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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN



# Maple Leaves

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

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## EDITORIAL

Our thanks go to Past President, Dr. Dorothy Sanderson, for hosting another fine Convention, a report appears on page 146. Already thoughts turn to our 43rd Convention which John Hillson will be running at Ayr. Scottish venues are always popular, particularly with our North American members, one is never sure whether it's the return to one's roots or just the golf courses that form the attraction!

In the Secretary's report you will see that the Exchange Packet has had to be suspended so the annual auction takes on greater significance as the main method of disposal and acquisition of material within the Society. Good, interesting material, reasonably priced, usually finds a new home and where better to place it than in front of over 500 collectors of BNA material? Please see the notice regarding deadline on page 153.

In the August issue we commented upon Scott's decision to reduce many of their prices for Canadian stamps. The move has caused considerable upset in North America, with several dealers refusing to acknowledge the revised quotations. However, with a new record price for a Canadian item being set in October (see p. 145) our final comment was justified, there is still a sound market for fine material.

## SCOTEX 88

Jim McLaren reports that a small but enthusiastic bunch gathered at SCOTEX on Sunday, 13 November, for an afternoon seminar. Four members displayed as follows:

John Hillson – Semi-official Airs and ½¢ & 10¢ Small Queen  
Chris Moffat – Small Queens and Admirals  
Bill McVey – Pot pourri – modern varieties  
Jim McLaren – Machine and flag cancellations

Two house group meetings have already been convened in Glasgow, thanks to the initiative of John Hillson and Bill McVey. It is intended to hold a meeting on the second day of Scottish Congress at Falkirk Town Hall, Sunday 9 April. Members within striking distance are urged to contact Jim McLaren for further details and to go along and support the event.

### Activities in London . . .

London Section meetings this season are being held at 8 Trinity St., Southwark, commencing 6.30pm. Remaining meetings this season:

16 Jan – Special Order Stationery  
20 Feb – Members' non-BNA interests (12 sheets)  
20 Mar – The Provinces  
17 Apr – Beaver Cup Competition  
15 May – AGM and subjects H, I & J

Preliminary notice. The annual one day seminar will again be held at the Victory Services Club, on Saturday 3 June, 1989. Please mark your diary now; an interesting and varied programme is assured.

### CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due 1 October, £8.50, payable to the Society, to  
John Hillson, Treasurer

The dollar equivalents are \$18 CAN (+ \$4.50 if airmail delivery required) and \$15 US (+ \$3.50 if airmail delivery required).

Canadian members may pay in \$CAN via Wayne Curtis, please make your cheque payable to him.

Members who have not paid the current year's subscription by 31 December will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list and reinstatement will incur an additional fee of £1 or its \$ equivalent.

may be rectified by the forgers, I will not state what other points of difference there are. The color and engraving is very well imitated, as is the postmark. I noticed another extremely valuable (if genuine) stamp among his duplicates, also surrounded by a neat black frame and valued at 500 francs, which I would also not have accepted as the real thing, but reserve description of this for the present.”



*\$5 Jubilee – forgery*



*\$5 Jubilee – genuine*

Prior to the two works cited earlier and one obscure one by Alden Johnston, there were few other early references to BNA forgeries. One of these follows.<sup>4</sup>

#### **FORGERY 3d BLUE BRITISH COLUMBIA**

*P.L.D. Rankin describes a dangerous forgery as appearing in a pale blue shade on yellowish paper unwatermarked, but with fourteen distinguishing features. The B of British resembles an 8; the C of Columbia is*

## ALBUM WEEDS

by R.B. Winmill

Fakes, forgeries, bogus items and the like have plagued philately since its earliest years; human nature is such that, if there is an 'easy way' to earn a dollar, somebody will always try it.

Collectors of Canadian material are blessed with two works devoted exclusively to the subject of fakes and forgeries.<sup>1</sup> Regrettably, Pugh never did deal with the problems of the Jubilee forgeries and, while Smythies did so, even he admitted: "There were at least three sets, probably four, (of Jubilee forgeries) made by different forgers from different dies with different postmarks at different times."<sup>2</sup> To these sets can be added a set of crude imitations of the plate proofs (to call them forgeries would be to dignify them beyond all bounds of reason) and another possible set of stamp forgeries. This latter set, referred to below, appears to be on thicker paper, to which Smythies makes no reference.

Appended is an article reprinted from material originally published in 1912 and reported in 1913.

### WITH THE PUBLISHERS<sup>3</sup>

*Ewen's Weekly prints an interesting letter from an English dealer which we pass on to our readers without comment:—*

*"Kindly warn your readers that some dangerous forgeries of the high value Canada Jubilee of 1897 are being offered from Paris. A young Frenchman, age about 22 to 24, who states he is a collector living in Paris, calls and wants to sell his "doubles." These so-called duplicates consist of cheap genuine, mostly South American stamps, worth, perhaps 1d. to 4d. each. Among these cheap genuine stamps, is placed in a prominent position, surrounded by a frame, a rarity or two, the latter, however, forged. I noticed specially the 5 dollars Canada, beautifully engraved, which I specially examined. It was surrounded by a neat black hand-drawn frame in the exercise book in which the collector offers his "doubles." Above the stamp is marked the price, 20 francs, but he is willing to accept about a third of that amount. On conversing with him he mentioned the fact that he was offered a dozen of these rare stamps in Paris and bought three, hence his wishing to get rid of one. Having a set of the genuine dollar values at hand, I compared the forgery with the genuine, and can say that the easiest test at present is the quality of the paper, which is much thicker in the forgery than in the genuine. As that*

more open, and the M is broad. The P in Postage has a larger loop and the A crossbar is lower, the G has the bar turned in, and the E crossbar is above the center. The P of Pence has a large loop.

