

280



Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

ISSN
0951-5283

Spring
2001

CONTENTS

Editorial	45
My Fling with Large Queens.....	47
PEI Postmarks – p146.....	55
Carry On Collecting.....	57
British Missions to Russia (Part II) (4).....	61
Postage Due Rates.....	65
Underneath the Arches	69
Canada C-9 Varieties (4).....	75
Letters to the Editor	81
Society News	86
Amendments to Membership.....	88

YOU'RE INVITED TO JOIN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

BNA Topics, quarterly journal

BNAPortraitS, quarterly newsletter

Benefits include annual conventions in the United States and Canada. More than 20 study groups actively investigating specialty areas, ranging from Large Queens to first day covers. Regional groups are located in many cities in Canada and the U.S.

Contact: **Peter Jacobi**
5295 Moncton Street
Richmond BC V7E 3B2 Canada

e-mail: beaver@telus.net

Web site: <http://www.bnaps.org>



BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

Edited by: David Sessions, FRPSL, FCPS.

31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton, W. Sussex, BN16 3EN

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

Published four times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Annual Subscription £14.00 – Due 1 October

Vol. 27 No. 2

Spring 2001

Whole No. 280

EDITORIAL

This editorial was drafted on 24 February, a most appropriate date. Why so, I hear (most of) you ask? It was on this day 150 years ago that a 24-year old Scottish immigrant took breakfast at Ellah's Hotel in Toronto with the newly appointed Postmaster General, James Morris. So what? Well, the immigrant was Sandford Fleming and his diary for 1851 recorded the meeting with a cryptic addition, 'Designing stamps for him' (the PMG).

The stamps in question were the 3d Beaver and a shilling stamp of similar design. The shilling design was ultimately discarded on the basis that stamps going overseas, mainly to the UK, should bear the likeness of Queen Victoria (one shilling) and Prince Albert (sixpence). The 3d design was accepted and, with slight modification,

became Canada's first postage stamp when it was issued on 23 April 1851.

Coming rapidly up to date, our thanks go to Colin Lewis who single-handedly ran the postal auction that closed on 31 January. The sale appears to have been very successful with 77 bidders contributing to gross sales of over £7,000, some lots attracted five or six bids, yet only two bidders failed to pick up anything. There will barely be time to clear the decks before Colin becomes embroiled in the Convention auction, for which lots are solicited (*see separate notice*).

Apart from offering a buy / sell service to members, the auction provides commission to the Society, which helps to keep subscription levels down; the annual cost of producing and circulating 'Maple Leaves', for in-

stance, is now well over £5,000. Not all those items you have tucked away are suitable for lotting at auction, don't forget the complementary services offered by our Exchange Packet and Covermart managers, they are waiting to hear from you.

Member Fred Fawn has taken the chair of the recently formed BNAPS Map Stamp Study Group and invites interested CPS members to join them. Members can join the Study Group for a year on a trial basis; at the end of that time, if they wish to continue, they would be expected to join BNAPS, if not already a member thereof. New members of BNAPS receive one year's free membership of the study group of their choice so, effectively, the second year's study group membership is free. Cartophilatelists should contact Fred at 20 Palomino Crescent, Toronto, ON, Canada, M2K 1W1, telephone 416 222 5343, email: thefawnfamily@yahoo.com.

Horace Harrison, FCPS, is involved with George Arfken and Harry Lussey in the production of a comprehensive volume(s) on Canada's Registry System. He is particularly interested in the little known oval registered date stamps that began at Hamilton and continued in various towns until 1896 at least. Members with any examples are urged to advise Horace of their holdings, even if only one, photocopies of front and back of covers would be particularly welcome. Of special interest is any report of such a cancel from Peterborough, Ont. Do please help if you can.

Students of the postal history of the North West and, in particular, the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company, may like to know that the

Company archives are held on microfilm at the British Public Records Office at Kew. The series, BH1, covers the period 1667 to 1991 and includes: HQ records; post in North America; logs, books and papers relating to company ships; miscellaneous records relating, inter alia, to Red River Settlement 1811-90, Vancouver Island Colony 1848-61, Arctic expeditions 1824-66 and much more besides. The catalogue contains nearly 8.5 million records. Internet surfers can find out more at [http://](http://catalogue.pro.gov.UK/ListInt/Default.asp)

catalogue.pro.gov.UK/ListInt/Default.asp
I am indebted to my wife, Patrice, for this information.

Regular conventioners will be particularly sorry to learn of two deaths reported on the 'Membership' page (88). Reg Hiscock, who passed away in November last, was born in Melbourne, Australia, and moved to Canada in 1961, when he took a post with the International Civil Aviation Organisation. He arrived in Montreal in midwinter, clad in traditional Aussie shorts and socks, but was apparently not deterred! He retired in 1986 as Director of Administration at the ICAO. Cliff Guile, lately of Port Hope, ON, attended several conventions with his wife, Joanne, so may be more widely known to UK members. He was philatelically involved in an administrative capacity at senior level, having acted as Commissioner for Canada at international shows. He also competed at international level though, strangely (to us), the entry most often seen was 'The Death of Money', which covered hyperinflation in Germany in the 1920s.

There follows a transcript of the YP's presentation to Convention at Glasgow in 1999 which, we hope, captures his inimitable style

MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS

The Yellow Peril

Part 1 – A philatelic tribute to Dr. Zane Gordon

Now. Thank you Mr. President. So nice to see some ladies here – I always feel at home with women around me. This display consists of two parts. The first 20 pages are from an estate; the rest are mine.

There are three reasons I should not be showing these stamps:

1. They are Large Queens and I'm only 5ft. 2ins.
2. Large Queens are way before my time and I am not at all familiar with them. Possession does not imply knowledge. Any fool can buy them.
3. Professor Duckworth, who wrote the book on Large Queens, is here. Professor, if I run into problems, will you come to the rescue? Thank you. Now that you know why I shouldn't, you are probably wondering, 'Then why in the hell am I?' There are four reasons:

1. I may learn something by showing these stamps.
2. Practice. Five years ago I asked my 'shrink' how to overcome nervousness when speaking in public. She made these suggestions:

- (a) Know what I'm going to say.
- (b) Put my entire talk on paper just in case there is an interruption. Someone to yell 'fire' for example.
- (c) Stay in the same hotel as the convention.
- (d) Do some deep breathing exercises to relax.
- (e) Pick a short subject and practice by giving talks to local clubs.

Her suggestions were excellent but the big joke was that I do not belong to

any clubs. Consequently I gave my paper at Bournemouth 'cold' and those of you who were at Bournemouth saw that it was a bit of a disaster. Giving this talk is the practice I should have done.

3. The third reason is inventory. Most of my stamps are kept in a bank 15 kilometres away. I do not get down town very often. Rounding up my stamps for this showing gave me the excuse to check the stamps that I have salted away.
4. Fourth reason is to fulfil the wishes of a deceased member and a friend – Dr. Zane Gordon.

In 1980 my daughter, Rosemarie, was a summer placement for Dr. Gordon's dental hygienist who was on holiday. In one of their conversations the words 'stamp collecting' were mentioned but, before the doctor could finish his sentence, Rosemarie interjected, "My dad collects stamps too". The two questions that the doctor immediately asked were:

- "What is your dad's name?" and
"Stan Lum?"

That weekend the doctor came to see me. He told me that he began collecting at a feverish time when almost everyone was buying stamps. That was during the mid-seventies when prices were such that if a person did not buy one week, he would pay more the next. Prices were going up faster than postal rates. Dr. Gordon wasn't really collecting – he was speculating, but he was beginning to have doubts about some of the dealers who sold him the stamps. He wanted to collect Large Queens and he wanted to deal with someone whom he could trust, but the problem was he wanted only never hinged stamps. I asked him, "Why

must they be unmounted?" His answer was that all his stamps were unmounted! Fortunately, at that time I still had a good stock of ½¢ and 15¢ stamps that were unmounted. The transition from speculator to collector took about two years.

This was our programme. I would make up a selection and the doctor would come over to pick it up. We would go over the stamps together; he would take them home, read up on them and when he was ready for more, he would phone. Sometimes we would talk stamps for a half hour. I think that his wife was beginning to wonder if this 'YP' was a girl, for he never talks to anyone for more than a couple of minutes. It was about this time I proposed him for membership in our Society and encouraged him to attend stamp shows.

After a few meetings I started to wean him off this never hinged business because I was running out of never hinged stamps and prices of never hinged, if available, would be prohibitive. In one selection I put in a stamp with a socked-on-the nose 'two-ring 3' emphasising that

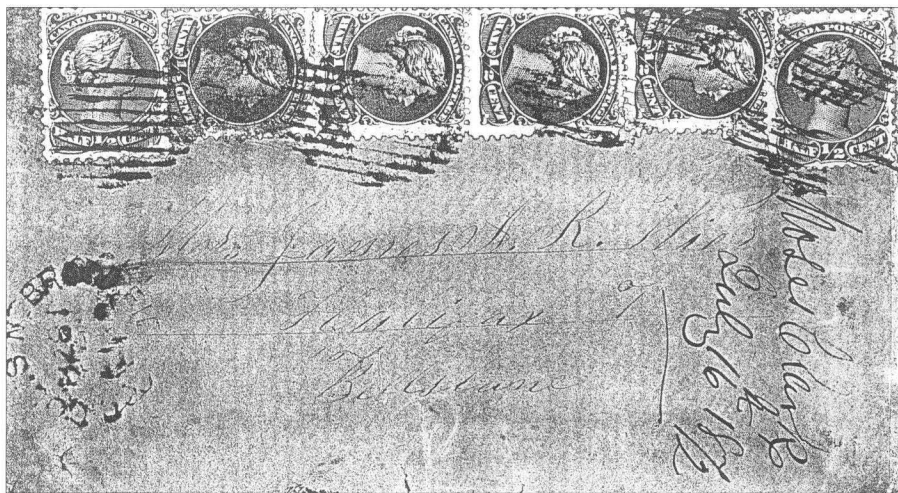
the study of postmarks is academically more interesting than never hinged. As time went on, my selections contained more used stamps, postmarks and varieties.

In one get-together I sprang these two fake covers on him telling him that they once graced the collection of Vinnie Greene. The reason for the fake covers was to impress on him that fake covers and stamps do exist. The doctor was fascinated.

The turning point was when I included this defective Spiro forgery in the selection. He noticed the thin spot right away but he didn't seem to mind. He was curious as to why anyone would forge such an unsightly looking stamp and made the comment that even he could tell that it is not real.

The stamp is so ugly it is pretty and it is so scarce that it is illustrated in Boggs (p.261). We finished that meeting by discussing re-gumming, re-perforating, repairs, fake postmarks and caveat emptor.

In September, 1990 Dr. Gordon received a catalogue in which there were two forgeries, estimated at \$200 each. I



Stamp #1 and #5 are superimposed on the original stamps to improve a damaged cover.



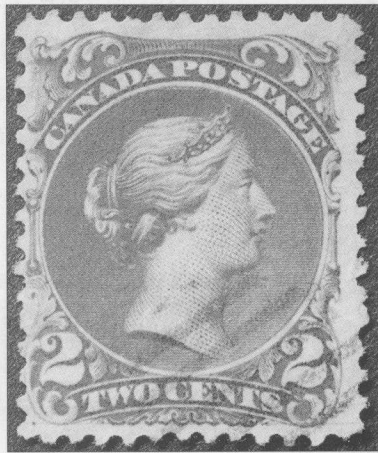
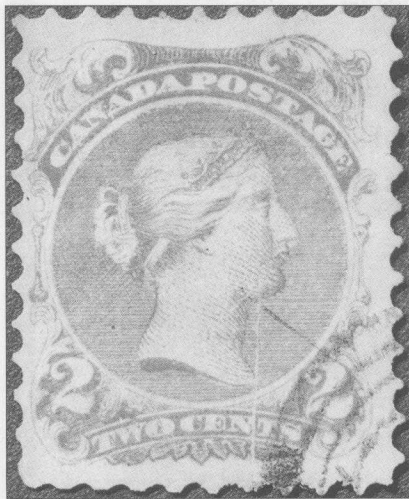
Stamp #1 and #5 are added to this cover. Stamp #5 is dated 29 January; cover is back-stamped 3 February. Fast service for 1869.

went with him to his first auction. Both lots fetched \$450 each, which translates to \$530 with the taxes and premium. He enjoyed the exercise but was convinced that he was not ready for this type of buying. His concern was 'from whom could he buy stamps should something happen to me?' My advice was 'know

your stamps and be familiar with the market. Pick a dealer who wouldn't mind spending a little time with you and one who will refund your money for anything not satisfactory.'

