

283



# Maple Leaves

*JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:

A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

**Edited by: David Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS.**

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## EDITORIAL

Our thanks go to Past President Mac McConnell for hosting another well-attended Convention in the historic town of Shrewsbury. Much interesting material was on show and a report appears elsewhere. Your Editor was thwarted by the law of Murphy in that the flash link on number one camera failed; the reserve camera was brought into play only to suffer a similar fate. The photographs accompanying the Convention report come courtesy of Dr John Gatecliff, to whom we are most grateful.

This issue is accompanied by a postal auction catalogue, following the success of last year's venture. We hope this comes as a pleasant surprise and we draw your attention to Colin Lewis' comments under 'Society News'. Our

Librarian, Brian Stalker, has produced a long-awaited new library list, this should accompany the April issue of 'Maple Leaves'. We felt it best to postpone distribution rather than induce 'information fatigue' in our members. Brian's comments will also be found under 'Society News'.

Diligent readers will spot an extra eight pages in this issue. These were deemed necessary to maintain a satisfactory balance between philatelic articles, advertising and Society matters; the last mentioned having taken up more space than usual this time. Despite the additional pages, we have had to postpone publication of Part IV of 'The British Mission to Russia' series and episode seven of Bill Pekonen's study of the 1946 airmail stamp. One or two other

pieces have also been held over. Whilst it is good news for the Editor, who likes to see material in hand for the next issue, we apologise to authors and readers for the break in transmission.

Back in 1996 the marking allocation in respect of our competitions was amended slightly though no change was made to the rules. Unfortunately the marking allocation in the new handbook is the obsolete one, please refer to the 'Society News' section for a note of the current allocation.

With effect from 1 November last, Phillips Auctioneers have merged with Bonhams and Brooks and the newly created company is known as 'Bonhams'. The stamp department of Phillips remains very much in place and Stuart Billington is still the man to contact there on matters philatelic.

Early in September our Treasurer sent us an e-mail announcing that a Small Queen website had been awarded the title of 'Site of the Week' by the NZ Law Association. One wonders why this should excite a treasurer! For other interested parties, the site belongs to our

friends at the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, it was accessed via [rpssc.org](http://rpssc.org) and tracked through 'home page', 'new' and 'SQ'.



*Past President 'Mac' McConnell, captured at the Shrewsbury Convention before the camera crisis.*

## CONVENTION AUCTION

To be held at

**The Cairndale Hotel & Leisure Club, Dumfries**

**Saturday 12 October, 2002**

Catalogues will be distributed with the July issue of 'Maple Leaves'.

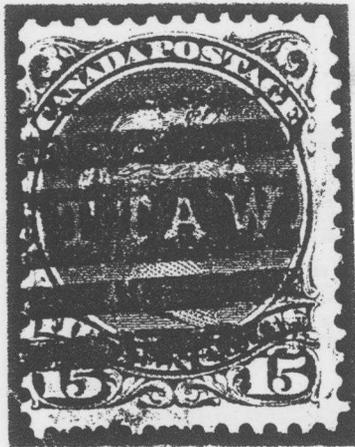
If you have material for this auction, please ensure that it is in Colin Lewis' hands by Saturday, 18 May. Colin's address is 62 Craiglwyd Rd, Cockett, Swansea, SA2 0XA. He can also be contacted by telephone: 01792 206518; fax: 01792 537569 or e-mail: [colindlewis@hotmail.com](mailto:colindlewis@hotmail.com)

Vendors are reminded that lots with a reserve of less than £5 should not normally be included; the commission on a lot selling for less than £7 is £1.

## MY FLING WITH LARGE QUEENS (Part 3)

### The Yellow Peril

Photos by Ian Robertson



This OTTAWA marking is listed on page 440 of Jarrett (1929) as appearing on: 1887: 3¢, 3¢ Carmine Rose, 5¢, 6¢ 1893: 8¢, 10¢, 15¢.

The following is an excerpt from 'Post Office Seals' by J. Millar Allen (ML #40, February 1956, p.40) "...illustration shows a seal-type cancellation of Ottawa used to obliterate a 10¢ Small Queen in a shade allocated to the 1891 period in the possession of the writer and it will be noted that the letters of the name are cut in and do not take the ink as is the case in the Kingston and Niagara examples. This seal is also a different type, being square and having no crown, and may have been made specially at the Ottawa office. Another example is on a registered letter from Sturgeon Falls, Ont. on November 28th, 1899."

I've had one on a Small Queen, I think on a 1¢ which I sold in one of our auctions. I hope one of you bought it.

Mis-perfs do occur on the 15¢ but slanting mis-perfs almost never.

*Editor:* At this point in the display a few fakes and forgeries were shown, including a faked ½¢ watermark and 2¢ laid paper, a couple of forgeries by the Spiro Brothers and a faked script watermark. These do not reproduce well. However, two fake covers are shown (p185), the first is from the Firth sale (lot 213), it fetched \$320. The second is from the Liechtenstein collection.

Almost all the 1859-1868 mixed frankings are with the 5¢ Beaver and a 1¢ Large Queen. It is a little unusual to find one with the 5¢ Beaver and a pair of ½¢ LQs (p186).

As a rule I don't like wrappers but I'm giving this wrapper (p187) the benefit of the doubt. The stamps are cancelled with the New Brunswick grid – indicating that it paid the double printed matter rate of two cents per four ounces.

According to the second edition (April 1963) of 'Canadian Duplex Cancellations' by E.A. Smythies, this 3-Ring target duplex of Toronto "is the



*Unusual misperf on a 15¢ LQ*

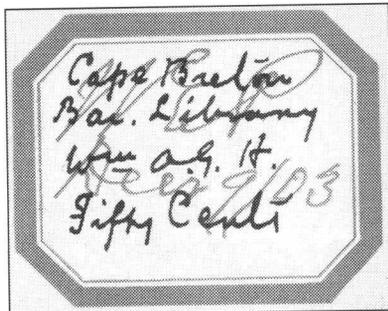
# Bonhams

1793

Auctioneers and Valuers

## Stamps

February 2002  
New Bond Street, London



Cape Breton revenues from a recently discovered find, to be included in our February auction.