The origin of this forgery is interesting. When the late Arthur A. Bartlett was disposing of quantities of N.S. & P.E.I. remainders he had a letterhead printed in Germany showing various stamps grouped above the name, and across the letterhead. From left to right these were the 3d B.C., 8½¢ N.S., 1¢ N.S., 2¢ N.S., 12½¢ N.S., 10¢ N.S., and 6d P.E.I. The color of these stamps was reproduced faithfully. The letterhead was the subject of considerable correspondence with the P.O. Department, Ottawa, and was withdrawn from use shortly after its appearance. Later, the individual stamps from this letterhead appeared as forgeries, emanating, it is understood, from Europe.

Another early reference occurred in a bulletin of the Canadian Philatelic Society.<sup>5</sup>

#### COUNTERFEIT CANADIAN AIRMAILS

Authorities are on the lookout for the party circulating forged overprints of Scotts C3. Over 30 copies of the various invert and double and triple printings were disposed of in Seattle & Vancouver. The stamps are also marked as being sold and guaranteed by Stanley Gibbons, London, Eng. This guarantee is also a forgery. There would appear to be two different



*Forgery of the double overprint 6¢ on 5¢; Scott C3, SG313.*

*prints of the overprint and two different types of rubber stamp of the guarantee on the back of the stamp. Chief differences of fakes and real surcharges are: (1) Fake is much finer and accurate printing; (2) The horizontal lines are finer; (3) the blob on end of 6 in fake is a circle, on real one a blob with erratic edge; (4) on one without the fake form of guarantee, the inner edge of six is jagged.*

This ought to serve as a warning to contemporary collectors; some of these are still in circulation and have been passed off, unwittingly, as genuine. The same items and others were once again mentioned some 11 years later.<sup>6</sup>

### **B.N.A. AIR MAILS FORGED**

*The Expert Committee of the British Philatelic Association issue the warning that dangerous forgeries have been seen by them of the British North American air mail provisionals of various dates. The forgeries have been not only of the normal stamps but of inverted double and triple overprints and of overprints on the wrong side.*

*The most dangerous of these appear to be the Canadian 6¢ on 5¢, and the Newfoundland DO-X and Balbo stamps.*

*Each of these forgeries bears on the back forged guarantees of two of the leading New York dealers who specialise in air mail stamps.*

*Of course, it may well be that these forgeries exist without the forged guarantee marks as well, and both collectors and dealers are advised to seek a competent opinion on any of these stamps they are offered.*

Today, the study of fakes and forgeries has advanced steadily and there are numerous periodical references to them, the two sources cited earlier and Captain Mitchell's two works. Early collectors had to rely on their own intuition, knowledge and word of mouth. This frequently resulted in ignorance which saw even the better collector occasionally finding an album weed in his holding.

#### **References:**

1. 'BNA Fakes and Forgeries' by E.A. Smythies FRPSL, FCPS. 'Reference Manual of BNA Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits' by K. Pugh.
2. 'BNA Fakes and Forgeries', p. 24.
3. 'With the Publishers', from *THE HOBBYIST*, vol. v no. 7; Feb 1913, pp. 191/2.
4. 'Jarrett's BNA Record', F. Jarrett (Ed), March 1931, p. 2.
5. 'Canadian Philatelic Society Official Bulletin', 1938, No. 4 p. 1.
6. 'The Canadian Philatelic Society Bulletin', July 1949, Vol. 3 no. 3, p. 6.



## **THE 7¢ ADMIRAL “SAGE GREEN” by The Yellow Peril**

The 7¢ Admiral sage green stamp is a most interesting and unique colour and both dealers and collectors seem to have varying concepts as to what this colour is. It was noted that during a seven-month period (May to November, 1987) four auction firms, ranging from the North American Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, listed Admiral sage green stamps in their catalogues. All four lots were examined but only one of the stamps in the four lots was correctly identified; the colour of the stamps in the other three lots was olive bistre.

It is appalling to see so many olive bistres being offered as sage greens! Unfortunately, the olive bistre shade in less-than-ideal lighting conditions, and especially when seen by itself, can be mistaken for sage green as the colours are quite close. Even the sage green stamp featured in a prize winning Admiral display during a recent major exhibition was actually an olive bistre. The difference between the sage green and olive bistre is that the olive bistre has very little green in it.

The 7¢ Admiral sage green comes in two distinct shades – the more plentiful pale sage green and the deep sage green. In the used state the sage green is not common but in mint, scarce. The deep sage green shade is very rare. Moreover, this deep sage green is the type of colour that is so vivid, especially in a centered mint block, that once seen it will always be remembered!

The sage green stamps were printed around 1914 from plates #3 and #4. The olive bistres and yellow ochres were also printed from these same plates. A plate strip (or a single) with a plate number “3” or “4” on its selvedge has only a 5% chance of being a sage green and less than half of 1% chance of it being the deep sage green.

It is interesting to note that several leading specialized catalogues of Canadian stamps list both the 7¢ and 20¢ Admiral stamps in sage green. The listing of these two stamps in the same colour, has caused more confusion than any other Canadian stamp. The colour of the 20¢ sage green just does not resemble that of the 7¢ sage. As a matter of fact they are two distinctly different shades of green. The question is “which is sage green – the 7¢ or the 20¢ stamp?”

The “Shorter Oxford English Dictionary” definition of sage is “wise, discreet, judicious” and the definition of sage-green is a “dull greyish green” – resembling that of the foliage of the sage-plant. Accordingly, anyone wanting this stamp should be very sage when buying the Admiral 7¢ sage green stamp.

