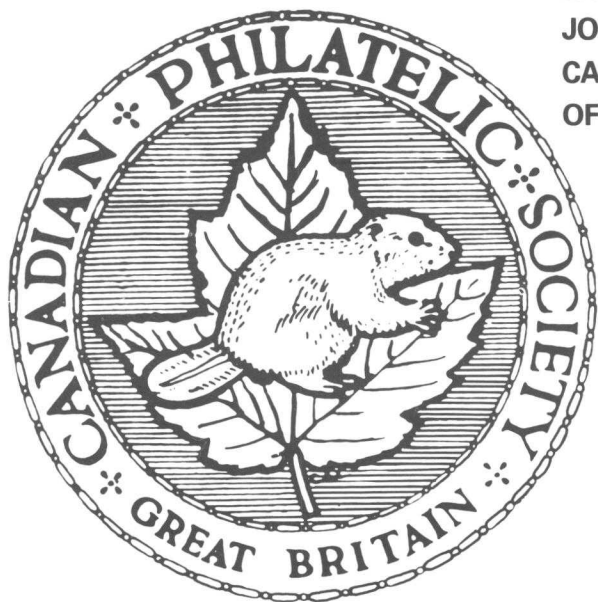


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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

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INCORPORATED 1946

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EDITORIAL

Since writing the October editorial we have seen BNAPEX in Toronto and the CPS Convention in Chester come and go. Two totally different types of Convention but each, on its own terms, very successful. A report of the CPS show will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Members will be pleased to know that Stanley Cohen, FCPS, is still keeping his hand in, despite a self-imposed exile to Spain. Aided and abetted by fellow member Dan Rosenblat from the USA, he has been deeply involved in Supplement No. 2 of 'Collecting British Squared Circle Postmarks', which arrived on the

editorial desk recently. If it seems a little strange that two CPS members, resident outside the UK, should be involved in a research work on British postmarks, it gets worse; the two remaining co-authors, Maurice Barette and Dominique Chaillon are French!

The Canadian Postal Archives have advised that their latest acquisition takes the form of Harry Sutherland's papers relating to the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. The archive dates from 1957 and documents the organisational aspect of philately in Canada and internationally through the activities of the 'Royal'.

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FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

The Yellow Peril

Photo by Super 'B'

A solitary 3c brown commemorative stamp was issued on 15 September, 1917, to mark the 50th anniversary of Canada's Confederation. The design of the stamp is most intriguing. Within the tiny available space are no less than 26 historical figures; unusual though this may be, it only partially accounts for my great interest in the stamp.

The picture in the stamp is a reproduction of the painting entitled 'Fathers of Confederation' by Robert Harris who, besides being an artist, was also a talented musician. Harris played the violin, flute and cornet. It is a remarkable coincidence that he was selected to paint the same 'Fathers' he had entertained as a member of the orchestra at the 1864 ball in their honour. The following caption from a Confederation Life Association poster tells the story of the painting so well that it is quoted here:

"In 1883 the Canadian government commissioned Robert Harris to paint the Charlottetown Conference of September 1864. The work was to include 23 Fathers and Hewitt Bernard, secretary. Asked to change the setting to the larger Quebec Conference of October the same year, he added 10 figures. A preliminary charcoal sketch or cartoon was done in Charlottetown and the final painting in Montreal. In May 1884 it was hung in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. It went to England's Festival of Empire in 1911, returned to Canada and was destroyed when the centre block burned February 3, 1916. On September 1, 1964 - one hundred years after Charlottetown - the same scene began to emerge again. Rex Woods was embarking on a commission by Confederation Life to

recreate the heirloom for presentation to the nation during the 1967 Centennial of Confederation. The 14ftx8ft painting for Parliament followed a detailed 5ftx3ft model. Three delegates to the London Conference of 1866, officially recognised during the Diamond Jubilee in 1927, were added on the right."

The 1917 commemorative, which paid the domestic and US. (including Mexico) letter rate of 2c postage plus 1c war tax, brought an end to the policy of showing the war tax separately on the stamp. This stamp could also be used to pay the Empire rate but only until 1 October 1921 when that rate was raised to 4c. After the stamp had been in use for only four and a half months, a notice from Ottawa dated 26 January 1918, was sent to postmasters stating, "the issue of Confederation stamps being exhausted, Postmasters are again supplied with the regular Three Cent issue. They are requested to dispose of their stock of the former stamps before resuming the sale of the latter." Presumably the 'regular' three cent issue above refers to the 2c plus 1c brown war tax stamp that was in use before the 3c Confederation issue. This 'regular' stamp was replaced by a 3c Admiral, also brown, on 6 August 1918. True to the nature of the beast - the war tax, intended merely as a temporary measure, remained in effect until 1 July 1926.

A rather undesirable feature of the Fathers of Confederation stamp is its poor centring - reflected in catalogue pricings. Very fine mint stamps are three times the price of fine and four times the used. Other peculiarities include the scarcity of used blocks and first day covers. Used blocks dated in 1917 are valued two and a half times

RETURN IN TEN DAYS TO
K. C. COCHRANE
 GENERAL INSURANCE AND CUSTOMS
 HOUSE BROKER
 BROCKVILLE ONTARIO



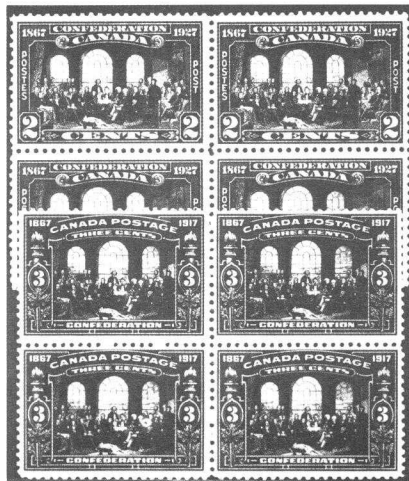
Mrs. P. Gleason,
 47E Somerset Street, West,
 Ottawa, Ont.

3c Confederation stamp tied to K.C. Cochrane advertising first day cover with Brockville 15 September 1917 "SAVE YOUR MONEY BUY WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES" International machine flag.

more than mint blocks. But in terms of scarcity the first day covers are the main attraction. Present estimate is that not more than ten exist, including the one illustrated above. There should be more buried treasure considering that 98,850,000 stamps were printed! Granted, it is not known how many of this impressive total were used on the first day. Collectors, regardless of their areas of interest, would be well advised to be on the look out for the stamp on a first day cover. A find would indeed be an achievement. A block of this stamp on a first day cover, even without a cachet, can bring a handsome reward. Good hunting!

As an additional point of interest, ten years later a similar stamp was issued on 29 June 1927, to commemorate the 60th year of Confederation. It is bilingual, green and part of a set of six stamps. This 2c stamp is slightly wider than the 3c issue. Its overall width is approximately 35½/2mm. The vignette is 31mm and comprises the total 33 delegates and the secretary. The earlier 1917 3c stamp is a

millimetre narrower but its picture space measures 23½/2mm. Because it is 7½/2mm smaller in the vignette area than the 2c stamp, there is only room for 26 'Fathers', eight figures are omitted.



Blocks of the 1917 and 1927 Fathers of Confederation stamps comparing their designs and widths with special emphasis on the vignettes.

It has been said many times before that we tend to overlook postal history in the making, that is, today's activities within Canada Post. Dean Mario has advised us, from time to time, of Post Office innovations and here reports on the latest initiative concerning the special delivery service.

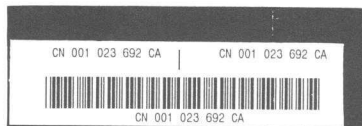
'XPRESSPOST' SIGNATURE MAIL

Dean Mario

Canada Post has introduced another feature to its signature mail system. The new 'Xpresspost', introduced in some localities on 1 September, 1993, will be combined with the present red, blue, and greetings special delivery envelopes which were hitherto untraceable. A new red label, complete with bar code, is affixed on the item (either the special envelope or parcels up to 30kg.), postage is attached, and the item is

deposited at a postal outlet or a letter box (for products purchased in advance). A toll-free telephone number can be used to determine when the item has been delivered. Guaranteed delivery standards include next business day for local mail and within two business days for regional or national mail between major Canadian centres. A C.O.D. option is included within this new service.

Telephone no. / N° de téléphone	
Shipper / Expéditeur	
Address / Adresse	
City / Ville	
Country / Pays	
Postage / Timbre	
Signature / Signature	



33-086-516 (93-06)

The new, bar-coded 'Xpresspost' label.

FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION - continued from previous page

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Boggs, Winthrop S. **The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada**. Kalamazoo, Michigan: Chambers Publishing Company, 1945

Williamson, M. **Island Painter: The Life of Robert Harris (1849-1919)**. Charlottetown: Ragweed Press, 1983

Editor's notes:

A fake first day cover of the 1917 stamp is known and the editor owns a block of four with a forged 1917 postmark - the Nanaimo Squared Circle (2nd state).

2c Admiral stationery post cards with statistical data printed on the face - one version in English and one in French - were also issued to complement the 1917 Confederation issue.

The 1927 2c Confederation stamp on a fdc is comparatively common.