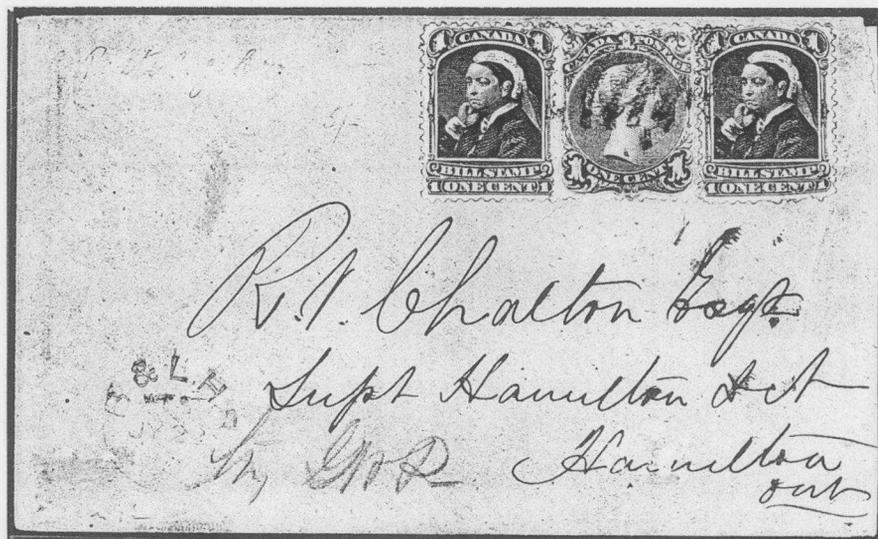
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Fake LQ covers ex Firth (above) and Liechtenstein (below)



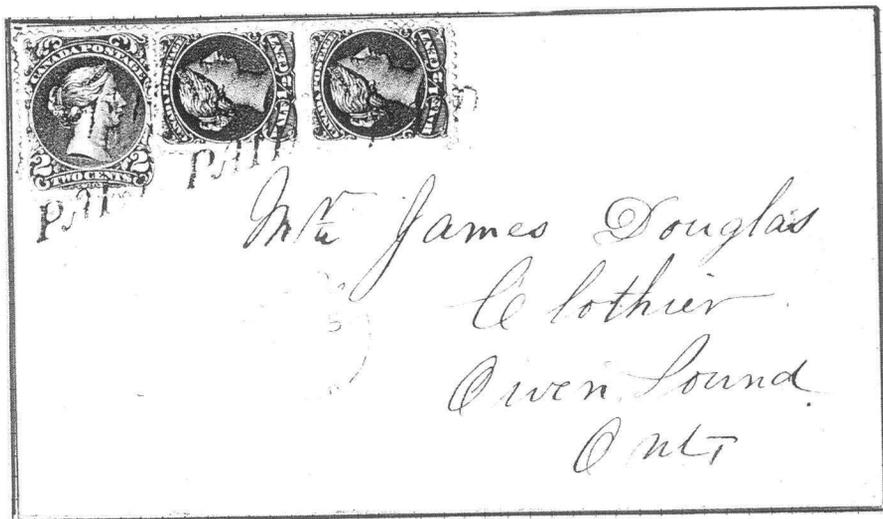
earliest Postmaster's duplex recorded to date (1868). Only one strike is known."(p187) The second cover is from the same correspondence and shows the same duplex tying another 3¢ LQ (p189).

A couple of Wells Fargo covers. I wish that I knew something about them. The ones that I bought and sold were franked with 6¢ Small Queens.

I came across this Wells Fargo effort (p190) while searching for cinderellas



Unusual mixed franking of 5¢ Beaver and two 1/2¢ LQs

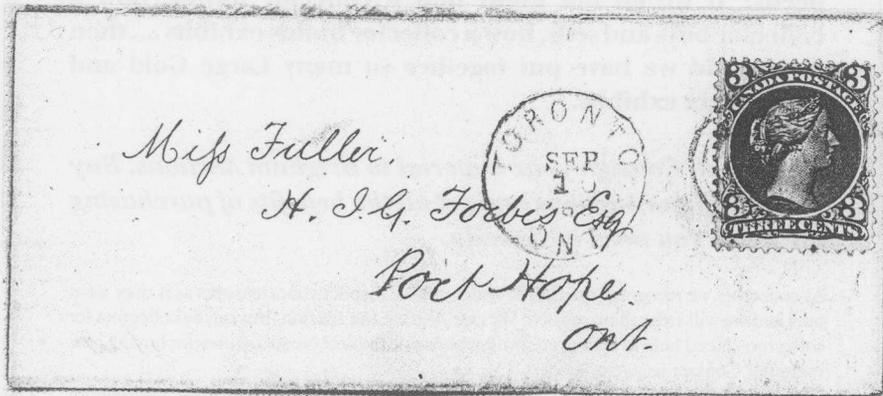


'PAID' handstamp used to cancel stamps.





Two 2¢ LQs on wrapper, paying double printed matter rate



Earliest postmaster's duplex (1868) according to Smythies, only one known.  
A second example is shown on p189.

for our editor. I've had it for at least 25 years but I forgot that I owned it.

A stamp that I wouldn't mind having is the 15¢ re-entry. The ones that I saw are not distinct enough. In May, 1997, when I visited the Halifax Stamp Club's 75th Anniversary exhibition, a

collector showed me one that he found. I immediately fell in love with it. I offered him \$1,000 for it. That was my mistake. The chap probably thought that if I offered a 'G' for it, it's got to be worth more. That one is! (Not illustrated here.)



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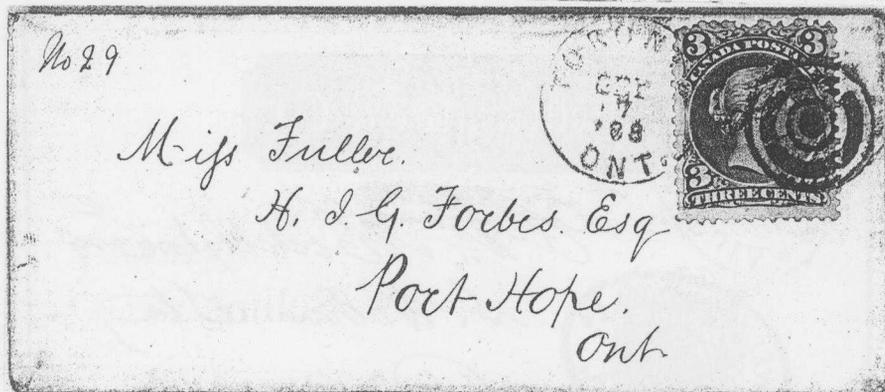
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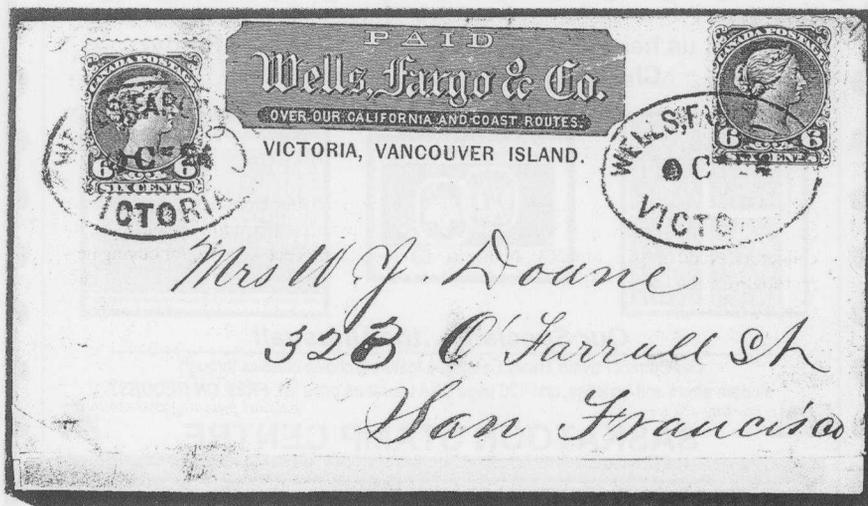
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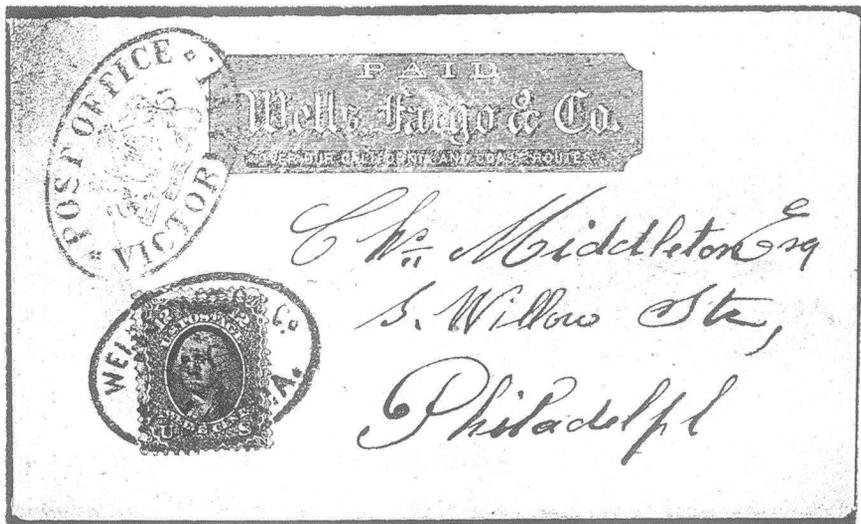
Second example of the first postmaster's duplex, from the same correspondence