As time went on, Dr. Gordon began to show interest in all phases of Large Queen collecting.

Spiro forgery (L) genuine 2¢ LQ (R).



VISIT OUR

WEBSITE

AT

www.Cavendish-Auctions.com

and find out about

**current catalogues, forthcoming auctions, buying and
selling details, availability of society displays,
Cavendish experts and much more.**



CAVENDISH HOUSE,
153-157, LONDON ROAD,
DERBY DE1 2SY, ENGLAND
Tel: 01332 250970 (4 lines; 24hrs.)
Fax: 01332 294440 :Fax

E-mail: stamps@cavendishphilauc.demon.co.uk



Because of two plate pieces, one of which is illustrated above, he began to specialize in the $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ stamp. His pride and joy was his discovery and plating of the 'plate scratch' variety. It consists of two fine parallel lines across the word 'HALF' of 'HALF CENT'. He established its position to be #26 of the perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ stamps issued between 1873 and 1878. The doctor reported this variety in the August 1984 issue of *Maple Leaves*, in which he refutes (a) the notion that it is a cracked plate and (b) the possibility that this flaw led to the replacement of the $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ Large Queen by the $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ Small Queen. I think that it is a fine piece of work.

One day, I asked the doctor if he would take on a few extra patients. He



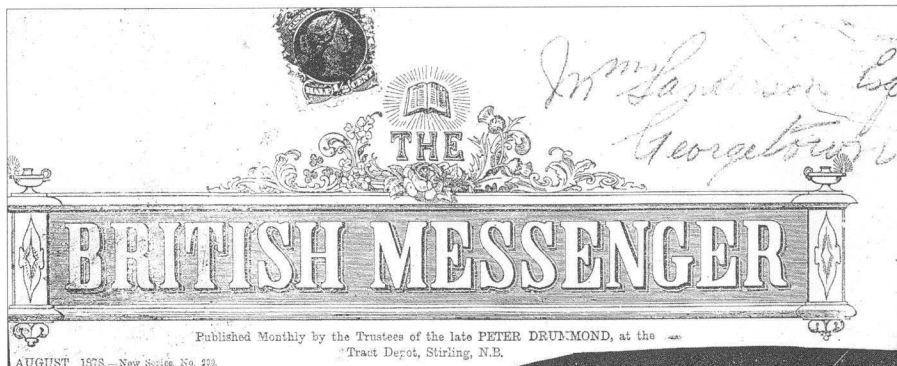
Plate scratch, two fine lines across HALF.

thought that I wanted the entire family's teeth checked. I didn't of course. I raised the question because he was going to need a bit of extra earnings to pay for his next selection. He came straight over from work. I tossed him this piece (overleaf) saying that if he were to buy any Large Queen covers, this is the piece to buy.

Putting this periodical in his collection gave us many hours of fun discussing and arguing over what an 'in-period' $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ cover is. We finally agreed that a $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ Large Queen 'in-period' can only be on a periodical. But from 1 October, 1875, newspapers could also be posted for a $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ if posted singly and



A nice block with a vertical row of double perfs.



Correct use of ½¢ Large Queens.

weighs less than 1oz. Newspapers are published not less frequently than once a week, periodicals, once each month. Our discussions resulted in Dr. Gordon's writing to the publishers and obtaining a photocopy of 'The British Messenger'.

Around 1988, when Geoffrey Whitworth showed his Large Queens, I spoke to Geoff about a ½¢ Large Queen cover. I told Dr. Gordon about Mr. Whitworth's fine collection and, since Zane and his wife were planning a trip to Europe, I suggested that he drop Mr. Whitworth a line. He did, and they were weekend guests of the Whitworths.

At the end of one of our meetings I handed him this promissory note saying

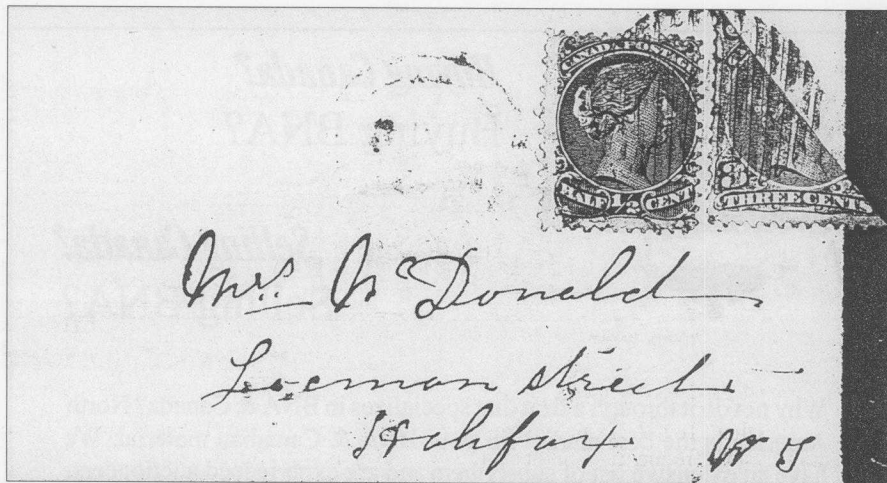
that a single 2¢ Large Queen usage cover is a difficult item to find. But if you will do a report on this piece, it's yours. His report was in the August, 1989 *Maple Leaves*.

One day I said to the doctor, 'You have some very interesting stamps. Why not come with me to the Canadian PS and share your collection with our members?' He was all for it.

Unfortunately, on Sunday afternoon, 20 January, 1991, I received the shocking phone call telling me that Dr. Gordon had passed away that morning. He was only 52. Had Dr. Gordon lived, he would have been an outstanding philatelist and a real asset to our Society.



A 2¢ LQ paying duty on a promissory note.



A fake bisect.

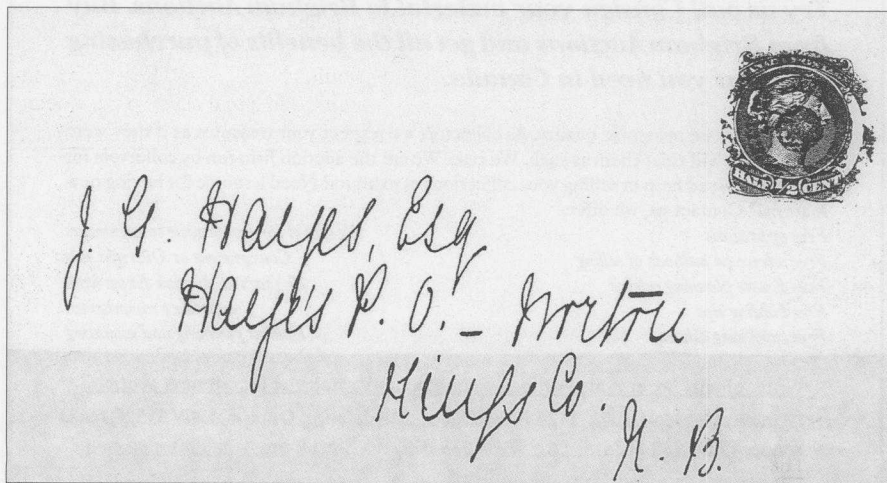
I still miss him.

Incidentally, if anyone is interested in reading about periodical and newspaper rates, there is an excellent article titled 'Read All About It' by member George Arfken in the March 1987 issue of 'The American Philatelist'. The article confirms that I am on the

right track insofar as the $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ rate is concerned. The rate expert too, questions whether 'Statistiques Judiciares' was eligible for the $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ rate.

There is one date in the article that requires clarifying -- the date when newspapers could be mailed for $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$. His

Continued on page 85



A fake $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ LQ cover (wrapper).



Buying Canada?
Buying BNA?

Selling Canada?
Selling BNA?

Why not do it through a firm that specializes in BNA & Canada? North America is the best market for your BNA & Canadian material. We have an extensive list of subscribers and are experienced auctioneers, collectors and exhibitors.

Why not do it through a firm that knows what a collector needs? If we do not know how a collector thinks, how a collector buys and sells, how a collector builds exhibits then how could we have put together so many Large Gold and Grand Prix exhibits.

Try us out! Consign your material to Brigham Auctions. Buy from Brigham Auctions and get all the benefits of purchasing the items you need in Canada.

As collectors we recognize quality. As collectors we respect your treasures as if they were ours and we will treat them as such. We care. We are the auction firm run by collectors for collectors. Need help in selling your collections or exhibits? Need a source for buying new material? Contact us, we offer:

Free appraisals
Free advice on methods of selling
Free Estate planning advice
Free bidding tips
Free exhibiting advice

We travel for worthwhile consignments
Consignment or Outright sale
29 Years of Auction Experience
Competitive commissions
Exhibit planning and mounting

Write, phone, fax or e-mail us for a complimentary catalogue for our next auction.
Brigham Auctions Ltd. 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 3Y5, Canada
Phone: (905) 238-1634 Fax: (905) 238-8399 E-mail: brigham@interlog.com

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POSTMARKS LEHR P146

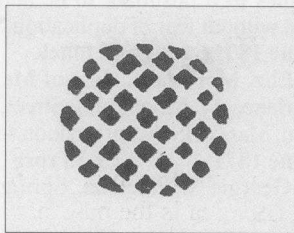
Michael J. Salmon and Martyn Cusworth

Since James Lehr published his excellent book¹ in 1987, more examples of postal history from Prince Edward Island have come to light and it may be possible, from time to time, to add to the published range of dates and improve the detail for a range of Island marks.

The single example for P146, quoted in Lehr's book on a 4d stamp, was probably the example in the Saint collection, dated 29 June 1871 and addressed to Minnesota. There was another cover in the same collection, which possibly also had the same mark on a 4d stamp. This was dated 12 June, 1871 and addressed to Boston. The current location of this cover is unknown.

Another two covers have been found which also bear this mark. One is dated 4 August, 1871, carries a 3d blue stamp and is addressed to Cape Breton Island; the other carries a pair of 2d rose

stamps, is dated 30 October, 1871 and bears the same address in Minnesota as the 29 June cover.



Lehr P146.

In the Firby sale of the Carr collection (20 February, 1999) lot 461 would also appear to show two clear impressions of P146 on a pair of 2d rose stamps. This cover is dated 23 June, 1871 and is addressed to Massachusetts, USA.

The range of recorded dates is now 12 or 23 June, 1871 to 30 October, 1871.



Cover dated 4 August, 1871, Charlottetown to Cape Breton Island (ex Burrus).

Part of the problem in identifying covers quoted in previous publications has been the lack of detail. To avoid giving future researchers the same problem we propose that, apart from date and stamp details, the address is also included, thus allowing the identification of previously unknown examples of a postmark to be added to the list without fear of duplication.

12 June 1871 **4d black**

Miss Eliz. McFarlane, Care of Mr. John McFarlane, 14 Monmouth Street, East Boston, Mass., US. (Confirmation sought)

23 June 1871 **2 x 2d rose**

Miss Georgie V. Freeman, Spring Hill, Mass, US.

29 June 1871 **4d black**

Mr. A.D., McKinlay A.B., Care of F.G. Mcaley Esq., Monticello Freight Co., Minnesota, US.

4 August 1871 **3d blue**

A.J. Bowman Esq?, Marble Mountain, Cape Breton. (W. Kongham written sideways on cover).

