as rounders) should not read any further.

It is widely accepted that, in the combined perforation period, that all stamps are perforated 12 X  $11\frac{3}{4}$  except the five cents which because of its long axis being horizontal is perforated  $11\frac{3}{4}$  X 12. This is not totally correct; printing 16 of the one cent stamp is perforated 11.8 X 12.1 and printing 19 of the one cent stamp and printing 2 of the two cents stamp are both perforated 11.8 X 11.9 (each of which rounds off to  $11\frac{3}{4}$  X 12).

To distinguish between these four perforations it is necessary to know how to measure perforations accurately. First you must have the stamp on the same side of the gauge as the measuring lines. The reason for this is that a physical phenomenon called parallax will distort the picture you see if you try to measure with the stamp separated from the measuring lines by the thickness of the gauge. The Gibbons Instanta gauge has the measuring lines on the bottom of the gauge so you can put the stamp under the gauge or alternatively put the gauge upside down and then measure with the stamp on top. Either way works, but the stamp must be on the same side as the lines. Second you must measure to the centre of the perforation holes, you cannot attempt to measure to the centre of the teeth, because some will have torn to the left others to the right and some symmetrically but they will not all be the same on any one side of a stamp.

### **The Printings of the One Cent Queen Victoria:**

The printing information and some colour names have been taken from reference [4], while other revised colour names have been taken from reference [5]. The colour descriptions and most of the dated copy information is from reference [5].

Whitworth found that his original colour names did not describe the colours in a way that collectors would understand so he altered some of the colour names to give a fuller description. Unfortunately in many orders there are variations in shade. The colour names are taken from Stanley Gibbons Stamp Colour Key, but the key has a limited number of shades of red from which to choose and so modifiers have been added.

The carmine shades keep repeating. A crimson colour always looks cleaner than a carmine. A carmine has a dull or darker look. Examine the solid ink between ONE and CENT when comparing the stamp to Gibbons Key.

- Order No. 1      10,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16  
 A Printing - Lake, perf. 11.7, originally called Crimson, dated copy; JY/ 6/59.  
 B Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.7 - originally called Light crimson; SP/29/59 and JA/25/60.
- Order No. 2      5,000 sheets, placed 1859/AU/03  
 A Printing - Brown red, perf. 11.7; NO/26/59, JA/30/60, MY/17/60, JU/ 6/60 and DE/27/60.
- Order No. 3      5,000 sheets, placed 1860/JA/04  
 A Printing - Carmines, perf. 11.7; DE/26/59, FE/20/60, FE/24/60, AP/20/60, JU/19/60 and JY/ 9/60.
- Order No. 4      10,000 sheets, placed 1860/MR/28  
 A Printing - Brown reds, perf. 11.7; MY/17/60, JU/28/60, DE/26/60 and JA/29/61.
- Order No. 5      10,000 sheets, placed 1860/SP/29  
 A Printing - Dark rose, perf. 11.7, similar to printing 1A; DE/29/60, JA/12/61, JA/14/61, JA/16/61, FE/14/61 and MR/11/61.
- Order No. 6      10,000 sheets, placed 1861/MR/06  
 A Printing - Carmines, perf. 11.7; SP/ 5/61, FE/ 9/62, FE/21/62 and AP/29/62.
- Order No. 7      10,000 sheets, placed 1861/AU/13  
 A Printing - Pale carmines, perf. 11.7; FE/21/62, FE/24/62, AP/ 4/62 and JY/17/62.
- Order No. 8      5,000 sheets, placed 1861/NO/26  
 A Printing - Dull reds, perf. 11.7; FE/15/62, JU/ 9/62, JU/ 9/62, JY/17/62, SP/24/62 and SP/30/62.
- Order No. 9      10,000 sheets, placed 1862/FE/13  
 A Printing - Brownish crimson, perf. 11.8, originally called Brown red, a very deeply printed stamp and much richer in colour; AU/ 9/62, NO/23/62 and DE/ 5/62.
- Order No. 10     5,000 sheets, placed 1862/MY/31  
 A Printing - Deep bright brown red, perf. 11.8, looks like printing 9 but flatter in appearance, OC/27/62, OC/30/62, DE/26/62 and FE/ 8/63.
- Order No. 11     5,000 sheets, placed 1862/SE/02  
 A Printing - Carmine reds, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, clear colours and quite red, (orders 11 to 14 all have a bluish tinge to them); JA/23/63, MY/ 4/63, JY/ 3/63, JY/ 3/63 and JY/ 4/63.

- Order No. 12      10,000 sheets, placed 1862/OC/29  
 A Printing - Pale carmine, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, paler, duller & more blue than 11; FE/14/63, FE/18/63, MY/ 8/63, MY/14/63, AU/14/63, JA/18/64, MR/28/64 and JU/17/64.
- Order No. 13      10,000 sheets, placed 1863/FE/27  
 A Printing - Pale rose red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, cleaner and brighter looking than 12; JU/ 5/63, JY/ 8/63, SP/ 7/63, SP/11/63, SP/18/63 and OC/ 3/63.
- Order No. 14      10,000 sheets, placed 1863/JU/09  
 A Printing - Pale crimson, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, originally called Carmine reds, brighter in colour than 13; OC/20/63, NO/13/63, JA/15/64, JA/29/64, AP/ 6/64, AP/14/64 and AP/19/64.
- Order No. 15      5,000 sheets, placed 1863/SE/14  
 A Printing - Light brown red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, gone is the blueness of the preceding four orders, JA/20/64, FE/13/64, FE/23/64 and NO/ 4/64.  
 B - Printing, Brown red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JY/ 7/64 and OC/ 5/64.
- Order No. 16      5,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/21  
 A Printing - Carmine reds, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, (see also printing 19 and printing 2 of the two cents value) not as deeply printed as the 11th; MR/ 7/64, MR/ 9/64, JU/21/64, JY/28/64 and SP/13/64.
- Order No. 17      10,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/01  
 A Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, originally called Rose reds, duller and not really a rose tint; MY/ 2/64, MY/12/64, JU/15/64, JU/24/64, JU/25/64, JY/ 2/64, JY/18/64, JY/26/64, AU/19/64, SP/ 8/64, SP/28/64, OC/13/64, DE/ 5/64 and JA13/65.
- Order No. 18      10,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/30  
 A Printing - Brownish red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; OC/ 7/64, OC/13/64, OC/31/64, DE/14/64, MR/ 2/65, MR/22/65, MR/23/65 and AP/ 6/65.
- Order No. 19      10,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/09  
 A Printing - Pale carmine, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, (see also printing 16 and printing 2 of the two cents value) lighter than 18; JA/6/65, JA/17/65, FE/17/65, FE/18/65, FE/25/65, MR/13/65, MY/16/65 and JY/11/65.
- Order No. 20      10,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28  
 A Printing - Dull rose red, perf. 11.9, there are shades; JY/ 8/65, JY/14/65 and DE/ 1/65.  
 B Printing - Carmine red, perf. 11.9; NO/11/65 and DE/13/65.



- Order No. 21      10,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28  
 A Printing - Lake, perf. 11.9, originally called Light rose red, deeper and darker than 20; DE/12/65 and DE/18/65.  
 B Printing - Red and deep red, perf. 11.9; MY/16/65 and SP/11/66.
- Order No. 22      20,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22  
 A Printing - Pale red, perf. 11.9, lighter than 21.  
 B Printing - Light brown red, perf. 11.9; MY/28/66, OC/13/66 and OC/20/66.
- Order No. 23      20,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/25  
 A Printing - Deep carmine red, perf. 12.1 X 11.9, has the bluish tinge of carmine; JU/2966, JY/11/66, JY/20/66, JY/27/66, JY/30/66, AU/16/66, AU/29/66, SP/ 8/66, SP/26/66, OC/13/66, NO/15/66, DE/ 3/66, DE/ 5/66, DE/25/66, JA/10/67 and JA/19/67.
- Order No. 24      20,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27  
 A Printing - Dull rose, perf. 11.9, originally called Carmine red, brighter and cleaner looking than 23; NO/17/66, JA/ 2/67 and JU/ 4/67.  
 B Printing - Pale rose reds, perf. 11.9; NO/10/66 NO/29/66 and AU/21/67.
- Order No. 25      20,000 sheets, placed 1866/DE/11  
 A Printing - Deep carmine, perf. 11.9, similar to 24 but darker and DE/23/67.  
 B Printing - Deep rose reds, perf. 11.9; NO/25/67, DE/23/67 and JA/ 2/68.
- Order No. 26      20,000 sheets, placed 1867/FE/27  
 A Printing - Dull rose, perf. 11.9, similar to 25 but weaker inkings, look more rose than carmine; FE/ 3/68 and DE/25/68.  
 B Printing - Dull rose reds, perf. 11.9; MR/25/68 and MY/18/68.

### **The Printings of the Two Cents Queen Victoria:**

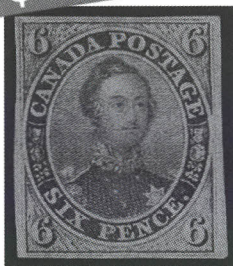
The printing information and most colour names are taken from reference [4].

- Order No. 1      2,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/14  
 A Printing - Carmine red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, dated copies; AU/27/64, FE/21/65, MY/26/65 and JY/ 8/65.  
 B Printing - Pale carmine red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8 - Whitworth had the pale carmine red as printing 2 perf. 12 but I find them to be perforated 11.9 X 11.8 and so have placed them as a B printing of the first order; FE/19/65.

# Princely Realizations !

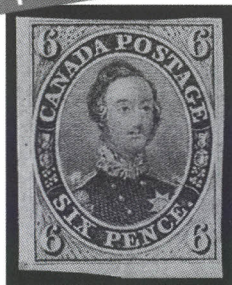
From a recent Public Auction sale

**\$58,650.**



1851 6p Slate Violet  
Prince Albert on  
laid paper, unused.

**\$46,000.**



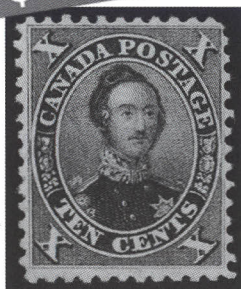
1855 6p Slate Grey  
Prince Albert on  
wove paper, mint.

**\$48,300.**



1855 6p Greenish Grey  
Prince Albert on  
wove paper, mint.

**\$12,650.**



1859 10c Chocolate  
Brown Prince Albert  
Perf 11¼, unused.

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- Order No. 2      100 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28  
 A Printing - Brown lake, perf. 11.8 X 11.9 (see also printings 16 and 19 of the one cent value) this is a new shade replacing the pale carmine red as printing 2A; NO/21/65.
- Order No. 3      500 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28  
 A Printing - Carmine lake, perf. 11.9, Whitworth knew this printing existed and recorded the details of its order date and the quantity printed but for lack of a dated copy was unable to identify the colour. Copies are dated; OC/20/65 and DE/7/65, before the earliest reported use of order 4 and are different in both shade and perforation from printings 1 and 2.
- Order No. 4      2,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22  
 A Printing - Light carmine red, perf. 11.9; AP/12/66 and JY/26/66.  
 B Printing - Deep rose, perf. 11.9; AP/ 3/67 and JY/ 6/67.  
 C Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.9; NO/ 1/66 and JA/31/67.
- Order No. 5      2,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/25  
 A Printing - Dull carmine red, perf. 11.9; FE/ 6/67, JY/15/67, SP/ 7/67 and OC/11/67.
- Order No. 6      1,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27  
 A Printing - Carmine red, perf. 11.9; OC/25/67 and DE/ 6/67.
- Order No. 7      1,000 sheets, placed 1867/FE/27  
 A Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.9; DE/16/67.
- Order No. 8      50 sheets, placed 1867/DE/ 4  
 A Printing - Brown lake, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.  
 C Printing - Red carmine, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.  
 D Printing - Brown red, perf 12.1 X 11.9; MR/30/68.

### **The Printings of the Five Cents Beaver:**

The printing information and colour names are taken from reference [4].

- Order No. 1      10,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16  
 A Printing - Deep brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, dated copy; NO/ 7/59.
- Order No. 2      5,000 sheets, placed 1859/AU/02  
 A Printing - Lighter brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, deeply cut; DE/11/59 and DE/30/59.

- Order No. 3      5,000 sheets, placed 1859/NO/29  
A Printing - Brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, plate showing wear;  
FE/28/60 and AP/ 2/60.
- Order No. 4      5,000 sheets, placed 1860/JA/27  
A Printing - Paler brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, worn; SP/29/60  
and AU/ 9/60.
- Order No. 5      10,000 sheets, placed 1860/MR/28  
A Printing - Deep reddish orange red, perf. 11.7, deeply cut; SP/12/60,  
NO/17/60 and SP/11/61.
- Order No. 6      10,000 sheets, placed 1860/SP/29  
A Printing - Brighter orange red, perf. 11.7; AP/12/61 and OC/12/61.
- Order No. 7      10,000 sheets, placed 1860/DE/26  
A Printing - Duller orange red, perf. 11.7, good impression;  
MY/27/61, JY/ 4/61 and NO/19/61.
- Order No. 8      10,000 sheets, placed 1861/AP/29  
A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.7, wearing; FE/27/62, AP/ 7/62,  
AP/17/62 and OC/ 6/62.
- Order No. 9      10,000 sheets, placed 1861/AU/13  
A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.9 (unusual early use of machine 'C'),  
very worn; DE/23/62, MR/25/63 and SP/ 6/63.
- Order No. 10     10,000 sheets, placed 1861/NO/26  
A Printing - Deep orange red, perf. 11.8, very deeply cut; NO/29/62.
- Order No. 11     10,000 sheets, placed 1862/JA/23  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8, deep impression;  
DE/26/62.
- Order No. 12     10,000 sheets, placed 1862/FE/13  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, wearing; JA/ 1/63  
and AU/13/63.
- Order No. 13     10,000 sheets, placed 1862/SE/02  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, worn; MR/26/63,  
AP/13/63 and JY/19/63.
- Order No. 14     10,000 sheets, placed 1862/DE/17  
A Printing - Deep dull reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, very  
deeply cut; OC/10/63.
- Order No. 15     10,000 sheets, placed 1863/FE/27  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9.

- Order No. 16 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/JU/09  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, showing wear;  
DE/16/63 and FE/20/64.
- Order No. 17 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/SE/14  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, wearing;  
MR/19/64, MR/31/64, MR/31/64, AP/14/64 and AP/19/64.
- Order No. 18 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/23  
A Printing - Weak reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1; MY/ 2/64,  
MY/ 6/64 and MY/27/64.
- Order No. 19 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/FE/02  
A Printing - Bright reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, fairly deep  
impression; JY/15/64 and NO/30/64.
- Order No. 20 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/20  
A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, showing wear; SP/17/64,  
NO/26/64 and DE/ 4/64.
- Order No. 21 20,000 sheets, placed 1864/JU/09  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, worn to very worn;  
JA/26/65, FE/22/65 and MR/13/65.  
B Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, good impression.
- Order No. 22 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression with  
IMPRINT; JU/13/65, JU/22/65, JU/23/65, AU/19/65 and SP/27/65.
- Order No. 23 20,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28  
A Printing - Brighter orange red, perf. 11.9 and 11.9 X 12.1,  
good impression, 11.9; OC/30/65 and NO/11/65,  
11.9 X 12.1; SP/20/65 and NO/14/65.
- Order No. 24 23,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/23  
A Printing - Bright reddish orange red, perf. 11.9, wearing to worn;  
JA/22/66, MY/ 1/66, MY/ 3/66, NO/19/66 and DE/13/66.
- Order No. 25 30,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/25  
A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.9, weak but repaired; JA/18/66,  
MR/20/66 and AP/20/66.  
B Printing - Lighter orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression; JU/ 5/66,  
JU/21/66 and AU/ 3/66.
- Order No. 26 20,000 sheets, placed 1866/MR/24  
A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 12.1 X 11.9, good impression;  
OC/16/66, OC/19/66 and NO/21/66.

- Order No. 27      20,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27  
 A Printing - Bright orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression; JA/25/67, FE/15/67, AP/ 9/67, MY/ 4/67 and JY/ 9/67.
- Order No. 28      20,000 sheets, placed 1866/DE/17  
 A Printing - Deep dull orange red, perf. 11.9, good impression, oily ink; JY/16/67, AU/28/67, AU/29/67, SP/ 7/67 and OC/28/67.
- Order No. 29      20,000 sheets, placed 1867/FE/27  
 A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression; OC/10/67, OC/17/67, OC/23/67 and DE/ 2/67.
- Order No. 30      10,000 sheets, placed 1867/AU/21  
 A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.9, good impression, DE/28/67, JA/16/68, JA/27/68, JA/31/68 and AP/25/68.
- Order No. 31      13,000 sheets, placed 1867/DE/04  
 A Printing - Bright clear orange red, perf. 11.9, showing wear; JA/23/68, FE/19/68, MR/10/68 and AU/ 6/68.

### The Printings of the Ten Cents Consort:

The printing information, colour names, colour descriptions and most of the dated copy information for the 61 shades listed in reference [1] have been taken from refs. [4] and [6], The seven additional shades listed here (identified by double letters) are taken from ref. [5].

Proofs: Whitworth listed the proofs as follows; black May 1859, black-brown May or June 1859, dark brown-purple possibly December 1863, yellow-orange February 1864, plum around August 1864 and lake possibly September 1867. The dark brown-purple shade is rare and some were overprinted SPECIMEN vertically in pale green, the overprinted ones being distinctly rare. Neither the overprinted dark brown-purple nor the lake shade are listed in Unitrade resulting in the lake proofs usually being described as brownish purple.

- Order No. 1      1,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16 and put on sale July first.  
 A Printing      Brownish Black, perf. 11.7, dated copy; JY/15/59.  
 AA Printing     Pale Brownish Black, perf. 11.7.  
 B Printing      Deep Chocolate Brown, perf. 11.7; JY/11/59.  
 BB Printing     Chocolate Brown, perf. 11.7.

Whitworth found two colours of stamps being used simultaneously. One was black with a brownish cast, the other was a deep chocolate type of colour. Subsequently paler shades of each of these two colours were identified and confirmed by Whitworth.



- Order No. 7      2,000 sheets, placed 1861/AU/13.  
 A Printing      Blackish Brown - shades, perf. 11.7; JA/ 8/62,  
                          JA/11/62, JA/25/62 and FE/20/62.  
 B Printing      Deep Sepia - shades, perf. 11.7; JA/ 3/62, FE/13/62  
                          and MY/20/62.  
 C Printing      Sepia, perf. 11.7; MR/07/62, JU/23/62.

Blackish brown is a very grey type of colour with a trace of brown. Deep Sepia is browner than 7A. Sepia is similar to 7B but lighter and redder. It has lost the grey appearance of 7A.

- Order No. 8      2,000 sheets, placed 1862/JA/23.  
 A Printing      Brown - shades, perf. 11.8; MY/ 9/62, JU/23/62,  
                          JY/12/62 JY/17/62 and DE/ 4/62.  
 B Printing      Dark Brown, perf. 11.8; JU/ 8/62, JY/ 3/62 and  
                          JY/15/62.

Printing 8A is very changed in colour to 7C having a bit more red in the ink. It is a yellowish brown type of colour and not very deep in shade. Dark Brown is a much deeper shade of brown.

- Order No. 9      2,000 sheets, placed 1862/MY/31.  
 A Printing      Dark Yellowish Brown - shades, Perf. 11.8; OC/ 6/62,  
                          NO/10/62 and JA/14/63.  
 B Printing      Purplish Brown, Perf. 11.8 & 11.9 X 11.8; N0/10/62,  
                          DE/ 9/62, JA/12/63, JA/24/63 & JA/29/63.

Dark yellowish brown is a deep brown and slightly more yellow than 8B. Some examples do not appear as deep as others but are still a very full shade of brown. Purplish Brown is rich again and under a glass reveals traces of purple in the ink. Printing 9B was very well printed and Whitworth reported that a few sheets were perforated 11.9 X 11.8, the author has not seen this.

- Order No. 10      1,000 sheets, placed 1862/SP/02.  
 A Printing      Red Brown, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JU/ 2/63, AU/ 3/63,  
                          SE/12/63 and OC/28/63.  
 AA Printing      Dull Red Brown, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; MY/28/63.

Red brown is similar to 8A but fuller and richer (and perforated 11.9 X 11.8) and clearly printed. Dull Red Brown is a full but dullish red brown shade.

- Order No. 11      2,000 sheets, placed 1862/DE/17.  
 A Printing      Reddish Sepia, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.  
 B Printing      Pale Sepia, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.

The colour of this order has changed to a greyish brown purple. It has lost all the redness of the 10th order. Reddish Sepia having a pink cast and Pale Sepia being of a much colder colour.

- Order No. 12      2,000 sheets, placed 1863/FE/27.  
 A Printing      Light Yellowish Brown, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JA/ 2/64,  
                          JA/20/64, FE/ 8/64, FE/16/64 and FE/22/64.



B Printing Rich Dark Brown, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; FE/12/64,  
MR/24/64 and AP/ 6/64.

The colour has changed to a true brown. The A printing is a yellowish brown. Rich Dark Brown is fuller and richer than 12A (and perf. 12.1 X 11.8).

Order No. 13 1,000 sheets, placed 1863/SP/14.

A Printing Light Purple Brown, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; MR/07/64,  
MY/14/64, MY/17/64, JU/ 2/64 and OC/ 1/64.

Printings 13A and 14B are of a similar colour, 13A is lighter (and perf. 12.1 X 11.8) while 14B is deep and full in appearance (and perf. 11.9 X 11.8).

Order No. 14 2,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/21.

A Printing Dark Brown Purple, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; MR/10/64,  
MR/14/64, MR/15/64, AP/14/64 to AP/22/64.

B Printing Deep Purple Brown, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JU/ 7/64,  
JU/13/64, JU/15/64, JU/18/64 to SP/ 3/64.

Dark Brown Purple is very much bluer and richer than 13A. Deep Purple Brown does not show the bluish richness of 14A.

Order No. 15 2,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/01.

A Printing Deep Rich Chocolate Brown, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; MY/  
7/64, MY/16/64, JU/ 7/64, JY/ 2/64, AU/18/64 and  
FE/ 8/65.

B Printing Weaker Chocolate Brown, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; SP/15/64,  
OC/24/64 and JA/27/65.

BB Printing Pale Red Brown, perf 12.1 X 11.8.

Printing 15A is a very deep and sometimes dark chocolate brown. It is a very red type of brown and quite different to anything seen previously. The average colour is weaker in the B printing. Pale Red Brown is not identified in Whitworth's book but was confirmed by him later.

Order No. 16 3,000 sheets, placed 1864/MY/06.

A Printing Reddish Sepia - light and dark shades, perf. 11.9 X  
11.8; JY/22/64 and JY/28/64.

B Printing Sepia Brown - shades, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.

C Printing Brown - light and dark shades, perf. 11.9 X 11.8;  
NO/21/64, DE/ 9/64, DE/26/64, MR/ 7/65 and  
NO/24/65.

Whitworth originally assigned Sepia Brown to 16A and Reddish Sepia to 16B. Later he decided that the red brown 15th order should be followed by the reddest printing of the 16th order, and reversed these two.

This printing is a return to dark brown colours. Reddish Sepia is a sepia brown colour with a distinct reddish cast which naturally flows from the 15th order. The redness has been reduced in Sepia Brown and it is a much darker brown colour though not as dark as the 6th order and slightly redder. In the C printing the colour is lighter and somewhat similar

to 8A with a great variation in depth and shade and some are more yellow than others.

- Order No. 17      2,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/ 9.  
A Printing      Dull Maroon, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; NO/18/64 and DE/23/64.  
B Printing      Deep Plum - plate repaired, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; OC/13/64, OC/31/64, NO/16/64 to DE/24/64.  
C Printing      Rich Bluish Maroon, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; DE/24/64, DE/30/64, MR/16/65, MR/25/65 and MY/15/65.

For Dull Maroon the printing is not very deep. Deep Plum, a very deep and clear printing in a very rich shade of maroon. The plate has been repaired and the 'C' flaw added to the two right hand vertical columns. Rich Bluish Maroon is much bluer than 17B becoming nearly a plum shade.

- Order No. 18      2,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28.  
A Printing      Bright Maroon, perf. 11.9 X 11.8 and 11.9;JU/ 1/65 and JU/30/65.  
                         Dull maroon, perf. 11.9 X 11.8 and 11.9;JY/ 6/65.  
B Printing      Dull Plum, perf. 11.9; JY/05/65, JY/11/65, JY/19/65 to NO/18/65.  
C Printing      Dull Purple, perf. 11.9; JY/14/65, DE/ 7/65 and JA/25/66.

Dull and Bright Maroon are in the same colour group. Whitworth found the Bright Maroon perforated 12 X 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, but not the Dull Maroon. I have found the Dull Maroon perf. 11.9 X 11.8 as well as 11.9. Dull Plum is similar to 18A but duller and bluer. Dull purple is again bluer and approaching the colour of the 22nd Order.

- Order No. 19      2,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28.  
A Printing      Deep Dark Violet, perf. 11.9; AP/24/65, MY/16/65, MY/30/65 and SP/11/65.  
B Printing      Deep Dark Reddish Violet, perf. 11.9; MY/29/65, JU/ 3/65, JU/05/65 and DE/ 5/65.  
BB Printing      Pale Reddish Violet, perf. 11.9.

The A printing is in a shade of dark violet. It is a deep dark colour and would appear to logically follow on from 18C. Deep Dark Reddish Violet is not quite so blue and not so deeply printed. Pale Reddish Violet was in Whitworth's reference collection but not mentioned in his book. On singles there are some greyer shades and Whitworth was of the opinion that these stamps tend to lose their red colour upon washing and appear much greyer.

- Order No. 20      3,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22.  
A Printing      Dull Slate Purple, perf. 11.9; JA/ 2/66.  
B Printing      Dull Claret, perf. 11.9; DE/19/65, MR/30/66 and JU/14/66.  
C Printing      Pale Maroon, perf. 11.9; MR/ 9/66, MR/12/66, AP/18/65, MY/16/65, JU/ 7/66, JU/25/66 and JY/ 7/66.

Dull Slate Purple is a dull grey violet. When the stamp is weakly printed the colour is pale but when heavily inked the colour is very dark. Dull Claret is a bluish red violet.

Gibbons 'claret' is a nearly perfect match. It is a very red looking stamp. Pale Maroon shows an increase in the blue content and is generally paler in depth than 20B. It is still a claret type of colour, but not as red as 20B. It is similar in depth to stamps of 18A and B printings, but bluer than 18A and redder than 18C.

- Order No. 21      3,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/26.  
 A Printing      Dull Reddish Purple, perf. 11.9; JA/11/66, MR/06/66, MR/10/66, MR/12/66 to AP/14/66.  
 B Printing      Dull Purple, perf. 11.9; MR/ 1/66, AP/16/66, AP/16/66, AP/23/66, MY/16/66 to MY/28/66.  
 C Printing      Plum, perf. 11.9; AP/ 5/66, AP/ 9/66, AP/25/66 and JY/ 9/66.

Dull Purple flows from 20C being a little bluer but in a similar colour group. Dull Purple is bluer again and the colour has become a deeply printed lilac. It is still redder than 18C. Plum is of a lighter colour, slightly bluer than 21B.

This group has to be put alongside the stamps of 18C in order to make a true comparison. They cannot be judged apart as the colours are very similar and only a difference in dates can prove the correct sequence.

- Order No. 22      3,000 sheets, placed 1866/FE/24.  
 A Printing      Bluish Dull Purple, perf. 11.9; AU/ 2/66, AU/ 3/66, AU/ 8/66, AU/14/66, AU/17/66, AU/20/66 and OC/12/66.  
 B Printing      Dull Purple, perf. 12.1 X 11.9; AU/ 3/66, AU/20/66, SP/ 3/66 and MR/27/67.  
 C Printing      Pale Dull Purple, perf. 11.9; SP/14/66, SP/17/66, SP/25/66, OC/10/66, OC/18/66, to NO/24/66.

Bluish Dull Purple is similar to 21C but a very much deeper printing with clear lines of ink. It is much redder than 19A and redder than slate purple although similar in depth of colour. 22nd Order stamps have a brownish cast when compared to the 19th printings. Dull Purple is redder, but still with a brownish cast when compared to 18C or the 19th Order, and still of a bluer nature than earlier purples (note there are three Dull Purples, this one can be separated from the other two by the perforations). Pale Dull Purple has not changed much in colour but is much paler in depth. These colours are again of a pigment which appears to change with washing and single stamps must be assessed with care.

- Order No. 23      4,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27.  
 A Printing      Darkish Brown Red, perf. 11.9; NO/19/66, DE/20/66, JA/28/67 and JY/ 2/67.  
 AA Printing      Bright Clear Brownish Red, perf. 11.9 and 11.9 X 11.8 [3]; OC/13/66, OC/17/66 to JA/27/67.  
 B Printing      Dark Claret, perf. 11.9; DE/13/66, DE/27/66 and AU/12/67.  
 C Printing      Claret, perf. 11.9; NO/01/66, NO/22/66 to JU/1867.  
 D Printing      Reddish Lake, perf. 11.9; DE/26/66 to AU/1867.

At this point all the stamps left are of a red colour. Printing 23A is a brown red while 23AA is a very bright, clear brownish red but not so red as 23A. The whole of this group



# SENT REGISTERED BUT SPECIAL DELIVERED!

The Yellow Peril

Photo by Susan So



Fig 1. Sent Registered

The cover above is a fascinating Austrian 1.70 Schilling airmail postal stationery envelope sent from Salzburg to Cobourg in Canada. The cover is additionally franked with 80 grochen and 3 schilling stamps to pay the registration and airmail charges. Both the registration label and the stamps are tied with two 'SALZBURG 4.IV.51' circular postmarks. The cover also bears a Canadian 10 cent Special Delivery stamp that is tied by a 'MON & TOR R.P.O./Apr 7 51' cancel. It is backstamped with 'MONTREAL AMF/6 ap/51/DQ', 'MON & TOR R.P.O. AP 7/51' and 'COBURG AP 7/ ONT' markings.

Accompanying the cover is this

explanation:- 'Apparently, this cover did not get into the Registered Mail Section in Canada and this was noticed during sorting in the RPO car. At this point it may not have been possible to add it in with the other registered mail so, to ensure it got special attention and handled apart from the regular mail, the Special Delivery stamp was added'.

On page 3-48 of 'Canada Special Delivery', author G.M. Davis writes under 'Other Foreign Mail' .... 'since Canada only had agreements honouring US and later UK postage in prepayment of Special Delivery, Canadian postage had to be used

on mail originating in other countries if Special Delivery was required upon arrival in Canada'. On page 3-49 he shows an airmail Special Delivery letter sent from Vienna to Toronto with the appropriate Austrian postage and a 1927 Canadian 20 cents SD stamp (the latter is not cancelled). The date of this cover is 22nd November 1929. If the above explanation is correct and apart from the registration, the major difference between these two covers is the Special Delivery stamps. One was already on the cover sent

from Vienna, the other was added and cancelled on board the railway post office car travelling to Toronto.

The question is...who paid for the 10 cents Special Delivery stamp?

Comments, as ever, are welcomed.

Reference: David, G.M. Canada Special Delivery, The Unitrade Press 1991, Toronto, Canada.

## REMINDER ...

Subscriptions for the period 1 October 2007 to 30 September 2008 are now overdue. If you have not already paid, please mail your cheque to the address below a.s.a.p. Any member who has not paid by 1st March 2008 will be removed from the Maple Leaves circulation list.

**See below**

## Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2007, £16.00‡, payable to the Society, to: Graham Searle, Subscription Manager, 11 Riverside, Banchory, AB31 6PS.

The dollar equivalents are \$39CAN  
or \$34 US, both for airmail delivery.

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £3.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Mike Street as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to the Society, his address is 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada L9G 2H5.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 1 March will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.

## CONVENTION 2007 WORTHING

Once again, the sun shone down all week on a CPSGB convention and this time we were beside the sea as well! The hotel was excellent and the food once again superb; with the chef having to take a bow on the final evening. The Philaholic study group, lead astray, as ever by messrs Mackie and Banfield accomplished much – studying late into the night and a good deal of fun was had by all.

In between things philatelic, members enjoyed a trip to the Roman Palace at Fishbourne with its' amazing mosaics and also an 'in house' entertainment by 'Time Span' who displayed costumes and artefacts from 'below stairs' in a Victorian stately home. It was slightly scary to see how many of the items our older members recognised – even if they did claim not to be still using them on a daily basis at home!

Cliff Wheatley kicked off the philatelic displays on the Wednesday evening with a display of Transatlantic Mail from the 1780's to 1878. Experience has taught me that any BNA covers pre 1800 are very rare. Cliff managed to show us 15 of them including 3 pre 1800 covers from Prince Edward Island. The display covered all the various routes, rates and postal markings up to the time Canada joined the UPU and certainly served to show the various systems the authorities and shipping companies dreamed up for charging excessive amounts of postage!

Thursday morning saw Judith Viney (nee Edwards) standing up to present her Newfoundland stamps. Despite collecting this material for over 20 years, this was the

first time Judith had shown the display. I am sure it will not be the last. We were treated to a wide range of die proofs, photo essays, proofs and colour trials as well as the stamps themselves, varieties, covers and a mass of collateral material all beautifully mounted on presentation sheets; a joy to behold! . Judith even seemed to be able to remember how and from where she had acquired most of the material with some amusing anecdotes along the way.

With the ladies occupied making miniatures all evening, Mike Street took the floor on Thursday evening with the aid of laptop computer and projector to display his outstanding collection of Peace issue postal history. Mike explained the initial airmail rates that lasted for only 45 days, along with the later airmail rates, surface rates and registered mail rates, special delivery rates and much more. The display was full of covers to and from 'odd' destinations. These included a cover from the Yukon to Sudan and another from Labrador to the Ivory Coast (both surely unique?). He also showed some unusual uses of the stamps including travelling letter boxes, 'posted aboard ship', bisects and one 10 cent stamp used as a postage due. This was the first showing of this issue at a CPSGB convention and served to show that the more modern issues of Canada can provide some genuine philatelic challenge and create an excellent display.