Ladies and gentlemen this concludes my so-called paper. Whether you enjoyed it half as much as I enjoyed bringing it to you, I can't say. I dare say, however, that

everyone here got something out of it. If any of you good people want to collect Large Queens I have one recommendation and that is, don't ever get a stroke!!!



Blue 'WELLS FARGO OC 24 VICTORIA' ovals tying two 6¢ Large Queens to Wells Fargo double weight (1 oz) cover to San Francisco. Probably late usage.



Wells Fargo cover, Victoria to Philadelphia, with 12¢ US stamp.

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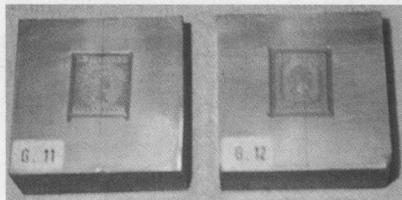
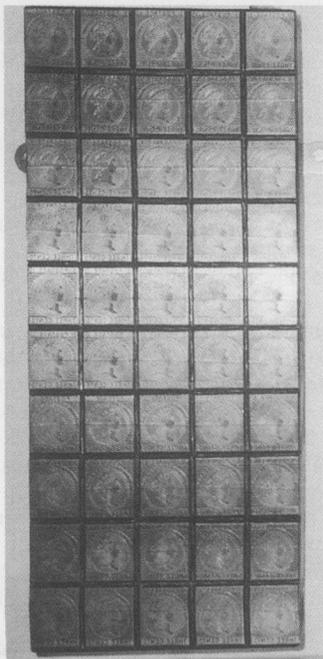
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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (8) THE ADHESIVE STAMP PERIOD Martyn Cusworth

The adhesive stamps of PEI are made from electrotype plates mounted on wooden panels. This is in fact one of the few areas of certainty surrounding PEI stamp production, many other facets remain a mystery, due to the fire in the Charlottetown Post Office in 1884 and the bankruptcy of the printers, Charles Whiting, in 1892.

We are on sure ground with the copper dies and the copper electrotyped plates, since they reside in the museum of the Royal Philatelic Society in London (except the two cent value) and are available for inspection. Illustrated below are one of the copper plates and two of the preparatory dies which are in the museum.



For those unfamiliar with the process of electrotyping (and I am one of them!) the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain Year Book for 1930 contains a detailed explanation of the process:

1. The die (made from copper or steel) is engraved 'en epargne', that is parts that are to print in the finished electro are left high, and the white part on the printed stamp must be removed in the die.

2. A lead mould is made from the die and when sufficient lead moulds are made they are assembled in a frame, levelled and soldered together at the back. The impression is a negative at this stage.

3. A wax mould is made by creating a layer of wax  $\frac{1}{4}$ " -  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick on a supporting tray. This wax 'case' is given a surface coating of graphite.

4. The collection of lead moulds is polished with graphite and placed on top of the wax case and both are placed in a press under considerable pressure. When removed from the press the wax 'case' has taken the impression from the moulds and the electro is ready to be made.

5. The wax mould is coated with plumbago or graphite to make it conductive. Having coated the wax with graphite, metal terminals are attached to the graphited surfaces and these terminals connected to a power supply.

6. The wax mould is then ready for the plating bath consisting of copper sulphate, sulphuric acid and distilled water. The bath is usually agitated, resulting in a quicker deposition of copper and a better quality coating.

7. The copper shell is removed from the wax case by pouring hot water over it and gradually lifting the shell from the wax. The shell is cleaned and is ready for backing.

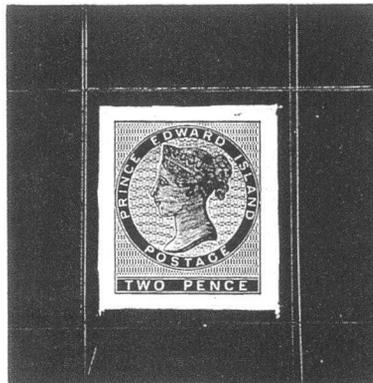
8. Backing consists of reinforcing the copper shell with a layer of metal (blend of lead and tin) after first 'tinning' the back of the copper shell.

9. The resultant plate is then cleaned, levelled up and planed. Then it is fastened to a wooden base and is ready for the printing press. This is the product we see on display at the Royal Philatelic Society Museum.

Charles Whiting won the contract for printing PEI stamps and the Colony's contract represented something of a departure from the fine quality compound plate printing Whittings were capable of executing. The difference between what they could do and what they had to do to satisfy the Colony's budget needs, can be seen in the working notebook of Alfred Deacon, who was an engraver for Whiting. Illustrated opposite is a sheet from these working notes with some proofs of the PEI 2d, 3d and 6d stamps dated August 1860 stuck in above some proofs of the South Eastern Railway Telegraph stamps. The PEI stamps appear rather lacklustre in comparison, although the 3d appears to have been proofed in a compound plate technique.