30 October 1871 **2 x 2d rose**

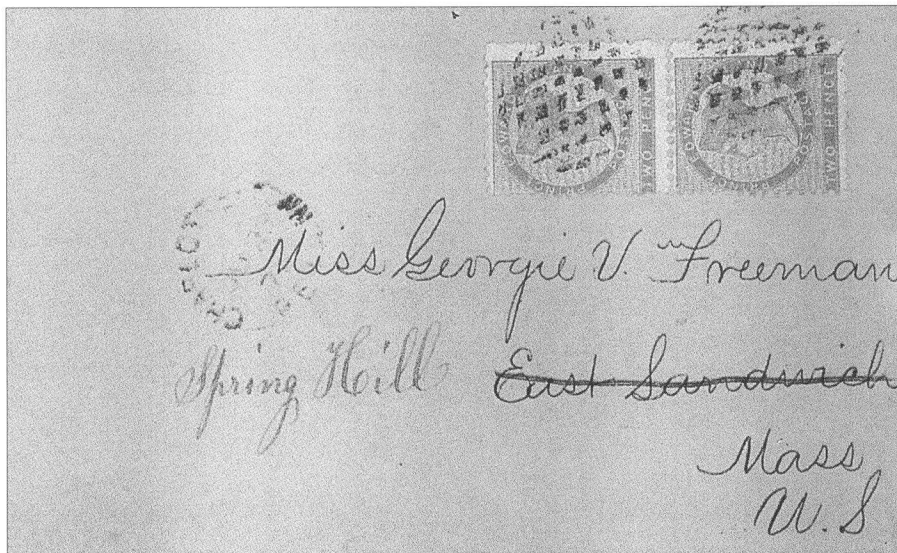
Mr. A.D. Mackinlay A.B., Care of F.G. Mcaley Esq. Monticello Freight Co., Minnesota, US.

P146 on 1d bisect with 4d on piece

Another interesting piece has surfaced showing a 4d and a bisected 1d, presumably making the 4½d local currency rate to Great Britain, in effect from June 1870 to 31 December, 1871. Although not dated, this would fit within the time of use shown by the covers. We can conclude that this rare cork killer was used at Charlottetown, probably exclusively in the second half of 1871 on covers with destinations outside the Island. So far no examples of this mark have been seen on stamps off paper.

Reference

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



Cover dated 23 June, 1871, Charlottetown to USA. (ex Carr).

CARRY ON COLLECTING

L.F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

I have often envied gossip columnists. In the inky trade of journalism theirs must be the nearest thing to a sinecure that is on offer in the scribbling world. They can write about anything or anybody, although world-shattering events are the province of their more serious colleagues. Famous people too are best left alone. They are often sensitive souls exposed to the barbs of the envious, or their enemies. That is the price of fame, – whether or not they wish to pay it, pay it they must; but a little gentle ribbing, on the other hand, some quirky, trivial or amusing reference to them by way of anecdote cannot come amiss. In that respect they are fair game and, I should imagine, willing victims. No offence is caused; no offence is meant.

The man in the street, or the woman on the Clapham omnibus, are different matters entirely. All he or she has to do is to slip on a banana skin, literally or metaphorically. As long as there are no unfortunate consequences their mishaps, be they ludicrous, unexpected or unusual, can be turned to good account. Contrariwise, good luck, say winning the National Lottery with unforeseen results, is also grist to the columnist's mill. For a brief moment they strut their way through a short paragraph and then are heard of no more. Their moment in the limelight is an added bonus to their good fortune.

But what about the other shot in the gossip columnist's sling? Now this should really be 'shots' because your apparently carefree hack must have many in his sling. He may have a mere thousand words at his disposal; but he has a deadline to meet, often daily. Combing the world's press, or more

likely now, surfing the internet, is the other, harder, part of his work. It is here that he finds his ammunition for future use. 'When found, make note of', Charles Dickens once famously wrote. He should have known; he was once a very busy journalist himself. 'Throw-away lines' they are called, little humorous, sly, inconsequential, off-beat, controversial or quirky trivia. Any of these they may be: provocative they must be.

Canny collector

One example will suffice here and I am obviously being selective. Apparently there is a man in America who boasts a collection of more than two thousand beer cans, 'all different' I scarcely need to add. Now I don't know anything about that hobby. I don't even know whether beer cans are collected 'mint' or used; I only know what my preference would be if I were driven to drink. There is a sting to this breath-taking tale, a pun that is unavoidable, alas: "beer can collecting, like stamp collecting, is on the decline in the States", so my columnist blithely informs me.

Now that should, paradoxically, be good news for this record-breaking philalcotinatalist in America. Beer cans will soon be a drug on the market, and there should be many opportunities for him now to pick up some unconsidered trifles. He may have that will-of-the-wisp, that elusive goal, 'completion' well in his sights. By inference there should be many chances for the diminishing numbers of stamp collectors in America to indulge their eccentric tastes without any undue strain upon their pockets.

"Would that it were so," I can hear our American members say, and all our other members as well. To that I can also say "amen": The former collect Canadian stamps or are postal history buffs; some of them I know for certain have guilty secrets: they collect American stamps as well. I am known as an odd-ball who collects certain Canadian postmarks; some say I went mad about them 40 years ago and am now definitely certifiable. Perhaps if I admit to being normal, in so far as I have a modest collection of Canadian stamps as well, that will re-instate me in the eyes of those who shake their heads and sigh for me. Like poor old George III I have my lucid moments; let that be a consolation to them. But they are not so much lucid moments as moments of madness sometimes. My modest collection, by definition, has many gaps. Readers will know from experience how painful those gaps are; like aching teeth, they long to be filled,

filled I would be tempted to say 'at any price'.

Aching voids

By gaps I do not mean to say a void waiting to be filled by a block of four twelve penny blacks on a cacheted first day cover dated 14 June, 1851, or any of the exotica paraded before our envious eyes by the Perilous Yellow Fellow in the pages of *Maple Leaves*. They are such stuff as dreams are made on, a quotation from a play by someone whose name escapes me at the moment.

No, I mean the ordinary common or garden gap that has, perhaps, a temporary filling: a rather scruffy, off-centre space-filler that would bring a blush to my cheek if I admitted to its ownership. Of course there are less gaps than there used to be, far fewer than about 15 years ago. It was then that I was cajoled by the secretary of a local philatelic society to give a display of my modest collection, starting with a three

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual subscription, due on 1 October 2000, £14.00‡, payable to the Society,
to: Dr John Gatecliff, Subscription Manager.

The dollar equivalents are \$32 CAN (+ \$5.00 if airmail delivery required) and \$21.50 US (+ \$3.50 if airmail delivery required).

‡Members may claim a subscription discount of £2.00 (or \$ equivalent) if payment is made before 1 January following.

It would help the Society considerably if Canadian and US members pay in \$CAN / US via Wayne Curtis as we are liable to a bank handling charge of £6. Please make your cheque payable to Wayne, his address is PO Box 74 Stn A, Toronto, Canada M5W 1A2.

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

penny Beaver with 'margins' that could do with a bit of stretching, and working up to the then contemporary issues. My twelve penny black was a plate proof copy overprinted 'specimen' vertically in red, the easiest and cheapest on the market then as now. Apart from this and a few others, all are used. It is not false modesty to say that it is a simple collection made by a simple-lifer. With some elementary patter it went down well with the handful of members present on a dark November night. The lights over the frames could have been brighter as well. I like to believe that the usual vote of thanks was sincere. Certainly I gained as much pleasure out of that display as my audience did; I probably got more, despite the fact that some of the members at least had never seen a collection of Canadian stamps before. Equally certainly not even a whole squadron of dragoon guards could persuade me to give such a display at a Convention of our Society.

To each his own

Most keen 'Conventioners' are specialist collectors or postal historians with particular interests. Without exception, in my experience, the displays given are breath-taking and, almost certainly, unique. To suppose that such collections were acquired in one fell swoop is a nonsense; they were built up gradually, patiently, assiduously, probably over many years and in many cases at some expense. 'Cheque-book philately' is the disparaging comment that I have heard about such displays on more than one occasion. That is a nonsense too, envious nonsense as well.

It is on a par with the common misconception that stamp collecting is a rich man's hobby. Those who think that know nothing about the art and antique

world. If it were true then stamp collecting would be the preserve of a handful of rich eccentrics who would not have to be very rich for very long. The law of supply and demand operates in the world of philately as well as beer cans, cheese labels, cigarette cards, match boxes and so on ad infinitum.

If it were true, then stamp magazines would not be full of advertisements ranging from those of stamp auctioneers whose names are household words down to part-time dealers operating from home, and whose modest two column inches of advertisements are eloquent enough evidence that philately has a wide-ranging appeal.

For that is the essence of the matter; stamp collectors like anyone else have to cut their coats according to their cloth. Who is to say that 'cheque book collectors' gain more pleasure from their hobby than those with more modest means? My first car was what is now known as a 'banger'. I bought it as a young man more than 60 years ago. To say that I got less pleasure from it than a rich man in his chauffeured limousine is to betray crass ignorance of human nature. Equally my stamp collection is a poor thing; but it is my own, and the pleasure that I derived from building it up, as and when I could afford it, cannot be measured in monetary terms.

If not Canada, try cans

If there are any lessons to be learned from my experience they are these: take what newspaper gossip columnists say with a pinch of salt, and carry on collecting stamps, post marks or what you will, always remembering that the pleasure is in the hunt. Immediate gratification by cheque book is a fleeting joy. And if you tire of philately in all its fascinating facets, try beer cans.

FOR OVER SEVENTY FIVE YEARS THE NAME

MARESCH

HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR

QUALITY

AND

INTEGRITY

THERE IS ALWAYS A PUBLIC AUCTION WITH
STRENGTH IN CANADA AND PROVINCES,
EITHER IN PREPARATION OR TAKING PLACE
SOON. WE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO SEND
YOU A SAMPLE CATALOGUE, OR DISCUSS
SELLING YOUR TREASURES IN ONE OF
OUR SALES.

r. maresch & son

330 BAY ST., SUITE 703, TORONTO, ONTARIO,
CANADA M5H 2S9 (416) 363-7777
FAX: 416-363-6511

**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

THE BRITISH MISSIONS TO RUSSIA 1918-1920 (PART II)

The North Russian Campaign and Canadian Involvement: 1918-1919 (4)

David Whiteley

The Allied position at Shenkursk was untenable. Facing a continuous long range barrage from all sides, orders were given to abandon the position. Mounted Russian scouts located a logging trail that led through deep forest, eventually joining up with the main road to Bereznik, that the Bolsheviks had neglected to guard.⁹⁷ At 2.30 a.m. on the morning of 25 September a column of about 2,000, including 90 hospital sleighs and some 500 civilians with the Canadian gunners, with one 18-pounder in the van ready to a blast a way through if necessary, commenced the hazardous withdrawal. Once the main road was reached the Canadian gunners were ordered to cover the column's retreat across the river Vaga and then along the main road to Kitsa, 20 miles south of Bereznik. Here Bolshevik forces located the column on 29 January but were quickly beaten off with a few rounds of artillery. A firm defensive position was established at Kitsa, which could be easily reinforced from Dvina column and brought the Vaga column more or less in line with the Dvina column holding Tulgas. As the two columns were now in close proximity to each other, Colonel Graham (G.B.) was promoted to Brigadier-General and given command of both columns, with Colonel Sharman reverting to his old position of Artillery Commander. The loss of Shenkursk was a major political blow to the Allied cause and created considerable alarm in London. The War

Office ordered General Maynard to detach elements from his forces to reinforce the Archangel front. Two British battalions, the 6th and 13th Yorkshires and the 280th Machine Gun Company were detailed to proceed overland to the Kitsa Front. These units were transported in groups of 300 by horse-drawn sleighs from Soroka to Onega and then to Kitsa. Members of Colonel Leckie's mobile force oversaw the first leg of this movement from Soroka to Onega, made under hazardous Arctic conditions. After the Shenkursk campaign things remained fairly quiet on the Archangel front until the spring.

To bolster the diminishing morale of the troops and in an attempt to alleviate boredom on the long winter nights, Captain William J. Haliday of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and two American Y.M.C.A. officers established eight small recreation centres in the Archangel region which were able to supply some diversions. Stationery, soap and other small luxuries were provided. They were also able to arrange concerts, church services and lectures.