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**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION BETWEEN THE UK AND THE COLONIES (Part 2)

Dr Michael Russell

A copy of this letter from the Post Office was sent to all the Colonies under cover of the following circular letter:

Downing Street 13th March, 1865

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a Letter from the Post Office, containing a proposal for extending to the Colonies a system which is said to have worked successfully in this Country, under which Letters containing coin and posted without Registration, should be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a Double Registration Fee. I should wish to be informed at as early a period as may be practicable, whether your Government are prepared to concur in the adoption of this arrangement.

On 6 April, 1865, Mr W.H.Griffin, Deputy P.M.G. of Canada, replied to Mr Godley, the Governor's Secretary, accepting the proposal:

Post Office Department Quebec
6th April 1865

With respect to your reference dated the 3rd instant, received this morning, of a circular from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a proposal from the Imperial Post Office that letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom which may contain coin and have been posted without registration should be compulsorily registered and charged with a double registration fee - I am directed by the Postmaster General to state very respectfully for his Excellency's information that there can be no objection to concurring in the extension of this system to such letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom and that such a regulation might indeed be expected to have a very salutary effect.

This department will be prepared to give effect to the system proposed from whatever date it may suit the Imperial Post Office to select.

This letter was accompanied by a letter from Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, to the Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State:

Government House
Quebec, April 6th, 1865

With reference to your circular Despatch of the 13th March in which you transmitted to me a copy of a letter from the General Post Office containing a proposal for extending to the Colonies the system pursued in the United Kingdom with regard to the registration of letters containing coin, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Canadian Post Office Department expressing its readiness to adopt such a system at once.

On 1 February 1866 the registration fee was reduced from sixpence to fourpence in the UK, a copy of the original notice, dated 22 January 1866 is shown at figure 2.

On 31 August, 1867, the Post Office sent out a circular letter to all the Colonies giving notification of the date of commencement of the scheme:

General Post Office
London, August 1867

The Government of _____ having signified its consent to the proposal made by this Department in March 1865, that letters containing coin posted in the United Kingdom addressed to _____ or posted in _____ addressed to the United Kingdom, on which the fee for registration has not been



Figure 2.

REDUCTION of Fee on Registered Letters for British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

ON the 1st February next and thenceforward, the British Registration Fee on every Registered Letter posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any British Colony or Foreign Country, will be reduced from *Sixpence* to *Fourpence*.

The same reduction will take place in the fee chargeable on any Newspaper or Book Packet addressed to a British Colony or to the Kingdom of Italy, which the senders may desire to register.

Registered Letters, however, addressed to France, or to any Foreign Country the correspondence of which is sent in the French Mail, will continue chargeable with a registration fee of the same amount as the postage to which they are liable.

To the following Countries and Places, Letters are sent, as a rule, by way of France and in the French Mail, viz. :—

Baden, Bavaria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, Greece, the Papal States, Tangiers, Tunis, and the places in the Levant at which France maintains Post Offices (Constantinople and Alexandria excepted), a List of which appears at page 80 of the "British Postal Guide."

In consequence of this reduction in the amount of the British fee for Registration, the total Registration fee required to be paid in advance on Registered Letters addressed to the undermentioned Countries and places will, in each instance, be reduced to the extent of *Two pence*, and will be as follows :—

	<i>Reduced</i>	<i>Registration Fee.</i>
Austria	{ When specially addressed } via Italy	s. d. 0 9
<i>Places in Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, the Levant, &c., at which Austria maintains Post Offices, viz. :—</i>		
Botuschany, Fiojeshte, Bakan, Beriad, Bucharest, Fookaschan, Jassy, Piatra, Roman, Antivari, Durazzo, Valona, Galatz, Giurgovo, Ibrala, Filippopol, Prevesa, Rustchuk, Sofia, Adrianople, Beyrout, Bourgas, Cnina, Candia, Canca, Cavalla, Chia, Constantinople, Tchernavoda, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Kustendjie, Ineboli, Lagos, Larnaca, Mitylene, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Volo, Janina, Jerusalem	{ When specially addressed } via France and Austria.)	0 7
Ionian Islands		
Greece		
Alexandria		
Cairo, Damanour, Kaferzajat, Tanta, Birket-el-Sab, Bentra, Zagazik, Zifta, Miholla, Samanud, Mansoura, Damietta, Suez, and Porto Said	Ditto	1 0

By Command of the Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
22nd January, 1866

Printed by W. P. GARDNER, 4, Langley Street, Long, Acre, London, W.C.

W.H.Griffin, Postmaster General, Canada, instructions to the
Postmasters of the Canadian Offices of Exchange
Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Totonto, Hamilton.

P O D 24 Sept. 1867.

Sir,

In accordance with the terms of an understanding entered into between this department and the G.P.O. England, the Postmaster General desires me to inform you that, on and after the 1st. proxo. any letters found to contain coin, as well as any having the word "Registered" written upon them which may be posted in the U.K. for Canada without registration, which will be forwarded to Canada charged with the double registration fee, credit will be taken by the Imperial Post Office for one half such double fee, and I am to instruct you, after the date named to deal in a similar manner with all such letters addressed to the U.K. which may be posted at, or received in the Mails for transmission through your office.

(Sg) Wm. White.

24th. September, 1867.

Instruction from Canadian Postmaster
General to the postmasters of the
Canadian Offices of Exchange, Quebec,
Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto,
Hamilton.

Figure 3.

REGULATIONS for the REGISTRATION of POST
LETTERS transmitted between THE UNITED
KINGDOM and BRITISH COLONIES.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 96, for the regulation of the duties of postage, it was enacted, by section 39 (after reciting that it might be expedient that certain post letters should be registered), that in case the Postmaster-General should, at any time, deem it expedient that all or any post letters should be registered by the post office, the Postmaster-General might, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, forward letters so registered without charging any additional rate for the registration thereof, or he might charge for any letter so registered such rate of postage, in addition to any other rates payable under the Post Office Acts, as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should from time to time direct (but such registration should not render the Postmaster-General, or the Post Office Revenue, in any manner liable for the loss of any such post letters or the contents thereof), and that all registered letters should be delivered to the post office, and also be delivered by the post office, at or between such hours in the day and under all such regulations in every respect as the Postmaster-General should from time to time appoint, and that the Postmaster-General might therein require such registration rate to be paid on the letter being put into the post office. And by section 60 it was further enacted, that in all cases in which the postage of any unstamped letter should not have been paid by the sender, it should be paid by the person to whom the letter is addressed on the delivery thereof to him, but that if the letter should be refused, or the party to whom it is addressed should be dead or could not be found, the writer or sender should pay the postage; and that the now reciting enactment should apply to every packet, new-paper, and thing whatsoever chargeable with postage, which should be transmitted by the post: And by section 63, it was also enacted, that all post letters should be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations, and restrictions as to the form, size, dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should from time to time direct.

And whereas by a certain other Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 85, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office, after reciting the said hereinbefore

recited Act, it was enacted by section 13 that it should be lawful for the Postmaster-General and any officer of the Post Office to detain any letters which should be posted or sent by the post contrary to the regulations of the said now reciting Act or the said hereinbefore recited Act, or contrary to any regulations made under the authority of the said now reciting Act or the said hereinbefore recited Act, or contrary to the regulations of any Treasury Warrant which should be issued under or by virtue of the said now reciting Act, or which had been or should be issued under or by virtue of the said hereinbefore recited Act, and to forward such letters to the places of their destination, charged with such rates of postage as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, should from time to time direct.

And whereas by the said two hereinbefore recited Acts respectively it was provided that whenever the order, consent, authority, or direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury was prescribed by the said Acts, such order, consent, authority, or direction (not being by Warrant) might be signified either under the hands of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, or under the hand of one of their Secretaries or Assistant-Secretaries.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said recited Acts, a system of registration has been established whereby the public have been and are entitled to forward letters by the post between the United Kingdom, and certain British colonies, at a certain charge or registration rate of postage, in addition to the other rates of postage payable thereon, and it is expedient that such system of registration should be extended in manner and according to the regulations hereinafter mentioned and contained:

Now I, James, Duke of Montrose, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, by and with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, signified under the hand of one of their Secretaries whose name is hereunto set, do hereby order, direct, and declare as follows:—

1. The registration rate of postage payable on letters posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any of the British colonies respectively mentioned or specified in the schedule hereunder written, and registered during the ordinary hours appointed for the registration thereof, at any post office in the United Kingdom, shall be four pence, and such registration rate shall be paid at the time of such letters being posted.

2. All letters containing coin, and all letters which shall have written or put thereon the word "Registered," or any other word or words of the like meaning or to the like effect, whether the same shall have or contain therein coin or not, posted at any post office in the United Kingdom, addressed

Figure
4.

to any of the British colonies respectively mentioned or specified in the schedule hereunder written or posted at any post office in any of such respective colonies, addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the post office for registration, and shall be registered by the post office at the time of the same being posted, and a rate of postage of four pence for every such letter registered at any post office in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours appointed for the registration thereof, shall be charged for such registration, in addition to any other rates of postage payable thereon; and every such registration rate shall be paid at the time of such letter being posted.

