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Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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CONTENTS

Editorial	89
My Fling with Large Queens (2).....	91
British Missions to Russia (Part III).....	97
Sir William Mulock	104
Underneath the Arches (2).....	107
PEI Philately (7)	113
Canada C-9 Varieties (5)	119
Book Review	125
Letters to the Editor.....	127
Society News.....	129
Amendments to Membership	132

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EDITORIAL

With an unusually long gap between Conventions no doubt regular attendees will be looking forward to the 2001 show in Shrewsbury. Our president, Mac McConnell, has put together an interesting programme, details of which can be found on page 129. If you have not yet made your booking (form accompanied the April issue) then please contact 'Mac' as soon as possible, the number of pre-reserved rooms is limited. Competition entry forms also went out with the last issue, we really would like to see your entry, it's all part of the show.

At its 73rd annual Convention at Dorval, in April, the Royal PS of Canada honoured two members who had completed 50 years of membership apiece. One of the members was our own Dick Malott. Dick has served 32 years on the RPSC Board of Directors and was elected a Fellow in 1986; over the years

he has amassed 20 small gold and eight large gold medals internationally for his airmail exhibits. Congratulations Dick.

While we are with the RPSC your Editor feels bound to report that he was elected to Fellowship of that institution at the same Convention.

We offer condolences to our Secretary, Judith Edwards, whose husband Michael died suddenly in April. Michael, who was Treasurer of the Scandinavian Study Circle, will have been known to some of our members as a result of his attendance at Convention. Judith had previously asked to step down as Secretary in September but, in the circumstances, former Secretary Tom Almond has agreed to hold the fort until the AGM in September. Please note therefore that all correspondence on matters secretarial, in particular, changes of address, should be sent to Tom for the time being.



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MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS (Part 2)

The Yellow Peril

Bill Lea told us at Harrogate that everyone has a folly – his is the 10c Small Queen. Large Queens are one of my follies. The trouble is I have too many follies, but not all of them are stamps!

This sideline collection is mainly made up of stamps and covers left over from my dealing days. In 1991, a chap bought all my 15c Large Queen stamps including the last of my three script watermarks that was from the Liechtenstein collection and illustrated in Boggs; a sheet (I had two sheets, the first I sold to a Montreal dealer who promptly broke it up) and a block of 31 with 25 strikes of the Ottawa crown – this piece is illustrated in the June/July, 1960 Maple Leaves p104. I think that it came from the Stanley Godden collection. Shortly after selling the 15c Large Queens I seemed to have got my second wind so I decided to keep what I had left of my reserve stock and play with them. But I didn't do anything until after Harrogate.

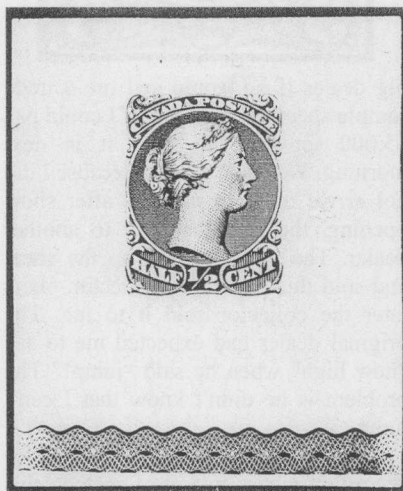
My presentation does leave something to be desired. The sheets on which the stamps are mounted are pages that have been completely recycled. There is virtually no write-up and some of the pages have stamps other than Large Queens. The condition of some of my material is not up to exhibition quality.

I am a little shy on proofs; very weak on mint and I don't have any covers to speak of. This type of material is available in the Toronto area but I don't have a job. At this point in my life, buying Large Queen covers would be committing financial suicide and I certainly don't want that or any other form of suicide – doing what comes

naturally will be soon enough.

I'll point out some of my favourite pieces.

According to the Essay-Proof Society Catalogue, this proof with lathework, comes in three colours: violet brown, dark green and dark greyish brown. A 1c Small Queen proof also exists with lathework.



Being a lover of engine turning, I am naturally curious about the lathework on the proof. Was it:

- for wiping action
- to detect wear
- to hold down
- none of the above

According to the description of Lot 796 of the Menich sale catalogue¹, only two of this 3c die essay is believed to exist. My gut feeling is that if I have one, there have to be more. Perhaps the specimen overleaf is the third one.

Prices in 1983 were still going up faster than postal rates when I asked a



big dealer if he would sell me a trade sample sheet. He said that if I could pay \$5,000 for it he'll bring it in next morning. We made a deal. Because I did not arrive until 20 minutes after show opening, the dealer sold it to another dealer. The buyer carved up the sheet and sold this piece to a collector. Years later the collector sold it to me. The original dealer had expected me to say "how high" when he said "jump!" The problem is he didn't know that I can't jump.

I have always been a sucker for accordion paper creases. I include this modern piece to show just how dramatic these creases can be.





up as normal. The cover overleaf with six 2c Large Queens looks like a triple weight registered cover – 1 cent overpaid. Stamp #5 is the re-entry, which is illustrated here.



doubling in "ANADA POS" & left "2"



One reason I have so many 2c re-entries is that this variety was not listed in the specialised catalogues at the time. This omission enabled me to pick them

The number of cracked plates in proportion to the goatee varieties gives the impression that cracked plates are more plentiful – maybe they are. I remember vividly the time I spotted this cracked plate in the dealer's stock. I cried out, "Isn't this an interesting postmark!" The dealer took a peep at the stamp and said, "My boy, you are going to pay full catalogue for that stamp!" Those were the days when stamps sold around 'half-catalogue'.





Stitch watermarks on the 3c and 6c are illustrated opposite. Two of the watermarks are horizontal and one is vertical. They are worth looking for even though they are hard to see and next to impossible to photograph.

Imprints – whether on single stamps, multiples or proofs are always

interesting. The two 12½c Large Queens opposite with 'BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. MONTREAL & OTTAWA' imprints (positions 50 and 60) were probably a vertical pair at one time.

Reference

¹Charles G. Firby sale 6 February, 1997.

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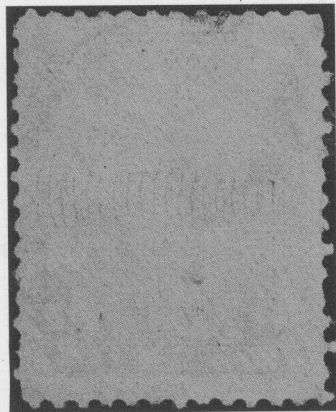
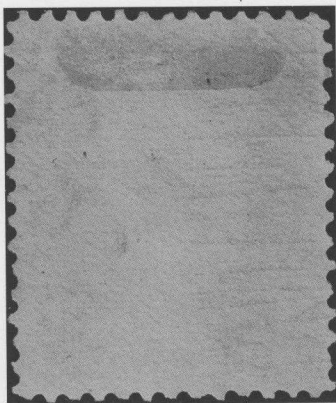
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**DEALERS IN
FINE STAMPS
SINCE 1924**

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

Canadian Airmen in North Russia: 1918-1919

David Whiteley

The Archangel Front

Intervention in North Russia had begun when a party of Royal Marines landed at Murmansk on 6 March, 1918, on the orders of the Commander of the Royal Navy's White Sea Fleet. Further British and American Forces were sent to North Russia. The R.A.F.'s Elope Squadron (named after the code name of the operation) provided air support for the expeditionary force. This squadron was commanded by a Canadian, Lieutenant-Colonel A.C. Maund D.S.O. of Cando, Saskatchewan. The first flight of Elope Squadron to reach the Archangel area was led by another Canadian, Captain F.V. Robinson. Fourteen more Canadians came in the autumn, most of whom were fresh out of training school. The first sorties were flown by seaplanes of the *Nairana* in July as support during the capture of Archangel; two Canadians, Captain G.H. Simpson and Lieutenant Dugald MacDougall, were attached to the *Nairana*. Amongst the material found at Archangel were a number of RE-8s, Nieuport 17s and Sopwith 1.5 Strutters. To fly these aircraft, which were organized into two squadrons, there were 30 pilots and observers (over half of whom were Canadians), under the command of a South African Lieutenant-Colonel K.R. Vander Spuy from England. The newcomers were augmented by 27 Russian flyers, veterans of the Russian Flying Corps.

With many more aircraft than anticipated, Poole was able to organize two squadrons and to establish four airfields. Headquarters was established

at Archangel, where permanent hangars were built, and the main machine shop was located. A winter flying field and sea-plane base was established at Bakaritsa, a short distance from Archangel. A further field was established at Oberskaya from where Flight A equipped with DH-4s operated. The fourth base was at Bereznik from where Flight B flew Sopwith Strutters, RE-8s and Nieuport 17s. As both Oberskaya and Bereznik had canvas hangars, only minor repairs were done there. Flying conditions in the harsh climate of an Arctic winter were extremely hazardous for both crew and machines; engine failure was common, as was frostbite. These conditions greatly reduced the effectiveness of superior air-power when most needed. The harsh and dangerous flying conditions, coupled with bad weather, prevented air support during the crucial battle for Shenkursk. Only on 23 January was it possible to fly a number of bombing sorties using Copper 20-pounder bombs. These were dropped by the observer from his cockpit as the regular bomb releases often froze up during flight. The sorties were flown from Bereznik at minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit against the advancing Bolshevik forces.¹⁰⁰

In anticipation of a spring offensive by the Bolshevik forces, aided by water borne artillery on the Dvina front, where the ice would break up earlier than at Archangel, arrangements were made to send extra aircraft to the front. For this purpose the War Office ordered the *S.S. Wargrange* to Archangel with DH-9As,

Sopwith Strutters and six Short seaplanes. With these extra planes it was intended to bomb Bolshevik gunboats whilst they were still frozen in the ice at Kotlas. Unfortunately the *Wargrange* got frozen in the ice in the White Sea and could not reach Archangel until after the break-up. To compound the airforce's difficulties, the spring thaw turned the flying fields into swamps. This made them unusable until mid-April, after which the flights on the Dvina front were able to keep the Bolshevik gunboats at bay. In the spring of 1919, after it had been decided to withdraw the demoralized allied troops, two fresh brigades were sent out to ensure the safe evacuation. These reinforcements included new aircraft and air crew, amongst them a number of Canadians.

During the several months elements of the R.A.F. were stationed in North Russia, they carried out a number of sorties in liaison with the allied forces on the five 'fronts' south of Archangel. Aerial combat with the Red Air Fleet was rare. The weather made it impossible for the water-cooled DH4 to operate effectively during the winter, this reduced the flying duties to the Sopwith Strutters, RE-8s and Nieuport 17s. After the arrival of the reinforcements a short summer offensive was undertaken along the Dvina River by the Allies to bolster the local Russian governments. During this offensive the R.A.F. saw considerable action.