With the onset of spring, hostilities were resumed on 1 March. Strong attacks, supported by artillery, were made against the 68th Battery's positions at Vistavka and Yevievskaya on the outskirts of Kitsa. These attacks and others during the ensuing week were broken up. The massive build-up of Bolshevik forces caused the Allies to move their artillery back on Kitsa and Bereznik - the 68th taking up positions

around Kitsa and the British howitzers relocating to Bereznik. The Allied position improved considerably on 3 April with the arrival of three 60-pounder guns which had been manhandled from Archangel over frozen terrain by Canadian artillery personnel. Two of the guns were assigned to 68th Battery and the other to 67th Battery. On 18 April, the whole of Vaga Column drew back on Bereznik in anticipation of a major Bolshevik attack by both land and water, now that the upper reaches of the rivers were ice free. The Dvina Column had spent a quiet winter recruiting and training Russian volunteers, who now numbered about 14,000, including one battery of field artillery. As a political gesture the Russian Force was given independent command of the Tulgas side of the river. Unfortunately one Russian battalion mutinied, joined waiting Bolshevik forces in the woods, and launched an attack on the Tulgas position, which had to be abandoned. The Russian artillery and remaining loyal infantrymen were able to withdraw under covering fire from the Canadians of 67th Battery.

On 30 April the anticipated major attack developed with the appearance of an enemy flotilla numbering 29 river craft, mounting artillery pieces ranging from 6" naval guns to 4.1" artillery pieces. On the Tulgas bank were 2,500 troops with eight pieces of artillery and on the Kurgomen bank 3,000 infantry with twelve pieces of artillery, all of which outranged the 18-pounders. Defending the position were 550 all ranks, 160 British infantry, 140 Canadians, supported by two 60-pounders, four 18-pounders and one Russian field gun. On 1 May the enemy commenced a preliminary bombardment on both banks, pinning down the 18-pounders. This was followed by a

frontal attack. The 60-pounders from further back were able to halt the water borne artillery and to cause the enemy long range artillery to shift its target, allowing the 18-pounders to come into action. These, in less than three minutes, destroyed the advancing infantry. The situation remained crucial for the next five days until the arrival of a Royal Navy monitor and two gunboats which, working in conjunction with the land forces, were able to force the Bolsheviks back and Tulgas was recaptured on 18 May, 1919.

On 18 May, 1919 the Canadian Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) insisted that all Canadian personnel should be withdrawn from North Russia immediately, two previous requests in March had been denied because of climatic conditions (frozen rivers and Archangel was not an ice free port). This latest request was immediately complied with and within two weeks the 16th Field Artillery Brigade was relieved. On 11 June, the Brigade embarked for England after being presented with a number of Imperial Russian decorations, including ten St. George's Medals (the equivalent of the Victoria Cross)⁸⁸. The ability to comply with the Canadian Government's request was due to the arrival in Archangel, on 26 May, of a substantial force of British volunteers under the command of Brigadier-General G.W. St. G. Grogan, V.C. On 10 June, a second contingent under the command of Brigadier-General L.W. de V. Sadlier-Jackson, and a re-furbished naval flotilla under the command of Captain E. Altham R.N. arrived. With the arrival of these two brigades and their ancillary support units, the evacuation of all troops who had wintered in North Russia commenced. Air power had not been neglected as 36 new DH-9A bombers

and 60 pilots had been sent to the Dvina front. To cover the evacuation of the veterans and to leave as much territory as possible in anti-Bolshevik hands, General Rawlinson, who had assumed overall command of all British forces in north Russia, ordered a major offensive on the Dvina front involving some 3,000 troops, naval gun boats and air support. The attack went in on 10 August and resulted in an advance of some twenty miles with over 6,000 prisoners being taken and the capture of large quantities of guns and munitions. By the middle of August the River Dvina was high enough to commence the Allied disengagement and the front was turned over to White Russian and anti-Bolshevik units, preparatory to the, Allied withdrawal from North Russia, which was completed by October 1919.

The Final Withdrawal from North Russia

On 4 March, 1919, the War Cabinet decided that all British and Canadian troops would be out of Northern Russia by June. On 3 April approval for a large 'Rescue Force' was granted, with which the War Office intended to launch a general offensive designed to leave as much territory in White Russian control as possible and to ensure the orderly withdrawal of the Expeditionary Force. By late May, ice conditions in the White Sea had improved sufficiently to allow the entry of the British relief force totalling 8,000 all ranks. The relief ships reached Murrnansk on 26 May and Archangel on 6 June. Their orders were

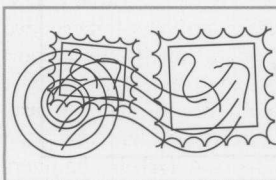
to drive the Red Army back, assure the safe withdrawal of the Allied troops and withdraw themselves by October. By this stratagem they hoped to leave the Archangel region in the hands of trained White Russian Troops. The withdrawal of both the 'Elope' and 'Syren' parties took place between June and October 1919. On 11 June 22 officers and 455 other ranks of 16th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade, together with most of the pilots and observers who had flown with R.A.F. detachments, sailed for England on the Cunard liner *Czarista*. Colonel Leckie and his force did not leave Murmansk until 21 August, having finally been replaced on Lake Onega by a British relief force. On 8 September the final Allied advance reached 30 miles North of Petrozavodsk where the line, with large amounts of equipment, was turned over to White Russian forces a few days later. The Allied troops then withdrew to Murmansk and left on 12 October, 1919.⁹⁹

References

⁹⁷One authority states that this trail was first located by aerial reconnaissance, whilst carrying the orders to evacuate from Archangel, Rhodes p87

⁹⁸The medals were presented to the ten bravest men chosen by their peers, following the Russian custom

⁹⁹C.R. McGuire & R.F. Narbonne Eds. *The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military Postal History*. Vol 1 (British North American Philatelic Society Ltd, 1996) p.110 also MacLaren pp114-118

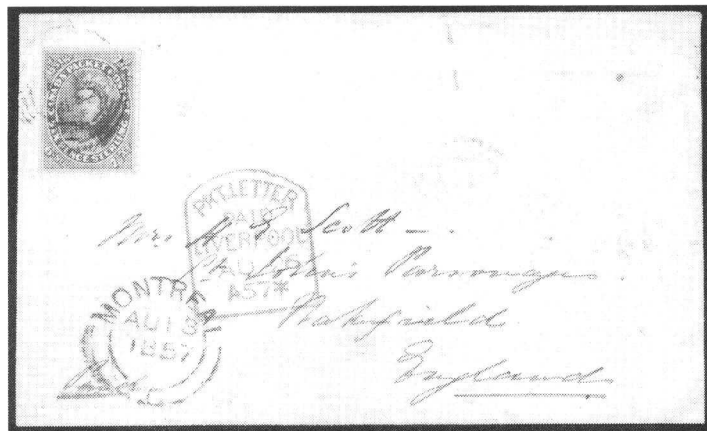


**Have you made up a book for the Exchange Packet recently?
Hugh Johnson is still (fairly) patiently waiting!**

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH STAMPS

26TH April & 28TH June 2001

New Bond Street, London



A cover to be included in the 26th April British Commonwealth auction.

We are currently accepting entries for our forthcoming British Commonwealth Stamp sales. For advice regarding buying or selling at Phillips, please contact Stuart Billington on 020 768 8373, phillips_stamps@hotmail.com.

101 New Bond Street
London W1S 1SR
phillips-auctions.com

PHILLIPS
AUCTIONEERS

POSTAGE DUE RATES – KGV PERIOD

L.D. (Mac) McConnell

A letter from the YP in the Jan 2001 *Maple Leaves*, regarding postage due rates, asks – was there a change to the 1906 UPU regulations and is the 'T13 centimes' handstamp a Belgian mark? The answer is decidedly Yes and No. Yes there were changes to the 1906 rule and no the circular mark is not Belgian but Canadian.

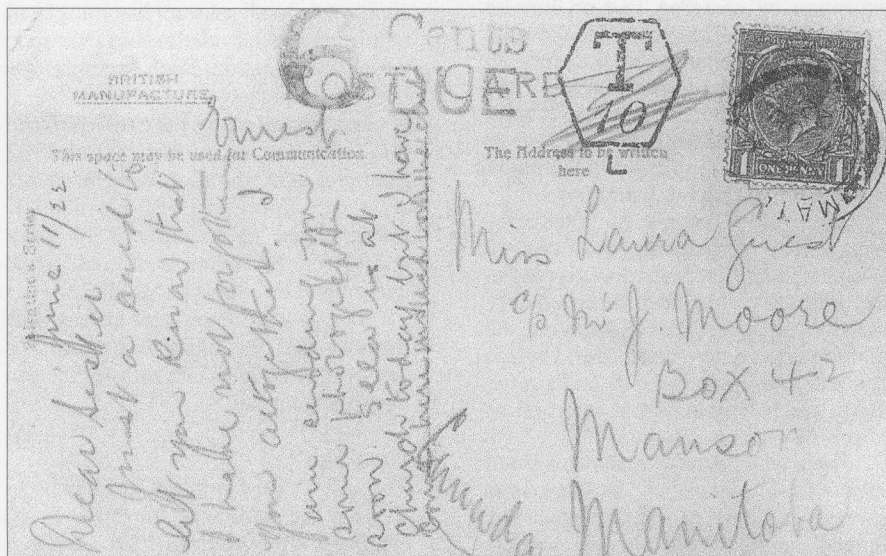
The illustration at first caused me to think the unthinkable. Has the YP made a mistake in reading the postmark? A 3¢ Admiral in 1934! But a quick check with a glass caused me rapidly to retract such a thought for it really is a 1934 date and I am therefore not in a position to offer any explanation.

However, it set me to attempt an answer to the first question.

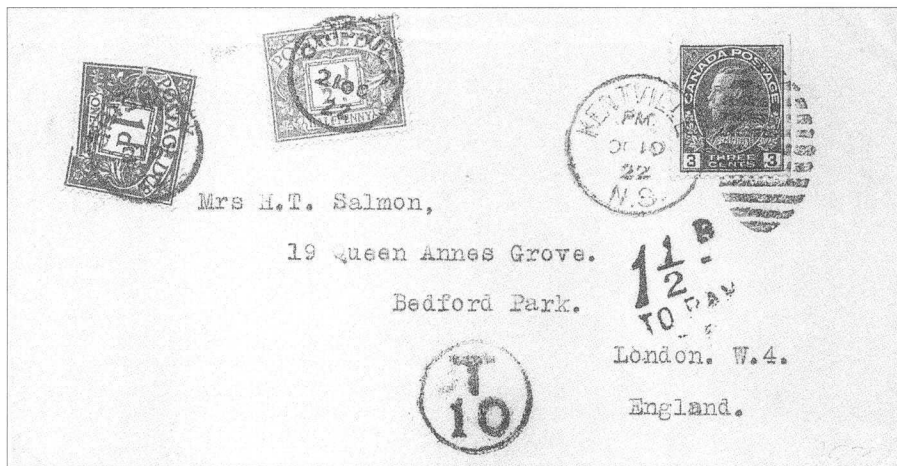
In 1920 the UPU Congress was held in Madrid and resulted in two important

changes to International short paid mails. Firstly it recognised that post WWI currency values were fluctuating quite erratically and that the French Franc, hitherto the standard for accounting, had dropped to 60% of its pre-war parity and ought to be replaced by a stable notional unit.

This concept was incorporated, as the gold centime, into UPU regulations at the 1924 Stockholm Congress. Secondly, in 1920, it realised that, due to currency variations, postage could actually be saved by sending mail abroad either short or unpaid. With this in mind, under Article VI, it specified a *minimum* surcharge of 30 centimes on any item sent underpaid between member countries. Note the use of the word underpaid (even by the tiniest amount).



The short-lived 6¢ surcharge on mail from the UK.



The UK interprets Canada's T10 mark as 1½d to pay.