*Editor's note: A 7¢ Admiral sage green stamp, together with the other related main colours, has been donated to the Society library by the Yellow Peril. The gesture is greatly appreciated.*

## **MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

I am proud and honoured to have been elected President of the Society and I hope not only to uphold the traditions of my predecessors, but to see a halt in the long decline of membership and to begin to reverse the trend. A Committee has been formed, headed by Tom Almond, whose address you will find in the officers' panel. Their task is to examine every aspect of the Society to see in what ways we can attract new members and keep them. I understand it is their intention to send out a reply-paid questionnaire to all UK members in due course, and it goes without saying that any constructive suggestions that can be made, both by home and overseas members, are more than welcome.

The Convention next year will be held between Wednesday, 4 October and Sunday, 8 October at the Station Hotel, Ayr, when a varied programme of philatelic treasures will be on display. It is also intended to arrange trips to the Burrell Collection in Glasgow and Culzean Castle, the ancestral home of the Kennedys. The hotel's terms are £29 per head per night, half board, based on two people sharing. Booking forms will be sent out with the next Maple Leaves but it is anticipated that the Convention will be a popular one as it follows BNAPS Convention in Hamilton, Ontario, and does not clash with the autumn Stampex. Those coming from abroad will be happy to learn that the hotel is exactly four miles from Prestwick International Airport.

If you have not been to a Convention before, make a note in your diary to come to this one, even for a day or so. You will be given a hearty Scottish welcome.

**John Hillson**

### **Query Answered**

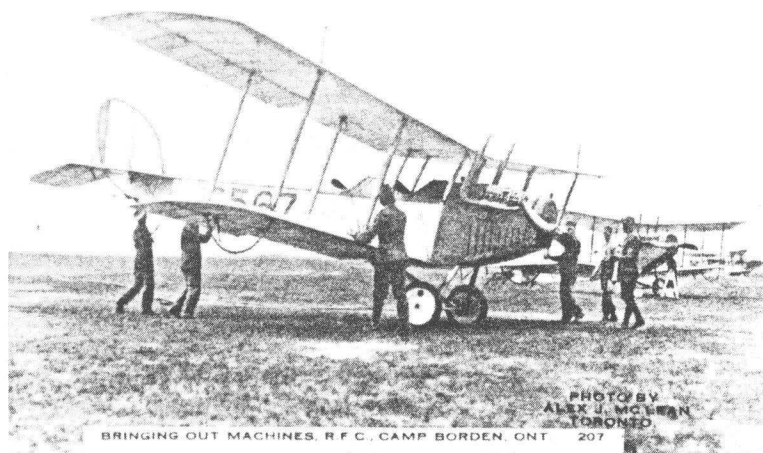
In the January issue, John Pilkington raised a query concerning a flaw on a 34¢ stamp from the \$8.50 booklet of July 1985. Member Leopold Beudet of Ottawa came to the rescue with a copy of his article on the booklet, published in the 'Canadian Philatelist', supplemented by 19 pages of notes! Regretfully we cannot cope with such detail but interested members should drop John Pilkington a line, he will be happy to share his new knowledge.

*In Part 1 of this article we listed the postmarks which were used at Camp Borden on the mail which soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were sending out of the camp. This took us through to the end of the First World War. A most important event took place, however, in 1917 and Part 2 begins with that story.*

## **CAMP BORDEN AND ITS MILITARY POSTMARKS 1916–1940 (Part 2) by Colin Campbell**

Events in France in 1916 made it clear that the Royal Flying Corps was desperately in need of more squadrons for active duty. These would be required early in 1917. It was decided that Canada could provide the materials, space and the manpower so, in January 1917, Lt. Col. C.G. Hoare arrived in Canada to get this training started. One thousand acres of land adjoining the C.E.F. camp at Borden was allocated for an aerodrome and construction of buildings began immediately. Flying training began in late March early April as cadets began to arrive from England and recruiting started in Canada. The Royal Flying Corps formally took over the camp on 2 May, 1917.

The military mail collector's interest in the foregoing is to find a cover or post card posted from the RFC camp during its two-year life. Such an item is shown hereunder, a fine view of activity in preparation



for the day's flying. The card bears a partial type 4 Canada Militia postmark (see Oct ML p. 113) dated AU 18 17. An RFC cover has been seen by the writer with a type 3 Canada Militia cancel dated OC 30 18.

NOTE 1: For aviation buffs the aircraft shown are JN-4As of which 48 were in use at Borden in addition to the more numerous JN-4s. The 4As can be identified by their disc wheels and vertically aimed exhaust stacks. They were built in Buffalo, N.Y.

- 2: The Royal Naval Air Service and the R.F.C. joined on 1 April, 1918 to become the Royal Air Force.
- 3: A number of excellent reference books are obtainable which will provide the entire story of the RFCs stay in Canada. One is CANADIAN AIRMEN AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR by S.F. Wise (1980).

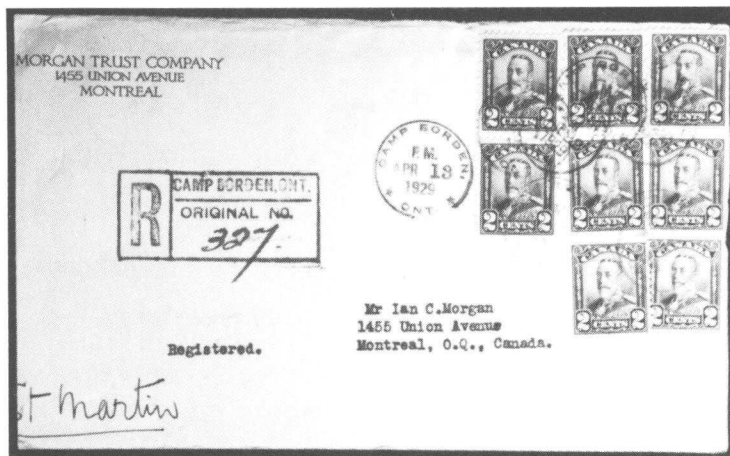
The air training scheme was pretty well dismantled by the end of 1918 and, according to one reference, the FPO at Borden closed 6 January, 1919.

