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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN



Maple Leaves

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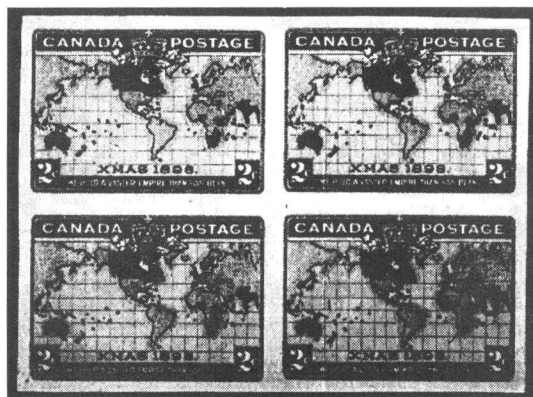
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June 1996

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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Among the 'Society News' items will be found a note of events, both philatelic and social, planned for our 50th Convention in Perth. Accompanying this issue is a catalogue for the annual auction scheduled for the Saturday afternoon. We hope the combination will entice a few 'newcomers' to come along and remind the 'regulars' to get their booking form off, if they have not already done so. Don't forget the competitions either; apart from the opportunity to win a trophy there is the opportunity to put some of your cherished material in front of fellow members for their delectation.

Whilst on the subject of trophies, it was pleasing to hear that John Hillson collected both the Ferris Trophy and the Cowell Salver (best first time entrant) at the Scottish National Show in March,

with an entry of 6¢ SQ, not bad for a beginner! Records show this 'double' only to have been performed once before, but this is undoubtedly the first with Canadian material. Congratulations are also due to Jim McLaren who took a silver with his early Canadian machine cancels. Good to see the Maple Leaf is still a force in the land of the Society's birth.

Members will have seen, in the last issue, that John Hillson is taking over as Treasurer; we take this opportunity of adding our thanks to outgoing Treasurer Dr Alan Salmon, who has kept us in good financial shape these past five years or so, while continuing to entertain with his stories of people on Canadian stamps.

Continued on page 288



PUBLIC AUCTIONS

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Rob Lunn raised the question of Lady Minto's Fête in the April issue. Stan Lum has been quick to supply more details, as has 'Mac' McConnell in the 'Letters' page.

THE STAMPS THAT WEREN'T

The Yellow Peril Photo by 'Super Bee'



The twelve-day Lady Minto Fête held in Calcutta, beginning 28 January, 1907, to raise money for the local hospital and Minto nursing schemes was a conspicuous success – netting £25,000. To coincide with the Fête, the Philatelic Society of India planned a stamp exhibition which, however, did not take place as the space allotted at the Fête was insufficient. The secretary of the society, Wilmot Corfield, then conceived the idea of a special commemorative issue for the Fête – a set of three stamps: 4 annas (red) portrait of Lady Minto; 4 annas (blue) Lord Minto; and 1 rupee (black, green, and red) depicting a map of India. The design of the portrait stamps was inspired from the Canada 1903 Edward VII stamp while the rupee stamp bore an interesting resemblance to the Canada 1898 Map stamp.*

The stamps, printed by the Survey of India Department, caused a stir when placed on sale at the Fête. The issue was quickly withdrawn as there was no official sanction for them. Perhaps someone recalled the Charles Connell affair and pointed out what Lord Minto was letting himself in for by supplanting the King's countenance. A few covers franked with the Minto stamps and bearing the special red postmark sneaked through the Fête Post Office. This unframed postmark consists of a red bold Geneva Cross encircled by the words, 'MINTO FETE CALCUTTA,' with time and date in the angles of the cross. A slightly different postmark has been seen tying a stamp to a postcard dated 29 January, 1907. The card was sent to New Zealand. The words, 'LADY MINTO FETE' and 'CALCUTTA' are in a straight line.

Gilbert John Murray-Kynynmond Elliot, 4th Earl of Minto, was the eighth Governor General of Canada. Born into a family long identified with British public service, he received his education at Eton and Cambridge but, a man of action, he decided on a military career which brought him to Canada. In 1883 he served at Rideau Hall as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne. Two years later he was Aide-de-Camp to General Middleton on the expedition to suppress the second Riel rebellion. His next trip to Canada was as Governor General 1898 to 1904. In 1905 Lord Minto was appointed Viceroy of India.

The energetic Mary Caroline Grey who married Lord Minto was for some years Queen Victoria's private secretary. She was also a sister of Earl Grey who became the ninth Governor General of Canada. She visited Canada for the first time on her honeymoon in 1883 when her husband was Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne.

Lord and Lady Minto were hosts to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, afterwards King George V and Queen Mary, during their

visit to Canada in the summer of 1900. The Mintos, both fine skaters, founded the Minto Skating Club in Ottawa. It is still active today and has produced one world champion, Barbara Ann Scott.

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– *Philatelic Magazine*, 17 June, 1960, p. 445.

– *India's Stamp Journal*, August, 1968, pp. 173-174.

– *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, 27 August, 1910, p. 212.

**Editor's note: In an article in 'The Stamp Lover' Wilmot Corfield said ". . . when discussing their design . . . I handed him as models for his artist to work upon a couple of the then current stamps of Canada."*

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

WARTIME AIRMAIL? Mac McConnell

Wartime international airmail routes are frequently inadequately documented, due to unforeseen situations and rapidly changing circumstances.

A trans-Atlantic cover, the front and reverse of which are shown, yields few real clues despite a goodly array of markings. At first sight it should have been simple to get the letter from Canada to U.K. because it was correctly franked at the then current airmail rate of 30¢. The stamps were cancelled with anonymous, undated bars (possibly at Halifax, NS – but that is only an

assumption) and the letter marked AIRMAIL in blue (GPO?) crayon.

Either before or just after this it was opened and resealed by a censor using the OPENED BY CENSOR label with the printers imprint S 2577a/100M - 8 - 40 (6615)/HQ 815-9-2577a but no identifying number. The label is tied by a boxed 'From HM (or HMC?) Ships / PASSED BY CENSOR'. This all suggests naval origin, reinforcing the idea that the barred canceller was used at Halifax. It is believed the addressee was the wife of a naval officer.





So far, so good – on to an aircraft, you say, and forward to destination. But not before it has been thoroughly opened and checked by German military censorship as indicated by the GEOFFNET sealing strip, the large red eagle and swastika handstamp on the reverse and the pencilled censor's identity numbers on the front.

The German post office added a large boxed 'Zur Zeit keine Postverbindung / Zuruck!' marking (For the time being, no postal service / Return to Sender!) As there was no return address on the outside of the envelope it appears to have been forwarded to the addressee, but not before another (U.K.?) censor became involved. It was OPENED BY

EXAMINER 7208, sealed with a PC90 label and further sealed by gummed brown paper tape. The only clue to dating is the 100M 8-40 in the printer's imprint, indicating that one hundred thousand of these labels were printed in August 1940.

It is my surmise that the letter was not sent by air but by sea and captured at some point by a surface raider. I may be totally wrong in this assumption.

Does any member have a more plausible explanation as to how the German authorities became involved and under what protocol and by which route it returned to Allied hands and so to Merthyr Tydfil?

PHILATELIC PHABLES (3)

Horace W. Harrison F.C.P.S.

In 1959 Canada issued a stamp in commemoration of the opening of the St Lawrence Seaway, in conjunction with the United States. It turns out that two sheets, each comprising four panes of 50, were printed with the centre inverted. J. N. Sissons of Toronto and Casimir Bileski of Winnipeg, two of the pre-eminent stamp dealers in Canada, made an attempt to determine how many of these inverted centre stamps were actually released to the public, by buying up as many of these stamps as they could in order to set the price. Early in 1960 the word spread around to Jim Sissons that Fred Jarrett had a complete pane of 50 of these stamps and this was just about the worst person in the world to have a complete pane of these stamps as far as Jim Sissons was concerned. Fred was a fine old gentleman, but extremely difficult to deal with. Now, Fred knew that Jim Sissons and Bileski were trying to buy up the stamps, but he never mentioned to Jim that he had the pane, and finally Jim said to him "Fred, I understand that you have a complete pane of 50 of the Seaway Invert" and Fred said "Ummh". Taking that as an affirmative answer, Jim said "Do you want to sell it?" and Fred said "Ummh", and Jim said, "Well, how much do you want for it?" and Fred said "Ummh".

