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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

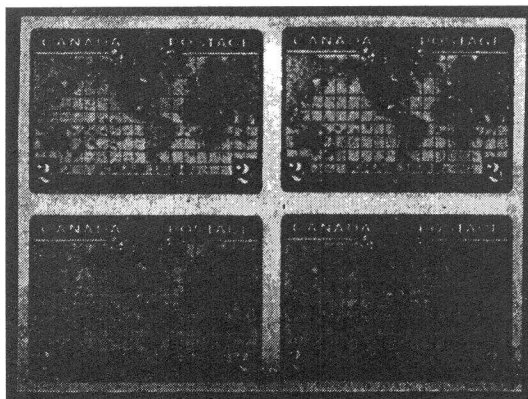
Japanese Relocation Mail	75	
12d Black Plate Proof	85	Whole No. 253
People on the Stamps	89	Vol. 24 No.3
Post 1946 Commemorative Proofs	95	June 1995

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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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EDITORIAL

In the January 1988 issue we reported on serious thefts from a number of archives in Canada, particularly in the Maritimes and Ontario. At the 1987 convention your Editor produced photostats of the type of material lost by the Ontario Archives. In February this year a 61-year-old Australian, Paul Francis Carter, was arrested for stealing around 1,000 18th and 19th century entires. Carter had been employed as a photographer in the Ontario Archives, so had ideal cover for his nefarious activities.

Carter had originally been arrested and charged back in 1981, he escaped jail with a promise to return the stolen property. However, very little was

returned, Carter claimed the rest had been destroyed in a fire! In fact he had hidden the material and it was leaked into the philatelic market in very small doses over the years.

Member Dick Lamb spotted some in auction in 1989 and alerted the authorities; more recently he saw some in dealer Bill Longley's stock, Longley was not aware of its provenance. He agreed to be 'wired for sound' and police were able to record negotiations between Longley and Carter. Longley was commended, Carter was sentenced, in March, to 21 months in jail. On release he is likely to be deported back to Australia, having overstayed his visitor's permit.

A substantial number of the stolen entires were recovered but, sadly, many had been damaged by Carter in an effort to disguise their provenance.

Your Editor is on the move again; by the time you read this he will be at his new abode, shown above this Editorial, please take note. Secretary Tom Almond's postcode has changed, see Officers Box inside the back cover, so you might care to note that at the same time.

The dates for the 1995 BNAPS Convention in Edmonton have had to be changed. If you are thinking of going, please note the dates are now 1 - 3 September. If you happen to be a railway buff, Jack Wallace has sent over

a brochure advertising some fascinating rail holidays, predominantly in British Columbia. Drop the Editor (or Jack) a line if you need to know more.

We are reminded by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, that their Expert Committee has now been established for over 100 years; a 'Royal' certificate is well recognised worldwide, throughout the philatelic community. As international exhibitors sometimes like to have specific items verified before showing, the 'Royal' are making special arrangements for non-members entering CAPEX in 1996 to have material expertised at 10% off the standard rate. Further details can be obtained from your Editor.



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At the York Convention in 1994, we were treated to a display of material the existence of which was unknown to most of us this side of the Atlantic. We accordingly asked Bill Topping to provide an article which would give the subject wider publicity....

JAPANESE RELOCATION MAIL

Bill Topping FRPSL.

At 7:30 am on 7 December, 1941 the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour and on 8 December the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested 35 Japanese Canadians as suspected members of a Japanese spy network. Thus began the relocation of over 20,000 Japanese and Japanese Canadians living within the 100 mile exclusion zone along the western coast of British Columbia. Thus also began a major problem for the Canadian Post Office, that had to keep track of mail going to and from persons of Japanese origin.

Censorship of mail directed through Vancouver to or from the Orient began on 8 September 1939. Sixteen examiners were recruited, of which five were able to read Japanese and another five Chinese. Inspection of all incoming and outgoing mail to or from the Orient was carried out at Vancouver, including mail directed via the United States to Canada.

Unfortunately the Japanese examiners were found to be unreliable and were replaced, in October 1941, by a retired Canadian missionary from Japan and the Japanese wife of an occidental. Following the attack on Pearl Harbour the staff was increased and a number of examiners with some ability at reading Japanese were employed. By March 1942 most of the mail to and from persons of Japanese origin was being examined

and this policy appears to have lasted until the summer of 1943 when examination became more selective. As a result, covers dated in 1944 and 1945 are much scarcer than those dated 1942 or 1943. Censorship at Vancouver ended on 15 August, 1945 but by that time almost no Japanese mail was being examined.

The study of these censored covers to and from the Japanese makes an interesting sidelight in the study of mail from the Second World War. The covers can be divided into a number of groups based on their destination and point of origin, as follows;

1. Free mail from POW camps,
2. Letters from Road camps - spring and summer of 1942,
3. Mail to or from the B.C. Security Commission - 1942-43,
4. Hastings Park Manning Pool mail - April to September 1942,
5. Self Sustaining projects in B.C. and Eastern Canada,
6. Farm Labour Force mail from Alberta and Ontario,
7. Relocation Settlements in B.C. located in old mining towns,
8. Mail to and from Tashme,
9. Mail to the International Red Cross, Geneva.

Free mail from Japanese prisoners of war in Canada is extremely rare as only about 40 Japanese were held throughout the war, although about

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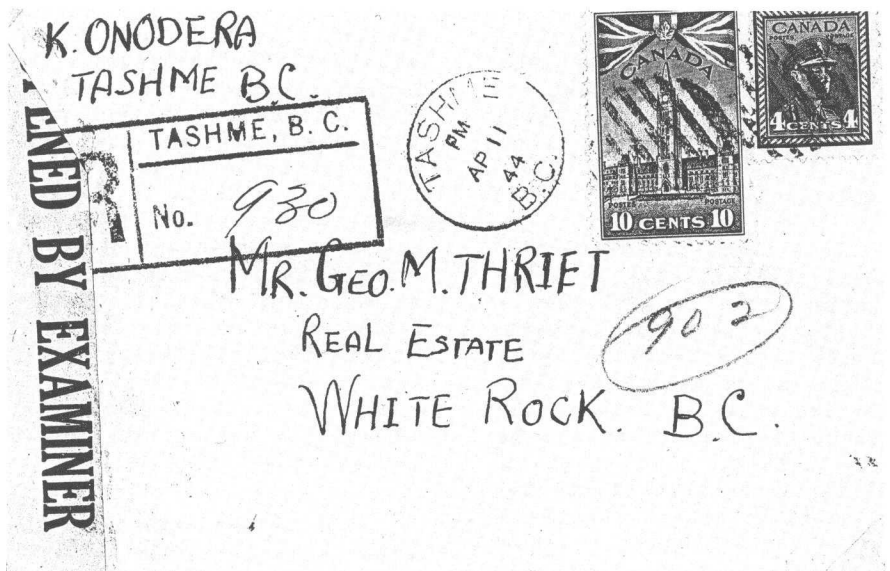
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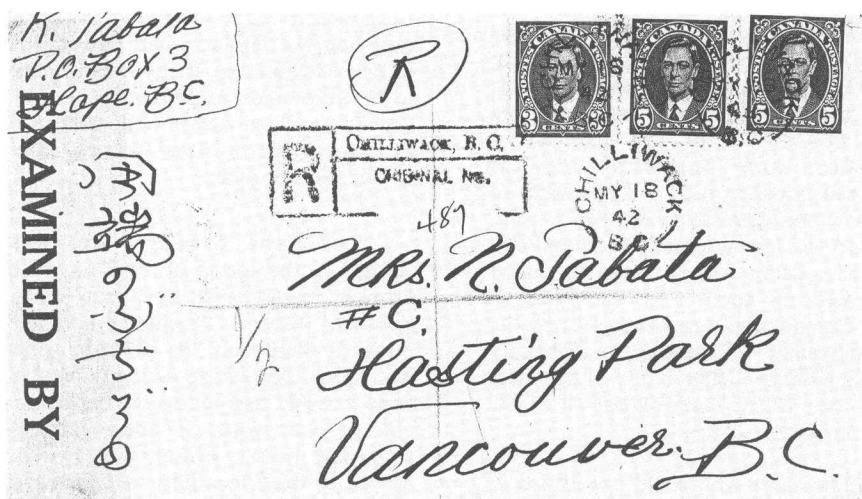
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Relocation Centre - Tashme, BC. Registered letter (front) from Tashme to White Rock. OPENED BY EXAMINER (number missing).