Friday morning brought the ever popular Members displays of up to 16 sheets. Once again we were treated to an amazing diversity of material, including; Patriotic

covers from Newfoundland, C.P.R. covers and cards, essays and proofs of the 1957 UPU issue, Money Letters, Klondyke gold rush covers, postcards and playing cards, Incoming mail to Newfoundland pre 1900, registered covers featuring the 1897 Jubilee issue, early transatlantic mail, Canadian Semi-official airmails, New Brunswick stamps, UPU P3 postcards, special delivery mail and labels, printings of the 10 cent Consort stamp of 1859 and Edwardian postcards. A great display which was enjoyed by all participants.

Friday evening saw the ladies being quizzed. For the philatelists, it was the turn of Susan So to take the floor to present material from Stan Lum. Unfortunately, Stan had been hospitalized shortly before Convention and could not travel over as planned so Susan was left trying to decipher the great mans notes! She made an admirable job of displaying and explaining a veritable pot pourri of material which featured Stan's favourite material never before shown at Convention. There was genuinely something for everyone with a liberal sprinkling of the rare and more than a few very rare items; everything from pre-stamp covers to modern missing colour errors.

Saturday morning saw the AGM completed and then a review by the judges of the Competition entries. It also gave us all an opportunity to view the material and some very fine material indeed was on show. Our congratulations go to Richard Thompson, Dave Armitage, Brian Stalker, Cliff Wheatley and Colin Lewis who between them took away the prizes. Saturday also brought the traditional

society auction. Colin Lewis our auctioneer raced through over 1700 lots by late afternoon with a break for lunch and was only visibly troubled once (when someone told him the England vs. Australia rugby result!). As usual, there appeared to be a lot of satisfied buyers (and sellers) and a serious boost to society funds was reported by the evening.

Over 50 members and guests sat down for the closing Banquet on the Saturday evening with Michael Sefi, the Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection giving a most interesting speech. In addition to the competition awards, Susan So was a surprised but most worthy winner of the Founders Trophy for her research work; both on her own and assisting Stan Lum. The Presidential badge was handed over to your editor for the coming year ensuring he will be kept busy – at least for 12 months!

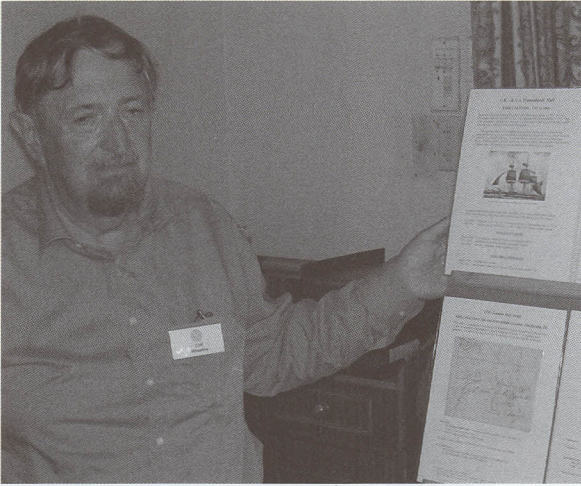
Overall, it was a most enjoyable four days. It was good to see some new members and also to see a strong contingent from North America once again. We hope to see you all again in September 2008 in Perth.

Finally our thanks go to David and Patrice Sessions who were marvellous hosts and had clearly put a lot of effort and organisation into making it such an enjoyable time for us all.

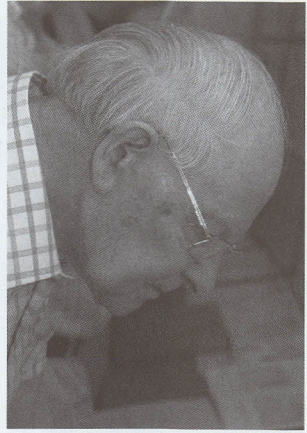
GS

*Photographs are courtesy of John Gatecliff, Mike Street, Dawn Johnson and the Editor.*





*Cliff Wheatley presents...*



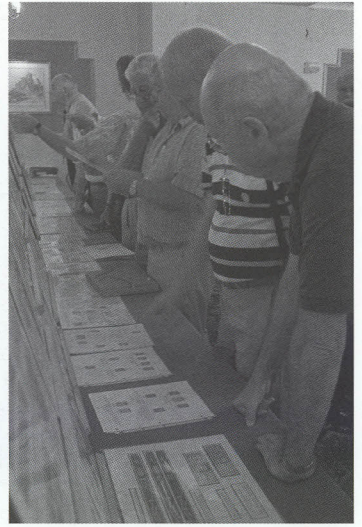
*Sandy Mackie – a study in concentration. Must be an Admiral down there somewhere!*



*John Cooper demonstrates the laid back, Montreal, style of auction bidding.*



*David Sessions hands on the Presidential chain of office to your Editor under the watchful eye of Betty Stephenson.*



*Viewing the competition entries.*



*Judith Viney displaying her Newfoundland.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Mike Street**

### **SINGLE DEFICIENCY**

The note below is in reply to Nicholas Lazenby's questions regarding his covers, Figures 12 and 14-15, in *Maple Leaves* No. 305, July 2007.

In both cases the post office has charged only single deficiency for the reason given in my letter concerning Figure 9 in the same issue - because the item was registered any postage deficiency found after mailing was deemed to be the post office's fault so the recipient was not penalized but simply charged the actual deficiency. The cover in Figure 12 attracted an extra cent in postage due because it was mailed as a drop letter but then redirected outside the drop letter area, in this case to a rural route. The cover in Figure 14-15 was charged an extra 10 cents because it was mailed just 15 days after the basic registration fee was raised from 10 cents to 20 cents on 2 April 1952.

**Brian Hargreaves**

### **QUEEN STREET EAST ROLLER CANCEL**

I can indeed confirm that the Queen Street East roller cancel (*Maple Leaves*, October 2007, page 175) was in use before 1918. I have two copies of this cancel, one on a 1 cent Small Queen and the other (illustrated below in fig 1) on a 3 cent Maple Leaf stamp. I would surmise that this cancel was in use in the late 1890's.



*Fig 1*

**John Watson**

### **POSTCARD RATE TO THE UK**

Without in any way affecting the thrust of his article (*Maple Leaves*, October 2007, page 183), I would like to question a statement made by John Wright in his article 'Short Paid Unpenalised Registered Postcard'; viz: "(the 2 cent postcard rate) remained in effect until the imposition of 1 cent War Tax on 15th April 1915".

In my bible "The Admiral Era - A Rate Study 1912 - 1928", Allan Steinhart states on page 23..."with the introduction of War Tax on April 15 1915....the cost of sending a DOMESTIC (my capitals) postcard or one to the USA or Mexico became 2 cents so that the postal rate to all countries was the same 2 cents".

This caused a lot of confusion both on the part of the public and the postal authorities. I have postcards from this War Tax era to the UK, Empire, and UPU countries rated at 2 cents, but also rated at 3 cents (i.e. with War Tax unnecessarily added). I also have examples of the UK and UPU authorities erroneously taxing correctly franked (2 cents) cards.

My problem is that I have not seen the Post Office Guide where this rule is actually



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stated, only Steinhart's statement. However, I do have one postcard – see fig 2 – which I believe shows that Steinhart is correct. It dates from 1919 to Leeds, England and was franked with a War Tax revenue stamp (i.e. officially unfranked as this stamp was not valid for postage). It was rated T20 in Canada – that is double deficiency of 2 cents (1 cent Canadian = 5 centimes at that time). The British authorities accepted this assessment and charged the recipient 2d (equal to 4 cents Canadian).

I would very much welcome any further light that members could shed on this issue.

**John Hillson**

### MATERIAL FACTS

Having worked in the life assurance industry where as far as I know, no death claim has ever been refused because 'you didn't bother to tell us you were not immortal', I find that general insurers are

much trickier; or as we say north of Hadrian's Wall, they are downright sleekit.

To put it in a nutshell, if you have a stamp collection and have not told your household contents insurers about it, don't ever get burgled because there is a real risk that they won't pay out. It does not appear to matter if it is insured elsewhere, or not insured at all; as far as insurers are concerned your collection is a honey pot for every burglar from John O'Groats to Lands End.

Luckily for me, I did not find this out the hard way. Following an accident in which my wife lost her spectacles, I claimed with Saga, my insurers, to be told that the specs were not covered. I determined, therefore, come what may on renewal to go elsewhere. I tried a dot com 'we compare everybody's prices and come up with the best price for you' website who pointed me in the direction of the AA who, indeed, turned up to be much cheaper than Saga. (For North American readers, the AA is the Automobile Association not Alcoholics Anonymous!) I therefore

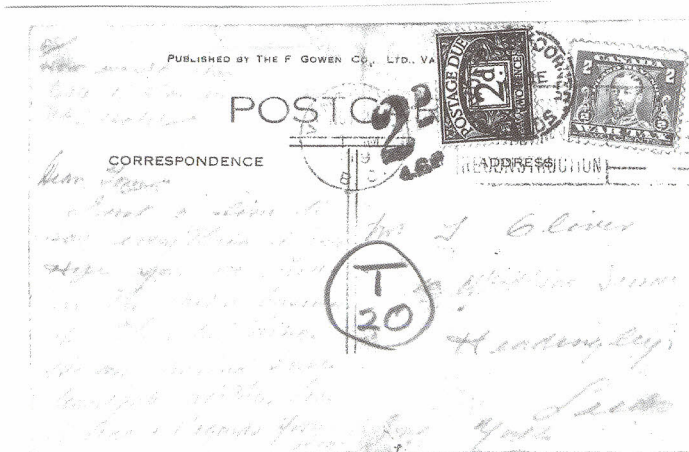


Fig 2.

phoned the AA and after being welcomed asked 'does the fact that I have a stamp collection insured elsewhere for a couple of quid matter?'..... pregnant pause.... 'We'll check with our underwriters'..... second pregnant pause....'Sorry, no can do, goodbye!' So now, technically, I have been refused insurance! Next I tried the brokers for geriatrics, RIAS – cheaper than the AA (so much for dotcom sites!) ...'I have a stamp collection'....'Oh dear, quelle horreur, goodbye!'

So you have been warned!

Did I eventually get building and contents cover (without lying my head off – no I have never been refused insurance, stamp collection? what stamp collection? etc). Well yes, I rang John Wardrop who advertises herein and his contact was as inexpensive as the AA and gave a happy ending for me.

**John Cooper**

### CONVENTION 2007

Once again, a wonderful convention and my felicitations to all of the organisers. It was a good mix of philatelic talks and social events. Colin Lewis's auction was well described and smoothly offered. The displays by Cliff Wheatley, Judith Edwards, Mike Street and Stan Lum (disguised as Susan So) were a very well done.

Seeing the Roman ruins at Fishbourne and the delightful 'Below Stairs' were both interesting and fun. Late evening meetings of the Philaholic study group attracted an average of 25 members (*actually only 12½ but John was maybe seeing double, Ed.*) and a good selection of malts were tried.

The organisers for 2008 have their work cut out for next year at Perth. Every member of CPSGB should try to attend!

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## BOOK REVIEWS

The following titles have all been published by BNAPS. In most cases they are available from the Handbooks Manager. If not, they are all available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6, Canada. Phone: (001) 613 235-9119.

Internet orders can be placed at [www.iankimmerly.com/books/](http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/)

When ordering from this source, the prices given are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayments exceeding 25 cents will be refunded in mint postage stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No Ontario Retail Sales Tax applies.

Please note that the review copies of all the volumes listed (colour editions) are in the Society Library. Please contact Mike Slamo if you wish to look before you buy.

### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF CANADA 1906 – 1928

**Stan Lum & Elsie Drury.** ISBN: 978-1-897391-14-3 (b&w), 978-1-897391-13-6 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 116 pp. Stock # B4h031.1 (B&W) \$32.95, B4h031.11 (colour) C\$82.00

The late Elsie Drury was an avid collector of the first set of Postage Due stamps issued by Canada in 1906. Using the draft of a paper prepared by Elsie as a starting point, well known dealer and collector Stan Lum (aka 'The Yellow Peril') has applied his extensive knowledge to ensure that Elsie's work would be included in the

literature of BNA philately.

Postage Due Stamps of Canada 1906 – 1928, Elsie's original title retained in her memory, actually covers the first four issues of Canadian Postage Due stamps. The first set was replaced in 1930 when a new printer obtained the contract, again in 1933 when Postage Due stamps were made bilingual, and once more in 1935 when the printer of the first issue got the contract back. The designs of all four issues featured fine engraving, and this style remained in use until a complete redesign was made for the 'Red Dues' which were issued in 1967.

Included in this volume are print quantities and other information relating to the production of the stamps, as well as illustrations of die and plate proofs, lathework and imprint sheets. Sections on Post Office stationery used with the stamps include Postage Due wrappers, Request for Additional Delivery labels and Dead Letter Office Envelopes. The last part of the book features many fine examples of Postage Due stamps used on cover. Those who enjoyed the Yellow Peril's earlier series in Maple Leaves on these stamps will want to own a copy of this book; certainly the finest volume yet on the early postage due issues of Canada.  
GS

### CANADA 1897 DIAMOND JUBILEES

**Herbert McNaught** ISBN: 978-1-897391-11-2 (b&w), 978-1-897391-10-5 (colour) BNAPS Exhibit Series #44. 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 186 pp. Stock # B4h923.44 (B&W) C\$34.95, B4h923.441 (colour) C\$120.00

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expensive on a face-value basis adhesives ever issued by Canada, were released on 19 June 1897. Although the lower values were replaced relatively quickly by the stamps of the Maple Leaf set, the 'Jubes' have given many collectors much pleasure over the intervening 110 years. A number of very good exhibits have been prepared on specific values, notably the three-cent, as have several more extensive and ambitious exhibits that cover the main philatelic aspects of all sixteen values. One of these, Herb McNaught's award winning Canada 1897 Diamond Jubilee, has received many Gold awards and other honours for its extensive coverage of the subject.

In the stamp section of the exhibit, the viewer/reader will find a visual feast of proofs and die proofs ( 8 different ones!), specimens, trial copy cards, specimens, forgeries, singles and blocks of four as well as plate blocks and pairs and all the listed re-entries. In the postal history area are perfins, precancels, bisects, forgeries, cancellations of all types including Squared Circles and particularly Jubilee and other flag type machine cancels and Jubilee postal stationery, not to mention rate, patriotic and advertising covers to many destinations, including foreign countries. I particularly noted a cover from the Yukon to Russia and another registered to Peru but there are many postal history gems in this part of the exhibit. A volume that will be a must for all serious collectors of the Jubilee issue and a good read for all other BNA collectors. As with most of these Exhibit Series books, the colour edition really is worth the price difference.

**GS**

## **JUST PERFECT –THE PATENTS AND POSTAL MARKINGS OF MACHINES INVENTED BY JOSEPH O. LAMOUREUX AND OMER FRANCOIS LEFEBVRE 1912 - 1980.**

**Reg Morris and Robert J. Payne.**  
8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 260pp. ISBN 978-1-897391-12-9. Stock # B4h030.1  
C\$49.95

Just Perfect, is very different from any other BNAPS handbook in that it is largely a narrative telling the story of two inventors who developed postal cancelling machines in early twentieth century Canada, how they fared, and how their efforts came to take a now recognized place in the postal history of Canada.

The first 100 or so pages are devoted to the two inventors and the various versions of their machines, complete with drawings and explanation of the feed paths. The technical dissertation is, I suspect, largely the work of Reg Morris, an electrical engineer. This may be a bit more than the average postmark collector needs to know but it is wonderful background material, while the narrative tale makes for interesting reading.

The Perfect rapid cancelling machines are recorded between 1928 and 1980 so cover a wide collecting field. One machine, in particular, number 350, was used on the Royal Train in 1939 and 47 pages are given over to the Royal Tour; this makes the book an unexpected 'must' for students thereof. The reconstructed schedules of arrivals and departures should be of great value to collectors of Royal Train postmarks as should the differentiation between the Perfect and Universal postmarks impressed during the US part of the Tour. To a keen RT collector this section of the book alone is worth the cover price. Just one small fault to be noted: on page 114 an illustration of the French and English flag dies set side by

## HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

January 2008

Postage & packing is extra

Small Queens Re-appraised	John Hillson	£ 6.50
Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J.Van Dam	£11.00
Canadian Stamp Booklets – Dotted Cover Dies 1935 – 55	Peter Harris	£ 8.50
Canada Post Official First Day Covers (1st edition)	Chung & Narbonne	£ 7.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1912 – 53	D. Rosenblat	£ 6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick	G. MacManus	£ 16.00
Canadian Revenues Volume 1 – Federal and Law	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Canadian Revenues Volume 7 B.C., Yukon, Federal Franks, Seals	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Catalogue of Railway Cancellations – supplement no. 2	L. Ludlow	£ 6.50
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side is incorrectly captioned as to which is left and which is right. The text at the foot of the previous page is correct.

As well as RT collectors, there are rich pickings for collectors of red 'Christmas' and 'blackout' postmarks.

The extensive tabulations mean that interested collectors will need this book on their shelves but the review copy is in the Society Library if one wishes to sample the sheer depth of dedicated research that has gone into this book.

**D.J.S.**

### **FANCY CANCELS ON CANADIAN STAMPS 1855 – 1950 – SECOND EDITION (2007)**

**Dave Lacelle.** 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 220pp. ISBN 978-1-897391-09-9. Stock # B4h333.1 C\$ 39.95

This area of stamp collecting remains very popular for many reasons, not the least of which is the personal touch of the former Postmasters who actually hand carved the fancy cancels. Lacelle writes, "Fancy cancels can be considered as something that exists between graffiti and folk art."

The Second Edition has several improvements over the first. The 2000

version was prepared over a 15 year period, bringing the original 1960s Day and Smythies Fancy Cancel listings right up to date at that time. Preparation of the Second Edition took about eight months, making it much more consistent in terms of style; while the numbering sequence and (most) illustrations were retained, all individual cancel descriptions have been retyped. Over 60 previously non-located fancy cancels have now been attributed to specific Post Offices, almost 100 have had their dates of use expanded, over 20 new fancy cancels have been added and the 'Deletions and Miscellaneous' section has over 60 new entries.

There are three major additions in the new volume. The first is a 'rate factor' for each cancel which allows comparison of relative value between different fancy cancels. A very helpful appendix lists Day and Smythies numbers and corresponding Lacelle catalogue numbers. Finally, each illustration page in the second edition has a five cm scale bar to give some indication of scale change due to the printing process. It is hoped that these additions will add to the book's utility in terms of pricing and cross referencing.

**GS**

## **CLASSIFIED ADS**

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is, indeed, a great honour to be chosen as your new President and I shall do my very best to continue the good work of my illustrious predecessors. I should like to thank David Sessions for organising a splendid Convention in Worthing.

With the last Convention fresh in our minds, my first duty as President is to invite you all to the **Society Convention in 2008**. This will take place in Perth, Scotland between **24th and 28th September**.

Convention this year will be held in the **Queens Hotel, Perth**. (see [www.bestwestern.co.uk/Hotels/Best-Western-Queens-Hotel-83496/Hotel-Info/Default.aspx](http://www.bestwestern.co.uk/Hotels/Best-Western-Queens-Hotel-83496/Hotel-Info/Default.aspx)) The Queens is ideally situated alongside both the Railway and Coach stations in the centre of Perth. It is a medium sized hotel but large enough to have its own leisure centre complete with indoor heated pool – so bring your swimming kit! The Conference 24 hour rate will be **£55.00 per person, per night**. For those arriving early or wanting to stay on a day or two after, equally competitive rates will be available. The rate is VAT inclusive and includes use of the indoor leisure centre.

For those who have not been before, Perth is a market town (now city) about 60 miles north of Glasgow and Edinburgh, (see [www.perfectperth.com](http://www.perfectperth.com)). It is often described as the gateway to the Highlands. It sits on the River Tay and is surrounded by some of Scotland's best scenery as well as offering all the usual amenities of a medium sized Scottish city. We hope to make the best of the surrounding scenery

with afternoon trips to Glamis Castle (the childhood home of the late Queen Mother) and to Crieff where it is rumoured they have a distillery amongst other attractions.

The philatelic programme will not disappoint with a number of 'gold medal' standard displays lined up which have not previously been seen at Convention. Full details of the programme will appear in the April issue of *Maple Leaves* along with the booking forms.

For those planning to attend from overseas (or even the south of England) and not wishing to hire a car, the best airport to target for arrival is Glasgow. (Zoom airlines, amongst others, offer a wide range of flights from Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Halifax NS direct to Glasgow). An alternative destination is Edinburgh airport although there are less direct flights from North America available to this destination. There are regular coach services from both Glasgow and Edinburgh airports (each involving one simple change of bus) to Perth coach station which is less than 100 metres from the hotel. The total journey time is around 2 hours from either airport. I will be happy to provide more details to any member planning a trip, you can contact me by e mail (see inside back cover) or by phone on +44 1330 820659.

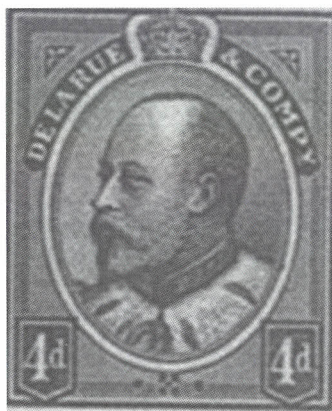
Karen and I look forward to greeting you in Perth this September. Make that diary entry now!

**Graham Searle**

## Canada @ Cavendish

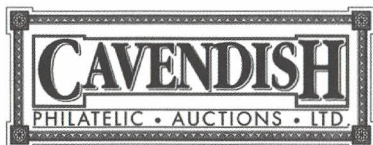
Our November auction featured the magnificent 'Ecosse' Collection of Canada stamps which excited a lot of attention, the more elusive items soaring well above – sometimes many times – estimate.

De La Rue KEVII 4d rose red essay sold for £3,055



The demand is there –  
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## **FROM THE SECRETARY**

Please let the Secretary have, urgently, any amendments you wish to make to your Handbook entry. It is hoped to issue an updated Part 1 with the April *MapleLeaves*. Thank you.

**John Wright**

## **FROM THE COVERMART MANAGER**

For the benefit of members who were not at the AGM please note that the Covermart is now active again with myself as manager. Basically the Mart will function as before but with the following differences.

I will produce a quarterly list of the cover categories that are available that will be sent via Email on request, or in the Journal if there is room. (We hope to add this to the Society website in due course). It is only necessary for interested members to return this list to me with an X against the area of interest to receive a list of what is in stock, each cover being illustrated in full size and full colour with all the known details and price. All the member has to do is to mark the cover(s) that are of interest and to return to me the illustrations to receive the covers on approval. All payments should be sent to me. Cheques must be made payable to the Society and must be in £ sterling.

I know of several Postal History dealers that use this method and it works very well.

It would be of great help if members would send me lists of their particular collecting themes which would be held on file for when examples become available.

If you wish to dispose of surplus covers or

cards using the Covermart, all you need to do is send the material to me to hold in stock and to indicate what you regard as a fair price. Common modern day covers/cards will not sell as fast as older material as shown in our recent auction. When a cover is sold the member will receive his price less the 10% Society commission. Covers sent to me for the Covermart stock would at all times be acknowledged and held in protective cover albums, after scanning, until required.

Contact Details are:- Richard Hirst,  
Ty-ffald, Llanwrda,  
Carmarthenshire, SA19 8AD  
Tel. 01550-777856  
email: rhirstmag@aol.com

## **SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND LOCAL GROUP**

Ten members from the North of England and Scotland gathered in Moffat on 3rd November for our latest afternoon meeting. Some excellent material was on view including a 12d black, a watermarked ½d Large Queen, a cover showing the 15 cents rate to England paid by Cents stamps in early 1868 and a 1 cent Small Queen large die proof; four great rarities. In between the rarities there was the usual wide range of interesting material on view with all of us learning and seeing something new. The next meeting is planned for Saturday 5th April at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat at 1400hrs. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display.

**John Hillson**

**INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2007**

Income

Subscriptions for year (Sterling)	£ 3884.70	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1253.76	£5138.46
Bank Interest		798.68
Handbooks Surplus	.80	
C.P.S. Publication surplus	0	.80
Tie sales surplus		0
Exchange Packet Surplus	5.00	
Covermart Surplus	47.59	52.59
Auction Surplus -2006 Llandidrod Convention auction	946.70	
2007 postal auction surplus	1052.04	1998.74
A.B.P.S. Award		100.00
		<u>£ 8089.27</u>

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	7232.81
Administration Expenses	235.92
ABPS Fee	120.00
Insurance	105.00
Printing & Stationery	120.92
Publicity	98.00
Miscellaneous inc Bank (Direct debit) charges	56.34
Website running costs	107.58
Llandidrod Wells Convention net expenses	125.09
Fellows ties	326.07
Taxation	<u>5.98</u>
	£8533.71
Deficit for year	<u>444.44</u>
	<u>£8089.27</u>

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2007**

Assets

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£19,720.06	
Royal Bank of Scotland	1,996.81	£21716.87
Investments at cost:		
General Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	1000.00	
General Fund New Star High Yield Bond Unit Trust	2000.00	£ 3,000.00
Handbooks Stock: General	334.93	
Small Queens Re-appraised	375.39	£ 710.32
Stock of Society Ties		82.72
Library Books as valued		4,400.69
Worthing Convention Auction Catalogues paid (suspense)		590.02
President's Worthing Convention expenses paid (suspense)		20.00
		<u>£30,520.62</u>



Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 2006	\$25,708.17	
Sterling deficit for 2006/2007	<u>444.44</u>	£25,263.73
Library Fund		4,497.89
Subscriptions prepaid in sterling		759.00
		<u>£30,520.62</u>

Canadian Funds as at 30 September 2007

Income

Royal Bank of Canada Balance @ 30.09.07	\$2,924.89
Subscriptions received net of Bank Charges	5,301.06
Donation	1,000.00
1 year bond repaid	5,000.00
Interest received from 1 year bond	<u>148.90</u>
	<u>\$14,374.85</u>

Expenditure

One year interest bearing Bond	\$7,000.00
One year interest bearing Bond	2,500.00
Transfer of funds to Royal Bank of Scotland	2,000.00
Royal Bank of Canada balance at 30.09.07 (Surplus for year)	<u>2,874.85</u>
	<u>\$14,374.85</u>

Balance Sheet at 30 September 2007

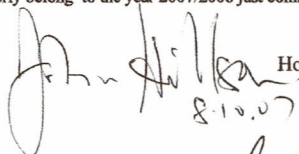
Assets

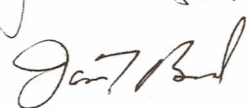
Cash at bank	\$2,874.85
Interest bearing one year bond	7,000.00
Interest bearing one year bond	<u>2,500.00</u>
	<u>\$12,374.85</u>

Liabilities

Dollar general Fund	<u>\$12,374.85</u>
	<u>\$12,374.85</u>

- Notes. (1). It will be seen that the dollar account surplus far exceeds the nominal sterling account deficit.  
(2) The two amounts marked "(suspense)" in the sterling Balance Sheet were paid in the current year, but more properly belong to the year 2007/2008 just commenced.

  
8-10-07  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. Examiner

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 15TH DECEMBER 2007

### New Members:-

- 2943 BURSEY, Maurice 101 Longwood Place, Chapel Hill, NC, 27514-9584 USA;  
e mail: mauricebursey@aol.com; Ill Cov, Jub, Map PH  
2944 LORD CORNWALLIS OBE, DL, FRPSL, Old Parsonage Cottage, Back Lane,  
Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent TN17 1AN; B, C (to 1960)  
2945 DOWNIE, Alexander, 79 Glasgow Road, Perth PH2 0PH; C, SP, Jub  
2946 MOIR, Gordon G., 12 Thoburn Road, Edinburgh, EH13 0BQ; C  
2947 FORGE, C.C.J., 92 Runnymede Road, Ponteland, Newcastle – upon- Tyne,  
NE20 9HH; CR-CGG(Def), CQ-CGF(comm.)  
2948 CARTER, R. Nigel, 7 Whitebridge Parkway, Gosforth, Newcastle – upon- Tyne,  
NE3 5LU; email: nigelrcarter@gmail.com; CR-CE, N  
2949 MACPHERSON, Robert B., 19 Oxenturn Road, Wye, Ashford, Kent TN25 5BH;  
e mail: macphe@waitrose.com ; CR-CGC

### Change of Address:-

- 1753 BISSET, Jim, Dumgoyne, 21 Roman Road, Balfron, Glasgow, G63 0PW  
2457 GARTLAND, Trevor, 13 King George Road, Minehead, Somerset TA24 5JD  
2838 BUTTIMORE, David, new e mail address: david@buttimore.org.uk  
2942 O'REILLY, Kevin, new e mail address: kor@theedge.com

### Add interests:-

- 2942 O'REILLY, Kevin NWT, YUK, Lab

### Deceased:-

- 0513 NICHOLSON, E.A.

### Resigned:-

- 2622 GOODWIN, Mrs Elaine  
2644 MANSFIELD, Peter

Revised Total:- 389

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### 2008

Feb 27 – March 1 Spring Stampex,  
Islington, London

### April 5 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting – Moffat

April 11 – 13 National Postage Stamp  
Marketplace, Toronto

April 18 - 19 Scottish Philatelic Congress  
- Perth

May 2-4 90th Philatelic Congress of GB  
and ABPS National Exhibition –  
Harrogate

May 3- 4 ORAPEX 2008 (National level  
exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

June 15 – 22 Efiro 08, Bucharest,  
Romania

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 12 – 14 Praga 2008, International  
Exhibition, Prague

Sept 17 – 20 Autumn Stampex, Islington,  
London

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

**Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention ,  
Queens Hotel, Perth**

Oct 17 – 19 Stampex '08, Toronto

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2007/8

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(Covermart) Richard Hirst, Ty-Ffald, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire SA19 8AD

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**Assistant Editor:**

David Sessions, F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S., 31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton, BN16 3EN



## THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Postal History Society of Canada publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibit at philatelic shows across Canada.

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For further information or a membership application form, please write to the Secretary:

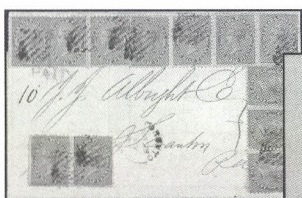
Stephane Cloutier  
255 Shakespeare Street, Ottawa, Ontario  
K1L5M7, Canada  
email: [cloutier1967@sympatico.ca](mailto:cloutier1967@sympatico.ca)

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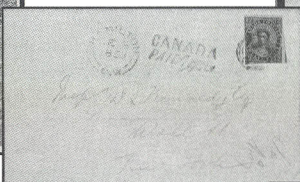
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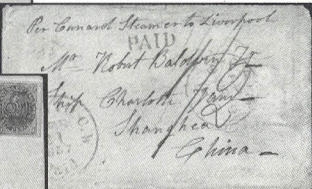
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# Maple Leaves

JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN

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April 2008

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

**Edited by: Graham Searle**

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

Email: searle711@btinternet.com

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**Vol. 30 No. 6**

**April 2008**

**Whole No. 308**

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## EDITORIAL

Members will be saddened to learn of the untimely death of Stan Lum. An obituary appears overleaf. Stan was the most prolific contributor to Maple Leaves over a period of many years. He will, however, be remembered best for his boundless enthusiasm and ceaseless quest for knowledge which rubbed off on all who met him. He will be sadly missed. The many fans of the 'Yellow Peril' will be pleased to learn that, with the agreement of his family, we will be continuing to publish Stan's material for some time as he left behind a considerable stock of articles.

Those of you who access the society website on a regular basis will have noticed some changes recently. Jeffrey Wallace kindly volunteered to take on the task of 'webmaster' for the site and has already made several improvements; adding the Library List and also pictures of some of the March auction lots. Over the coming months we hope to make

further enhancements to the site allowing members to see more auction lots and also Packet and Covermart lots online. If there are particular improvements you would like to see to the site please let me know by e mail and I will pass these on to Jeffrey.

This issue of Maple Leaves comes with a number of enclosures. Members based in the UK should receive a copy of the updated Library List. The Society Library represents a major resource and Mike Slamo will be happy to deal with your requests to borrow any of the items listed. All members should receive the latest edition of the Members Handbook Part I along with forms for booking your place at the Annual Convention and entering an exhibit in the Convention competitions. Please take note of the deadline dates on these last two forms and get your returns in promptly.

**Continued on page 305**

## STAN LUM FCPS, – ‘THE YELLOW PERIL’

It was with great sorrow, but no surprise, that I learned of Stan's passing. He was no youngster and had been in poor health for some time; despite this he had been very much hoping to give a show at the 2007 Convention. It was not to be; nevertheless he entrusted his display to Susan So who proved a splendid understudy.

Stan Lum, the self-appointed ‘Yellow Peril’ was born of Chinese parents in Vancouver. His given name was Lum Gee Wai and his early upbringing was strictly Chinese, but school and the Boy Scouts opened him up to western ways. At school he changed his name to Stanley Lum and in his teens he started a stamp collection, among other things.

On 5th January 1948, after overcoming much red tape, Stan joined the RCAF, thus becoming the first Chinese member of the post war Canadian air force. Whilst returning by bus from leave in San Francisco, he struck up a conversation with a lady from Suva, Fiji, thus starting a romantic episode that hit the press in both Fiji and back home. Being by this time a keen collector, Stan asked all sorts of questions about Fiji and the lady tore some stamps off an envelope for him. Subsequently, Stan enquired whether she knew of anyone in Suva who might like to correspond and exchange stamps; in due course a letter arrived from Betty Houn Lee which led to a pen friendship devoted mainly to philately.

Late in 1950, Stan applied for a tour of duty in a Canadian naval ship and early in 1951 he joined H.M.C.S. Ontario which was bound for Australia; to Stan's surprise a stop-over in Suva was scheduled. A frantic airmail to Betty resulted in them meeting for the first time, but after four



days the ‘Ontario’ was back at sea with Stan aboard. However, the meeting had lit a spark and upon reaching Australia, Stan arranged to leave the ship and make his own way back via Suva. The upshot was a wedding at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on 5th May 1951, followed by a reception for nearly 400 guests; among them was Betty Emberson, the lady on the bus from San Francisco.

All members will know of the ‘Yellow Peril’ thanks to his continuous run of articles in *Maple Leaves* over many years. It was appropriate that he was spared long enough to see publication of his book ‘Postage Due Stamps of Canada 1906 – 1928’, late last year.

We offer condolences to Stan's widow Betty and the family; the Society will be the poorer for the loss of such an enthusiastic collector/ dealer who loved to share his knowledge.