After about a month of very serious negotiations, they arrived at a price which seemed to be equally satisfactory, or unsatisfactory to both of them, as the case may be, and Jim said "Well, where is the pane?" and Fred said "It's in my bank vault". Jim said "Why don't you go and get it" and Fred said "No, you bring your cheque and we'll go to the bank

vault together, and you give me the cheque and I'll hand you the sheet, right there in the safe deposit box area". Jim said "All right", made out his cheque and they went to the bank together. Fred got his box open and handed Jim the pane and was taking the cheque when Sissons grabbed the cheque back, and dropped the pane which fell on the floor. Jim let out some expletives which are not printable in this publication. What Fred had done was very carefully cut out the centre portion of the Seaways from one pane and pasted them upside down on another pane and then taken a photograph of it which he had shown around, but not to Sissons, so that everybody knew from the photograph that Fred Jarrett had a complete pane of the Seaway invert. Sissons, the minute he felt the weight of the sheet in his own hands, realized that it was too heavy, and there was something very much amiss with the nearly consummated deal; he therefore cancelled the deal by snatching his cheque back. All this took place while Jim Sissons was in the process of selling Fred Jarrett's magnificent collections of British North America stamps and covers; bound volumes of the sale catalogues are now part of the desirable literature of BNA philately. There is no Seaway Invert pane to be found in these catalogues, genuine or otherwise.

If you look it up today (1995) in the Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, you will find that it is listed as Scott # 387a, approximately 400 issued Mint \$13,500; used \$12,500 and \$15,000 on cover. Many were used

Continued on page 265

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**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

THE PEOPLE ON THE STAMPS – PAPINEAU

Dr Alan Salmon

*A Canadian lawyer named Papineau
Thought the powers of the people were low.
So he said let's have a fight,
But I retain my seigneurial right;
his republic froze in the snow.
The Rebellion of '37 Anon*

Louis-Joseph Papineau was the leading French Canadian nationalist during the first half of the 19th century. He was a complex mixture of a professed democratic republican and an avid supporter of the old French seigneurial system when it came to the rights of property. He was directly involved in the armed rebellion that took place in Lower Canada in 1837. His opposition to the existing system of government in the province did help to improve eventually the balance of interests between those living there and the distant, central Government in England. The 6¢ stamp of 1971 (SG 681, SS 539) was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his death.



He was born at Montreal in 1786, the son of a rich seigneur involved in local politics. Although the Papineau family were wealthy and socially acceptable due to their seigneurie, their assets were small compared with some of the families of British stock, such as the Molsons (SG 1222, SS 1117), who controlled the economy of Lower Canada. Louis-Joseph seems to have been his parents' favourite child; the father was a monarchist and moderate liberal, the mother was devout and austere. The latter was the only parental characteristic that the son retained.

Early Days

After his primary education he entered the Sulpician college of Montreal; in 1802 he left after trouble with his teachers. His parents then sent him to Quebec to complete his education at the Petit Séminaire. There he acquired the reputation of being a gifted pupil, not a great worker but a great reader; he later said he lost his faith at the seminary. He then moved back to Montreal to train as a lawyer in the office of his cousin; by 1810 he was authorised to practise law. In the War of 1812 he served as a captain in the militia. He also entered politics, joining the Parti Canadien and being elected to the House of Assembly in 1809 – he was a member, on and off, until 1854.

French Canadian nationalism was now becoming a significant factor in affairs, it was supported by the French Canadian professions and the small merchants. They were opposing the British merchants, the public servants and the so-called 'French Canadian traitors'. In both the Canadas the political structure devolved from the Governor-General, appointed by HMG's Colonial Office, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province who was advised by appointed Legislative and Executive Councils. The provincial House of Assembly was elected; it could vote, subject to a veto, the entire amount of expenditure except that provided by HMG. Thus there was a built-in conflict between the House and the superior government – the elected House could vote expenditure, but it could be vetoed by the appointed Governors advised by the appointed Councils, also HMG could have a policy for the Province but it could be frustrated by the way funds were allocated.

In 1815 Papineau became leader of the Parti Canadien and was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. The post commanded a considerable salary so he was able to buy the seignery from his father in 1817 and to marry, the next year, the daughter of a Quebec merchant. His influence in the Parti continued to grow, it was helped by his journey to England in 1823 to argue successfully against a bill, submitted to the British Parliament by the Lower Canada merchants' party, to create a political union of the St Lawrence valley. The French Canadians feared this would lead to their assimilation and a loss of their identity. In 1826 the Parti Canadien became the Patriote party, with Papineau as its tall, austere, authoritarian leader; it was said

"One look from Papineau would subdue all his Canadian flock".

The Road to Rebellion

He had a great gift for oratory and, from 1830, he instituted, in the Assembly, a series of systematic obstructions to the government to force it to adopt the reforms his party sought. His overall objectives, to change the political system but to retain the social system, were not accepted by all the leading lights of his party. Several, including the moderate La Fontaine (SG 273, SS 148), wished to eradicate the seigneurial system; in direct conflict to Papineau's support for this traditional institution. Influenced by Thomas Jefferson, he now tended to a combination of the seigneurial system and democracy, a Lower Canadian republic of small landowners. For Papineau the prime economic activity was agriculture, many French Canadians were small farmers; he was hostile to all other forms of commerce, probably domination by British Canadians influenced his attitude.

Another point of conflict in Papineau's complex personality was his support of the established church, as part of the French Canadian establishment, and his personal anti-clerical attitude. Following his withdrawal from the Roman Catholic Church he became a pointed critic of the privileges of the church and of religious education. He envisaged a lay society with churches separate from the State, but feared that the early disestablishment of the Catholic Church would hinder the movement to independence; it also acted as a safeguard against the Church of England – "the ally of the persecutions that have been contrived against Canadiens".

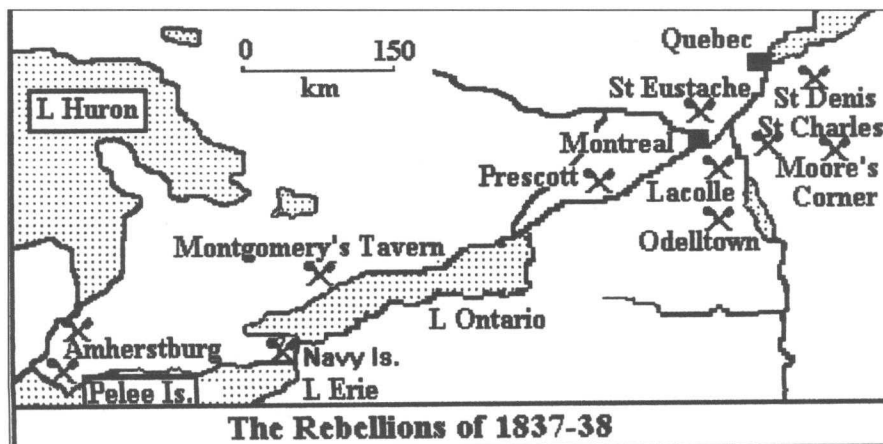
He was also against the timber trade, the banks and the investment of public money in transportation. In 1834 he urged the electors of Montreal West to withdraw their money from the banks – "Whether there be banks or not, there will not be one more acre farmed, or one acre less". He wanted free trade, to combat the protective tariffs of Canadian timber and wheat, thus to weaken, as he saw it, Canadian capitalism. That same year the Ninety-two Resolutions were introduced to the Assembly, these were prepared to clarify his aspirations and political ideas. Addressed to the Crown, they were a list of the grievances and requests of the Patriotes, including an expression of republican sentiments and a denunciation of the Governors-General for maladministration. Following a Royal Commission of Inquiry they were rejected by HMG, in February 1837, as being excessive.

The Rebellions of 1837-38

At the beginning of 1837 there were at least three factions in the Patriote party: a radical wing, keen for open revolution, a more prudent group led by Papineau

who was prepared to use force if necessary, and a group who were against the use of arms. A Banque du Peuple had been established in 1836, its president was Papineau's cousin; one of its functions was thought to be to help the revolution although Papineau claimed he had been against its formation. His strategy was to proceed by constitutional means but, if these failed, Patriotes throughout the province were to stir up the population and to boycott taxed products, if this failed armed revolt was to start in December 1837, after the freeze-up. His cause got no support from the Church which declared against any use of force – a serious blow to his hopes of a popular uprising.

In October there were large gatherings at St Denis and St Charles where the leaders openly preached revolt. Papineau went to the latter meeting with an armed escort but reproached the radicals for having incited the government to act before the appointed time for revolt. In November, following rioting in Montreal, the Governor decided to arrest the leaders.