Where a 'special understanding' existed between two countries this could be varied. The minimum surcharge clause became effective, in the UK at least, on 13 June, 1921 and applied to cards as well as letters. It did make the exception by charging 1½d on Empire mails. The Canadian PO Guide for 1922 applied a 6¢ charge, ie the full 30 centimes, to all mail but in the July 1922 amendment withdrew it from Empire mails except those from India.

Chung/Reiche refer to this, without explanation, on p 39 of their book.

There are a couple of noteworthy points. The despatching country still continued to apply its mark according to the 1906 rule. The destination country was then responsible for applying the minimum charge rule. So Canada continued to apply its T/10 and similar mark which Britain would interpret as 1½d.

Some while ago I was shown a small selection of Canadian postage due covers by a dealer. Most had postage due stamps applied and, in my humble opinion, were unacceptably overpriced.

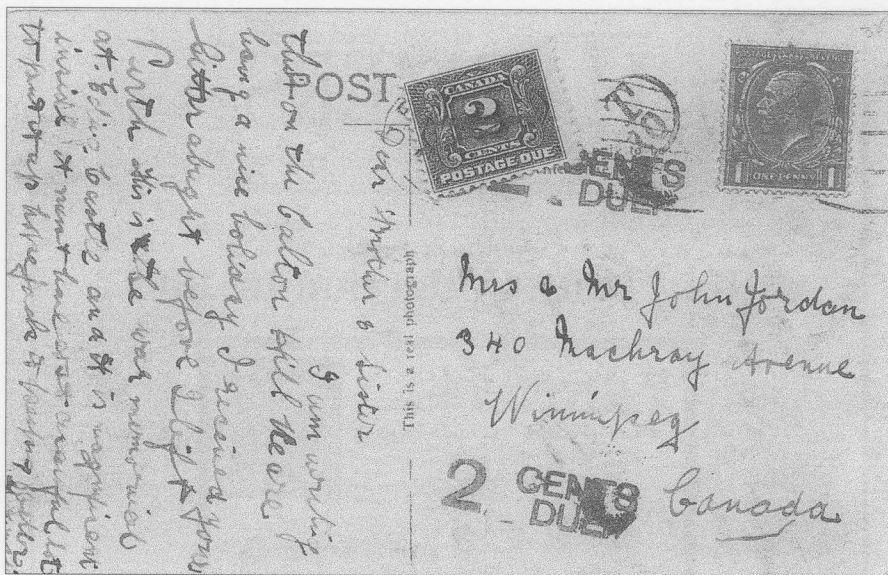
One card, however, was not so adorned and was quite realistically priced. The fact that it was ex-UK, dated June 1922 and had a good 6¢ due handstamp made it interesting. For that short while Canada had applied the minimum charge rule to all relevant incoming mail before its special relationship over-rode the UPU regulation. Such examples are not over-abundant.

Just in case readers are still awake at this point in my story, I offer from 1922 examples of (1) the short lived 6¢ charge on a card from the UK, (2) the UK interpretation of Canada's T/10 mark and (3) the reversion to 'normal' style charging of UK items in July 1922.

It is good to know that at least one member had the courage to read my earlier idle thoughts. Thank you YP, you have made my day.

Postscript

The 1924 UPU Congress in Stockholm reduced the minimum surcharge to 10 centimes, effective from 1925 – but that is another story.



Canada reverts to 'normal' practice on items from the UK in July 1922.

**Let us help you find that Elusive Canadian Rarity!
 Choice Classics to Modern Varieties**





Our Specialty...the Unusual!

Our Current Private Treaty Catalogue featuring choice classics through modern errors and varieties, and 120 page BNA Literature price list, **FREE ON REQUEST**



SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE

Internationally Recognized as a Leading Buyer of Canadian Errors and Varieties



Tel: (306) 931-6633 **PO Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2 Canada** Fax: (306) 975-3728
 E-mail: ssc@saskatoonstamp.com Toll Free (North America Only) 1 800 205-8814 Web: www.saskatoonstamp.com

ESTABLISHED 1918
HARMERS
of L O N D O N
Stamp Auctioneers Ltd.

Selling Your Collection in 2001?



If you are considering selling, the demand is strong and now is the time to sell your collection. We can offer you a competitive commission rate and will market your collection to the most important buyer world-wide, assuring that top prices are achieved.

Our all colour catalogues are read and enjoyed by thousands of collectors.

Contact Graham Childs or Dominic Savastano who will work with you through the preparation and lotting, to sale and final settlement.

* Free Auction Catalogues on request * Viewing and Auctions at our offices *



HARMERS OF LONDON STAMP AUCTIONEERS
111, POWER ROAD, CHISWICK, LONDON W4 5PY.
Tel: 020 7629 0218 Fax: 020 8996 0649



The following article first appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* in April/May 2000; it is offered here in expanded form

UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES

David Sessions FRPSL, FCPS

Prior to the end of the popular Admiral issue, the definitive stamps of the Dominion of Canada had featured only the portrait of the reigning monarch. The tradition was broken in 1928 with the advent of the 'Scroll' or 'Dominion' issue which carried the portrait of King George V on the lower values and scenes representing specific parts of the Dominion on the higher values.

The Scroll issue was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBNC), who had printed Canadian stamps since 1897. They had changed their name from American Bank Note Co. in 1923, presumably for political reasons. It was apparently for similar reasons that they lost the contract, in 1930, to the British American Bank Note Co. (BABNC) who had printed Canadian stamps prior to 1897. The change was not at the behest of the Post Office, whose officials were somewhat upset at having the change thrust upon them by the Minister of Finance.

The new contract was for a period of five years, effective 1 April, 1930, though the company had known of the change for over a year previously. They were pressing the Post Office early in 1929 over the question of designs to be used. The contract stipulated that if existing designs were used then no payment would be made by the Post Office for dies and plates. Only if new designs were used would costs be reimbursed.

The CBNC, naturally, were not prepared to hand over dies and plates to the rival BABNC. Unsurprisingly, BABNC decided to create a new set of designs, though the principles of the

Scroll series were maintained in that the King's portrait graced the lower values and scenes from the Dominion featured on the higher values.

Essays

The whole series, including the 3¢ (not issued until July, 1931) and 7¢ (never issued) values, exists in essay form. The essays match the issued stamps except that the word 'POST' appears on the right hand side instead of 'POSTAGE'. These were submitted for approval between May and August, 1929. They were ultimately decreed unsatisfactory, even though approval was given for all the values on dates between 15 June and 3 August 1929 (Boggs p 392). Certainly the substitution of the word POSTAGE for POST gives better balance and is probably a more suitable word, but it should be noted that the previous Scroll issue carried the word POST rather than POSTAGE.

Only one set of ten die essays is known in black, the 7¢ unissued value is included but not the 2¢ and 3¢. The essays are mounted on card 1.3mm thick. The low values 1¢ to 10¢ are on card 94 x 96mm, high values 12¢ to \$1 on card 110 x 96mm.

It is believed that three sets of twelve die essays in the colour of issue are extant, this time the 2¢ and 3¢ values are included. One set, at least, is mounted on card 0.79mm thick; card size is 53 x 58mm for the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 7¢ & 10¢; 68 x 73mm for the 5¢ & 8¢ and 80 x 73mm for the 12¢, 20¢, 50¢ & \$1.

An additional example of the 7¢ essay was in the Lichtenstein collection, this was mounted on card 130x142mm.

“HORACE W. HARRISON”
CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTION

*THE FINEST CANADIAN STATIONERY COLLECTION
EVER OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION*

FINAL SEGMENT MAY 2001

SECTIONS OF THE COLLECTION HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED WORLDWIDE,
GARNERING MANY AWARDS INCLUDING A GOLD AT “PHILANIPPON 1991”.



AMONG THE HIGHLIGHTS:

- Many of the major rarities
- International award winning Newfoundland
- Proofs and essays
- Advertising covers and cards
- Overseas rates
- Railway views

To reserve your four invaluable reference catalogues along with prices realized,
send \$20.00 to:



Robert A. Lee AUCTIONS

#203 - 1139 Sutherland Avenue,
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2 Canada
Tel: 1-800-755-2437 • Fax: 1-888-783-9888
e-mail: stationery@stamp-bids.com

An isolated 12¢ essay appeared at auction in 1996, otherwise the supply of essays seems to be confined to the sets mentioned above. The 7¢ value, although never issued, is known with 'POSTAGE' substituted for 'POST'. This essay, in orange brown, is inscribed, in manuscript, 'PJV approved 9 Jny, 1930', a date of approval common to the higher value die proofs (qv). P.J. Veniot was the Postmaster General.

One other essay for the 2¢ value, is known dated 16 May, 1930, just prior to the issue of the first stamp in the series. The essay features a crowned portrait of the King, similar to that seen on the stamps of India throughout his reign. No stamp of this design was issued in Canada.

Proofs

The essays having been rejected, new dies were prepared at a cost of \$2,450 and most of them were approved in January 1930. Oddly, die proofs of the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values are recorded in 'The Essays and Proofs of BNA', dated October, September and June 1928 respectively. These dates are well before the BABNC won the printing contract and might suggest the printers had an early warning of their successful pitch for the business, or perhaps they formed part of the pitch, or perhaps '28' should read '29'.

A set of 14 die proofs, in colour of issue, came onto the market in 1982, this set included the unissued 7¢ and two additional 2¢ proofs. No approval dates have been recorded for this set. Several individual proofs have been recorded, some with dates inscribed, some without. Apart from the 1928 dates mentioned in the previous paragraph, several other dates are noted. The 1¢ green is recorded with 'AS/18/8/31' and 'Sept 28, '29'; 4¢ orange yellow with

'PJV approv. July, 3 1930'; 5¢ blue violet with 'PJV approved Jny, 3 1930'; 8¢, 10¢, 12¢, 20¢, 50¢, & \$1 all approved Jny, 9 1930. The 10¢ Cartier, which replaced the 10¢ Library, is recorded in die proof form with manuscript inscription 'AS 17/8/31'.

The Issued Stamps

The new series, issued in 1930, is generally referred to as the 'Arch' issue. The portrait, by Carl Ault, is surmounted by an arch whereas the previous issue had the portrait topped by a scroll.

As already mentioned, the precedent set in the previous issue was followed in respect of design and size, the low values were single size and the higher values were double size. The 10¢ value was single size but carried a picture of the Parliament Library at Ottawa rather than the King's portrait. The preceding Scroll issue had featured a double size 10¢, but it is said that the public was unhappy with a large 10¢ stamp that was well used in payment of the registration fee.

The remaining high values are fine examples of engraving; the 12¢ features the Old Citadel at Quebec, the 20¢ a harvesting scene to represent the Prairie Provinces. A glance at the catalogue shows a similar design for the 20¢ Scroll except that the scene has been brought up to date with a more modern reaper/



baler replacing the horse-drawn reaper. Interestingly the 1928 vignette featured in a set scheduled for issue in 1914, marking the centenary of the births of Cartier and MacDonald. The set reached essay proof stage but was not issued due to outbreak of World War 1. The 50¢ value features the little church at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, where worshipped the eponymous heroine of Longfellow's poem 'Evangeline'. The composite picture shows her statue in the foreground. The \$1 value, honouring Western Canada, features Mount Edith Cavell, one of the highest mountains in the Rockies, named after the First World War heroine.

The low values were not quite so satisfactory, although the portrait was similar to that used in the Scroll issue. It was not well liked, indeed The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain may have

spoken for many when it reported, in July 1930, "We...thank...for sending us a new 2¢ stamp, which bears a portrait of a middle aged gentleman – said to be that of our gracious Majesty, King George V. The likeness is not apparent".

The 10¢ Library stamp was replaced, after only a year, by a 10¢ stamp of similar colour bearing the portrait of Sir George Etienne Cartier. The design does not follow that of the Arch issue, indeed an official notice was reported in Gibbons Stamp Monthly (March 1932) to the effect that the issue was intended to complete the Confederation and Historical series of 1927! Most odd that the poor fellow should have to wait four years, particularly as he missed out on his birth centenary in 1914! Whatever the reason, the stamp served as a definitive 10¢ value until it was replaced in 1935.