3. If any such letters in the second clause mentioned shall be posted without being registered as therein mentioned, such letters shall be registered at any post office in the United Kingdom through which they may pass in course of transmission thereof by the post, and shall be forwarded so registered to their destination, and shall be charged with a registration rate of postage of eight pence, in addition to any other rates of postage chargeable or payable thereon, with a deduction nevertheless equal to the amount of any stamps which may have been affixed to such letters in payment, or part payment, of the registration rate chargeable thereon.

4. Any such letters as are hereinbefore in the third clause mentioned may be detained for the purpose of being registered at any post office in the United Kingdom through which they may pass in course of transmission thereof by the post until the next ordinary despatch to that by which they would have been forwarded, conveyed, and delivered if they had been registered by the post office according to the directions hereinbefore in the second clause mentioned.

5. These regulations shall come into operation on and from the first day of October next.

Figure 4 continued.

paid, should be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee, I am desired by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you that, with the sanction of the Lords commissioners of the Treasury, this arrangement will come into operation on 1st October next.

On and after that date, therefore, any letters found to contain coin, as well as any having the word "Registered" written upon them which may be posted in the United Kingdom without registration, will be forwarded charged with a double registration fee,

The Schedule above referred to.

Antigua.	Montserrat.
Bahamas.	Natal.
Barbadoes.	Nevis.
Bermuda.	New Brunswick.
British Guiana.	Newfoundland.
	New South Wales.
Canada.	New Zealand.
Cape of Good Hope.	Nova Scotia.
Ceylon.	Prince Edward's Island.
Dominica.	
East Indies.	Queensland.
Falkland Islands.	Saint Helena.
	Saint Kitts.
Gambia.	Saint Lucia.
Gibraltar.	Saint Vincent.
Gold Coast.	Sierra Leone.
Grenada.	South Australia.
Honduras.	Tasmania.
Hong Kong.	Tobago.
	Tortola.
Jamaica.	Trinidad.
	Turk's Island.
Labuan.	
Lagos.	Victoria
Malta.	Western Australia
Mauritius.	

Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven,

Montrose.

Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

I hereby signify the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the foregoing regulations.

George Ward Hunt.

credit being taken by this Office, in the letter Bill for your Office, for one half of such double fee, and I am to request that, after the date named, you will deal in a similar manner with all such letters addressed to the United Kingdom which may be posted in the Colony.

In the event of a letter being supposed to contain coin, and being consequently thus treated, and proof being afterwards afforded that the letter did not contain coin, the amount charged should be refunded.

Mr W.H.Griffin, on behalf of the Post Office Department in Canada, replied on 24 September 1867, acknowledging the arrangement:

Post Office Department
Ottawa 24th September 1867

I beg to acknowledge your letter No.569 dated 31st ultimo, with respect to the future compulsory registration of all letters found to contain coin, or which may have the word "Registered" written upon them but which have been posted, either in the United Kingdom or Canada, without registration, and I have the honour to inform you that instructions, relative to the future treatment of such letters will at once be issued to the Postmasters of the several Canadian Offices of Exchange.

On the same day, instructions were sent out by Mr Griffin to the main Canadian Post Offices advising that the new regulations would come into force on 1 October 1867 (figure 3).

These instructions were

extending the Act of Parliament, accompanied by the full details signed by James, Duke of Montrose, PMG, on 24 June 1867 (figure 4).

To round off the story, there follow illustrations of three covers bearing the 'compulsory' registration labels, all from Canada to the UK and dated 1888, 1896 and 1910 (figures 5 to 7). The first is illustrated courtesy of Stanley Cohen, FCPS, the other two courtesy of Dr Charles Hollingsworth, FCPS.

It will be seen that the wording of the labels changes very slightly over the years. A number of covers exist showing the charge was made on letters arriving in the UK from Canada, I have not yet seen an example of a cover so treated on arrival in Canada from the UK.

There remains the question of how long these regulations remained in force.

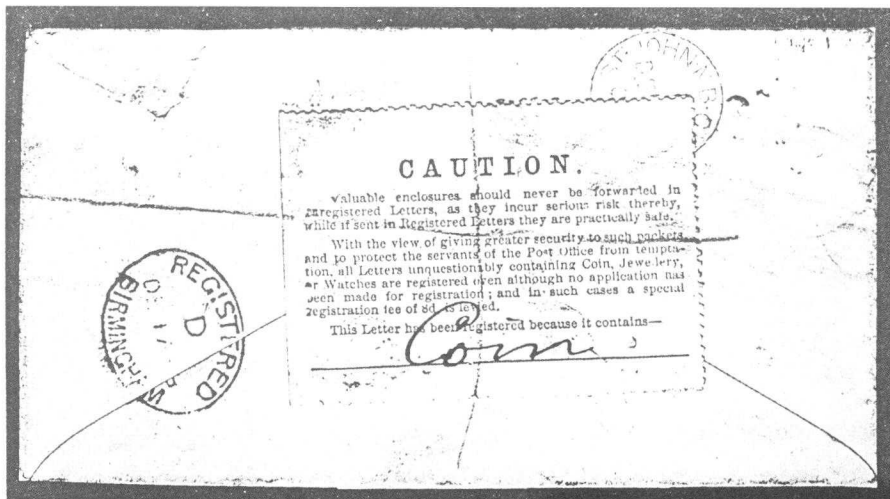


Figure 5.

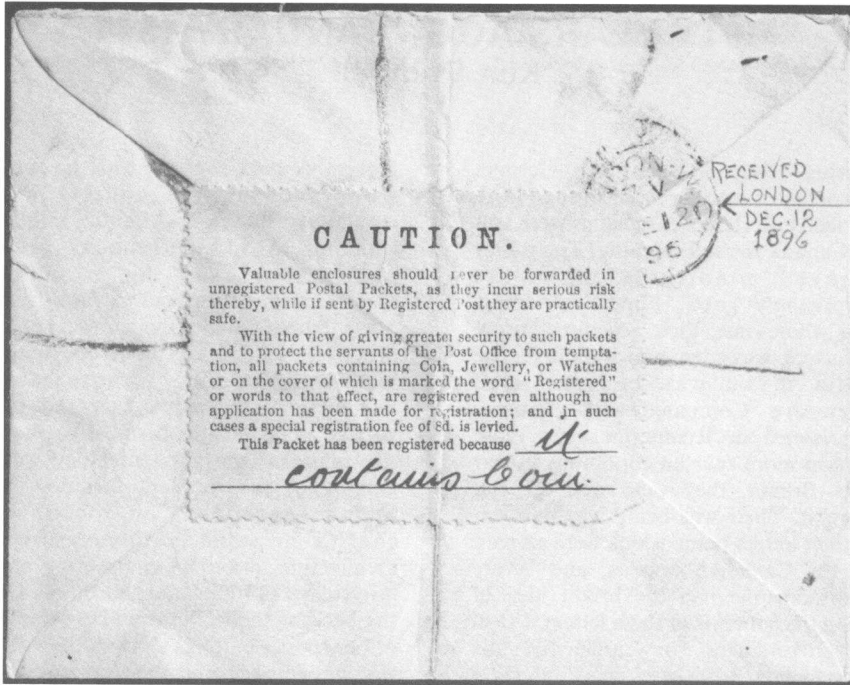
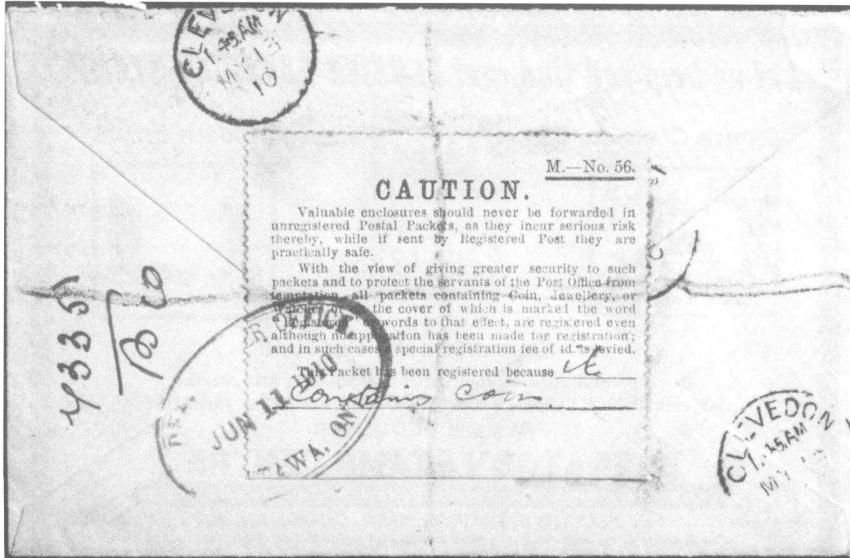


Figure 6. (above)

Figure 7. (below)



FIFTY YEARS AGO - JANUARY 1944

Kim Dodwell

During 1943, many of the German prisoners of war captured in the North African and Italian campaigns were sent to Canada for safe-keeping. There they enjoyed conditions that were surprisingly good. Food was ample and wholesome; their accommodation, if austere, was adequate, and the regime could in no way be considered oppressive. Compared with Germans imprisoned in Russia, or even those kept in more spartan conditions in war time Britain, they were well off and knew it. Their well-being was reflected in their letters home which were all read by the Canadian censors, and before long someone had the bright idea of using the contents of these letters, so full of enthusiasm for camp life, as propaganda.