Papineau moved to St Denis where he acted as leader of the civil faction and as supreme commander – appointing generals. The fighting lasted only three weeks; there was a minor rebel success at St Denis on 23 November, six regulars were killed and the rest, who had been seeking Papineau, were forced to withdraw. The rebels were led by Papineau's chief supporter Dr Nelson; amongst them was a Georges Etienne Cartier (SG 312, SS 190). Two days later the rebels were comprehensively beaten at St Charles, Papineau fled across the border to Vermont. The major action was at St Eustache, where about 750 entrenched rebels were stormed by 2,000 militia and regulars; the rebellion in Lower Canada was crushed.

Spurred on by events in Lower Canada there was also fighting that December in Upper Canada, at Montgomery's Tavern near Toronto; here the rebels were led by a William Lyon Mackenzie, a fiery, reckless, reformer. No regular troops were available in Upper Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor had sent them to strengthen the forces in Lower Canada. The rebels were defeated by the militia led by a fighting Irishman, Colonel Fitzgibbon, who had achieved fame during the War of 1812 when, with 50 regulars, he had bluffed over 500 American regulars to surrender. Further fights took place near Amherstburg and on Pelee Island in January and March of 1838; then the Upper Canada rebellion petered out. Mackenzie fled to the U.S.A. to urge further actions; rebel raids, both about 400 strong, against Prescott and Amherstburg took place in 1838, both were repulsed by the militia. The captured rebel leader at Amherstburg was defended at his trial, unsuccessfully, by John A. Macdonald (SG 266, SS 141 & SG 693, SS 586),

who eventually became the first Prime Minister of Canada. There was also a strong reform movement in Nova Scotia, led by Joseph Howe (SG 755, SS 616), but this remained a peaceful confrontation; Howe eventually became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

In February 1838 some 600 fugitives and sympathisers crossed from Vermont into Lower Canada but were driven back by the militia and some regulars. In June Lord Durham, the new Governor-General of BNA, pardoned minor offenders, exiled eight to Bermuda and forbade Papineau to return to Canada on pain of death. As Bermuda was outside his jurisdiction his action was not approved by the British government; he resigned. Early in November further rioting and fighting took place in and around Montreal; martial law was declared. Another invasion came from across the border and the Republic of Lower Canada was declared with, ironically, Dr Nelson, an Englishman, as President. Some 1,500 rebels were defeated by a strong force of militia, Indians and regulars at Odelltown. Dr Nelson fled to the U.S.A. Thus ended the rebellions of 1837 and 1838.

Postscripts


Lord Durham stayed long enough in BNA to gather a mass of information and to hear complaints and suggestions from all sides. His clear, concise report to HMG, in 1839, set out his recommendations for solving the problems. It led directly to the union of the Canadas in 1841 and to more responsible government. Papineau went to France in 1839 in an unsuccessful attempt to gain the support of the French government; he was amnestied in 1844 and arrived back in Canada the next year. He returned to politics in 1848 but refused to accept the union of the

Canadas, his ideal now being the annexation of Lower Canada by the U.S.A. Dr Nelson became convinced that the future of Lower Canada was within the British Empire; eventually he was twice Mayor of Montreal. In 1842 La Fontaine became the joint Prime Minister of the United Province of Canada, with Robert Baldwin (SG 273, SS 148). Cartier became a leader in the move to Confederation and a Prime Minister of Canada.

Papineau gradually withdrew from active politics, spending most of his time at his 18,000 acre seigneurie of Montebello, 60 miles from Montreal, on the Ottawa River. He opposed Confederation, denouncing it as a hoax to perpetuate English monarchical and aristocratic institutions in Canada. Papineau died at Montebello in 1871, four years after Confederation. For two




decades he dominated the Patriote Party, but lost control when it embarked on a disorganised rebellion; his influence was small after that debacle. Nevertheless, some of the reforms he desired came to pass as the British government followed Macaulay's golden rule: "Reform in order that you may preserve". Now there is a Papineau district in Montreal and he has his place on the stamps of Canada.

PHILATELIC PHABLES – *From p. 259*
by the public without realizing what a valuable item they possessed. A picture post card is known used to England, bearing the Seaway Invert and a 2¢ Queen Elizabeth stamp to make up the 7¢ airmail rate to Great Britain. I've been tempted to bid on it both times it has been offered for sale at auction, but have always resisted, as it is outside my prime area of interest.







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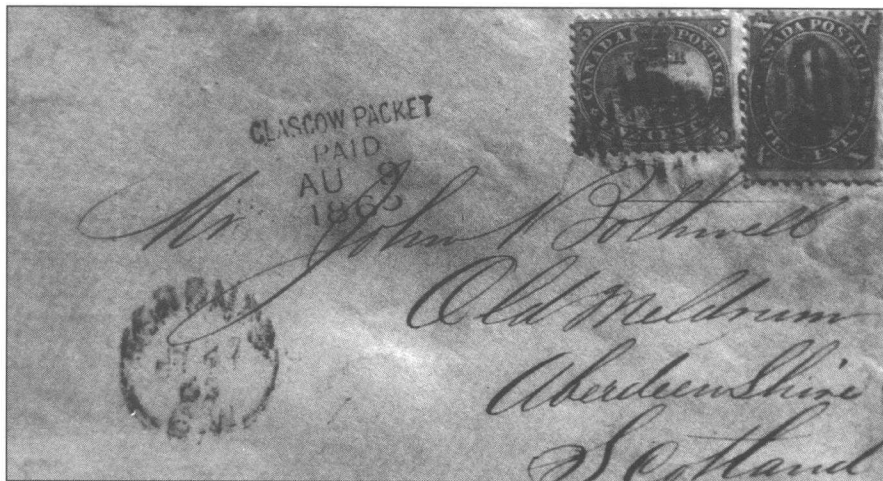
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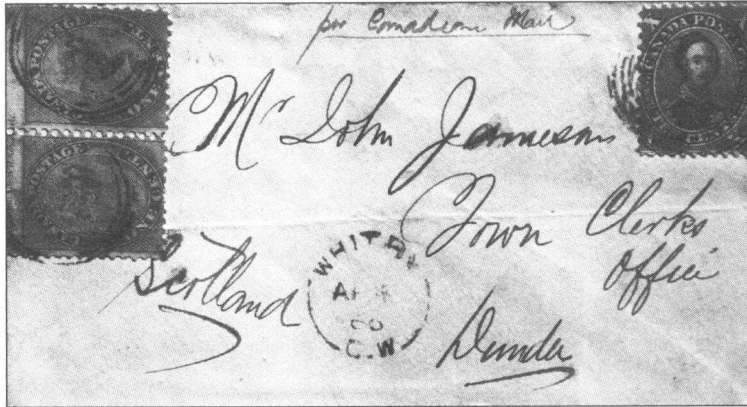
Toronto JY 27 1865 to Aberdeenshire. An overpayment.

The above date was a Thursday, giving ample time for the letter to be put on the Canadian Packet 'North American' sailing from Quebec on Saturday, 29 July. It is an undirected letter stamped to the value of 15 cents, making it an overpayment of 2½ cents. Arriving at Derry on 8 August it would travel by rail and ferry to Glasgow where the 'GLASGOW PACKET PAID' handstamp was applied on 9 Au 1865. There is only the face of the cover so no backstamps are visible. The Consort stamp is perforated 12 x 11¾ and is a very deeply printed example from printing order 18a showing it in a rich colour, redder than the stamps from order 17 which also had a similar fullness of colour.

The cover overleaf was datestamped on a Wednesday and the letter was sent

to Montreal where it received the backstamp AP 6 1866, as it was bagged before being sent to Portland for the Canadian Packet 'Monrovia' sailing on Saturday, 7 April. It arrived at Liverpool on 18 April and is backstamped Dundee AP 19 1866.

This cover was shown to members at the Edinburgh Convention in 1959 by Mr J. J. Bonar who pointed out to me that the pair of 1 cent stamps showed the full imprint which I was able to plate for him as of positions 3 and 4 on the sheet. The 10 cents stamp is from Order 21c and is unusual in that the perforation is 11¾ x 12, a very seldom seen combination on this value. It is deeply printed in a rich colour, much redder than those of order 22 that followed. The half cent underpayment was apparently ignored.



Whitby AP 4 1866 to Dundee. An underpayment.

YES, OF COURSE . . .