The Murmansk Front

A small contingent of aircraft and air crew was also sent to Murmansk to support the allied troops operating in that area. Included in this force were a number of Canadians flying RE8s, which had been located at Archangel,

and a number of seaplanes of 'Duck Squadron' from the *Nairana* and *Argus*. These units supported ground and naval attacks. The air elements of 'Elope Force' were withdrawn on 21 September, 1919, and those with 'Syren Force' on 27 September, 1919, two days before the ground forces.¹⁰¹

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MARKINGS

Syren Force

Unlike the Canadian troops deployed in Siberia, who were able to use the facilities of #5 Canadian Postal Corps to handle their mail, the units the Canadians deployed in North Russia had to rely on the facilities of the British Army Post Office. Lieutenant-Colonel A.J.M. Carraws, A.D.P.S., who arrived in Murmansk on 28 September, was responsible for the organization of postal affairs for the Expeditionary Force. On his arrival Carraws established a Base Post Office at Murmansk, (A.P.O. PB 1, Whitney type 662), which was in operation from September 1918 to September 1919,¹⁰⁵ at first in railway wagons, but later in a new building near the quay. As General Maynard's forces advanced and as postal service personnel became available, Field Post Offices were established at: Kem (P.B.88. 8 Feb. 1919-? & P.B.15. 19 May-19 Sep.), Soroka (P.B.11. 5 Nov.-11 Jul.), Kandalaksha (P.B.22. 18 Dec. 1918-7 Apr. 1919), Petechenga (P.B.33. 7 Dec.-2 Jul. 1919), Kola (P.B.99. 18 Dec.-19 Apr. 1919), Onega (P.B.12. 3 Apr.-6 Jun. 1919), Medvyja Gora (P.B.88. 9 Apr.-23 Sep. 1919). In addition to these stationary post offices a Russian Travelling Post Office carriage was found and put into service between Murmansk and Soroka as Army T.P.O. No. 1. N.R.E.F. It commenced operation on 4 November,

1918. A second train, Army T.P.O. No. 2. N.R.E.F., was also put into service on the same run shortly thereafter making it possible to operate a twice weekly service. Mail from Petchenga was serviced irregularly by a trawler from Murmansk.¹⁰⁶ It should be noted that in many cases two different date stamps were sent and are known used by some of the F.P.Os. F.P.O. P.B.11 is known in types A and B, sent from London on 3 September and 20 November respectively, but only Type A has been reported used. Similarly F.P.O. P.B.33 comes in two types, A and B, sent on 9 November, and 20 November respectively. Type A is known used between 7 December, 1918 and 26 January, 1919, Type B between 15 April, 1919-2 July, 1919. P.B.44 Types A and B were sent from London on 13 August, 1918. Type A has been reported between 15 and 25 November, 1918. Type B is known used between 1 December, 1918 and 23 September, 1919. Similarly P.B. 15 Type A has been seen from 8 June, 1919 and Type B, sent 20 November, 1918, has been noted used 22 August, 1919-22 September, 1919.¹⁰⁷

Regulations stated that all mail would be censored and then signed by the officer censoring the mail without displaying his rank.¹⁰⁸ Therefore a number of different censor devices were used in North Russia including the 'X series', with numerals X2 to X81 reported used between 19 June, 1919, and 10 October, 1919. Much more work, however, needs to be done before it can be ascertained which numbers were allocated to which units. 'X42' for example has been seen on cover in conjunction with Army Post Office P.B.1. Another series used in North Russia was double oval 'PE/C/' with numbers 5-45, which was in use from at least January 1919 to May 1919. A third

series, a circular 'Passed by Censor' with crown and numbers 2-32 are reported. But, as with the 'X series', much work has to be done before these devices can be assigned to particular units. Members of the North Russian Expeditionary Force sent some of their mail through the Russian postal facilities as Russian markings have been reported on some letters.

Mail Handling

Instructions to members of Syren Force were to have their letters addressed c/o the G.P.O. London. Some of this mail was possibly sent via the Union Castle intermediate liner *Braemar Castle*, which had been converted into a hospital ship (illustrated overleaf), to Leith, Scotland and then via London to the addressee.¹⁰⁹ Only a few covers from Canadians serving with 'Syren Force' have as yet definitely been identified and reported. Covers from American and British personnel attached to 'Syren Force' have also been identified and reported.

References

¹⁰⁰Rhodes pp52-56, 78-79, 86-87

¹⁰¹The activities of the R.A.F. in North Russia have been taken from S.F. Wise, *Canadian Airmen and the First World War, The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force*, Vol. 1. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980) pp624-25

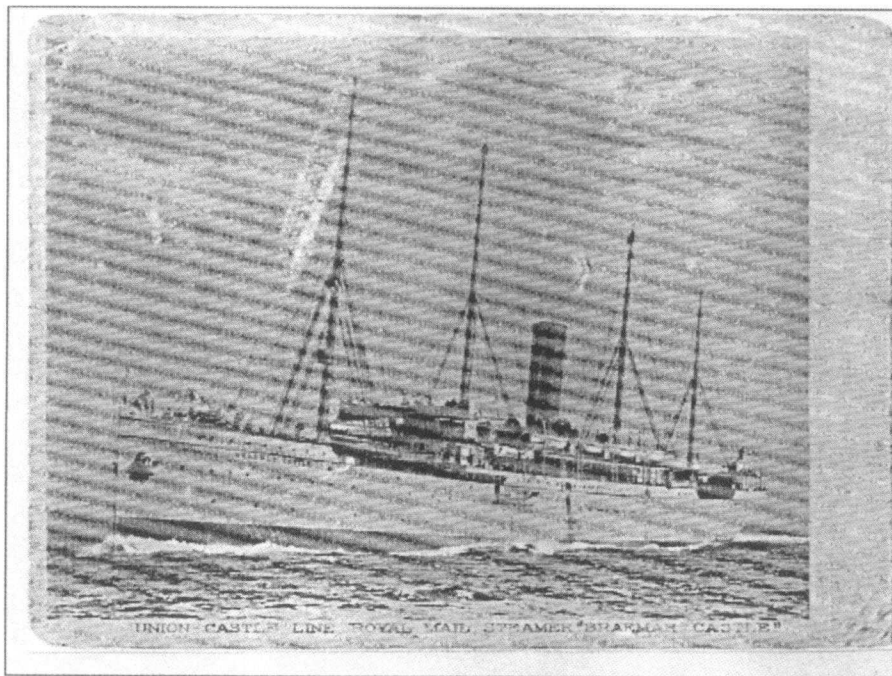
¹⁰²Wise pp624-25 notes

¹⁰³Killed in action 20 August 1919

¹⁰⁴Duck Flight was composed of seaplanes attached to the *Argus & Nairana*

¹⁰⁵The A.P.O. P.B.1

¹⁰⁶A. Kennedy and G. Crabb, *The Postal History of the British Army in World War I*, (1977) p264 and E.B. Proud, *History of the British Army Postal Service*. Vol. II. 1903-1927, (1980) pp.277-78. These two



Union Castle postcard of their intermediate liner, 'Braemar Castle', prior to requisition by the Admiralty and conversion to a hospital ship. Served as a base hospital and mail ship for 'Syren Force'. (Author's collection)

authorities in some cases show different dates, I have preferred Proud to Kennedy & Crabb only because of publication dates

¹⁰⁷To see the distinguishing features of Type A and Type B, see illustration

¹⁰⁸Toop pp110-11

¹⁰⁹Hill p2. This is the only authority that I can find that suggests that the *Braemar Castle* was used as a mail

ship. There is corroborating evidence that the *Braemar Castle* was attached to the N.R.E.F. from November 1918 as the Base Hospital for the Murmansk force. John Firebrace, *British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East, 1914-1924 A Postal History*, (London: Christie's Robson Lowe, 1991), p.410

Nominal Roll of Canadian Airmen serving with the R.A.F. known to have been involved in the North Russian Campaign; 1918-1919¹⁰²

Name & Rank	Unit	Theatre	Home Town
Lt-Col. Maund D.S.O.	C.O. Elope Squadron	Archangel	Cando, Saskatchewan
Capt. F.V. Robinson	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Capt. G.H. Simpson	<i>Nariana</i>	Archangel	Toronto, Ontario
Lieut. D. Mac Dougall	<i>Nariana</i>	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba

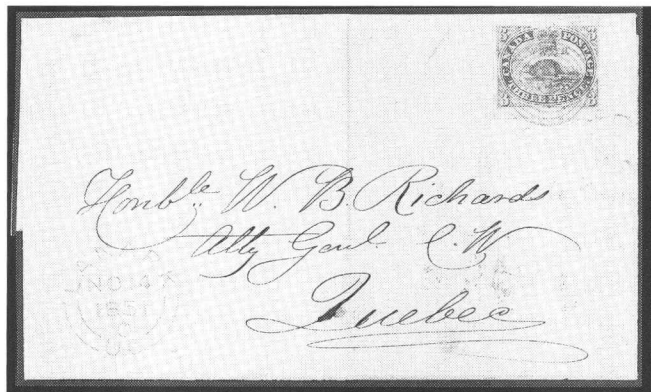
Name & Rank	Unit	Theatre	Home Town
G.W. Ashbrook	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
A.H. Bill	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Saskatoon, Sask.
F.A. Bradley	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Calgary, Alberta
P.V. Dobby	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
R.E. Gordon	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
J.W. Grant	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Lacombe, Alberta
B.A. Heeney	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Calgary, Alberta
M.B. Henselwood	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
G.W. Jones	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Moncton, N.B.
James McDonnell	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Alexandria, Ontario
T.F. Naylor	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Watrous, Sask.
Frank J. Shrive	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Hamilton, Ontario
F.F. Tattam	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Winnipeg, Manitoba
A.E. White	Elope Squadron	Archangel	Vancouver, B.C.
L.A.A. Bernard	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
W.G. Boyd	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Hamilton, Ontario
N.G. Fraser	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Toronto, Ontario
L.W. Kidd	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Listowel, Ontario
A.A. Leitch	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	High River, Alberta
Claude M. Lemoine	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Toronto, Ontario ¹⁰³
David Neil	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Margaree Harbour, N.S.
L.S.E.S. Punnett	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Victoria, B.C.
A.J. Rankin	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Montreal, P.Q.
Earl Scramlin	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	Weyburn, Sask.
F.O. Soden	Elope Squadron 1919	Archangel	?, New Brunswick
Lieut. R.A. Adams	Syren Force	Murmansk	Toronto, Ontario
2/Lieut. C.S. Booth	Syren Force	Murmansk	Winnipeg, Manitoba
L.C. Hooton	Duck Flight ¹⁰⁴	Murmansk	Victoria, B.C.
H.A. Marshall	Duck Flight	Murmansk	Vancouver, B.C.
R.W. Ryan	Duck Flight	Murmansk	Goderich, Ontario
F.J. Stevenson	Duck Flight	Murmansk	Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Canadian Officers and Senior N.C.Os known to have served in North Russia
with either Elope or Syren Force: 1918-1919**