When Charles Whiting went bankrupt in 1892, J.A. Tilleard acquired the plates and used them in 1893 to illustrate pages of articles on PEI stamps in 'The London Philatelist.' An example of the 2d reproduction proof, printed

from the original plate, is shown below and demonstrates how the appearance of the stamps could be enhanced by using good quality paper and ink. In practice, probably due to financial constraints, Whiting used paper of varying quality and absorbency especially in the case of the 'cents' issue of 1872 which only cost just over £2/thousand (the pence issues had cost over £4/thousand')



The early print runs of the 2d, 3d and 6d values (note only three values were needed for inland, Canadian and USA mail respectively) were not too bad as far as clarity and definition are concerned, as can be seen on the imperforate block of 25 twopenny stamps shown on page 195<sup>2</sup>.

In due course the first stamps were put on sale in 2d, 3d and 6d denominations on 1 Jan, 1861, in a single line perf. 9 form (a subsequent article will deal with the rather complex issue of perforation). Covers dated soon after the issue date are not easy to come by, but a 3d cover to Newfoundland is shown here dated 16 Feb, 1861.

This cover is franked with a perf.9 threepenny stamp to prepay it to Halifax, where it was marked 4d in blue crayon, denoting the port-to-port collect fee. The stamp is tied with an eleven bar grid cancel which is unusual in itself,

1860

STEPHENS'  
**BLUE BLACK**  
**WRITING FLUID**  
 185, MARTIN'S LE GRAND LONDON

1160 21.54  
 9805 26.6 22.54  
 820 22.4  
 920 2400 23.70  
 1169 21.34  
 707/60



Same  
 as  
 the  
 three pence  
 no 2222 32+  
 from label  
 2 1/2 1.2 2 1/2

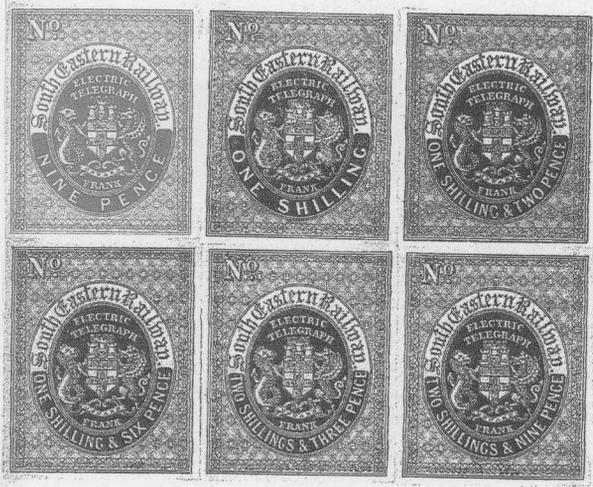


no 2222 32+  
 211.2 2 1/2  
 40 26.24 on  
 2172 22  
 2222 32+  
 5680  
 26043 23+  
 Aug 1/60



Same  
 as  
 the  
 Stephens  
 no 2222 32+  
 with R. 1.2  
 unduly cut  
 = 2.15 cent  
 when

Five each of them = R 15.4 x 13.1 1/2



S.R. 313  
 8.0 84.0 704 " 22.4 704  
 22 2.4 2  
 over 2.2 33 2.6 33  
 5.7 30  
 10.0 15.2 20.5 20.30, 60.90  
 12.9 0.3. 15 45 75 8  
 2.2. 11 on  
 cc chide 5.2  
 (see 25 m  
 32  
 37-8) Mar 26/60

Mar. 12/60 Commenced A. G. P.

recovered & returned  
 80 depth 3 R 57 2 1/2 10  
 Nov 24/60

Sheet from the working notebook of Alfred Deacon, engraver at the printers,  
 Charles Whiting of London

1951-2001  
Cavendish Auctions' Golden Jubilee Year.

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[Wednesday, 6 March 2002]



1867 Superb early registered letter to Ireland ex Lucan (UC)

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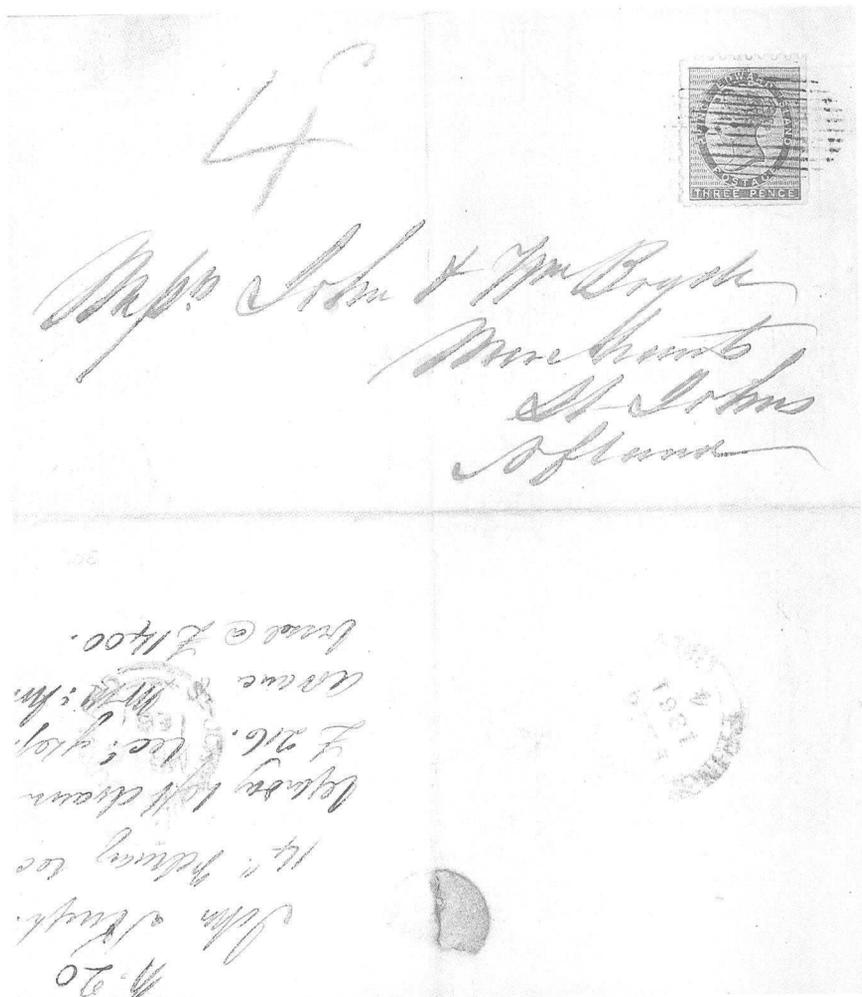


*Imperfate block from early printing of the 2d value*

ten bar devices being much more common. Even more unusual is the Prince Edward Island datestamp with the indicium '4' under the year plug. We do not know the significance of this indicium but all four recorded strikes are dated 1861. Readers with PEI covers in

their collections are urged to scan their 1843-69 PEI datestamps to see if they have any more.

The cover was received in St. Johns on 5 March, which is testimony to the lengthy mail delivery time in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in winter!



Early example of the 3d value on entire, 16 February, 1861 (stamp issued 1 January 1861). Note particularly the mysterious '4' under the year in the PEI date stamp.