Our examination of terms and abbreviations often encountered in Canadian philately (and elsewhere) continues with:

WET AND DRY PRINTING – until the mid-1920s line engraved stamps were printed on dampened paper which absorbed ink more readily and produced a sharper impression. The sheets were then dried, gummed and perforated. Around 1923 the dry printing method was introduced, greater pressure in the printing process achieved the same sharpness. Thus pre-gummed paper could be used and time was saved in not having to dampen and dry the paper. For a time both methods were in operation so some Admiral stamps printed in the mid 1920s, as well as postage due and special delivery stamps, exist in both forms. Stamps printed by the 'wet' process shrink during drying so the design is a little narrower than that created by the 'dry' process.

A useful tip, to save repeated

measurement, is to take a cheap or damaged stamp which is known to be (say) a wet printing, e.g. an early Admiral, cut it in half and keep it as a template. Place it over the stamp to be checked, if the margins tally then it's another wet printing, if the stamp being checked is wider then it's a dry printing. *Note: see also Bob Bayes' letter on p.280.*

PASTE-UP PAIR – in the early days of coil machines there were no rotary presses available to print rolls of stamps. Sheets of 400 (20 x 20) were therefore printed and perforated either vertically or horizontally; the sheets were then guillotined through the imperf margins. The resultant strips of 20 stamps were then pasted end to end, using the sheet margins, and then coiled. Every 20th stamp was, therefore, one of a 'paste-up' pair.

JUMP PAIR or STRIP – also related to coil stamps; noticeable when one subject in a pair or strip is misaligned with its neighbour(s).

DUNDURN CAMP

A Field Post Office Postal History

Colin Campbell

Dundurn Camp, Saskatchewan, is 25 miles south-east of Saskatoon on Highway 11 and is in the Rosthern electoral district.

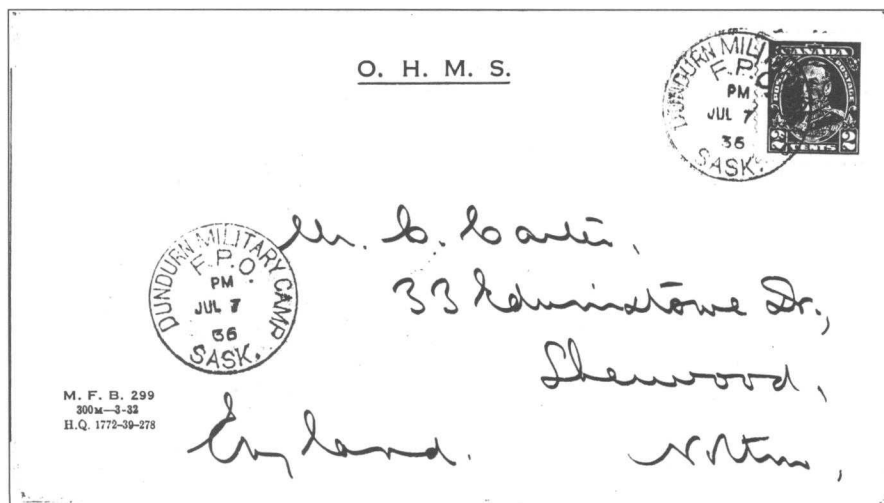
The camp was built as a Government relief project between 1931 and 1936. The original buildings were of sand blocks cast on the site. Captain Chris Volkes was the Engineering Officer in overall charge and was later to command the Canadian First Division in Italy retiring as Major General.

The FPO was located in building 39, a drill hall and recreation building, and officially opened 7 July, 1936. In addition to the cancellation illustrated there was a Registration number and date stamp.

During the early years at summer militia, members of the Reserve Postal Corps would take leave without pay from their civilian postal duties to serve in the FPO. They came from Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina and North Battleford and wore the regular militia uniform.

It was 5 May, 1941, when the Canadian Postal Corps took charge and set up Military Post Office 1201, the office being located in Military District #12. The staff then was one sergeant, one corporal and several privates. Four dispatches per day during wartime were begun, these being to Saskatoon and Regina.

Five years later, MPO 1201 closed



Cover showing first day of use of original Dundurn cancellation.

and all military mail was handled by the town post office except during summer militia camps. A cancellation 'DUNDURN CAMP' was used until the official closing of the office, 14 August, 1959. During its summer role, the office was manned by a postal clerk from Saskatoon.

Since 1959, Dundurn Camp has hosted many hundreds of militia and regular personnel in activities ranging from Young Soldiers Training Programmes to full scale parachute drops by an airborne regiment. Postal service at the camp however has not been re-established.

As a closing note there were four cancellations proofed bearing the title

'blank' MILITARY CAMP. Of these, Dundurn was the first by three years to serve the militia. Also, it was distinct from the others in its abbreviation, F.P.O., the others being printed in full.

A military post office at Dundurn Camp for some 23 years! An achievement of which to be proud.

Acknowledgements:

1. Stan Shields – Postmaster, Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.
2. Major J. K. Moroney – Commanding Officer, Dundurn Camp.
3. Ed Panser, Postmaster, Biggar, Saskatchewan.
4. P. Werle – Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Saskatoon, Sask.

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Trelle Morrow completed his four-part treatise on the Official stamps in the January issue but a few interesting tales remained to be told so . . .

CANADA'S OFFICIALS – A Postscript

Trelle Morrow



Figure 1

Interlude 1935-39

From 1923 to 1935 the Department of Finance produced the 5-hole OHMS stamps for use by the Receiver General's Office and the various Assistant R.G. Offices across Canada. The four-year period from 1935 to 1939 saw the use of regular Post Office issue stamps. The cover illustrated (Fig. 1) is from the Department of Finance and is dated 16 June, 1939, just two weeks before the re-introduction of perforated OHMS stamps on 1 July, 1939. The 6¢ franking with adhesive stamps was required as airmail was still a special service in 1939; free privilege only applied to letter rate surface mail.

Bank tags

Bank tags used in the 1923-35 period by the Assistant Receiver General's Offices across Canada will exhibit 5-hole OHMS perfrins, as demonstrated by the tag illustrated (Fig. 2), from the Victoria Office.

Postal Bands

A few of the 1937 Mufti postal bands were perforated with 5-hole OHMS for use by the Meteorology Department in Winnipeg (Fig. 3). Such bands are found in two papers, a buff craft and a cream colour.

The 4-hole OHMS perforated Mufti

postal band is more common than the 5-hole issue. The perforations appear in the normal position and the inverted

position. These bands were also used by the Meteorology Department in Winnipeg.



Figure 2
(above)

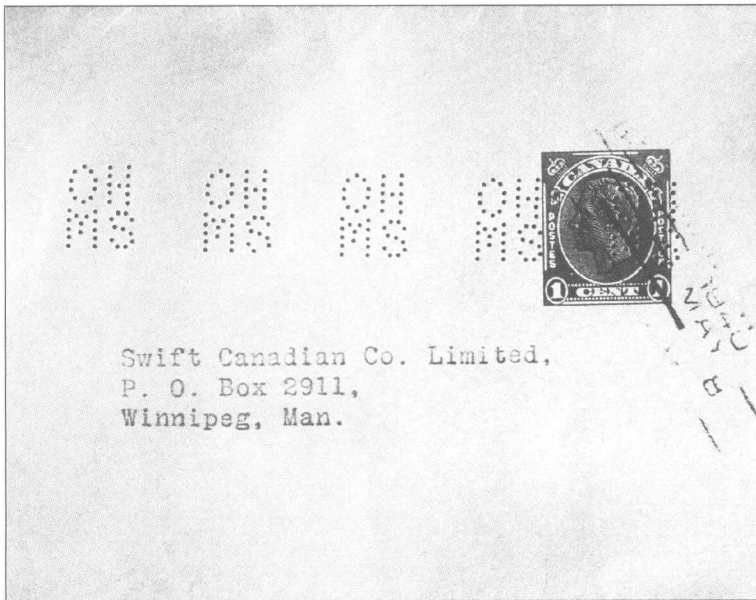


Figure 3

A short display of Airgraphs at the Bournemouth Convention gave rise to a request for some brief notes for 'Maple Leaves'. As ever, the presenter was happy to oblige.

THE AIRGRAPH SERVICE

Dr John Gatecliff

The airgraph service commenced during the Second World War, on 1 April, 1941, to deal with the increasing volume of airmail between the U.K. and British

forces in the Middle East. In those days air cargo space was very limited and the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope to Egypt was very slow.