In July 1920 the air training facilities at Camp Borden were taken over by the Canadian Air Force and a post office was opened 21 December, 1920. It would appear from the post office record card that Capt. F.J. Mawdesley assumed responsibility for the office 22 September, 1922. The Commanding Officer of the camp, for part of the first year was Air Marshall G.O. Johnson, C.R., M.C., C.D.

Possibly the first postal cancelling hammer to appear after the war was the broken circle Camp Borden with proofing date 16 November, 1920; it is quite common. A second postal marking, likely made of rubber, is illustrated and is unique with its stars at 5 and 7 o'clock positions. A recent issue of the PHSC Journal, in an article by R.F. Narbonne, suggests this type of cancel was intended for use on money orders and registration receipts and that proofing is traced to 1928. Our illustration shows its use on a registered letter and four other examples are known to the writer where stamps are cancelled. Readers are alerted to this rather scarce postmark and requested to report other usage. It measures about 23mm.

A third postmark is known but the proofing date is unknown at this time. Note absence of dots in sketch at 3 and 9 o'clock positions unlike a very similar cancel proofed in 1940.





*Scarce Camp Borden postmark, note stars flanking 'ONT'.*

The writer is not aware of any other postmarks used at Camp Borden in the period “between the wars”. If readers know of any would they please advise. The office which had opened in 1920 received a new designation, M.P.O. 202, on 25 April, 1940 at which time it was staffed by members of the Canadian Postal Corps.

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## **THE PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS (1950–1970) (Part 3)**

**by Jacques Nolet**

**of the Académie Québécoise d'Études Philatéliques**

### **f) Hardening the Die**

This was the final stage in the engraving process as, before the tempering, it was always possible to make small last-minute changes to the original; afterwards it was impossible.

Generally the original die was hardened by means of strong acid such as *hydrocyanic* acid, usually called prussic acid, which fixed the engraving in its final state.

This very dangerous operation was done at the works of the CBNC plant which is in the suburbs of the federal capital.

## **IV PRINTING THE STAMP**

From the receipt and after the final hardening of the engraved die the CBNC began to pull proofs.

### **a) Colour Proofs**

The number of colour proofs varied from one to a dozen, each of a different colour depending on the interest shown by the Ministry in a restricted or wide range of shades.

On some occasions the Ministry itself asked the company to pull proofs of a specific shade, but in most cases it was the CBNC itself which proposed the various shades.

For example various shades of blue would be used: Blue 2, Blue 7 and blue 79, each number corresponds to a different shade of blue.

To digress from the article: in the latter part of this period standard colours began to be used by all printing ink manufacturers and today all manufacturers (in North America at least) have adopted the industry standard colours; in the 1950's every manufacturer had its own colour scales.

The postal administration chose the final colour of the stamp which may have been one shade of a particular colour which was submitted or a different colour entirely.

It was the same for the printing of stamps in two colours: the CBNC used at this time bicolour proofs using the same notation (Blue 7 and Green 42, for example).

The company also submitted these proofs to the Minister of Posts who chose the appropriate colour for the printed stamp. It was usually the deputy minister, occasionally the Minister, who signed the “OK to print”.

#### **b) The Manufacture of the Plates**

Once the official colour had been officially decided by the Ministry the printers then proceeded to the manufacture of the plates necessary for printing by steel engraving in one colour.

The original die having already been hardened by the acid bath they made a plate of 200 impressions (for a large size stamp) or of 400 (for a small stamp) of the design “engraved” onto steel by a transfer of the original die onto a steel plate with the aid of a 25-ton hydraulic press.

Translators Note:-

*The author has accidentally missed a step here: the original die is impressed by a hydraulic press onto a molette which is itself hardened and used to impress the actual printing plate, the molette consists of only a few actual impressions and the impression is ‘right way round’ when it is used to impress the actual printing plate, this is then impressed ‘in reverse’ so the stamp appears ‘right way round’. Each of these plates is hardened in its turn otherwise it would not be possible to impress the image from the molette (or intermediate die) to the printing plate which must stand up to thousands of impressions.*

If it was a two-or three-colour stamp the CBNC would also make other plates, as many as there were colours, each designed to print one colour only.

The manufacturing work required about two months for each complete transfer from the original die to the printing plate.

When the plates were complete the CBNC prepared two press proofs in the colour chosen by the Ministry so that it may give official approval to the work. One of these proofs (a sheet of 50 stamps for a large stamp or of 100 for a small size) was punched and returned to the company, while the other press proof, which was not punched, was kept by the Ministry for its archives. The official approval of the Ministry was given by the D of FS who signed the press proof, adding the date of approval.



### c) The Printing

Everything was then ready for the printing of the stamp as all the technical steps had been completed and, above all, officially approved.

#### 1) Choosing the Paper

To produce a stamp one must, first of all, select a paper on which one may print by steel engraving. In spite of diligent search we are still ignorant of the supplier(s) and above all what type of paper was used by the CBNC.