Name	Unit	Force/ Theatre	Home Town	Date Arrived
Maj. G.B. Brown				
Brig-Gen. H. Needham		Archangel	Vancouver	
Lt-Col. J. Guard	G.S.O.1	Archangel		
Lt-Col. A.T. LeFevre	Railway Unit	Syren		
Capt. H.J. Griffen	Railway Unit	Syren		
Lt-Col. R.B.S. Burton	Finnish Legion	Syren	Winnipeg	
Maj. P. Mills	Artillery School	Archangel		
Capt. Royce Dyer	Slavo-British			
Maj. A.H.W. Landon				

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Name	Unit	Force/ Theatre	Home Town	Date Arrived
Maj. W.O. White				
Maj. R.L.A. Turner				
Maj. W. Landon				
Capt. E. Dorey				
Capt. A. Nowitski				
Capt. V. Nowitski				
Sgt. R. Ball				
Sgt. A.D.P. Clarke				
Sgt. J.A. Crowe				
Sgt. E. Doherty				
Sgt. R. Wood				
Lt. Col. J.E. Leckie	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Vancouver	Sept. 27, 18
Maj. L.H. MacKenzie	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Gairloch, N.S.	Sept. 27, 18
Capt. C. Proctor	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Millbrook, Ont.	Sept. 27, 18
Capt. E.H. Cope	Mobile Force	Murmansk	Saskatchewan	Sept. 27, 18
Lt.Col. C.H.L. Sharman	16 Brig. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Maj. F.F. Arnoldi	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Toronto	Sept. 30, 18
Maj. W.C. Hyde	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Beaconsfield P.Q.	Sept. 30, 18
Pte. W. Colville	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Cpl. S.B. Wareham	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Lt. W.J. Bradshaw	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Bmd. D. Fraser	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Gnr. F.H. Russell	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Lt. J.D. Winslow	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Woodstock, N.B.	Sept. 30, 18
Capt. O.A. Mowat	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel	Campbelltown, N.B.	Sept. 30, 18
Cpl. C.J. Worthington	68th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Capt. A. Gillis	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
F/Sgt. E. Dunford	67th Bat. CFA	Archangel		Sept. 30, 18
Maj. A. McArthur	Mobile Force	Syren	New Glasgow, N.S.	Sept. 27, 18
Capt. J.K. Nesbit	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. J.W. Hunter	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. E.D. Allen	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Maj. P. Anderson	Mobile Force	Syren	Edmonton	Sept. 27, 18
Sgt. Janes	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. R.D. Adams	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. V.E.K. Weldie	CFA	Syren		
Capt. C. Fee	Mobile Force	Syren		
Capt. T.P. O'Kelly	Special Dog Grp.	Syren	Vancouver	Late Jan/19
Capt. E.M. Squairey	Mobile Force	Syren	Newfoundland	Sept. 27, 18
Maj. A. Eastham	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Capt. J.W. Hunter	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Sgt. R.J. Forbes	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Sgt. C.I. Ericson	Mobile Force	Syren		Sept. 27, 18
Lt. A.K. Griffin	68th, Bty, CFA	Archangel	Toronto	Oct. 22, 18
Lt. J. Saunders	68th, Bty, CFA	Archangel		

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK – 1844-1944 L.D. (Mac) McConnell

The list of true ‘greats’ in the history of postal reform is quite short. Amongst those who qualify for the title must be Rowland Hill of Great Britain, Dr Von Stephan of Germany and William Mulock of Canada.

Mulock is chiefly remembered amongst stamp collectors as the designer of the 1898 Map stamp. He deserves better treatment for he became a legend in his own lifetime.

The son of a doctor, Thomas Homan Mulock, William was born at Bond Head, Upper Canada, on 19 January 1844. Bond Head is to the south of Lake Simcoe and was then a very small township. Its population in 1909 was still less than 200. His maternal grandfather, John Cawthra, was a member of the Upper Canada legislature.

William went on from Newmarket Grammar School to Toronto University and gained his Bachelor’s degree at the early age of 19. Called to the Bar in 1868 he practised law in Toronto. Elected to Parliament in 1882, he served there as an MP until 1905.



Sir William Mulock 1844-1944

In the Wilfrid Laurier ministry he was appointed Postmaster-General in 1896 and it is in that capacity that we get to know him well for, in 1898, he introduced the 2c rate from Canada to the rest of the British Empire.

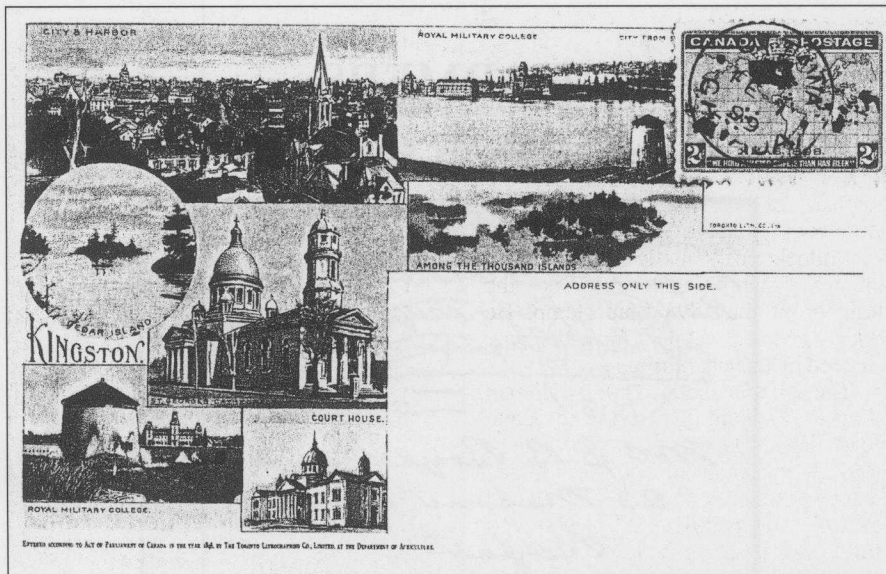
Due to his strenuous efforts, a Conference was held in London, UK, beginning on 12 June 1898, at which were discussed his detailed propositions for the adoption of a Penny Post scheme throughout the British Empire. These proposals were adopted on 12 July and became effective at the end of the year.

Mulock had many other achievements to his name, including the negotiations for the trans-Pacific cable in 1902 to complete the ‘all-red line’ of Empire communications. He also represented Canada at proceedings connected with the inauguration of the Federal Parliament of Australia. His other political achievements, especially in the field of labour relations and social welfare, were notable, as was his service in high legal office.

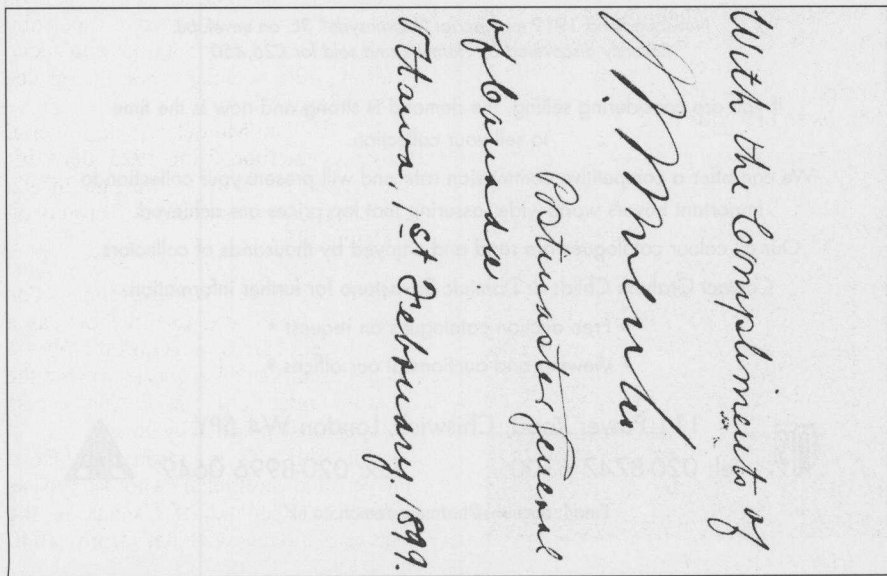
Sir William Mulock was an Imperial Privy Councillor from 1925 until his retirement in 1936 at the age of 92. He died, a centenarian, at Toronto on 1 October 1944.

He was justifiably proud of his Empire Penny Post scheme. The postcard shown was used by him as a compliment card and had on the front a map stamp, cancelled correctly for the date on which it was used. The reverse was personally signed by him.

Sir William’s grandson was also a lawyer and politician who served as Postmaster General of Canada in the Mackenzie-King Cabinet from 1940 to 1945.



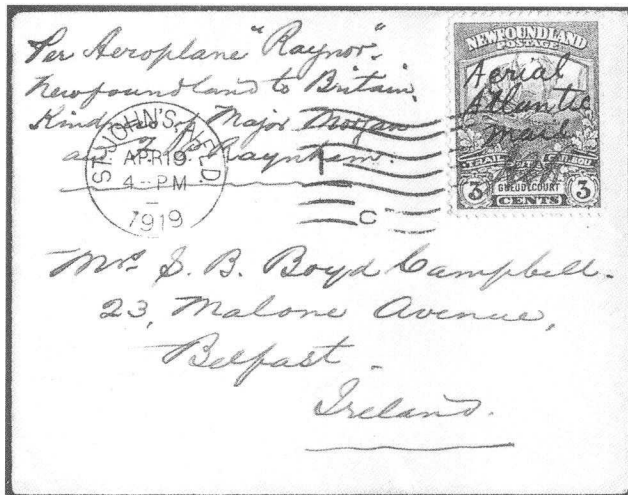
Mulock's 'compliments' card, postmarked Ottawa 1 Feb. 99.