The address should be printed in large CAPITAL letters wholly within the panel alongside.	No. 5, MIDDLEBROOK, % ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL WORDSWORTH STREET PEN RITH CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND	The address should be the same as for an ordinary letter.
782205 Print address in large CAPITAL letters in the panel above. Nothing else should be written above this line.		
Please follow instructions on other side. The message should be written very plainly below.	Sender's Name and Address 1577413. LAC. HARDY, A.C. % ROYAL AIR FORCE HQ HQ2 UNQ1070 OTTAWA CANADA on 6/12/42.	
<p>Dear Sir.</p> <p>I thought you might like to know what has happened to me. As you see I am at the moment under the Empire Air Training Scheme in Canada. I am now at a school for Air Navigators. I have only been out here three months, so am just getting used to the Canadian way of living. I have already had a few short trips into the States; what a tremendous difference there is in the people across the border. I came across a magazine "Britain Today" published in New York. It contained articles by "Michael" Roberts. Hope you have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Yours. <i>Ray Hardy.</i></p>		

Fig. 1. Early, type 2, airgraph.

From

Affix
Postage
here

AIRGRAPH

THIS LETTER WILL BE GIVEN THE MOST EXPEDITIOUS
 DISPATCH POSSIBLE. AT THE DISCRETION OF THE POST
 OFFICE DEPARTMENT IT WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO DESTI-
 NATION EITHER BY AIRGRAPH OR IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM

Note: When sent by Airgraph a miniature photographic negative
 will be made and sent by air. A print about 5 inches by 4
 inches will then be made and delivered to the addressee.

IMPORTANT

Fig. 2. Front and back of last airgraph form (type 10) after folding.

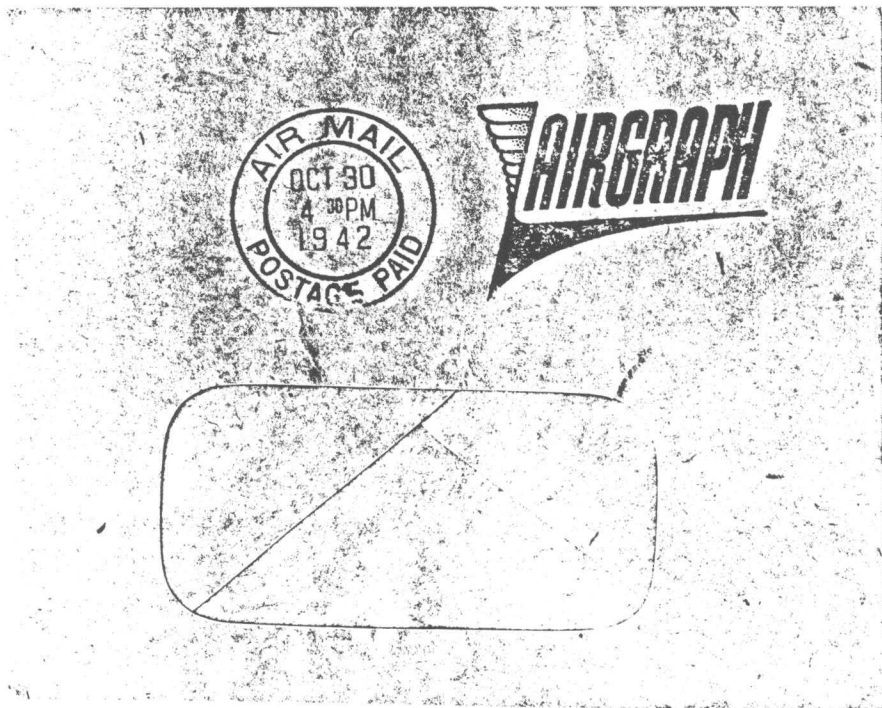


Fig. 3. Airgraph envelope.

The message was written on a special form which was photographed on to 12mm film; this was then flown to the destination where it was developed and printed on to rolls of photographic paper approximately 4.25" wide. This paper was then cut, folded to show the name and address, placed in a window envelope and sealed. A roll of film only weighed a few ounces whereas a mail bag of some 1,500 letters would weigh about 50 lbs.

The service was extended to British forces in Canada (via New York) on 15 November, 1941 and to British forces in the United States on 2 June, 1942. It was available to civilian addresses in Canada

from 6 August, 1942 and in the United States from 10 June, 1943.

The early message forms used in Canada (Fig. 1) were similar to those used in the U.K. and elsewhere, but the tenth and last type (Fig. 2) allowed the form to be forwarded, at the discretion of the Post Office Department, either to Toronto for photography or direct by the usual mail services. This latter form also ensured the privacy of the contents. Printed on the form were ten instructions concerning its completion and details of the postal rates which were:

Continued on page 278

A TORONTO No. 1 CANCEL

The late Geoffrey Whitworth raised a few questions concerning the oval cancellation resembling Jarrett's Type 193, described by him as a parcel cancellation, on p315 of Maple Leaves 249. The subject was re-addressed by Geoffrey on p23 of ML 251.

Bill Topping has drawn the Editor's attention to a fine article by Dr Fred Stulberg that first appeared in the American Philatelic Congress Book, vol. 34, 1968. It was titled 'Toronto Branch and Street Post Offices - 1881 to 1900' and subsequently appeared in BNA TOPICS over three issues in 1970 (vol. 27, nos. 3, 4 & 5).

Whilst the article does not answer Geoffrey's particular question about the use of the oval canceller on Massey Harris wrappers, it does state that such hand stamps were peculiar to Toronto Street Post Offices. The ovals were of several sizes, containing a letter or number, each stood for a certain post office and not all have been identified. It is perhaps of interest that numbered grid duplexes were also peculiar to the 'streets' of Toronto in the late nineteenth century, here the allocation was: Toronto Post Office (1), Parkdale (2), Spadina Ave (3), Yorkdale (4) and Riverside (5).

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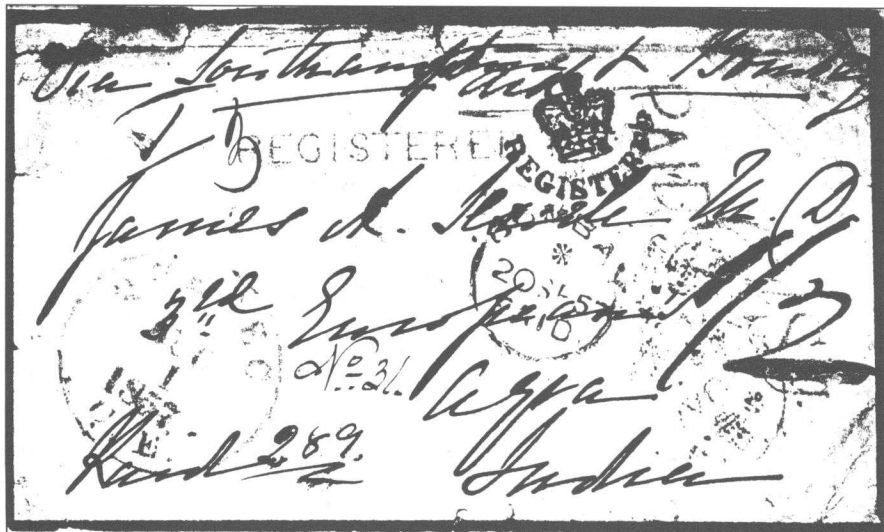
POSTAL HISTORY PUZZLES – SOLVED & UNSOLVED (1) An Occasional Series On Canada's Registry System Horace W. Harrison, FCPS

I recently acquired the cover to India illustrated and have been unable to unravel the rating of One Shilling Tuppence indicated, which is boldly written over the '6d Stg.' portion of the 'PAID 6d Stg.' handstamp. The circular date stamp of 1 August, 1857, the straight-line 'REGISTERED', and the 'PAID 6d Stg.' were all applied at Quebec as the shade of the inks are exactly alike. The manuscript 'Paid' and the '1/2' are also applied in the same shade of ink. The Crown over REGISTERED in arc is in the same colour of red ink as the backstamp which was applied in London on 13 August, 1857, while the 'Bombay 20 SP 57 PAID' in red under the Crown is in a

different shade. There is also a Bombay c.d.s. with an illegible date in blue on the back.

Close examination indicates that all of the following was written by the same hand, that of the sender: "Via Southampton & Bombay, James A. Huele, M.D., 3rd European's, Agra, India", and at lower left "Paid 289".

My interpretation is as follows: One Penny Currency Registry Fee within Canada is denoted by the Straight-line 'REGISTERED' handstamp; Registered Letter No. 1 for August at Quebec; Manuscript '3' over the 'R' of REGISTERED is a British Accountancy



mark. The Postage to India is indicated by the manuscript 'Paid 1/2' sterling, surcharged over the handstamp 'PAID 6d Stg.'; all of which was charged to P.O. Box or Account # 289 at Quebec Post Office.