#### 2) Technical Operation

Only one plate was made for a monochrome stamp (which is the case with the majority of Canadian stamps), the number of units usually printed in this operation was 200 (large size) or 400 (small format).

When a design was printed in two or three colours the plant had to have one or two additional press runs, depending on the number of colours in the stamp being issued.



*Gerald Trottier presents an original preliminary design to the Minister of Post, William Hamilton.*

### 3) Sundry Details

Until January 1958 each press sheet carried information relating to the postal issue concerned, whether it was a value of the current series or a special commemorative issue.

This special information indicated, first, the name of the company which had printed this postage stamp, then the number of the plate related to this printing. If there was only one plate the number would be indicated as Plate 1, in the case of several plates the number would correspond to the plate.

One would find this special information at the four corners of the press sheet which, by Canadian practice, was always cut into a regular sheet which carried only one of these marginal inscriptions, positioned according to its location on the master sheet.

That is to say that one could only obtain one corner block with inscription on a small sheet as cut by the CBNC and sold by the Philatelic Service of the Post Office in Ottawa.

*(to be continued)*

### Auction Record for Canadian Pair



When Sam Nickle's pence collection went under the hammer of Charles Firby at Birmingham, Michigan in October, all eyes were on the fabulous mint marginal pair of 12d blacks, shown here. The pair was knocked down to John Jamieson of Saskatoon, on behalf of a Toronto collector, at \$165,000 US (\$203,000 CAN), which is a new record price for a Canadian item. Jamieson still considers the price to be a bargain.

The pair was last offered in 1968 and was purchased jointly by Jim Sissons and Bob Lyman for \$39,000 US, at that time also a record. The two dealers had decided to split the pair into two singles and take one each, however a last minute call to Sam Nickle in Calgary resulted in a sale and the superb pair remained intact.

The 450 lots realized \$903,402.50 US. Copies of this important catalogue with prices realised, can be obtained at \$10 US from Charles Firby Auctions, 390 East Maple, Birmingham, MI, USA 48009. On the same day Firby also sold Rosemary Nickle's collection of the Quebec issue, probably the finest extant, for a total of \$136,886.75 US. Catalogue also available, as above. (Prices quoted above include the buyers' premium (10%).)



## *The Postal History Society of Canada*

*invites applications for membership*

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R.F. NARBONNE,  
216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada K7C 3X9

## A SOJOURN IN SOUTHAMPTON

The venue for this year's convention was the Post House Hotel in Southampton.

When we arrived on a wet and windy afternoon, we were greeted by chaos in reception, a Christmas tree and our President, Dorothy Sanderson. I never did find out whether the tree was left over from last year or erected early for this year. But what I did find, was the inexhaustable supply of tea and biscuits that Dorothy had provided to welcome us in the hotel lounge. This pleasant room provided an excellent opportunity to meet new friends for the first time and to find out what old friends had been doing since we last met.

After dinner on the first evening, Lew Warren entertained us with his fine display of Maple Leaves and Numerals. This was presented in the classic manner, progressing from proofs, via stamps, to postal history. Later that night, Lew was on duty once more when the auction lots were on display.

Thursday morning was initially cold, wet and windy. Fortunately by mid morning, when seven brave ladies embarked on their guided tour of mediaeval Southampton, it was merely cold and windy. However those that lived to tell the tale agreed that the walking tour had been most interesting. They were able to see various locations not normally accessible to tourists, with the assistance of a most knowledgeable guide. In addition, their spouses seemed pleased to learn that shopping had been put off until tomorrow.

The morning display was given by Sandie Mackie. His display, 'Postal History of the Post Card', opened our eyes to the complexities of this fascinating subject. Needless to say, his material was beautifully presented.

After lunch, a coach tour went to Portsmouth to allow individual visits to Mary Rose, HMS Victory, HMS Warrior and the D-Day Museum. I am not aware of anybody completing the full course and there are rumours that some did not even make it to the starting line.

And so to the evening. David Sessions regaled the collectors with a superb display of his Flag Cancellations which contained at least two unique items as well as many other rarities and beautiful covers. Meanwhile, Nicholas Boyer from the Southampton Art Gallery gave an illustrated talk on the restoration of paintings. Apparently this gave several ladies ideas as to what to do with their Old Masters.

Friday morning's philatelic programme was a double header. Alan Salmon presented 'North Western Territories' Postal History', setting it firmly within the social and economic history of this huge area. Tom Almond showed 'Postal History of the Admiral Period'.



*Tom Almond takes the casual approach*

The afternoon trip was to Wilton House near Salisbury. This beautiful and interesting house was the prime location for filming the TV series "By the Sword Divided" and, coincidentally, the owner of the house directed the filming.

Friday evening featured the highlight of the Convention for many members. Art Leggett showed his Gold Medal winning display of Canada's 1859 issue. This was surely *the* definitive display of the stamps and postal history of this issue.

Not to be outdone by the collectors, the spouses, chaperoned by an ex-secretary of the Society, saw the superb West End production of 'Oklahoma' at the local theatre.

The auction room on Saturday was full, as usual, and Geoffrey Manton was his normal witty and efficient self, finding homes for most of the lots at prices which would not disappoint vendors or purchasers.

In one respect he was too efficient as, for the first time in my recollection, he finished somewhat earlier than he had predicted.



*Art Leggett shows his treasures*

That evening about sixty people sat down to the Convention Banquet. The toast to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain was proposed by John Marriott LVO, RDP, Keeper of the Royal Collection and the President replied. Colin Banfield proposed the toast to the Ladies. This contained the slanderous suggestion that one officer's marriage had been arranged so that his collection could be written up legibly in his wife's hand. Freda Stalker replied, making what is reputed to be her maiden speech. Finally Lew Warren, ably hindered by his friends(?), proposed the toast to Guests and Overseas Members and John Stockley, President of the Southampton Philatelic Society replied.