The contents of a letter dated 19

November 1943, together with the outer front showing the address and regulation 30c trans-Atlantic airmail franking to add authenticity, were photographed and this facsimile, together with the printed extracts from other letters, made the subject of a propaganda leaflet. The letters make interesting reading, with repeated references to the ample diet and the writers' good health. In most of them they write of the good use they were making of the excellent facilities for taking educational or vocational courses in subjects ranging from architecture, electrical engineering and law, to locksmithing and shorthand. On the back of the leaflet are photographs of newspaper cuttings showing how the war was going against the Germans and one or two POWs in a Canadian camp tucking into a large plate of food.

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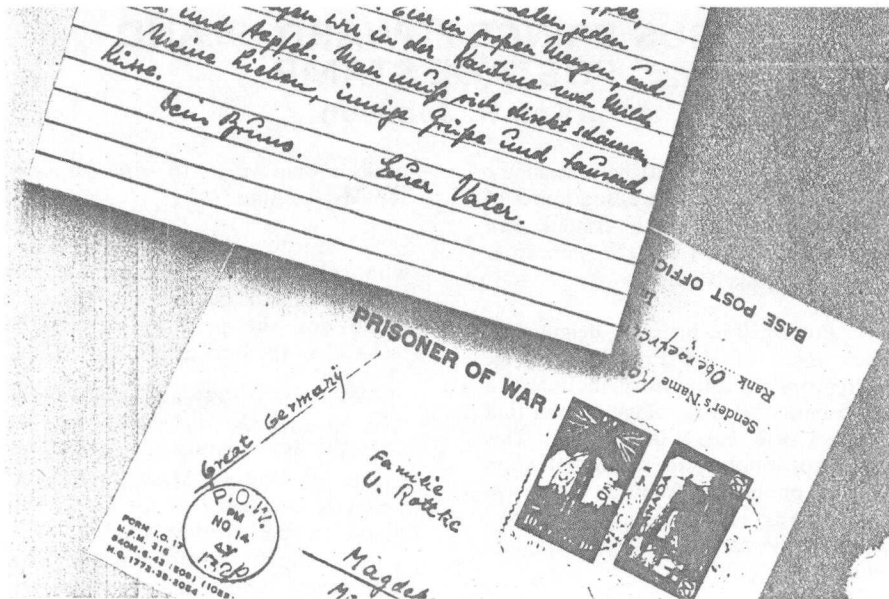
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A letter that saved lives?

The leaflet is 10¹/₂ x 8¹/₂ inches, and has a code number G4a, showing that it was a British (as opposed to American) leaflet, printed in Luton. Many thousands of copies would have been dropped over the German lines in Italy.

Throughout the Italian campaign the Germans were adept at delaying the Allies' advance, taking every advantage of a terrain ideally suited for defence, and selling their lives as dearly as possible. The costly battle for Cassino is the best known example, but there were many other actions in which the defending Germans were able to inflict casualties on their attackers out of all proportion to their numbers. Although propaganda leaflets such as this would have made no impression on the morale of the elite formations such as the Parachute Divisions and Panzer Grenadiers, not all the German infantry units had the same dedication.

There were a few among the ranks who, when the opportunity came, would change the appalling dangers and discomfort of the infantryman's lot for the life described in the leaflet. Surrendering enemy not only usually saved their own lives, but often, in doing so, the lives of a greater number of their attackers.

As a collector, I look at this leaflet and wonder what eventually happened to the letter illustrated. Was it a genuine 'unsolicited' letter, chosen from real POW mail? Did those responsible for photographing it allow it to go forward after they had finished with it and, if so, did the recipient get into trouble with the Gestapo because of its use? Finally, in the unlikely event of the letter surviving, does it rest in some collection, perhaps with an unsuspecting owner not realising that this modest item may have been instrumental in the saving of many lives in early 1944?

BOGUS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POSTAGE STAMP

Ken R. Johnson

The 19th century philatelic journal 'Le Timbre-Poste' is an interesting source of information for both issued and proposed British North America/Canada postage stamps.

Published in Brussels, Belgium, (1) each issue of the French language collectors' publication included a 'Chronique' or chronology section that profiled new release information. This latter apparently came to the attention of the publishers from a variety of sources including postal administrations, security printers and 'the rumour mill'.

One item of interest that appeared in the December 1866 issue of the journal (whole number 48, page 96) is the design for a supposed 'Ten Cents Prince Edwards Island Postage' stamp (Figure 1) which featured a steamship as its central subject:

The editorial accompanying the illustration, which is translated from the French, noted:

"There has long been talk of changing the stamps of this colony following the adoption of the decimal system. In June 1865, we echoed this rumour which was not officially confirmed. By sending a stamp, the matter has been reopened. Our correspondent does not tell us if it is a stamp in use or simply a proposed one. Perhaps he himself does not know. The specimen proof is printed in black on yellow paper without watermark and unperforated. Our American correspondents, who are in a better

position than we are to settle the issue, should take note."

Unfortunately, the correspondent who submitted the specimen is not identified, and neither the printer's name nor the printing process is included in the brief article.

William J. Eckhardt in his article 'The Mystery of the Prince Edward "Queen"' (2), attributes one Charley Lyford of Boston, Massachusetts, as being the originator of the bogus PEI stamp, and perhaps it was Mr. Lyford - or one of his compatriots - who submitted the information about the supposed new PEI stamp to 'Le Timbre-Post'?

Although additional reference to this design has not yet been found in subsequent issues of 'Le Timbre-Poste', Fred Jarrett in his book 'Stamps of British North America' includes a heavily-marked illustration of a similar item in his counterfeit Prince Edward Island section(3). Item A18 differs somewhat from that described in 'Le Timbre-Post', in that it is noted as being pink in colour, perforated and is cancelled. Other colours reported elsewhere include blue, green and yellow (4) and imperforate proofs on a thick cardboard have also been noted(5).

It is quite probable that many of these 'stamps' were removed from promotional leaflets or periodicals such as 'Le Timbre-Poste' and were either perforated or trimmed to resemble imperforate postage stamps. Figure 2 shows the French-language

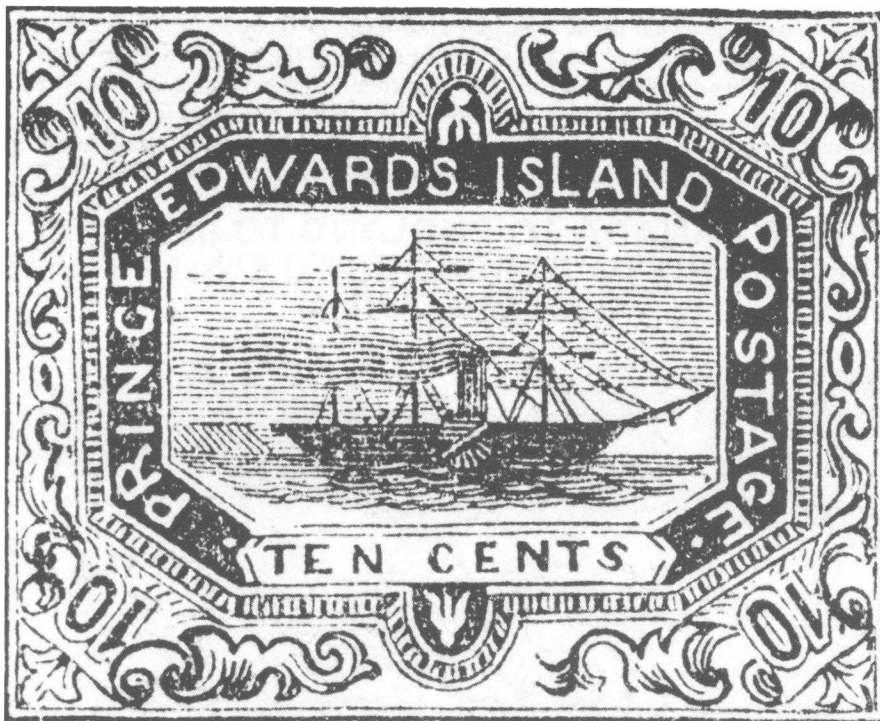


Figure 1. Enlarged image. Original dimensions: 21mm x 26mm Canadian Postal Archives, (NA) POS No. 2475

text that appears on the reverse-side of Figure 1, while Figure 3 includes a second text which appears on the back of a copy of the bogus PEI 'stamp' held by David Sessions.

It appears that at least one of the 'stamps' was postally-cancelled (see illustration, Jarrett, p. 296) and undoubtedly other mint condition examples - and possibly some tied to cover - are still to be discovered.

Although it began as a bit of a mid-19th century prank, the attributed 'Lyford creation' continues to generate a lot of collector interest and it has found a place amongst the world's recognized bogus 'stamps'.