**David Sessions.**



# CANADIAN AND PROVINCIAL LETTERS TO AND THROUGH BOSTON

George B. Arfken and Charles G. Firby

In the 1850's and 1860's Boston occupied a special place in the mail of Canada and of the Maritimes. This was the result of the importance of Boston itself and of the ship and railroad services, notably:-

1. The Cunard steamers which provided a connection between Boston, Halifax N.S. and Britain. The Cunard Liverpool - Halifax - Boston run had started in 1840.
2. Express mail ships provided a connection between Boston and St. John, N.B., starting in July 1853.
3. Boston was connected with the rest of the U.S. (east of the Rockies) by a network of railroads.
4. A rail connection between Boston and Montreal via the Vermont Central Railroad was completed on 25th October, 1851.
5. During the 1850's and 1860's neither Boston nor Canada had a rail connection with New Brunswick or Nova Scotia and these two provinces had no rail connection with each other.



Figure 1. From Hamilton, C.W., 14th March, 1852, a double rate letter to Boston paid with two 6d Prince Consorts. Hamilton had been issued 12 penny blacks and the writer could have used one. The "10" of CANADA PAID 10 Cts was overwritten by a "20." Courtesy of the 'Carrington' collection.

1793  
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## Mail sent to Boston.

Boston was important as a destination. The following covers illustrate the variety of ways, rail and sea, of getting to Boston from various British North American cities.

Figure 1 shows a very early use of the new railroad from Montreal to Boston completed less than four months earlier [1].

From New Brunswick, the overland trip to Boston began by stage coach through New Brunswick and on into Maine to the U.S. railroad in the vicinity of Bangor, then on to Boston by rail.

Figure 2 illustrates the overland route with

two additional features. The 6d rate from the Maritimes to the U.S. was paid with a bisected 1 shilling stamp. The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick [2, 154] lists seven N.B. covers paying a 6d rate to the U.S. with a bisected 1sh. Five of these seven covers were from Chatham, addressed to Boston and posted in 1860. Note that bisection of New Brunswick pence stamps was neither authorized nor forbidden. It was simply tolerated.

The red encircled PAID 10 was to tell U.S. postal clerks that 6 pence paid the US equivalent of 10 cents.

The authors have never seen a 6 pence cover where U.S. postal clerks credited it with only 6 cents, short paid 4 cents.



Figure 2. Posted in Chatham, New Brunswick, 16th February, 1860, and addressed to Boston with a "Via Fredericton" endorsement. There are Fredericton FE 17 and St. John FE 18 backstamps. The cover went by stage through Fredericton and St. John, crossed the border at St. Steven, N.B. entering the U.S. at Calais, Me. The cover continued by stage to the railhead near Bangor. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

From Nova Scotia the mail to Boston could go through St. John, N.B., and on to Boston. However, Nova Scotia writers had an alternative. The British naval base at Halifax was the major base for North America and the British Admiralty insisted on steamship service between Liverpool and Halifax. Therefore, the Cunard steamers that ran between Liverpool and Boston stopped at Halifax. A letter could therefore be posted in Halifax and delivered to Boston by the Cunard steamer on its westbound run. The rate was Britain's standard port-to-port rate of 4d Stg or 5d Cy (per half oz.), the same as the rate from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Figure 3 shows an 1860 cover carried from Halifax to Boston by Cunard steamer. In Boston the cover was accepted as unpaid (for postal service in the U.S.) and was charged due 5 cents. Reference [2, 69-70] lists fifteen 5d Cunard covers and six 8d Cunard covers. All were due 5¢ in the U.S.

Figure 4 shows an 1853 4-fold rate cover going to Boston by Cunard steamer. Posted in Halifax, there was no 3d charge for internal (inland to Halifax) Nova Scotia postage. The cover's date, 24th May, 1853, makes this the earliest use of Nova Scotia's one penny stamp. Boston apparently had no 20 cent due receiving handstamp similar to that on the Figure 3 cover. Therefore a bold black 20 was stamped to represent that 20 cents was to be collected upon delivery. There are two 4-fold Cunard covers recorded.[2, 71].

Mail from St. John, N.B. also had a sea route to Boston. Since 1845 the U.S. Post Office had been sending mail between Boston, Portland and Eastport, Maine by coastal steamers. On July 23, 1853 this coastal steamer mail service was extended to St. John, N.B. This service was referred to as Express Mail.

The basic letter rate for this service was the regular US rate of 6d Cy. There was no extra charge for this service. An economic benefit was derived by utilization of this service since the 6d paid for delivery to any place in the U.S. east of the Rocky Mountains. There was no US postage due charge as there was upon delivery to Boston via the Cunard steamer. Reference [2, 150-155] lists seven 6d Express Mail covers. There may be additional covers with unreported markings. Figure 5 shows one of these Express Mail covers.

#### **Mail sent via Boston - Nova Scotia to the U.S.**

Cunard steamers would deliver mail paid at 5d per half oz. from Halifax to Boston every two weeks. From Boston that mail could go to any place in the U.S. (east of the Rockies) with additional postage due of 5 cents per half oz. There were more such Cunard letters going from Boston on to New York by rail than Cunard letters that were actually addressed only to Boston [2, 69-70]. Figure 6 shows one of these Halifax - Boston - New York letters.

Nova Scotia and the U.S. made use of the Cunard biweekly service but there was a demand for more frequent service. Quoting from *The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick* [2, 61]:

*"In 1852 the Nova Scotia and U.S. governments contracted for a steamer, the Sir John Harvey to carry mail between Halifax and Boston. From anywhere in Nova Scotia to anywhere in the U.S. (except the west coast), the rate was set at 6d per one-half ounce with service starting December 3, 1852. Demand was below expectations and this service was concluded March 14, 1853. MacDonald [3, 183] wrote that covers to go on the Sir John Harvey were to be endorsed "per steamer Sir John Harvey" and were stamped with a distinguishing Nova Scotia scroll."*



Figure 3. From Antigonish, 20th January, 1860, to Boston via Halifax. The cover bears 8d in stamps, 3d for the internal Nova Scotia postage (from Antigonish to Halifax) plus 5d Cy for the Cunard service. The cover left Halifax on 2nd February on the Cunard America. The Boston FEB 4 receiving mark has a 5 Cts for the U.S. charge of 5 cents due. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 4. From Halifax, 24th May, 1853, carried to Boston by the Cunard Europa. The 4-fold 5d rate (up to 2 ounces) was paid with pairs of 1d, 3d and 6d stamps. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

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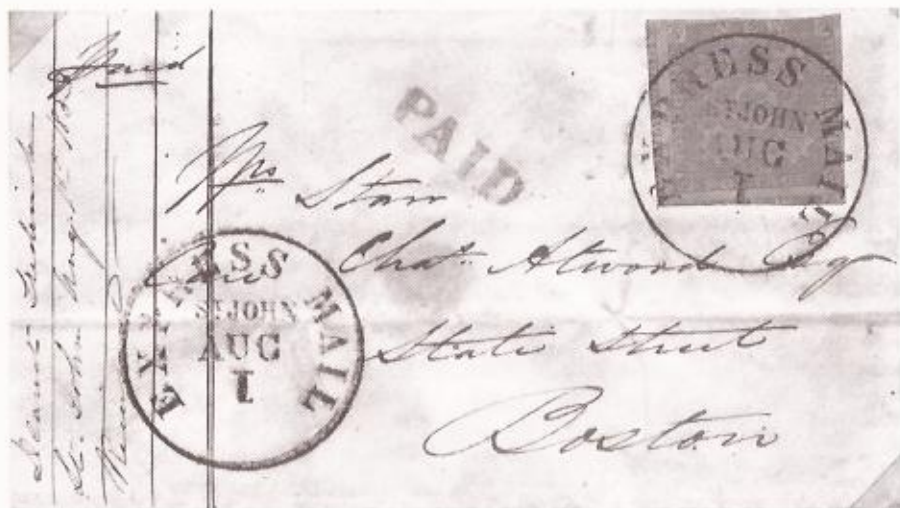


Figure 5. Posted in St. John, 1st August, 1853, and addressed to Boston, this cover was sent on a coastal steamer as Express Mail. The total 6d charge was paid with an olive yellow 6d stamp. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.



Figure 6. Carried from Halifax (AP 21 58 backstamp) by the Cunard Canada and delivered to Boston, 25th April 1858. The cover, paid 5d, was forwarded to New York, postage due 5 cents. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

It has been estimated that only about 200 covers were carried on the Sir John Harvey. Figure 7 shows one of the very few survivors.

#### Mail sent via Boston - Nova Scotia to and from Canada.

Covers mailed in Halifax or sent to Halifax from inland Nova Scotia towns (3d internal postage) could be carried to Boston on Cunard steamers and then forwarded to Canada, collect. This was an expensive way to send a cover. The cover shown in Figure 8 is the only example we know of [2, 59].

Effective 5th October, 1853, Nova Scotia and the U.S. negotiated an agreement that letters from any place in Nova Scotia could

be sent to Canada through Boston via Cunard in closed sack with no U.S. transit fee imposed. The letters were to be marked "Closed Mail for Canada".

The postal rate, including the Cunard payment was 7½d. As no stamp was available for this odd rate (only stamp denominations of 1d, 3d, 6d & 12d were available) it was necessary to bisect at least one stamp to pay this rate exactly, just as for paying the 7½d rate to the U.K. Only five examples of this 7½d closed mail rate to Canada have been reported [2, 58]; see fig 9.

Technically, the railway carried the cover in figure 9 to the south shore of the St. Lawrence and the cover crossed the St.

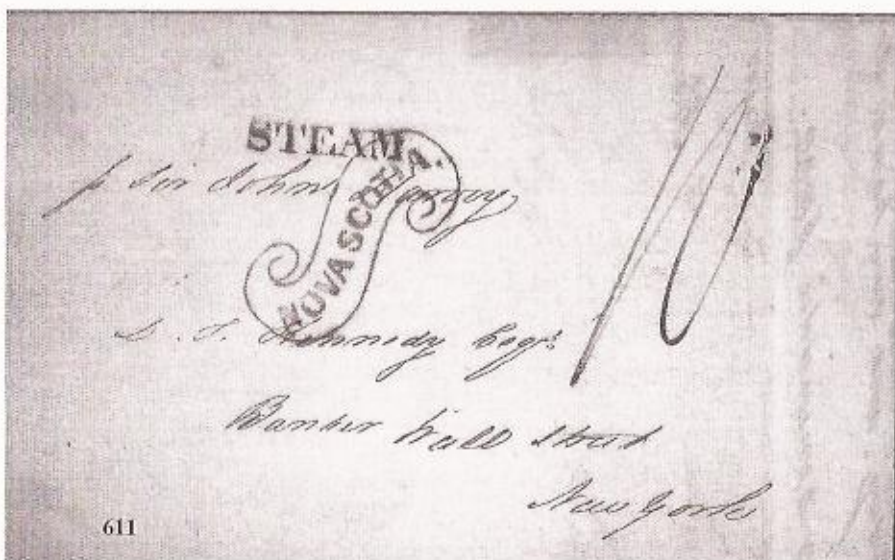


Figure 7. Mailed in Halifax, 15th February, 1853, this cover was endorsed "p Sir John Harvey" and addressed to New York. There is the Nova Scotia scroll and a 10 which represents 10 cents to be collected upon delivery. The Sir John Harvey carried this cover to Boston. The cover was forwarded to New York by rail. Courtesy of the Frederick R. Mayer collection.





Figure 8. Posted in Halifax November 1855, the cover was carried to Boston on the Cunard Asia as endorsed. The 5d charge for the sea trip was paid with a 3d and two 1ds. In Boston the cover was forwarded to Montreal on the Vermont Central Railroad. Handstamped rates of 10 for 10 cents and 6 for 6d Cy were applied to represent the postage due. The cover went from Montreal to Toronto by rail. Toronto, Nov. 10 receiver. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

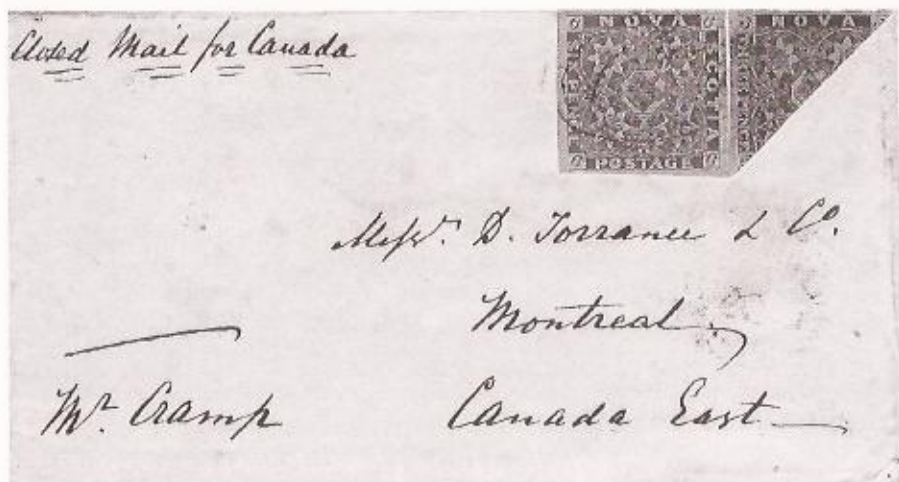


Figure 9. Posted in Lawrencetown, N.S., 26th June, 1856, and addressed to Montreal. With the "Closed Mail for Canada" endorsement, the cover was sent to Halifax. Carried out of Halifax on 1st July on the Cunard Canada to Boston, the cover was forwarded to Montreal over the Vermont Central Railroad. Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.

Lawrence by ferry. When the Victoria Bridge was completed on 15th December, 1859, rail traffic could enter the city of Montreal.

The transport of mail could go the other way also, reversing the route of Figure 9. Figure 10 shows a cover from Quebec endorsed "By forward .... Boston" and addressed to His Ex(cellency) Sir J. Williams, Gov(ernment) House, Halifax.

The preceding cover and the next two covers illustrate the importance of eastbound Cunard steamers to the Canadian mail.

### Mail sent via Boston - Canada to Newfoundland.

The usual route for Canadian mail to Newfoundland was (a) by rail to Boston, (b) Cunard steamer to Halifax and (c) a different Cunard packet to St. John's, Newfoundland. This third leg, Halifax to St. John's, was handled by a Cunard shipping line, The Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Bermuda Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Figure 11 shows an 1865 cover addressed to I.W. Boyd, St. John's, Newfoundland. The rate, 20¢ since July 1, 1859, had been reduced to 12½¢ per half oz. on January 1, 1865, making this cover 7½¢ overpaid [4, 240].



Figure 10. Posted in Quebec, 27th August, 1866, and addressed to Halifax via Boston. This cover was rushed to Boston by rail for the Cunard Cuba that would sail on 29th August and arrive at Halifax on 30th August. The postage was paid with a 12½¢ Decimal. For His Excellency, this was a truly excellent mail service. Nine examples of Canadian mail using this route to get to Halifax have been recorded [1]. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.



Figure 11. Posted in Montreal, 5th October, 1865, and endorsed "p Cuba Via Boston & Halifax". The Cunard Cuba left Boston, 11th October and arrived at Halifax on 13th October. A Cunard packet took the cover to St. John's. There is a St. John's-Newfoundland OC 17 1865 backstamp. The two 10¢ Consorts overpay the 12½¢ rate. Courtesy of the 'Carrington' collection.

#### Mail sent via Boston - Canada to the U.K.

During the 1850's and 1860's (through 1867), the Cunard steamers from Liverpool and Halifax alternated between Boston and New York. The year 1855 was an exception. For use during the Crimean War, Britain had chartered many of the Cunard Steamers, forcing Cunard to omit stops at New York but continuing the alternate weekly stops at Boston as the British Admiralty insisted on continued service to Halifax.

Figure 12 shows a double rate cover from the Ryerson correspondence that went through Boston at the 10d per half oz. rate. The Ryerson covers that went through New York and were carried on U.S. packets at the U.S. rate of 16d per half oz. have been illustrated in the Canadian Philatelist [5].

In the years following the 1860's, Boston continued to be an important destination for Canadian and Maritime mail. However, the rail and shipping services that helped make Boston a special place in Canadian mail history were changing. We started this article by listing the rail and shipping services supporting Boston. We end by listing the changes that made Boston's place in the 1870's not quite so special.

1. The Cunard service to Boston from Liverpool and Halifax ended on 1st January 1868.
2. A railway connection between New Brunswick and Maine was completed on 16th October, 1871. Thus New Brunswick gained a rail connection to the U.S. and to Canada via the Montreal - Portland railroad.



Figure 12. A double rate Ryerson cover from Toronto to London, England via Boston. The cover was mailed in Toronto, 5th October, 1855, and sent to Boston. It was carried on the Cunard America that sailed from Boston on 10th October and reached Liverpool on the 22nd October. The cover then went by rail to London. Courtesy of the 'Carrington' collection.

3. A railway connection between Truro, N.S. and Shediac, N.B. was completed in November 1872. Thus Nova Scotia gained a rail connection to N.B., and to the U.S. and to Canada via the Montreal - Portland railroad.

4. The Intercolonial Railway was completed in June 1876, thus N.S. and N.B. gained an all-Canadian Territory rail connection to Quebec and Ontario.

References:-

[1] Firby, Charles G. The Firby Recording, a Recording, privately printed, 1984. This is an extensive list of Canadian pence and decimal covers.

[2] Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby. The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1851 - 1860, Vincent

G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 2006

[3] McDonald, J.J. The Nova Scotia Post, Its Offices, Masters and Marks, 1700 - 1867, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1985.

[4] Arfken, George B. and Arthur W. Leggett. Canada's Decimal Era, 1859 - 1868, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1996. Table 1, p. 240 lists the Decimal covers to Newfoundland (from [1]). Figure 11 should be added to this table below No. 5, in the 12½¢ group, Nos. 6 and 7.

[5] Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby. The Crimean War and the 16d U.S. Packet Rate, The Canadian Philatelist vol 56, pp. 84-88, Mar.-Apr. 2005

# THE COLOUR OF STAMPS

Bob Ely

In my research into the changes in the Domestic Letter Rate, I found many references to the changes in colours for the relevant stamps as 'being required by the UPU.'

I thought that I would try to find copies of the relevant UPU directives on the internet but I had little success. I then sent an e mail to the UPU and a little later received a reply from Jean-Francois Logette. His notes were interesting enough for me to include them in full below. They include a clear inference that member countries 'got it all wrong' and need not necessarily have changed the colours of their stamps for domestic rates.

I would be most interested in any feedback from members which the notes below may invoke.

'It has often been written that the Universal Postal Union formally defined the colours of stamps for particular postage rates, but references to the system and the circumstances surrounding its adoption are frequently inaccurate with a degree of confusion between domestic and international rates.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the adoption of uniform postage stamp colours, representing the Universal Postal Union charges, had such clear advantages for the service that many administrations started standardising stamp colours even before formal measures had been put in place. The first proposal to make the set of these standard colours mandatory was rejected by the 1891 Vienna Congress.

Austria-Hungary submitted a similar proposal at the Washington Congress in 1897 and this time it was adopted.

The proposal was to insert an article V bis in the Regulations of the main Convention. This subsequently became paragraph VI of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention which read as follows:-

*Postage stamps representing the standard charges of the Union or their equivalent in the currency of each country shall, as far as possible, be printed in the following colours:*

- 25 centime stamps in dark blue
- 10 centime stamps in red
- 5 centime stamps in green

These amounts (5c, 10c and 25c) were in gold francs, and the corresponding postage rates were for the international service and not for domestic services as many articles imply.

Charges for sending postal items throughout the UPU were set as follows (article 5 of 1897 Convention):

- Letter under 15 grammes - 25c
- postcard - 10c
- printed matter under 50 grammes - 5c

For countries which did not use francs, a table of equivalencies was annexed, showing, for example, that a 2 centavos Ecuadorian stamp should be red, while a Siamese 2 atts stamp should be green.

This colour coding system was gradually abandoned from 1930 onwards'.

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## THE 1859 CENTS ISSUE (PART 2)

Richard Thompson

### The Printings of the Twelve and One-Half Cents Queen Victoria:

The printing information, most colour names, colour descriptions and most of the dated copy information are taken from reference [8]. Some colour names have been developed from the text of reference [8].

Order No. 1      1,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16, issued 1859/JY/ 1.  
A Printing      Deep Bluish Green, perf. 11.7, dated copies; JY/29/59, SE/22/59, JA/27/60, FE/24/60 and MR/20/60.

B Printing      Yellowish Deep Bluish Green, perf. 11.7; SE/16/59, FE/24/60 JY/11/60 and JY/20/60.

Deep Bluish Green, full colour and well inked. 1B, not quite so dark with a more yellowish tint.

Order No. 2      1,000 sheets, placed 1859/JY/12.  
A Printing      Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.7; MR/21/60, AU/16/60, SE/ 4/60 and OC/12/60.

B Printing      Very Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.7; FE/ 3/60, JU/28/60, JY/10/60, SE/11/60 and DE/25/60.

Deep Dark Green, similar to 1B but darker in colour, very similar to Gibbons Bronze Green. 2B, similar to 2A but darker again in colour. Not particularly bluer but a little nearer to Gibbons Blackish Olive.

Order No. 3      1,000 sheets, placed 1860/JA/27.  
A Printing      Deepish Green, perf. 11.7; NO/ 2/60, NO/17/60, JA/15/61, MR/19/61, MR/26/61 and JU/14/61.

B Printing      Deep Green, perf. 11.7; FE/ 1/61, MR/22/61, JU/17/61 and JY/12/61.

C Printing      Bluish Deep Green, perf. 11.7; MR/ 1/61, MR/14/61 and AP/13/61.

Deep Green. A deep shade but much lighter in appearance, does not appear to have been inked as heavily. Looks much yellower than 2B. 3B, the same hue but much more heavily inked and ink appears fuller in tone. 3C, a trace of blue has been introduced when compared to 3A or 3B.

Order No. 4      2,000 sheets, placed 1860/JY/ 2.  
A Printing      Dark Bluish Green, perf. 11.7; JY/ 5/61 and AU/21/61.  
B Printing      Bluish Green, perf. 11.7; AU/18/61 and SE/20/61.  
C Printing      Dark Blue Green, perf. 11.7; SE/ 6/61, SE/26/81, OC/16/61, MY/21/62.

Dark bluish green. A deep rich colour similar to 2A but showing much more blue. 4B, similar colour but less well inked and appears lighter. 4C, this printing used deeper coloured ink of the same tone but if anything a little bluer than 4A.

- Order No. 5      1,000 sheets, placed 1861/MR/ 5.  
 A Printing      Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.7; JA/ 7/62 and FE/21/62.  
 B Printing      Deep Darkish Green, perf 11.7; JU/ 5/62 and JU/ 6/62.  
 Deep Dark Green. There is none of the bluish tone of 4C. 5B, a slightly lighter shade.
- Order No. 6      2,000 Sheets, placed 1861/AU/13.  
 A Printing      Dullish Green, perf. 11.7; AU/22/62.  
 B Printing      Darker Dullish green, perf. 11.7; AU/22/62 and NO/14/62.  
 Dullish Green. Weakly inked and compared to 5B a lighter colour. 6B, similar colour but darker in appearance.
- Order No. 7      2,000 sheets, placed 1862/JA/25.  
 A Printing      Dark Green, perf. 11.8; JU/ 6/62, NO/ 2/62, NO/19/62, DE/18/62 and FE/27/63.  
 B Printing      Bluish Dark Green, perf. 11.8; JA/27/63, JA/29/63 and AU/ 6/63.  
 Dark Green. Weakly printed in a dullish green but darker than 6B. Does not look as bluish as earlier printings. 7B, a similar colour but a trace of blue is introduced again.
- Order No. 8      1,000 sheets, placed 1862/MY/31.  
 A Printing      Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.8; AU/27/63, OC/ 9/63 and NO/18/63.  
 B Printing      Yellow Myrtle Green, perf. 11.8; MY/13/63, MY/15/63, JU/15/63 and NO/18/63.  
 Yellowish Myrtle Green. Gibbons myrtle green is too blue and too dark for any of these stamps, but this colour, weaker and with some yellow introduced would describe this printing. It is much bluer than either 7A or 7B. 8B, a similar colour but even more yellow is introduced.
- Order No. 9      1,000 sheets, placed 1862/OC/29.  
 A Printing      Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; SP/29/63, DE/ 4/63, DE/18/63 and JA/ 9/64.  
 B Printing      Yellower Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; OC/22/63 and JA/ 5/64.  
 Yellowish Myrtle Green. Similar to 8B, new perforation, very clearly printed stamps. 9B, a lighter tone with a trace more yellow added.
- Order No. 10      1,000 sheets, placed 1863/JU/ 9.  
 A Printing      Dull Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; FE/ 1/64, MR/17/64 and AP/23/65.  
 B Printing      Bluish Dull Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; FE/ 8/64, FE/12/64 and NO/30/64.  
 Dull Green. Very similar to Gibbons Dull green. Quite pale and weakly printed. 10B, a fuller and deeper shade, could look a little bluer.
- Order No. 11      1,000 sheets, placed 1863/SE/ 4.  
 A Printing      Light Dull Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JY/ 5/64, MY/ 5/64 and JU/10/64.  
 B Printing      Deeper Light Dull Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JU/12/64, JU/13/64 and AU/05/64.



Light Dull Green. Still weak printing of a light shade of dull green. 11B, a deeper shade of a similar colour.

Order No. 12 2,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/21.  
A Printing Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; MY/ 3/64, JU/17/64, JU/30/64, JY/21/64, AU/14/64, SP/10/64, OC/13/64, OC/25/64, NO/ 3/64, JY/16/65 and JA/25/65.

B Printing Weaker Deep Dark Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JY/11/64, JY/15/64, JY/29/64, SE/15/64, SE/16/64, JA/29/65, FE/24/65 and JY/17/65.

Deep Dark Green. Much darker and bluer than 11B. 12B, a similar shade but weaker, not so dark as 12A.

Order No. 13 1,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/ 1.

A Printing Yellowish Dull Dark Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; DE/23/64 and MR/17/65.

B Printing Yellow Dull Dark Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; SP/29/64 and MR/25/66.

Yellowish Dull Dark Green. Similar in depth to 12B but more yellow. 13B, not deeply printed and a trace more yellow. This is the yellowiest of the printings 9 to 14.

Order No. 14 2,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/ 9.

A Printing Bluish Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.8; DE/ 8/64, JU/10/65 and DE 05/66.

B Printing Deeper Bluish Green, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; AP/29/65, AU/11/65, SE/ 6/65, NO/17/65 and AU/22/66.

Bluish Green. A great change of colour and depth of print. It is not the bluish tone of earlier prints but bluer than 13B, Deeper Bluish Green, deeper and bluer than 14A. Quite a dark stamp compared with orders 10, 11 and 13.

Order No. 15 1,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28.

A Printing Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; AP/20/65, JY/ 5/65 NO/ 3/65, NO/ 6/65 and NO/28/65.

B Printing Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; JY/20/65, JY/28/65, AU/17/65, OC/ 5/65, OC/ 6/65 and OC/13/65.

C Printing Weaker Yellowish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; AU/17/65, AU/18/65, SE/11/65, OC/ 6/65 and NO/24/65.

Myrtle Green. A very bluish green colour, some stamps are well inked while others of a similar date are weak. 15B, a much yellower myrtle green, very similar to order 8. Not too well inked and not deep impression. 15C, similar colour but much weaker prints - plate looks worn.

Order No. 16 2,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28.

A Printing Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; NO/17/65, AP/28/66, AP/29/66, AP/30/66 and MY/ 4/66.

B Printing Deep Green, perf. 11.9; SP/27/65, NO/ 9/65, NO/15/65, OC/ 3/66 and OC/22/66.

C Printing Weaker Deep green, perf. 11.9; JY/17/65, NO/ 9/65, JA/11/66, MY/31/66 and JU/15/66.

Myrtle Green. A very similar myrtle green, very deeply printed and the IMPRINT has been observed. The re-entries and flaws found on the late printings start with this order.

16B, Deep Green showing no bluish tone at all. Looks yellower than 16A. There appear to be variations in depth of print, possibly due to ink variations. 16C, weaker prints of a similar colour.

- Order No. 17      3,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22.  
A Printing      Bluish Light Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; DE/18/65, JY/ 4/66, FE/15/67, MR/21/67, MY/ 9/67, JU/20/67 and JY/18/67.  
B Printing      Light Myrtle Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.9; MY/10/66, MY/ 9/66, MY/30/67, JU/18/67, FE/24/68 and MR/27/68.  
C Printing      Dark Blue Green, perf. 11.9; AP/13/66, MY/ 9/66 and MR/23/68.  
D Printing      Weaker Dark Blue Green, perf. 12.1 X 11.9; SE/ 6/66, SE/10/66, OC/11/66, OC/18/66 and JU/ 5/68.

Light Myrtle Green. Similar to 16A but lighter in shade and consequently does not appear as blue. It is much bluer than the greens of orders 11 and 14 and much clearer printed. Quite a flat colour. 17B, still a weak flat colour but not quite as blue as 17A. 17C, Dark Blue Green. 17D, weaker printing, similar colour.

- Order No. 18      3,000 sheets placed 1865/SE/25.  
A Printing      Deep Dark Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; AP/24/67.  
B Printing      Deepish Dark Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; FE/13/67.  
C Printing      Very Deep Dark Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; NO/ 5/66.  
Deep Dark Myrtle Green. Very deeply printed, slightly bluer than orders 15 and 16. 18B similar to 18A but not quite as dark or as blue. 18C similar to 18A but darker.

- Order No. 19      3,000 sheets placed 1867/FE/27.  
A Printing      Bluish Myrtle Green, perf. 11.9; JY/ 4/67, SE/ 6/67 and NO/13/67.  
B Printing      Blue Green, perf. 11.9; SE/25/67, AU/24/68 and DE/30/67.  
C Printing      Blue Green - Oily Ink, perf. 11.9; JY/19/67, AU/ 1/67, NO/28/67 and DE/ 1/67.  
D Printing      Very Blue Green, perf. 11.9; DE/ 7/67, DE/17/67, DE/19/67 and MY/15/68.

Bluish Myrtle green. Not very dark, similar to 17A and B but bluer. 19B, Blue Green, darker looking than 19A. 19C, similar colour but ink seems to have run - too much oil or thinner. 19D, a very blue green colour printed with ink that has run giving a flat appearance to the stamp and a tint of green to the paper.

### **The Printings of the Seventeen Cents Jacques Cartier:**

The printing information and colour names have been taken from reference [4], while the descriptions of the colours have been taken from reference [9].

- Order No. 1      500 sheets, placed 1859/MR/06, issued 1859/JY/01.  
A Printing      New Blue - Intense, perf 11.7, dated copy; OC/16/59.  
New Blue - Intense. Of all the blue colours of this stamp the colour of this printing stands by itself. Its clear, light, bright blue colour is readily identified.

- Order No. 2      500 sheets, placed 1860/JA/10.  
A Printing      Prussian Blue - Dull, perf. 11.7.

B Printing Prussian Blue - Brighter, perf. 11.7; AU/27/60.  
Prussian Blue - Dull, has a semi-dull appearance, quite different from the clear bright blue of 1A and from the dark blue of 3A. 2B is a medium greyish blue, brighter than 2A.

Order No. 3 500 sheets, placed 1861/MR/06.

A Printing Steel Blue, perf. 11.7.

Steel Blue is the darkest of the first three printing orders, but compared with 4A is not so deep in tone and its dark colour is somewhat lighter and brighter.

Order No. 4 500 sheets, placed 1861/NO/26.

A Printing Dark Prussian Blue, perf 11.8.

Dark Prussian Blue has the strongest tone of the early printings. In comparison with the others its colour is deeper and darker and its appearance is quite dull. It lacks any trace of brightness.

Order No. 5 500 sheets, placed 1862/OC/29.

A Printing New Blue - Deeper, perf 11.8; JU/23/63.

B Printing New Blue - Deeper, perf 11.9 X 11.8.

New Blue - Deeper is similar to printing 1A but deeper. It might be described as deep dark blue. It is definitely stronger or deeper than printings 6A and 7A.

Order No. 6 500 sheets, placed 1863.

A Printing New Blue - Darker, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.

New Blue - Darker is a quite dull, flat, muddy, dark greyish blue, definitely paler than printing 5.

Order No. 7 500 sheets, placed 1864/MR/30.

A Printing Prussian Blue - Brighter, perf. 11.9 X 11.8.

Of printings 5, 6 and 7 the colour of Prussian Blue - Brighter has the lightest tone and the appearance is somewhat dulled. In comparison with the others its colour is weak, light and greyish.

Order No. 8 500 sheets, placed 1864/NO/29.

A Printing New Blue - Deep and Intense, perf. 11.9; AP/04/65 and JY/31/65.

Of the last seven printings three have a strong deep tone. New Blue - Deep and Intense is the deepest and bluest although the colour appearance is somewhat dulled.

Order No. 9 500 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22.

A Printing New Blue - Deep and Very Dark, perf. 11.9.

New Blue - Deep and Very Dark while strong and deep toned has a colour which differs materially from 8A and 10A. It may be described as a very dull, flat, dark greyish blue.

Order No. 10 500 sheets, placed 1865/SE/25.

A Printing New Blue - Similar to Order 1, perf. 11.9; DE/15/66, FE/ 1/67, MR/ 2/67 and AP/15/67.

New Blue - Similar to Order 1. In comparison with printing 8A has a quite dark, slightly greyish or slaty colour.

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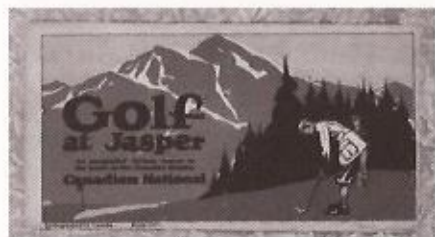
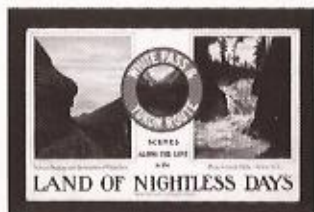
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Order No. 11      500 sheets, placed 1866/DE/11.  
A Printing      New Blue - Deep, perf. 11.9; JY/ 3/67.  
B Printing      New Blue - Deep and Bright, P 12.1 X 11.9.

New Blue - Deep is medium toned somewhat related to 8A and 10A but lighter and brighter and more greyish: but darker than 11B which is the lightest and brightest of these late printings as it is on a nearly white paper.