Work Camp - Box 3 Hope - Road Camp 296 Registered letter mailed at Chilliwack from Road Camp 296. EXAMINED BY |DB|C.339

700 were interned for short periods for a variety of civil offences. POW Camp 101, known as Anglers, Ontario, was exclusively for the Japanese but mail is also known from Kananaskis (POW 130), Alberta, and Petawawa (POW 33), Ontario.

Road camps were established, starting in March 1942, along the Northern Line of the CNR between Blue River and Jasper and later along the CPR west of Revelstoke; also in Northern Ontario near Schreiber. They were used mainly for Japanese who failed to co-operate and most of the camps were closed in late summer of 1942 when the residents were either sent to the POW camp at Anglers or reunited with their families in one of the Relocation Centres. A few were moved to Tashme* (Box 3, Hope), to build the camp there. Mail from these camps is more common than POW mail.

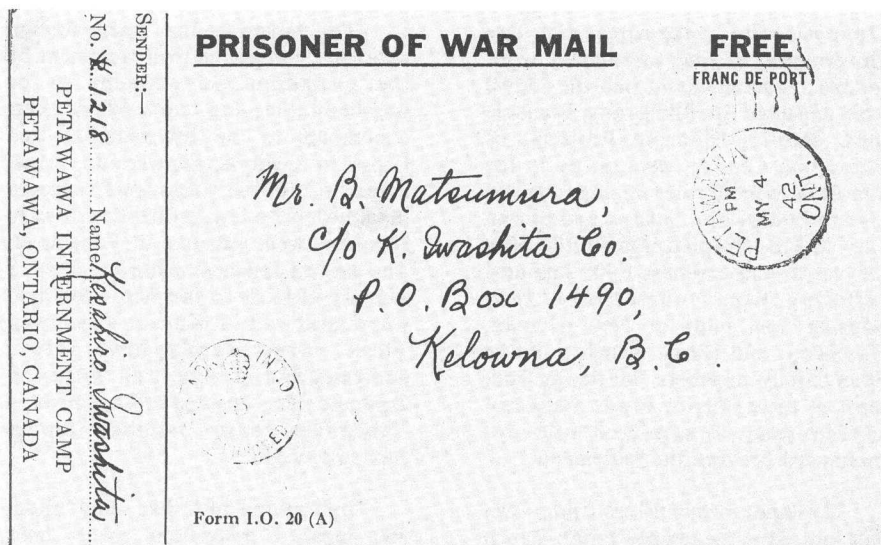
The British Columbia Security Commission was established by Order in Council No. 1666, dated 4 March, 1942. The Commission was responsible for the removal of the Japanese from the coast and for the disposal of Japanese assets. Most letters bear the official Number 1, 2, or 3 and were to inform the addressees that they were to report to Hastings Park Manning Pool. Official Letter No. 4 usually contained payment for goods sold. The duties of the Commission were taken over by the Department of Labour in February 1943. Official Letter No. 1 is the most common BCSC marking but all BCSC markings are scarce.

Japanese who could not afford to leave the coast at their own expense, started reporting to Hastings Park Manning Pool at the former Provincial

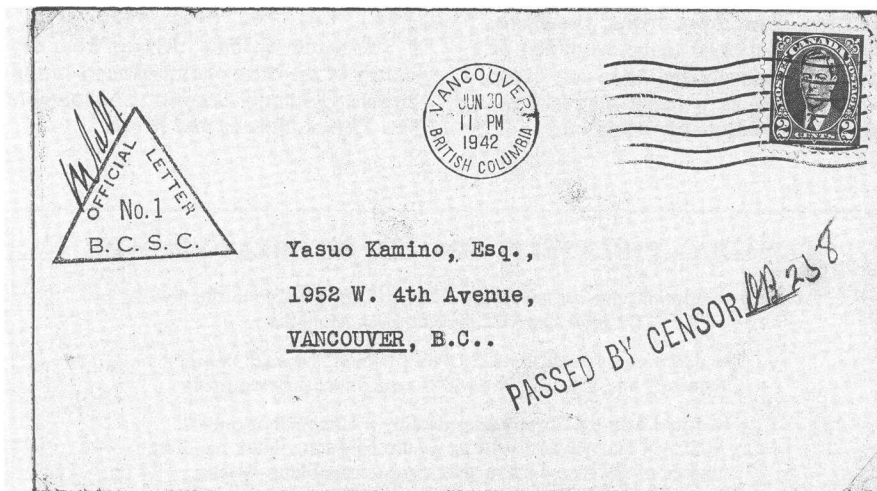
Exhibition Grounds at Vancouver in late March, 1942. Where possible the Japanese communities were moved as a whole and those along the upper coast were moved first. By June most areas except Steveston and the Lower Fraser Valley had been cleared of Japanese. The stay at Hastings Park was short and most of these people were moved to former mining towns in the interior of BC within a few weeks. The Hastings Park Manning Pool was closed in October 1942. The most common Japanese Relocation covers held by collectors are addressed to or from Hastings Park Manning Pool and are mainly dated in May or June 1942.

Mail to and from the Self Sustaining location is the most difficult to identify. Japanese who had sufficient resources could move, with RCMP approval and at their own expense, to any location east of the coastal mountains. Groups of Japanese were soon located near Lillooet, Christina Lake, and in parts of Ontario. By 1946 over half the Japanese had moved out of British Columbia. In many cases mail to or from these persons may or may not have been examined and the Japanese name is often the only clue to this class of mail.

The Farm Labour Force was formed in the spring of 1942 to assist farmers, mainly sugar beet growers, in Southern Alberta, Manitoba and the Niagara Peninsula in planting and harvesting their crops, as many regular farm workers had joined the service or entered war work. Japanese farmers from the Lower Fraser Valley were moved to these locations to relieve the shortage. Many of them could not write and as a result mail from these locations is scarce.



Internment Camp - Petawawa, Ont. cover from Keshahiro Iwashita, one of the first Japanese to be interned in December, 1942.



*British Columbia Security Commission - Vancouver, B.C.
Example of 'Official letter No.1' which was sent to all persons of Japanese origin who had not reported to Hastings Park.*

Despite the attempts by the Government to find meaningful work for the Japanese, about half the 23,500 were unsuited to filling any available jobs. Interior Housing Projects, or Relocation Centres, were set up in the almost deserted former mining towns of Greenwood, Kaslo, Sandon and Slocan City. A T.B. Hospital was built at New Denver to house almost 1,000 Japanese suffering from tuberculosis. New housing was built at New Denver, Roseberry, and Harris Ranch to house other family members. Markings from most of these interior towns are scarce as there seems to have been little mail exchanged between the settlements.

Tashme, former Road Camp 296, was located at the remote Trite's Ranch on what is now the Hope Princeton Highway. The camp was expanded to house some 3,000 Japanese although it never reached that number. Tashme was used to house mainly single persons who appear to have been better educated than those living elsewhere. The mail continued to be examined at Tashme much longer than at other locations and as a result covers from Tashme are reasonably common.

The Japanese, like many foreign nationals, considered their treatment by the Canadian Government to be unreasonable and forwarded their complaints to the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. Most letters to the Red Cross were censored in Ottawa but a few, probably written in Japanese, were censored at Vancouver. The earliest Japanese censored cover, 7 January 1941, is to the Red Cross and was mailed from A. Kuta at Vancouver. These covers rarely have return addresses, but as almost all written in Japanese were censored at Vancouver, a Vancouver censor number implies Japanese origin.

Indications are that only about 300 Japanese relocation covers have survived and most of these are owned by collectors in British Columbia. It is a field of study that is little known outside that province and as a result has been overlooked by many serious collectors of Second World War material.

* The name 'Tashme' derived from the names of the three commissioners of the British Columbia Security Commission viz. Taylor, Shirras and Mead.