WARDROP & Co LIMITED

Specialists in Philatelic insurance for more than 50 years

Visit our web site <http://www.wardrop.co.uk>

Collectors • Societies (including your own) • Study Circles

Wide scope of cover including
Accidental Damage
Exhibitions anywhere in the world
Stamp Exchange Clubs
Transits

Standard Premiums per £1000
£3.75 for UK cover
£2.50 for Normal bank cover
£1.25 for bank only cover
Minimum premium £1.50

*Please write for prospectus / proposal
PO BOX 772 Coggeshall Essex CO6 1UW
or E-mail stamps@wardrop.co.uk*



Date of Issue

The BABNC's contract to print Canadian stamps was effective for five years from 1 April 1930 though, as we have seen, preparation was well in hand many months before this. It seems the Post Office operated a stringent financial policy in that the new stamps were only issued as stocks of existing stamps ran low.

The original low values were released on different dates between June and November, 1930, while the high values, from 12¢, were all released on 4 December, 1930. No formal announcement preceded the issue of the various values so first day covers are very scarce, the more so because the date of issue would relate to release in Ottawa; supplies were not sent to post offices across the country in advance of an 'official' release date. Thus a 'first day cover' from, say, Regina, might well be a true record of the first day of issue from that post office, but it could be days or even weeks after the initial release. This policy, coupled with the lack of formal announcement, has led to divergence of issue dates as between various authorities.

Even Post Office statements cannot always be relied upon. Melvin Baron (ref. 12) quotes from a Post Office pamphlet (Ph51 issued c1943), which purports to give issue dates for a number

of stamps, including the Arch issue. The pamphlet gives 30 September, 1932 as date of issue of the 3¢ on 2¢ surcharge while, in his article, Baron illustrates five first day covers clearly dated 21 June, 1932! In contrast to the original stamps in the series, the surcharged stamp seems to have been made available for release on 21 June at several cities as well as Ottawa. FDCs are known from Calgary, Halifax, Toronto and Winnipeg.

The divergent dates of issue relate to the 2¢ green (6 June or 6 July, 1930), 2¢ red (17 or 19 November, 1930), 5¢ violet (19 June, 7 or 15 July, 1930) and the 10¢ Library (15 or 13 September, 1930). A recent purchase at auction has resolved the question to my satisfaction. The purchase comprised a series of FDCs, self-addressed by T.R. Legault. Such 'philatelic' FDCs are usually regarded with some disdain by serious collectors, but these are of much greater significance than the usual prepared covers in that they provide original evidence of the actual issue dates.

T.R. Legault was Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division, of the Canadian P.O. Dept.; he was based in Ottawa and he prepared covers addressed to himself and to his friend A.F. Brophy, a prominent collector at that time who was also involved in the horse-trading over the 'Scroll' imperfs and part perfs. Legault's position enabled him to prepare his covers and post them on the day of release; few others had both inclination and opportunity. Only two complete 'Legault' sets of FDCs are recorded with a single example of each stamp, though he did produce sundry additional covers involving the lower values.

To be continued.

Are you in the process of building your collection of Canada, Newfoundland or Provinces? Our quarterly public auctions are filled with hundreds of lots offering an impressive selection of choice classics, proofs and essays, covers, modern errors, specialized collections and foreign, all accurately described and displayed in a beautiful full colour comprehensive catalogue so you can bid with confidence. Contact us today for your free copy of our next catalogue.



Are you considering selling your collection? If so, you want an auction house you can trust. Take advantage of our friendly and professional service. Your collection will be described by our expert lotterers, some of the best in the business. Commission rates are very competitive and prompt payment is always guaranteed. Our catalogues are meticulously prepared to highlight your holdings and ensure maximum realizations. All our efforts are aimed toward making your selling experience pleasant as well as financially rewarding.

As Canada's leading buyers we can also offer you outright purchase if you prefer. We are currently looking for Canadian specialized collections from Pence to Admiral issues, Newfoundland and Provinces, United States and Possessions, British Commonwealth and Foreign. You will receive top dollar for your collection and quick payment. Call us today! You will find that it pays to do business with the best.



EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.

Canada's most trusted auction house

☎: 1 (800) 667-8267 • Fax: 1 (888) 867-8267

Visit our new web site: <http://www.easternstamps.com>

P.O. Box 250, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada, E2A 3Z2

☎: (506) 548-8986 • Fax: (506) 546-6627

E-mail: glstamps@nbnet.nb.ca



Members:
ASDA • APS • CSDA • PTS • PHSC • BNAPS • RPSC • CPS of GB • ETC.



CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (4)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

This article describes the re-entries found on the various stamps of Plate 1.

One quick way to identify re-entries is to look closely at each of the four corners of the stamp. Examine the shortest horizontal and vertical lines (bars) within the outer frame line. These short bars are generally very clear and singular in appearance. When a re-entry occurs, these short bars can be observed in two different states – they are thicker (almost double width) or there are two distinct lines very close together. It may not be possible to see some of these differences with a 10X (or weaker) magnifier. The width of bars is different from those which may have heavy

inking. If heavily inked, then most of the design appears darker and most lines appear thicker. These short bars generally are at right angles (90°) to the re-entry. The differences in the bars within the top and bottom outer frame indicate a re-entry in either the left or right frame lines. The differences in the bars within the right or left outer frame indicate a re-entry in the bottom or top frame line. Sometimes the variance shows only on 4-5 bars, while at other times the variance extends for a greater distance. Only a few stamps show a doubling of the lines within the ribbon design. The doubling within the ribbon design can be used to verify a different



Plate 1, UL pane, stamp No. 5.

position when two stamps may otherwise appear to be similar.

It should be noted that our study represents between 9,000 and 10,000 stamps, only a fraction of the 72.3 million printed. Consequently, it is possible that other varieties can be found. This issue went through several printings from each of the two plates. However, this is the most extensive study recorded so far, and the results are reasonably conclusive. It was no easy task to accumulate several examples of full panes for each plate, 50 years after the issue was released. A few other sheets are known to exist. It is possible that even more are hiding somewhere else. If that is so, this series of articles should encourage those sheets to come out of hiding. Some other varieties may also come to the surface. Some of those mentioned below are suspected as being possible re-entries – hidden by over-inking or plate wear. Lightly inked or earlier printings may reveal other information. We make no apologies for including some doubtful mentions because the inclusion of these may alert someone else to look closer at whatever inventory they may possess. Each of the stamps mentioned in our list has been confirmed to exist on two or more copies of each position.

Notes: (1) Hans Reiche inspected the proof plate at the Archives dated 18 July, 1946. He found re-entries only on the UL and LR panes. These are marked † on the listing that follows.

(2) VT= value tablet.

As a footnote to the tabulation that follows, Hans Reiche was of the opinion that the reason it has been difficult to find full mint Upper Left panes of both Plates 1 and 2 is that practically all of these panes were distributed to post offices rather than to collectors. Those

full panes which have survived are from field stock. Consequently, it is easier to find the UL position in plate blocks as these were more often saved by dealers and collectors rather than full sheets.

Because the printing sequence is unknown, and some of the varieties found in this study are inconsistent with the proof copies existing at the Archives, Reiche raised the question as to the relative importance of those which differ from the proofs which exist. We have found some, but not all, of the items listed on the proof copies. (Plate 1-UL, stamps #21/LR #41 and #45 show up as re-entered on the plate proof but have not been found on any of the mint sheets examined to date). The stand adopted by some specialists is that unless the printing order is known, then the existence of anything else is ignored. But, is that approach realistic or is it just a convenient excuse to cover up the lack of information? The lack of complete printing records may only be evidence that better printing records were kept for other stamp issues. Neither is the date cancel a realistic guide. It is only an indicator of when the stamp was **cancelled**. Shipping date records are only relevant to a degree and do not necessarily relate to the printing sequence when more than one plate exists. It may be that the series of proof copies at the Archives is incomplete, or that some differences were not observed or recorded by the plate inspector. The policy adopted in this article is to report what we have found. As far as we are concerned, the findings are prima facie evidence of existence. Until further information is to hand, and other unlisted varieties are identified, a more conclusive explanation for these differences cannot be given. The next article (Part 5) will describe the re-entry varieties on Plate 2.



Above: Plate 1, UR pane, stamp No. 15.

Below: Plate 1, LR pane, stamp No. 25.



Upper Left Pane (1-50)

Stamp #5‡

- Bottom Frame Bottom line is uneven and thicker than normal
Left VT Strong dot – centre of the vertical curved inner line
Other Two dots, one above the other in left margin opposite the tree in the inner design panel
Faint dot in right margin opposite right value tablet

Stamp #10

- Right Frame *Re-entry* doubling of the first six or seven short horizontal lines in the outer frame at the LR corner

- Bottom Frame Line is thicker than normal and uneven, indicating a shifted transfer

- Other Doubling of horizontal lines in shading below right value tablet

Stamp #15

- Bottom Frame Line is thicker than normal and uneven – looks re-drawn

Stamp #20

- Right Border Frame line is heavy and thicker than normal

- Other Dot in right margin opposite the third ribbon curl from the bottom

Stamp #21‡

- Bottom Border Frame line is much thicker below 'CANADA'. It appears to be re-drawn

Stamp #25

- Left Frame Line is heavier for most of the distance down from the top

- Top Border UL – Slight doubling of short vertical lines

- Bottom Border Frame line is thicker for most of the distance

Stamp #30

- Right Frame *Re-entry*
LR – Doubled for about ½ the distance of the right value tablet – rest of right frame line thicker than normal

- Bottom Border LR – Slight doubling of 4-5 short vertical lines

Stamp #41‡

- Bottom Border Frame line is much thicker below 'CANADA'. It appears to be re-drawn

Stamp #45

- Left Frame *Re-entry*
Frame lines are very thick

- Top Border UL – Short vertical lines doubled for short distance on some copies

- Right Frame LR – Frame lines are very thick and doubled for 1.5mm up from corner

- Bottom Border Frame line is very thick under centre portion of design

- LR – Short vertical lines in bottom frame doubled – 5mm

Upper Right Pane (51-100)

Correction to Part 1 (July, 2000 - page 290) No re-entries shown on Archive Proof

There is one re-entry reported on *Plate IUR*, not 'none' as previously stated.

Stamp #65

- Left Frame *Re-entry*
Line thick on some copies – two faint separate lines on other copies

- Top Border UR short vertical lines – thicker for 5mm

- Right Frame Line appears thicker down from the sixth ribbon curl to bottom

- Other Some copies show a looping tool slip starting at a point even with the top of the right value tablet down to within 1mm of the bottom frame line and then looping back up to a point opposite just above the bottom shield line – *an inconstant variety*

Lower Left Pane (101-150)

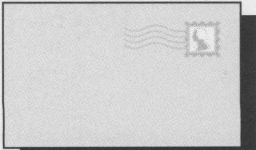
No re-entries on Archive proof

- Stamp #106 *Re-entry*
Bottom Border Outer frame line shows as two distinct lines from a point about ½ between the left value tablet and 'CENTS' to a point just below the '7' in the right value tablet
- Stamp #107 Bottom Frame Line has a **thick** line in the same location as #106 re-entry
- Stamp #119
Other Strong short horizontal dot in bottom margin below 'NT' of 'CENTS'
- Stamp #141 *Major re-entry*
Left Frame Two vertical lines – near bottom
Top Border UR – The short vertical lines are doubled from a point above the 'N' of CANADA
Right Frame Two distinct lines starting at top and then joining into one line near LR
LR-9 or 10 short horizontal lines are doubled indicating shifted transfer of bottom frame line
Bottom Border LR – frame line very thick under CENTS with 2 lines very close together
Other Left Margin – 2 vertical dots 3mm below top of stamp – may be obscured by perforations

Lower Right Pane (151-200)

- Stamp #175‡ *Re-entry*
Right Frame Two distinct lines for a short distance just above the right value tablet
Left VT A small dash appears just to the right of the top bar of the number '7'
Other Some stamps show three horizontal plate crack lines about ½ up the right margin extending from the stamp design to the selvage. A weak dot appears in the right margin opposite the top of the lower bush in the central design. This dot may disappear when stamp is perforated.
- Stamp #189 Weak dot below 'T' of CENTS touching the bottom frame line
Stamp #195‡ Re-entry unconfirmed – all copies inspected appear normal
Stamp #199 *Major re-entry*
Left Frame LL – two distinct lines for a short distance
Top Border UR – the short vertical bars start out as **thick** lines above the first 'A' of CANADA and then gradually widen into two distinct lines
Right Frame UR – the right frame line shows two distinct lines near the UR corner which then merge into a thicker outer frame line
Bottom Border LL – two distinct lines for a short distance and then gradually merge into thicker line as it nears CENTS
Left VT Two distinct lines in the bottom half of the inner shield line

COVERMART MANAGER,
*MALCOM JONES, is waiting to offer your
surplus covers to members at your price.*



GEMS OF "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA"

*When You Insist on "The Very Best or Finest Known"
This Is All We Handle.*



Are you a BNA Specialist?