The installation of the new President, John Hillson, followed the speeches. He will certainly have high standards to live up to.

Do try and come next year, even if it is only for half a day. I can promise that once you have come, you will want to return again and again for what is an outstanding social event with more than a smattering of first class BNA philately.

T.E.A.

## THE CPSGB AND YOU

Elsewhere in this issue you will see reports of the Southampton Convention and the meetings that took place there. One of the subjects discussed was “the society” – where it is now and where it should be heading. During these discussions many criticisms and suggestions were made by those present. At the conclusion, it was decided that a small sub-committee should be set up to investigate these matters further.

The members of this sub-committee are Charles King, Roger Grigson and myself, as chairman. Recognising that you, the members, are the Society, we feel that it is important to determine your thoughts on the Society. We therefore need your views on such topics as:-

- The importance to you of the services offered now. Which do you rank highest? Which do you rank lowest? How effective are these services?
- How can new members be attracted to the society?
- How can we promote British North American philately more widely?
- What do you think of Maple Leaves? What should it contain? Are your favourite topics omitted? Does it have too strong a bias towards any particular topic?
- How can the packet be improved? What would encourage you to contribute to it? Should packets of non-BNA material be established?
- What do you think about the traditional form of Convention? Is it too long, too short, too specialised, too frequent . . . ?
- Do you find the one day seminars useful? Should more be arranged? Do you have ideas for new locations and venues?
- What changes would you like to see in the way that the Society is run?
- What do you think the aims and objectives of our society should be?

Please contact me if you have grouses, plaudits or suggestions. My address is in the officers' panel at the back of Maple Leaves. Your letters will not be published without your expressed permission, so please be frank.

Remember without our involvement there is no Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

**Tom Almond**



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Robert Lunn

Approximately ten years ago, I was given a copy of Frederick Tomlinson's work on the Canadian Map Stamp. His work has encouraged me to further study this most interesting stamp.

Recently I uncovered a discrepancy regarding the rate to countries adhering to the Imperial Penny Postage scheme of December 25, 1898. In particular, the weight of letter that could be posted for two cents.

Winthrop Boggs' work, "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada", Volume II, states on page 55-M:

"In every case in which a country adheres to the Imperial postage scheme, the postage rate on letters originating in Canada addressed to the country in question is reduced to two cents *per half ounce*."

Similar references to this rate are made on pages 4-O and 10-O.

However, Ron Winmill's very informative work, "The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and The Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp", states on page 7:

"December 25, 1898: This date was selected for the introduction of the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme and the rate to Britain and colonies which concurred, was reduced to one penny (two cents) *per ounce*."

I would greatly appreciate clarification of this weight discrepancy from fellow readers.

*Editor's Note: This looked a simple enough question but, upon referring to four different sources, I came up with two in favour of half ounce and two in favour of one ounce! An error seems to have crept in and reference to an original source is called for; any offers?*

### Sandy Mackie

A recent interesting article on the usage of the Registered Letter Stamps in our sister society, B.N.A.P.S., journal brings me to write of a cover that may not, as yet, have been recorded. George Arfken has recorded 17 covers with the 8 cents R.L.S. to the U.K. used in the correct period.

This year, whilst talking to an old collector friend, he mentioned that he had a Canadian cover which may be of interest to me which had been in his possession for over 30 years, surprising as he is not a

Canadian collector but likes nice covers. A photocopy duly arrived and, needless to say, I was surprised to see it was a double rate Registered cover with a 10 cents Small Queen and an 8 cents R.L.S. stamp used in the right period.

As can be seen from the illustration, it was mailed from Chatham, New Brunswick, postmarked 21 MA 1877 Registered, which may be an error of month slug, as it was backstamped at Halifax Nova Scotia on 22.3.77, arriving in the U.K. where it received the Liverpool registered cancellation of 4 AP 77; it was also backstamped Carlisle 4.4.77 and Abbeystown 5.4.77. Are there any more such gems to be discovered?



### Tom Almond

Can anybody provide some background to the 1954 Royal Tour of Canada? Thanks to the generosity of a CPSGB member I have obtained a set of fifteen covers commemorating the Duke of Edinburgh's Canadian Tour of 1954. Each of the covers is similar to that shown below, with an endorsement in the top left hand corner appropriate to the CDS.

The dates are between 29 July 1954 and 17 August 1954. The locations are:- Goose Airport Lab., Ottawa Ont., Chalk River Ont., Victoria BC., Rivers Man., Vancouver BC., Kitimat BC., White Horse Yuk., Fort Simpson NWT., Port Radium NWT., Yellowknife NWT., Coppermine NWT., Churchill Man., Quebec Que., and Goose Airport Lab.

The dates encompass the period, 3 to 9 August, of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver. I believe that the Queen and Duke attended the Games, but I can find no reference to the Tour in philatelic literature.

Was there really a Royal Tour? What was its timetable? Is there any other philatelic material in existence that relates to this Tour?



### 1989 CONVENTION AUCTION

The auction will be held at the Station Hotel, Ayr, on Saturday 7 October. Material for sale should be sent to Mr James C. McLaren, 15 Murray Place, Viewlands, Perth, PH1 1BP, to arrive *before* 1 April. Only BNA material is acceptable; it should be mounted, include a brief description and an estimated value. Any reserve should also be advised, lots should not be of a value less than £2. A stamped, addressed postcard will ensure prompt acknowledgement of receipt.