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'FRATERNAL REGARDS'

By The Yellow Peril Photo by Canadian Stamp News

The Year of the Dragon was an unusual year for me as several exciting personal and philatelic events took place. Philatelically, it was during the Dragon Year that I found John Ross Robertson's Fraternal Greeting Card after a 34 year search. The scarcity of the greeting card, plus the fact that I did not know what it looked like, were the reasons for the long and almost hopeless hunt. In 1953, when I was stationed in Edmonton and was just getting my feet wet in stamps, Henry G. Saxton (a Calgary dealer) gave me his copy of BNA-6th Edition of the Weekly Philatelic Gossip (3 October, 1953) as a memento of my visit to his home. As it was my first stamp magazine, I read it from cover to cover several times. I can still remember many of the articles and pictures. J. Ross Robertson's greeting card was described in detail but was not illustrated.

John Ross Robertson was born in Toronto on 28 December, 1841 and died on 31 May 1918. After attending Upper Canada College, he founded the Evening Telegram newspaper. On 19 July 1893, Robertson was appointed to the very high honour of Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England the mother grand lodge of the world. He was a member of Parliament for East Toronto (Independent Conservative) from 1896 to 1900. His philanthropies included the founding of the Hospital for Sick Children and the creation of the John Ross Robertson collection of historical pictures which he gave to the Toronto Public Library in 1912. He also published Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto (six volumes).

Robertson, who was a man of vision and initiative, was not known to have collected stamps. How or why he came to use the Imperial Penny Postage stamp as a theme for this greeting card is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps he chose this stamp because he was a supporter of the unity of the United Kingdom and Canada for which it was a symbol.

A telephone interview with Mr. Thomas A. Mulock, the great great grandson of Sir William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada from 1896 to 1905 and the designer of the Canada map stamp, brought to light some interesting points. Sir William Mulock was a member of Parliament from 1862 to 1905. Like Robertson he was a Mason. He lived in Toronto at 518 Jarvis Street, only a 20 minute stroll from Robertson who was at 291 Sherbourne Street. These gentlemen were about the same age and were also associates. They, therefore, would have moved in the same social circles. The foremost newspaper publisher would have been well aware of the postmaster general's involvement in the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme and would have appreciated the significance of the map stamp design which so admirably expressed his own sentiments.

It is not known how many 'Fraternal Regards' were produced nor if they were all enclosed in envelopes and sent to England. However, since J. Ross Robertson took great pains to send the 'first' first day cover of the new 2c Empire rate, it can be stated without

too much fear of contradiction that he also posted his Fraternal greeting the same day.

Howes quotes from a Toronto newspaper to describe the historic event. 'The letter was received at the General Post-Office, Adelaide Street, Toronto, at one second past 12 o' clock in the morning of Sunday, Dec. 25th, by Mr. John Carruthers, the Assistant Postmaster, who certified to the posting with his signature on the envelope.' John Ross Robertson had posted the letter to the Freemason's Hall in London, England.

A week later, on 1 January, 1899, the first day of the 2c domestic letter rate, at precisely the same time, Robertson posted the 'first' first day cover of the 2c domestic rate at the same post office, to J.J. Mason, Grand Secretary, Masonic Hall, Hamilton, Ont.

I like to speculate that John Ross Robertson and Sir William Mulock were friends as well as fellow Masons, and that together they designed Fraternal Regards – a fascinating historical curiosity.

Assistance provided by the following people in the preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged: Miss Ann Allan, North York Public Library, City of North York, Ont. Professor Wallace McLeod, Victoria College, University of Toronto.

Reference: 'CANADA - Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery' by Clifton A. Howes, published by The New England Stamp Co., Boston USA. 1911

Editor's note: The Year of the Dragon referred to in this article is from 17 February 1988 to 5 February, 1989.

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The central subject is a Map of the World in black with British possessions blocked out in red. The Crown triumphant is the top piece of the design resting on a support of oak and maple leaves, thus symbolizing the unity of the United Kingdom and Canada. The words "Canada Postage" are clearly lettered, and underneath the map "Xmas, 1898" is recorded so that the date of inaugurating the Imperial Penny Postage scheme may be a matter of record. The figure "2" appears at each of the lower corners, thus pressing the denomination of the Stamp, and the lower edge is ablaze with the meaning of the words:

"We hold a vaster empire than has been."

To the Members of the United Grand
Lodge of Free Masons of England,
with the fraternal regards of
M. W. Bro. J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
P.G.M., of the Grand Lodge of
Canada, Representative of the United
Grand Lodge of England, near the
Grand Lodge of Canada.

Christmas Day,
291 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Canada.

How fortunate for map and topical stamp collectors that when John Ross Robertson used the map stamp as a form of greeting to English friends, he made the Fraternal Greeting card a real collector's item. P.G.M. stands for Past Grand Master.



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THE 12d BLACK PLATE PROOF

- A Reconstruction

Ken R. Johnson

Early in 1993, the Canadian Postal Archives acquired a partial plate proof bearing 24 images of the Province of Canada 1851 12d Queen Victoria postage stamp. As the acquiring archivist, I researched the ownership history for this particular item, and confirmed that it had once been part of a much larger block of 60 images that had been owned by the prestigious collector - Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Having discovered this fascinating piece of information, I was determined to find out what had happened to the remainder of the partial plate proof!

The original 60-on block was sold in the H.R. Harmer, Inc., New York auction (Sale Two, November, 1968) as lot 54 of The Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collection and for a time, it remained intact. Unfortunately, it appears that between 1968 and 1974, the plate proof was broken down into smaller segments, and the break-up of some of the other remaining units appears to be ongoing. To date, I have been able to identify eight separate pieces that once were part of the original 60-on plate proof, and account for 56 of the images. Four of the impressions have eluded me; they are still to be located and identified! Perhaps they exist as a block of four, two pairs or four singles?

ORIGIN OF PLATE PROOF

Although it is difficult to establish precisely the origin of the Lichtenstein 60-image plate proof, there is an intriguing article in the March 1957 issue of 'Popular Stamps' that might

hold the key to its origin. The article on page 14 of this publication, entitled 'Complete Sheet Canada 12d Black', includes information to the effect that a sheet of Canada No. 3, 12d imperforate, had originally been kept by the engraving and printing firm of Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York. The sheet had been sent to South American countries as an illustration of the working skills of the engravers/siderographers at the firm, and on its return had been stored in a safe for a number of years. The plate proof was found in turn by personnel of the American Bank Note Company (the successor to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson) and was eventually sold to Alfred Lichtenstein. The new owner referred to the sheet as a 'sample', and although the number of images contained in this sheet (60 or 100?) was not mentioned in the article one can ask the question - "is this sheet and the one sold via the Harmer's auction one-and-the-same?".

PLATE PROOF CHARACTERISTICS

(a) Red Pencil Crayon Marks

The partial plate illustrated in the H.R. Harmer auction catalogue contains a number of red pencil markings that can be found in the borders between certain images. These include brackets around all four corners of position four, and small vertical lines between positions 11/12, 13/14, 16/17, 21/22, 23/24, 31/32, 33/34, 34/35, 36/37, 41/42, 43/44, 44/45, 46/47, 51/52, 53/54, 54/55, 57/58. There is also a large (red?) dot at the intersection of positions 41,42, 51 and

52. The purpose of these markings cannot be verified, but it is possible that they are engravers' or siderographers' guide marks of some type and were more than likely added while the proof was in possession of the ABN Co. These red marks, if they haven't been eradicated, should still be visible in the margins of a number of the surviving plate proofs.

(b) SPECIMEN Overprint

I was able to use high powered magnification to view each of the images of the block of 24 that is presently in the CPA collection, and it is still possible to see the faint remains of the word SPECIMEN running diagonally from the bottom left hand corner to the top right corner. Reddish in colour, the remains of the word should be faintly visible on all images of the plate proof. Is it possible that the over-print was chemically removed by professional staff employed by the security printer? Perhaps this removal was done in an effort to improve the appearance of the proof prior to its travels to South America.