The letter was placed in the closed bag for London, U.K. and departed the same day in the Allan Line's 'North American' which arrived in Liverpool 12 August. The bag was taken by rail to London where it was processed on 13 August to the closed bag for Bombay, via Southampton, which left in the S.S. 'Columbo' on 20 August, arrived in Alexandria on 3 September, crossed the Isthmus to Suez and left there 6 September in the P. & O. line S.S. 'Pekin'; arriving in Bombay 19 September.

Nowhere is there any indication of a further payment of any charge for Registration beyond that indicated by the handstamp 'REGISTERED' which represented a one penny currency charge within Canada. There was no provision for continuing registration to the U.K. and beyond, via Southampton, and none would be available until 1 April, 1859, despite the fact that the regulations provided for registration to France, and destinations beyond it, via France, at a registration charge equal to the amount of postage.

However there was in force at this time, a Military Officers postage rate of 6d for ½ oz. letters anywhere in the British Empire and Dr Huele, attached to the 3rd European's at Agra in the midst of the Sepoy mutiny, should certainly have been entitled to the 6d rate for ½ oz. letters either to or from him. Since this letter was posted at the Headquarters of the Canadian P.O.D., one would hope that proper rating would

occur. The notation in a different handwriting just under 'Eur' of Europeans 'No. 31' is probably indicated of 30 preceding letters, so that the rate should have been familiar to the clerks at Quebec.

Neither Vivian Sussex nor Allan Steinhart have offered a solution. Perhaps we are all missing the obvious. Can anyone help? Solutions to 1802 Indian Head Road, Baltimore, Md. U.S.A., 21204 would be deeply appreciated.



Backstamp, applied in London.

AIRGRAPH SERVICE – *Continued from page 275*

When addressed to personnel of ARMED FORCES – 6 cents

When addressed to a CIVILIAN by personnel of ARMED FORCES in CANADA – 6 cents. Note: Rank, Unit and Service must be included in sender's address.

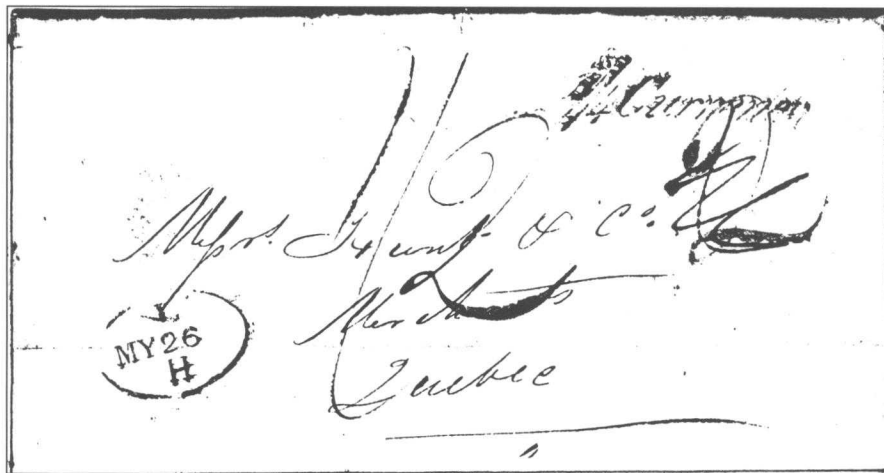
When addressed to a CIVILIAN by a civilian – 15 cents.

The service ended on 31 July, 1945.

References:

1. *The Air Age – 1944 Airmail Magazine.* H. A. Phillips.
2. *Wartime Airmails.* C. Entwistle. Charville Press 1995.
3. *Wartime Airmails – The Horseshoe Route.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Nicholas Lazenby

TEIGNMOUTH TO QUEBEC

Illustration shows the front of an entire dated 24 May, 1847, sent from Teignmouth, Devon, England, to Quebec. It is backstamped 'Teignmouth 25 May 1847' and a mark in red, 'D crown K', dated 26 May, 1847. The oval mark on the front is also dated 26 May and is, I suspect, a maritime marking, though I have not been able to identify it. The manuscript marks appear to be '2' crossed out and '1/2', both in red. According to Robson Lowe's encyclopedia, '1/2' was the rate to U.K. via U.S.A., closed mail, so presumably the same rate applied in the opposite direction. In the top right corner is a handstamped '1/4 Currency' in black. There is a manuscript note inside showing receipt on 21 June.

I should be grateful for advice on the origin and nature of the oval mark,

the route the letter took, confirmation of my belief that the '1/4 Currency' mark is Canadian and any indication as to the scarcity or otherwise of the marks.

'Mac' McConnell

LADY MINTO'S FETE

Referring to Robert Lunn's letter in the April issue, Lady Minto, wife of the Viceroy of India, held a series of fêtes for social and charity fund-raising purposes during her husband's term of office from 1905 to 1910.

Prior to his appointment as Viceroy of India, Lord Minto (Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot) had been Governor-General of Canada from 1898 until November 1904. It is probably highly significant that the 1898 Map stamp had been issued early in his term as Governor-General and

that the Indian Charity labels bore such a striking similarity. The letters IR at the bottom of the label are, in fact, 1R i.e. one rupee donation to Lady Minto's Charity Fund.

Lady Minto was born Mary Catherine Grey, daughter of General the Hon. Charles Grey and sister to Earl Grey who succeeded Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada in December 1904. Earl Grey held his office until October 1911 and was largely responsible for the success of the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary celebrations.

Another Governor-General of Canada, John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir) wrote 'Lord Minto, a Memoir', which was published in London in 1924.

Lady Minto's fête usually boasted a temporary post office when in full swing, it used a red postmark.

Editor's Note: see also the article by the Yellow Peril on page 255.

Robert Bayes

UNUSUAL 3¢ BROWN ADMIRALS

In response to Mr Rosen's letter in the January issue I would like to make the following observations.

Only one of the factors in distinguishing the dry process from the wet process is size and then the type of paper used would have a determination in whether the resulting stamps were 'narrow'. Should the printing be done on horizontally wove paper the resulting stamps would be 'short' or 'squat'. Another means of distinguishing the

wet process from the dry process is to examine the gum, in the dry process the gum usually does not extend to the outer edges of the sheet and a small space remains without gum. On pieces from the wet process the gum extends to the outer edges. Gum is slightly mottled and lighter in colour than that from sheets from the dry process. Another characteristic is the greater sharpness or clarity of the lines of the design, which often shows up in recess on the back of the stamps.

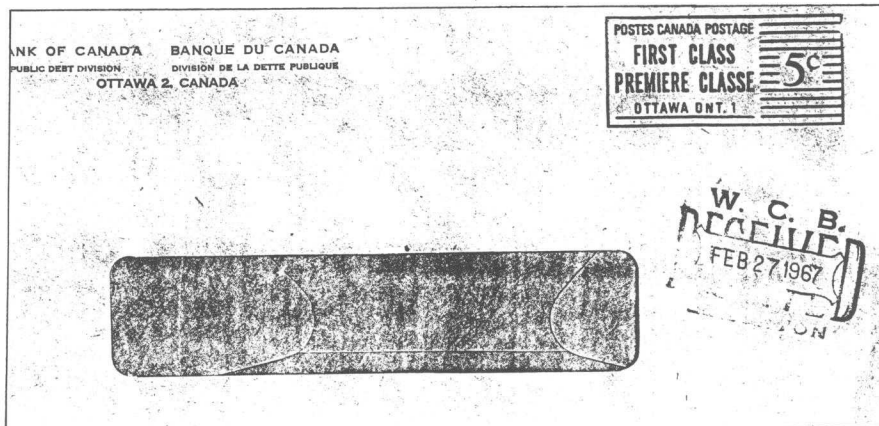
We would have to assume that plates 118-120 of the three cent brown were the first plates printed by the dry process as Marler says, the manufacturers got into production in early 1923 and the plates for the first printing of the three cents carmine (plates 121-123) were not even approved until 5 July, 1923. There is a note with these plates in the archives stating that these were the first plates for the three cents carmine.

There may be earlier printings of the dry process than plates 118-120 of the three cents brown as a letter Marler received in 1938 states "The first printing by the dry process was on 26 December, 1922".

Dean Mario

'A UNIQUE POSTAL STATIONERY COVER'

Opposite is a copy of a cover from the Bank of Canada which refers to the article by Bill Pekonen, 'A Unique Postal Stationery Envelope' (ML. Oct. 95). Bill noted that all the covers he had seen lacked cancellation marks. Although this cover does not bear any cancels either, it does bear a receiving



mark from the addressee. The Workmen's Compensation Board in Edmonton received the cover on the date shown. Bill requested other members to provide some other concrete evidence of this cover's use; at least in the 1960s which he surmised. I am sure these covers are not rare but they are scarce. The full story of these interesting covers needs more clarification.