No responsibility can be accepted for material which is either loosely mounted or badly packaged. Material received after the deadline cannot be included in the catalogue but may be offered for sale 'in the room'.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### NEWFOUNDLAND SPECIALIZED STAMP CATALOGUE 1988

by John M. Walsh & John S. Butt

This long overdue little book (14 × 25.5cm) for Newfoundland collectors is billed as a catalogue but it is rather more of a checklist of items (complete with spaces) and is without prices. Listings of postage stamps (including inland revenue, custom duty, and war savings stamps), postal stationery, first flight covers, reply coupons, postage meter machines, postage paid handstamps, perfin, plate numbers, postal rates, and post offices are included.

For the new or intermediate collector the book offers a very good introduction to Newfoundland material. Advanced collectors will no doubt see it as a complement to Boggs' 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland'; specialists will, however, find various errors which will hopefully be corrected in a subsequent edition.

The book, however, is not without some problems. One may wonder why light blue print (hard on the eyes) and not black print was chosen. The work also reveals printing sloppiness for my copy has numerous pages offset onto each other.

There is a severe shortage of illustrations (only the 1897 Provisional overprints and postal slogans are shown) which detracts from its usefulness. Also disappointing for postal historians is the omission of opening and closing dates in the list of Newfoundland post offices and the lack of a bibliography.

Despite these errors there is still a need for more specialist material on the subject of Newfoundland. This book is, without doubt, a tremendous undertaking. However if its aim is to build upon Boggs' great work, as a specialized book should do, it unfortunately falls short of the mark.

DWM

Published by Walsh's Philatelic Service, 9 Guy Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 1P4. Soft cover, 70 pp, price \$27 CAN including inland postage.

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**Your Opinions Please – See page 149**

## **THE CANADIAN MILITARY POSTS Vol. 2 (1920–1946) by W.J. Bailey & E.R. Toop**

In the June issue we commented upon the amount of study of military mail being made available by Bill Bailey and Rich Toop. Hot on the heels of their checklist, 'Canadian Military PO's to 1896', comes the fat tome that represents the second in a trilogy being published in the UK by Edward Proud.

This hardback volume of over 360 pages covers the interbellum period and the Second World War in great detail. The first nine chapters sketch the history of the military posts in the period, while the remaining nine form a catalogue of the markings with a brave attempt at pricing. A points system is employed and a value of 10p is placed on each point, as at the time of going to press, this being the basis of pricing by Proud Bailey, the publishers.

The historical section is well sprinkled with illustrations, while in the 'catalogue' section all the markings seen by the authors have been illustrated with clear line drawings. The amount of data contained between the covers is phenomenal and no one with more than a passing interest in military mail can afford to be without it.

As one with an interest in the 1939 Royal Tour, I was pleased to see that Major Ross, the postmaster on the Royal Train, achieved the rank of colonel as Director of Army Postal services here in Manchester during the early part of the War. It was also intriguing to learn that free postage facilities for interned aliens in Canada were largely withdrawn due to abuse of the service – P.O.W.'s were sending their laundry out post free!

If there is a criticism then it must be levelled at the printers/publishers. Text has been prepared by typewriter, this is clear and therefore excusable, but the lack of uniformity in text area from page to page, poor captioning and the eccentric introduction of adverts within the textual pages, instead of the end papers, lends a slightly amateur air to an otherwise very fine publication.

Available in the UK from Vera Trinder Ltd. at £25 and in Canada from G.S. Wegg Ltd and F.E. Eaton & Sons at \$60 CAN.

DFS

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**Annual Auction – See page 153 for details**

## FROM THE SECRETARY

The following are the main points from the 1988 AGM, minutes of which are available on request from the Secretary (SAE appreciated).

The President, Dr. Dorothy Sanderson, opened the meeting by welcoming the 35 members in attendance and she thanked everyone for the help she had received during her Presidential Year.

Officers' Reports were a mixture of good news and disappointments, the latter being a fall in membership to less than 550, also the continuing lack of support for the exchange packet. Good news included the increased use of the library facilities, a steady number of customers using the handbooks service, a higher level of display advertising and reactivation of the West of Scotland Group. Treasurer, John Hillson, was pleased to be able to hold the subscription to £8.50 for 1988/89, slightly lower than the £9.00 sanctioned by the Committee. David Sessions asked for a continuing inflow of articles for publication in "Maple Leaves" and recommended that members use the forum of 'Letters to the Editor' as a means of announcing discoveries or to enlist help with philatelic problems.

With regard to the Exchange Packet it was announced that, owing to the continued lack of new contributors, the Packet was no longer viable and the Committee had decided to suspend the service but to review the situation next year. In the meantime, it was suggested that members make greater use of the free Classified Advertising service to announce their 'wants and sales'.

The meeting was informed that an Action Committee, chaired by Tom Almond, has been set up to consider how to reverse the trend of declining membership and to identify services required by members. Tom's call for views and suggestions will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In conclusion, the President-Elect, John Hillson, advised the A.G.M. that 1989 Convention will be held at the Station Hotel, Ayr, from 4-7 October 1989. Geoffrey Manton, Vice-President, announced that the 1990 Convention was being planned for 3-6 October 1990 and will be held at Chesterfield.

The following Officers were elected at the A.G.M.:—

President & Treasurer	N.J.A. Hillson
Vice-President	J.C. McLaren
Secretary	B.T. Stalker
Committee Members: Scotland	J.C. McLaren
North England	G. Whitworth F.C.P.S.
South England	R.S. Grigson

Officers elected by the Committee are as listed inside the back cover.