REMAINING COMPONENTS

The illustrations accompanying this text show the original format of the Lichtenstein 60-on plate proof and the various pieces that were created following its division into smaller bits. The chronological information has been extracted from various auction catalogues, dealers' price lists and related philatelic publications and provides approximate date parameters for when certain-sized pieces existed

1. **1968, November 18** - Intact 60-image plate proof (lot No. 54), sold at the H.R. Harmer, Inc. auction, Sale Two, British North America Part One - The Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F.

Lichtenstein Collections.

2. **1974, November 12** - Block of 4, positions 45-46, 55-56, (lot no.65), sold at First Session, Sale no. 78, R. Maresch & Son, Toronto, Ontario.

3. **1981, April 29** - Block of 24, positions 7-10, 17-20, 27-30, 37-40, 47-50, 57-60, (lot 516), sold at 579th Sale - Rarities of the World, Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., New York. The largest existing component of the original 60-on plate proof. It was acquired by the Canadian Postal Archives early in 1993.

4. **1982, November 25** - Block of 8, positions 1-4, 11-14 (lot 2059) - Canada 'Scenic' Collection of Proofs and Essays, Sale IV, Robson Lowe International. The 'Scenic' pseudonym is attributed to Sam C. Nickle.

5. **1987, July 15** - Block of 4, positions 5-6, 15-16, (lot 60) - sold at Sale No. 467, J.N. Sissons Inc., Toronto, Ontario.

6. (**1988?**) - Block of 16, positions 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-54, 'The Sam C. Nickle Collection of The Province of Canada Pence Issue Stamps and Covers'. A bound photocopy of the contents of this well-known collection is held by the CPA. The year that this block was acquired by Mr Nickle is unknown.

7. **1993, March 19** - Block of 8, positions 41-44, 51-54, (lot 18), British North America Stamps and Covers, Christie's, New York, U.S. (Sam Nickle Collection). This unit was separated from item no.6 listed above.

8. **1993**, - Block of 4, positions 3-4, 13-14, item no. 158-023 3p - Catalogue no. 158, Saskatoon Stamp Centre, Saskatchewan.

9. **1993, June/July** - Upper left margin pair, positions 1-2, (lot 100), Catalogue no. 117, A.G.H. Stamp (Canada) Inc., Montreal, Quebec. A notation in the catalogue implies that the original torn corner was 'clipped - probably by the printer!' This is not possible, as the torn



Continues overleaf and on page 93.



3.



5.



10.



2.



8.



9.

4.



6.



7.

THE PEOPLE ON THE STAMPS - DAVID THOMPSON Alan Salmon

*Ho! a great man that David Thompson!
I took the trail with him on that wild trip;
Through such a country as you never saw
of mountains, streams and miry muskeg swamp
and fire-swept lands criss-crossed with fallen trees.
Crossing the Great Divide.* *Robert Allison Hood.*

It can be said of few explorers that most of Canada was their domain; but it is true of the explorer, surveyor and map-maker, David Thompson. He appears on the 5c stamp (SG 496, SS 370), issued in 1957 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his death.



He was born in London, England in 1770, two years after his family had arrived from Wales. Two years later his father died, leaving the family destitute. When he was seven David was accepted into the Grey Coat Hospital, a charity school near Westminster Abbey; he subsequently joined their Mathematical School where he learnt basic navigation. In 1784 he was apprenticed to the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC); the fee of £5 was paid by the charity.

Early Years with the HBC.

His first year was spent at Fort Churchill, then under the command of Samuel Hearne (SG682, SS 540), where

he helped by copying part of Hearne's manuscript of the journey to the Coppermine. The next year he went to York Factory on foot, 150 miles, living off the land. That winter, although ordered to concentrate on clerical duties, he made several hunting trips; henceforward he wished to employ his navigational training, rather than his clerical ability, on behalf of the Company. Surveying became almost an obsession, fur trading was a minor interest.

In 1786 he was sent to Cumberland House, where he learnt to speak Cree and Peigan and worked at HBC forts along the Saskatchewan River. He also underwent some form of religious experience, he described it as 'a game of draughts with the devil'; henceforth he was notably abstemious and pious. In 1788 he suffered a severe fracture of a leg, even after a year he was unable to go up the Saskatchewan again; thus he was at Cumberland House when a surveying party arrived, prior to going to the Athabasca country. During the winter of 1789-90 he studied mathematics, surveying and astronomy under the leader of the expedition. He had hoped to go with the expedition but he was still suffering from the leg and, to add to his distress, he had lost the sight in his right eye. In 1790, he was sent back to York Factory;

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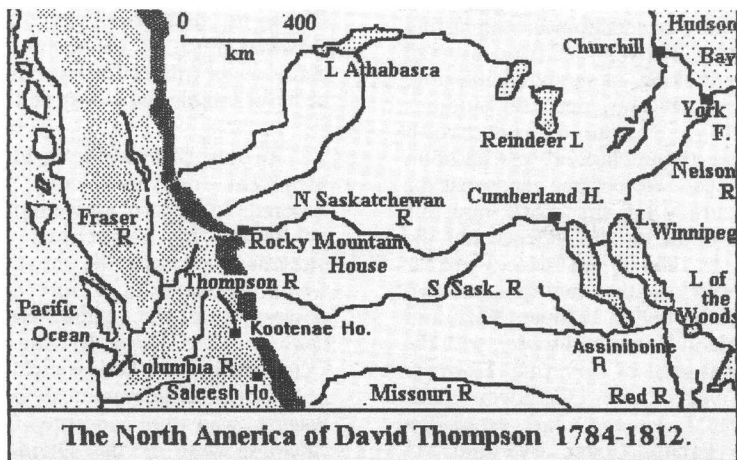
on the journey he surveyed the 750 miles of the route.

Normally a suit of clothes was presented to an apprentice on completion of his seven years. Thompson wrote to the Secretary of the HBC in London requesting surveying instruments and asked that he be allowed to survey the coast of Hudson Bay - he got his suit. At York he wrote up the measurements he had taken on the way from Cumberland House, he sent these to the Committee of the HBC in London with a further request to be sent on surveys. The committee encouraged him by sending the instruments and, in 1792, he was instructed to survey the region between the Nelson River and Reindeer Lake. The hope was that a new way, more direct and by-passing the competition of the North West Company (NWC), might be found to the fur lands near Lake Athabasca. He set out in the fall and spent the winter about 100 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, he then moved west but found it impossible to get to Reindeer Lake without a guide. He had to return to York but with many

measurements and descriptions of the route so far as it went. Further work was hindered during the next two years because relations with the Indians had deteriorated, but Thompson completed the survey of those parts of the N Saskatchewan which were still unmapped; he was appointed a HBC surveyor in 1794. In 1796, at long last, Thompson forced his way through to Lake Athabasca with two young Indian guides, but the route was a great disappointment, barely passable in the summer with a small canoe. The follow-up party, with three large canoes, and Thompson's superior, had to spend a hard, wasted winter at Reindeer Lake.

Years of fulfilment with the NWC

In 1797 Thompson resigned from the HBC abruptly, without giving the year of notice required by his contract, and joined the NWC. Why he took this drastic step, leaving a company which had trained him, and in which his prospects of becoming the senior surveyor in the west were good, is unknown. He said he had been ordered to stop surveying, possibly he thought his efforts were not adequate



appreciated by the management in Rupert's Land; whatever the reason the change led to greater things.

The boundary, west of Lake of the Woods, between BNA and the USA, was then of considerable interest to the NWC, so Thompson was sent to determine the exact positions of its trading posts and to survey the regions near the 49th parallel. In an extraordinary ten months he travelled 4,000 miles surveying the major lakes and rivers from Lake Superior to the headwaters of the Missouri, including the Red and Assiniboine Rivers; he also determined the source of the Mississippi, between the Red River and Lake Superior, to within a few miles of its presently recognised location. One advantage that he had with the NWC was that he was employed as a surveyor and Map Maker whereas with the HBC he was a Surveyor and Trader. The next years were spent surveying routes in present-day Saskatchewan and Alberta, and included three exploratory expeditions into the Rockies.