Alan Salmon

JOHN MOLSON

Lionel Gillam has written, in the nicest possible way, to say he was puzzled by the article on John Molson. He has a right to be – I mixed John the father and John the son. The first paragraph refers to John Snr who arrived in Montreal from England in 1786 to start a brewery; the rest of the article refers to John Jr who extensively developed the Molson empire. A first sentence should be added to the second paragraph: "This is the story of John Molson Junior who greatly developed the Molson trading empire founded by his father."

Horace Harrison

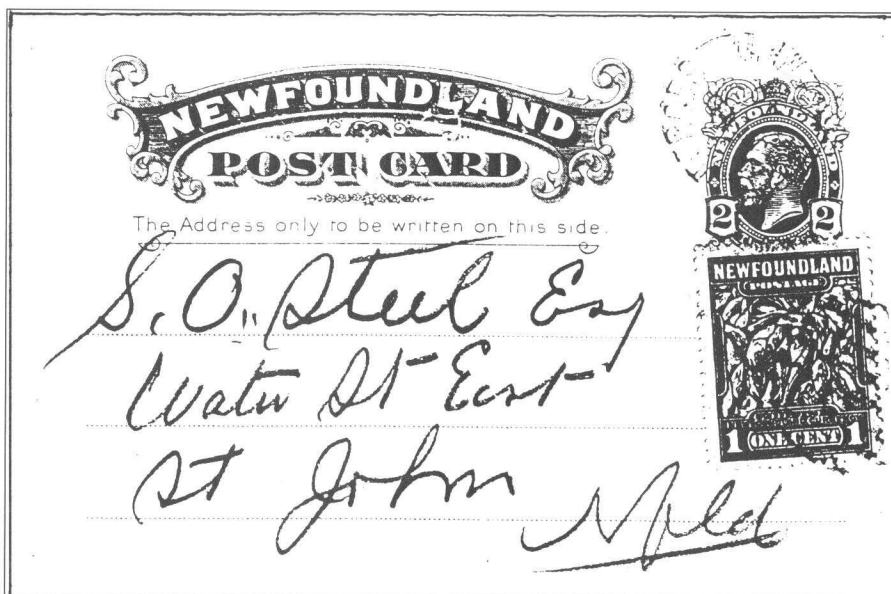
NEWFOUNDLAND POSTCARD RATES

It appears from the evidence of five postal cards (1), that the postcard rate within Newfoundland was increased to three cents from two cents some time in 1940 and that the word was slow in getting out. All five cards are addressed to a wholesale/retail dry goods supply house in St John's, 'S. O. Steele & Sons, Ltd.' of Water Street. They are obviously commercial as shown by the texts. There was a short period in 1932, from 2 May until 21 September, when the local post card rate had been increased from one cent to two cents (2). Was there a short period in 1940 when the inland post card rate was increased from two cents to three?

Please respond direct to me at 1802 Indian Head Road, Baltimore, MD. 21204, USA. Comments will be synthesised and reported back in 'Maple Leaves'.

References:

1. Horace kindly supplied photostats of both sides of the five cards, all from



small communities. Space demands preclude illustration of all five so we have compromised with one! Details of the five cards are: 3¢ rate – 10 July, 1940 from St George's (pop. 725); 23 July, 1940 from Trinity (pop. 450); 1 Aug, 1940 from King's Cove C.B. (pop. 345); 2¢ rate – 16 July, 1940 from Mary's Town (pop. 910); 5 Aug, 1940 from Brigus, C.B. (pop. 886).

2. Research in newspaper files by Clarence Stillions.

Dr Alan Salmon

WILL THE REAL ROYAL WILLIAM PLEASE STEAM UP!

Readers, even those with short memories like my own, will remember the letter in the article on John Molson in the April 1996 issue of *Maple Leaves* p.230. The original article was sent to our Editor some two years ago.

About one year ago I obtained the letter and posted a revised article, with it as an illustration. I then removed the article from my list of 'things to worry about' – until it appeared in *Maple Leaves*; I then realised it was misleading. Perhaps you even reached for your pen to dash off a short note requesting more information. Here it is, because although the caption in the article was true, it could have given a false impression.

At least three ships named *Royal William* crossed the North Atlantic in the 1830s; two were steam ships. The first crossing of the Atlantic, entirely by steam, was by the *SS Royal William* in August 1833; built in Quebec and Montreal as noted in the article. She went from Pictou NS to Gravesend, in 25 days, carrying cargo and seven passengers, but no mail. She never returned to Canada, being sold in England for £10,000 and eventually

bought by the Spanish Government; she was renamed *Ysabel Segunda* in 1834. A blue 5¢ Canadian stamp (SG 331, SS 204) was issued in 1933 to commemorate the centenary of her voyage across the Atlantic; however the artist was issued with the wrong drawings! The drawings were of a larger, second *SS Royal William*, which was launched in 1837. The mistake was discovered in time, so the final engraving was of the correct ship. The matter was well described by Mr J. E. Kraemer, Manager of the National Postal Museum, in volume 147 of *Maple Leaves* in 1975. The second *SS Royal William* is depicted in that article.

The letter, dated 4 August, 1838, travelled on the first voyage from New York of the second *SS Royal William*. It was taken privately to the ship and

double rated, in pencil, 50 (= 2 x 25¢) Steamship Money which was paid on board. At Liverpool it was hand-stamped on the back with SHIP LETTER/LIVERPOOL in black with a red oval H/21AU21/1838 receiver. It was double rated, in black 3/2 Stg due: 2 x 8d ship letter fee plus 2 x 11d postage from Liverpool to London.

It was from the agents in New York of Baring Brothers who reported on loans for the development of South Carolina, Ohio and Arkansas. The crossing took less than 15 days. The agents "suggest that the important items of correspondence should be communicated by Steamer" in future. The letter is sealed by wax bearing the inscription: RECTE ET SUAVITER – i.e. Properly and Pleasantly – presumably the 19th century version of "Have a Nice Day".



THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Postal History Society of Canada publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibit at philatelic shows across Canada.

The 200-page special CAPEX '87 Fifteenth Anniversary issue of the *Journal* is still available at \$15.00Cdn, postpaid anywhere in the world.

For further information or a membership application form, please write to the Secretary:

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216 Mailey Drive
Carleton Place, Ontario
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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I write, in April, the Convention bookings are beginning to come in. It is some time since we have had two coach trips but, as many members have visited Perth before, we felt that two outings might be appreciated. As always there is no need to commit yourself to any of the events if you prefer to explore Perth itself.

I hope that the following proposed programme will persuade some of our newer members, who have not previously enjoyed a Convention, to come along and taste the atmosphere. There is no compulsion to sign up for the full four days though this is, of course, the best way to get to know your fellow enthusiasts.

Philatelic programme

- Wed. 11th – evening, 'Mail by Road & Sea', John Hannah, FCPS
Thu. 12th – morning, joint display (1) 'NWT – Canada Moves Towards the Yukon', Dr Alan Salmon. (2) 'The Yukon and the Gold Rush', Neil Prior
– evening, 'The Centennial Issue', Arthur Jones, CBE
Fri. 13th – morning, competitions will follow the committee meeting
– evening, 'Special Delivery' – Robert Bayes (Vancouver)
Sat. 14th – morning, AGM, followed by 'A Mixed Lot', Dr John Gatecliff
– afternoon, annual auction

Social programme

- Thursday afternoon – visit to Stirling Castle, one of Scotland's most spectacular castles
evening – slide presentation on Scone Palace (nr Perth), ancient

- crowning place of Scottish Kings
Friday afternoon – visit to St Andrews, home of golf and Scotland's oldest university
evening – visit to Perth Theatre
Saturday evening – President's Reception and Banquet

FROM THE TREASURER

At the Executive meeting in March it was decided to adopt the following as the stated financial policy of the Society and to place it before members through the medium of 'Maple Leaves'.

'To ensure there is sufficient liquidity in our funds to carry on day-to-day running and meet stated objectives, as laid out in our Constitution. This includes regular publication of our journal, the underwriting of our annual Conventions and provision of such other philatelic benefits as can reasonably be sustained. It is the duty of the Treasurer to ensure the Society can meet its obligations and that funds are to be placed to the optimum advantage of the Society with a view to both its long term and short term interests.'