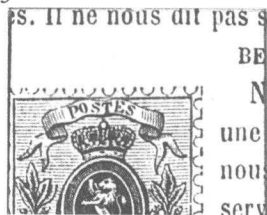


Figure 2 (above) Figure 3 (below)

UN S LE VI
 sont rigoureusement restitués
 accompagnés du montant
 en charge de l'acheteur, si la
 somme est de 5 francs pour la Belgique
 et de 3 francs pour les autres pays.

Continued on page 204

Often a postal historian needs a certain knowledge to recognise that a problem exists, it is only then that the fun starts! In studying the much-travelled cover illustrated, George Arfken has certainly identified a few problems. We took the liberty of referring the script to Jane and Michael Moubray and felt that their detailed response warranted publication in full., However, as Jane said in her letter, "We realise this 'essay' does not answer all the questions". Any offers?

FROM CANADA TO ENGLAND TO INDIA TO ENGLAND TO BARBADOS TO ENGLAND

George B. Arfken



Figure 1. A cover addressed to a British officer. Mailed in Quebec, JU 11 70, the cover went to Madras, India, via England. The cover was redirected to Barbados, via England, and then sent back to England.

On Saturday, 11 June, 1870, someone in Quebec posted a letter to Lieutenant Douglas C. Ingle, 53rd Regiment, Madras, East Indies. The required 22c postage was overpaid 1¹/₂c with a 12¹/₂c 6c, two 2c Large Queens and a 1c Small Queen. The stamps were cancelled with the Quebec 2-ring 3. The cover is shown in Figure 1. (Here, in black and white, the cover may look a trifle messy. In full living colour with all its red and purple

markings, it almost looks beautiful.) The cover was carried on the Allan 'Moravian' out of Quebec that same day, 11 June.

In England (for the first time), the cover received a red LONDON PAID 21 JU 70 transit stamp. The cover also received two accountancy marks. On the right is a red stamped 1d, a 1d credit to the colonial post office in India. Just

left of centre are two red pencil marks, an '11' or maybe a '1/' or a '1/1' (?) debiting Canada and crediting Britain. This '11' seems inconsistent with the Simpson cover illustrated in 'Canada's Small Queen Era' (1, p.364). The Simpson cover shows the same LONDON PAID 21 J U 70 and the same stamped 1d but the British-Canadian accountancy mark is a '9,' not an '11'. The '9' is understandable as the charge for a British letter to India (2, p.380). But the '11'? Just maybe, someone decided to send Lt. Douglas Ingle's letter via Marseilles and charged 11 or 1/ or the 1/1 listed by the Moubrays (2, p.380). Over a year later, (LONDON PAID 27 NO 71), a properly paid Canadian cover to India was marked with a clear, unambiguous '11' (1, p.364).

Whatever the accountancy mark, the cover did get to Madras. Perhaps my British colleagues with access to

P. & O. sailing tables can decide if the cover went via Marseilles. The Moubrays note (2, p.191) that there was weekly packet service to Alexandria, Egypt from both Southampton and Marseilles. The mail was carried from Alexandria to Suez, Egypt by rail. P. & O. packet service from Suez to Bombay was weekly. P. & O. packet service from Suez to Points de Galle, Ceylon and on to Madras was fortnightly.

On the way from Suez to Madras, the cover collected an oval SEA POST OFFICE stamp. In Madras, five handstamps were added. These are displayed in Figure 2. One of these markings is a red double circle with the words OVERLAND MAIL. This suggests that the cover was landed at Bombay and went overland to Madras. (There is no Bombay date stamp with the proper date to confirm this.) Unfortunately, Lt. Ingle had left

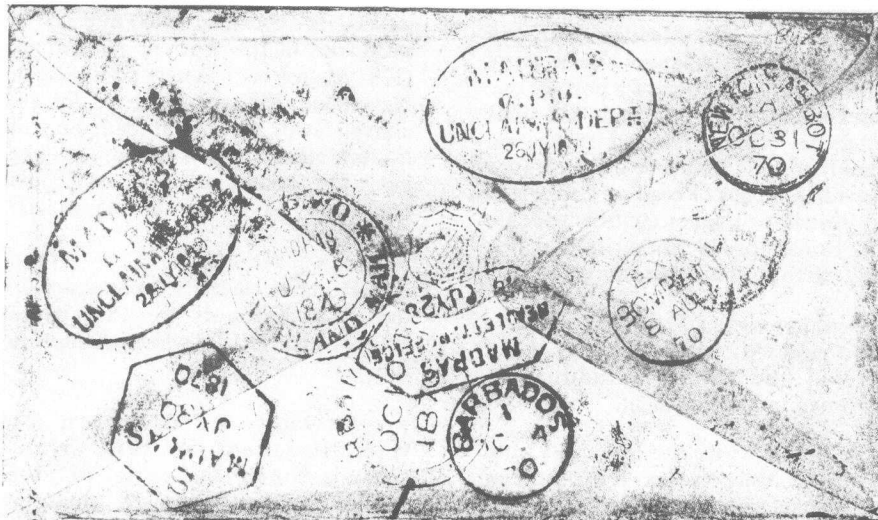


Figure 2. The back of the cover of Figure 1. The handstamps include SEA POST OFFICE, five Madras stamps, BOMBAY 8 AU 70, BARBADOS OC 4 70 and OC 10 1870 and finally NEWTON ABBOT OC 31 70.

Madras. The Madras address was smeared out with purple ink. The cover was readdressed in purple to Barbados, West Indies and sent to Barbados via Bombay and England. On the front of the cover there is a black MADRAS, INDIA, UNPAID, 1870 AU 3 and a red LONDON PAID 10 SP 70. On the back there is a red BOMBAY 8 AU 70.

Alas, the cover arrived in Barbados too late. Lt Ingle had returned to England. So the cover was sent back to England - the third time it went to England. The cover was not readdressed to England but there is a NEWTON ABBOT OC 31 70 date stamp. Hopefully this much travelled cover finally caught up with the lieutenant. Transit time: 142 days.

There remains one question about this cover and British postal practice. Paid to India, this cover to the lieutenant was sent back across the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and across the Atlantic Ocean twice without any indication of a postage due assessment. I've been advised that letters to officers received redirection free. If so, this would be a British (not Canadian) policy or custom. Can any of my British colleagues confirm and cite the British postal authority for free redirection for letters to officers?

Addendum

Jane and Michael Moubray have offered the following additional information and comment.

"As far as we can make out from available time tables the shipping movements would have been:

First outward from England: from S'ton per Delhi - 25. 6.70 arr - Alexandria 8. 7.70; from Suez per

Sumatra 9. 7.70 arr. Aden 14. 7.70, arr. Bombay 21. 7.70. This would allow five days across India.

Return to England:

Stamped Bombay - 8. 8.70, from Bombay per Baroda - 10. 8.70 arr. Aden 19. 8.70, arr. Suez 26. 8.70

From Alex. per Tanjore - 27. 8.70 arr. S'ton 9. 9.70. Stamped London - 10. 9.70

Outward to Barbados: from S'ton per Nile - 17. 9.70 arr St. Thomas 1.10.70. Branch from St. Thomas ? arr Demerara 6.10.70; it would have arrived Barbados two days earlier. Stamped Barbados - 4. 10.70

Return to England: no information available.

Officers' Concessionary Rate:

This was abolished in England from 1st January 1870. The notice (no 26/1869 dated 27th September 1869) directs: "In pursuance of the Warrant referred to, (17th August last) Letters addressed to Naval and Military Officers, &c (as above stated), serving abroad, or sent by such officers to this Country, will be liable to the same rates of Postage and regulations as Letters of the general Public."

However, there is a paragraph in the Postal Directory for 1870 which appears again in 1875 which we quote in full:

Letters Re-directed to Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Private Soldiers or Seamen actually employed in Her Majesty's service at home or abroad will not be liable to any additional postage; except, however, those for Commissioned Officers

redirected from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or (if posted in the United Kingdom) re-directed to a place abroad.

Accountancy:

It is difficult to comment. From the itinerary above we consider that the letter travelled via Southampton and not Marseilles. There is a notice in the Post Office Archives, (Post 53), dated May 1870, which gives the amounts "to be collected in the Dominion of Canada (including the colonial Inland Rate), upon letters forwarded through the United Kingdom addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and Foreign Countries..." This gives India at 11d per half ounce. The '11' could be a reiteration of the rate in pence. We feel there may be another figure between the

two London paid marks but it is impossible to be certain from the illustration.

We have never seen the 1d due to the colony actually stamped upon letters from the UK to India, but we know that 1d from the single rate was given."

References

- (1) Canada's Small Queen Era, Postal Usage during the Small Queen Era, 1870 - 1897, George B. Arfken, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1989.
- (2) British Letter Mail to Overseas Destinations, 1840 - 1875, Jane and Michael Moubray, The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1992.

CONVENTION AUCTION 1994

The Annual Auction will be held on Saturday 27 August, at the Swallow Hotel, York.

All lots should be sent to John M.H. Parkin, 10 Alsfeld Way, New Mills, Stockport, SK12 3DD to arrive not later than 31 March, 1994. This date must be adhered to in order that the catalogue may be prepared for despatch in good time, especially to overseas members. This is of particular importance this year with Convention being earlier than usual. Only BNA material is acceptable and lots should be accompanied by a brief description and estimate (preferably £5 and upwards). Any reserve should clearly be stated at this stage. The Society charges vendors 15% commission; there is no buyer's premium.