In 1799 he married a 13-year-old daughter of a Scottish trader and an Indian, the partnership was long-lasting and happy. He was described as: 'tall and fine looking, of sandy complexion, with large features, deep set studious eyes, high forehead and broad shoulders, the intellectual was set upon the physical'. He became renowned for the accuracy of his work and his detailed notes on the Indians and the wildlife. In 1804 he was made a partner in the NWC; he then had to spend two years in the region between York and Cumberland House as a trader, with the occasional spell of surveying. However the arrival of the US government-sponsored Lewis and Clark expedition on the Pacific Coast, overland via

Missouri in 1805, gave the NWC cause for concern. A broad route through the Rockies, to shipping on the coast, would be of great benefit to the Company; eliminating the long, overland haul used to take its furs to Montreal - especially now the Americans had appeared on the west coast. There had been reports of such a route, we now call it the Columbian River, but no white man had been able to find it and descend it to the sea.

Thompson, with his experience of the Rockies, was the obvious choice to lead an expedition. The party of ten men, with his wife and three children, went up the N Saskatchewan to winter at Rocky Mountain House. In June 1807 they branched off the main river, a few miles west of the present Saskatchewan Crossing on the Icefields Parkway between Banff and Jasper, to cross the Great Divide, at what is now called Howse Pass - after an HBC trader! They then descended to the Columbia River. He built Kootenae House, the first trading post on that river, learnt to speak Kootenay and for the next three years he traded and surveyed from there and from Saleesh House, in present-day Montana. He surveyed much of the Columbia, and many of its tributaries but, amazingly, he never established a post on the coast.

In July 1810, whilst on his way to Montreal for some leave, he was ordered to return immediately and probably, his exact orders were unknown, to reach the mouth of the Columbia to build a fort and take possession of the region. He should have reached there by the end of October, however he lost eight months as he retreated ignominiously before the Peigans, who were concerned that their enemies west of the Divide would

obtain more guns. He crossed the Rockies farther north, by the little known Athabasca Pass near present-day Jasper. It was a long, difficult journey with most of his men deserting. Eventually, in July 1811, he arrived to find Fort Astoria, flying the American flag, had been established there just four months earlier.

The long and unhappy aftermath.

Known to the Indians as the Star Man, due to his many astronomical observations, he made three more transits of the Rockies before he retired, from active work, to Montreal in 1812. He now had 13 children and spent the next three years writing-up and mapping his observations for the NWC. He then purchased a farm at Williamstown in Upper Canada but the call of surveying was still strong; in 1817 he was working for the boundary commission to determine the exact location of the border between Canada and the USA. This went on, from the St Lawrence to the Lake of the Woods, for ten years until the work of the commission came to an end - without agreement between the governments.

Good fortune now deserted him; he had given substantial sums to help his children and then suffered severe losses when one of his investments collapsed, he tried to replenish his wealth but failed. Efforts to sell his maps and to obtain recognition of his past services were to no avail. By 1833, deeply in debt and to avoid bankruptcy he had assigned his land to his creditor's and began surveying again, he was now 63. Over nine years he surveyed in Muskoka, Montreal and the Quebec townships but as time went by jobs became increasingly difficult to obtain; he even tried, unsuccessfully, to get a job as a clerk with the HBC! In 1850,

living with his daughter near Montreal, he began an account of his travels. It was never finished as his sight failed totally in 1851. His death in 1857 was unnoticed outside his family; his wife looked after him to the end. Although dealt harshly by fate towards the end of his life, he never lost his religious convictions.

The unfinished manuscript of his narrative was edited and published this century. It is a major work of autobiography, taking us up to 1812, and is now a classic of exploration, confirming his stature as one of the great explorers of Canada.

12d BLACK. Continued from page 88.

corner on position 1 was evident on the plate proof after it had left the confines of the security printer and had become part of the Lichtenstein collection.

As can be seen from this summary and the related illustrations, the original Twelve Pence plate proof still exists, but it does so as a variety of smaller units! It would be interesting to know the whereabouts of the block of four that is made up of image nos. 25-26 and 35-36 (identified here as item 10). With that information, a complete reconstruction of the original 60-on partial plate proof would be possible. Until then - the search continues.....

(Note: When this article was being researched, Ken Johnson was employed as a Philatelic Archivist with the Canadian Postal Archives. As this is no longer the case, would readers who might have information that relates to this subject, please contact Mr. Johnson at his home address: 1046 Chateau

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**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

In the October 1994 issue of 'Maple Leaves' Ron Winmill offered the basis of a listing of essays and proofs of the Karsh definitives. Here he looks at another group of post-war proof material, which is gradually becoming more available.

POST 1946 COMMEMORATIVE PROOFS OF CANADA

Ron Winmill

In a previous research note, reference was made to certain post World War II die proofs. At that time, the first Elizabethan issue (Karsh portrait), was surveyed. Given the limited information presented in auction catalogues and garnered from items offered by dealers at fairs, no definitive study can be presented, however, a brief survey of the post Peace Issue die proofs is here attempted.

In the following listing, caution must be the operative word. Measurements are, except for die sinkages, totally meaningless because many of these proofs were produced on various sized cards and any of them could have been cut down. Colours in this listing are either those observed or noted by the auctioneer. The reader will be aware that this is subjective; what is described as pink could well be rose to another student. The majority of items listed here are die proofs, however, a few plate proofs are also included.

1947 Alexander Graham Bell, 4c.

Large die proof on India, die sunk on card with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-831; colour not recorded.

Large die proof on card in colour of issue, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on card in colour of

issue, without imprint or die number.

1947 Confederation, 4c.

Large die proof, die sunk on card, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-833, colour note recorded.

Large die proof, die sunk on card in colour of issue without imprint or die number.

1948 Royal Wedding, 4c.

Large progressive die proof in black on card, 7.5cm x 8.4cm. A second example of this item was noted mounted on another card.

Large progressive die proof in black on india, die sunk on card with the Canadian Bank Note Company imprint and die number XG-843.

Large die proof on wove mounted card, 7.5cm x 8.5cm, in colour of issue, no other details available.

Large die proof on card mounted on larger card, without imprint or die number, in red.

Large die proof on card, 7.5cmx8.5cm, in colour of issue, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on card, 7.5cmx8.5cm, in colour of issue without imprint or die number.

1948 Responsible Government, 4c.

Large die proof on india, die sunk on card with imprint and unknown die number, colour not stated but probably colour of issue.

1949 Newfoundland, 4c.

Large die proof on card in colour of issue without imprint or die number.

1949 Halifax Bicentenary, 4c.

Large die proof on card, in colour of issue, without imprint or die number.

The last two items , and several others, without imprint or die number, were noted only in one horde of such proofs, often with only one example.

1950 Oil Wells, 50c.

Large die proof on card in colour of issue with unrecorded imprint and die number.

Large die proof on card in colour of issue, without imprint or die number.

1951 Sir Robert Borden, 3c.

Large die proof on card, 7.2cmx7.4cm, in purple. Imprint not recorded, die number XG-948. A similar item, described by a second auctioneer as being in deep rose violet, is probably a die proof in the same colour.

Large die proof in colour of issue, on card without either imprint or die number.

1951 W.L.Mackenzie King, 4c.

Large die proof on india, 6.5cmx7.4cm, in black on card, in turn mounted on a second card, with unknown imprint and die number XG-947.

Large die proof on thin card, 6.6cmx7.4cm, in dark red, mounted on further thin card, 13.8cm x 10.2cm. No

imprint or die number was recorded.

Large die proof on card, affixed to a larger card, in colour of issue, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint but no die number.

1951 Royal Visit, 4c.

Large die proof on india, in black, without imprint but with die number XG-957. It is possible that this item is a progressive die proof but data is insufficient to confirm this speculation.

Large die proof on card, 7.5cmx6.3cm, mounted on larger card, in violet, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on wove, die sunk on large card, in violet, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-957.

Large die proof on card, in colour of issue, lacking both imprint and die number.

1952 Forestry Products, 20c.

Large die proof on card, 7.8cmx7.4cm, mounted on larger card, in green, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-965.

Large die proof on wove, in grey-green, mounted on large card. It is not known whether this item bears the die number and inscription.

Large die proof as above, in pale brown, no die number or inscription

The above are trial colours.

Large die proof on card, in colour of issue, with imprint and die number as first item above.

Large die proof on card, in colour of

issue, without imprint or die number.