SOUTH & CENTRAL SCOTLAND GROUP

Seven members and a prospective recruit from both sides of the Border foregathered at the Crawford Arms Hotel, Crawford, to enjoy a philatelic Saturday afternoon on 9 March.

The highlight was a display of KGV War Tax and Excise stamps and collateral material by Fellow John Parkin. Other members showed Centennials, KGVI & QEII booklets

and panes, including examples of 'home-made' Post Office authorised mini booklets sold by stores for the convenience of their customers, KGV & KGVI commercial covers and privately produced fdc's. All these displays were sandwiched between two lots of Small Queens, the 3¢ and a run of cancels, official and fancy, neither of which succeeded in dampening the proceedings.

The afternoon was rounded off with a cooked meal and further meetings are scheduled for what it is hoped will be a regular event to be held three or four times a year.

WESSEX GROUP

A small band gathered at Cliff Wheatley's house on 20 March to discuss new acquisitions; it's really quite surprising how much significant material comes to hand in the course of a year!

LOCAL GROUPS

Is there a local group near you, or do you just wish there were one? If the latter is the case have you pestered your local contact member? And if that fails, why not start one – the addresses of members nearest to you are in the handbook. Meetings of even just three or four with a common interest can give new insights and interest. It is a truism that the more you put into membership of the Society, the more you will get out of it. Take the first step – make contact.

COMPETITION RULES

As promised in the April issue (p251) the sub-committee appointed to review the rules, led by Brian Stalker, has considered the points raised at the 1995

AGM, following publication of proposed revisions. The modified proposal to be put to the AGM is as follows:

Competition:

1. All competitive classes are for British North America (BNA) related material only.

2. Each competitive entry must not exceed sixteen sheets, inclusive of a title page, if any.

3. Entries may be submitted to any of the following classes:

Class 1 Stamps: production and use of stamps and postal stationery:

(a) issues up to and including 1902,

(b) issues post 1902,

(This class includes essays, proofs, plates, blocks, booklets, perfin, precancels, fakes and forgeries, revenues, cinderellas, unused postal stationery. Covers and used postal stationery may be included to show the purpose for which the stamp/stationery was issued).

Class 2 Postal History

(This class includes studies of postal routes and postal markings. It would normally include covers, used stationery and/or used stamps, registered markings etc.).

Class 3 Thematics

4. Entries will be judged according to the following marking criteria:

Classes 1a, 1b & 2 (Stamps and Postal History)

Knowledge and research	40
Presentation	25
Condition (with regard to rarity)	20
Completeness	10
Judge's discretion	5

Class 3 Thematics	
Originality	35
Presentation	30
Condition (with regard to rarity)	20
Philatelic knowledge	10
Judge's discretion	5

5. The President shall appoint a judging panel of not more than three members to undertake the marking and adjudicate in the award of diplomas and trophies.

6. The panel shall have the right to classify or re-classify any entry to such class it shall deem correct.

7. The decision of the judging panel is final and binding and there is no appeal therefrom.

8. Photocopies may be included for illustrative purposes but entries consisting wholly or predominantly of photocopies and/or photographs will be regarded as non-competitive and will not be marked or judged.

Awards

9. Diplomas will be awarded to members whose entries are placed first or second in each of the competitive classes.

In addition, Society trophies can be awarded at the Judges' discretion, to competitive entries.

10. The trophies are to be held by the winner until the next succeeding Convention; however they remain at all times the property of the Society and shall be surrendered to the Secretary upon request. Winners may, at their own expense, have their name inscribed upon the trophy (or its base as appropriate), subject to the inscription being in keeping both in style and quality, with earlier inscriptions.

11. A previous entry is not eligible to win the same trophy until two subsequent Conventions have been held.

12. No single entry in any one year

shall attract more than one trophy.

13. It is not permissible to consign any trophy out of Great Britain. If a trophy is won by an overseas member a special diploma will be awarded and the Secretary will arrange for the winner's name to be inscribed on the trophy.

Trophies

With the exception of the Founder's Trophy, for which other rules apply, the following trophies will be awarded in compliance with the rules described above:

Stanley Godden Trophy

Best exhibit of the 'Classic' issues, postal history or postal stationery, up to and including 1902.

Bunny Cup

Best exhibit of the 'Kings' period (1903-52) issues, postal history or postal stationery, but excluding the 'Admiral' period (1911-26).

Admiral Cup

Best exhibit of the 'Admiral' stamp issues, postal history or postal stationery of the 'Admiral' period.

Lees-Jones Trophy

Best exhibit of the 'Elizabethan' period stamp issues, postal history or postal stationery.

Henderson Quaich

Best exhibit of research on any BNA subject, covering any period.

Aikens Trophy

Best article of research into BNA philately printed in 'Maple Leaves' since the previous convention.

Members' Trophy

Awarded for the best exhibit from a member who has not previously been

awarded a trophy or cup at any of the Society's Convention exhibitions. All BNA material is eligible but the exhibit should relate to a particular subject or period.

Rules Governing the Award of The Founder's Trophy

The Judging Committee for awarding the Founder's Trophy will comprise the President, Immediate Past President and the Fellows of the Society.

The Trophy shall be awarded only to Members of the Society and it will be held by the winner for one year.

The Trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of BNA philately.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1996

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

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

Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Business Design Centre, Islington, 52 Upper Street, London

Nov 22-24 STAMP '96 – Autumn, NEC, Birmingham

1997

Aug 28-30 BNAPEX '97, St John's, Newfoundland

Sep 10-13 CPS of GB Convention, Crown Hotel, Harrogate

International Exhibitions

1996

June 8-16 CAPEX '96, Toronto, Canada
Sep 27-Oct 6 ISTANBUL '96, Istanbul

Oct 25-Nov 5 ATHINA '96, Athens, Greece

1997

Apr 16-21 NORWEX '97, Oslo, Norway
May 29-Jun 8 PACIFIC '97, San Francisco, USA

Oct 17-26 MOSCOW '97, Moscow, Russia

Dec 5-14 INDIA '97, New Delhi, India

Details of the London Group can be obtained from Colin Banfield 0181 281 0442 (home) or 0171 407 3693 (office); Wessex Group details from Dr Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924; S & C Scotland from John Hillson, 01461 205656.

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EDITORIAL

Continued from page 253

Serendipity dictated that it is both John and Alan who provide articles for 'Gibbons Stamp Monthly' in June to round off the marking of our Jubilee year in that journal. Following our note in the April issue it is likely that all copies of the April and May 'GSM', featuring articles by Arthur Jones and your Editor, have long since sold out!

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE

Quantity of covers and cards with New Brunswick town cancels, mostly 20th century. Will sell individually or in bulk. Michael Wedgwood, 113 Kidderminster Road, Bewdley, Worcs., DY12 1DG.

WANTED

Postcards, postal stationery, photos and ephemera of any Canadian airlines or aircraft, past or present. Also any Canadian cinderella or revenue stamps. Hugh Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue., Gravesend, Kent, DA12 5BD.

Registered cover from Canada to the UK, showing the 13¢ rate from 15 July, 1920 to 30 September, 1921; also 19th century registered covers to the UK. Michael Wedgwood, 113 Kidderminster Road, Bewdley, Worcs., DY12 1DG.

WWII Force 'Z' (Iceland) covers to/from Canada; all periods of Newfoundland military mail. D. Mario, Box 342, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, S7K 3L3.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 22 April 1996

New Members

2728 Samways, David, 20 Greenfield Road, Folkestone, Kent, CT19 6EP

2729 Bilsland, Robert D., 2 Glenview Park, Mountain Road, Newtownards, Co. Down, N.I.
BT23 4UN

Resigned

2575 Ainslie A. D. 2442 Winston, D. J. 1188 Yaffe I.

Deceased

211 Hedley R. P.

Change of Address

2262 Bogie, Niall H. R., 24 Cadogan Road, Edinburgh, EH16 6Y

2252 Covert, Dr Earle L., 16 Camsell Crescent, Hay River, N.T. CANADA, X0E 0R7

2274 De Lacy-Spencer, Rev R., Mount Horeb, Quidenham, Norwich, Norfolk, NR16 2PH

2657 Gratton, Richard, Box 202, Windsor, Quebec, CANADA, J1S 2L8

2650 Lunn R. V., P.O. Box 182, Horsefly, B.C. CANADA, V0L 1L0

392 Marsden, Maj. P. S. S. F., FRPSL, 100 The Row, Sutton, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB6 2PB

2701 Whiteley D. H., F.1210, 525 St. Mary Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., Canada R3C 3X3

Maple Leaves Returned – Address Required

2522 Thompson, T. M.

Revised Total 456

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June 1996

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