Single stamps and small lots should be suitably mounted on small cards. No responsibility can be accepted for loosely mounted or badly packaged material.

Hoping for an early response with plenty of material on offer, I now await the arrival of my postman.

John Parkin, FCPS

MAIL FROM THE CANADIAN AIR CRASH OF APRIL 1954


Nigel S. Harris

April 8, 1954. Not a significant date in world history, but a day of tragedy for Commonwealth aviation. On that day a Comet airliner, owned by BOAC and chartered to South African Airways for a joint service between London and Johannesburg, took off from Rome's Ciampino airport, destined for Cairo; it plunged into the Mediterranean about 150 miles south of Naples. However, if you were to ask somebody from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, what that date means, those who were there will recall what was then Canada's worst air disaster.

At about 10am on that same

spring Thursday, a Trans-Canadian Air Lines, Canadair North Star C-4 type passenger aircraft, flying on a scheduled Westbound Transcontinental service from Winnipeg to Calgary, and a North American Harvard Mark II training aircraft, belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force, collided. The collision occurred at about 6,000 feet, in clear weather, over the north-east edge of Moose Jaw.

The Harvard aircraft and portions of the North Star were demolished by the impact. The wreckage fell in one square mile area and the major portion of the North Star fuselage and



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starboard wing plunged into a house killing the sole occupant. The pilot, the sole occupant of the Harvard aircraft, was also killed.

The mail

Mail salvaged from the North Star aircraft is not uncommon and is often badly burnt in appearance. Having obtained seven items myself, I was curious to know how much mail was on board and how much survived. It would appear fortunate that any mail survived at all, as it was estimated that 1,000 gallons of fuel fed the fire at the main crash site; the heat was enough to melt some of the North Star structure. However, it is reported (1) that 'the recovery of a quantity of mail was assisted by a clam-digger and bulldozer'.

Salvaged mail is endorsed variously (Fig 1) and in most cases was forwarded in a Canada Post Office Department, Ministry of Posts envelope with a letter of explanation for the delay in delivery from the District Director of Postal Services.

**SALVAGED FROM
T -C-A- WRECK
DELAYED. OR. DAMAGED
M. JAW. PLANE, WRECK**

Figure 1. Two types of endorsement used on the surviving crash mail.

Research has revealed the following facts:-

- a. A report in the Regina 'Leader Post' on 9 April quotes G H Lawrence, Toronto's postmaster, as saying "a little over 1,000 pounds of mail emanated from Toronto. Much of the mail had originated from eastern points". In the same report a

Montreal spokesman said "there was 79 pounds of Montreal mail aboard the airliner. Mail was destined for Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and places served from there. The plane had carried airmail; registered mail and ordinary mail".

- b. A report in the Regina 'Leader Post' on 10 April stated "more than a ton of mail in 114 bags was aboard. TCA officials were reported to say that there were 75 bags of mail from eastern Canada and 39 which were placed on board at Winnipeg. Officials said that the airline was working with postal officials in an attempt to locate mail which may have escaped destruction. The destination of the various mail bags with weight in pounds in brackets was: Calgary 29(664); Edmonton 28 (531); Lethbridge 3 (31); Vancouver 44 (1040); Victoria 10 (132)".
- c. A copy of the 'Cargo Load Sheet' in an appendix to the Trans-Canada Air Lines official accident report (2) indicates that 2,378 pounds of mail were on board. There is no indication in the report as to how much survived.
- d. The crash and the mail is mentioned in the 'Interrupted Flight Covers' section in Volume I of the American Air Mail Catalogue. It states the altitude of collision was 2,000 feet and "...that approximately a half ton of mail was aboard. Many pieces were recovered and show much damage".

Conclusions

1. There is a discrepancy of only 20 lbs in the totals of mail carried in b) and c) above.

2. Regarding the entry in the American Air Mail Catalogue both references 1 and 2 state that the aircraft were at an altitude of 6,000 feet, not 2,000 feet. The quoted figure of half a ton of mail does not agree with the figures quoted in b) and c) above.

3. Origin of the mail.

From Toronto 1,000 + lbs

From Montreal 79lbs

From other E. Canada origins e.g. Ottawa ?lbs Total 75 bags

From Winnipeg ?lbs 39bags

Total 2398 lbs 114 bags

4. Destination of the mail

No. of bags, weight (lbs) and % of total load

To Calgary	29	664	27.7
Edmonton	28	531	22.1
Lethbridge	3	31	1.3
Vancouver	44	1040	43.4
Victoria	<u>10</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>5.5</u>
	114	2398	100%

5. There appears to be no accurate record of how much mail was salvaged. It is therefore impossible to know whether an equal proportion of all bags to all destinations were retrieved.

From the small sample of salvaged mail in my possession, (which is not large enough to be representative), the following emerges:

Origin of the mail: Winnipeg 50%
Toronto 33.3% Ottawa 16.6%

Destination of the mail: Calgary 50%
Victoria 33.3% Vancouver 16.6%

This would suggest that a disproportionate amount of the Victoria mail survived. No doubt, if a larger sample could be taken, then some realistic observations about the likely ratios of the bags that survived and their destinations could be made. It would then be possible to establish a corresponding rarity factor.

References

(1) RCAF accident investigation report
National Archives of Canada. Record Group 24, accession 89-90/322, box 4, file C-093-3309.

(2) Trans-Canada Air Lines accident investigation report.

National Archives of Canada. Record group 12, Records of the Department of Transport, vol 1544, file 5002-404.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to the following for their help:

National Archives of Canada, Historical Resources Branch, Ottawa.

Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

Regina Public Library, Regina, Saskatchewan

The Leader Post Ltd, Regina, Saskatchewan
Moose Jaw Times Herald, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Bogus Prince Edward Island Postage Stamp

Continued from page 197

References/Notes:

1. Published by the pioneer Belgian stamp dealer Jean B. Moens.

2. **The Collectors Club Philatelist**, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, October, 1948.

3. Jarrett, Fred, **Stamps of British North America**, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., Reprinted 1975, p.296.

4. 'Answers to Correspondents', **The Stamp-Collector's Magazine**, Nov. 1, 1866, p. 176.

5. Lehr, James C., **The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island 1814-1873**, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1987,

Readers who have seen, possess examples of, or have additional information about the Prince Edwards Island bogus stamp are asked to contact:

Ken R. Johnson,

Archivist,

Canadian Postal Archives,

National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street,

Ottawa, Canada,

KIA ON3.

A LETTER FROM CANADA TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA

Dorothy Sanderson FRPSL,FCPS Malcolm Montgomery MBE



The letter illustrated is from Kingston, Upper Canada. It was written on 18 June, 1837, marked 'O.H.M.S. Chelsea Pensioners Application', and placed in the post with no apparent prepayment. It arrived in England as a ship letter at Liverpool and was passed, again without charges, to London where it arrived in the General Post on 7 August 1837; it was marked 'FREE' as the Royal Hospital was entitled to free official mail, but was then passed to the Twopenny Post (there is a red mark '10.Fⁿ.10 AU 7 1837' on the reverse), for delivery to the Hospital. Since the General Post privileges did not extend to the Twopenny Post, the letter has been charged twopence for this final stage of its journey.

The letter, which appears to have been professionally written, contains a submission for an increment to an existing pension, from a disabled retired soldier living in Canada:

*Kingston Upper Canada
18th June 1837-*

To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

The Humble Petition of James Lally, out Pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea from the 97th Regiment of Foot at 6d pr diem. Most submissibly sheweth that he served in the above Corps for 13¹⁷² years and was discharged on the 30th December 1818 on disbandment and loss of left thumb, having completed a period of 21 years if allowed to reckon for absent time and being debilitated and infirm so as to prevent him of being able to provide for a large Family by Manual Labour, most earnestly entreats that your Lordship would be graciously pleased to order him an increase to his present rate of Pension he being an object worthy of your attention and Petr. will as in duty bound

*Ever pray
James Lally*

The response is not known, but the letter appears to have been annotated '6d again Ans^d 18.8.37', so it would appear that James Lally's request was, alas, rejected.

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THE MAP REVEALED

Fred Fawn

The historical background, the design, and the production of the 1898 Map stamp are the subjects of many well-known studies. The original map itself, however, is veiled in obscurity, with the exception of the obvious, namely, that it is a map of the world on Mercator's projection.

The model or mock-up which led to the final design came to light at the American Bank Note Co. Archives sale in 1990. This designer's model revealed neither provenance, place of printing nor name of the original cartographer.

Intensive sleuthing through countless 19th century maps finally paid off. I found the right one, with the Americas in the centre. Its title: 'THE BRITISH EMPIRE MAP OF THE WORLD on Mercator's projection by G.R. Parkin, M.A. and J.G. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S.' subtitle: 'COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTS'

Sir George Robert Parkin, Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George, author, educationist and lawyer, gave service to the Imperial Federation League, was administrator of the Rhodes Fund and,

after several teaching posts, became Principal of Upper Canada College in 1889. Under his leadership U.C.C. became known as 'The Canadian Eton'. One of his most remarkable works is the 'Geographical Unity of the Empire', written in 1894.