Order No. 12      500 sheets, placed 1867/FE/22.  
A Printing      New Blue - Deep and Duller, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.  
B Printing      New Blue - Dark and Dull, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.

New Blue - Deep and Duller is of a medium tone, darker than 11A and of a slaty blue colour. Quite a few stamps of this printing have small speckles of white, showing that some sort of disintegration is taking place in the surface of the plate. 12B is light toned, slightly darker than 11B with a greyish appearance. In this printing the disintegration of the plate's surface is more apparent. The rare "burr over shoulder" flaw was apparently fully developed at a late stage in this printing.

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[2] *Ibid.*, p. 6

[3] Whitworth, Geoffrey, *Perforation Variety on the 10c Consort, Maple Leaves*, XXIV, (April, 1995), p. 56

[4] Whitworth, Geoffrey, *The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859 - 68*, Royal Philatelic Society of London, 1966.

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## ADMIRAL COVERS (PART 4)

### The Yellow Peril

Photos by Susan So

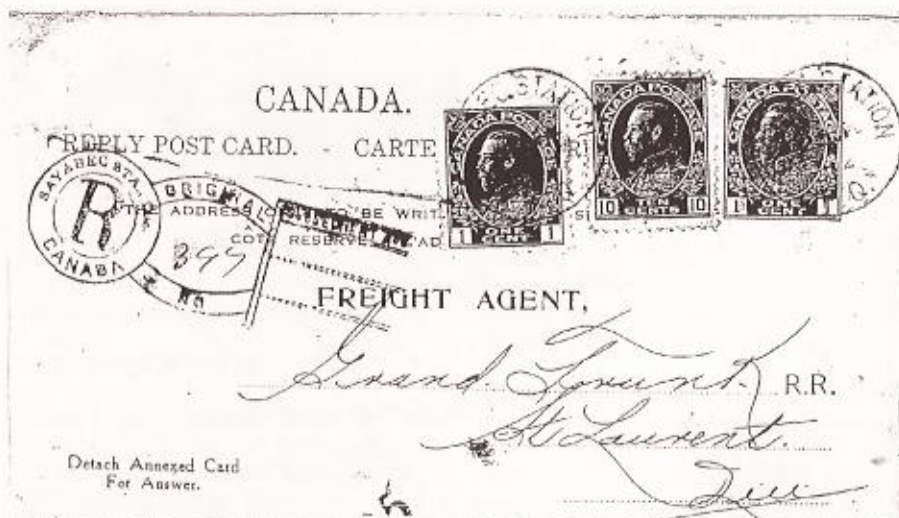
*At our Convention in Renfrew in 2005, the Yellow Peril gave a display of Admiral Covers that drew much admiration. This series of articles is based on that display. This final part concludes the look at some of the special uses of the stamps.*

### REGISTERED MAIL (CONTD)

Even more interesting is the registered reply postal stationery card shown in fig 64. This 1 cent card has required the addition of 11 cents in stamps to pay both the registration fee and the War Tax.

The next few covers show some examples of the different rates that applied to

registered mail going to UPU countries. Fig 65 shows the 10 cent rate (5 cents postage plus 5 cents registration fee) on a 1919 cover to Czechoslovakia. This rate applied from 1912 up to July 1920. From this latter date, the registration fee was raised to 10 cents so the total rate rose to 15 cents. This is shown in fig 66 on a cover to Madagascar sent just four days after the rate increase.



*Fig 64 An interesting 1 cent Admiral reply postal stationery post card registered from Sayabec P.Q. to St. Lambert on 25th July 1922. a 1 cent green and 10 cent plum have been added to pay the War Tax and the registration fee.*



Fig 65 20th October 1919: 5 cent registration + 5 cent UPU rate to Czechoslovakia.



Fig 66 19th July 1920: 10 cent registration + 5 cent UPU rate to Madagascar. The registration fee had been increased just 4 days earlier.





Fig 67 11th October 1922: 10 cent registration + 10 cent UPU rate to Palestine.

The 15 cents rate was short lived as in October 1921 the postage rate increased to 10 cents giving a total rate of 20 cents. Fig 67 shows this 20 cent rate on an October 1922 cover to Palestine. The rate changed again in October 1925 when the postage rate was reduced to 8 cents giving a total rate of 18 cents. Fig 68 shows this 18 cent rate on a 1929 letter to Poland.

### SPECIAL DELIVERY

When the Admiral stamps were introduced, the Special Delivery fee was 10 cents and Canada was still using the 10 cent Special Delivery stamp issued first in 1898. This 10 cent fee bought you delivery by special delivery by messengers who operated daily except on Sundays. The service was only available in specified

towns and cities. Provided you paid your fee, Special Delivery could be applied to any class of mail. Fig 69 shows a special delivery drop letter posted within Toronto in 1912. Given the rate increase from 1 cent to 11 cents one can only assume the contents were important! Fig 70 shows a Special Delivery postcard. This is made doubly nice by the RPO cancels on the stamps.

On 1st August 1921, the special delivery fee was increased to 20 cents. It took over a year, however, before the post office issued a 20 cent Special Delivery stamp. In the meantime, it was necessary to use two of the old 10 cent stamps to pay the increased fee. Fig 71 shows an example of this usage.

Fig 72 shows an interesting example of the

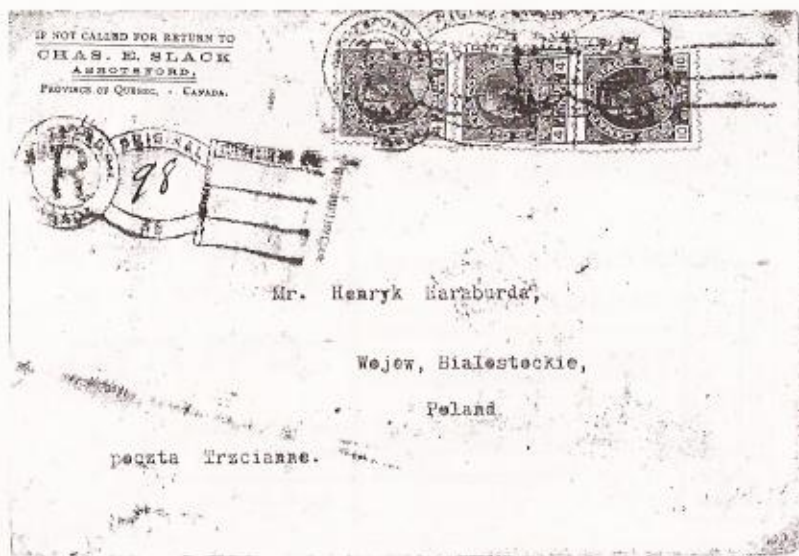


Fig 68 20th June 1929: 10 cent registration + 8 cent UPU rate to Poland.



Fig 69 7th February 1912: a Toronto special delivery drop letter (10 cents + 1 cent)



Fig 70 6th December 1920: an 1898 10 cent special delivery stamp tied to a 2 cent Admiral postal stationery post card with a "CAL & VAN R.P.O." cancel to Victoria. The message reads... "Leave here tomorrow at 6:15am; arrive in Victoria Wednesday at 3."



Fig 71 29th August 1921: a special delivery letter from Quebec to Montreal (20 cents + 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax).



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combination of stamps. Single usages of any values other than 1¢ & 2¢ and these are still of interest if they carry nice clear postmarks of smaller Newfoundland towns. On this issue I'm a collector, not a dealer, so you don't have to be kind on pricing - Kind is you offering me the opportunity to acquire some neat items that will enhance the collection. Contact John Jamieson at Saskatoon Stamp Centre (see phone/fax numbers below) or email directly at [ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com](mailto:ssc.john@saskatoonstamp.com)

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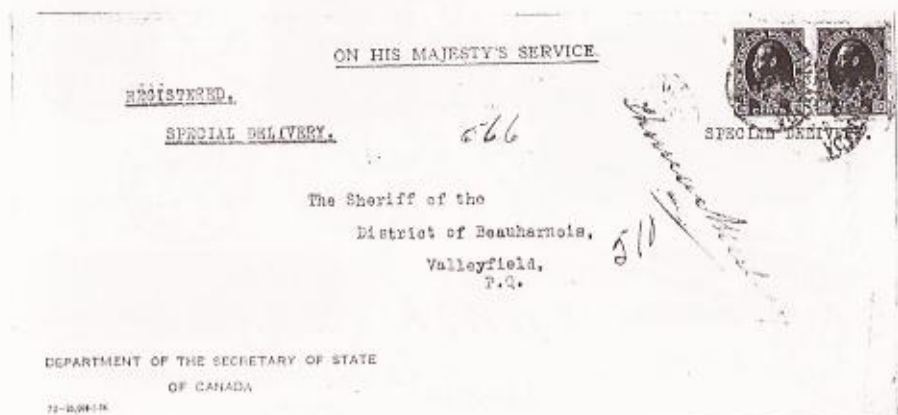


Fig 72 9th July 1924: a free franked, registered, special delivery, cover. The special delivery fee was paid by a pair of 10 cent blue Admirals.

limitations of free franking privileges for Government mail. The letter was sent both registered and Special Delivery. Whilst both the postage and the registration fee qualified for free franking, the special delivery fee did not and two 10 cent blue Admirals were applied to pay the Special Delivery fee.

Canada was involved in two bilateral postal agreements relating to Special Delivery mail during the Admiral period. The first of these was with the United States. Until 1st January 1923, special delivery letters sent to the USA had to be franked with a U.S. Special Delivery stamp or regular U.S. stamps of the same value, in addition to the normal Canadian postage. Canadian postmasters were provided with stocks of the U.S. Special Delivery stamps for this purpose. The same principle applied, in reverse, to special delivery mail sent from the USA to Canada and U.S. postmasters also carried stocks of the Canadian special delivery stamps. Figs 73 and 74 show examples of

these two country frankings on Special Delivery letters from and to Canada respectively. Fig 75 shows an extreme example of this type of mail. This is a 5 x rate registered, special delivery letter from Canada to the USA which manages to employ 13 different stamps to pay the rate of 11 cents postage (5 x 2 cents + 1 cent War Tax), 5 cents registration fee and 10 cents U.S. Special Delivery fee. For some unknown reason the cover is one cent over-paid.

The second bilateral agreement was with the Bahamas. In December 1915, the Bahamas and Canada made an agreement whereby Canadians could buy a 5d Bahamas special delivery stamp, in Canada, for 10 cents. This stamp when placed on a letter mailed in Canada with the proper amount of Canadian postage (2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax) would ensure Special Delivery in the Bahamas. Sometime in 1917 this arrangement was discontinued when it was discovered that the Bahamas special delivery stamps were



Fig 73 4th February 1916: a special delivery cover from Montreal to Chicago. (10 cents US + 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax). Paid by a 10 cent American special delivery stamp and a 2+1 Canadian War Tax stamp.



Fig 74 29th January 1919: special delivery cover from New York to Barrie, Ontario. (3 cents US postage plus 10 cents special delivery fee). The Canadian SD fee is overpaid by 2 cents by four 3 cent brown Admirals.



Fig 75 5th January 1918: a quintuple weight registered, special delivery, letter to the United States. The rate was 16 cents Canadian (5 x 2 cents postage + 1 cent War Tax + 5 cents registration) plus 10 cents US for special delivery. Over-paid by 1 cent.

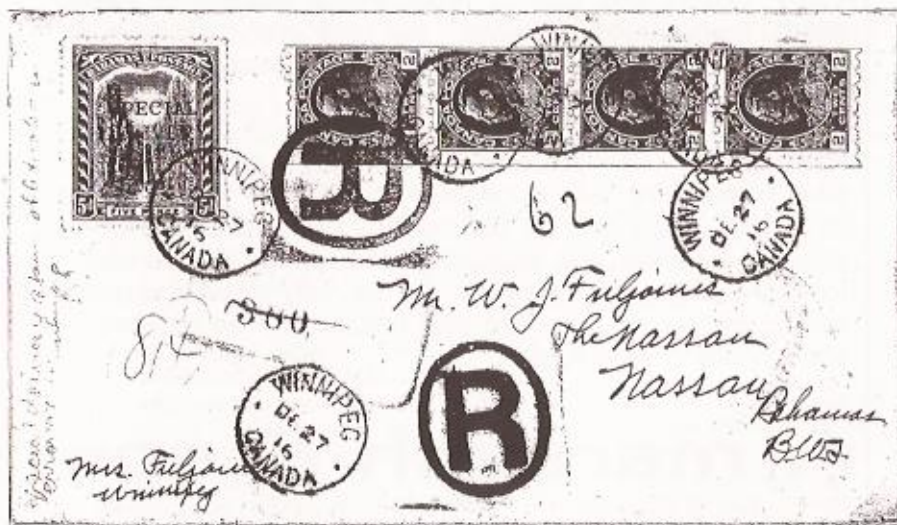


Fig 76 27th December 1916: a 5d Bahamas special delivery stamp and a vertical strip of four 2 cent red Admiral coil – perf 8 horizontal – all tied with 'WINNIPEG 27 16 CANADA' circular date stamps to a registered, special delivery cover to Nassau.

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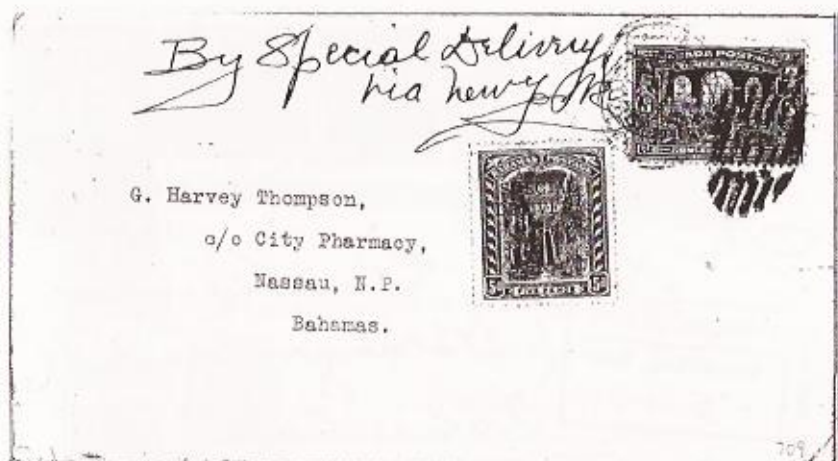


Fig 77 An unusual combination franking with the 5d Bahamas special delivery stamp and a 3 cent Confederation stamp. Both are tied with the Toronto November 2, 1917 duplex cancel. Backstamped Nassau, 14th November, 1917.

being speculated. Figs 76 and 77 show two examples of the correct use of these Bahamas stamps on mail sent from Canada.

The last special delivery cover (fig 78) shows a registered, special delivery letter sent to Denmark in 1928. Postage was 8 cents, registration 10 cents and special delivery 20 cents giving a total rate of 38 cents.

### LATHEWORK COVERS

Examples of the marginal lathework used on many of the Admiral stamp values are highly sought after and they are rarely seen on cover. Figs 79 and 80 show two examples of lathework stamps on cover. The first of these is a real gem as it has two different stamp values (the 1 cent green and the 2 cent red War Tax stamps) both with type B lathework on the same cover. The second cover is also a rare bird; a special delivery airmail rate of 25 cents.

### OFFICALLY SEALED

Fig 81 shows a rare example of an Admiral cover which has been officially sealed by the dead letter office. The letter was sent short paid, without the War Tax and was stamped 'Returned for War Tax'. However, there was no sender's address on the letter so it was sent off to the Dead Letter Office in Vancouver where it was opened to ascertain the return address and then resealed with an Officially Sealed stamp, tied by a green Dead Letter oval.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

This concludes my story of the Admiral covers. I hope that I was able to share with you some of its complexities and the trouble I had collecting Admiral covers.

I would like to thank member Cimon Morin and Ms. Michelle Guenette of the Library and Archives, Canada for their tremendous help in sorting out some of the



Fig 78 21st November 1928; a colourful registered, special delivery, cover to Denmark. 10 cent brown and 8 cent blue Admirals and a 20 cent orange Confederation special delivery stamp made up the 38 cents rate.



Fig 79 Lathework type 'B' on the 2 cent red War Tax stamp and the 1 cent green Admiral.



Fig 80 Lathework type 'D' on 3 cent red Admirals.

difficult rates. Thanks also to Susan for the many fine illustrations despite the difficulty in dealing with the many colours and shades of Admiral stamps. The problem was compounded when there were several different colours on a colour envelope.

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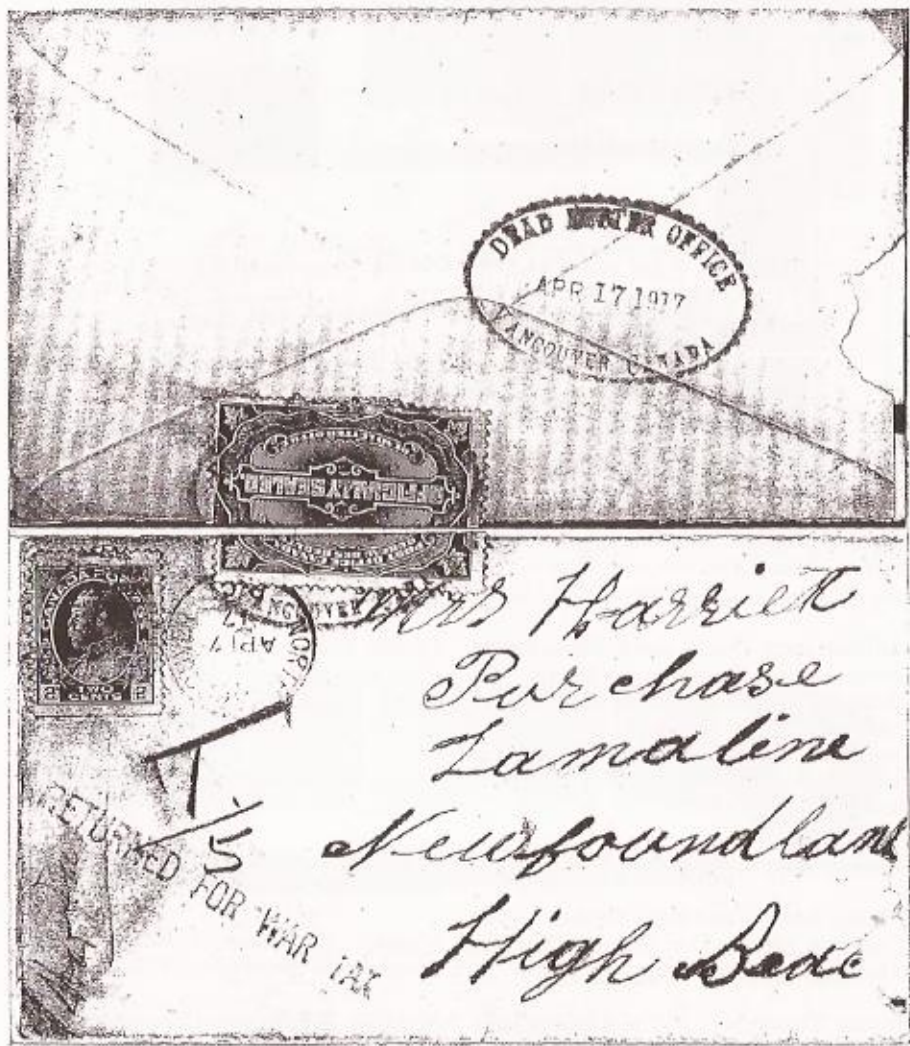


Fig 81 17th April 1917: a 2 cent red Admiral tied with a North Vancouver duplex to a cover to Newfoundland. The cover was short paid 1 cent and was 'RETURNED FOR WAR TAX'. It was forwarded to the Vancouver Dead Letter Office where it was opened to ascertain the sender's address after which an officially sealed stamp was affixed and tied with a green Dead Letter oval.

Although your Editor received this item some time ago, the article below was held back as it provides a nice follow up to that by Gib Wallace on the Montreal Postage Due Markings in the January 2008 issue.

## THE (VERY) SMALL CANADIAN POSTAGE DUE NUMBERS OF MONTREAL

Richard Johnson

While acquiring more than a hundred covers bearing Canadian Postage Due markings in the form of large numbers (about an inch in height), the author ran across three covers from different sources (and almost simultaneously) which carried very small '2's. The three covers are illustrated in Figures 1 - 3 Details, including the height and width of the markings, are given in the captions.

The '2' on each of the first two covers shows the characteristic deepening of the black ink at the edges caused by a metal hammer; the third one does not. The fonts on the first and third seem to be similar but different from that of the second, although this may be due to differences in inking. Fig 3 incidentally proves the use of these small numerals into 1931 as Wallace (1) had surmised.

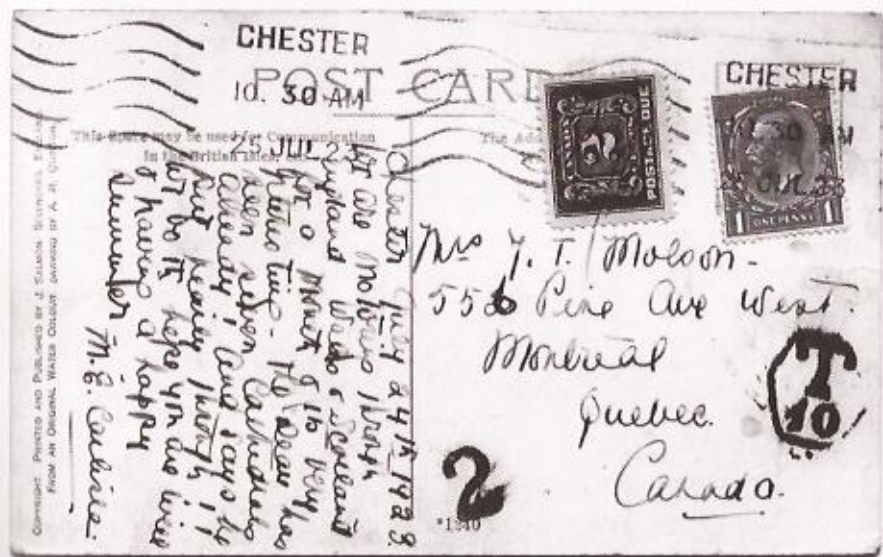



Fig. 1. Chester, England to Montreal, 23rd July, 1925. 11.7 x 7.5 mm  
1d plus 2 cents due, Hexagonal T/10 / (initials indecipherable).



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Fig. 2. Cheltenham, England to Montreal, 13th September, 1929. 12.0 x 8.0 mm  
1d plus 2 cents due, Hexagonal T/10/BM



Fig. 3. Paris/Pas de Calais to Montreal, 26th August, 1931. 11.7 x 7.5 mm  
135 centimes plus 2 cents due, 'T' in triangle, ms: 0.05 (red), overwritten 0.10 in blue  
There is a crest on the reverse bearing what looks like a peacock and the motto  
'In Unitate Robur'

In addition, the author noticed a similarly sized '4' in a lot of Postage Due covers which originated with Alan Steinhart and was offered by Firby Auctions earlier this year with details as shown.

The most obvious feature of all these covers is their destination of Montreal. So,

were the 'small' postage due numbers used exclusively in Montreal?

References:-

- (1) Wallace, Gib Montreal Postage Due Markings, Maple Leaves, Jan 2008 pp 207 - 219



Fig. 4. Halifax, N. S. to Montreal, 11th December, 1930. 12.4 x 10.0 mm  
2 cents paid plus 2 cents underpaid thus 4 cents due. Courtesy of Firby Auctions.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dean Mario

### THE SOLDIERS RATE SAGA CONTINUED

Members may be interested to know that another 2 cent Small Queen soldiers rate cover, previously unrecorded, has surfaced recently. It was not noted in the previous article by Messrs Arfken, Pawluk and Jacobsen (Maple Leaves, April 2007), nor was it mentioned in Dr. Frank's follow up letter (ML July 2007). I could not find it listed in George Arfken's survey of Small Queen Soldier's (and Sailor's) Letter Rate covers (1) either.

This exciting new cover, shown in fig 1 below, is addressed to a well known soldier during the 1885 North West Rebellion (or

the second 'Riel Rebellion') at the correct 2 cents rate. It is as Arfken previously pointed out, an example 'far rarer' than if it had been sent from a soldier.

Private William Johnston Tupper was the third son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper Bt. , one of the Fathers of Confederation and Canadian Prime Minister from May to July 1896. William was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1862 and was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1885. He was one of sixty officers and men forming No 4 Company of the Halifax Provisional Battalion. Following the Rebellion, William 'sought his fortune' in the Canadian West and practised law in Winnipeg, Manitoba with his brother and law partner James Stewart Tupper. William died in Winnipeg on 17th December



Fig 1.

1947 (2). There are no transit of receiving postal marks on the reverse of the cover.

(1) Canada's Small Queen Era : Postal Usage During the Small Queen Era 1870 – 1897, table 2.

(2) BNAPS Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter # 48 (March 1982), pp 8-9.

**Fred Mountford**

### **MONEY LETTERS**

I occasionally talk at local Societies on early money letters and registered letter postal history. However, two aspects leave me floundering:-

1. Would a letter containing 2 x 5 dollar bills attract a 3 times postal rate while a similar letter containing 1 x 10 dollar bill would attract only a 2 times postal rate? Or would they both attract the same 2 x rate?

2. Early letters could be prepaid or paid by the recipient. What happened when the addressee could not be located? Did they go into hibernation or was some attempt made to return them to the sender and collect the postage?

Any information that members can provide on these two areas would be most welcome.

**Susan So**

### **Re. Fig 15 ADMIRAL COVER (MAPLE LEAVES # 300)**

Simply because my cover (illustrated in fig 2 below) bears Japanese stamps, I automatically assumed that it had originated in Japan. The caption and especially the pre-printed 'CHOSEN

MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A., SEOUL, CHOSEN, JAPAN' return address on the cover shown in Maple Leaves, however, aroused my curiosity so immensely that I had to investigate the matter. In brief, these are my findings:

Japan annexed Korea on 22nd August 1910 with the Japan- Korea Annexation Treaty signed under duress by Korea. This treaty was never ratified and lacked the Imperial Korean seal making it unofficial. Chosen or Choson was the Japanese name used for Korea. It was likely named after the Choson Dynasty, which ran from 1392 to 1910. Japan's physical occupation of the Korea peninsula ended with Japan's surrender to the Allied Forces in the Second World War on 15th August 1945. Korea subsequently divided into North and South Korea.

The Presbyterian mission work in Korea commenced in 1884, but during Japan's annexation of Korea, missionaries faced an unfavourable political and economic climate. Despite such adverse conditions, missionaries and membership in the Korean Presbyterian Church continued to grow. This trend continued until the 1930's when the mission faced financial difficulties as the budgets of foreign missions were cut. This coupled with the renewal of Japanese hostility towards Christians led to the virtual shutdown of missionary work in Korea until after the Second World War.

Both the cover in the original article and the one shown below were sent from Seoul to a Rev. Arthur J. Brown in New York, and are similarly franked by Japanese stamps – each with a 3 cent brown Admiral and tied with a Vancouver 1st April 1919 machine cancel. The cover in Maple Leaves # 300 bears three 4 SEN stamps whereas mine

has two 1 SN and two 4 SEN. This made me wonder.....is SN the singular for SEN? If so (no pun), why does the YP's have a 12 SEN franking and mine only a 10 SEN? Was one over-paid or was it double weight? What was the letter rate from Korea to the 'big apple' in 1919?

The Japanese stamps, which were in use during Japan's annexation, indicate that the letters were intended to be posted in Korea. However, they seem to have been

brought to Canada by a parishioner or friend who happened to be travelling to Vancouver where they were each affixed with a 3 cent Admiral and mailed. The most likely reason for this routing is that it would have been quicker - less time in transit compared to mailing in Seoul where the mail would have sat in the post office waiting on a ship sailing to America.

Comments are invited.



Fig 2.

#### EDITORIAL Contd.

I must apologise for an important typographical omission in the last issue in the article on the 1859 Cents Issue by Richard Thompson. In the section on the 2 cents stamp under printing 8, the observant of you may have noticed a jump from the A printing to the C printing. There should indeed be a B printing as well. This is in the Carmine Red shade and is perf 12.1 x 11.9.

Finally our belated congratulations go to the following members who won awards at BNAPEX 2007 in Calgary:-

Kevin O'Reilly (Reserve Grand Award); W.G. Robinson and Brian Stalker (Gold); Marc Eisenberg, Colin Lewis, W.G. Robinson, Richard Thompson and John Wynn (Vermeil) and Earle Covert (Silver). We would also like to congratulate Bill Topping who received a well deserved Lifetime Achievement Award from the Order of the Beaver. Well done to you all.



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## BOOK REVIEWS

The following titles have all been published by BNAPS. In most cases they are available from the Handbooks Manager. If not, they are all available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6, Canada. Phone: (001) 613 235-9119.

Internet orders can be placed at [www.iankimmerly.com/books/](http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/)

When ordering from this source, the prices given are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayments exceeding 25 cents will be refunded in mint postage stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No Ontario Retail Sales Tax applies.

Please note that the review copies of all the volumes listed (colour editions) are in the Society Library. Please contact Mike Slamo if you wish to look before you buy.

### **BLUE OPALINE – THE EXCEPTIONAL PLATE ONE OF THE CANADA FIVE CENT 1898 NUMERAL ISSUE.**

**Peter Spencer**, 2007. Spiral Bound, 226 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-07-5. Stock # B4h029.1; C\$144.00

Blue Opaline - The Exceptional Plate One of the Canada Five Cent 1898 Numeral Issue follows closely on the 2006 release of *The Wearing of the Green: Plates and States of the Canada 1898 One Cent*

*Numeral Issue* and the 2005 release of *Pretty in Pink: The Plates and States of the Canada 1898 Two Cent Numeral Issue*. Again using today's technology to great advantage, in this volume the author has closely examined the Five-cent value of the popular Queen Victoria Numeral Issue to advise readers how to determine the plate position of any individual copy from the first plate printings.

The book starts with a description of the main flaws and types and their position on the plate. It then shows the features of all 200 plate positions. As with the earlier volumes, it uses high magnification scans (>20 x) in colour with the main features highlighted by bold red arrows. The scans are excellent and the varieties show up very clearly but don't expect them to look quite as clear on the actual stamps!

GS

### **INTERNMENT MAIL IN CANADA 1914 – 1919 & 1939 -1946**

**Steven C. Luciuk**, 8.5x11 Spiral Bound, 120 pp. BNAPS Exhibit Series #21 revised and updated. ISBN 978-1-897391-01-3 (B&W), 978-1-897391-00-6 (Colour). Stock # B4h923.21 (B&W) CS 33.95, B4h923.211 (Colour) CS 85.00

Steve Luciuk's interest in Prisoner of War/Internee material began at an Edmonton stamp show when he was browsing through one of Allan Steinhart's military boxes and came across a cover from Camp "N" in Sherbrooke, Quebec. The name of the addressee had been carefully removed, but the cover had interesting markings, thereby combining Steve's interest in Canadian history with postal history. A few other POW covers were purchased, and thus started a long

## HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 2008

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Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J.Van Dam	£11.00
Canadian Stamp Booklets - Dotted Cover Dies 1935 - 55	Peter Harris	£ 8.50
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Slogan Postal Markings 1912 - 53	D. Rosenblat	£ 6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick	G. MacManus	£ 16.00
Canadian Revenues Volume 1 - Federal and Law	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Canadian Revenues Volume 7 B.C., Yukon, Federal Franks, Seals	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Catalogue of Railway Cancellations - supplement no. 2	L. Ludlow	£ 6.50
Strike, Courier and Local Post of QE II Era	E. Covert	£ 7.50
The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition	B.N.A.PS.	£ 24.00
The Canadian Posted Letter Guide	C. Firby	£ 8.50

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quest for similar material. The five frame exhibit illustrated in this book includes many of the items acquired over approximately two decades.

The exhibit received a vermeil award at Royal Caltapex 1997 in Calgary. At its last showing, at BNAPEX 1999 in Vernon, BC, it was awarded a vermeil with felicitations. The first two frames show material to and from some of the 8,000 men, mostly civilians, interned in Canada during World War I. Mail to and from some of the approximately 38,000 World War II internees is shown in the last three frames. An additional 30 pages of supplementary material, including scarce YMCA cards given to POWs, rounds out the exhibit.

There is also a listing in the back of the exhibit of all WW1 and WW2 Internment locations with opening and closing dates.

GS

## KING EDWARD VII ISSUE

1902 – 1912

Alan Selby. ISBN: 978-1-897391-18-1 (b&w), 978-1-897391-17-4 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 168 pp. Stock # B4h923.4 (B&W) \$36.95, B4h923.451 (colour) \$110.00

Alan Selby's award winning 'ASTOC' exhibit, King Edward VII Issue 1902-1912, has received many Gold awards for its fine and detailed coverage of the subject and it forms the latest in the BNAPS Exhibit Series volumes. The exhibit follows the normal treatment of a classic issue – trade samples, essays, die proofs, plate inscriptions, experimental coils, postal stationery and, of course, the famous Edward imperforates are beautifully covered in the first eight frames, followed by two frames of selected covers. There is excellent coverage of the experimental coil issues and the booklet stamps. This volume has been printed, as have been all Exhibit Series books produced since October 2002, from

computer scanned originals instead of from the black and white photocopies used to produce earlier exhibit series volumes. Digital scanning provides better defined images and allows the exhibits to be reproduced in colour or black and white. Whilst there is not a lot of shade variation on the stamps of this issue (making the cheaper black and white edition a good option to consider), your reviewer certainly enjoyed looking at the wonderful covers and plate pieces in colour.

For anyone who collects this issue, this is an excellent book – if only to drool over the many things you will never be able to afford!