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UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES (2)

David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

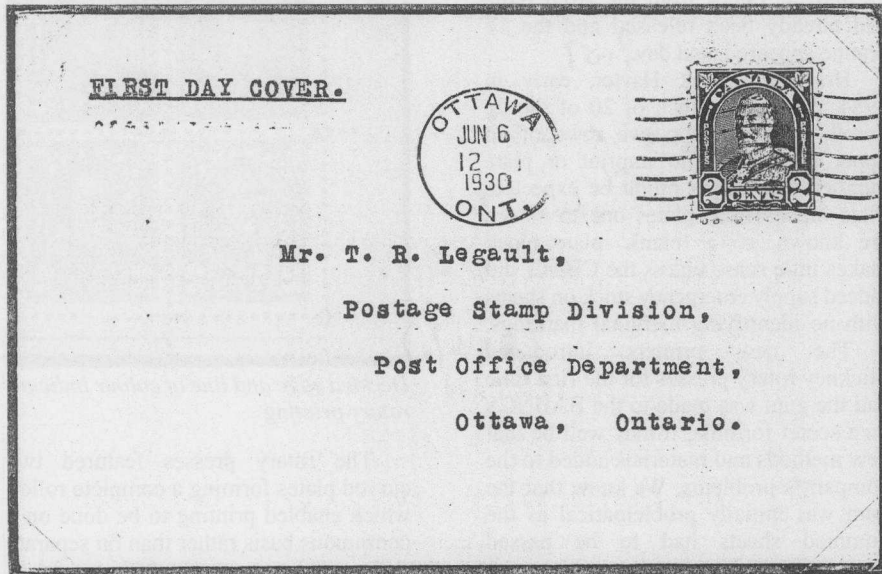
The covers now in my collection range from 1¢ to 8¢ and include the additional colours, eleven covers in all; it can be safely concluded that the first date in each case, quoted in the previous issue (p73) for the 2¢ and 5¢ values is the correct one. This leaves a slight question mark over the 10¢ Library, but Baron (ref. 12) refers to a Legault cover dated 15 September 1930 so I am happy to go along with that. The current (2001) Stanley Gibbons catalogue shows 6 July 1930 for the 2¢ green but this will be amended in 2002 edition.

One other interesting point arises from the batch of covers. The 2¢ value exists in two forms, die 1 and die 2, and three colours. The original 2¢ green was printed from plates 1 to 6, all of which derived from die 1. The 2¢ red was printed from plates 3 to 8. Plates 7 and 8

derived from die 2 so it is reasonable to suppose that only die 1 subjects were available at date of issue. The date of release of die 2 subjects will probably remain forever unrecorded. The 2¢ brown was printed from plates 5 to 10 so, again, both dies were involved but this time plates from both dies were available right from the start. The Unitrade Specialised catalogue quotes die 1 subjects as from issue date, 4 July 1931, but gives no date for die 2. My newly acquired FDC carries a die 2 subject, so it is reasonable to assume that products of both dies were on issue from 4 July, though it would be nice to see a confirmatory die 1 example for that date.

Printing Problems

Despite the apparently early start that the BABNC made, they seem to have



2c green on FDC 'proving' the date of issue to be 6 June, 1930

come under pressure by the time supplies were actually required. The late Jim Sissons was of the opinion that the CBNC were called upon to print emergency supplies of the Scroll issue, due to problems faced by the new printers BABNC. The opinion is supported by a memo, dated 16 July 1930, among the records held by the Canadian Postal Museum; in it Deputy PMG L.J. Gaboury acknowledged receipt of a telegram from the PMG authorising him to '...make arrangements with former contractors to give us another three months issue so as to keep us going until the difficulty now existing has been overcome'.

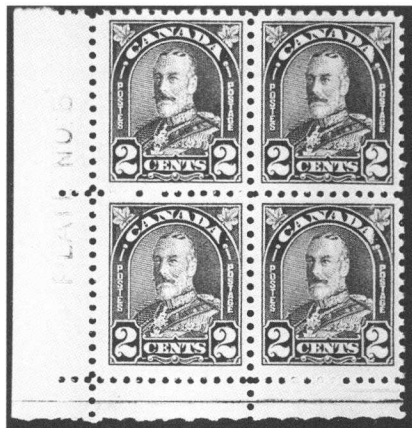
The difficulty appears to have been hot, humid weather that reached Ottawa in May, causing the stamps to curl badly; blame was laid on defective gum. There is no evidence to show whether CBNC did provide emergency supplies; indeed, by the time the memo was written, the 2¢ and 5¢ values from the Arch issue had already been released and the 1¢ orange appeared next day.

However, Derek Hayter, early in 1984, reported a block of 20 of the 2¢ Scroll, being the top two rows of an upper pane, with no imprint or plate number where they might be expected. Plate blocks from plates one to eleven are known, so a 'blank' plate block makes little sense unless the CBNC did indeed supply emergency stock on sheets with no identifying marginal markings.

The new printers introduced Stickney rotary presses for the first time and the gum was made to the BABNC's own secret formula; it may well be that new methods and materials added to the company's problems. We know that the gum was initially problematical as the gummed sheets had to be passed between steel rollers, acting as 'gumbreakers', to prevent curling. Such

gum has a distinctly ridged appearance and is a means of recognising rotary printing, though later on the ridging is not in evidence as the printers eased their problem by seasoning the paper and controlling humidity.

The rotary presses were used to print the high volume values, 1¢, 2¢, 3¢ and 5¢. The 5¢ was actually printed by both the flat bed and rotary process, the other three values were printed exclusively on rotary presses. Lack of gum ridging has led to suggestions in the past that some of the low values were also printed on the flat bed presses. This is not so; as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the smooth gum is the result of BABNC resolving its gumming problem. While ridged gum is an indication of rotary printing, the only reliable distinction is the deckled edge at the top and bottom of each sheet.



Deckled edge and line of colour indicate rotary printing

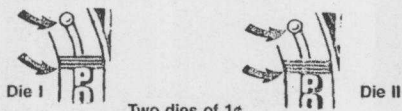
The rotary presses featured two curved plates forming a complete roller, which enabled printing to be done on a continuous basis rather than on separate sheets. This was particularly useful in connection with the production of coil

stamps which could be run off as continuous strips; previously sheets would need to be pasted end to end to produce coils of 500 stamps.

Where the two curved plates meet there was, inevitably, a crack which would fill with ink, thus producing a line of colour at the top and bottom edges of sheet stamps, which were deckled as opposed to straight.

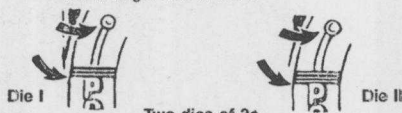
Dies

The 1¢ and 2¢ working dies were re-engraved in November 1930. The 1¢ and 2¢ stamps were printed from both states of the die. The standard catalogues show the points of difference that can be seen in the frame design of the stamps, but the central portrait was also retouched, with the King's beard in die 2 showing stronger shading. The 1¢ orange exists only in the die 1 form, the 1¢ green exists in both forms. Plates 1 and 2 were made from die 1, plates 5 to 8 from die 2; plates 3 and 4 were laid down but not used.



Die I Three thick coloured lines and one thin line above 'P'.

Die II Four thick coloured lines. Curved line in ball is longer than in Die I.



Die I The top of the letter 'p' encloses a tiny dot of colour.

Die II The top of the 'P' encloses a larger spot of colour than in Die I. The 'P' appears almost like a 'D'. Curved line in ball is longer than in Die I.

Illustrations: Unitrade Specialised Catalogue

The 2¢ green was printed only from die 1, plates 1 to 6 being used. Plates 7

to 10 derived from die 2. The 2¢ red was printed from plates 3 to 8 so exists in both forms, as does the 2¢ brown which was printed from plates 5 to 10.

Records are said to show that the 3¢ was also re-engraved in November 1930. Although the stamp was not issued until July 1931, a die proof is recorded as dated in 1929. The stamp only exists, in issued form, in the one state and this bears all the hallmarks of the re-engraved state. It may be that the master die was re-engraved and fresh dies produced for the lowest values, that for the 3¢ may not have been made until needed.

The surcharged 3¢ on 2¢ red also exists in both forms, with stamps from plates 3 to 8 having been used.

All the coil stamps derive from die 1.

Plates

The values 1¢ to 10¢, in sheet form, were printed from plates of 400 subjects (20 x 20) and the resultant sheets were separated into P.O. panes of 10 x 10. There was no printer's imprint in the margins but the plate number normally appeared four times on the plate, at top and bottom of left and right margins, reading up at left and down at right. Thus there would be one plate marking on each pane of 100. This was the first time that Canadian stamps had been printed with the plate numbers in the side margins, hitherto they had been at the top and bottom of the sheet. An exception was the 8¢ value, the first two plates consisted of 100 subjects only, the third was in standard form (400). The new format gave rise to the collection of plate blocks in matching sets of four.

Unfortunately things were not quite that straightforward – are they ever? Boggs reported that on plates 5 and 6 of the 2¢ value the marking appeared midway between top and bottom of

each pane. This may be so but a strip from the UR pane of plate 6 in the author's collection shows the plate number at the top of the RH margin as well as at the centre.

Matters get worse when one considers another strip in the same collection. This time it is the 1¢ value, a block of 16 (2 x 8) from the LL pane. It seems a plate block of four has been removed from the bottom of the original strip, this would have carried the inscription 'PLATE NO 1'. 'PLATE NO 1' also appears alongside rows 5 and 6, the normal position for the occasional central markings. Another inscription appears alongside rows 3 and 4 but this is 'PLATE NO 2'!

The appearance of two different plate numbers on the same pane is unusual, to say the least, and it is not recorded in the specialised catalogues. However, it is not unique, plate strips of the 1c Medallion (also printed by the BABNC) in the author's collection show a similar phenomenon in relation to both plates 5 and 6. I have no rational explanation!

The 1¢ being printed on a rotary press, one might well expect curved plates 1 and 2 to be set in tandem to form the roll. The temptation is to suggest that the phenomenon arises from a mis-cutting of the pane, the correct cut being midway between the two markings, thus leaving PLATE NO2 at the bottom of the LH margin and PLATE NO 1 at the top. Unfortunately the selvage at the top of the strip,

Right: Unusual plate strip of the 1c green from LL pane. Bottom plate block (PLATE NO 1) has been removed, a 'normal' central inscription appears alongside rows 5 and 6, a superfluous 'PLATE NO 2' inscription appears alongside rows 3 and 4.



delineating the edge of the pane, completely demolishes this theory.

Then we have 'albino' plate numbers which have fine double-lined letters and numbers instead of solid characters. Under-inking has been put forward as a reason but it is difficult to imagine a well-inked pane of 100 subjects and an under-inked marginal marking. This could occur, however, if the ink on the plate was not spread right to the edge but it would surely leave 'tidemarks' in the margin and these have not been noted. Perhaps some of the plate markings were less deeply engraved.

Not content with 'albinos' we also have marginal marks that consist of what appear to be plate numbers in reverse. Boggs (p395) refers to 'phantom' marginal marks, but it is not clear (to the author) whether these relate to the reversed numbers or the additional plate markings referred to three paragraphs earlier. If the latter, then he makes no reference to the reversed numbers.