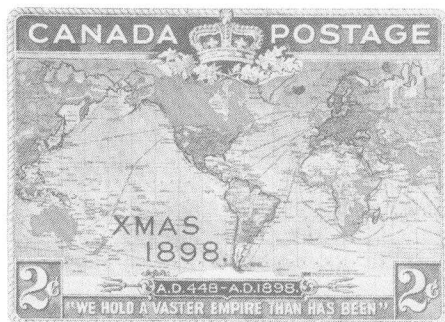
John George Bartholomew, cartographer, was born at Edinburgh in 1860. His map-engraving firm's novel achievement was the system of 'layer colouring' for marking contours. They produced two great atlases of England, Scotland and Wales.

Viewing Parkin's map a century later, it was revealing to read the reference to colouring: "as to regions commercially developed, capable of development and barren regions". Railways, Caravan Routes and Principal Exports are annotated.

This original map was produced by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute.

I would like to express appreciation to:
Mr Colin G. Fraser, Christie's New York.
National Archives of Canada.
Archives of the National Postal Museum,
London, England.

Figure 1. Mock-up leading to final design of the Map Stamp



CONVENTION 93

The historic city of Chester was the venue for the 1993 Convention; all that black and white architecture made one wonder why one bothered to load colour film!

It mattered little once the show was under way, for the delights were within the Queen Hotel, where your Editor unfurled his flags again, in the absence of Bill McCann - we hope Bill will be well enough to visit us soon.

Dorothy Sanderson showed the scholarship to match her pre-stamp and stampless covers, while John Parkin showed stamps but not postage stamps; his subject was Revenues and Cinderella material. Cinderella perhaps but delightful nevertheless and, for many of us, a sight of material not previously encountered.

Geoffrey Whitworth brought along some incomparable stamps and covers of the Pence and 1859 issues, material most of us can only dream about, whilst on the Saturday morning there was great incentive to get the AGM finished quickly - the rest of the morning was given over to Harry Duckworth who gave a fine display of cancellations on the Large Queens with great panache.

Chester itself was attractive enough to satisfy most tourists' appetites, nevertheless we were whisked off to Liverpool to the rejuvenated Albert Dock, where attractions include the Maritime Museum, the Beatles Museum and a branch of the Tate Gallery. Our President chose well; it was all under cover so the rain was of little consequence.

Guest of Honour at the closing banquet was Dr Brian Holyoak, Chairman of the Chester and District P.S. He saw two distinguished members receive the accolade of Fellowship, Dr Harry Duckworth and Geoffrey Manton. Both were on their feet soon after, Geoffrey to toast the ladies and Harry to reply to Charles King's toast to guests and overseas members. It fell to Dorothy Hollingsworth to reply on behalf of the ladies and she wisely (and graciously) chose not to try to cap Geoffrey's fund of anecdotes!

We have come this far without once mentioning the President by name. Alan Salmon and his wife, Nan, did a splendid job in hosting the show and putting in all the hard work that goes into making such an event run smoothly. That it did so is a tribute to the small team that Alan had at his disposal and, one suspects, much behind-the-scenes activity from the President himself.



Nan Salmon opens the box



1



2



3

1. Dr Dorothy Sanderson takes the Godden Trophy

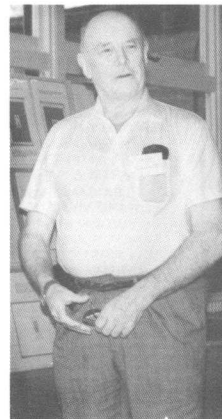
2. President Alan Salmon introduces new Fellow, Dr Harry Duckworth

3. Dorothy Hollingsworth

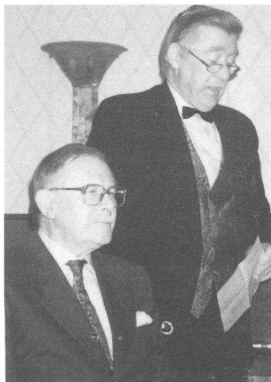
4. Jack Wallace

5. John Parkin extols the virtues of new Fellow, Geoffrey Manton

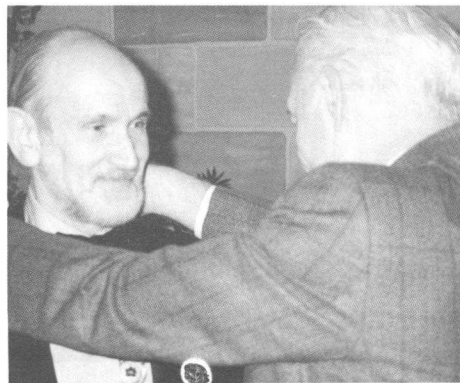
6. Incoming president Dr John Gatecliff is 'inaugurated' by his predecessor, Dr Alan Salmon



4



5



6



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FANCY NUMERAL & SPECIALTY CANCELLATIONS
1859 FIRST CENTS ISSUE
FIRST DAY COVERS
FLAG CANCELLATIONS
FOREIGN COVERS
FORGERIES
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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Convention 1994 will be in York at the Swallow Hotel, which overlooks the racecourse, from 24 to 27 August. Preparations are already at an advanced stage, with two members from Canada scheduled to give displays.

It is hoped to visit Castle Howard on the Thursday; Friday will be free to visit the many attractions in and around York.

Overseas members should write to me as soon as they have read this notice, if they wish to receive reservation details. For UK members, booking forms will be included in the April 'Maple Leaves'. Please let me have them back by the end of May at the latest. I hope you will all enjoy 'a rite good do' in York.

FROM THE SECRETARY

This is a summary of the main points from the 1993 AGM. Minutes are available from the Secretary.

Chief Executive Charles Hollingsworth reported that his requests in 'Maple Leaves' for comments on the Society had elicited very few responses. Most of these stressed the importance of providing an exchange packet.

Secretary Tom Almond reported that the decline in membership continued, primarily as a result of members not paying their subscriptions. Without the sterling work of John Gatecliff and Wayne

Curtis the situation would have been much worse.

Subscription Manager John Gatecliff reported that the Direct Debit system and the collection in North America worked well. He also reported that sales of 'Maple Leaves' had brought in £38 for society funds.

Librarian Colin Banfield reported that the level of borrowing had been low. A list of additions to the library has been sent to all members.

Editor of 'Maple Leaves' David Sessions reported that recent issues have been 36 pages and that it was hoped that this could be maintained in the future. He also made his traditional annual plea for more material.

Handbooks Manager Derrick Scoot reported that 73 books and 15 binders have been sold during the year.

Advertising Manager Ged Taylor reported that, with the exception of one withdrawal, regular advertisers had stayed throughout the year. The level of income was boosted by new advertisers placing one-off or irregular advertisements.

Publicity Officer Charles King said that attempts to raise the profile of the Society in the philatelic press had been unsuccessful, as the trade had not been particularly helpful. He indicated that he would not be standing for re-election.

Treasurer Alan Salmon reported that the Society made a small profit in 1991/92. However, more members are needed to keep subscriptions at a

reasonable level, In view of this, an increase in annual subscription of £0.50 to £11.00 for 1994/95 was proposed and accepted by the meeting.

Packet Secretary Reg Lyon reported that several members had stopped taking the exchange packet because of the high cost of the registered postage that was required by the insurers. The Treasurer was asked to investigate how these costs could be reduced. It is intended that the Covermart will be re-launched.

The maximum number of sheets for the society's competitions will be reduced to 16 in line with national changes. It was agreed that members should be asked to comment on the classes and the allocation of trophies.

On behalf of the Fellows, John Hannah announced the election of Professor Duckworth and Mr D G Manton as Fellows of the Society and the award of the Founders Trophy to Mr L F Gillam for his research into the Postal History of Canadian Railways.

The Secretary reported that, by unanimous decision, the Committee had approved an Honorary Life Membership for Mr L F Gillam for his services to the society as Editor and author over many years.

Mr R Baker won the Recruitment Award for proposing the most new members over the preceding year. He would therefore receive a credit of one year's subscription (£10.50) to spend with the Handbooks Manager.

President-elect Dr John Gatecliff announced that the 1994 convention will be held at the Swallow Hotel, York, from 24 to 27 August 1994.

The following Officers were elected at the AGM:

President

Dr J E Gatecliff.

Vice President (South)

Mr A E Jones.

Vice President (Scotland)

Miss A E Stephenson.

Vice President (North)

Mr F Laycock

Secretary

Mr T E Almond.

Treasurer

Dr A Salmon.

Committee Members

Scotland Mrs M McGregor

Officers elected by the Committee are listed in 'Maple Leaves'

The competition and trophy winners were as follows:

Class 1

1st Mr H Reiche - Admiral retouches and re-entries

2nd Mr M Perry - Montreal Postmarks

Class 2

1st London Section - Early Routes and Rates

Class 3A & Class 3B - Amalgamated

1st Dr D Sanderson - Transatlantic Mail

2nd Mr F Melvin - Registered Mail

Stanley Godden Trophy

Dr D Sanderson

Admiral Cup

Mr H Reiche

Aikens Trophy

Mr R Grigson, for his articles on Directional Markings in 'Maple Leaves'.