GS

## THE FIVE CENT BEAVER

### VOL 1 THE PLATE PROOFS OF STATES 10 – 11

### VOL 2 PLATING THE MORE NOTABLE VARIETIES AND RE-ENTRIES

**Kenneth A Kershaw.** Vol 1 Spiral Bound, 216 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-15-0. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. (BNAPS). Stock # B4h032.1; C\$136.00

Vol 2 Spiral Bound, 332 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-16-7. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. (BNAPS). Stock # B4h033.1; C\$197.00

Ken Kershaw continues his amazing output of plating information on the stamps of Canada and Prince Edward Island with two new books on Canada's Five Cent Beaver stamp of 1859. In these

volumes Ken has used today's technology to take the previous plating work of J. A. Calder and Geoffrey Whitworth to an entirely new level, showing in highly magnified colour both previously known and many newly discovered varieties and re-entries. In 'The Five Cent Beaver I. The Plate Proofs of States 10-11' the author goes through the 100 stamps in each of States 10 and 11 of the plate one by one, showing all the re-entries and individual engraving flaws for each stamp, including many missed by previous platers because they either did not have access to State 10 and 11 material or their optical equipment was not as powerful as that available today. In 'The Five Cent Beaver II. Plating the More Notable Varieties and Re-entries', Ken effectively re-plates the 5¢ Beaver, showing all the key known re-entries and the more serious flaws for most of the 100 positions in the plate, on a stamp by stamp basis, for all states (1-12) of the plate. The

pictures in this volume are mostly taken from used examples of the issued stamps so they truthfully represent what one will see on a stamp in your own collection. The new technology used allows for far better and clearer pictures of varieties and re-entries than was possible in the seminal work by Whitworth.

Taken together the two volumes represent an outstanding aid to plating examples of this stamp and also to confirming specific varieties and re-entries. Despite their high cost, they will be an invaluable aid to serious students of the 1859 issue of Canada. Those with a lesser interest in the minutiae of the issue would do well to consider the much cheaper volume issued in 2006 by Chester Soule (see ML January 2007) who also collaborated with this larger work.

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

#### Convention 2008 Programme

Barring unforeseen events, the programme for our 62nd Annual Convention in the Queens Hotel, Perth will look as follows:-

#### Wednesday 24th September:-

- 1500 Delegates arrival, tea/coffee etc
- 1700 Executive Committee Meeting
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Display by Sandy Mackie – 'Postal History of Rural Route Mail in Canada'  
Partners 'Get together' in the lounge/bar area
- 2200 Auction lots available for viewing and Study Group Meetings

#### Thursday 25th September:-

- 0900 Display by Peter Motson – 'Newfoundland Airmails'
- 1030 Coffee/ tea
- 1045 Display by Charles Livermore – 'Toronto Sub Post Offices'
- 1230 Optional light lunch
- 1330 Coach outing to Glamis Castle (ancestral home of the late Queen Mother)
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Partners – 'Scottish film night'.  
Display by John Cooper – 'The Scroll Issue 1928'
- 2200 Auction lots available for viewing and Study Group Meetings

#### Friday 26th September:-

- 0845 Fellows Meeting
- 0900 Committee Meeting

- 1000 Coffee/ tea
- 1030 Members 16 sheets displays
- 1215 Optional light lunch
- 1315 Coach outing to Crieff with options of a visit to the Crieff Visitors Centre (woollen mills, crystal glass and all manner of other Scottish stuff) or the Glenturret Distillery (for the Scotch stuff)
- 1815 Dinner
- 2000 Partners – 'Quiz Evening'  
Presidents Display – 'Canada 1851 and 1859 issues'.
- 2200 Auction lots available for viewing and Study Group Meetings

#### Saturday 27th September:-

- 0900 Annual General Meeting
- 1000 Coffee/ tea
- 1030 Competition Entries and Judging critique
- 1200 Society Auction (with suitable 1 hour break for lunch)
- 1900 Sherry Reception (sponsored by Bonhams Auctioneers)
- 1930 Banquet

#### Sunday 28th September:-

Fond farewells after breakfast.

Included with this issue of Maple Leaves should be a Competition Entry Form and a Conference Booking Form. The former should be returned to John Hillson no later than 12th September (see inside back cover for contact details) and the latter should be returned to me no later than 31st July to ensure your conference hotel reservations at the special rate.

I look forward to a larger than normal postbag and remember that you can also

send your articles for future Maple Leaves in the same envelope to save on postage! Karen and I look forward to being able to offer you a very warm Scottish welcome in September and remember there is no need to bring your own water for the whisky.....this is where it comes from!

### **Graham Searle**

#### **FROM THE SECRETARY**

It is hoped that with this Maple Leaves you will receive the 2008 edition of Part I of the Handbook (The Membership Directory). Part II is not being reprinted this year. Colin Lewis has arranged the printing (for which the Society offers thanks) but any errors are down to me. Please check your entry and advise me of any changes or additions.

#### **Annual General Meeting**

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Queens Hotel, Perth on Saturday 27th September, commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 27th May 2008.

#### **Fellowship**

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:-

- outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America or;
- outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to

the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 27th July 2008.

#### **Founders Trophy**

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

A nomination for the award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 27th July 2008.

#### **John Wright**

#### **FROM THE PACKET MANAGER**

A number of members have requested details of how to submit material for the packet. Details are as follows:-

Stamps should be mounted with hinges or Hawid type mounts on one side of a sheet of A4 paper.

SG numbers are preferred for Catalogue references.

Selling Price should be shown clearly in ink above the stamp.

Please enclose Sheets of stamps and if possible a photocopy or printed scan of each sheet in B/W or Colour. The copy sheet will be sent out in the packet, the stamps are held by Packet Manager until requested by purchasers.

Commission is currently charged at 10% on sales and deductions are made for

insurance at 30p per £100 of full sheet value and for return postage.

**Hugh Johnson** (for contact details see inside back cover)

### MIDLANDS LOCAL GROUP

A group of Midland's members of the CPS met at Knowle near Solihull in November. Short displays were provided by Ken Flint, Don Barnes and Mac McConnell. A wide range of interesting material was on display and provided some stimulating conversation. The next meeting of the group has in recent years become the best attended. This will be in conjunction with Worpex at Worcester on 10th May. In recent years members have come from as far away as Wales and Stoke to this meeting and a good number of high class displays have been seen. The group will also meet at the Spring Convention of the Midland Philatelic Federation in June to be held at Stafford.

**Ken Flint**

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**2008**

**April 5 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting – Moffat**

April 11 – 13 National Postage Stamp Marketplace, Exhibition Place, Toronto

April 18 - 19 Scottish Philatelic Congress - Perth

May 2-4 90th Philatelic Congress of GB and ABPS National Exhibition – Harrogate

May 3- 4 ORAPEX 2008 (National level exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

**May 10 Midlands Group Meeting - Worpex**

May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

June 15 – 22 Efiro 08, Bucharest, Romania

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 12 – 14 Praga 2008, International Exhibition, Prague

Sept 17 – 20 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

**Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention, Queens Hotel, Perth**

Oct 17 – 19 Stampex '08, Exhibition Place, Toronto

**2009**

April 10 – 16 China 2009 – Luoyang City

May 6 – 10 Essen 2009

**Sept 23 – 27 CPSGB Convention, Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City**

**2010**

April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010

May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps

Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010

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# THE MAN IN THE GLENGARRY

## The Story Behind a Famous Fancy Cancel

J. MacBrae



Truth they say is stranger than fiction; 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy', as Hamlet mentioned to his friend.

I was reminded of this when I noticed a gross error in the latest edition on Canadian Fancy Cancels wherein it was stated that only one of the item illustrated above existed, and it is entirely bogus. Calumny upon calumny as not only does the writer proudly possess two of this rare, one might say, almost unique, Fancy Cancel, but he has diligently researched the history of the wee village of Thissill, from which the cancel originates, through the ancient Annan archives which go back to the time when the Bruce's (Robert and a' that) held the castle there.

The history of Thissill, or to give it its full

title 'Thissilnaedae'; a remote village in Aberdeenshire, is as follows. Apparently it was cursed for all eternity by a fourteenth century oil prospector who, it is said, actually named the place, but damned it after being turned down by the local barmaid – a most unusual occurrence as that was the first time she had ever been known to turn down anybody. Anyway, the curse meant that the village would disappear and only reappear once every 60 years – a bit like Brigadoon, but without the singing and dancing. 60 years, was as it turned out the said prospector's life span. So it appeared, for example in 1836, again in 1896 when the local postmaster pinched some current Canadian stamps from a prominent Aberdeenshire stamp collector, one Mr. Mackie by name, and, as can be seen, again in 1956 when the stamps were used. It is, of course, due to reappear again in 2016 (you have been warned!).

To see Thisill and the cancellations all one has to do is to travel to the centre of Aberdeenshire, down a bottle of highland malt in one go and it will be amazing what will be revealed to you.



## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 15TH MARCH 2008

### **New Members:-**

- 2950 CLARK, James, 1 Rymers Court, Darlington, Co. Durham DL1 2GB  
2951 ELY, Robert, Fiddler's Joy, New Road, Rotherfield, East Sussex TN6 3JR  
**Cen, Rts**  
2952 PREST, Stephen, F. 2210 720 13th Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta T2R  
1M5 Canada. e mail Stephen.prest@gmail.com **CGC**  
2953 PLAIN, Brian Charles, Unit 4, 132 Michigan Street, Victoria, BC,  
Canada V8V 1R1 e mail beplain@shaw.ca **DLO, Ba, M**  
2954 ZATKA, Mirko, PO Box 1181, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2K9 e mail  
zatkaphilately@shaw.ca **CGE, CGF, CGG, BS**  
2955 BLACK, Charles, 1512 Fairview Road, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada  
N3H 4M7 e mail mbcharles@hotmail.com **CR2**

### **Re-joined:-**

- 530 CROMWELL, Richard, 10 Birch Drive, Billingshurst, West Sussex  
RH14 9RQ **CS, P**

### **Change of Address:-**

- 1734 HOBBS, Arthur, F. 23 Charles Miller Court, Cross Street, Leiston,  
Suffolk, IP16 4BY  
2496 KILLINGLEY, Joyce, Westminster House, Avocet Way, Bridlington,  
North Humberside YO15 3NT  
2814 HOPKINSON, Martin J, e mail now martinhopkinson@hotmail.co.uk  
2816 AUER, Clive, M Anvil House, 1B Blacksmith's Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey  
CR2 9AZ  
2846 SUSSEX, John, D.C. 8 Jenkins Close, Pocklington, York YO42 2PA  
2862 FLYNN, Charles S, e mail now charlestuart@aol.com  
2906 FINLAY, Bob, e mail now bob.finlay@silverson.co.uk  
2909 COATES, William, Box 114, Thorold, Ontario, Canada L2V 3Y7

### **Change of Interest:-**

- 1664 PAGE, P.E. **C, PH, ON, RC, RPO, RT**  
2814 HOPKINSON, Martin J **C, N**  
2862 FLYNN, Charles S **FF, TA(A), PS, CGC, CGE**

### **Deceased:-**

- 780 LUM, S.  
2897 WRIGHT, F

### **Resigned:-**

- 2176 JONES, T.M.  
2279 WARREN  
2843 YOUNT  
2844 THIBAudeau  
2845 KONOWICZ

### **Revised Total:- 389**

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2007/8

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## THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Postal History Society of Canada publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibit at philatelic shows across Canada.

Please visit our new website at [www.postalhistorycanada.org](http://www.postalhistorycanada.org)

For further information or a membership application form, please write to the Secretary:

Stephane Cloutier  
255 Shakespeare Street, Ottawa, Ontario  
K1L5M7, Canada  
email: [cloutier1967@sympatico.ca](mailto:cloutier1967@sympatico.ca)

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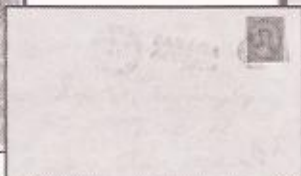


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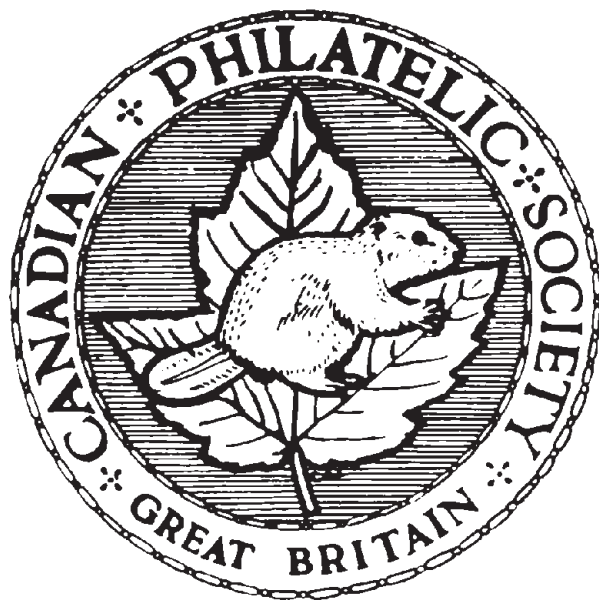
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# Maple Leaves

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## EDITORIAL

Despite the 'credit crunch', record energy prices and spiralling food prices, the philatelic market has, so far, remained largely immune from the world's financial woes. Market prices for top quality material continue to break records by wide margins. I was interested to read the recent views of one of the top US auctioneers who noted that, despite these high prices, there is little or no investor activity in the stamp market at present. The record prices are being paid by collectors who recognise the true scarcity of some of the material on offer. This is an encouraging sign for our hobby, if not for our bank balances!

This issue of Maple Leaves includes the usual annual subscription reminder. Members should note that our subscription year runs from 1st October to 30th September so subs are due on 1st October 2008 for the coming year.

The only change to subscription levels this year is that for US members and reflects the recent fall in the US\$. For 2008/9, subscription levels will be the same in both US\$ and CAN\$ reflecting the recent near parity in exchange rates. The usual discounts are available for prompt payers but to receive these, your subscriptions must be sent in by 31st October 2008. Now all overseas members receive Maple Leaves by airmail (usually within 2 weeks of publication date) we have brought this date forward a little. Direct debit payments will, as usual, be taken in the first week of October for those who pay by this method.

Next, a 'moan' from our Secretary, John Wright. Following the recent update of the Membership Directory, Part I, he had hoped that it was completely correct and up to date. Well, he was wrong! Colin Lewis, our nonpareil Auctioneer, thought it would be a good idea to e mail all those members for whom he had e mail addresses and advise them that the closing date for the Postal Auction was close. A number of those members he contacted greatly appreciated the service but more than a dozen of the messages he sent out were

returned as the e mail addresses were no longer valid – they had been changed, but the Society had not been told. (Your Editor was amongst the guilty!!)

Please check your entry in the Directory and either advise John Wright by post or the Editor by e mail (correct e mail address is shown above) if there are any changes. Thanking you all in anticipation.

Finally, preparations for Convention are well advanced and I thank those of you who have already booked your places. I would remind all members that the deadline for returning your Convention booking forms is 31st July in order to guarantee the special hotel rates. John Hillson is also eagerly awaiting your competition entry forms. I know that the deadline for these (September 12th) seems a long way off but this is your last reminder!

For those who may be thinking of coming along to Perth, please do take the plunge. CPSGB conventions are very friendly, informal, affairs and a great opportunity to meet fellow collectors, see some great BNA material and socialise. It is not mandatory to attend all four days; you can come to only one if that suits your programme. Come along, you will not be disappointed!

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## STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 2)

### Graham Searle

#### Introduction.

This is the second in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the "Street" cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part completes the story of the Toronto Street Cancels.

#### Clinton Street.

Clinton Street sub-office opened in November 1893 in a store at 590 College Street. The first postmaster was P.L. Boswell who lasted less than a year before being replaced by Simon Armstrong who held office until 1900. This is another long lived 'Street' office which kept its name until 1966 when it became Toronto Sub # 129.

In our time period, Clinton Street used two CDS cancels. The earlier of these has a

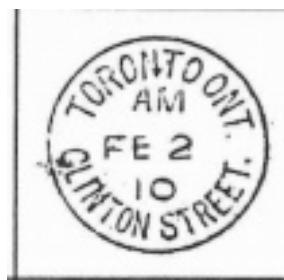


*Fig 55 Clinton Street CDS cancel – early type*

25mm dater and the Street name at the top (fig 55). It is known used from 1894 until 1904. In the early years of this period this cancel is found with AM or PM indicia but from 1898 onward the indicia is blank. (It is interesting to note that the Proof Book strike (3), dated November 1893, also shows a blank indicia). A second type with a 23mm dater and the street name at the bottom has an ERD of 1911 and a proof date of February 1910 (see fig 56). Maybe someone can help with the 6 year time gap in between these two cancels?

#### Gerrard Street and Elm Street.

I have lumped these two Street offices under one heading as they were, indeed, different names for the same office. When the Carleton Street sub-office closed in 1892, it was partially replaced by a new office one block down Yonge Street between Gerrard Street and Elm Street (at 335 Yonge Street). In February 1892, this office opened under the name Gerrard Street. The first postmaster was one W.B. Montgomery who lasted only about a year



*Fig 56 Clinton Street CDS cancel – later type*

before being replaced by Robert Boyle. By January 1894, the office had moved one block south on Yonge Street and been renamed Elm Street. This second name lasted a bit longer; until 1910 to be precise, when the office was renamed again as Toronto Sub #16.

In its' short life as Gerrard Street, only one cancel is found. This is a CDS cancel with 23.5mm dater. Two versions of this cancel can be found with slight differences in the setting of the lettering – most obvious in the 'ST.' (see figs 57 and 58) - suggesting that two hammers may have been in use. Both AM and PM indicia are found. This is a relatively scarce cancel given the short life of this name.



*Fig 57 Gerrard Street CDS cancel*



*Fig 58 Gerrard Street CDS cancel – different hammer?*

As Elm Street, the office produced two different cancels. The first is a CDS cancel with a 24.5mm dater (see fig 59). Again, both AM and PM indicia are found. This cancel was used from 1894 onwards and is one of the more commonly seen “Street Cancels”. There is also a duplex cancel with a 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer (see fig 60). I have only seen this used from 1900 onward so it may be slightly later than the first type; it is certainly much scarcer. It is found with AM or PM indicia.



*Fig 59 Elm Street CDS cancel*



*Fig 60 Elm Street duplex cancel*

### **Lee Avenue.**

The Lee Avenue office was opened in 1896 at the corner of Queen Street East and Lee Avenue and remained open well into the Elizabethan period in the 1950's (indeed it may well still be open). Examples of cancels from this office are scarce and I have only seen one type from the period up to 1918. This is a CDS cancel with a 24.5mm dater and blank indicia (see fig 61). The reason for this scarcity is that the land around Lee Avenue

was mostly given over to summer cottages. By the time a permanent population had reached this far east, the street post offices had started to lose their right to handle regular mail and were allowed to date registered mail only.



*Fig 61 Lee Avenue CDS cancel*

### **Pape Avenue.**

The Pape Avenue sub-office was opened in February 1896 at the SW corner of Pape Avenue and Queen Street East. The first postmaster was W.H. Morgan who held the post until 1902. The office remained open until 1926.

I have seen only two cancellations from Pape Avenue. The first (fig 62) is a CDS cancel with 24.5mm dater which is found with AM and PM indicia. The second is a roller cancel (see fig 63). Both of these cancels are scarce and this office seems to have had a fairly low usage. The land around Pape Avenue was mostly farmland with little permanent population. The notes above regarding Lee Avenue apply equally here and explain the scarcity of



*Fig 62 Pape Avenue CDS cancel*



*Fig 63 Pape Avenue roller cancel*

these cancels. It is also worth noting that I have only seen these two cancels used in the 1896 – 1903 period. It may be that later types exist.

### **Parliament Street.**

The Parliament Street sub-office was opened in August 1891 and had a relatively short life; being closed in 1906.

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It was located on the corner of Parliament Street and Gerrard Street. The first postmaster was a C.H. Couen who remained in post until 1902.

Despite its' short life, Parliament Street used three different cancels. The first, and by far, the commonest, is a CDS cancel with 23mm dater and AM or PM indicia (fig 64). I have seen this cancel with both 1891 and 1905 dates so I assume it was in use throughout the life of the office. There is also a duplex cancel. This has a 21.5mm dater and a 9 bar killer (see fig 65). The known period of use of this cancel is 1899 – 1901. Parliament Street also used a type II Squared Circle cancel in the period 1893 – 1897 (see fig 66). The indicia on this type are normally AM or PM although there is one record of a timed indicia (5).



Fig 64 Parliament Street CDS cancel



Fig 65 Parliament Street duplex cancel



Fig 66 Parliament Street Squared Circle cancel

#### Queen St. Centre.

The sub-office at Queen Street Centre was opened in July 1900. It lasted only until 1914 when it was closed. The archives (1) show that it moved location in 1910 but I can find no details of the precise location either before or after this move.

The name may lead us to suspect that this was a busy office but examples of cancels from it are decidedly scarce. I have only seen one type which is a CDS cancel without any outer ring – see fig 67. The few examples I have seen are all in the period 1900 – 1902. The Proof Books (3) also show a later type of CDS (fig 68) proofed in 1913 and a duplex cancel for this office, proofed in 1909 (fig 69); although I have never seen a copy of either cancel. Maybe one of our members can confirm their existence? Both would have had short lives (very short in the case of the CDS cancel) and must be quite rare.



Fig 67 Queen St. Centre CDS cancel – early type



Fig 69 Queen St. Centre duplex cancel



Fig 68 Queen St. Centre CDS cancel – later type



Fig 70 Rusholme Road CDS cancel – early type

### Rusholme Road.

The Rusholme Road sub-office was opened in November 1890. It is another long lived Toronto office; bearing the 'Street' name until 1942 when it was re-named Toronto Sub #151. It was located near the junction of Rusholme Road and Bloor St. West and in 1918 was located at

1015 Bloor St. West. The first postmaster was a Seth B. Stevenson who held office until late 1895; resigned and then took office again in May 1897 when his successor, Harrison Powell, resigned. He lasted until 1906 the second time around.

There are two different CDS cancels from this office in our time period. The first has the street name at the top and has a 23.5mm dater with AM or PM indicia (see fig 70). I have seen this cancel used from 1893 until 1906 and suspect the actual period of use was 1890 to at least 1909. The second type is shown in the Proof

Books (3) with a proof date of April 1909 (fig 71). This type has the street name in brackets after Toronto. The dater size on this one is slightly smaller than the first at around 22.5mm.



Fig 71 Rusholme Road CDS cancel – later type

Rusholme Road also used two different duplex cancels. Again, I have only seen these cancels in the Proof Books (3) so would welcome confirmation of their existence. They are shown in figs 72 and 73. Both have 11 bar oval killers. The first type, proofed in 1909, has a 23mm dater and the second, proofed in 1917, has a slightly smaller 22mm dater.



Fig 72 Rusholme Road duplex cancel – 1909 type

### St. Joseph Street.

This office opened in 1893, following the closure of the Carleton Street office. It was located further up Yonge Street at the junction with St. Joseph Street (at 618



Fig 73 Rusholme Road duplex cancel – 1917 type

Yonge Street). Records (1) show that the office temporarily closed in 1899 and re-opened again in 1900. This is linked to the first postmaster of St. Joseph Street who was H.P. Withers. Withers moved his office in 1899 to a location closer to Carlton Street. This new office was the re-opened Carlton Street office (see above). W.H. Worden took over as postmaster of St. Joseph Street in 1900 and remained in post until the office closed in 1928, making him one of the longest serving postmasters in Toronto.

In the period up to 1899, only one cancel is found from St. Joseph Street. This is a CDS cancel with 23mm dater and AM or PM indicia (see fig 74). From 1900 onwards, this appears to have been replaced by a split ring cancel shown in fig 75. I have an example of this latter type on cover (fig 76) which suggests that it may have been used as part of a duplex cancel. I would be grateful if members could confirm if this

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### Strachan Avenue.

Strachan Avenue was one of the largest and most important sub-offices in the west end of the city in the 1890's. Located on the corner of Strachan Avenue and Queen St. West, it opened in January 1892 but lasted only until 1904 when it closed. The first postmaster was William Colhoun who held office until late 1894. He was replaced by a W.J. King who held the post until the office closed.



*Fig 77 Strachan Avenue CDS cancel*

There were three different cancel types used from Strachan Avenue in its relatively short life. The first is a CDS cancel (fig 77) which has a 23mm dater. This was used from the opening of the office up to about 1900 (and maybe later). This is a relatively common cancel but is unusual in that I have only ever seen PM indicia on it. Presumably AM must exist or maybe they only franked mail with this cancel in the

afternoons? Maybe our members can confirm the existence of the AM strike?

The second cancel is a duplex type with 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer (see fig 78). This does not appear to have been used before 1900 and remained in use up to the



*Fig 78 Strachan Avenue duplex cancel*

closure of the office. AM and PM indicia are found.

The third type is a type II Squared Circle cancel (fig 79) used between 1893 and 1899. The indicia on this cancel is AM or PM. For some reason, unknown to the author, the indicia is normally PM up to 1896 and AM from 1897 onward.



Fig 79 Strachan Avenue Squared Circle cancel

### York Street.

York Street is another office that had a high volume of mail in the 1890's but a relatively short life thereafter. It opened in August 1892, at the corner of York Street and King Street, and closed in March 1901. F.W. Nye was its first and only postmaster. It handled a lot of commercial mail and cancels from this office are amongst the commonest of all "Street Cancels".

Four types of cancel are found from this office. The first is a CDS cancel with 23.5mm dater (fig 80). This cancel was in use for most, if not all, of the life of the office. Early strikes (1893 – 1896) show

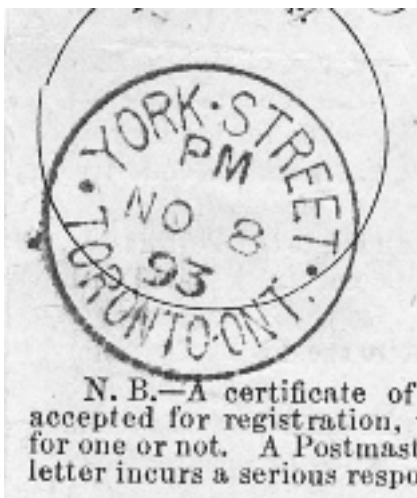


Fig 80 York Street CDS cancel – early type

either AM or PM indicia. However, from 1896 onward the indicia are normally blank. (fig 81).

York Street also used a type II Squared Circle cancel. This cancel, shown in fig 82, was in use from 1894 until 1900. Various indicia are found including blank, AM, PM and specific timings. The first three of these are rare; with over 50% of all reported copies of this cancel having a 6:30 timed indicia. (No doubt, consistent with close of business commercial mail.)

There is also a fairly common roller cancel from this office (see fig 83). All the examples I have seen have the numeral '1' in the roller but other numbers may well exist.

The last cancel type is a duplex cancel shown in fig 84. I have only seen this used from September 1900 onward so it is a good deal rarer than the other types. It has a 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer. The indicia show specific times.



*Fig 81 York Street CDS cancel – later type with blank indicia*



*Fig 82 York Street Squared Circle cancel*



*Fig 83 York Street roller cancel*

## SOME OTHER PRE 1918 TORONTO SUB OR BRANCH OFFICES

There are a few other early branch offices which are often included in collections of 'Street' cancels. These are Bedford Park, Parkdale, Riverside and Yorkville.

### Bedford Park.

Bedford Park is one of those marginal contenders for inclusion in a "Street Cancel" listing. I have, somewhat arbitrarily, determined that 'Park' does not quite constitute a 'Street'. Others will include it in their collections.

The post office here opened in 1891. It changed its name to Toronto- Bedford in June 1912 when it became part of the Toronto postal system and it closed in 1918 (only to re-open again in 1921!).

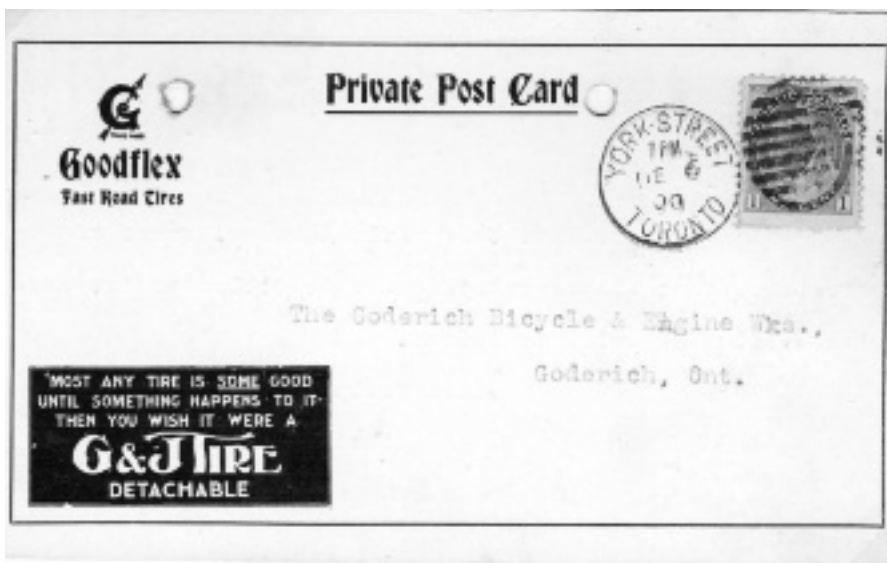
Livermore and Walton (2) illustrate one cancel from this office in our time period. This is a CDS cancel shown in fig 85. It has a 22mm dater and was used from 1912 onward, well into the 1950's.

### Parkdale.

There had been a post office at Parkdale since 1878, located a short distance beyond the then western city limits at Queen Street West just west of Dufferin Street. By 1889 it became part of the Toronto postal system when urban sprawl caught up with it.

It used a number of cancellations in our time period. The first is a CDS cancel with 23.5mm dater and no indicia (see fig 86). This type is believed to date from the 1902 – 1908 period. The Proof Books (3) show a second, later type of CDS cancel from this office, proofed in 1908. This is shown in fig 87. Again, I would be grateful if anyone can confirm its use.





*Fig 84 York Street duplex cancel*



*Fig 85 Bedford Park CDS cancel*



*Fig 86 Parkdale CDS cancel – early type*



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Fig 87 Parkdale CDS cancel – later type

Most of the remaining cancels are of the duplex type. The best known and most common of these is the Parkdale '2' duplex shown in fig 88. This has a 26.5mm dater and the numeral 2 inside a circle and

a vertical oval of bars killer. This cancel was introduced in 1889 and was used until mid 1900. All examples I have seen have timed indicia, but AM is also reported (6). The second duplex type is shown in fig 89. This has a much smaller dater (22.5mm) and a 9 bar killer. Dated examples I have seen are all from the 1900 onward period so it is possible that this type replaced the numeral '2' duplex. There is a third duplex type which I believe originates from Parkdale. This is a Toronto P-DEPOT duplex – identical in type to the S-DEPOT Duplex shown above. The examples I have seen of this third duplex all date from the 1898 – 1902 period.

Parkdale also used a roller cancel (this is illustrated in fig 90) and a parcel oval cancel with the numeral '2' in the centre. This latter is surprisingly elusive. I show in fig 91 a similar cancel with '1' in the centre. The Parkdale oval is identical but with the numeral '2'.



Fig 88 Parkdale '2' duplex cancel



Fig 89 Parkdale – second duplex cancel



Fig 90 Parkdale roller cancel



Fig 91 Toronto parcel oval cancel. The Parkdale type is similar with a numeral '2' in the centre

It is also worth noting that well after Parkdale became part of the Toronto postal system in 1889, the office continued to use old hammers. You will, therefore, find CDS and Duplex cancels that read 'PARKDALE ONT.' well into the 20th century. (Livermore and Walton (2) show examples of these on their website).

### Riverside or Riverside Branch.

Given the authors home address this one is a natural for inclusion in any collection of 'Street' cancels!

Riverside is another suburban post office, like Parkdale, that gradually got caught up in the spread of the city. It was founded in 1874 as 'Don Mount' but renamed as 'Riverside' in 1881. It was located at Queen Street East and Broadview Avenue. The records are slightly unclear as to when Riverside became part of the Toronto postal system. It was using a 'Riverside Toronto' cancellation as early as 1889 but some sources suggest it did not officially become part of Toronto until 1893 when the postmaster was C.A. Welsman. Either way, its earliest and most common cancellation is the numeral '5' duplex. This is identical in type to the Parkdale '2' and is illustrated in fig 92. This cancel is found used from 1889 up to early 1901. It is found with both AM, PM and hourly indicia.

From 1894 onward (up to 1901), Riverside also used a CDS cancel. This has a 24mm dater and specific timing in the indicia. It carries the wording 'RIVERSIDE B'CH' – for Riverside Branch. This type is shown in fig 93.

Riverside also used a roller cancel. This is a good deal harder to find than the previous two cancels and appears to date from the late 1890's. An example is shown



*Fig 92 Riverside '5' duplex cancel*



*Fig 93 Riverside Branch CDS cancel*

in fig 94. Finally, Riverside used two different parcel oval cancels. Each has the numeral '5' in the centre but the sizes are quite different (best described as the big '5' and the little '5'). These are shown in figs 95 and 96.



*Fig 94 Riverside roller cancel*



*Fig 95 Riverside parcel oval cancel with large 5*



*Fig 96 Riverside parcel oval cancel with small 5*

### **Yorkville.**

Yorkville is another suburban office that was subsumed by Toronto in the late 19th century. The post office at Yorkville was opened in 1851 about one mile north of the, then, city limits on Yonge Street. By 1880 it was a short block outside the northern boundaries and by 1889 was

within the city limits and became part of the Toronto postal system. It was closed finally in 1919.

The most common cancellation from this office is the numeral '4' duplex similar in type to those from Parkdale and Riverside. This is illustrated in fig 97 and was in use from 1889 up to the late 1890's. It is found with AM, PM and hourly indicia. A second type of duplex cancel with the wording 'TORONTO CANADA Y-DEPOT' is believed to be from this office. This type is shown in fig 98 and is similar to the types from Spadina Avenue and Parkdale. It is known used between 1898 and 1901 and has timed (number only) indicia.

Yorkville also used two different CDS cancels in this time period. The first does not show any attachment to Toronto; reading simply 'YORKVILLE ONT.' It is shown in fig 99. The second is another cancel I have only seen in the Proof Books (3). This one, shown in fig 100, does show an attachment to Toronto and was proofed in 1908.

Yorkville, also used two different parcel oval cancels, each carrying the numeral '4' in the centre. These are identical, in type,



*Fig 97 Yorkville '4' duplex cancel*



Fig 98 Yorkville - Y Depot duplex cancel



Fig 101 Yorkville parcel oval cancel with large 4



Fig 99 Yorkville CDS cancel - first type



Fig 102 Yorkville parcel oval cancel with small 4



Fig 100 Yorkville CDS cancel - second type

to the Riverside designs and are shown in figs 101 and 102.