The higher values (12¢ to \$1) were printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20) and divided into panes of 50. The plate markings were positioned in the same place as the regular markings of the lower values; however, the 50¢ value has been seen with the plate marking at the mid-point of the margin.

The Plate Block catalogue records reversed numerals 1 and 2 on plates 1 and 2 of the 1¢ value; 1 to 4 on plates 1 to 4 of the 2¢ values; 1 on plate 1 of the 4¢ and 1 & 2 on plates 1 & 2 of the 5¢ value. These are all sited in the left margin, alongside row 6, in the upper left pane. The Unitrade Specialised catalogue lists only the numbers 1 to 4 on the 2¢ value. I can vouch for the four numerals on the 2¢ plates and a '2' on plate 2 of the 1¢, while a reversed '2' on



Block of 5c showing reversed '2', not listed in Unitrade Specialised catalogue

a block of 5¢ has recently joined my collection. It seems that the reversed numbers on the 4¢ and 5¢ are considerably scarcer than those on the 1¢ and 2¢. The Plate Block catalogue implies that only the reversed 1 and 2 exist on plates 1 and 2 of the 2¢ value, there being no 'standard' plate imprints.

It seems likely that the reversed numbers were the original identifiers for the early plates, punched directly onto the plate and so producing a reversed image. My example of the reversed '1' on a block of 2¢ green also shows a reversed 'C' a little below it, in the margin opposite the base of row 7. A rogue numeral of a different ilk occurs

in the shape of a thick '1' at the extreme lower corner of the UL pane of the 10¢ Library, this is recorded in the Plate Block catalogue but not in the Specialised catalogue.



As indicated earlier, in addition to the plate number inscriptions in the four corners of the sheet, several plates carry an additional plate inscription. Just to confuse matters, one or two plates have less than their full complement of plate inscriptions. Plate 1 of the 8¢ was a 100 subject plate and had imprints at UL and UR; plate 2 also contained only 100 subjects but bore just the one imprint, at UR. The single plate of the \$1 value had plate imprints at UL and UR only.

Plates with central markings include the 2¢, plates 5 and 6; the 4¢ plates 1 and 2, though neither the Unitrade Specialised or Plate Block catalogues list plate 2, and the 50¢ plate 1 (the only plate). Plates 5 and 6 of the 2¢ are unique in that a symbol appears to the left of the central word 'PLATE' on the UL pane. The symbol differs on each plate (see illustration courtesy of Bileski's Plate Block catalogue) and is often difficult to see, thanks to an albino impression. The reason for the additional central markings, and indeed the symbols, remains a mystery.



(SYMBOL A) PL



PL (SYMBOL B)

Mystery symbols found on UL pane of 2c plate 5(A) and plate 6(B)

The plate layout differs in the case of the booklets and coils (q.v.).

Meticulous collectors may feel frustrated on occasion when it is not obvious whether a plate block is from the corner or the centre of the pane; fear not, help is at hand. On the plates in question, the corner PLATE markings are set 5mm from the adjacent stamps, the central markings on the relevant 2¢ and 4¢ plates are between 6 and 6.5mm from the stamps, whilst the 50¢ is only 2.5mm away. On the 2¢, the corner imprints on both plates 5 and 6 are 26mm long, the central imprints are 30mm long (plate 5) and 28.5mm long (plate 6). Plates 1 and 2 of the 4c have 28mm corner imprints while the central imprints are 26.5mm (plate 1) and 27mm (plate 2) long. Corner imprints on the 50¢ plate are 25+mm long, whilst the central imprints are 26-mm long, but on the latter the dot is centred between 'NO' and '1', whereas on the former it tends towards the 'NO'.

The new rotary presses also gave problems in connection with wiping off the surplus ink from the plates before printing. Gone were the days of wiping a flat plate with the heel of the hand, these were curved plates and the presses had their own mechanical wipers. Efficiency seems not to have improved as examples can be found with smears and blotches on them.

Continued on page 131

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (7) Martyn Cusworth

Finding PEI Material

At this stage of the series of articles it may be an idea to reflect on the general problem of acquiring material for study (a factor which may have deterred many dedicated BNA collectors from starting to collect P.E.I.). There have been many occasions when I have eagerly awaited the arrival of an auction catalogue of a major collection only to be disappointed in the end. Even 'sure fire bets' such as the disposal of the Weill brothers' stock or the Jack Arnell sale turned out to be 'damp squibs' for the P.E.I. enthusiast, even though they were an 'Aladdin's Cave' for other collectors.

Back in 1969, in my student days, I was lucky enough to be doing a course in New Orleans and had a couple of 'moonlight' jobs to help me with my expenses. A work-mate collected U.S.A. and on Saturday mornings we would drift down into the French Quarter and visit the stamp shop belonging to the Weill brothers. The shop had, as I remember it, a narrow frontage and went back quite deep from the street, I vividly remember Raymond Weill chatting to us and explaining his philosophy about stamp collecting. We were both impoverished students but nevertheless he spent some of his time with us. He was a wonderful dealer and you don't find many like him today. They had been dealing for decades and when their stock went under the hammer at Robson Lowe in January 1990 I had great expectations. In actual fact, whilst Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were well represented, there were only seven lots of PEI covers. Likewise the Arnell collection, which came in two catalogues from Charles Firby Auctions, only contained two or

three PEI transatlantic letters. It was quite some time before the Lehr, Brassler, Saint and Carr collections came on the market thus enabling serious PEI collectors to acquire sizeable chunks of material. Now that these latter collections have been broken up, I suspect we are heading into the 'dark ages' again as far as finding significant lots of PEI postal history is concerned.

Additional Postage Due Markings

A previous article covered the ocean mail postage due markings used between PEI and Britain. In this one we will survey the marks used within the island and on incoming mail from the USA and Canadian provinces.

In the pre-adhesive period a 'MORE-TO-PAY' handstamp found some use and was illustrated in the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (5) article (ML Oct 2000, p353); appearing with the 'PAID' markings since it had these strikes on the front in addition to 'MORE-TO-PAY'.

Prior to the introduction of postage due handstamps to denote the figure due, the post master simply wrote the amount due in manuscript. An example of this is shown on the 1849 cover to St. Eleanors (p115).

A more intriguing case is the one illustrated on p116 which is an 1856 locally sent, apparently unpaid, registered letter from Summerside marked 4d due in manuscript. The registration fee was 6d at the time and I found this cover confusing at first sight. In the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia (registration section for New Brunswick) it is claimed that a letter marked 'money' or 'registered', if sent unpaid, was

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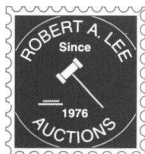
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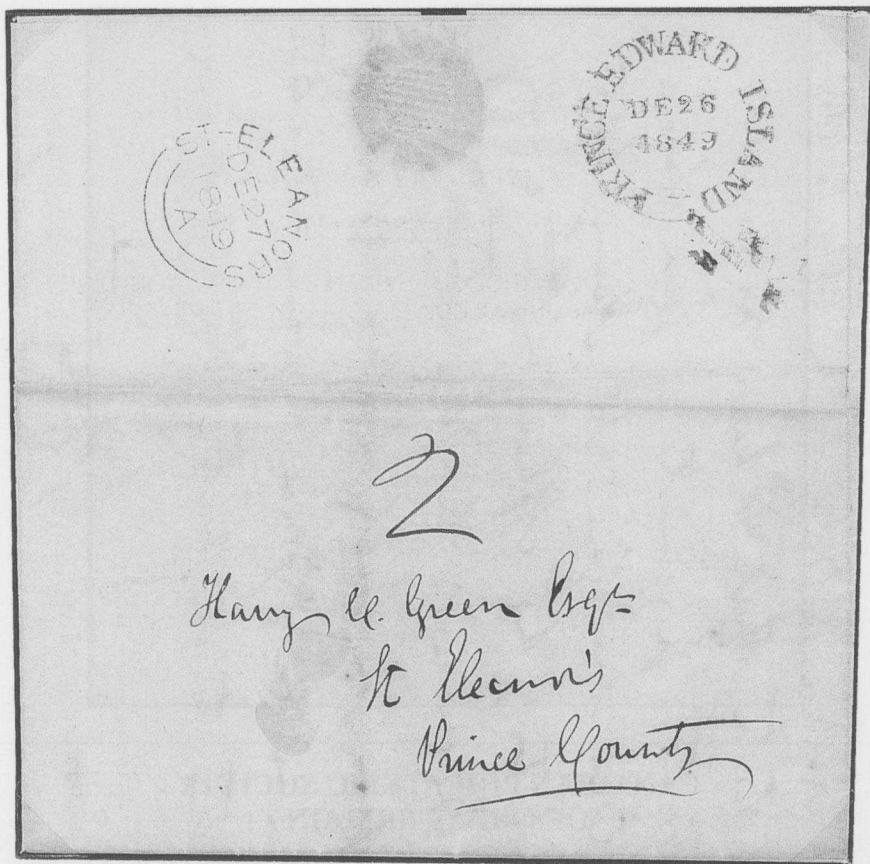
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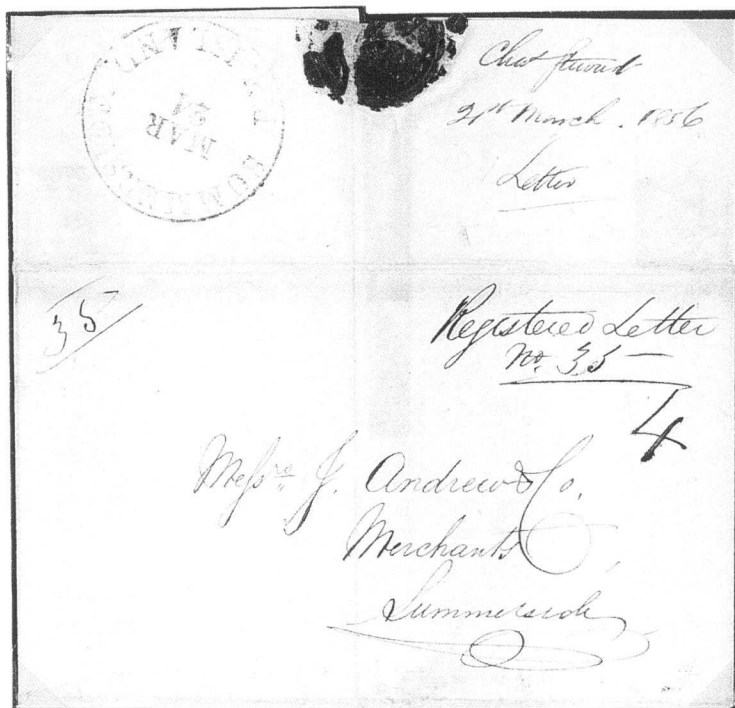
forwarded and charged a double fee for registration plus postage, both payable by the addressee.