Let us know where your interest lies, and we will send you a "Specialized Catalogue" targeting your wants and specialty. All items will be available to you for *outright purchase*. All catalogues will consist of items (photographed in color and well described). Inquire Today.

WE HANDLE ALL OF "BRITISH NORTH AMERICA" (1851-1930 PERIOD)

West Island Philatelics, Inc.

P.O. Box 266677, Weston, Florida 33326, USA

Tel. 954-385-9905 • Fax 954-385-0706 • Toll Free 877-663-8364

E-mail: wipstamps@aol.com • Website: www.wipstamps.com

Members of: ASDA, APS, CCNY, CPS of GB, PSE and CPES Expert Committees, FSDA, ISFDA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

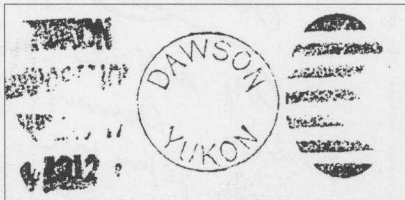
Bill Robinson

YUKON UPDATE

Stan Lum, in his 'Sweetheart' article (ML Autumn 2000, p336), quotes Woodall's 1975 census figure of four copies for the Yukon Exhibition marking. The Quarterman book was actually only a reprint of his 1967 mimeographed work and was out of date when printed. This was a major disappointment to me, as much additional data had been sent to Woodall by several collectors, including myself. I wrote to him in 1975, expressing this concern, and started to publish the new information myself, rather than send it to him. A quarter of a century later his figures are even further in error, but are still being quoted as gospel.

Enclosed are copies of my two examples of the Exhibition marking, dated 2* and 4 June, 1912. Kevin O'Reilly has done considerable recent

work on these and obtained the strike (below) from the Whitehorse Museum in 1988. The 3 May, 1912*, example is from the Ottawa records. My estimate is that there are probably ten to twelve copies floating around now.

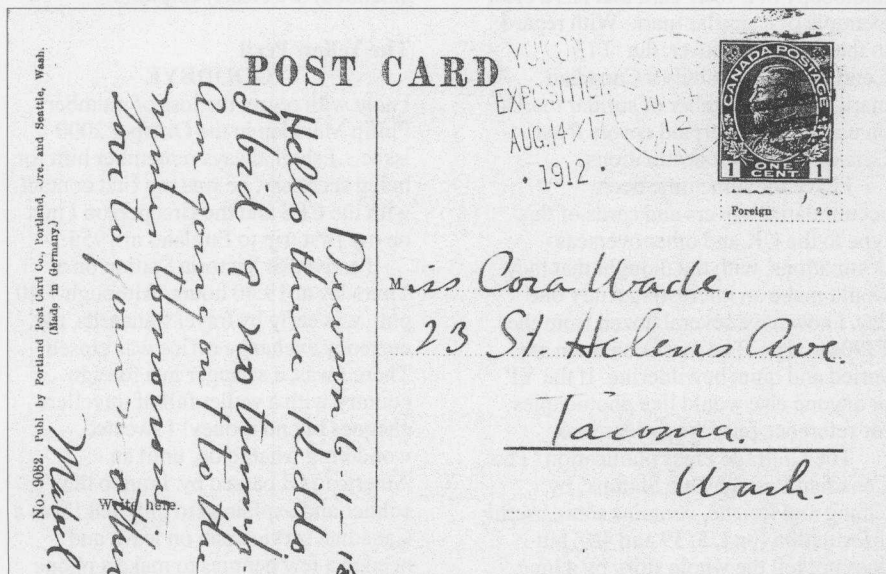


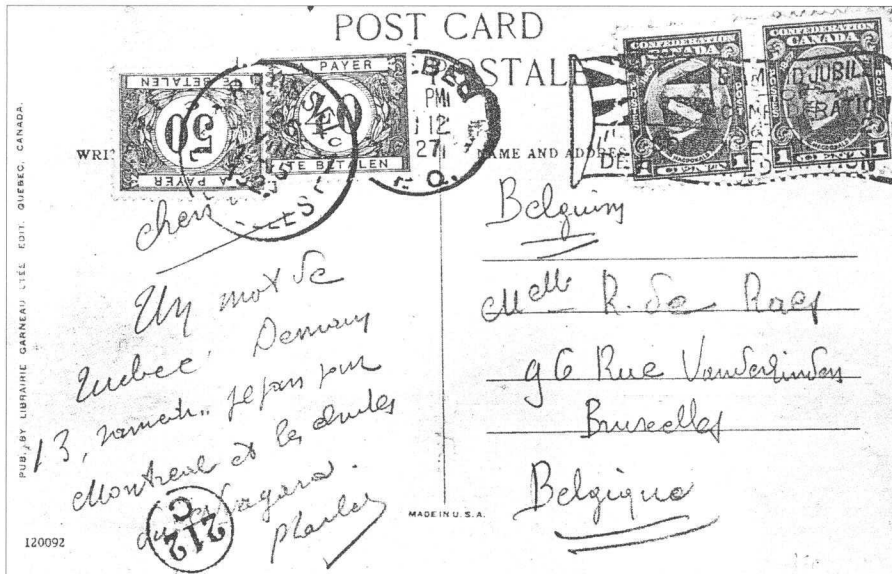
*Not illustrated as the strike does not reproduce well.

Nick Lazenby

POSTAGE DUE

I write in reference to the Yellow Peril's letter on p35 of the last issue. The small circular mark on the card illustrated is almost certainly a Brussels postman's





delivery mark and not relevant to the postage due, other than to indicate who collected the charge. I enclose a photocopy of a 1927 card that has a clear example of a similar mark. With regard to the illustrated cover, the 'T13 Centimes' is definitely a Canadian mark, I have a number of similar marks on unpaid or underpaid covers from Canada to various destinations.

I have for some time been accumulating covers and cards of this type to the UK and other overseas destinations, with the thought that they would make an interesting study one day. I now have several dozen from the 1890s to date. The marks on them are varied and quite bewildering. If the YP or anyone else would like photocopies for reference purposes, please ask.

The Unitrade Press publication 'The Canadian Postage Due Stamps', by Chung and Reiche, contains some useful information (pp4, 5, 39 and 40), but does not tell the whole story by a long

way. I wish I knew what other publication might throw some light on the subject, but UPU regulations (*as amended*) are clearly relevant.

The Yellow Peril GOODBYE

I note with regret the loss of member Philip Marsden in the October 2000 issue... I shall always remember him for, being secretary, he was my first contact with the CPS and the first person I met on my first trip to England in 1955.

I arrived at Victoria Station on a Thursday at 19.40 hours. Although 7.40 p.m. was early by travel standards, the currency exchange office was closed. There I was, a stranger in a foreign country with a wallet full of travellers' cheques but no money! I sweated, wondering what to do, until an American GI passed by. I ran to the soldier and explained to him that I was a Canadian serviceman on leave and needed a few pennies to make a phone

call. The good Samaritan gave me a coin saying, 'Hope this helps'. Luckily the secretary was at home. He instructed me to 'stay right where you are'. Forty-five minutes later he found me, bought me supper, found a hotel and accompanied me to it.

The next day Phil invited me to lunch to meet two other members. Methinks their names were Anderson and Hutton. During lunch I brought up the question of how to get to Selsdon Park (Convention location). My host replied that he might be able to arrange something. Arrange something he did! On Saturday morning, member C.N. Richardson – a sergeant-major looking type with a large, menacing, handlebar moustache – took me to the Convention. Riding on the back seat of a scooter, zig-zagging through the crowded streets of London and driving on the wrong side of the road, Mr. Richardson scared the hell out of me!

Mr. Marsden's generosity and the superb manner in which he performed

his duties, above and beyond those of a secretary, converted me to 'Maple Leaves'.

So long Phil.

Dean Mario

IT'S A LONG WAY TO...SIBERIA

I've been enjoying David Whiteley's series on Siberia and thought this card (below) might be an acceptable addition. It's an unpublished scene and on the reverse is noted: 'R. M. Band of H.M.S. Lancaster marching Canadian troops away for Siberia. Dec. 26th 1918'.

The photocard is by 'Trio', Victoria, BC and members may recall that the Canadians departed from Victoria on that day with 1,807 men aboard the S.S. Protesitaus and arrived at Vladivostok on 15 January, 1919.

Dean Mario

ALTERED STATES

Once again the YP has enlightened us with his article, 'A Sweetheart in Every



HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

April 2001

Prices include inland postage unless otherwise stated

Canada Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
Philatelic Fantasies of B.N.A.	Sessions	£13.50
Pioneers of Canada	Salmon	£10.00
Registration Markings and Registered Stamps	Lussey	£16.00
Canada Standard Pre-Cancel Catalogue 2000	Walburn	£7.50
Major Toop Collection. Military P.H. Vol I		£16.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1920-1930		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1931-1940		£5.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Postal Acts and Split Rings	Symonds	£10.00
Strike, Courier and Local Post. Q.E. II	Covert	£7.75
Q.V. Numeral Issue 1898	Reiche	£12.50
Admiral Issue (Soft Cover)	Marler	£4.90
Admiral Issue (Hardback)	Marler	£14.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
Transatlantic Mails	Arnell	£8.00
Transatlantic Mails. Sail to Steam	Arnell	£8.00
Canadian Booklets. Dotted Dies	Harris	£8.50
Canadian Constant Pre-Cancel Varieties	Reiche	£5.00
Postal History of the Postcard	Steinhart	£4.00
Allan Steinhart, Postal Historian		£10.00
British Columbia. Post Offices	Topping	£9.00
The Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland	American Airmail Society	£19.50

See previous advertisements for other books in stock

Obtainable from:

DERRICK SCOOT

62 JACKMANS PLACE • LETCHWORTH • HERTS • SG6 1RQ

Telephone: 01462 622449

Please make cheques payable to Canadian P.S. of G.B.

Port, Part 13 – Faked Covers’ (*Maple Leaves*, Autumn 2000). I would offer my humble 2¢ worth on his interesting Admiral cover depicted on p336 (5¢ Admiral overprinted ‘Inland Revenue War Tax’). I suggest that the Vancouver, BC hammer is indeed genuine and not a fake canceller as YP suggested.

The Vancouver, BC type CDS is generally found from that city’s sub offices (and perhaps others). These hammers usually have the added designation of ‘(S.O. No.)’ at the base of

the date stamp. Obviously the faker has re-arranged the indicia which, certainly, is unusual (but not unheard of) and has blocked out the S.O. / Sub Office designation.

Therefore the YP has shown a fake cover but with an ‘altered’ genuine hammer cancelling the stamp. Although I am not an expert on these particular daters, I believe that many were primarily used from the late 1940s to the 1970s. The date of 1923 for this type of device is, therefore, highly suspect!