1952 Red Cross Conference, 4c.

Large die proof on card, in colour of issue (blue portion only), mounted on a larger card, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG- ?

Large die proof on card in colour of issue (blue portion only), without imprint or die number.

1952 Alexander Mackenzie, 4c.

Large die proof on card, in colour of issue, without imprint or die number.

1953, Totem Pole, \$1.

Large die proof on india, die sunk on card, remounted on another card, in deep brown, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-969.

Large die proof on thin card, mounted on thick card, in red violet, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-969.

Large die proof on thin card, in rose, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on thin card, in pink, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on thin card, in colour of issue, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on wove, in rose pink, imprint and die number as above, in black brown.

1953 Polar Bear, 2c.

Large die proof on thin card, in violet , with an unrecorded imprint and die number.

Large die proof on wove on card, in colour of issue, with unrecorded imprint and die number.

1953 Coronation, 4c.

Large die proof on thin card, in colour of issue, without imprint or die number.

1953 Textile Industry, 50c.

Large die proof on glazed wove, 8.5cmx6.5cm, mounted on larger card, in colour of issue, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-979.

Large die proof on thin card, mounted on larger card, in colour of issue, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on thin card, mounted on larger card, in rose, with imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on thin card, in rose, without imprint or die number.

Large die proof on thin card, in colour of issue, without imprint or die number.

Large die proof on wove, in rose pink, with Canadian Bank Note Company Limited imprint and die number XG-979.

A large die proof in wove, similar to the first item listed, has been noted; however, it is believed to be identical, having become unglued from its card.

1954 Gannet, 15c.

Large die proof on card affixed to larger card, in black, with Canadian Bank Note company Limited imprint and die number XG-1027.

Large die proof on wove, mounted on a large card, in colour of issue, with

imprint and die number as above.

Large die proof on thin card, mounted on larger card, in colour of issue, with imprint and die number as above.

1954 Sir John Thompson, 4c.

Large die proof on thin card, in colour of issue, without imprint or die number.

1955 Iroquois Mask (not issued)

Large die essay, imperforate, mounted on card 12.5cm x 10cm, in grey and red, signed W.J.Turnbull. On the reverse, in violet, is a boxed handstamp, C.B.N.Co. Ottawa 23 June 1955 Engraving Dept.' This item claimed by auctioneer to be the only known example.

1956 Pulp and Paper, 20c.

Large die proof on thin card, mounted on larger card, without imprint or die number.

The above item was noted, in large quantity, in the stock of an American dealer, many years ago. It is possible some have imprint and die number, only half dozen were inspected closely.

1957 Royal Visit, 5c.

Die essay of vignette, in black, on india.

1959 Royal Visit, 5c.

Die essay of vignette and partial background (no crown or lettering), on india.

1969 Suzor-Cote, 50c.

Plate proof on wove in colours of issue.

Plate proof on wove in colours of issue, lacking only the gold frame and inscription.

Plate proof on wove, frame and inscription only.

Plate proof on wove showing process colour (yellow) only.

Plate proof on wove, showing process colour (blue) only.

Plate proof on wove, showing process colour (magenta) only.

Plate proof on wove, showing process colour (crimson) only.

It has been stated that, in 1990, a Greene Foundation certificate was issued for a block of the completed plate proof; this has not been confirmed. The above items are stated to have come on the market in full sheets of 50. They certainly would not have been regular issues emanating from the Post Office. No doubt they departed the printing plant via the back door.

1981 Canadian Painters 'Self Portrait', 17c.

Plate proof on wove in colours of issue.

A block of eight was seen in a dealer's stock and a strip of three has appeared in auction, all described as proofs. The Unitrade Specialised Catalogue of Canadian Stamps (p148) refers to 12 imperf pairs as a result of a mishandled sheet and a corner block is priced. The block of eight and strip of three obviously do not form part of this 'error'; the block showed no evidence of creasing or gum disturbance.

1981 Canadian Painters 'Untitled No.6', 35c.

Plate proof on wove, in colours of issue.

*This final item was seen in quantity in the stock of the same dealer as the block of the previous item. In both cases these may be imperfs issued through the Post
Continued on page 101.*

CANADA'S OFFICIALS

Part 1 - The 5-Hole OHMS

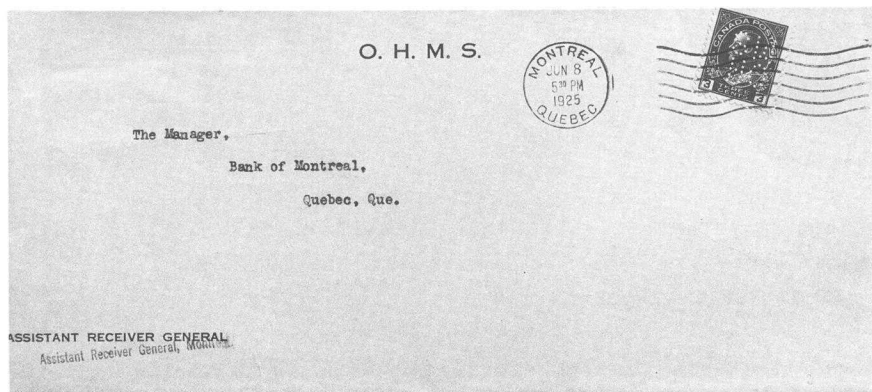
Trelle Morrow

The concept of security endorsements to curb theft of postage stamps has been in evidence since the late 1800s when perfin were instituted by several private firms and one Crown Corporation, the Inter Colonial Railway. By the early 1900s several government departments began experimenting with the perfin endorsement. The Militia Department produced the 'MD' perfin, the Department of National Defence produced the 'ND' perfin and the Department of Finance produced the 'OHMS' perfin containing five holes in the vertical leg of an initial. Also, some Crown Corporations endorsed stamps with perforated initials of their own; namely, Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Early writers on the subject of Officials have contributed a fair amount

of background material. T.F.Daggs in 1938, W.C.Gordon in 1949 and C.R.Timpany in 1954, contributed articles to philatelic journals of the day. The well-known Catalogue of Officials prepared by Roy Wrigley contains much information originating from H.M.Dilworth as well as other collectors.

Not a great deal has been said by previous authors about the postal history aspect of the Official stamps of Canada. The purpose of this study is to review some existing data regarding use of the Officials and to try and present certain procedures and conditions of usage that are not well known or not readily appreciated by collectors. Terms of reference will be the 5-Hole OHMS, the 4-hole OHMS, the O.H.M.S. overprint and the G overprint issues.



The 3c Admiral 5-Hole OHMS, paying the letter rate from Montreal to Quebec, and with a relatively early date, 8 June 1925.

It is interesting to note that the 5-hole OHMS perfins of the Finance Department have been placed by catalogue authors into the grouping we call Officials, while other government department perfins have been grouped with private perfins. This may have evolved due to the specific Post Office approval for the Department of Finance to endorse its postage stamps while not all other departments received such approval. The prestigious appearance of the initials representing 'On His Majesty's Service' may have influenced the nomenclature. The examples included in this portion of the study will illustrate the involvement of the Finance Department with the 5-Hole OHMS perfins.

In 1923 the Finance Department instituted its security programme for postage stamps and this carried on until 1935 when the Bank of Canada was

formed. A Cummins #52 perforator with a series of five dies in a row, was purchased. The 5-Hole OHMS stamps were distributed to the Assistant Receiver General's offices in the Provinces and some were held in Ottawa for special mailing services such as registration, airmail, special delivery and parcel post. First class mail enjoyed franking privileges when posted in Ottawa for destinations within the Country. The earliest stamp issues to be perforated OHMS were the Admirals and the procedure included issues through to the end of the 1934 Commemoratives.

In 1939 stamps were again perforated with the 5-Hole OHMS initials*. This resulted from a Treasury Board decision to provide security endorsements on stamps for all government departments. For this new programme a Cummins #53 perforator with ten dies in a row and yielding a 4-

O. H. M. S.



The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Thorold, Ontario.