The cover above suggests that the same ruling applied in PEI but readers are invited to submit any other ideas.

In the mid to late 1850s there appeared a series of handstamps to indicate 2d inland postage due. Jim Lehr's handbook on PEI postage stamps and postmarks only illustrates one handstamp, namely a small black circle containing a number two. He did manage however to acquire some

additional marks which can be seen in the Firby catalogue for the Lehr sale in November 1992. One of these markings is illustrated on p117 and all apart from the circular two are difficult to find.

A further numerical postage due device was used from 1859(?) to 1868 on unpaid mail coming into the island from the United States. This took the form of a large number six to denote six pence postage due. This mark can be seen on p118 on an 1859 cover from Boston to PEI (N.B. The ink smudge at the end of the tail of the figure six is not a part of the



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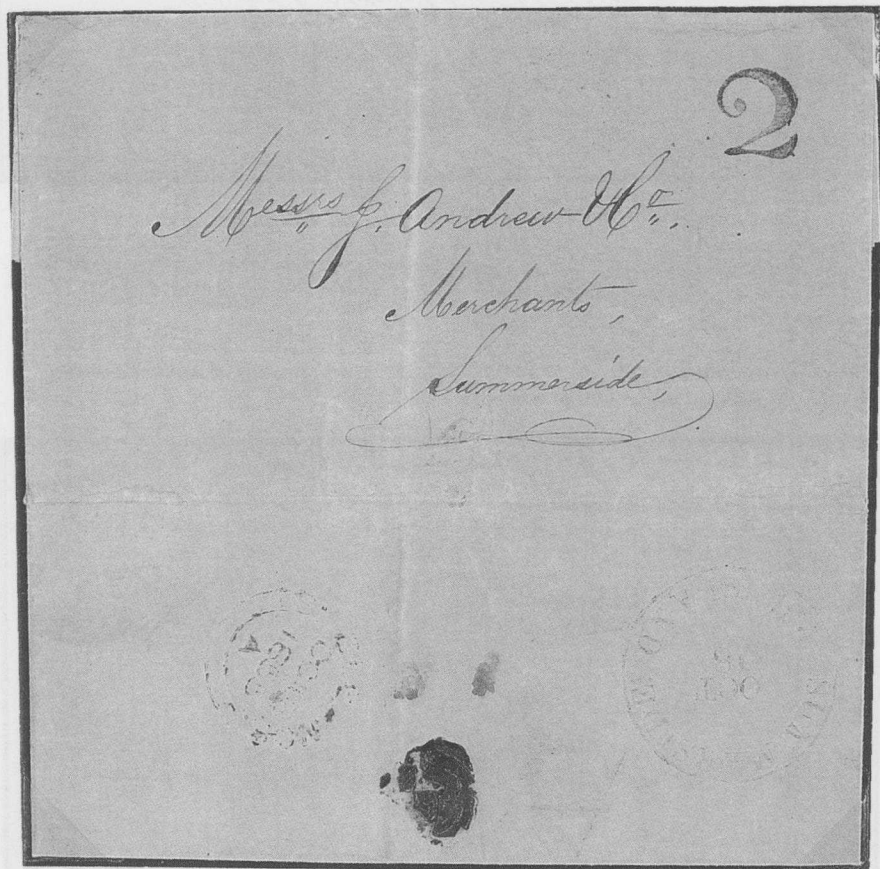
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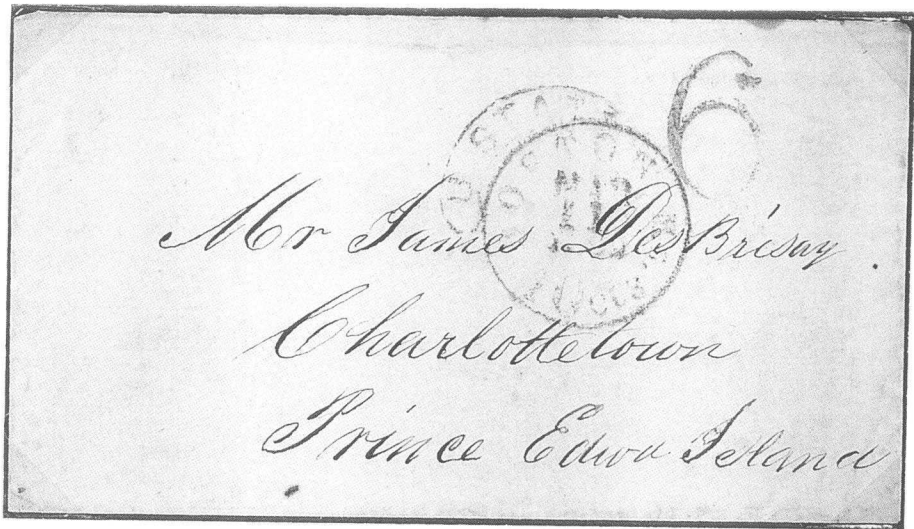
handstamp). Colin Lewis checked a similar mark used for the same purpose on mail coming into Newfoundland from the USA, both marks appear to be identical.

A final postage due mark from the pre-stamp period can be found on unpaid mail coming into PEI from provinces of Canada between 1854 and 1862. It takes the form of a black encircled 3 with 'D' for pence and 'C' for colonial currency, all within the

black circle. This mark is shown on an 1861 cover from St. John N.B. to Summerside PEI (p118).

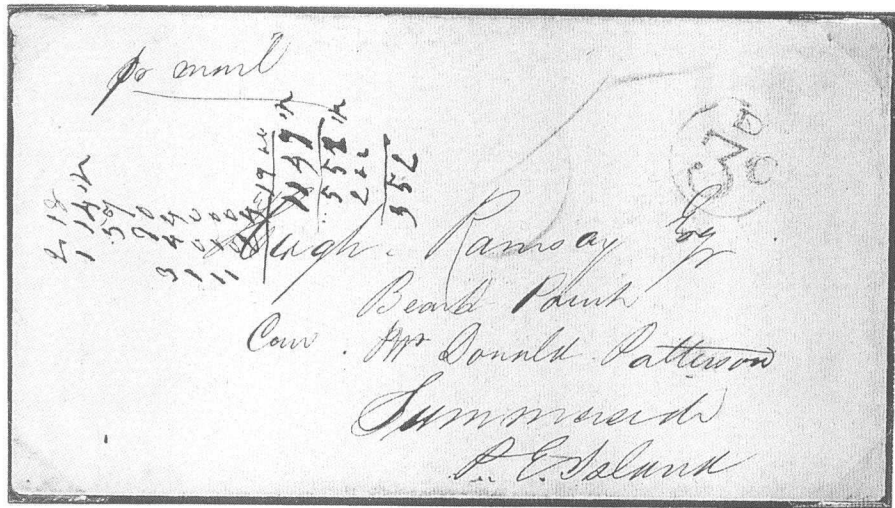
Apart from a handful of marks, including ship letter marks, 'NOT CALLED FOR' and 'FREE' marks, which I am unable to illustrate with covers, this basically wraps up the pre-stamp markings and we are ready to sail off into the frequently uncharted waters of the adhesive stamp period.





Above: Cover from Boston, USA, to Charlottetown, PEI, showing '6' to denote 6d postage due

Below: Cover from St John, NB, to Summerside, PEI, with postage due mark showing both 'D' for pence and 'C' for currency



CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (5)

1946 AIR MAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

Part 4 in this series described the shifted transfers or 're-entries' found to October, 2000 on Plate 1. Part 5 describes the varieties found to the same date on Plate 2. The unorthodox numbering system is continued for the sake of simplicity. As mentioned before, these stamps were printed on sheets of 200 stamps. The sheets were then cut into four panes containing 50 stamps each. For Plate 2, the UL pane is numbered 201-250; UR - 251-300; LL - 301-350; and LR - 351-400.

The late Hans Reiche believed that Plate 2 had two or more printings. At least two different printings can be identified, with a possible third printing

plate variety existing (unconfirmed).

In addition, progressive plate block wear has been observed where the same stamp exists in at least three different states. The plate cracks appear on Plate 2 UL between stamps 2 and 7 (202 & 207) in our whole numbering system; and between stamps 7 and 12 (207 & 212). Some of the cracked plate positions are confirmed on plate blocks. These will be detailed in Part 6.

Numerous catalogues show five stamps of this issue having 're-entries'. The numbers in this listing which correspond to those shown in the catalogues are #264, #269, #274, #279 and #284.



Plate 2, UR pane, stamp 264, major re-entry

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Upper Left Pane (200-250)

Hans Reiche inspected the proof copy at the Archives (dated 10 July 1946) and reported that it shows re-entries only on the UR and LL panes. These are marked ** in the following listing. But other re-entries actually exist. It is concluded that the Archive records are incomplete or did not take into account some minor differences. See Part 4 for other comments.

<i>Stamp #230</i>	<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	UL – two lines for short distance down from top
Top Border	UL – short vertical bars doubled to top of third curl
Left Ribbon	UL – first four loops are doubled on left side of ribbon

Upper Right Pane (251-300)

<i>Stamp #255</i>	
Left Frame	Suspected doubling of frame line for short distance opposite tree in the inner design
<i>**Stamp #264</i>	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Heavy outer line
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to top of first scroll UR – short vertical bars doubled over seven complete scrolls and corner loop
Right Frame	Two separate lines for almost entire length, merging near LR
Right VT	Doubling of right curved shield line
Left Ribbon	Only left sides of corner loop and first two scrolls are doubled
Right Ribbon	Entire ribbon doubled
<i>**Stamp #269</i>	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Doubled inside of outer frame line for entire length going through the short horizontal lines
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled to top of second scroll UL – short vertical lines doubled from top of fifth scroll to corner
Right Frame	Outside line doubled for entire length
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to beneath ‘7’ LR – short vertical lines doubled for a short distance to corner
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
Left Ribbon	UL – first four scrolls doubled LL – first three scrolls doubled
Right Ribbon	Entire length of ribbon is doubled
<i>**Stamp #274</i>	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Slight doubling of outside line just to left of geese flock – rest of line is thick
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled from top of ‘T’ in POSTAGE to corner
Right Frame	Outer line doubled for entire distance
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to bottom of ‘7’ LR – short vertical lines doubled for very short distance
Left VT	Inside left shield line doubled