*Fig 103 Toronto bag seals from 'Street' post offices*



## THE 'DEPOT' SYSTEM

Mention has been made above of the three 'depots' at Parkdale, Spadina and Yorkville. These three depots were set up in 1898. It was the purpose of these depots, together with the main Toronto Post Office to act as receiving depots for all unprocessed mail (registered letters excepted), thus taking away cancelling privileges from the local (street) offices. This change was gradual and not completed until well into the 20th century but it does explain why Toronto 'Street' cancels seem to become far scarcer after 1900. (7)

## BAG SEALS

The Proof Books (3) show a number of bag seal cancels from Toronto which have Street names. There are 10 in total which were proofed in our period, including two different types from Broadview Avenue. All 10 are shown in fig 103. None of these seals were intended for use in cancelling stamps, however, there may well be examples out there doing just that and it is well worth keeping an eye open for what would be very elusive items.

## 20TH CENTURY TORONTO 'STREET' OFFICES.

For completeness, it is worth mentioning four other Toronto post offices that have 'Street' names which did not appear until after 1918. These are; Adelaide Street, which was the old Toronto main post office, re-named sometime in the 1920's, Dawes Road, opened in the 1950's, O'Connor Drive, opened in 1954 and Park Road, opened in 1944. Livermore and Walton (2) show examples of cancels from these later 'Street' offices.

## AND FINALLY, FOR TORONTO.....

And finally some additions and omissions to part 1 of the Toronto story which have come courtesy of the many readers who have corresponded since its publication plus the results of my sorting out some drawers in the stamp room!

Firstly, I can illustrate three of the cancels referred to in the text, for which I did not have pictures. The first of these is the roller cancel for Bleeker Street (see page 168 of the October 2007 Maple Leaves) now shown in fig 104 courtesy of Joe Smith. The presence of this cancel on a Jubilee stamp is not conclusive evidence of its use in the late 1890's but all things considered it seems probable that this cancel was in use in the 1897 – 1900 period. Also shown below, in fig 105, is the roller cancel for Queen Street East (see page 175 of the October 2007 Maple Leaves). Brian Hargreaves has reported two copies of this cancel on stamps from the 1897 – 1900 period and his report made me realise that I also have several copies of this cancel on Jubilee stamps.



*Fig 104 Roller cancel from Bleeker Street*



*Fig 105 Roller cancel from Queen Street East*



*Fig 107 Parcel oval from Dundas Street*

The third one is the duplex cancel for Toronto Junction which is described on page 164 of the October 2007 Maple Leaves. I could not locate a picture of this cancel at the time but it is shown here as fig 106.

I must also own up to some omissions. I showed the parcel oval cancels from Bathurst Street (fig 15), Bleecker Street (fig 23) and Spadina Avenue (fig 44) but failed to show those from Dundas Street (similar but with a 'D' in the centre), Queen Street East (with a 'Q') and



*Fig 106 Duplex cancel from Toronto Junction*



*Fig 108 Parcel oval from Queen Street East*

Carleton Street (with a 'C'). These are now shown here in figs 107 – 109. All of these cancels date from the 1886 – 1888 period and were presumably issued as a set to the first group of Street offices. Carleton Street also used a second, larger, type of 'C' parcel oval (see fig 110) which is later and believed to have been used from 1889 – 1892. I have also seen a second type of parcel oval from Bathurst Street. This type has a much smaller 'B' in the centre than that shown in fig 15 and also has no serifs. An example is shown in fig 111. I have no idea if this is an earlier or later type than that shown in fig 15. Lastly, I omitted to mention the parcel oval



*Fig 109 Early type of parcel oval from Carleton Street*



*Fig 110 Later type of parcel oval from Carleton Street*



*Fig 111 Parcel oval from Bathurst Street with very small 'B'*

from Spadina Avenue that has a '3' in the centre. This is shown here in fig 112.

Finally, I have found what appears to be a new type of CDS cancel from Spadina Avenue. This is shown in fig 113 on a cover dated December 1886. This early type has a distinctive 23mm dater – smaller than any of the later types. Although the stamps are cancelled by a 9 bar killer, the dater and killer appear far too far apart for this to be a duplex cancel. This is the only example I have ever seen so I would welcome records of any other examples.

With well over 100 different Street cancels, Toronto has more types than the other cities combined and makes a good subject for a collection or display in itself. As you will gather, however, many of the types are scarce and more than a few are very rare indeed. However, they are all out there somewhere, mostly on very cheap low value stamps and covers. If you are



*Fig 112 Parcel oval cancel from Spadina Avenue with '3' in centre*



Fig 113 Early type of CDS cancel from Spadina Avenue with 23mm dater.

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tempted to start collecting in this area...good hunting!

The next part in this series will cover the Street Cancels of Hamilton, Ontario.

**TO BE CONTINUED.**

**References:-**

- (1) National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada; available on-line at:  
<http://data4.collectionscanada.ca>
- (2) Toronto Named and Numbered Post Offices – Livermore and Walton; on the web at  
<http://charleslivermore.com/streets/0streets.html>
- (3) Series of books entitled ‘Proof Strikes of Canada’ edited by J. Paul Hughes and published by Robert Lee 1990 – 1994. The relevant volumes for this article are:-  
Volume VI Duplex Proof Strikes of Ontario
- Volume IX Full Circle Proof Strikes of Ontario
- Volume XVII Transportation Part 2 and Squared Circle Proof Strikes of Canada
- Volume XXVIII Roller Proof Strikes of Ontario
- (4) Canadian Post Office, Postal Guides for October 1886, January 1887 and January of subsequent years up to 1900. Library and Archives Canada.
- (5) The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition, BNAPS, 2001.
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- (7) Toronto Branch and Street Post Offices, Dr. Fred Stulberg, BNA Topics March, April and May 1970.
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## A TABLE OF REGISTERED TRANSATLANTIC CANADA POST CARDS – UPDATED

**George B. Arfken**

The registered transatlantic Canada post cards were listed and illustrated in *Early Canada Post Cards* [1]. That was in 2004. Since then two new registered transatlantic Canada post cards have been reported and two earlier entries (printers waste) have been deleted.

An updated table of these rare registered transatlantic Canada post cards is given overleaf. A short discussion of each of the six cards listed provides an overview of much of post card registration. The reader will see (1) the change of the registry fee from 8¢ to 5¢, (2) the change in payment of the registry fee from Small Queens to Registered Letter Stamps, Maple Leaves,

Numerals and the Edwards, and (3) the never explained ban on registering post cards.

The first card, a one cent Canada post card, P2, shown in Figure 1, was posted in Montreal, September 28, 1877 and addressed to London, England. The back of the card showed a printed legal notice under the Insolvent Act of 1875. This printed legal notice was intended for domestic addresses but here was one addressee in England and to provide proof of mailing, the card had to be registered. Registration was eight cents. Postage was two cents. The mailer pasted a ten cent Small Queen over the Queen's vignette



*Figure 1. Registered in Montreal, September 28, 1877. and addressed to England. A ten cent Small Queen paid the eight cent registry fee and the two cent post card rate. There is a red British Registered oval 8 OC 77. Courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions, Harry W. Lussey collection.*

**Table 1. Registered Transatlantic Canada Post Cards**

Date Registration/Description

1. SP 28 77 10c/ SQ P2, Montreal to London, England
2. MR 29 84 5c/ RLS P5, 5c/ SQ, Halifax to Liverpool, England
3. JA 30 96 5c/ SQ P4, Montreal to Leipzig, Germany
4. AU 1 98 5¢ ML P16, 1¢ ML Montreal to Buchholz, Germany
5. JA 13 02 5¢ Num P17, Alphonse, Man. to London, England
6. MY 13 10 5c/ Edw P25, Toronto to Berlin, Germany

cancelling the one cent value of the card. The stamp paid the eight cent registry fee and the two cent international post card rate. Paid and registered, the card was carried on the Allan Polynesian out of Quebec Saturday, September 29. This is the only Canada post card registered at the eight cent rate.

The second transatlantic post card, Figure 2, was mailed on March 29, 1884. Circumstances had changed in two respects since 1877. 1. Postal regulations required the use of the green two cent U.K. card, P3 or the green UPU card, P4. The blue one cent Canada post card could not be used to Britain even with a one cent Small Queen added. 2. At this time, post cards could not be registered. This card was a notice of a coming probate settlement. Registration and prompt



Figure 2. From Halifax, March 29, 1884 to Liverpool, this registered post card went as a letter. The five cent Small Queen paid the UPU letter postage. There is a black Registered Liverpool oval 9 AP 84. Courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions, Horace W. Harrison collection.



mailing were important. The solution? A five cent Small Queen transformed the post card into a letter which was then registered with the required five cent Registered Letter Stamp. The post card / letter was carried on the Allan Caspian that sailed from Halifax, Saturday, March 29, 1884. The card was accepted as registered by the British post office and marked with crossed blue lines to emphasize the registration. Unfortunately, delivery failed. The card was marked "Not to be found" and returned to Canadian Dead Letter Office. This card was written up by Steinhart [2].

When Canada post cards were introduced by Department Order No. 7, June 1, 1871, registration was explicitly authorized. Department Order No. 26, April 11, 1882, cancelled registration with the words: **Post cards cannot be registered.** Canada Post

was entitled to regulate domestic mail but international mail was regulated by the UPU and this ban violated UPU's authorization to register all mail matter. Canada brought its regulations into accord with the UPU with the Notice to the Public, May 8, 1889, authorizing registration for all mail matter. The Notice was too late for the cover of Figure 2.

Registration offered two primary advantages: (1) greater security and (2) proof of delivery. The writers of the two previous cards were vitally interested in being able to prove that they had notified the creditors.

The third transatlantic post card of Table 1 appears in Figure 3. This is a green two cent UPU card, P4, posted in Montreal, January 30, 1896. A five cent Small Queen was added to pay for registration. There



Figure 3. Registered in Montreal, January 30, 1896, and addressed to Leipzig, Germany. 112 (FE 11) receiver. Courtesy of Allan L. Steinhart.



Figure 4. Registered in Montreal, August 1, 1898, and addressed to Buchholz, Germany. There is a Buchholz 128 (AU 12) receiver. Courtesy of Joseph M. Smith.



Figure 5. Registered in (St.) Alphonse, Man., January 13, 1902, and addressed to London, England. There is a British Registered oval JA 27 02. Courtesy of John M. Wright.

are three strikes of the R in oval to cancel the Small Queen, the post card stamp and to notify everyone that the card was registered. There is a Montreal, Canada JA 30 96 squared circle precursor. This may be the only registered UPU card, P4.

The fourth card is new, first published in *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911* [3]. This is a one cent Jubilee card, posted in Montreal, August 1, 1898. A one cent Maple Leaf was added to help pay the two cent UPU post card rate. The registry fee was paid with a five cent Maple Leaf. On the back of this card was a printed form to notify a creditor of the insolvency of Robert Grieg & Co. Thirty days notice was given to file claims.

The fifth card is also new, first published in *Maple Leaves* [4]. This card is a one cent Maple Leaf card, P17. The Alphonse postmaster failed to have a one cent stamp added and, lacking an additional one cent

stamp, failed to stamp the card with the UPU T for deficient postage. In the absence of the T, no one else paid any attention to the postage and the card went on to London. A five cent Numeral paid the registry fee.

The message was an enquiry about a shipment of stamps sent almost two months earlier and neither acknowledged nor paid.

The sixth card on Table 1 is the two cent Edward UPU card, P25, mailed in Toronto, May 13, 1910. The registry fee was paid with a five cent Edward. Upside down, like the five cent Edward, there is a red keyhole mark for showing the original registry number - a UPU requirement.

The message was: "Dear Doktor, Please do not answer, or in anyway acknowledge any of my letters until (rest of sentence is erased). I think, we shall soon be leaving here. Yours, Sincerely."



Figure 6. A registered UPU card, P25, sent from Toronto, May 13, 1910 to Berlin, Germany. There is a Berlin 25.5 (MY 25) receiver. Courtesy of William S. Pawluk.

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**Endnotes**

- [1] Arfken, George B. Early Canada Post Cards, 1871 - 1911, BNAPS, 2004.
- [2] Steinhart, Allan L. A Registered Post Card / Letter to Britain, BNA Topics vol.52, p.19, Jul-Aug-Sep 1995.
- [3] Arfken, George B. and William S. Pawluk A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911, BNAPS, 2006
- [4] Wright, John A Short-paid Unpenalised Registered Postcard, Maple Leaves vol. 30, p.183, Oct. 2007.

**GOING IT ALONE****Susan So****Photos by the Yellow Peril**

Going solo to the Worthing Convention was an expedition very unexpectedly, and without warning or preparation, thrust upon me when the YP was unable to travel. The original plan was for our team of four, namely the YP, his wife Betty, his daughter Roberta and yours truly, to fly together on the evening of October 2nd. I was to assist the YP with his "Something for Everyone" paper, and Roberta was to present her own ten-minute display. Unfortunately, on the day prior, the YP experienced breathing problems and, at noon of the day of planned travel, the family decided to cancel their trip with Betty taking the YP to the hospital emergency instead of the airport. As a result, I too was tempted to cancel my trip, but hesitated to abort since that would have meant that the YP's two years of hard work preparing the paper and exhibit would be lost. As well, it would have left our then President Dave Sessions in a very awkward situation with little or no time to find a replacement speaker. In the circumstances, and at the YP's urging, I had no choice but to "go it alone."

To me "Something for Everyone" was a varied and complex paper. I spent the first two days of the convention familiarizing myself with it, concentrating on the postal history section to which I was a total stranger. I managed to familiarize myself with the paper and to steel my nerves enough to deliver it at the appointed time. At the time I sweated (or should I say perspired for our more sophisticated members) buckets, but on reflection I do grudgingly acknowledge that I enjoyed the challenge and, for certain, learned much from it. The fierce impromptu "symposium" after the postal history section; the request for information and pictures of the more exotic covers and stamps; and my post Worthing discussions about the covers with the YP during his extended hospital confinement (he had beaucoup time) gave me greater insight into postal history.

One of the many direct benefits of "going it alone" is my deeper appreciation for covers. As they appear as exciting as my Canadian cinderellas and forgeries, I am now examining more closely the covers that I have accumulated over the years. The cover illustrated below (Figure 1) is one that I would like to share and discuss with our members.

It had been hidden in a dresser drawer for several years – unappreciated, unloved and not

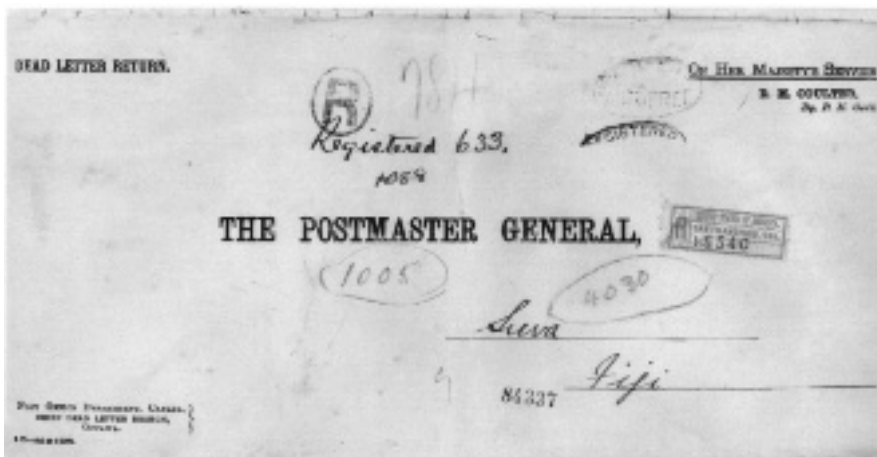


Figure 1. A monstrous size (12.75" x 6.25") Free Franked Registered blue envelope to Fiji

looked at until now.

It was mailed at and postmarked with the "REGISTERED OTTAWA FREE AU 30 01" oval. There is also an attractive registration sticker in red attached to the front:

R UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
 NO.

Apart from its size and unusual destination Suva, Fiji, the imprints in black on this form envelope are also interesting:

R. M. COULTER,  
 Dy. P.M. Gen'l Robert Miller Coulter was born on 9 September 1857 in Richmond Hill, in the western part of the Province of Upper Canada (today's Ontario). He was a graduate of the universities of Toronto and Victoria and practiced medicine in Aurora, Ontario until he was appointed the Deputy Postmaster General in 1897. He resigned as Deputy Postmaster General on 1 January 1923 and died three years later on 14 February 1926.

**DEAD LETTER RETURN.**

This heading, at first glance, indicates that an undelivered/unclaimed letter containing something of value was registered to The Postmaster General in Fiji to be returned to the sender.

**THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,**

In 1901 it is not likely but possible that someone in Fiji would send such a large letter to Canada. Another scenario, therefore, is that the Head of the Ottawa Dead Letter Branch used this special envelope to send an important document on postal or government related matters to the Fiji Postmaster General.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,  
CHIEF DEAD LETTER BRANCH,  
OTTAWA.**

This return address at the lower left indicates that this envelope was for the sole use of the Chief Dead Letter Branch to return dead letters and/or to send official postal documents to foreign administrations.

**1 D.-500-28-4-1900.**

According to this code, there were only 500 1 D envelopes issued on 28 April 1900.

The back stamps include a “RECEIVED SEP 1 1901 CHICAGO, ILL.” three line transit marking in blue and two “SAN FRANCISCO REG. DIVISION SEP 5 1901” markings in purple.

The quantity of 1 D envelopes issued in 1900 is intriguing. Assuming that all 500 were used and saved, each and every cover would be rare – some rarer than others depending on destinations, clarity and type of postmarks and dates. A cover bearing an April 28, 1900 cancellation would be extremely desirable. As 1 D envelopes are addressed and sent only to the heads of foreign postal administrations, the number of 1 D covers that have likely survived and found their way into private hands would indeed be very, very, small. The cover to Fiji is, therefore, unique or close to it.

I implore anyone who has a 1 D cover and/or an unused 1 D envelope registered or unregistered to please inform our editor.

If I am successful in putting together a respectable collection of dead letters in the not too distant future, I will again “go it alone” – only this time to show my own stamps and covers.

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<http://www.civilization.ca/cpm/chrono/ch1897be.html>

## SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS

### John Hillson F.C.P.S.

Sometimes one wonders if a 'variety' is constant or merely ephemeral. By chance I acquired two examples of the Graver's Slip illustrated from two different sources and within a few months of each other. The Six Cents Small Queen from which the illustration has been taken has only one lower left position dot showing, but the other copy has two, the operation of perforating the sheet having removed the second dot from the stamp which is the basis of the picture; which should be a warning to would be platers to take great care before jumping to conclusions.



The stamp is perforated 12 all round and has a slight re-entry bottom right. It is likely that it is from the second state of the 1871 plate, rather than the 'A' plate. Worth looking for!

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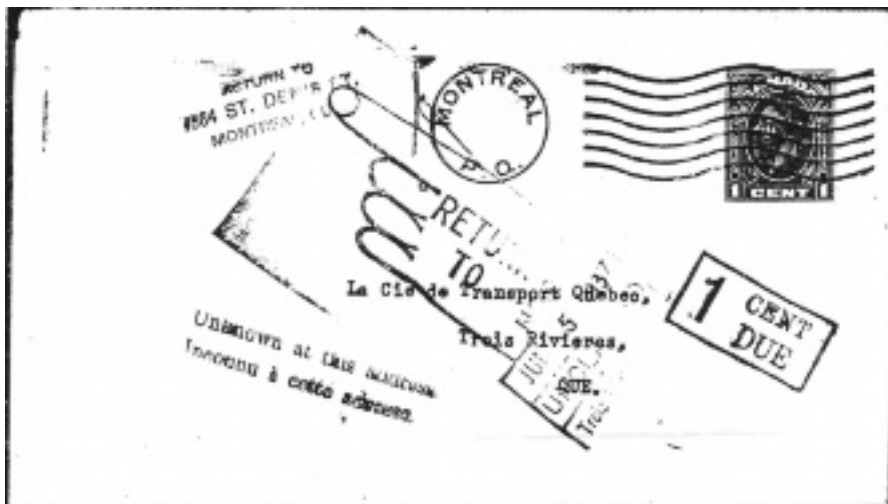


## A POSTSCRIPT TO THE MONTREAL POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

**Gib Wallace**

Having thought I had more or less completed the project on the Montreal postage due markings, I found a little batch of returned third class covers from mail shots of a Montreal firm. These were all on pre-printed 1 cent envelopes.

The first batch, cancelled by an undated machine cancel, were from early June 1937. The dates on the return markings were from 5th to 14th June. These were set aside for the 'pointed finger' markings which came in various forms, large or small, left or right handed, some with 'RETURN TO SENDER' or 'RETURN TO WRITER', some bi-lingual and some blank. The large ones had the date of return set in the 'cuff'. Be that as it may, they all had identical uncut 1 CENT DUE small rectangles (see fig 1), at a time when all the Montreal rectangles (I had thought) showed departmental cuts to the upper or lower frame lines. I first thought that these small rectangles were marked at the office of destination but being identical in measurement and format and the fact that provincial Quebec was using bi-lingual Divided Rectangles proved this to be wrong. The measurements of this first batch are 29 x 14.5mm, the numeral '1' is 9.5mm. The earliest of the batch, dated 5th June were from Trois Rivieres with 'pointed fingers' and other markings in a rose-lilac shade but the rectangles, applied in Montreal were in a deep blue grey ink. After this date until 14th June, the inks match, noticeably on locally returned mail.



*Fig 1*

The second mail shot were cancelled by a c.d.s. dated 12th November 1937. The ink is now a dirty blue-violet on both the 'pointed fingers' and the rectangles, matching on local returns. The rectangles now measure 31 x 16mm, with the numeral '1' now 11mm. Fig 2 shows an example of this type.

So another two hammers to add to the Montreal list. Note that there were no back stamps on third class returns.

One other marking of which I have only seen one example is shown in fig 3. This is a 'pointed finger' with a bi-lingual DU/DUE in the cuff and space for the amount to be written in. There is an unusual backstamp on this cover, which confused me until a phone call to a member in Winnipeg, Richard Johnson, put me straight. The cancel reads 'Station N.D.G. no. 3' and Richard has confirmed it stands for Notre Dame de Grace, a district of Montreal. Another problem solved!

My earlier article in the January 2008 Maple Leaves also spawned some correspondence. Firstly, Mike Street queried the use of the term 'Exchange Office' and its origin. I don't remember exactly as I have been using the term for twenty odd years but I think the information came to me through the late Hans Reiche with whom I corresponded extensively. Dean Mario solved the problem with a photocopy of an opened war time letter by the Foreign Exchange Control Board with a type 3a backstamp (see fig 4). As the bulk of incoming foreign mail was backstamped when postage due was necessary, it seems logical that this was treated by the same office.



Fig 2

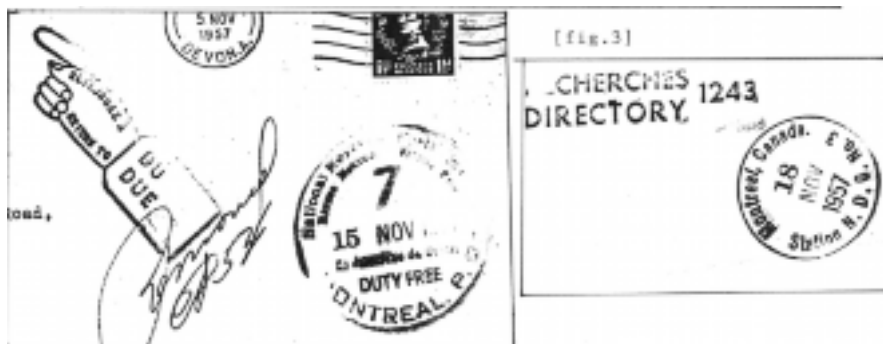


Fig 3

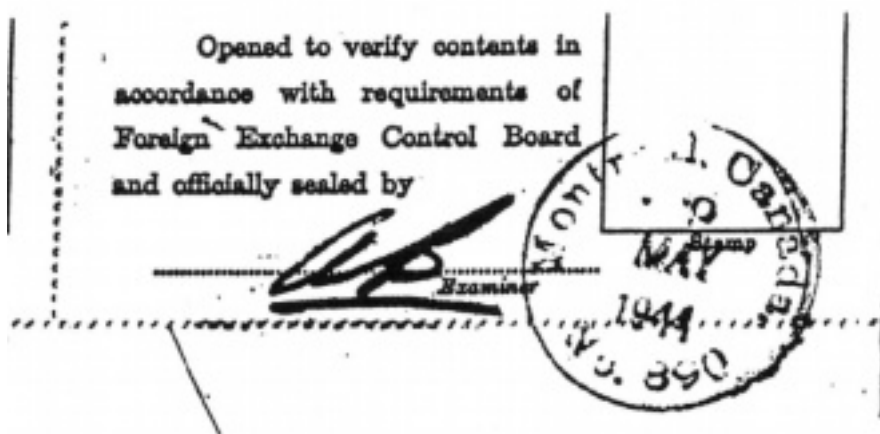


Fig 4

I also received some photocopies from Nick Lazenby, one of which he said would amaze me, and that it did. It is a cover from Russia to Tyndall, Manitoba, which has a duplex P.D. marking two years later than my only one – dated in April 1915 – see fig 5. For good measure it also carries a backstamp with a Montreal type 1, dated twenty months earlier than my first!

This Montreal type 1 back stamp along with another dated 1918 have the inner circle slightly larger making the gap between the circles narrower than the types I showed earlier. The measurement of his two and my 1916 strike are 30.5mm, with my 1928 32.5mm and 1930 35mm. There are thus at least four different hammers used for these type 1 backstamps, shown below in fig 6. Keeping to date order, this new type from Nick will be Type 1 and mine Type 1a. The two larger will be Type 1b and Type 1c.

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Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 7

I have also received from Dean Mario, a pamphlet of a study group on War Time Foreign Exchange control handstamps which shows a Type 1 handstamp 31mm in size, similar to Type 1a but with MONTREAL P.Q.. I have called this type 1d (see fig 6).

All this prompted me to check the type 2 and 3 backstamps in my collection and in Nicks photostats more closely. Type 2, which I listed in January as being only 31mm, has proved to exist in at least three sizes; 31mm, 32.5mm and 35mm. To make it even more hair-splitting, there seem to

be some punctuation differences, namely CANADA with and without a full stop and MONTREAL, CANADA. For the type with a comma, I have found two copies, both dated 1936. In 1932, I found one cover with a cut to the left side. Normally, I would not list something based on one copy but there are two identical strikes on the same envelope. (see fig 7).

Type 2	31mm	CANADA	1925–1934
Type 2a	35mm	CANADA.	1926–1929
Type 2b	32.5mm	CANADA.	1927
Type 2c	32.5mm	CANADA	1928–1929
Type 2d	31mm	CANADA.	1931–1940
Type 2e	31mm	MONTREAL, CANADA.	1936
Type 2f	31mm	CANADA. Left side break	1932

Three different types of print are found on type 3; being sans serif (1), seriffed (1a) and roman type (1b). In date order, the types now found are as follows:-

Type 3	32mm	sans serif	4 copies	1923–1932
Type 3c	30mm	sans serif	5 copies	1929–1930 + 1935
Type 3d	35mm	sans serif	1 copy	1932
Type 3e	31mm	sans serif	4 copies	1934–1951
Type 3a	31mm	seriffed	9 copies	1934–1960
Type 3b	31mm	roman type	1 copy	1934

This gives a total of 18 different backstamps plus the one from Notre Dame de Grace.

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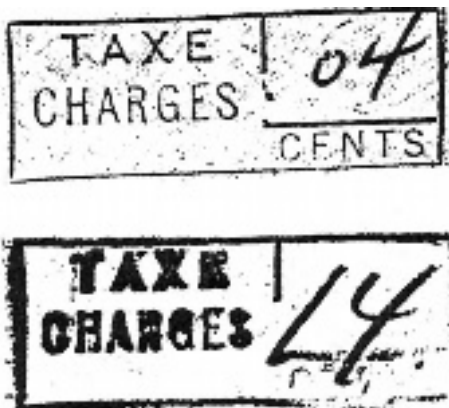


Fig 8

Nick also included two late uses of the Divided Rectangles. One dated in 1951 has the bottom portion of the vertical dividing line (below the break) disintegrating and the second, dated in 1953, has the line missing completely. These are shown in fig 8.

Just to round this off, Nick also sent two Special Delivery covers from the USA but backstamped in Montreal with different c.d.s handstamps. Upon checking through my own stock, I found two more, all different. As there seems to be no rhyme or reason for these, I mention them only for you aficionados to have a hunt. Special Delivery mail must have gone through a different office as one cover, dated 1947, has large numerals used sixteen years after they were withdrawn from the other offices ( see fig 9).



Fig 9

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Derek Law**

### **BABNCo ITEM**

The picture below shows an item that I have had for a long time. However, so far, I have been unable to establish exactly what it is, when and for what purpose it was printed.

Obviously printed by the British American Bank Note Company in Ottawa, I believe that it may be a 'trade sample' of their printing ability for advertising use. If so, it seems strange that I have neither seen nor heard of any other examples.

I have perforated copies in red, green, blue and claret plus an imperforate copy in black which I assume is probably a proof.



I wonder if members can throw any light on these rather mysterious little stamps or labels? Any assistance would be most appreciated.

**Sandy Mackie**

### **ADMIRAL FORGERY**

Admiral collectors may be interested by the item illustrated below.

Several forgeries of the Provisional Overprints (2 cents on 3 cents red) exist but this is first example I had come across of an overprint showing 3 cents on the 2 cents red. It may be that the forger of this item did not read his catalogue too closely!



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Please note that the review copies of all the volumes listed (colour editions) are in the Society Library. Please contact Mike Slamo if you wish to look before you buy.

### THE ADMIRAL ISSUE OF CANADA

by **Richard M. Morris**. ISBN: 978-1-897391-24-2 (b&w), 978-1-897391-23-5 (colour). BNAPS Exhibit Series #48. 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 176 pp. Stock # B4h923.48 (B&W) \$34.95, B4h923.481 (colour) \$115.00

Richard Morris' 'The Admiral Issue of Canada' exhibit, which won a Gold award at ROYAL 2007 ROYALE in Toronto, is aimed at both the beginner and the specialist; for the beginner to clarify terms used by Marler and to make his book less daunting; and for the specialist to take the

study of the Admiral Issue beyond Marler to new discoveries. Interestingly, for an award winning exhibit on this famous issue, it contains few of the catalogued rarities (proving that Gold medals can, thankfully, be achieved without access to limitless funds). It is also ambitious in trying to cover all the stamps of the Admiral issue, including the War Tax stamps in a single exhibit so it is far from comprehensive in its' coverage of any of the values.

What it does include are many new re-entries, new earliest dates of cancellation, hanging chads caught in the process of a relief break and many findings that Marler either did not see or did not report. The purpose of the 'file markings' on the Three Cents Brown is studied and illustrated in depth. The experiment of using multiple reliefs on a transfer roll reveals the difficulties the siderographers had in its application. The colour shades of each of the denominations of the Admirals are also illustrated in a novel way which will be of great assistance to novice collectors of the issue. Throughout, the presentation style is both clear and novel, making for an excellent exhibit.

Richard continues to study the Admirals as a member of the Admiral Study Group of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS), working closely with Leo Beaudet, editor of the Admiral's Log, and Sandy Mackie of Aberdeen, Scotland so this exhibit is probably a classic case of 'work in progress'.

Both beginners and seasoned Admiral experts will find this volume valuable. The treatment of the shades of the various stamps does make the colour version the best option.

**GS.**

## HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

### July 2008

Postage & packing is extra

Small Queens Re-appraised	John Hillson	£ 6.50
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Canadian Stamp Booklets – Dotted Cover Dies 1935 – 55	Peter Harris	£ 8.50
Canada Post Official First Day Covers (1st edition)	Chung & Narbonne	£ 7.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1912 – 53	D. Rosenblat	£ 6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick	G. MacManus	£ 16.00
Canadian Revenues Volume 1 – Federal and Law	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Canadian Revenues Volume 7 B.C., Yukon, Federal Franks, Seals	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Catalogue of Railway Cancellations – supplement no. 2	L. Ludlow	£ 6.50
Strike, Courier and Local Post of QE II Era	E. Covert	£ 7.50
The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition	B.N.A.P.S.	£ 24.00
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**MRS BROWN – THE CANADA TEN CENT 1898 NUMERAL ISSUE**

by **Peter Spencer**, 2008. Spiral Bound, 128 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour.

ISBN: 978-1-897391-25-9. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h034.1; C\$89.00

'Mrs. Brown The Canada Ten Cent 1898 Numeral Issue' is the fourth volume in Peter Spencer's series on the plating of Canada's Queen Victoria era Numeral Issue. Using today's technology to produce scans of vivid clarity, the author has closely examined the Ten Cent value to advise readers how to determine the plate position of individual copies of this popular stamp. Mrs. Brown is a companion to the author's previous Numeral volumes, the Two Cent (2005), the One Cent (2006) and the Five Cent (2007).

Mrs. Brown is the first major plating study of the ten-cent value. It will form an excellent basis for further studies of this stamp and possible discoveries which readers may make as they examine their holdings. Calling the Ten Cent value 'Retouch Incorporated', in his introduction Peter states that it is "One of the most pleasureable Canadian stamps of the classic era." Some 93 of the 100 plate positions show retouches so almost all of the plate positions can be identified with ease (provided you have a strong magnifier and a copy of this book to hand!)

As with the previous volumes, this one makes use of some excellent high magnification scans with the key features of each plate position highlighted by coloured arrows.

The first part of the book details the specific characteristics of the stamp and the location of the various retouches. This is followed by a summary table showing the main features of each plate position;

these being illustrated in the bulk of the volume.

For students of the Numeral Issue, this volume will be a 'must'. It is also an interesting read for those who do not collect this issue but may wish to understand how modern technology can be put to work to aid understanding of their own chosen field.

**GS.**

**CANADA 19TH CENTURY NON-LETTER MAIL**

by **Victor L. Willson**. ISBN: 978-1-897391-20-4 (b&w), 978-1-897391-19-8 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 140 pp. Stock # B4h923.46 (B&W) \$33.95, B4h923.461 (colour) \$94.00

Since 2004, BNAPS has, with the exhibitor's permission, printed the Grand and Reserve Grand award winning exhibits from the annual BNAPEX convention show as part of the Exhibit Series. This years offering is Victor L. Willson's 'Canada 19th Century Non-Letter Mail', an amazing treatment of second, third, fourth and fifth class mail originating in Canada in the 1840-1901 period, which received the Grand Award at Calgary in September 2007.