**References**

<sup>1</sup>Records of the warrants in 'Postage Stamps & Cancellations of PEI 1814-

1873' by J.C. Lehr

<sup>2</sup>Courtesy of M.Salmon

## ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER (1)

L.F. Gillam FCPS

There can be few postmark collectors who are not familiar with the name 'William Rennie'. I emphasise 'postmark collectors' because the buff pre-printed envelopes bearing the bald name and address: 'William Rennie, Seedmerchant, Toronto, Canada' have nothing of an aesthetic nature to recommend them; nor are the stamps they usually bear calculated to enrapture a stamp collector's heart. These, in my experience, range from the latest Ottawa printings of the 3¢ Small Queens to the 2¢ Numeral issues of 1900. By the time these rose carmine stamps appeared in 1899 and 1900 the envelopes had changed to the normal white colour (if that is the word) while the nature of Mr. Rennie's business: 'Rennie's Seeds' was now printed separately from the name and address in the top left hand corner, with provision being made for the sender to write his name and the post office of origin.

There is no reason why my long acquaintance with these covers should have any undue significance, but it is a fact that I cannot remember seeing one franked with a Map or 3¢ Jubilee stamp, let alone an American one. That Rennie had customers in the United States as well as Canada must be pre-supposed by the invariable inclusion of 'Canada' in the printed address. As the largest city in Ontario and the second largest in the Dominion this is the only conclusion to be reached. Paradoxically, therefore, the address, although comprehensive in one sense, is incomplete in another, there being no street or road in Toronto indicated. Quite clearly Mr. Rennie's business was an important one, well enough known to the Toronto Post Office, but not necessarily to an

American post-master, sorter or railway mail clerk. It can be safely assumed that Canadian railway mail clerks were well aware of the whereabouts of Toronto; they certainly would not have been in such exalted occupations otherwise!

There is one thing more that needs to be said about the 'Rennie' covers: there was a period of time, about five years I reckon, when they were meticulously opened with a paper knife, almost certainly by his order clerk. That he kept them, for reasons best known to himself, is something for which hundreds of postmark collectors will be eternally grateful. That the great man himself was not involved in such a mundane chore can reasonably be assumed; he would have been more interested in their contents, the orders and cheques or money orders. That he was not interested in common Canadian postage stamps, let alone postmarks, I am prepared to hazard a confident guess. If a legendary Torontonian philatelist, whose knowledge of 'Canadians' is encyclopaedic, can disabuse me I shall be pleased to eat my words.

This introductory article (which swells later to a wider theme) is more in the nature of a fishing expedition: it poses more questions than it answers; or if there are answers that I have provided they are questionable ones! It is a well known ploy when angling for the truth to make such an outrageous parade of nonsense that at least a dozen members leap for their pens with glee in order to provide the writer with the answers he seeks. A humble request does not seem to work that way. Now, hands up those members who collect Squared Circles, Flag Cancellations or (and this is

*Continued on page 199*

# HARMERS

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Newfoundland 1919 manuscript "Martinsyde" 3c. on envelope.  
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## A NEW RPO HAMMER VARIETY

### James Felton

Strikes of the Fort William & Winnipeg R.P.O. (FT. WM. & WP'G. – Ludlow O-76, type 17A) are quite common, and familiar to all RPO collectors (Fig. 1). This run features hammers numbered from 1 to 11. Ross Gray initiated a hammer study in the March 1995 Newsletter of the BNAPS RPO Study Group. Despite the long term of this run, he noted just one hammer replacement, a second No. 8 proofed late in 1953.



Figure 1

Figure 2

Matters may have stood that way for many more years, except for my ongoing efforts to computerise my Canadian RPOs. Years ago I decided to invest the effort to put all the catalogue listings and new reports onto my computer so I would have an up-to-date version available. Then I wanted to add all the various hammers, since I collect that way. Eventually I hope to add a detailed inventory of my collection. At present I am still working on entering the hammers. It was that process that caused me to notice something about the replacement hammer for O-76 No. 8. My collection lacks examples of either No. 8 hammer so I doubt I would have found what I did except for the computer project and having at hand Volume XVII of *Proof Strikes of Canada* edited by J. Paul Hughes.

The replacement reads 'FT. WM. & WP'G. R.P.O. / TR. NO. 8' with the '8' serving as a train number rather than

hammer number (Fig. 2). Though the train number '8' is reported for this run, this hammer does not follow typical practice. Normally the train number is changeable, just like the date, not a fixture as in this case. For that reason I claim that this hammer is an error, one overlooked by the otherwise thorough Lionel Gillam in his series in *Maple Leaves* on RPO Errors.

Evidently the new style was accepted by the mail car personnel as it has been recorded in use from 1954 to 1963 per Gray's study.

The error hammer should be listed separately from O-76, based on the fixed lettering difference. This situation is not covered by existing postmark types, so one will have to be revised to accommodate the new 'find'. Bill Robinson has been advised and thought has been given to fitting this into an already crowded portion of the catalogue – another subject for another day!

---

#### *One Thing Leads... Cont'd from p197*

inevitable) Railway Postmarks and who do not have at least one 'Rennie' cover tucked away!

#### **Editor's Note:**

As an erstwhile collector of Flag Cancels I have checked the photocopy record of my former collection and, in the Toronto section, found not one 'Rennie' cover. Let me therefore be first to raise a hand. This is not to say that 'Rennie' covers have never crossed my desk, they have but did not linger. The object of this fishing expedition is an intriguing mystery, is the author about to reveal who meticulously wielded the paper knife or is there a darker secret? The world waits...

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## BETWEEN SMALL QUEENS & ADMIRALS (2)

### H.W. Harrison FCPS, OTB

It only took four days less than six months to use up the printing of 200,000 8¢ Jubilee stamps plus any remainders of the 8¢ SQ, the two stamps used on registered mail. Similarly, it had taken only 19 days more than six months to use up the 3¢ Jubilees plus any remainders of the 3¢ SQ. For these two values, the post office had calculated just about right for a six month celebration.

Neither the Jubilees nor the Maple Leaves had the denomination expressed in arabic numerals. The French-speaking Canadians complained bitterly and successfully. Their complaints brought about the Numeral Issue.

Table 2. The Numeral Issue

Denomination	Issue Date <sup>1</sup>	Number Issued <sup>2</sup>
1¢	17/ 6/98	313,900,000
3¢	17/ 6/98	51,287,600
2¢ purple	2/ 9/98	72,021,000
½¢	6/ 9/98	6,080,000
6¢	27/ 8/98	560,000
8¢	24/ 9/98	893,000
10¢	5/11/98	2,725,000
5¢	3/ 7/99	22,070,000
2¢ red	22/ 8/99	699,000,000
20¢	24/12/00	540,000
7¢	23/12/02 <sup>3</sup>	1,515,000

There must have been some serious consideration given to the elimination of a 7¢ value, issued to pay the combined single rate postage and registry fee. Why



Figure 9: Mailed on Saturday, 8 December, 1900 at 6 PM in Montreal, the card was backstamped at Toronto that same night and delivered on Monday, 10 December.

it took the POD four years to decide to issue a 7¢ denomination in this series is unknown to us. There had been plenty of demand for the 8¢ SQ. Could the depressed level of the general economy in the U.S. and Canada have caused such a great reduction in the use of registered mail? Perhaps a student of economics can explore the possibility.