Competition Awards:-

Class 1	1. A.S. Mackie	3¢ Brown Admiral Plate 23 retouches
Class 2	1. London Section	Parliamentary Mail 1840-67
Class 3a	1. B.T. Stalker	Postal History of the Great Western Railway
	2. C.W.R. Wheatley	Transatlantic Mail 1759-1840
Class 3b	1. J.E. Pilkington	5¢ Centennial
	2. C.W.R. Wheatley	Semi-Official Airmail 1924-34

Trophies:-

Stanley Godden Trophy	B.T. Stalker	Postal History of the Great Western Railway
Admiral Cup	A.S. Mackie	3¢ Brown Admiral Plate 23 Retouches
Lees-Jones Trophy	J.E. Pilkington	5¢ Centennial
Aikens Trophy	G. Arfken	Canadian Letter Rates to UK, US Transit Fee & Cunard Surtax

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### New Members

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| 2574 | GIGUERE, Andre, 12150 Pelletier, St. Hyacinthe,<br>Quebec, Canada J2T 4M3         | C |
| 2575 | AINSLIE, A.D., Flat 12, Firmount, Morvern Gardens,<br>Motherwell, Lanarkshire     | C |
| 2576 | GREEN, Victor E., 12 Orpen Ave., Belfast,<br>N. Ireland BT10 0BG                  | C |
| 2577 | LUNN, D.A., Greenways, Northington, Alresford,<br>Hants SO24 9TH                  | C |
| 2578 | HOPKINSON, M.J., 8 Allen Farm Close, Godmanchester,<br>Huntingdon, Cambs PE18 8LT | C |

### Deceased

- 542 ROBERTS, T.W.
- 2562 WINTERBURN, R.F.
- 374 ROCKE, S.F.P.

### Resigned

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1573 CLIFFORD-JONES, N. | 2307 HUGHES, J.W.    |
| 2461 WILKINSON, T.R.    | 2542 LINDSAY, C.     |
| 1956 BARNARD, W.T.      | 2554 KRISTIANSEN, R. |
| 2493 GOMMO, R.D.        | 2557 CRAIG, R.       |
| 2375 RICHARDS, J.H.     |                      |

### Change of Address

- 2327 ARMITAGE, David, A., 7 Ashwells Meadow, Earls Colne, Colchester,  
Essex CO6 2RF
- 2556 DAVIS, G.H., 41 St. Peter's Square, London W6 9NR
- 1975 FOX, G., c/o D Lawrie Ltd., 1 Hobart Place, London SW1
- 2048 ELLERTON, H.S., 244 Station Rd., Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3DF
- 2397 VERGNE, John N de la, 55 Lombard St, Apt 203, Toronto, ON, Canada  
M5C 2R7
- 2467 National Postal Museum name & address changed to:-  
Canadian Postal Archives Library, 365 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa,  
ON, Canada K1A 0N3
- 1912 GATECLIFF Dr. J.S., 68D Pontefract Road, Featherstone, Pontefract,  
W. Yorks WF7 5HG
- 806 HILLSON, N.J.A. Westerlea, 5 Annanhill, Annan, Dumfriesshire.  
DG12 6TN
- 2427 GOSS, J.W., 1040 Bishop, Grosse Pointe Pk, Michigan, USA 48230
- 2443 REDWOOD, M.V., 52 Bernick Dr., Barrie, ON, Canada L4M 2V6
- 956 HILL, G.M., 11 Coach Side Terrace S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
T3H 2T3
- 2531 STAGER, P.J., 4184 51st Ave., S. St. Petersburg, Florida USA 33711
- 2517 SHEFFIELD, John, PO Box 2014, Lambeth, ON, Canada NOL 1S0
- 2203 WINMILL, Ron. B., PO Box 2722, Station B, London, ON, Canada
- 2521 SUNDERLAND, D.J., 26 Haughton Rd., Woodseats, Sheffield, S.  
Yorks S8 8QH

### Change of Interest

- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 2343 McLaren, James C. | F, C |
|------------------------|------|

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reserved for members' free classified advertisements.

Please note that these must not exceed 30 words.

Any excess wording will be charged at the rate of 4p per word.

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WANTED: Will purchase used Canadian aerogrammes 1945 to the present, addressed to Europe and other foreign locations. Write: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

WANTED: Will purchase air crash covers related to Canada from any place in the world. Envelopes must be to or from Canada. Write: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

WANTED: 1898 Map stamp to England Dec 25 to 31st 1898. Also Classic BNA issues to England, Europe or anywhere via Europe. E. Quinn, 23 Spen Lane, York, England YO1 2BS.

WANTED: 1930 CANADA LEAF and ARCH issue on cover or on postcard to foreign destination postmarked prior to July 1, 1930. James Goss, Suite 500, 801 W Big Beaver Rd., Troy, MI 48084, U.S.A.

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Hickman, 43 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed, TD15 1NU.

### EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE: The Editor has an offer of mint or used Canadian stamps in exchange for used Great Britain. Interested members please reply to David Sessions, 36 The Chimes, Nailsea, Bristol, BS19 2NH.

## HANDBOOKS

If your nearest and dearest failed to take the hint and buy you the Handbook you wanted for Christmas there's only one thing left to do – buy it yourself. All Handbooks advertised on the back cover of the last issue of Maple Leaves are still available from the Handbooks Manager:

Tom Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, RG3 5DZ

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2311 BARIE, M.J.	1800 NOBLE, G.J.
2319 BEAGRIE, D.J.	210 RICHARDSON, E.A.
2492 BURTON, B.F.	2202 SCHACHTER, R.
2520 FORTIN, J.A.	2515 SMALLMAN, J.A.
2528 GORDON, M.L.	2124 WENER, E.

**Revised Total:** – 545

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