ASSISTANT RECEIVER GENERAL

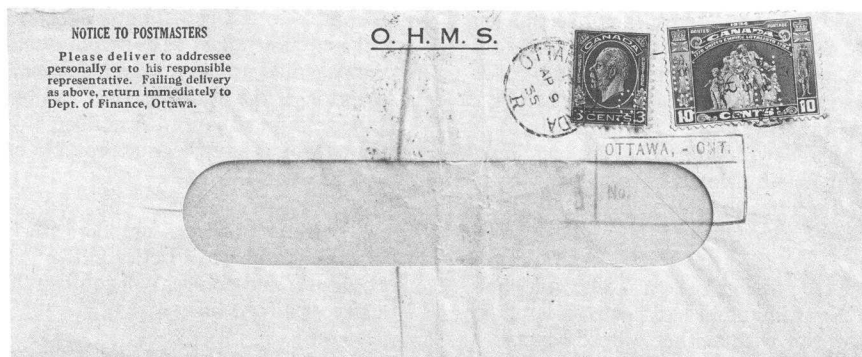
The 2c 1927 Confederation, 5-Hole OHMS, paying the letter rate from Toronto to Thorold, 15 June 1928.

Hole OHMS perfin had been ordered in May, 1939, with a view to meeting the programme commencement date of 1 July, 1939. The new 4-Hole machine was late in arriving and for a few days at least, likely at the end of June, the older perforator from the Finance Department was placed back in operation. Therefore, we find issues from 1935 through to 1939 now

endorsed with the 5-Hole OHMS perfin.

*No perforating was done between 1935 and 1939, government departments used regular stamps.

Acknowledgement: The author would like to acknowledge the assistance of Jon Johnson in supplying information on the perforating machines.



Letter to Britain, 9 Apr, 1935. The 3c Medallion, 5-Hole OHMS, pays the surface rate and the rare 10c Loyalist 5-Hole OHMS pays the registration fee.

COMMEMORATIVE PROOFS Continued from page 98.

Office or may indeed be plate proofs in the conventional sense. The jury is still out on this one.

Despite the obvious weakness of a listing such as this, derived from incomplete data, partially contained in auction catalogues; the utility of such a survey lies in its value in making students aware of some limited amount of what does exist. Approximately 200 die proofs were examined - it is possible that some were noted more than once. There was heavy duplication of the die proofs of certain stamps; one, the 20c 'Pulp and Paper', accounted for 25% of all observations. All of these and most

others lacking die number and imprint were in the possession of one individual.

Why so many die proofs were taken of one item is beyond comprehension, unless done for personal profit. It is known that more of these proofs exist; indeed even the catalogues where they appear are known to the author; however he was unable to examine the necessary reference material.

Without doubt more die proofs of these issues and others of this era will emerge in time. This provisional listing will be subject to substantial amendment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Robert Lunn,
REVIVING THE DEAD**

This blustery winter has led me to revisit my collection and give a second look to some of my 'prizes'. Illustrated is one cover that becomes more interesting every time I look at it.

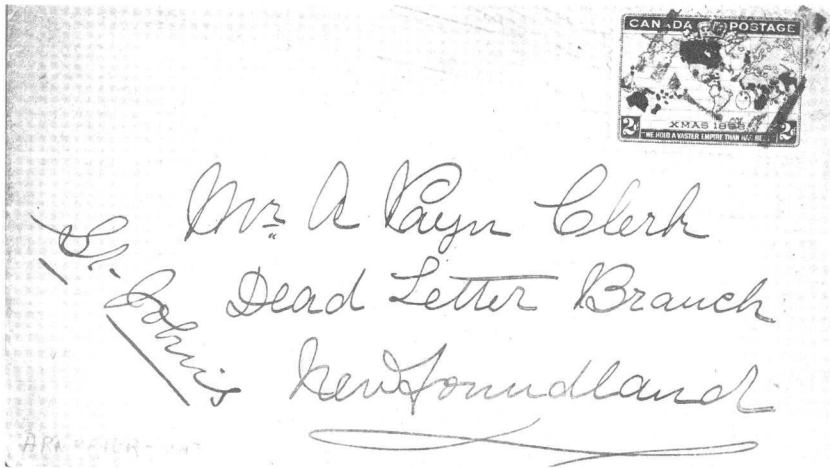
My main interest is not so much the destination (though Newfoundland is a much sought after Map stamp cover destination) but the addressee: Mr. A. Vayn, Clerk, Dead Letter Branch, St John's Newfoundland. The intriguing thing is, why would anyone want to send a letter to a clerk in the 'Newfie' Dead Letter Office?

A possible reason is that someone in Newfoundland had posted a letter to Arnprior with neither proper postage nor a return address. The processing post office sent the letter to the Dead Letter Branch because it was not prepaid. The Dead Letter Office (DLO)

then requested the addressee to forward the amount of postage, probably only 2cts, seemingly the going rate in 1899. Upon receipt of the postage, the DLO forwarded the letter, presumably with the applicable Newfoundland stamps affixed to the unpaid envelope. I would imagine that Canadian stamps would be acceptable to the Newfoundland DLO in the circumstances as Newfoundland stamps would not have been available in Arnprior. If the above was a Canada-United States situation, American stamps would have been acceptable to the Canadian DLO.

Perhaps someone familiar with Newfoundland Dead Letter Office procedures and policies will confirm this theory or advise otherwise.

Note: 1 The map stamp is tied with an Arnprior Ja 21 99 squared circle postmark



- 2 There is an Ottawa Ja 24 transit mark on the back
 3 There is a St. John's Jan 31 receiver mark on the back.

**The Yellow Peril,
 A SECULAR RATE**

My article, titled as above, appeared in 'Maple Leaves' no.222 (April 1989). I recently learned from a well-informed source that the 1/2c rate was officially recognised in North America, including USA and Newfoundland, but was often permitted to France between 1893 and 1894. I hope this information will be uplifting news to Small Queen collectors.

**The Yellow Peril
 NO SMOKING**

Seeing 'THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING' in print ('Maple Leaves' 251, Jan.1995) made me realise that, in my haste to submit the report, I committed an unpardonable omission. If there is such a thing as 'righting a wrong', please add to the list of acknowledgments this statement:

"Thanks also to Dr. Susan M. Tarlo of the Toronto Hospital (Asthma Centre) for her excellent medical advice." Sorry Doc, for the oversight!

**FIFTEEN CENT LARGE QUEEN: VARIETIES.
 The Left Pawnbroker.
 Fred Fawn**

While sorting 15c. Large Queens, one stamp looked almost like 'just another pawnbroker'. However, the three dots were on the left side this time; (see illustration) and they were approximately 1mm lower than the ones on the 'pawnbroker' variety. The 'Right Pawnbroker', position 10, is present in all printings.

dots in the margin, just above and to the right of the right numeral. An illustration can be found in the Unitrade specialised catalogue.

The dots on the 'Left Pawnbroker' are smaller than the ones in position 10 and remind me of the 'row of dots' variety of the 3c Small Queen.

Members are kindly asked to report on similar findings.

Editor's note:

For the benefit of members not conversant with the Large Queen issue, the 'Pawnbroker' variety consists of three



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June 1995

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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Booking forms for the convention were enclosed with the April issue and the response looks very promising, my apologies for incorrectly giving the Saturday date as 24 September.

Convention starts Wednesday afternoon, 20 September and concludes with the banquet on the Saturday evening, 23 September, the majority leaving for home on the morning of Sunday the 24th.

One of the usual highlights is, of course, the Saturday afternoon auction at 2 p.m. John Wright has gathered together in excess of 600 lots and viewing will be possible from 10 p.m on Thursday and Friday and from approximately 12.30 p.m. Saturday,

I hope that the philatelic and social programme will have much to interest all those attending and I look forward to welcoming some newcomers as well as many regular attenders.

FROM THE SECRETARY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Suncliff Hotel Bournemouth, on Saturday 23 September 1995, commencing at 9 a.m. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the following posts:

President
Three Vice-Presidents
Secretary

Treasurer

Three Committee Members, one from each region.

The retiring Committee Members are Mr Hillson (North) and Mr Hannah (Scotland), The southern post is vacant.