The 5¢ value of the Maple Leaf and Numeral series was infrequently used to pay the registry fee on 1¢ post cards. Figure 9 shows such usage of a 5¢ Numeral on an 8 December, 1900 notice to the shareholders of a mining company announcing a special general meeting.

As shown by the last item in the table for the Numeral Issue, the 7¢ value was finally issued on 23 December, 1902. It saw very limited use as it was superseded by the 7¢ King Edward Issue which was issued six months later on 1 July, 1903. Even so, its usage extended for a limited time after the 7¢ King Edward came out, as witness the cover

shown in Figure 10. Mailed at the Gottingen Street branch of the Halifax post office on Thursday, 30 July, 1903, this letter was sorted to the Halifax & Campbellton R.P.O. which transferred it the next day to the Que. & Campbellton Express/No.8 which transferred it to the Que. & Richmond/M.C. These transfers account for the plethora of registered letter numbers. It was received at Arthabaskaville on the Saturday.

Registered letters from Toronto stamp dealer Edward Parker provide incontrovertible evidence of the lack of demand in the philatelic community for both postal stationery and the Jubilee issue. On 29 October, 1904 and again on 11 March, 1907, he mailed a registered letter to a customer in Quebec City in a 2¢ violet stamped envelope with a 5¢ Jubilee paying the registration fee. Originally produced to replace the local carrier delivery rate stamped envelope, for which there was no need after the advent of Imperial Penny Postage, only



Figure 10: After the issue of the special manilla envelopes shown in Figure 2, the number of RPO backstamps on registered mail declined precipitously, but registered letters to obscure towns still carried them.



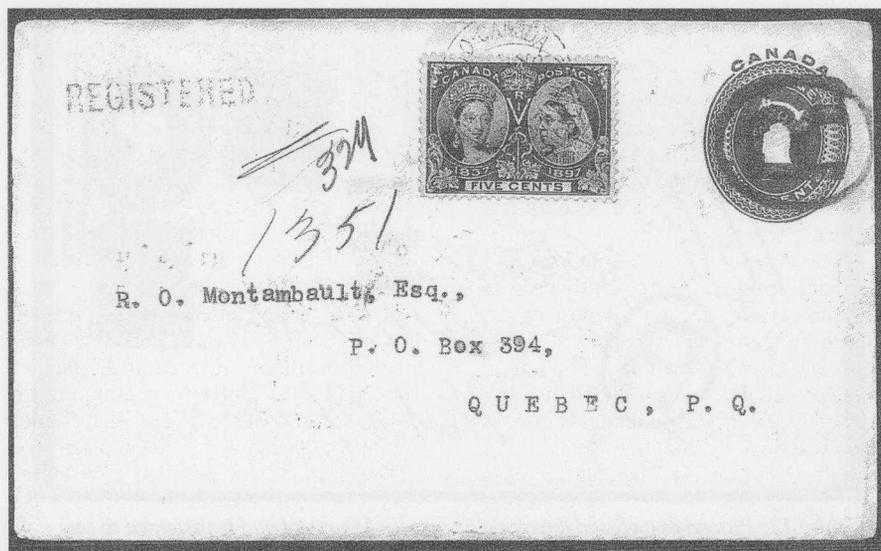


Figure 11: The 2¢ purple envelope and Jubilee stamps used to frank a registered letter, from dealer Parker to a customer. Note the blue gothic REGISTERED handstamp at UL. This was not a post office instrument, but privately owned and applied by Parker. There is a large purple R in oval obliterating the embossed indicia.

10,000 of the envelopes were divided between 25 post offices back on 5 January, 1899. Stamp dealers bought them up, assuming that they would increase in value as a very scarce item. They did not anticipate the deletion of postal stationery from the Scott and Gibbons catalogues circa 1900. Thus, the envelopes were a drug on the market by 1904. The Jubilee issue had also proved to be very unpopular with collectors, no doubt because of the attempted corner on the ½¢ and 6¢ values, plus the general consensus that the post office was attempting to exploit them with the long set which included superfluous dollar values. How many other mailings Parker franked with this combination is unknown, but surely he was using up unsaleable but still postally valid stock. See Figure 11.

The King Edward issue replaced the

Numeral issue beginning on 1 July, 1903 with the release of the 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10¢ values. The 20 and 50¢ values were not issued until 27 September, 1904 and 19 November, 1908 respectively. The money packet mailing tag shown in Figure 12, mailed from Hazelton, B.C. on 7 November, 1904, shows the first three values, one of the 5¢ paying the registry fee with the \$1.68 postage paid with a 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ King Edward, plus four pairs of the Queen Victoria 20¢ Numeral on the reverse to complete the franking.

Canada was in no hurry to change its postage to honour Edward VII. Not only were the high values delayed, perhaps because of the complaints from philatelists about the Jubilee high values, but stamped envelopes showing Queen Victoria were being newly issued as late as 1 September, 1904. Figure 13 shows such; a recently issued 1¢



Figure 13: Placed in a closed envelope or bag for Montreal and transferred to one for London, U.K. on 12 December, 1904, this letter was received there on Christmas Day, a Sunday. Dispatched for transshipment to Accra, it was received in Liverpool at 7AM Tuesday the 27th and at Accra on 16 January, 1905.

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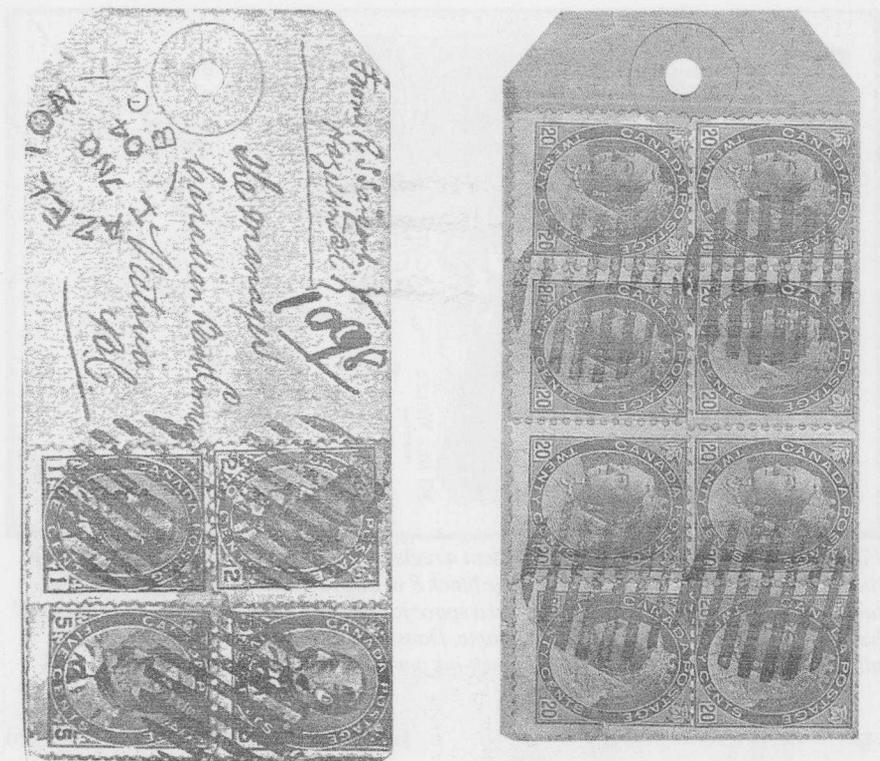