Right VT	Outside right shield line doubled
Top Ribbon	UR – first two scrolls doubled
Right Ribbon	Entire length of ribbon is doubled
**Stamp #279	<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Heavy outside line
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled from top of ‘O’ to corner
Right Frame	Two separate lines for entire length
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Right VT	Inside of right shield line is doubled
Top Ribbon	UR – first scroll doubled
Right Ribbon	Ribbon doubled for entire length
**Stamp #284	<i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Heavy outside line
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance UR – short vertical lines doubled from top of ‘P’ (POSTAGE) to corner
Right Frame	Outside line doubled from top to top of right value tablet
Top Ribbon	UR – first scroll doubled
Right Ribbon	Doubled for entire distance

Lower Left Pane (301-350)

**Stamp #305	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Outside line doubled for entire distance
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to half way between first and second scrolls
Right Frame	Doubled for most of distance starting opposite ‘POSTAGE’ to LL
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled between two lines curling around bottom of shield
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
**Stamp #310	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Doubled for entire length
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled over first scroll UR – short vertical lines doubled over corner loop
Right Frame	Doubled for entire length
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled for short distance LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled with line curling to bottom Right side of shield doubled with line curling to top
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
Left Ribbon	UL – top three scrolls doubled only on left side, skipping scroll #4, and then continuing along #6 & 7 LL – bottom loop doubled on right side
Other	LL – Slight extension below bottom line near bottom of second scroll

**Stamp #315	<i>Major Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Outside line doubled for entire distance
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to top of second loop UR – short vertical lines doubled over corner loop
Right Frame	Outside line doubled down to top of right value tablet
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled from corner to bottom of ‘7’ LR – short vertical lines doubled for short distance
Left VT	Left side of shield doubled
Right VT	Right side of shield doubled
Left Ribbon	UL – first three scrolls doubled
Top Ribbon	UL – first two scrolls partially doubled
Other	LL – Strong dot in bottom margin below ‘7’ R Margin – 5mm vertical tool mark starts at border above RVT on angle ending near top of value tablet – inconstant
 <i>Stamp #320</i>	 <i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Doubled but heavy ink obscures two separate lines in parts
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to half way between first & second scroll UR – short vertical lines doubled over first loop
Right Frame	Doubled at top with two lines merging with other line – appears thicker
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to just below the ‘7’
Left VT	Doubling of the left curved shield line
Left Ribbon	UL – Only left side of the first six scrolls at top
 <i>Stamp #325</i>	 <i>Re-entry</i>
Left Frame	Appears as a double thick line
Top Border	UL – short vertical lines doubled to top of first full scroll UR – short vertical lines doubled to top of last complete scroll
Right Frame	Two separate lines at the top only for about 2.5mm – balance thick line
Bottom Border	LL – short vertical lines doubled to about half way between the corner and the bottom of the ‘7’
Left Ribbon	First five complete scrolls down from the top are doubled. Sixth scroll doubled only on the left side
Other	Two feint dots in bottom margin below right value tablet

Lower Right Pane (351-400)

<i>Stamp #400</i>	This stamp exists in two states – one normal – the other with re-entries
(a) Normal	Right margin has strong dot opposite top of right tablet
(b) <i>Re-entries</i>	
Top Border	UR – short vertical lines doubled over first two scrolls
Right Frame	Outer line is very thick
Bottom Border	LR – short vertical line doubled from bottom of ‘7’ to corner Bottom Line doubled on a slight angle starting as a single line at the bottom of the third ribbon from left and gradually widening into two separate lines at LR
Right VT	Top two lines of shield partially doubled
Right Ribbon	Weak inking when compared with the left ribbon.

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BOOK REVIEW

Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada & Newfoundland. Editors Earle Covert and William C. Walton; published by the Saskatoon Stamp Centre; 322 pages 8.5" x 11" spiral bound. Price C\$39.95/US\$26.95 plus p&p (within Canada C\$5.00, to USA C\$7.50, elsewhere C\$11.50).

It has been more than seven years since the publication of the 6th edition of 'Webb' but the editors have certainly used the time to good effect. The 173 A5 pages of the 6th edition have now become 322 substantially larger pages.

So how has the additional space been utilised? First there are 22 'new' sections. These obviously include new 'products' but some interesting older items are included for the first time or have been examined more closely. The latter includes, for example, illustration of all the 'Hospital for Sick Children' and 'Eaton' cards, early Canadian Express advert cards, Newfoundland envelope proofs and a detailed listing of the Hechler overprints.

Taking the Hechler overprints as an example of detail, apart from the well known two versions of the 'SERVICE' overprint, the editors have listed five variations on 'Head Quarters, 63rd Rifles', two variations on '63rd Rifles' and two variations on 'on M.S. only', not to mention the three colours used and the doubled impressions. My own modest collection of Hechler material now needs a serious overhaul!

The second use of additional space has been to provide a number of additional illustrations and to enlarge some of the existing ones. Collectors of CPR pictorial post cards, for instance, will be pleased to find them all illustrated in full, yes all 82 of them plus the 'a' and 'b' numbers. An innovation in this edition is the illustration of the

complete backs of regular issue envelopes, not a very photogenic subject but more useful than mere description.

Whatever the whistles and bells attached, a new catalogue is eagerly interrogated by collectors to see how prices have moved since the last edition. As one would expect, over a seven-year period prices have changed considerably and it appears the editors have taken great pains to adjust prices according to market forces. The realisations at the first two sections of the sale of the great Horace Harrison stationery collection, by Bob Lee in June and October 2000, triggered a number of late revisions, mainly upward.

There is no evidence of the editors taking the easy option of adding a percentage increase across the board to cover inflation and then tweaking a few key prices. There are a number of price reductions, a few quite substantial, but naturally the trend is upward. In a few cases the increases are exceptional in percentage terms. Among the re-valued Admiral envelopes of 1925, for instance, the modest EN35f has multiplied by eight, from \$25 mint to \$200; the Arch issue envelope EN43a has multiplied by five, from \$2.50 mint to \$12.50. It is not claimed that these are the top movers, just significant increases noted by an interested reviewer.

The 7th edition of 'Webb' is a tremendous improvement on previous editions, both the editors and the publishers are to be congratulated; I have no doubt the late Jim Webb would have been pleased to see how his baby has grown. Of course, you will no longer be able to slip a copy into your pocket before visiting a stamp show but don't let that deter you; this is an absolutely splendid work of reference.

DFS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dean Mario

NEWFOUNDLAND 'PAID ALL'

Members may recall my article on the 1897 'PAID ALL' Newfoundland anomalies (ML 274, Autumn '99). Two recent discoveries have prompted me to supplement the information contained in the article.

Two separate Newfoundland 1880-96 1c brown Edward, Prince of Wales, singles can now be added to the original listing of the 1894 5c blue Harp Seal and the 1896 2c green Codfish with the 'PAID ALL' marking. One of the stamps was seen in a recent Longley auction (March 2001, lot 1598) and is here illustrated. To date there are now four single Newfoundland stamps with the elusive 'PAID ALL' marking used as an obliterator. Can members report any more?



Dr J. Frank

FAKE 1/2c LQ COVERS?

I have had dealings with the Y.P. for some 30 years and respect his knowledge of Canadian philately.

However in his recent, most interesting, 'Large Queens' article (ML Spring 2001) he has made an error of interpretation.

He describes my L.Q. 1/2c on wrapper as a 'fake' (p.53). I cannot accept this, as the perf. 12 stamp is on medium wove paper and correctly tied to the wrapper. The item has a clear 1988 Greene Foundation certificate, i.e. issued after the publication of Arfken's article. It was purchased at Firby's 'Harbour Sale' in May 1997. Firby has no reservations about the authenticity of the piece.

Both Howes and Boggs state that periodicals weighing less than one ounce and posted singly were rated at one half-cent. Howes gives the date of introduction of this rate as 1 January 1869.

I feel that Y.P. is too dogmatic in believing that only newspapers were prepaid by the 1/2c value, which has been shown to be the rate for single periodicals as well. Brigham illustrated a L.Q. 1/2c single on an envelope for a periodical in 'The Canadian Philatelist'.

It might be interesting to get the view of one of the members of the 1988 Greene Foundation expert committee on this item. It is my humble opinion that Y.P. is confusing newspapers and periodicals. He is, of course, entitled to his opinion, as are other authorities. It is, however, unfair to publish an article of this nature, without the facts being checked by peer review beforehand. Otherwise, Expert certificates or opinions carry no authority whatever and we have no standards with which to evaluate rare philatelic items.

Editor's note.

We are aware that many scientific journals submit articles for peer review before publication but this is not really practical for our journal. Just where would the practice begin and end? We fear that

articles subject to such review would be delayed for an unacceptable period before publication; authors and prospective authors may well be discouraged.

For this reason, plus an unwillingness to be sued for libel, defamation etc., we hide behind the note on 'opinions' that appears on the first page of each issue of 'ML'. We continue to be happy to publish members' opinions and, of course, any counter opinions arising therefrom. It should be remembered that even an expert 'certificate' can only be an opinion, even if the signatories are of great repute, though it remains the nearest collectors can come to a guarantee.

Nick Lazenby

SPECIAL DELIVERY

I find the 'Special Delivery' cover illustrated to be intriguing. Pre-payment (10c) for the service had been allowed by ordinary postage stamps since 1907 but the normal postage (here 3c, i.e. 2c + 1c war tax) was payable in addition. Use of three different values suggests a precise franking of 10c only. Was the sender

unaware that a total of 13c was the correct franking? Did the Post Office also have a lapse and allow special delivery without charging postage due?

ALL AT SEA

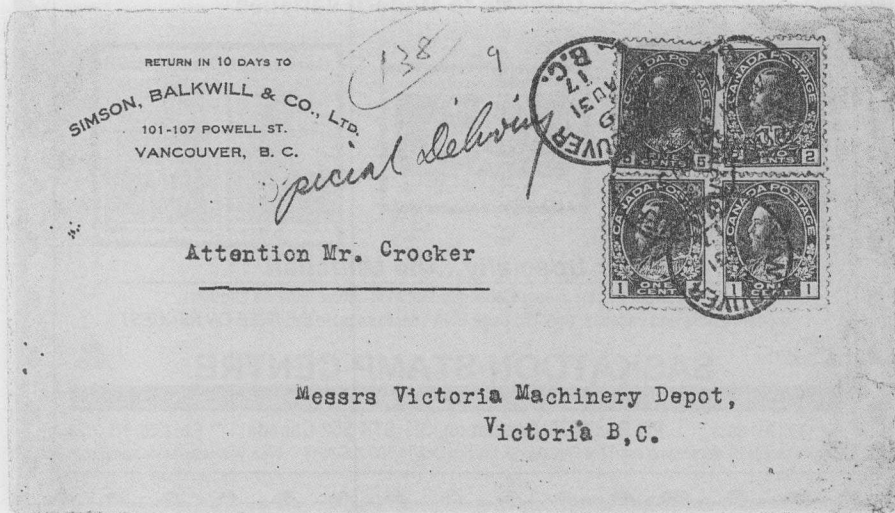
A letter under this heading, from Nick Lazenby, appeared in the July 1999 issue (p133), accompanied by an illustration of a postcard, ostensibly from London (England) but franked with 3 x 3c brown Admirals and addressed to the RMS Chignecto 'Somewhere at sea'. The several handstamps included 'POSTED ON THE HIGH SEAS'. No response to a plea for enlightenment was forthcoming at the time.