Although newspapers, circulars, parcel wrappers and book post items have appeared in isolation as part of exhibits on stamp issues such as the Pence, Cents, Large and Small Queens and later Victorian issues, what Vic has accomplished is to gather the key pieces from all these areas into one comprehensive collection, a task that has taken more than 20 years of research and acquisition to accomplish. Those of us who collect 19th Century postal history, will know how difficult much of this non-

**CONTD on page 372**

## **R. MARESCH & SON, CANADA'S PREMIER STAMP AUCTION HOUSE, CONTINUES TO GROW WITH EACH SALE.**

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:-

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Perth, on Saturday 27th September 2008, commencing at 0900hrs.

The following changes to the Constitution and Rules are proposed by the Executive to bring them into line with current practice:-

#### A) Constitution Rule 17:-

Delete in its entirety existing Rule 17 and replace with:-

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**The Executive Committee (hereafter EC) is responsible for:-**

- **the development of longer term strategies to fulfil the objects of the Society,**
- **proposing any such changes to this Constitution and Rules as may be required from time to time and**
- **exercising all such powers of the Society as are not, by the Rules, required to be exercised by the Society in a General Meeting or by any specific officer of the Society.**

**The President shall be responsible to the EC for co-ordinating the day to day management of the Society via the Committee.**

The President shall act as Chairman of the EC which shall consist of the President, the Secretary, The Treasurer, the Senior Vice President and the Editor of Maple Leaves.

**The EC shall meet at least once a year. If, in exceptional circumstances, additional meetings of the EC are required, expenses may be reimbursed to members of the EC. At least** seven days notice of meetings of the EC shall be sent to all members thereof, along with an agenda of business.

Any member of the EC may appoint another member of the EC as general or specific proxy for the meeting. **Two members present in person, and a third present in person or by proxy, will form a quorum.**

(New or changed wording is shown in bold).

#### B) Competition Rule 2:-

The following alterations to Competition Rule 2 are proposed:-

- a) in Rule 2, delete the words 'not exceed' and substitute the words 'be of'
- b) in Rule 2, after the word 'pages' insert 'of maximum size 295mm high by 245mm wide'.
- c) In Rule 2 add new sentence reading... 'Double width pages, of maximum size 295mm high by 490 mm wide, are acceptable, each to count as 2 standard pages, but must not replace standard pages 4 & 5, 8 & 9 or 12 & 13'.

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If all changes are carried, Rule 2 would read in entirety:-

‘Each competitive entry **must be 16 pages of maximum size 295mm high by 245mm wide**, inclusive of a title page, if any. **Double width pages, of maximum size 295mm high by 490mm wide, are acceptable, each to count as 2 standard pages, but must not replace pages 4 & 5, 8 & 9 or 12 & 13.**’

(New or changed wording is shown in bold type).

### **C) Rules Governing the Award of Fellowship**

We propose to change the wording to reflect what the Society has actually been doing for several years. Changes are shown below in bold and impact only on rules 3, 4 and 5.

1. Members of the Society may be elected as Fellows:-
  - (i) For outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America, or
  - (ii) For outstanding services in the advancement of the interests of the Society.
2. Nominations for the Award shall be made to the Secretary by two Members of the Society on a form to be obtained from the Secretary and shall be submitted at least two months prior to the Annual General Meeting.
3. **All nominations shall be passed by the Secretary for scrutiny to the ‘Fellowship Sub-Committee’. This sub-committee shall comprise three Fellows. The sub-committee shall have a Chairman appointed by the President.**
4. The Fellowship Sub-Committee may:-
  - (i) **Approve the nomination;**
  - (ii) Reject the nomination;
  - (iii) Withhold the nomination until such time as they consider it acceptable.
5. **If the Fellowship Sub-Committee approve a nomination they report this to the Fellows Meeting at the Society Annual Convention for their formal approval. The Chairman of the Fellowship Sub-Committee shall report to the Committee of the Society on any approved nominations.**
6. The names of the nominees rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may not be re-submitted for the Award for a period of three years.
7. All communications relating to nomination for the Award of Fellowship shall be strictly confidential.

### **D) Rules Governing the Award of the Founder’s Trophy.**

Again, it is proposed to change the wording to reflect actual practice in the Society over recent years. Changes are shown below in bold. Existing rules 3 and 4 are combined and replaced by the new rule 3. All subsequent rules are renumbered.

1. The trophy shall be awarded only to Members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.
2. The trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.
3. **Throughout these rules the word 'Committee' shall mean the Judging Committee which shall for practical purposes be the Fellows present at the Society Annual Convention.**
4. A quorum of this Committee shall be four and the Committee's decision will be final.
5. The Committee may withhold the trophy in any year when they feel that the intended standard of original or intensive research has not been reached.
6. The Committee may make the Award in any year for outstanding research in previous years.
7. It is hoped that, wherever appropriate, the winner of the Award will make the results of their research available in *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of all Members of the Society.
8. Nominations for the Award, proposed and seconded, may be sent in through the Secretary or brought up by **Fellows of the Society** themselves.
9. All nominations and discussions in Committee, will be treated as strictly confidential.

**John Wright**

### **CONVENTION 2010**

In view of the changed arrangements that were made in 2000, and the fact that London is hosting a similar exhibition (London 2010), consideration is being given to arranging the Society 2010 Convention around the London International Exhibition.

London 2010 runs from Saturday 8th May to Saturday 15th May and is preceded by Philatex Extra, also in London on the 5th and 6th May. If we were to arrange Convention around this event it would be held from Wednesday 30th April 2010 to Sunday 4th May. The alternative is to stick with our normal late September/ early October timing.

I would be interested to hear the views of members on the preferred timing for the 2010 Convention, particularly from those who, because of attendance at London 2010, would not attend Convention if it were held in the autumn or those who would be more likely to attend Convention if they could combine it with a visit to London 2010.

A venue for Convention is being sought at the present time at a coastal resort some 65 miles from London which enjoys a regular half hourly train service into the capital with similar connections to Gatwick Airport.

I can be contacted by telephone on +44 1273 732956 or by post at 112 Poplar Avenue, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 8PS. I look forward to hearing from as many of you as possible.

**Mike Slamo.**

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July 2008

Maple Leaves



## SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND LOCAL GROUP

Ten members from the North of England and Scotland gathered in Moffat on 5th April for our latest afternoon meeting. As usual we were treated to a varied and interesting set of displays from those present. The material on view included a lovely display of Edward VII Advertising covers which provided an insight to social life 100 years ago as well as some philatelic interest. We were also treated to displays of the Large Queens stamps, the 6 cents Small Queen with all its shades, plates and re-entries, a group of Admiral registered covers showing many of the rates possible in this era, some early Railway Bonds and some Pence issue and Small Queen rate covers including many very rare covers. The modern issues were also well represented with displays of the 1977 definitive series, 1996/7 stamp issues and the 2004 – 2008 Flowers on Stamps definitives. The next meeting is planned for Saturday 8th November 2008 at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat at 1400hrs. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display.

**John Hillson.**

## SOUTH WEST AND WALES LOCAL GROUP

A meeting of the group will be held in Portishead as part of the Bristol and District Convention at the Gordano School on Sunday 10th August, from 2 to 4pm. Please bring along some material to show or items you would like more information about. Note that this is a new venue for this convention. Over 25 dealers will be present over the two days of the convention.

**John Croker.**

---

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### 2008

July 23 – 26 90th Philatelic Congress of GB, Stratford upon Avon

### August 10 CPSGB South West and Wales Group meeting, Portishead

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 12 – 14 Praga 2008, International Exhibition, Prague

Sept 17 – 20 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

### Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention , Queens Hotel, Perth

Oct 17 – 19 Stampex '08, Exhibition Place, Toronto

Oct 17 – 18 Scotex, Perth

Oct 30 – Nov 1 Philatex, London

### Nov 8 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group meeting, Moffat

### 2009

Feb 25 – 28 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

April 10 – 16 China 2009 – Luoyang City

May 6 – 10 Essen 2009

Sept 16 – 19 Stampex, Islington, London

### Sept 23 – 27 CPSGB Convention, Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City

### 2010

April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010

May 5 – 6 Philatex Extra, London

May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps

Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th JUNE 2008

### New Members:-

- 2956 PARKER H.B. ( Sandy), Rosemary Cottage, Rooks Hill, Rickmansworth,  
Herts. WD3 4 HZ newneighbours@computerserve.com **CR-CGC, B, PE**
- 2957 FORD, Harold P.O. Box 871009 Stone Mountain, GA 30087-0026 U.S.A.  
tsh212511@aol.com
- 2958 BRINDLE, Peter John, St Barnabas Vicarage, 32 St Barnabas Road, Leicester  
LE5 4BP brindle16@hotmail.co.uk **C (to 1900), PH**
- 2959 TAYLOR, Ronald F. 39 Larkwood Road, Erringham, Essex SS17 9DF  
**CGC- CGG, Uo**

### Change of Address:-

- 0845 McCONNELL, L.D. e mail now ldmconnell@btinternet.com
- 2085 SEARLE, Graham e mail now searle711@btinternet.com
- 2374 STREET, Mike e mail now mikestreet1@gmail.com
- 2672 LEWIS, Colin e mail now colin.d.lewis@btinternet.com
- 2818 LAURIE, John K. P.O. Box 211, New Durham NH 03855, USA
- 2879 HARE, Jill 2026 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, K2A 1G2, Canada

### Deceased:-

- 1619 CARR

### Resigned:-

- 2748 SHADBOLT

### Removed for non-payment of dues:-

- |               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0739 HARRIS   | 2213 ORDISH    | 2500 JACOBSON |
| 2733 MOROWITZ | 2828 GRIFFITHS | 2866 HARRIS   |
| 2910 STODDART |                |               |

**Revised Total:- 384**

### BOOK REVIEWS CONTD

letter material is to obtain. To form a virtually complete collection of these rates on the various stamp issues is, therefore, quite remarkable and the exhibit contains many very rare and a number of unique items.

information on the postal rates applying to these classes of mail and their periods of application so the book will be an aid to all students of 19th century postal history.

An excellent read, the colour edition is highly recommended if only to show some very rare material in its full glory.

The layout of the exhibit provides much **GS.**

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2007/8

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## THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Postal History Society of Canada publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibit at philatelic shows across Canada.

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Stephane Cloutier  
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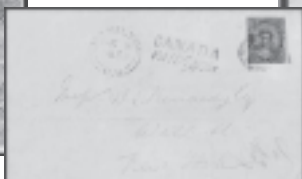
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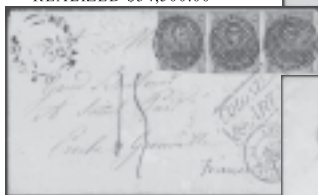
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# Maple Leaves

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OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## EDITORIAL

I must start this Editorial with some long overdue congratulations. Firstly, to Ken Lewis from Wales. Some of you may remember Ken from a recent CPSGB Convention. He was the 2008 recipient of the Geldorf Medal from the R.P.S.C. for his articles in the Canadian Philatelist. Ken received his award at a meeting of the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Ontario back in March.

Secondly, I must congratulate the following CPSGB members who won major awards at the ORAPEX 2008 show in Ottawa in May. John Cooper ran off with a Gold Medal and the Grand Award for his exhibit of the 1928-9 Scroll Issue (those of you clever enough to have booked for this years Convention will get to see it there!). David Handlemann also won a Gold and the Best BNA Postal History Award for his study of Mail between BNA and UK between 1766 and

1875. Well done to you both and all the other winners.

By the time you read this, Convention 2008 will have come and gone and your Editor will be relaxing with a cold beer (or something stronger) and thankfully minus one job! It is, of course, not too early to be thinking about 2009 and 2010. Convention next year is at the usual time of year in Welwyn Garden City. However, following the query from Mike Slamo in the last issue of Maple Leaves, I can also report that the overwhelming feedback supported having the 2010 event in the Spring of the year to coincide with the London 2010 international exhibition. Accordingly, the 2010 Convention will run at the unusual dates of 30th April to 3rd May in Eastbourne. More details of both events will appear nearer the time. Full date and location details of these and other CPSGB events can be found in the *Forthcoming Events* section on page 416.



Those older members amongst you may be amused (and a little chastened) to see the record prices being paid in the last two years for the imperforate and part perforate stamps of Canada issued between 1920 and 1945. Most of these stamps were, of course, never officially 'issued' ; rather handed out in somewhat dubious circumstances to preferred recipients. For many years these stamps carried a big stigma and many collectors refused to have them in their collections.

However, the passage of time has ensured that the origins of these stamps has been largely forgotten and, as they say, 'every dog has his day!'

Finally, a reminder that subscriptions for the 2008/2009 season are now due. Those who have not yet paid still have a few days in hand to pay at the discount rate of £13 or \$33 – which applies up to 31st October. Thereafter the full subscription of £16 or \$39 is applicable.

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# NEWFOUNDLAND: THE MYSTERY OF THE RUBBER HAMMER 'ST. J. & P.A.B.' HAND STAMPS, 1936 – 1949.

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

**Introduction:** Newfoundland's 'cross-country' railway, built to a three foot six inch gauge and completed in 1898, ran 497 miles from St. John's to Port aux Basques at the south-western tip of the island, where connection was made with a steamer service across the 100 miles wide Cabot Strait, to connect with Canada's Intercolonial Railway at North Sydney. This rail / sea route, about 27 hours by train plus 8 hours by steamer, was Newfoundland's main mail artery throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

Travelling Post Offices operated on both the railway and on the Cabot Strait steamers.

**Main Line Steel Postmark Hammers 1930-1949:** In 1930 the first of three batches of 'standard' single circle steel hammers (~24mm diameter) were introduced for use on the St. John's & Port

aux Basques RPO: four hammers of Type A (small 'T' in ST.) were followed by three of Type B (large 'T' in ST, and side dot either side of NEWF'D.) and six of Type C (large 'T', no side dots). Proof strikes of one from each batch are illustrated in Figure 1.

**Main Line Rubber Handstamps 1936-1949:** From mid-1936 a series of rubber hammer hand-stamps, generally around 30mm diameter, were also used; these are illustrated in Figure 2.

Early use of the first of these hand-stamps was on 'facing-slips' and other official documentation, rather than on mail. Indeed a Post Office Circular of 26th October 1939 specifically banned their use for cancelling stamps :-

#### **Date Stamping of Mail**

*Complaint has been made that certain officials are in the habit of cancelling Postage Stamps with rubber handstamps and coloured inks. This practice is wrong*



Type A



Type B



Type C

Fig 1



Fig 2

and must be discontinued forthwith. The complaint also mentions that there is considerable carelessness in date stamping at many offices, with the result that stamps are spoiled from the collector's point of view.

Official steel stamps, black stamp pad ink and rubber mats are supplied to all offices. Postmasters must take steps to see that these stamps are used for all mail, and the rubber mat should be placed under the mail being obliterated to ensure a clear impression of the date stamp. Steel stamps must be kept clean in the manner laid down on Page 434 of the Post Office Circular.

Despite this instruction, several cases have come to light recently of Postmasters cancelling Postage Stamps with coloured inks. Postmasters are advised that if further cases of this nature come to light

disciplinary action will be taken against the offenders.

By way of explanation, Messrs Robinson and Topping informed me that stamps had to be cancelled with carbon-based ink which necessitated the use of steel hammers, but postal orders, other documents and transit marks could be dated by rubber hammers using an ink-pad with non-carbon based ink...carbon rotted the rubber. Figure 3 illustrates the rapidity with which the rubber hand-stamps deteriorated; a combination of rotting and distortion of the rubber, compounded by over-inking and / or smudged striking...it is scarcely credible that these were produced by the same instrument. Various colours of ink were used; red, blue, various shades of purple, and black being most common.

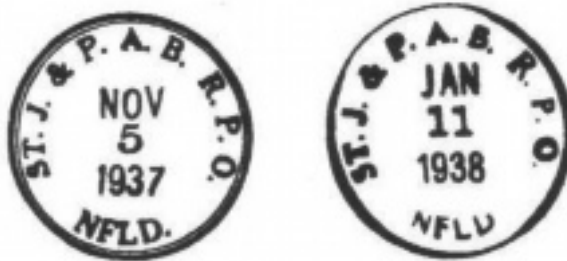


Fig 3

Thus from 1936-1949 we had a series of 'official steel stamps' being used concurrently with another series of possibly un-official rubber hand-stamps. On the basis of almost thirty strikes on covers in my collection, the prohibition on using rubber hand-stamps for cancelling postage stamps was generally adhered to until mid-1946, after which it is commonplace to find stamps cancelled by the rubber hammers and coloured ink.

After that introduction and preamble we arrive at the mystery in the title of this article...

**When and where were the rubber hand-stamps used?** Considering first the 'when', an analysis of my covers reveals:-

1. None emanated from St. John's; all were mailed at out-ports or on the train.
2. 18 of 19 strikes before June 1946 are transit marks on registered letters addressed to Canada or the USA, the other is addressed to the UK, none are on internal mail.
3. 5 of 9 strikes from June 1946 onward are on registered letters.
4. 4 of 5 strikes from June / July / August 1946 are on registered letters from East Coast outports addressed to St John's,

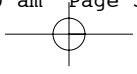
the other is an ordinary letter addressed to Sandy Point.

5. The 4 strikes from 1947 are on letters addressed to Canada (2) and the UK (2).
6. I have no strikes dated 1948 and only two on stamp / piece from 1949.

Although not conclusive, and there are the odd exceptions not fitting the norm, it would seem that the rubber hand-stamps were used primarily:-

- (a) as transit marks on registered letters from outports addressed abroad from 1937 up to mid 1946;
- (b) as transit marks on internal registered mail, mainly addressed to St John's during summer 1946;
- (c) as cancelling marks and transit marks on outport mail addressed abroad during 1947.

As for the 'where', clearly that would be on the train...but there were at least two trains, and apart from possible concurrent use of two hammers during summer 1946, only one hammer at a time appears to have used during the rest of the twelve - thirteen years of use. To gain a better insight it is necessary to appreciate that the 547 mile line from St. John's to Port aux Basques was split into several operating divisions



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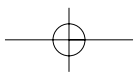
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for refuelling, taking on water, changing locomotives and crew. Initially the main line service was tri-weekly and the postal authorities decided to divide the journey into four postal runs, not coincident with the operating divisions, and in June 1898 the following mail clerk appointments were recorded:-

St. John's to Brigus Junction \*  
43 miles 2¼ hrs  
James Cox

Brigus Junction to Norris Arm  
212 miles 11¼ hrs  
John Mesher

Norris Arm to Bay of Islands  
148 miles 7½ hrs  
Mark Davis

Bay of Islands to Port aux Basques  
144 miles 7 hrs  
Charles Nichol.

\* The St. John's to Brigus Junction section was over the original 1880's track, known by 1898 as the Conception Bay Railway, with a TPO service dating from 1885, and James Cox's run continued on from Brigus Junction to Harbour Grace and Carbonear.

Executive Minutes and Postmaster General Reports after that date do not specify which runs were manned by which mail clerks. However it was not long before the workload necessitated having two clerks on each run and in June 1900 Messrs James Gushue, Isaac Evely and Thomas Vavasour were appointed. The Postmaster General's Annual Report for 1908/09 recorded that '*clerks on cross country express trains...are engaged from 28 to 35 hours each trip, without rest or sleep*'. That implies major changes to the

original arrangements, even after allowing for 'double-tripping'. The introduction of a six trips per week schedule in June 1912 through into World War I necessitated the use of four mail cars, and two steamers on the Cabot Strait service, and by 1914/15 twelve mail clerks were engaged on the main line RPOs. Furthermore, examination of timetables suggests that Whitbourne, Grand Falls and Humbermouth became regular change-over points for the postal runs, with Clarendville and Badger also being used from time to time.

During the mid to late 1930s, the period when the rubber hand-stamps were introduced, a tri-weekly main line service operated during the summer season (mid May to end of December) and a twice-weekly service from January to mid-May. Even the twice-weekly winter service necessitated the use of two trains, hence two mail cars, but as noted earlier, only one rubber hand-stamp appears to have been in use at any time. So, on which mail car were the rubber hand-stamps used? Or, perhaps more relevantly, on which section of the line were they used? And was one particular mail clerk responsible?

Since all the rubber hammer strikes during the period up to 1946 were on registered mail heading away from St John's to overseas destinations, it seems reasonable to assume that bundles of overseas registered mail would be made up, probably by the senior clerk, as the train approached Port aux Basques. After hand-over, the mail clerk on SS Caribou on the Cabot Strait service, would combine the registered mail from the train with those collected by the coastal mail steamer SS Glencoe travelling along the South Coast. To date, I have not been able to identify the railway mail clerks, or the clerk-in-charge, on the western run terminating at Port aux Basques, so for convenience let



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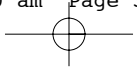
me call him 'Weston McTrain'. Was Mr McTrain temporarily transferred to the eastern section of the main-line during the summer of 1946? If so, that would account for the batch of strikes on mail headed to St. John's, and it would also suggest that only one clerk was using the rubber hand-stamps. In the absence of data to confirm or disprove that hypothesis let me progress to a registered first day cover mailed at Channel Post Office on 12th May 1938, Channel being the community adjacent to Port aux Basques.

That cover with back-stamp postmarks is shown in Figure 4.

**All at Sea, a tragedy and frosty reception:** This cover has puzzled me for some time. Why should a registered cover to Halifax posted at Channel have a **ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O.** postmark? Why wasn't it separately bundled with a 'Canada' slip by the postmaster at Channel and handed direct to the mail clerk on the SS Caribou? Why did it go on the train?



Fig 4



# Bonhams<sup>1793</sup>

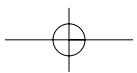
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In trying to understand what had happened, it occurred to me that the 'railway' rubber-hammer might have been used by Mail Clerk William Thistle on SS Caribou rather than the train. Usually he used a **PORT AUX BASQUES & NORTH SYDNEY / T.P.O.** rubber hammer... but was that temporarily unavailable?

Another trawl through the Post Office Circulars found the following sad news in the Circular of 12th May 1938:

*... William J Thistle died at North Sydney on 6 May. Born on 7 Nov 1891, Mr Thistle entered service as a Letter Carrier on June 8 1906. In June 1911 he was promoted to Assorter at St John's GPO. From Aug 1912 to Jan 1922 he was a TPO Mail Clerk. From Jan 1922 to Oct 1925 he was Clerk in Charge of the Night Shift at St John's GPO. From October 1925 until his death, Mr Thistle was Mail Clerk on SS Caribou.*

Further, the Circular of 2nd June 1938 reported that :

*Owing to the death of the late Mr W. J. Thistle, Mail Clerk on SS Caribou on May 6th, the following changes have been made:*

*Mr H Cutler Mail Clerk on SS Glencoe to be Mail Clerk on SS Caribou;*

*Mr A LeDrew, Mail Clerk on SS Home to be Mail Clerk on SS Glencoe;*

*Mr W Hart, Mail Clerk on Conception Bay Railway to be Mail Clerk on SS Home;*

*Duties of Mail Clerk on Conception Bay Rwy will be performed by Mr Giles Smith for the time being.*

Unfortunately neither statement indicates who was mail clerk on SS Caribou on 12/13 May. Could it have been Howard Cutler off SS Glencoe? Perhaps it was one of the assorters from the North Sydney office, most of whom had served as TPO mail clerks previously, possibly Daniel Ferguson, Heber Williams or Onslow

Brown? One of them would probably have undertaken the return trip from North Sydney to Port aux Basques during the week of William Thistle's death. Or was it Weston McTrain, and if so, might he have taken his rubber hammer hand-stamp with him?

A 'Google' search came up with 'www.icedata.ca/icedb/st\_lawrence/G1938May.htm'... a treasure trove of ice reports from newspapers and vessels in the Gulf of St Lawrence, month by month dating back to the nineteenth century, a must-visit site for anyone interested in the steamer and ferry services of Prince Edward Island and the other islands and ports in the Gulf. Of particular relevance to my quest was:

*31st Mar 1938: North Sydney: The steamship Caribou, specially equipped to battle ice, seemed to be winning a five-day battle with close-packed ice off Sydney harbour, tonight. After fighting helplessly against the pack since Sunday night without moving more than 2½ miles off the coast, the Caribou had battled her way out of sight of land tonight, with grinding floes still surrounding her, but clear water in sight. As the Caribou forged slowly outward toward Port aux Basques, the ice-breaker Montcalm was gradually breaking her way toward port, conquering one of the worst jams in recent years. (HH 01/04/1938 p9#7)*

*27th Apr 1938: North Sydney: For the second time this week the SS Kyle was delayed in reaching this port from Port aux Basques and the steamer was over six hours behind schedule arriving here Saturday. Running into ice when ten miles off Channel Head the ship was forced to plow through loose ice until off Flat Point. (HH 28/04/1938 p15#7).*

No answer, just more questions, but those reports suggest that *SS Kyle*, relieving *SS Caribou* either for regular maintenance or for ice-damage repairs, might still have been on the Cabot Strait service on May 12/13. Thus we can't be sure which steamer carried my cover, neither do we know who the mail clerk was.

**Or maybe he got it wrong?** Another scenario could be that the Channel Postmaster put the first day cover in the wrong bundle on 12th May, sending it to the St. John's bound train departing at 6pm rather than holding it over for the next day's departure of the Cabot Strait steamer? That being so, it could have travelled north with Weston McTrain, perhaps as far as 253 miles to Badger on Express No2, and transferred with him there to south-bound Express No1 at 7.20am on Friday May 13th, transit date-

stamped accordingly, and returned to Channel / Port aux Basques in time for the 9pm sailing of the steamer.

**Or maybe I'm chasing shadows!** We probably will never know the answer to all or even some of these questions...but please let me know if you are able to add another piece to the jigsaw.

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## OTTAWA R.C.

### The Yellow Peril

### Illustrations by Susan So

The picture below (fig 1) shows the front of an 1899 registered letter, sent to the USA.

The OTTAWA R.C. FE 6 99 circular date stamp was applied twice to the front of the registered cover; on the upper right and again to its left. The impression on the right is partly obscured by the 6 cents and 3 cents Numeral stamps. Both stamps are also graced by the House of Commons 'C' cancel. There is also a trace of an Ottawa Free Registered oval beneath the stamps. The reverse of the cover bears several back stamps, including a fine Boston Feb 8 99 transit/ receiver.

Figs 2 and 3 show the front and back respectively of a second cover. This one was sent from Inglewood, Ontario to the Department of Marine & Fisheries in Ottawa. It is backstamped with the OTTAWA R.C. datestamp as a receiver on 28th March 1899.

The only thing known about this intriguing mark is that it was used on letters to and from Government departments during 1898 and 1899; as a date stamp (front and back) on both registered and non-registered letters.

As none of the knowledgeable collectors I consulted could provide an answer, it is up



Fig 1. A double weight registered cover to USA paid by 6 cents and 3 cents QV Numerals; each stamp graced by the House of Commons 'C' in two rings.

to CPSGB members who may have any information on the R.C. marking to advise our editor. It would be particularly

interesting to know if this mark was ever used to cancel stamps and what the earliest and latest dates of use were.

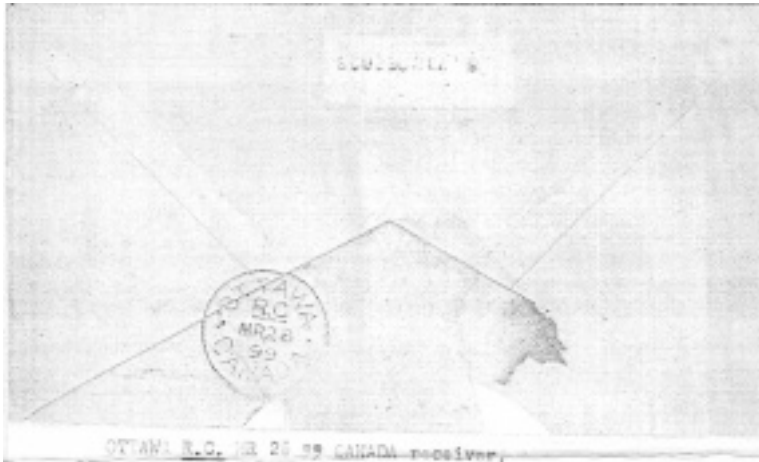


Fig 2 Ottawa R.C. MR 28 99 used as a receiver. Reverse of the cover in fig 3.

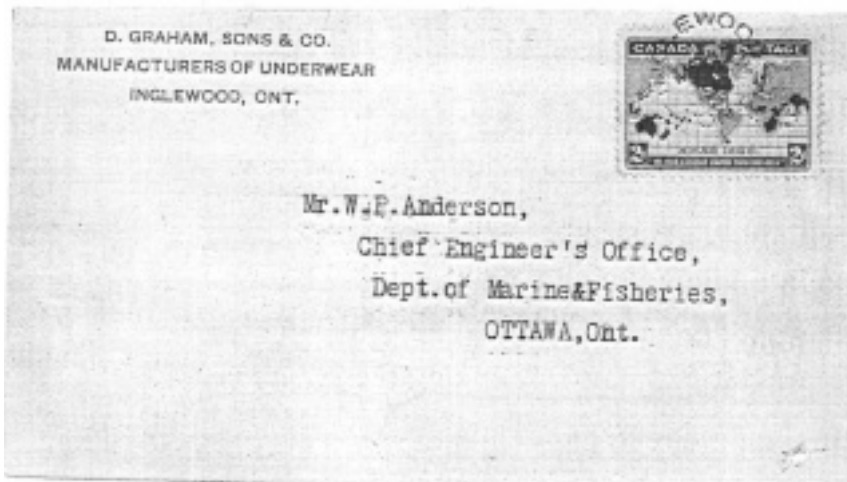


Fig 3 2 cent Map tied with Inglewood split ring to a cover to the Dept of Marine & Fisheries, Ottawa. From the Rob Lunn collection.

## CANADA PAYS ITS DUES (2) - SOME OVERSEAS DUES

**David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS**

Shown in this instalment are a couple of international letters from Canada which incurred postage due on arrival.

The first is a cover to France (see fig 1) which bears a 30 centimes postage due stamp. With the rate to Europe in 1932 being 5 cents and the missive having been stamped 3 cents, one might have expected 20 centimes (4 cents Canadian) as postage due. However, a 2 cents concessionary rate for post cards to France was granted from 1 June 1929 and subsequently extended to letters. When the domestic letter rate was increased to 3 cents on 1st

July 1931, the rate to France was also increased to 3 cents. When this article originally appeared in the Journal of the 'Postage Due Mail Study Group' I had speculated that the postage due charge arose because the letter was overweight, even though the rating did not quite fit. A Group member, Keith Lloyd, kindly put me right. The cover is addressed 'poste restante' and the 30 centimes charge related to the levy made by the French Post Office for this service. Thanks to my sheltered philatelic upbringing, I was totally unaware of such charges. The levy was apparently introduced in France on 1st May 1920 at 20 centimes for a letter.



*Fig 1 April 1932 letter to France addressed 'Poste Restante' and charged 30 centimes*

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The rate was increased to 30 centimes on 1st May 1926 and remained so until 5th January 1942 when it was increased again to 50 centimes.

The second cover (fig 2) is addressed to South Africa and also gave rise to conjecture. In November 1932, when the cover was posted, the airmail rate to South Africa was 15 cents for the first half ounce. This rate covered fees for all airmail services available en route and in the country of destination. The likely route would have been by rail from Vancouver to Seattle, by air to New York, boat to London and then by air to South Africa.

Imperial Airways had inaugurated a regular air service from London to Cape Town on 20th January 1932. The 'jusqu'a' marking, two red lines through 'Air Mail' suggests that the cover was to be carried by air only as far as New York; the date in the receiving handstamp is illegible. The cover was short paid by 9 cents Canadian, which gave rise to postage due of 18 cents = 90 centimes. This, in turn, was translated to 9d in Johannesburg where it was to be collected. It may be that the sender was aware that the internal airmail rate was 6 cents and stamped the letter accordingly. Even so, this was still a shortfall as an additional 3 cents would have required for the surface rate to South Africa.



Fig 2 November 1932 letter to South Africa sent by airmail and charged 9d on arrival.

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## PENALTY CHARGE

**John Wright**

Lot 554 in the Society's March 2007 Postal Auction was a 'Group of 5 Canada covers or Cards to the USA all taxed'. It included the cover illustrated below which bears an 8 cent Caricature, machine postmarked '4 vi 1976'; boxed '4 CENTS DUE'; 'POSTAGE DUE \_\_ c', with manuscript '24' inserted; and a block of 4 US postage dues, cds cancelled 'JUN 11 1976'.

On 1st March 1976, the 1 oz. rate to the USA was increased from 8 cents to 10 cents, presumably not known to the sender of this letter which was charged 4 cents postage due (double the deficiency) by Canada Post.

The 'POSTAGE DUE \_\_ c' was added on

arrival in the USA as were the four postage due stamps. Mike Street, whose help is gratefully acknowledged, advises that starting on 1st January 1976, the USA made a 20 cents charge for short paid mail. What is less certain is whether the 'double deficiency' charge was added to this flat rate charge (in which case the cover is correctly rated) or if they added only a single deficiency to the flat rate charge (in which case there is an error). The latter seems more likely as Mike says that 'charge + single deficiency' applied when a similar system was introduced in Canada and also, later, when applicable in the U.K.

The USA flat rate charge increased to 42 cents on 1st July 1981.



*Fig 1*

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## STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 3)

Graham Searle

### Introduction.

This is the third in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the "Street" cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part covers the story of the Hamilton, Ontario Street cancels.

My thanks go to member, Stéphane Cloutier, author of the *Catalogue of Canadian Duplex Cancellations third revised edition 2005* and long time collector of Hamilton postal history. Stéphane has helped with much of the detail in this article and has provided some of the pictures from his collection.

Hamilton had three well known 'Street' offices, operating in the period 1887 to 1904. The first of these to open was the office at James Street.

### James Street

The James Street sub office in the west of Hamilton opened in August 1897 at 302 James Street North. The first postmaster was Arthur Vincent who remained in office until May 1902. On 1st September 1904, James Street was renamed as the Hamilton sub-office # 4, thereby giving it the distinction of being both the first and last Hamilton Street office.