Figure 12: A registered money package from R.S. Sargent to the Canadian Bank Company at Victoria, B.C. on 7 November, 1904.

envelope registered on 6 December, 1904 from Victoria B.C. to Accra in West Africa. The Imperial Penny Postage was paid by a 1¢ King Edward and the Queen Victoria 1¢ stamped envelope; the 5¢ registry fee by a 5¢ King Edward.

The cover shown in Figure 14 is an example of an overpayment. Why this letter to St. Croix in the Danish West Indies should have been franked with a 5¢ and a 7¢ King Edward is a challenge to the imagination of any postal historian. Our explanation may not satisfy the reader and he is free to make up his own. We believe that the writer

was in a hurry to get this letter off. Whether his bookkeeper was on vacation or had absconded with the company funds, evidently he was known to be in St. Croix. In his haste to get the letter into the evening mail, the writer affixed a 7¢ stamp, normal for an ordinary domestic registered letter. Realising that postage was five cents to D.W.I. and not wanting to interfere with the address by adding a 1¢ and a 2¢ stamp, he simply affixed a 5¢ stamp and got it into the Wednesday PM collection. The letter reached New York on Friday, 1 December, 1905 and Frederiksted on the 10th, acquiring a New York, N.Y.



Figure 14: A coal company in Montreal sent a registered letter to the Danish West Indies in the winter of 1905. Canada used the large black R in oval, the U.S.A. used the red R in a label, and the Danish West Indies applied a space for the registered letter No. in a red boxed handstamp which included the country name, Dansk/Westindien, plus a medium sized R, all virtually unreadable except for the black-ink penned '1450' below 'Bookkeeper'.

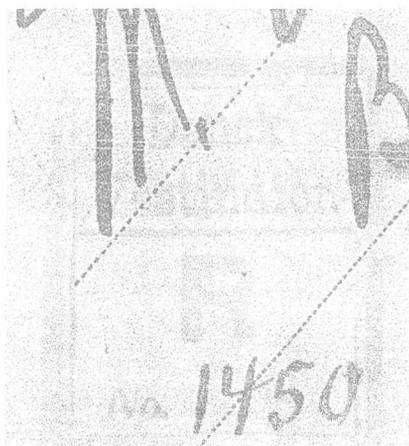


Figure 15: An enlargement of the red Danish West Indies registry mark, completing the three different marks shown on one cover.

registered label en route. An enlarged photograph of the nearly unreadable D.W.I. registry mark is shown as Figure 15.

The 10¢ King Edward was still a useful value to pay the combined postage and registry fee to UPU members. Nevertheless it is difficult to find it used alone on a cover to pay that rate. Such a usage is shown in Figure 16.

As were the Jubilees, the Quebec Tercentenary commemoratives were all issued on the same day, in this case 16 July, 1908. The issue was limited to seven stamps, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15 and 20¢. The high value Jubilees were still available to fill the need for higher denominations. The debacle of the high value Jubilees had not yet subsided. As a result of the UPU Congress at Rome in

1907, effective 1 January, 1908, the rates from Canada to most UPU countries were now calculated at 5¢ for the first ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce, plus 5¢ if registered. To the British Empire, United States, Mexico and Egypt, the rate was 2¢ per ounce, with 5¢ additional if registered. Registered covers, franked with the 7¢ Quebec addressed to Mexico and Egypt are extremely rare, and those to the British

Empire are rare. Those to the United States so franked are scarce.

#### References

<sup>1</sup>Taken from the 2000 Unitrade Specialised Catalogue.

<sup>2</sup>Extracted from *Canada's Postage Stamps*, Douglas & Mary Patrick, McClelland and Stewart Ltd. Toronto 1964.

<sup>3</sup>Earliest reported date 29/12/02.

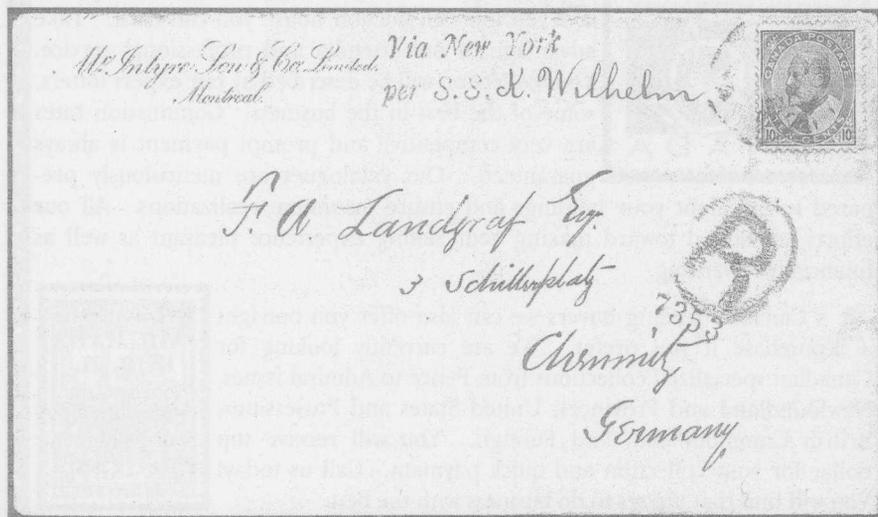


Figure 16: The postal clerk at Montreal neglected to apply his c.d.s., except as a backstamp. Mailed on 24 August, 1907 at Montreal and directed via New York to a specific ship by a two line handstamp with the ship's name noted in pen and ink, the sole receiving backstamp at Chemnitz indicates that this letter was forwarded in a closed bag or envelope from Montreal.



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## UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES (4)

David Sessions FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

### The Surcharge

The rate increase of 1 July 1931, left the Post Office with substantial stocks of the 2¢ red and, rather than waste them, it was decided to surcharge them '3', with bars obliterating the numerals '2' on the stamp. Some 25.8 million stamps were surcharged using an electrotype plate of 100 subjects.

Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6 (die 1) and 7, 8 (die 2) were involved. Despite the lower number of plates, die 2 is the more common of the two; this is not unreasonable when one rationalises that residual stock would have a far greater proportion of later printings.