Recently, Colin Campbell took up the challenge and we offer an extract from his letter to Nick, together with extracts from Nick's reply. The problem is far from solved!

Campbell

I have a note of 'Chignecto', 86 tons, 79' x 18', built Port Greville, N.S. in 1908. No record of her final disposition.

Your card appears to have been posted



11 June 1920. Perhaps the Canadian stamps indicate posting on a ship of Canadian registry. The rate of postage, 9c, seems totally out of order. The straight line handstamps seem to indicate that the postal people gave it a try but I am inclined to think the whole thing was a bit of a spoof.

You would think such an item would have ended up in the Dead Letter Office somewhere. The marking 'Not Responsible For Contents' and 'In Dispute' may have been added by someone who had access to these stamps; namely the writer of the card. I presume there is no reference to the card having been received?

Lazenby

All the postal cancels and markings are in violet and I have an undoubtedly genuine 1917 cover with a two-line 'Mailed on the High Seas/Exempt from War Tax' in a similar shade, accompanied by a Quebec machine cancel. Could this card have been

written on board a vessel docked in London and then taken to Quebec where a problem or a dispute arose as to whether Halifax or St John N.B. was the appropriate port to forward the card to in order to find the vessel?

While I agree it is possible that the card is a spoof, it is a remarkably complex and sophisticated one; why would anybody wish to produce such a thing as a 'one-off'?

Evidence suggests that the Chignecto had a strong connection to the Maritime Provinces. The 'St Lucia' on the picture side of the card suggests a possible Caribbean area of operation and the 'RMS' suggests that it may, among other things, have carried mail. Are there any extant records that would tell us where it was around mid-June 1920?

...was there a ship that sailed from London on or shortly after 11 June 1920 to Canada, particularly to Quebec?

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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

Almost all the arrangements are now finalised for our 2001 Convention (12-15 September). The programme is as follows:

Wednesday 12th

3pm Arrivals and tea and biscuits

8pm Great Western Railway of Canada –
Brian Stalker

Thursday 13th

8.45am Perforations – a neglected
corner of philately – Richard
Johnson

11am President's hour – Pages from a
general collector's general collection

1.30pm Visit. A ride on the Llanfair
railway and to Powys Castle

8pm Ladies meeting, a short walk (100
metres) to Tanner's Wine Cellars

8pm Canada Posts from the 17th century
– Dorothy Sanderson

10pm Auction lots on view

Friday 14th Centennial of birth of
George Marler

9am Members displays and review of
competition entries

11am Newfoundland – Mike Perry

1.30pm Visit to Ironbridge

8pm In house talk on Shrewsbury

8pm Postage Due during the Admiral
era – Stan Lum

10pm Auction lots on view

Saturday 15th

9am AGM

10.45am Display yet being finalised

12noon prompt – Auction begins (there
will be a break for food later)

7pm Reception and Banquet

Bookings are coming in fast and
rooms will be at a premium. Get your
application in now.

Will any members, not resident at
the Lion, wishing to come to the
Banquet please let me know.

Members are urged to bring along a

few sheets for display at the Friday
morning session.

Local Groups

There was a somewhat lower turnout
than usual at the Scottish Group meeting
on 7 April. Nevertheless the afternoon
turned out to be an interesting one, with
contributions from Jim Bisset and John
Hillson. Jim gave a paper and display on
rates from Canada to the UK but with all
destinations being places in Scotland.
He showed an array of covers spanning
the period from the 1840s to the issue of
the 1898 Map Stamp, with examples of
mail carried by the Cunard, Allen and
Inman shipping lines, some examples
being particularly fine, including a very
clean 10c SQ on a pristine cover.

John showed Large Queens,
including a cover bearing two ½c stamps
and a 2c SQ, a surprisingly scarce
combination considering only the half
ounce domestic rate was involved. He
also displayed an array of official
cancels on SQ covers, mainly duplex,
including the only recorded example of
the blue Canterbury duplex, plus parcel
ovals and Way Letters. Also shown was
what is probably the only extant
example of the Bradbury Wilkinson
Queen Victoria head essay die proof.

The next meeting is scheduled for 10
November, same time, same place (the
Annandale Arms, Moffat, 2pm), so put
it in your diary now.

At their recent meeting the Midland
Group enjoyed a good turn out with a
total of twelve members and two visitors.
Laurence Kimpton had been scheduled
to show his airmail connections between
Australia and Canada to the Australian
Society meeting in the next room but the
audience of two graced our meeting and
provided the main display. The result,
potentially a short article in ML. The

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE

July 2001

Prices include inland postage unless otherwise stated

Fancy Cancels	Lacelle	£15.50
Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	Van Dam	£12.50
Canada Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
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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
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British Columbia. Post Offices	Topping	£9.00
The Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland	American Airmail Society	£21.99

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vague subject title of 'Royalty' led to Derrick Avery showing Internment and Refugee Camp covers from Canada, followed by Charles Hollingsworth and his patriotic flag post cards. Ken Flint took us on Royal trains and visits and Derek Moseley looked at royal portraits. Martin Cross showed Newfoundland Coronations and complete precancelled panes of KGV issues. The afternoon was rounded off by Mac McConnell with allsorts from Montreal (Mount Royal) to RMS Royal George. A 'royally' good time was had by all. The next meeting is at the Abbey High School, Redditch on 10 November, 2pm.

Palmares

Richard Thompson and Dean Mario have advised of successes for CPS members with entries of BNA material at the Edmonton Spring National show (30 March-1 April) and Royal 2001 in Dorval, Quebec (6-8 April).

EDMONTON

Gold

Bill Robinson – PoWs and Internees 1914-20

Tom Watkins – Commercial Usage of Canadian Semi-Official Airmail

Vermeil

Earle Covert – Karsh Photograph of QEII Used on Canadian Stamps and Postal Stationery

Silver

Earle Covert – Provincial, Grand Trunk, Dominion & Nat. Telegraph Cos. prior to 1890 (with felicitations)

Ray Skrepnek – KG VI Officials

Bill Pekonen – 7c Airmail Issue, 1946

Silver-bronze

Bill Pekonen – Re-use Labels and Envelopes

One frame exhibits

Ed Harris – Pioneer POs of the Prairies (V)

Steve Luciuk – Selected Re-directional,

Advisory and Delayed Mail, Saskatchewan 1908-47 (S)

DORVAL

Gold

Ron Brigham – Numerals and Maple Leaves 1897-1902

John Cooper – Admiral Booklet Panes

Dick Malott – Airmail Crash Covers

Vermeil

Bill Robinson – PoWs and Internees 1914-20

Silver

Ray Skrepnek – KG VI Officials

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2001

Jul 30-Aug 5 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

Nov 10 S&C Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat

Nov 10-15 Kadikay 2001, Turkey

2002

Feb 27-Mar 3 Spring STAMPEX, Islington, London

Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul

Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam

Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London

Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES

Continued from page 112

Under-inking too was evident. The inking problem was not confined to the rotary presses but they do appear to be the main culprits. From the number of inking flaws that can be found, it would appear that quality control was not BABNC's strongpoint either.

To be continued

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 27 May, 2001

New Members

- 2831 Greenslade, T. 33 Downside Close, Blandford Forum, Dorset
DT11 7SD C
- 2832 Dean, Byron, Nulli Secundus, 1 Park Close, Gosberton, Spalding
PE11 4FA CL, CS, P, PH
- 2833 Flenly, Peter R. 14 Chaplains Close, Cowplain, Portsmouth, Hants
PO8 8QN CR-CGC, Per., PC, RPO
- 2834 Escott, John R. 134 Horsham Ave North, Peacehaven, E. Sussex
BN10 8DT
- 2835 Veitch, David P. 44 Fixby Road, Huddersfield, W. Yorks HD2 2JQ

Change of address

- 956 Hill, Gordon, Apt. 1417, 303 Arbour Crest Drive NW, Calgary, AB,
Canada T3G 5G4
- 1999 Wright, J.W. 2 Normandale House, Normandale, Bexhill-on-Sea,
E. Sussex TN39 3NZ
- 2456 Wilby, Bruce, PO Box 358, Clayton, CA 94517, USA

Amendment to address

- 2830 McMahon, R. For 'Stratford' please read 'Stafford'

E-mail address

- 2068 Reynolds, J.R. jr.reynolds@virgin.net

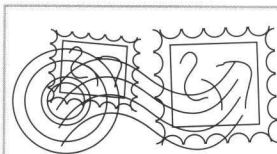
Change of e-mail address

- 806 Hillson, N.J.A. stampbuffjohn@aol.com

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- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2812 Attrell, J | 2735 Backus L.W. | 2813 Deery, M. |
| 2594 Fournelle, R | 2793 Holmes, R.A. | 2597 Kolfage, D. |
| 2757 Kruczynski, L. | 2785 Lambe, H.R. | 2593 Laws, P.R. |
| 2125 Malenfant, M.G. | 2313 Moffat, C. | 2767 Moore, T.R. |
| 2763 Reddington, S. | 2783 Smith, D.M. | 2495 Triplett, B.A. |
| 2654 Walton W.C. | | |

Revised Total 411



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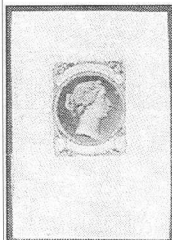
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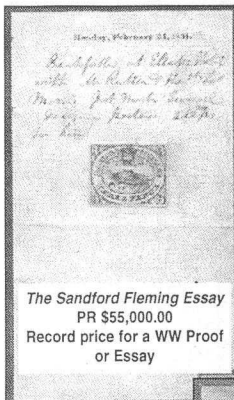
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PR \$1,265.00



cv \$10.00
PR \$460.00



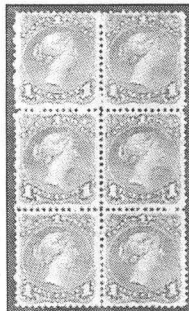
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Record price for a WW Proof
or Essay



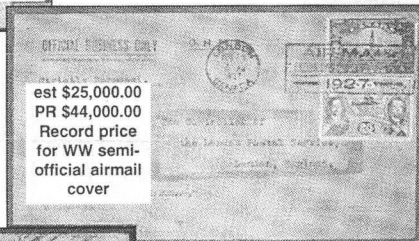
est \$7,500.00
PR \$20,700.00



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

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