Fig 114 View of James and King Streets, Hamilton circa 1900

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The regular cancel seen from James Street is a full circle CDS type shown in fig 115. It has a diameter of 24mm and is found with indicia AM, PM and NT. I have seen records of dates from October 1890 when it was proofed to January 1901. Much rarer is an earlier CDS type shown in fig 116. This is superficially similar to the later type but has two dots between the office name and 'Hamilton' and lacks the period after 'Hamilton'. This type was proofed in August 1887 and was probably in use until late 1890. I am aware of only three copies of this rare cancel with the earliest date in August 1887 and the latest in November 1889.

It seems likely that the CDS cancels were retired from use in 1901. A very rare duplex cancel was used thereafter (10). I am aware of only one copy of this cancel illustrated in fig 117, it is dated July 1901. It seems probable that this cancel

was in use up to the renaming of the office in 1904.

James Street also produced a unique straight line type of cancel shown in fig 118. The example illustrated is the only one I have ever seen. It is possible that this type was used on parcel post. Any further information that members may have on this cancel would be welcomed.

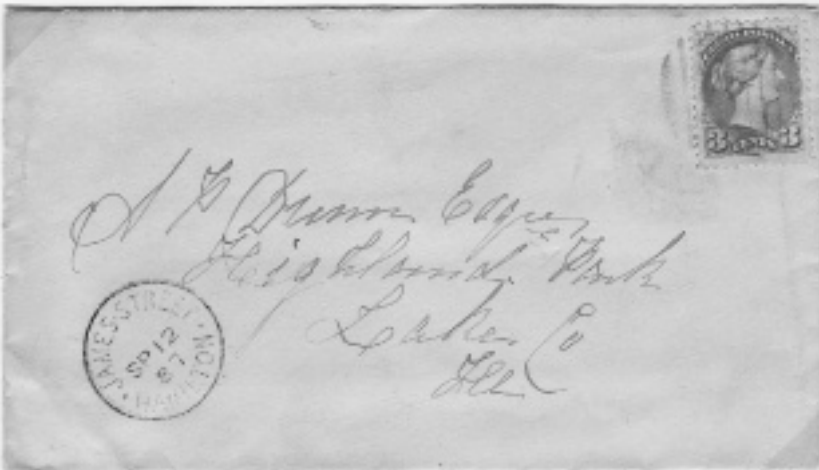
Two further 'Street' offices were opened in Hamilton in 1891 at Pearl Street and Steven Street.

#### Pearl Street

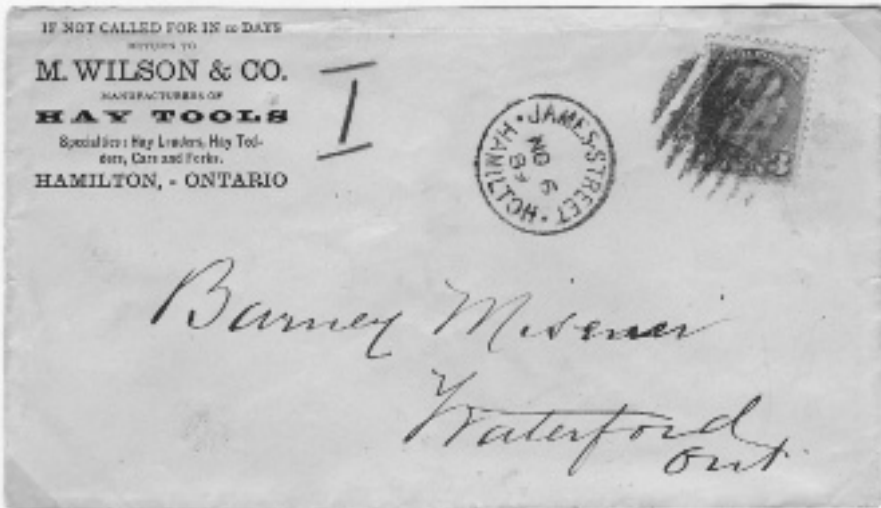
The Pearl Street office opened in April 1891, initially as a branch office. It became a sub-office in 1903. The first postmaster was Arthur Doherty who lasted only a year before being replaced by



Fig 115 James Street CDS cancel Later, common, type in use from 1890



This is the EARLIEST KNOWN example of this cds



This is the LATEST KNOWN example of this cds

Fig 116 Early type of James Street CDS cancel (courtesy of Stephane Cloutier)

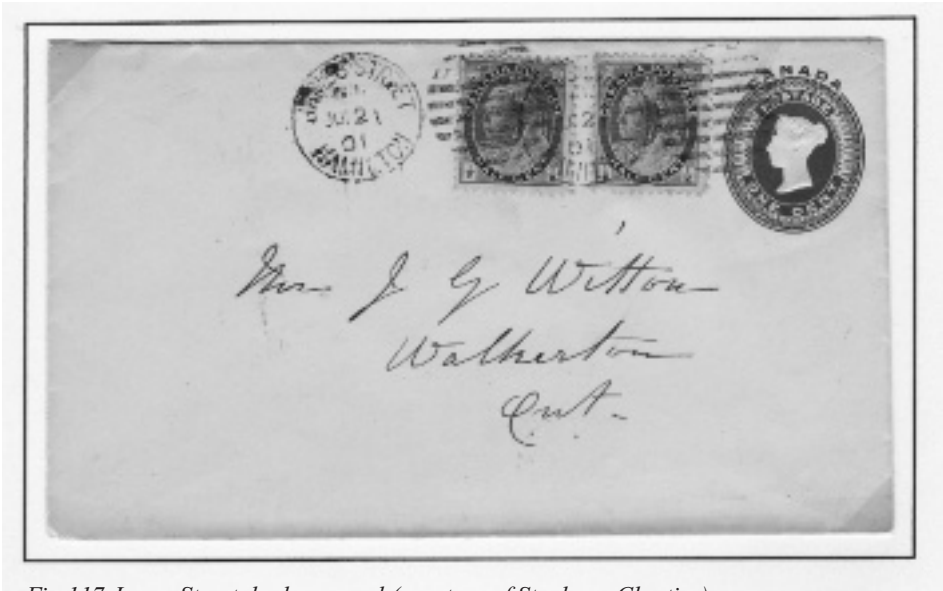


Fig 117 James Street duplex cancel (courtesy of Stephane Cloutier)



Fig 118 Unusual straight line cancel from James Street



Fig 119 Pearl Street CDS cancel

William Hull who remained in office to 1901. On 1st April 1903, the name of the Pearl Street office became Hamilton sub-office # 5.

Pearl Street used only one type of cancel. This is full circle CDS type with a 23.5mm dater, shown in fig 119. It is found with indicia AM, PM and blank. I have seen records of dates from April 1891 (9) to April 1901 (8) but I assume that this cancel was in use for the whole life of the office.



*Fig 120 Steven Street CDS cancel*

### **Steven Street**

The Steven Street office also opened in April 1891. The first postmaster was a Henry Taylor who remained in office until 1902. On 1st April 1903, the name of the office was changed to Hamilton Sub # 1. This office seems to have been less used than the other two as cancels from Steven Street are far rarer than the other Hamilton types.

The office used only one type of cancel. This is a full circle CDS type with a 23.5mm dater, shown in fig 120. It is found with AM and PM indicia. Once again, I have seen records of dates from April 1891 (8) to April 1901 (9) but I assume that it was, in reality, in use throughout the life of the office.



*Fig 121 Strachan Avenue CDS cancel with AM indicia*

**TO BE CONTINUED.**

**and now.....AN UPDATE ON THE TORONTO CANCELS**

Some further information on these cancels has reached me courtesy of members Brian Hargreaves and Dean Mario.



Firstly, Brian confirms the existence of the AM indicia on the Strachan Avenue CDS cancel (see Maple Leaves July 2008 page 328). This is shown in fig 121 on the previous page.

He has also sent me a couple of scans of the Parkdale '2' parcel oval cancel which I was not able to illustrate in the July issue. These are shown below as fig 122 and replace fig 91 on page 334 of the earlier issue.

Brian has also sent me a scan of a Strachan Avenue roller cancel (fig 123) which is a new type not listed in my earlier article.

Finally, Dean Mario has confirmed the existence of the Parkdale '2' duplex with an AM indicia. This is shown in fig 124.



*Fig 123 Strachan Avenue roller cancel*



*Fig 122 Parkdale parcel oval cancel*

#### References:-

- (1) National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada; available online at: <http://data4.collectionscanada.ca>
- (8) Notes on Street Cancellations compiled by the late Dr. Charles Hollingsworth
- (9) Private correspondence from Stéphane Cloutier.
- (10) The Duplex Corner – James Street/Hamilton: A New Duplex Discovery by Stéphane Cloutier. PHSC Journal March 2006.



Fig 124 Parkdale '2' duplex with AM indicia

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## THE 1859 CENTS ISSUE (PART 3)

**Richard Thompson**

Recently I came across a copy of the 2c decimal of 1864 perforated 11.8 X 11.9. When it was compared to a reference collection it was found not to be from printing 2 brown lake, which is normally perforated 11.8 X 11.9 but rather from printing 6 carmine red, which is normally perforated 11.9.

Printing 6 of the 2c stamp and printing 23 of the 10c were both ordered on July 27 1866. Geoffrey Whitworth wrote an article published in the April 1995 Issue of Maple Leaves in which he outlined that the 23rd order of 10c stamps were perforated 11.85 to 11.95 horizontally and some were so perforated vertically when at a certain point in time four perforating pins in a row were absent (presumably this occurred one at a time as I have an example with two missing pins in a row). Geoffrey observed that eight stamps were known perforated 12 X 11 3/4 (I would call them 11.9 X 11.8) and he theorized that perforating machine B (11.8) had been brought out of retirement to complete the vertical perforating while perforating machine C (11.9) was repaired.



It is possible that while this was occurring with the 10c stamps the 2c stamps of printing order 6 were perforated 11.9 vertically and some 11.9 horizontally when machine C was taken out of service for repairs and the rest of 2c printing 6 was perforated 11.8 horizontally by machine B (11.8).

---

## SOCIETY NEWS

### SOUTH WEST AND WALES REGIONAL GROUP

The group held its annual get-together at the Portishead Stamp and Postcard fair on Sunday 10th August. There were 5 members and 2 guests present and the members provided four mini-displays of Newfoundland stamps and proofs; Canada booklet panes, QV to GVI; a Canadian postal history and postcard miscellany and Newfoundland 'Pence Period' covers.

**Neil Prior.**

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*The article below reached the editorial desk by e mail from Canada and is from a source who prefers to remain anonymous, writing under the 'nom de plume' of 'David in Canada'. It contains details of a number of modern stamp varieties not listed in the current edition of the Canada Specialised Catalogue.*

## NEW VARIETIES

The first variety is a modern day stamp with a nice double impression error. Several such errors are listed in the catalogue but this is a new one. It occurs on Scott 1991b, the first stamp out of the gate to commemorate the awarding to Canada of the 2010 Winter Olympic Games. This particular example comes from a booklet (BK 251A) of 30 stamps. This will be a good error to look for as the stamp was produced and released in July 2003 and the print run was limited. Fig 1 shows the stamp in question and a close up of the double impression of the red printing which is best seen in the maple leaf on the flag.

The illustration in fig 2 shows a se-tenant, untagged error on an official first day cover of the Algonkian Indians issue of 1973. The fact that these stamps exist

untagged has been known for some time but this is the first time I have seen the errors turn up on a FDC. I have no idea how many members collect untagged errors on modern stamps but I guess this type of item would be your idea of heaven if you do!

The next two varieties are both on the 2007 Beneficial Insects Low Value definitives. The first of these is on the three cents 'Chrysopa Oculata' stamp (Scott 2235). This variety is shown in fig 3 and has been found on at least two panes of the stamp in identical positions so it may well be constant. The figure shows the stamps position in the pane of 50 charted through to the position of the flaw on the stamp itself. The variety appears as a light coloured dot in the blue background colour under the 'Ca' of Canada.



*Fig 1 Double red impression on Scott 1991b*



Fig 2 Untagged error on the se-tenant pair of Scott 566-567 on a first day cover

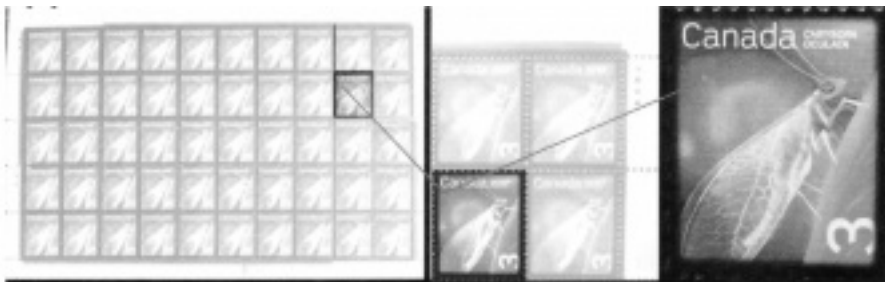


Fig 3 Flaw on Scott 2235

A similar variety has been found on the five cents 'Bumbus Polaris' stamp (Scott 2236). Fig 4 shows this one which has also been found in identical positions on at least two panes so may well be constant. The layout of the figure is the same as the earlier variety. The trail ends in a detailed view of the variety which appears as a light coloured dot in the green background colour under the left hand arm of the 'n' in Canada.

Even more recent is the stamp in fig 5. This is the Audrey Hepburn stamp issued in May 2008 (Scott 2272a). This stamp was issued in a self adhesive booklet of 8 containing two panes of 4 of the stamp. The variety occurs in the lower right stamp of one of the panes and appears to be constant. The variety stamp shows a black circular dot in the left part of the design. The dot appears to be in the direct eye sight of the actress. It is common practice

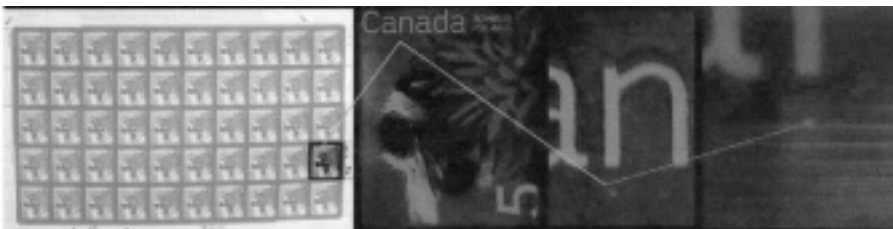


Fig 4 Flaw on Scott 2236



Fig 5 'Audrey's focal point' variety. Scott 2272a

for portrait photographers to either advise their client to keep an eye on a particular object ahead of them, or alternatively distract the subject in some way in order for the photographer to achieve a more natural, candid, result in the viewfinder. In this case, Audrey Hepburn appears to be mesmerised by the small black dot as the focal point of her concentration so the variety is already being dubbed 'Audrey's focal point'.

The next two varieties both occur on the 17 cents Queen Elizabeth stamp of 1979 (Scott 789). The first of these is shown in figure 6 and is a new constant tagging flaw. For tagging specialists, this variety is similar to the 'hook tag' flaws listed in the catalogue

(see page 212 of the 2008 Edition of the Unitrade Catalogue). In this case, however, the flaw appears as a 'horseshoe' shape to the left of the right tag bar. Like the 'hook tag' flaw it is found on several stamps and moves position vertically. (*Editors note. Can any of our members explain the origin of these tagging varieties?*)

The second variety on this same stamp is shown in fig 7. This is a vertical line through the tip of the Queens nose – similar to a 'doctor blade' flaw. It has been found on a large number of stamps in a block but does not appear to be constant in any way. The exact position of the line relative to the Queens head does vary quite a lot from stamp to stamp.

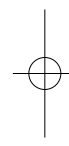
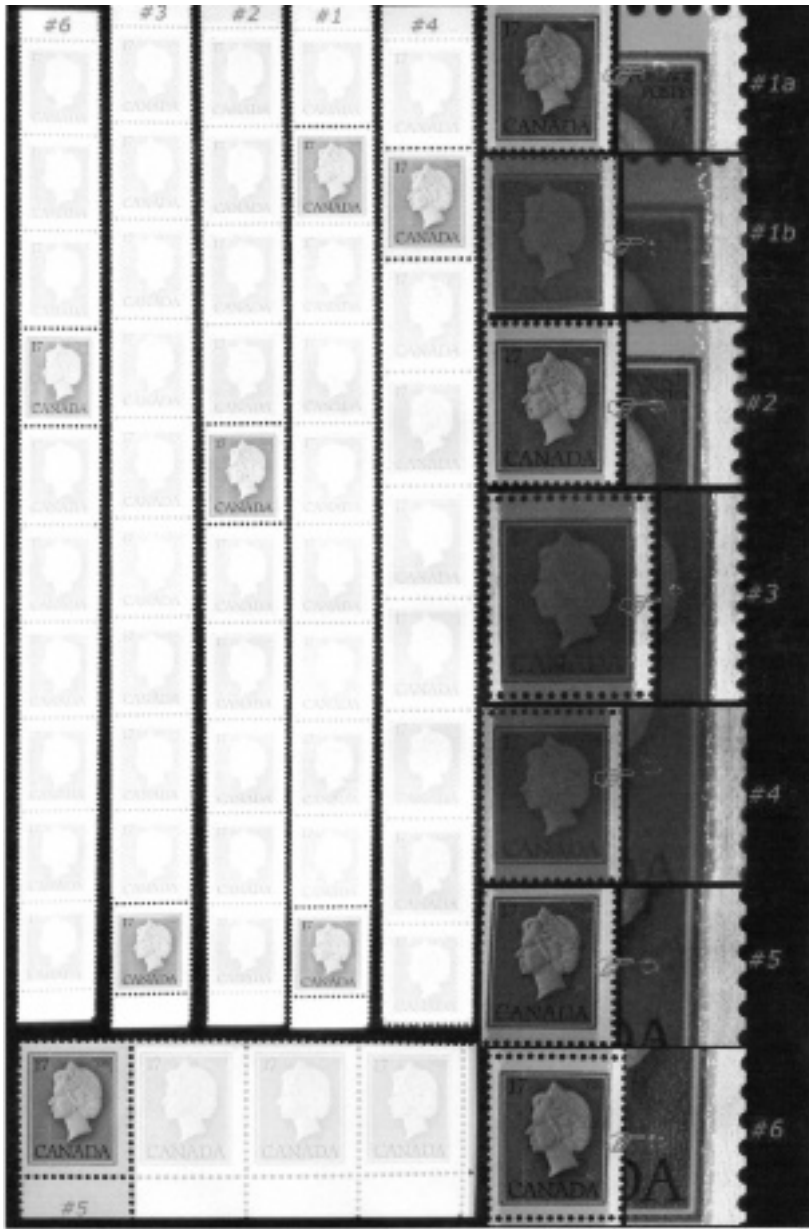
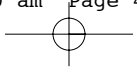
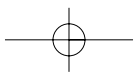


Fig 6 'Horseshoe' tagging flaw – Scott 789







*Fig 7 Vertical line flaw – Scott 789*

The last of these modern varieties is found on the Silver Jubilee stamp of 1977 (Scott 704). The variety has been labelled the 'Star Spangled Pearl' as the variety stamp shows the pearl in the Queens left ear (right as you look at the stamp) to be coloured red, white and blue in vertical stripes rather than the normal all white.

The variety also shows soft, blue-green vertical 'lace effect' lines running down from the pearl through the area of the Queens cheek and neck down to the area where the dress and cross sash begin. This variety is hard to illustrate well – I can only hope that the large magnification blow up in fig 8 shows the essence. Suffice to say that the variety is more obvious when seen in the 'flesh'.

Good hunting!



*Fig 8 'Star Spangled Pearl' and 'Lace Effect' flaws. Scott 704*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**David Armitage**

### YUKON OFFICIALLY SEALED COVER

Now that Colin Banfield has formally retired (well part time anyway) we decided to hold the London Group meetings at my house in Bishop's Stortford. Colin, Derrick Scoot, Iain Stevenson and myself live within a few miles of each other so it is reasonably convenient. For our March meeting, I invited three friends from our local Society along to boost numbers. One of them is a collector of 'Instructional Marks' and has a casual interest in matters Canadian as he has relatives in Ontario. To participate in our evening, and mainly as a wind up for me, he brought along the cover below (fig 1).

The cover was initially purchased for the 'Not Called For' handstamp and the dead

letter office marks, from a fellow collector who had taken a table at his Societies Annual Fair – to dispose of some of his accumulated 'rubbish'. My friend thought the cover was interesting enough to part with his hard earned pension and he purchased it. Ten minutes later, our Club Secretary, (who had first spotted the item and directed my friend to the dealers) the buyer and I sat down for a coffee and a chat with an opportunity to show off our purchases and I was shown the cover. After the initial surprise that such a cover would turn up at a local fair, I explained the rarity of the item (and have sulked ever since!!) My friend has said that I can make the first offer should he ever decide to sell the item. Well that was before Colin Banfield came on the scene!

Figs 1 and 2 below show the front and back of the cover which was sent from



Fig 1



Fig 2

Sale, Manchester on 2nd June 1905. The Empire surface letter rate of 1d per \_ oz. was paid by a King Edward VII definitive. It was addressed to Mr James Thompson at Dawson City, Klondyke, Alaska, Canada with the notation 'Post Office till called for'.

The reverse shows a Dawson City receiver of 27th June 1905. Two further (different) Dawson City cds cancels appear on the front dated 3rd July and 11th July. The 'Not Called For' handstamp was probably applied in Dawson prior to the letter being forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. An oval violet Branch Dead Letter Office stamp from Victoria, British Columbia appears on the reverse, dated 31st August 1905. It is here that the letter would have been opened and the Officially Sealed label (OX2) applied.

I hope our members will be as interested in seeing this cover as we were (*and will no doubt look closer in future at other folks accumulated rubbish!* Ed.)

#### Mike Street

#### BABNCo ITEM

The picture below (fig 3) may assist in answering Derek Law's question on page 362 of ML July 2008. This is playing card revenue stamp Van Dam no FPC1. They were printed by the American Bank Note Company in 1947. As can be seen, the size and shape are close to Derek's example although the design shows many differences.

#### Richard Johnson

#### MONTREAL POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

In the first of his two interesting articles on the subject [Maple Leaves, January and July 2008], Gib Wallace states (p. 207) that the use of these markings for post cards



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were 'not applicable'. The illustration in fig 4 below is an example of one such use. The cancel is a variation on Gib's Type 3. It reads:

'Montreal, Canada/ 21/ GRATTON / AUG / No. 818'.

Since 'Gratton' is not a postal district in Montreal (such as 'N. D. G.' which is described in Gib's second article), the name is likely that of a clerk. The sending date from Anglesey in Great Britain to Bangor, Saskatchewan seems to be 1930.



Fig 3

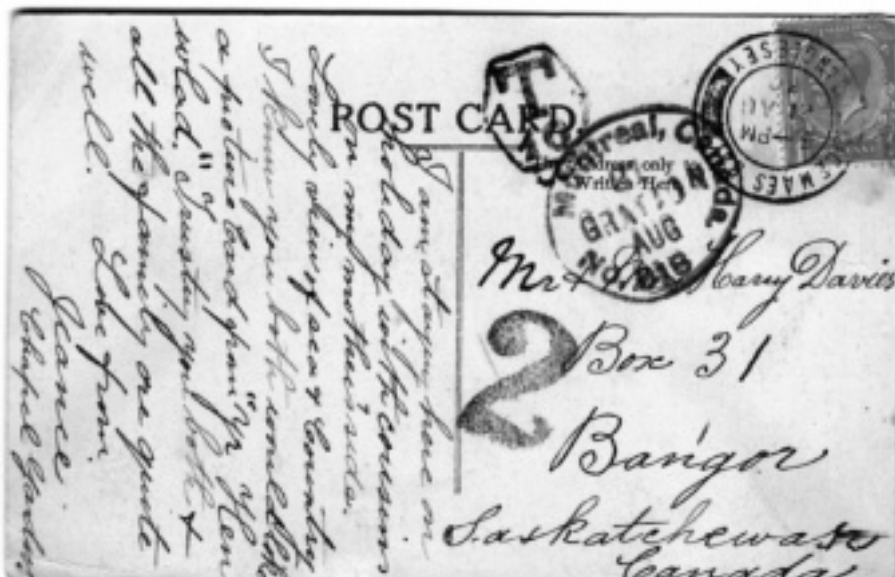


Fig 4

## THE EXCHANGE PACKET MANAGERS

are always looking for more material.  
Perhaps it's time you had a good turn out!

## BOOK REVIEWS

### ATLANTIC PROVINCES POST OFFICES 1990 – 2007

by **William Topping, 2008** Available from Topping Books, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V6P 5K2, Canada. Priced at \$12.00 plus postage.

This is the latest title in a series of booklets covering modern post offices. The earlier booklets published in 2007 covered the post offices of Western Canada and this new title is in the same format. The book covers the post offices of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each of these provinces is treated in a separate section with the postal outlets being listed in alphabetical order followed by a second listing of the 'RC'

numbers in numerical order. The alphabetical listing provides the RC number, outlet name, business, address, city, postal code, old RC number and both opening and closing dates. The second listing matches RC number against outlet name. The information has been taken directly from the Post Office data base and the only problem appears to be that this database started life in the early 1980's. All outlets which were open at that time are listed as opening in 1981. The result is that it is necessary to refer to earlier works for information on those postal facilities established prior to 1980.

To keep costs down the book, of some 60 pages, has been held together with a single staple and is designed to be mounted in a loose leaf folder.

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As with the earlier titles, this book will prove an excellent reference for students of modern postal history and represents good value for money. The review copy is in the Society Library.

GS.

### **THE POSTAL HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II MAIL BETWEEN CANADA AND SWITZERLAND**

by **Charles J. LaBlonde and John Tyacke**. The American Helvetia Philatelic Society, 2008, 8.5x11', spiral bound, 250 Pages. Available through Ian Kimmerly Stamps, Ottawa, at \$Cdn26.95 + GST + shipping and postage <[www.iankimmerly.com/books/](http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/)>, or airmail postpaid overseas for \$US40/£20/€25 directly from Charles Lablonde, 15091 Ridgefield Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80921-3554 USA <[clablonde@aol.com](mailto:clablonde@aol.com)>

The events of World War II created massive disruptions not only in the lives of people all over the globe but also in international mail operations. While restrictions placed on the weight and transportation of private mail because of military realities or requirements reduced volume, the displacement of millions of people created a huge quantity of mail from and to those trying to locate relatives. Switzerland became the focal point of this mail because it was a neutral country, trustee of the Geneva Convention and home of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

*The Postal History of World War II Mail* between Canada and Switzerland is a new book in Charles Lablonde's ongoing review of postal operations between various countries and Switzerland during

the conflict and for some time after it ended. In this volume he was ably assisted by Canadian postal historian John Tyacke. On page 2 the authors state, "This is a status report of a work in progress." At 250 pages, it is a compilation in one location of the most important information currently known on the subject, gathered from many sources including the large number of CPSofGB members and several BNAPS study groups mentioned in the Acknowledgements and extensive nine page bibliography.

Section 1 covers routing of surface and air mail from Canada to Switzerland, which was constantly being affected by the ebb and flow of the war, for instance the December 1942 suspension of all mail – except for Prisoners of War (POWs) or the Red Cross – to Switzerland, which lasted for several months. Among the section's 39 illustrations of mostly covers, with some official correspondence included, is one collected in Lisbon by a Red Cross ship, thus allowing it to escape German censorship.

Section 2 looks at how and where censorship by civilians was carried out in Canada and the handstamps and labels used by the censors, as well as handling of mail to and from POWs and foreign nationals - mainly German - interned in Canada, and Canadian internees of Japanese descent. Pertinent documents and censorship aspects of covers are illustrated, highlighted by a hard to recognize letter from a Canadian Japanese sent to Manitoba as a farmer. In a philatelic coincidence, one illustrated letter was written by Major G.W. Ross, then the Canadian Army's Liaison Officer with the Postal Censorship Department; Ross supervised the Royal Train post office during the 1939 visit of the King and Queen to Canada.

## HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

### October 2008

Postage & packing is extra

Small Queens Re-appraised	John Hillson	£ 6.50
Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J.Van Dam	£11.00
Canadian Stamp Booklets – Dotted Cover Dies 1935 – 55	Peter Harris	£ 8.50
Canada Post Official First Day Covers (1st edition)	Chung & Narbonne	£ 7.50
Slogan Postal Markings 1912 – 53	D. Rosenblat	£ 6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick	G. MacManus	£ 16.00
Canadian Revenues Volume 1 – Federal and Law	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Canadian Revenues Volume 7 B.C., Yukon, Federal Franks, Seals	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Catalogue of Railway Cancellations – supplement no. 2	L. Ludlow	£ 6.50
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The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition	B.N.A.P.S.	£ 24.00
The Canadian Posted Letter Guide	C. Firby	£ 8.50

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The ICRC's enquiry service is the subject of Section 3. Initially the service handled only enquiries about POWs held by both sides but, with the agreement of the belligerent countries, was extended in late 1939 to cover civil internees in Canada, Canadians interned overseas, and people interned in other countries with relatives in Canada. Pertinent articles from the Geneva Convention of 1929 are quoted, and a smaller but equally interesting selection of covers shown.

The fascinating story of the Canadian Personal Postal Message Scheme, gleaned from extensive new discoveries in Canada's Archives, highlights Section 4. Replacing services offered by both Thomas Cook and Sons and the Canadian Red Cross, it allowed Canadians to send brief – 25 words maximum - private messages to relatives in countries with which Canada was at war. An intriguing aspect of the story is the attempt by the British Red Cross to pressure Canada into using the Red Cross personal message scheme. Canada, wanting to ensure censorship of all mail going to enemy or enemy-held territory, went ahead with its own program. A few rare covers and many documents are illustrated.

Sections 5 and 6, well illustrated by many very interesting covers, mirror Sections 1 and 2 by telling the story from the other direction - routing of mail from Switzerland to Canada and how this was affected by wartime events, as well as Swiss censorship of mail in both directions.

The 63 pages of Appendices include additional documentation on and illustrations of World War II postal rates for both Canada and Switzerland, postage due calculations on mail to Switzerland, postal stationery used to Switzerland, as

well as Canadian Blackout postmarks, POW mail regulations and Personal Postal Message Scheme. Blackout covers worth noting are two examples of scarification where the post office name was scraped out of the postmark, and one where a thick ring made by black marker accomplished the same end.

In this reviewer's opinion, *The Postal History of World War II Mail between Canada and Switzerland* is a must read for collectors interested in any aspect of Canadian postal history during World War II, not just those attracted by the Swiss aspect. On the negative side, illustrations have been placed at the end of each section instead of near the text where they are described; this means flipping back and forth, which can be a bit annoying. In lieu of a detailed index – which would not be easy given the broad range of subjects covered – the 'How to use the book' text could be expanded or, at the very least, every subheading in each section listed and paginated on the Contents page. Chief among the many positives are the fact that all this information is available in one place, printed on good thick paper and spiral bound so it can lay flat while being used. Because there is still work to be done and much material yet to be found, this is a field offering lots of opportunity for any collector looking to get involved in something new.

**Mike Street**

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 15 SEPTEMBER 2008

### New Members:-

- 2960 KELLETT, Hal 412-106 Armistice Way, Saskatoon, SK Canada S7J 2H4  
 2961 BEATTY, Richard H. 168 Metcalfe Street, Suite 606 Guelph, ON, Canada N1E 6W3  
 2962 BOUTIN, Denis 162 Avenue Ste-Brigitte, Ste Brigitte-de-Laval, Quebec,  
 Canada G0A 3K0; e mail philatelie@live.ca; N,NB  
 2963 BURNETT, John 754 SW 10th Court, Oak Harbor, WA 98277, USA

### Change of Address:-

- 1322 MALLOTT, Major R.K. new e mail address toysoldiers@sympatico.ca  
 2106 PARAMA, Rick 210 Yamate Homes, 143-6 Yamate-Cho, Naka-Ku, Yokohama 231-0862,  
 Japan. e mail rickdparama@sbcglobal.net  
 2336 BURDEN, Bill 1325 St. Joseph Avenue, Bathurst, New Brunswick Canada E2A 3R6;  
 e mail wgburden@mac.com  
 2402 SO, Susan Suite 1835, 33 Harbour Square, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2G2  
 2674 THOMPSON, Richard new e mail address : rpthompson1574@shaw.ca  
 2823 DeMENT, Lex P.O. Box 1836 Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada L0R 1J0  
 2951 ELY, Robert new e mail address: rdely@tiscali.co.uk

### Address Correction:-

- 2959 TAYLOR, Ronald F. town should be CORRINGHAM

### Deceased:-

- 1281 MARESCH, W.H.P.

### Resigned:-

- 2370 JUDD  
 2456 WILBY

**Revised Total:- 386**

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### 2008

- Oct 17 – 19 Stampex '08, Exhibition Place,  
 Toronto  
 Oct 17 – 18 Scotex, Perth  
 Oct 30 – Nov 1 Philatex, London  
**Nov 8 CPSGB Scotland and North of  
 England Group meeting, Moffat**

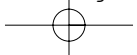
### 2009

- Feb 25 – 28 Spring Stampex, Islington, London  
 April 10 – 16 China 2009 – Luoyang City

- May 2 -3 ORAPEX 2009 (National Level  
 Exhibition), RA Centre, Ottawa  
 May 6 – 10 Essen 2009  
 Sept 16 – 19 Stampex, Islington, London  
**Sept 23 – 27 CPSGB Convention, Homestead  
 Court Hotel, Welwyn  
 Garden City**

### 2010

- April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010  
**April 30 – May 3 CPSGB Convention,  
 Chatsworth Hotel, Eastbourne**  
 May 1 – 2 ORAPEX 2010 (National Level  
 Exhibition), RA Centre, Ottawa  
 May 5 – 6 Philatex Extra, London  
 May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps  
 Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010



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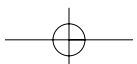
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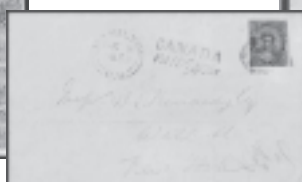
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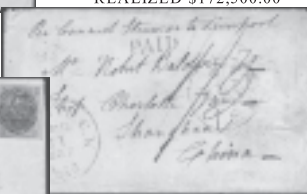


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