'SMALL QUEENS' AWARD

Just too late for inclusion in the October issue, we learned that John Hillson's second revised edition of 'The Small Queens of Canada' was awarded a gold medal and prix d'honneur at Canada's second international philatelic literature exhibition, held in conjunction with ORAPEX 93.

The judges described the work as "an outstanding treatment of an important classic area ... an essential piece of every Canadian philatelic library". our belated congratulations to John, whose forthright views on the Small Queens are well known to aficionados.

STUART CLARK

Lionel Gillam has written to tell of the death of Stuart Clark, a long time member of our Society, BNAPS and the Winnipeg PS. A good friend to children, now adults mainly, he was responsible for introducing them to stamp collecting and, through his infectious enthusiasm, ensuring that they continued their interest in later life. In this he set an example for all to follow; the future of philately lies not in those who now enjoy our hobby, but in those who come afterwards. Stuart recognised this, preached it and practised it. To Beverlie, his wife and partner in his philatelic endeavours, we extend our deepest sympathy in the loss that she has sustained.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

This section covers CPS meetings, both local and national, as well as national and international events which may hold interest for members. If you

know of such events, sufficiently in advance, please advise the Editor.

1994

Jan. 17 London Group: 'Military Mail'

Feb. 3 Wessex Group: 'Postal Stationery'

Feb. 21 London Group: 'The 1930s - Members'

Mar. 1-6 Spring Stampex, Royal Horticultural Halls, London

Mar. 21 London Group: 'Die Proofs'- John Wilson

Apr. 18 London Group: 'Beaver Cup'

May. 5 Wessex Group: 'S.Q. Covers'

May. 17 London Group: 'AGM and Letters W,X,Y,Z'

Jun. 10-12 Royal Ogopec 1994, Vernon, B.C., Canada, Annual Convention of the RPSofC

Aug. 24-27 CPS of GB Convention, Swallow Hotel, York

Sep. 8 Wessex Group: 'Forgeries'

Sep.29 - Oct.1 BNAPEX 94, Burlington, Vermont, USA.

Annual Convention of the BNAPS
Oct. 11-16 Autumn Stampex, Royal Horticultural Halls, London

Dec. 1 Wessex Group: 'Recent Acquisitions'

1995 (Provisional)

Sept 20-23 CPS of GB Convention, Bournemouth

International Exhibitions

1994

Aug. 16-25 PHILAKOREA 94, Seoul

1995

May 10-15 FINLANDIA 95, Helsinki

Note: London Group details from Colin Banfield: 081 500 5615
Wessex Group details from Dorothy Sanderson: 0794 523 924

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Len Belle

REGISTERED GEM

I was most interested in the item 'A Registered Gem' in the October issue. Perhaps I may be permitted a few thoughts on the subject.

Mr Harrison's suggestion is certainly feasible, although he appears to have ignored the 1d Registration Fee. I presume he considers this was paid in cash, which of course it could have been (cash or stamps permitted from 1 August, 1857). However, I would think the sender, having been charged 21d for 20d postage, would not have taken kindly to being charged a further 1d for registration. I wonder whether there was any Post Office directive that allowed postmasters to sell 7¹/₂d stamps for 7d, if used for making up the 10d rate, in the absence of 10d stamps.

It is interesting that on p157 of

Boggs there is an illustration of a portion of a similar cover with the same franking. This has been used to show imprints and re-entries on the stamps and, unfortunately, no details of the cover are given. It is simply stated that it is a 'double registered letter to London, England'. From the part of the address shown, the writing and the addressee seem to be the same as that on the cover under discussion. If it is by the same sender, it is likely to be from Barrie. The only postal marking on the illustration is April 26 1858 (as far as I can tell). This indicates that it was posted after the January 1858 registry arrangement, so the argument regarding the 1d Registration Fee would not apply. I wonder who has this cover now. Perhaps the owner could give full details, which might confirm Mr Harrison's theory.

There is one thing for sure - the cover certainly is a gem!

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due on 1 October, £10.50, payable to the Society, to
Dr John Gatecliff, Subscription Manager

The dollar equivalents are \$21 CAN (+\$5.00 if airmail delivery
required) and \$18 US (+ \$4.00 if airmail delivery required)

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian members
pay in \$CAN via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling
charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne,
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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.

BOOK REVIEWS

Best Wishes from London Canada, by Daniel J. Brock. Published by Gatherick Press, London, ON. Printed in horizontal format, 8¹/₂"x11", 96 pages with laminated card cover. Available from the author at 55 Compton Crescent, London, ON, Canada, N6C 4E9, price \$19.95 plus p&p.

The author sets out to show London, Ontario, as it was in Edwardian times through the medium of the picture postcard and, in doing so, provides a splendid (black and white) picture book. Not content with reproducing over 140 postcards, from more than 800 he has logged, the author has included recent photographs of more than half the views depicted. This is topped up with a perceptive commentary which reflects Brock's deep knowledge of local history and an easy style.

The earliest recorded picture postcard from London is postmarked 18 February, 1903, so this naturally forms Brock's starting point; the outbreak of war in 1914, by which time the postcard craze was in decline, provides a convenient stopping place.

Not only are the expected buildings, parks and vehicles portrayed but also there are insights to the people. We were intrigued by a postal stationery card, issued by the Post Office, printed specially to send to those in grade VIII (in 1914) who had failed the entrance examinations. No pussyfooting around here; "Your total 303 Total required to pass 390 Therefore you failed." This is a summary of eight disciplines, each of which has a given pass mark. A quick summation of the pass 'marks gives a

total of only 280 which might suggest a 'pass' and a low percentage in arithmetic for the perpetrators of the card. A bit late to lodge a protest I suppose!

A lovely book for the postcard collector, nostalgia buff, local historian and collector of London postal history.

A Canadian Railway Postal History Anthology. Editor W.G. Robinson; privately printed Vancouver, 1993. Distributed to members of the RPO Study Group of BNAPS; available to non-members from the editor at \$30 CAN.

In recent years postal historians have been the beneficiaries of several publications of this sort, such as the special 50th issue of the PHSC Journal and the Canadian Military Postal History Anthology. All have been most interesting and, if one enjoyed them, this item will not disappoint.

Despite similarities, this work has taken off in a new, vibrant, direction. A parade of authors have contributed 227 pages of useful material; however, it is distinguished from the other works in that much of it is in the form of reproductions of primary source material. This is rarely available to the student, other than the persistent, dedicated researcher. This fact, together with the diversity of material, is the strength of this interesting work.

The anthology is highly recommended to all who are in any way interested in RPOs in Canada. A thorough reading will be rewarded in

terms of information and general interest.

Bill Robinson is to be congratulated on his efforts and praised for his insights and persistency in bringing this work to fruition.

R. B. Winmill

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WANTED,. Yukon Territory postal history including split rings, duplexes, older CDSs (pre-1940) etc. Viewcards too. No FFCs/philatelic if possible. Older NWT also desired. Photocopies and prices appreciated. Have some trade material available. D. Mario, Box 342, Saskatoon, Sask, Canada, S7K 3L3.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 14 November 1993

New Members

2686 Anderson-Brown, Michael A, The Grebes, 17B High Street, Little Paxton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE19 4HA. N A & PH.
2687 Cooperman, Robert, 7925 Kingsley, #502 Montreal, QUE, Canada, H4W IP5. C.
2688 Rixon, Michael, 749 Rue Agnes., Montreal, Quebec Canada, H4C 2P9. CS F.
2689 Grinwood-Taylor, J L, Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, Sitwell St., Derby, DE1 2JP.
2690 Childs, G A H. Harmers of London Stamp Auctioneers Ltd., 91 New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH.

Reinstated

1196 Vancouver Public Library, 750 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 1X5.

Resigned

1064 Swailes J G	1869 Eastham A M	A M 2003 Bloor M R
2074 MacLeod S W	2477 Johnston H W	H W 2668 Clark J

Change of Address

1581 Sessions, D F. 99 Offington Avenue, Worthing, W. Sussex, BN14 9PR.
1747 Hawkins, Rev D W. Amend Post Code to CR6 9LH.
1850 Duckworth, H E. Delete 'Dr' and add 'Prof'.
2170 Cooper D, 35 South High Street, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada, P7B 3K3.
2350 Watson J D. Add '106 Huddersfield Road'.
2426 Skrepnek, R J. Ray's Books and Stamps, Box 2198, Fairview, ALB, Canada, T0H 1L0.
2432 Campbell, J C. #303 1260 Raymer Avenue, Kelowna, BC, Canada. VIW 3S8.
2620 Richter M. Amend '6237' to '65835'.
2682 Riordon M, Box 1123, Clinton, ON, Canada, N0M 1L0.

Changs of Intereat

2482 Mario Dean W. Add 'Yukon'

Revised Total 495

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 1993/94

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January 1994

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The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue 92	Walburn	£4.50
Canada Constant Precancel Varieties	H. Reiche	£5.00
Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue		£7.50
Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials	Johnson	£6.50
Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Handbook	Manley	£6.00
The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857-1866	Pratt	£30.00
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Newfoundland Specialised 92	Walsh	£15.00
Mail by Rail 1836-1867	Gillam	£12.50
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