Nominations and any proposed amendments to the rules should be sent to the Secretary before 23 June 1995,

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND

The Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies' annual congress was held at Falkirk on Saturday 18 March and was well attended, with the CPS of GB producing a fair representation from around Scotland - Sandy Mackie down from Aberdeen : Betty Stephenson across from St. Andrews and others from the central belt. As in previous years a Society Table was manned on the Sunday (Collectors' Day) by Messrs McLeish, McVey, Dickson and McLaren. They were kept busy throughout the day with one new member signed up and several 'packs' given out.

The highlight of this year's Scottish Philatelic Scene was the attainment of his 100th birthday by A. Bruce Auckland, M.A., B.S.P., F.C.P.S., F.S.P.H. in March and the Celebration Dinner accorded him and his wife Norah on 1 April in The University Staff Club, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Philatelic Society,
The Scottish Postal History Society
and The Glasgow Philatelic Society



Centenarian A. Bruce Auckland and his wife Norah

organised the Dinner with Dr David Manners as Chairman and Tom Rielly proposing the toast.

In his address Mr Rielly made particular reference to the CPS of GB connection speaking of membership number 5 and editorship of *Maple Leaves* from inception in 1946 until handing over a well established publication in 1953. It was in 1953 that Bruce Auckland was awarded Fellowship of our Society.

Lynda and Werner Schutt (Bristol) and Jim McLaren (Perth) attended the Dinner and through them the best wishes of the CPS of GB were passed to Mr and Mrs Auckland on this unique philatelic occasion.

EXCHANGE PACKET

In the last issue we canvassed contributors, this time we offer a little news! Thanks to re-negotiation with the insurers, packets can now be posted 'recorded delivery', as opposed to being registered. This should reduce costs for those on the circuit. Hugh Johnson reports that six packets have recently gone into circulation. Malcolm Jones is also actively producing Covermart lists, but both would welcome more contributions from members.

A number of more recent recruits to membership have complained about non-appearance of our advertised packet; indeed some have not renewed for that reason. The success of the packet owes much to the efforts of the

volunteers running it but they can do nothing without material. Most of us have some duplicated or unwanted material, why not turn it into cash and buy something worthwhile?

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1995

June 2-4 'PIPEX 95' in Victoria, BC.

July 6-8 'Rare Stamps of the World', Claridges Hotel, London.

Sept 1-3 Revised dates of BNAPS Convention, Edmonton, AB, Canada

Sept 20-23 CPS of GB Convention, Bournemouth.

Oct 10-15 Autumn STAMPEX, Royal Horticultural Halls, London.

1996

Aug 30-Sep 1 BNAPS Convention, Fort Worth, Texas.

Sept 11-14 CPS of GB Convention, Station Hotel, Perth

International Exhibitions

1995

Sept 1-10 SINGAPORE 95 Singapore

1966

Jun 8-16 CAPEX 96, Toronto

Sept 27-Oct 6 ISTANBUL 96, Istanbul

Nov 1-15 GREECE 96, Athens

1997

Apr 11-20 NORWEX 97, Oslo

May 29-Jun 8 PACIFIC 97, San Francisco

September - MOSCOW '97, Russia

CLOSED ALBUMS

Sadly we have to report the deaths of two prominent society Fellows, who were both with the Society in those formative, immediate post war days.

Fred Tomlinson (74) took over the editorship of 'Maple Leaves' in 1952, when it was relinquished by Bruce

Auckland, and built steadily for five years on the firm foundation provided before handing over, in 1957, to Jim Woods. Fred's daughter recalls, as a young girl, helping to call over the proofs! The Map stamp was Fred's main collecting interest and he is best known for his ground-breaking book, which was published in 1960. The continued popularity of this stamp owes much to his pioneering research.

Geoffrey Whitworth (100), a past President, will be known by name, if not personally, to almost all members of the Society. His deep knowledge of the 1859 issue, reflected in his published books and many articles, has ensured him a permanent place in the philatelic pantheon. Visitors to convention will know that his collection also covered the other issues of Canada to 1897 in some depth and will be aware of Geoffrey's ever-willingness to share his knowledge. Only a couple of weeks before his quite sudden death he was in touch, by letter and telephone, with your Editor over some faked re-entries in his collection, having lent his valuable material to be photographed with a view to something appearing eventually in 'Maple Leaves'.

Apart from this, your Editor has on hand articles on Transatlantic Mail which were to form a series. These will be published, as each is self-contained, but sadly the series will not run as far as Geoffrey would have wished. Nevertheless it can be seen that he was active right to the end.

The Society acknowledges its debt to these two members of nearly 50 years standing.

FELLOWSHIP

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

Outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America; or outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form which is available from the Secretary. Nominations must be submitted to the Secretary before 23 July 1995.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT WANTED.

During WWII the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan had several training bases in Saskatchewan. Some bases had MPOs, others used civilian postal services. I seek covers from Saskatchewan MPOs, all in the 1200 series viz. Regina MPO 1214; North Battleford MPO 1208; Estevan MPO 1209; Swift Current MPO 1210, Saskatoon Unicorn NPO 1213 (Naval). Also looking for the following prewar Dundurn covers: Dundurn FPO years '36, '37 and '38. Please write to Leslie G. Clinton, 1329 Elevator Rd., Saskatoon, SASK, Canada S7M 3X3.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 21 April 1995

New Members

2708 Anderson, Robert G, 16 Frederick St, Brantford, Ont, Canada, N3T 4N4.	ON,PH
2709 Drummond, Iain C, 17 Dunnottar Crescent, East Kilbride, Scotland, G74 4PL	C
2710 Creighton, Richard W, P.O.Box 1358, Fairveiw, Alberta, Canada T0H 1L0	CS,FC,PH
2711 Watkins, James, P.O.Box 351, Long Beach, MS 39560-0351, USA.	C,PH

Resigned

2364 Burega P M	2148 Gray L A	2372 Hill J G
2168 Morgan T R	2013 Mountford F T	

Deceased

74 Tomlinson F, FCPS 100 Whitworth G, FRPSL FCPS

Change of Address

1810 Almond T E, Postcode is RG31 5DZ
2304 Bartlet, not Bartlett
899 Brassler, N, 1180 Reef Road, The Billows B-7. Vero Beach, Florida, 32983, USA.
1635 Charkow A, Apt 19
2486 Lacelle, D M, Postcode is K1K 1J9
1281 Maresch, W H P, Postcode is M5H 2S8
1581 Sessions, D.F. 31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton, W.Sussex, BN16 3EN
1196 Vancouver Public Library, 350 West Georgia St, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6B 6B1.

Correction to List of Local Contact Members in the Handbook

Refer to the Directory of Members for the correct address of Local Contact Member Derrick A Avery.

Revised total 467

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 1994/5

President

A.E. Jones CBE, 2 Broadstrood, Loughton, Essex, IL10 2SE

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T.E. Almond, 2 Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, RG31 5DZ

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Handbooks Manager:

D.J. Scoot, 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts

Librarian:

C.G. Banfield, F.C.P.S., 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex

Exchange Packet Managers:

(Packet) H.R. Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 5BD
(Covermart) T.M. Jones, 14 Tullis Close, Sutton Courtenay, Nr Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4BD

Advertising Manager:

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Assistant Editor:

G.E. Taylor, 38 Lumley Road, Horley, Surrey, RH6 7JL

**CONSIDER JOINING
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BNAPS - The Society for Canadian Philately



the fastest developing area of philately... REVENUE STAMPS

In 1990 The Revenue Society of Great Britain was formed in response to renewed collector interest in revenue stamps.

Since then the Society has grown apace. It encourages the collection, study and display of revenue material from around the world, and regular meetings are held in London and elsewhere through the year. The Society's award winning quarterly Journal contains a fine range of articles on revenue stamps, stamped paper, and the legal and historical background to particular issues, as well as book reviews and Society news. There is a thriving packet circulating.

UK membership is £15 per year (£20 for overseas members) and our Secretary -Tony Hall, 53a High Street, Whitwell, Hitchin, Herts SG4 8AJ - would be delighted to hear from you and answer your questions.

JUST PUBLISHED: Collecting and Displaying Revenue Stamps, by Clive Akerman, our Journal Editor; £5.00 incl. U.K. postage. An 80 page introduction to collecting revenue stamps profusely illustrated.

The Revenue Society
— of Great Britain —