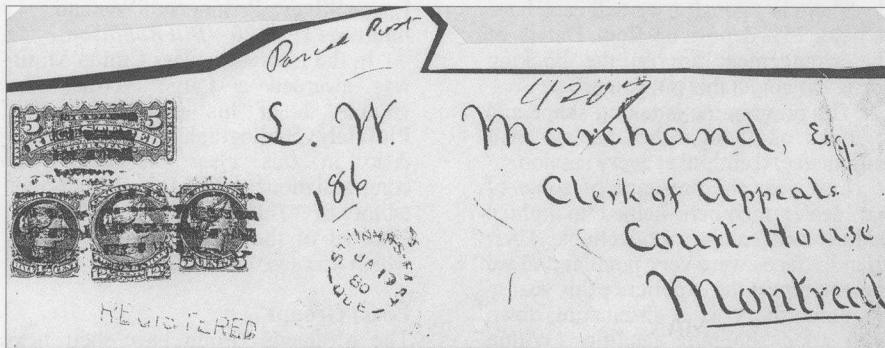
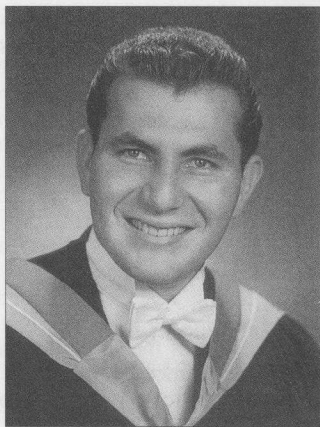
‘Large Queens’, continued from page 53

date is 1 May, 1875‡ (Department Order 14 dated 20 April, 1875), mine is 1 October, 1875 (Post Office Act of 1875 – Boggs Vol. 2, page 13-A).

If our library doesn’t have this article, I’d be happy to donate it.

‡Professor Duckworth advises that it is the Departmental Order 14 date of 1 May, 1875.

Dr. Zane Gordon ⇨



Parcel post: a tri-issue franking: 1/2¢ + 12 1/2¢ LQs + 5¢ SQ + 5¢ RLS to make up the combined triple parcel postage rate + registration fee of 23¢ (Rate effective 1 September, 1879). First 8ozs. 12¢ + each additional 4ozs. or fraction thereof 6¢ + Registration fee 5¢ = 23¢.

SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

When the Hove Convention ended, almost a year ago, our next convention still seemed far away. You may have been lulled into a false sense of security. Now the booking form and competition entry slip for Shrewsbury are tumbling from amongst the pages of *Maple Leaves*. Do not treat them as junk mail. They are important.

It is good to report that arrangements for Convention 2001 are well advanced.

Listening to comments from members we have attempted to strike a rather delicate balance. It is a requirement that those attending Convention should have the best in accommodation, good food, comfortable beds and comprehensive facilities. These cost money and that has tended to be off-putting to some who would otherwise join us there.

The Lion, a wonderful old coaching inn, has risen to the occasion and we have secured the best at a reasonable price. It is our hope that this will meet the specification of the most fastidious (are there such amongst us?) and yet open Convention to a wider group of members.

There is a penalty, we will each have to pay a 25% deposit up-front. Details of the arrangement are on the booking form. Do not let this put you off.

The programme is taking shape and it looks as though the displays will enlighten and enthral at every session.

Last year the presence of some of our dealer members helped to lighten wallets and enhance collections. Their friendly faces were very popular and we hope to repeat the experience this year.

Shrewsbury is a fascinating town with good shopping facilities. Within easy reach are other attractions (not during convention time, please!) and several members have already decided to extend their stay. The Lion has

offered to apply the party rate to those who wish to take a longer break in the area.

To deflect us briefly from our philatelic pursuits, two afternoon excursions have been arranged, Thursday's trip will enable us to ride on the Welshpool – Llanfair railway and visit Powys Castle. Friday will find us sampling the treasures of Ironbridge. The ladies will have an additional social programme.

Despite the great success of our recent mail auction, the traditional Convention auction will be held on the Saturday afternoon as usual.

We look forward to meeting so many of you at Shrewsbury from 12 to 15 September. Do come and enjoy yourselves and **do book early**.

Palmares

Richard Thompson has kindly advised the successes achieved by CPS members at Espana 2000, which was held 6-14 October, 2000.

Large Gold and Special Prize: The Large Queens 1868-97 – **Ron Brigham**

Large Vermeil: The Small Queens 1870-97 – **Ron Brigham**

Large Silver: Prisoners of War and Internees 1914-20 – **Bill Robinson**.

In the Literature class Cimon Morin was awarded a Large Vermeil for volume 3 of his epic '**Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index**'. Also in this class we offer our congratulations to Bill Pekonen, current editor of '*The Canadian Philatelist*' (Journal of the Royal PS of Canada), which was awarded a Silver.

Local Groups

The Midlands Group have their next meeting tied in with the Midland Federation Convention on Bank Holiday Monday, 7 May, (2.00 p.m.). Venue is the United Reformed Church at Sutton

Coldfield, the subject is 'Royalty'; as always visitors are welcome. Our President, 'Mac' McConnell, has the details.

Check out the 'Forthcoming Events' column for notices of other group meetings. The Wessex Group will have met shortly before publication of this issue. Dr. Dorothy Sanderson will have a note of the next meeting date.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at The Lion, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, 15 September, 2001. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the following posts:

President

Vice-President

Secretary

Treasurer

Nominations and any proposed amendments to the rules should be sent to the Secretary before 15 June, 2001.

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 15 July, 2001.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS 2001

Apr 6-8 RPSC Convention, Dorval, Canada

April 7 S&C Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat

April 30 London Group - 'Yukon Airways', Bill Topping

May 5/6 ORAPEX 2001, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada

May 7 Midlands Group, United Reformed Church, Sutton Coldfield, 2 p.m.

May 21 London Group - AGM and subjects Q,R & S

Jun 9-15 Belgica 01

June 30 Midpex, Tile Hill, Coventry

Jul 30-Aug 8 Philanippon 01

Aug 31-Sep 2 BNAPEX 2001, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Sep 12-15 CPS Convention, Shrewsbury

Sep 14-23 Armenia 01

Sept 19-23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Continued on page 88

CONVENTION AUCTIONS

Last call for submission of lots

The auction takes place at Convention, in Shrewsbury, on *Saturday 15 September*.

Lots for inclusion in the sale must be with

Colin Lewis, 62 Craiglwyd Road, Cockett, Swansea, SA2 0XA by 26 May.

PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR LOTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

AND HELP TO MAKE THE AUCTION ANOTHER SUCCESS.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 24 February, 2001

New Members

- 2827 Howe, Peter, Box 894, Trenton, ON, Canada, K8B 5R8 PH, PC, UO
2828 Griffiths, Alan J. Tall Trees, Loudwater Lane, Rickmansworth,
Herts, WD3 4HH. PEI
2829 Brown, Barry, 999 Cascade Place, Kelowna, BC, Canada, V1V 1J1
2830 McMahon, Richard, 45 Old Croft Road, Walton on the Hill, Stratford, ST17 0NJ

Reinstatements

- 2267 Trimble, Ralph F. 46 Eastwood Crescent, Markham, ON, Canada. L3P 5Z7
2270 Sismondo, Sergio, 10035 Carousel Ctr. Drive, Syracuse, NY 13290-0001 USA
2276 Killings, I.E. Box 224, Mount Hope, ON, Canada, L0R 1W0

Deceased

- 1735 Hiscock, R.J. 1478 Guile, C.

Resigned

- 1675 Sharman, A.R. 1866 Meakin, W.J. 2802 Watson, N.

Change of address

- 2803 Gliniecki, M. 5229 Reinhardt Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, 66205-1560, USA
2485 Kaye, D. 17131 Coral Beach Road, Carr's Landing, BC, Canada, V4V 1B9
2543 Eisenberg, M. 6620 North Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60712-3738, USA
2252 Covert, E. Box 1190, Raymond, AB, Canada, T0K 2S0

Amendment to address

- 2328 Palmer, E.E. 277 Lynden Road, PO Box 209, Lynden, ON, Canada, L0R 1T0

Email Address

- 2504 Johnson, H.R. hughrjohnson@hotmail.com

Revised Total 433

**Dispose of your surplus covers
through covermart**

Continued from page 87

Oct 16-21 Hafnia 01
Oct 25-27 PHILATEX, Horticultural
Hall, London

Details of London Group from Colin

Banfield 020 8281 0442 (home) or 020
7407 3693 (office); Wessex Group from
Dr. Dorothy Sanderson 01794 523 924;
S&C Scotland from John Hillson 01461
205656. Contact for West of Scotland is
Bill McVey 0141 637 6853 and for S.W.
Group, Neil Prior 01656 740520.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 2000/01

President:

L.D. McConnell, 43 Old Croft Road, Walton on the Hill, Stafford, ST17 0NJ

Secretary:

Mrs. J. Edwards, The Glyn, Cyfronydd, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 9ER

Treasurer and Publicity Officer:

N.J.A. Hillson, F.C.P.S. Westerlea, 5 Annanhill, Annan, Dumfriesshire, DG12 6TN

Editor:

D.F. Sessions, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S., 31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton, BN16 3EN

Subscription Manager:

Dr. J. Gatecliff, 68D Pontefract Road, Featherstone, Pontefract, WF7 5HG

Handbooks Manager:

D.J. Scoot, 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1RO

Librarian:

B.T. Stalker, F.C.P.S. Little Boxgrove, Foxhole Lane, Four Throws, Hawkhurst, Kent TN18 5DT

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:

B.A. Hargreaves, 87 Fordington Road, London N6 4TH

Assistant Editor:

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



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:

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

You Can Believe It!

Our Consignors know... that whether buying outright, or selling on behalf of our customers, top dollar is what you can expect from the U.S. auction firm that leads in B.N.A. sales.

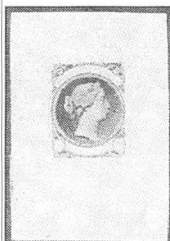
Just look at these recent realizations!
THE PRICES ARE IN U.S. DOLLARS



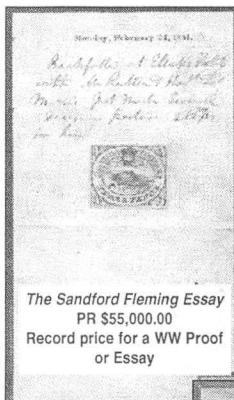
cv \$225.00
 PR \$1,265.00



cv \$10.00
 PR \$460.00



est \$7,500.00
 PR \$21,850.00



The Sandford Fleming Essay
 PR \$55,000.00
 Record price for a WW Proof
 or Essay



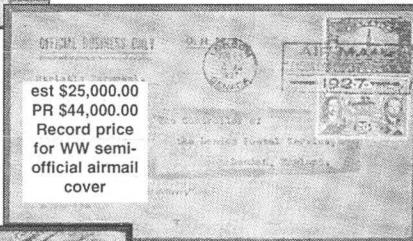
est \$7,500.00
 PR \$20,700.00



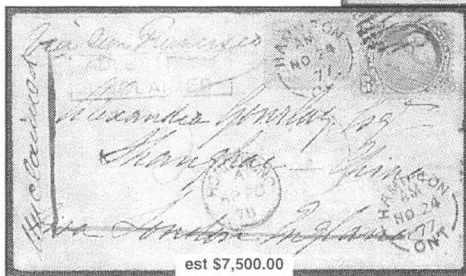
est \$25,000.00
 PR \$34,500.00



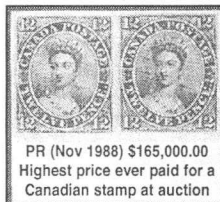
cv \$22.50
 PR \$230.00



est \$25,000.00
 PR \$44,000.00
 Record price
 for WW semi-
 official airmail
 cover



est \$7,500.00
 PR \$20,700.00



PR (Nov 1988) \$165,000.00
 Highest price ever paid for a
 Canadian stamp at auction

RECORDS ARE MADE TO BE BROKEN! CALL TO FIND OUT HOW

we can continue our record-setting ways with your collection.

Order your *free* catalogue if it is not yet time to sell.

We would be surprised if you did not find something of interest

Charles G. Firby
 AUCTIONS

6695 Highland Road, Suite #107
 Waterford, MI 48327-1967
 Telephone (248) 666-5333
 Fax (248) 666-5020
 E-mail: firbystamps@prodigy.net