The surcharging created its own varieties. The most obvious is the surcharge appearing at the top of the stamp instead of the bottom. The electrotype plate itself provides a 'flattened 3' at position 4 and at position 54 the left end of the top bar at right bends downwards. A 'stop' after '3' has been variously reported but it does not appear to be a constant variety.



### Varieties

Having noted the varieties on the surcharges, perhaps it is now time to look at the printing varieties on the

stamps themselves. With the low values only current for some 30 months at most, there are few to contend with, but one or two are exotically named. The practice of chromium plating the plates to reduce wear, introduced in the mid-twenties, also reduced the incidence of re-entries and re-touches.

The best re-entry appears on the 1¢, at position 96 on the UL pane of plate 2, in both orange and green. It can be seen as a line along the top of the right hand '1' and the word 'CENT'; it is so obvious that the plate was retouched fairly early on in the life of the 1¢ green, though traces of the re-entry remained.

A retouch at position 54 of the LR pane of plate 8 of the 2¢ value resulted in the 'Extended Moustache' variety. Plate 8 was used in the production of both the red and the brown versions of the 2¢ as well as the surcharged version.

A minor, but constant, flaw at position 85 of the LR pane of plate 6 of the 2¢ value, in the form of a spot of colour in the last 'A' of 'CANADA', can be found on all three colours as well as the surcharged version.

Two examples have been noted of a dramatic kiss print on the 2¢ red, which shows as a complete doubling of the top of the stamp. The 2¢ red also exhibits a 'misplaced' entry outside the top frame. This is illustrated in the 'Canadian Philatelist' (Jan/Feb 1997 p23).

The coil stamps yield the delightfully labelled 'Cock-eyed King'. A retouch to the face and right eye on plate 1 of the 2¢ value gives the King a slight squint. With a plate layout of 24 x 16 and two curved plates forming a drum, it will be seen that the flaw can only appear on one roll (500 stamps) in 16 and, within that roll, only on one

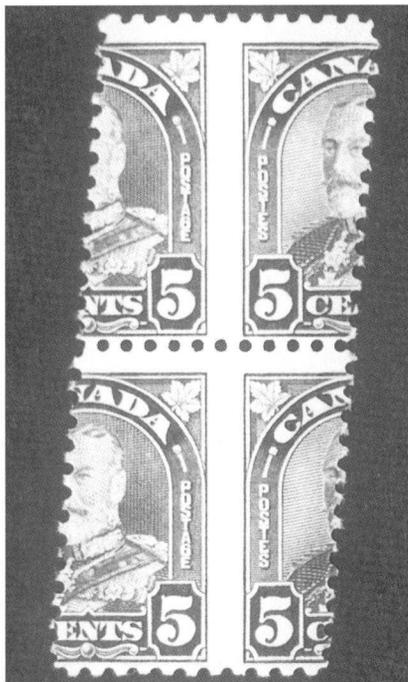
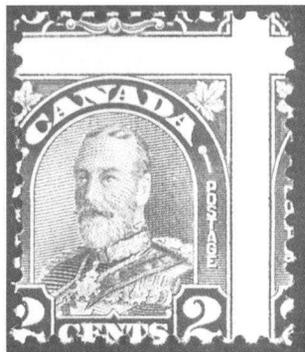
stamp in 48, i.e. either 10 or 11 times in the roll. The retouch was made early on and it can be found on all three colours of the 2¢. The search for the variety is simplified by the fact that, when found, it is the left hand stamp of a 'line pair'.

The 10¢ 'Library' also features a listed variety, the 'missing spire'; the portion of the spire between the top of the surrounding arch and the oval ornament atop the steeple being absent. Several 'stages' of this variety have been reported but the disintegration of the spire probably represents several different subjects on the plate rather than gradual deterioration on just one subject.

Clear evidence of the plurality of the variety comes in the shape of a plate strip from the LL pane, which shows the 'missing spire' at position 86 and a 'shortened spire' at position 95. A marginal block in my collection includes a 'shortened spire' in the second row of an upper pane.

### Perforation

Perforation of the sheet stamps was not without its problems either and, as indicated earlier, quality control appears not to have been BABNC's strong suit. This has resulted in a few exotic pieces to add to the album pages, including wide and narrow stamps, vertical and horizontal shifts and even a combination of the two,



as well as diagonal perforations!

A perforation variety is noted in the Plate Block catalogue (7th edition) in relation to the 12¢ value, an additional line of perforations can be found towards the edge of the vertical margins. A similar variety can also be found with the 50¢ value. This is not recorded in the Plate Block catalogue, despite the fact that a plate block showing this variety is one of two illustrations shown at the beginning of the section on the 'Arch' issue! Whilst an example of the extra line of perforations has not been noted by the author in the LH margin of the 12¢, perforations in both margins of the 50¢ have been recorded.

Regular sheet and booklet stamps are perf 11 and coil stamps are imperf by 8.5, but the perforating is not well done; nicely centred copies are the exception rather than the rule.



### **Imperforates**

Having touched on perforations in the previous paragraph perhaps we should look here at the question of imperforates. The previous Scroll issue gained a certain amount of notoriety from the fact that a number of imperforate and part perforate panes from the P.O. archive were passed to a dealer in exchange for early material that was required to bolster the archive. The affair cast something of a shadow over George V imperfs and part perfs, and it was strengthened by the action of the Post Office in presenting imperforate stamps to senior officials.

The collector has always been free to collect or reject such things, according to whim or state of bank balance, but for the competitive exhibitor there is the quandary: to show or not to show. The stamps exist and they are genuine, they form part of the story of the issue so, in the writer's opinion, they need to be included, provided they are properly described.

Fortunately the Arch issue is not quite such a problem though 75 pairs of each of the four values 12¢ to \$1 were produced in imperforate form, probably for presentation purposes; they have only footnote status in the Gibbons catalogue. It is one of philately's delightful little quirks that the Gibbons catalogue (2002 edition) rates the 12¢ and 20¢ at £500 per mint pair, the 50¢ at £600 and \$1 at £650, despite their equal rarity. I hasten to add that the quirkiness is not that of Gibbons alone; the Unitrade Specialised catalogue (2000 edition) gives them full listing and rates the 50¢ and \$1 at \$1200 and the 12¢ and 20¢ values at \$900; the Darnell catalogue shows an even wider divergence.

Among the lower values, one imperforate pane (100) of the 1¢ green was released and is included in the main listing by Gibbons, though Boggs

regarded it as a favour item. Furthermore he assigned it to plate 5, which was created from die 2. The pair in the author's collection is from die 2, thus confirming Boggs' attribution. Gibbons had previously described the 1¢ imperf pairs as from die 1 but the 2001 edition of the Catalogue reflects the true position. Unitrade specialised catalogue confirms die 2 for the 1¢ green and lists a single strip of three of the 1¢ orange and three pairs of the 2¢ green (die 1), all without gum, which are believed to be printers waste; nevertheless they command a hefty price. A photocopy shows the 1¢ strip to be vertical and from the LL corner of a pane. Photocopies of two of the 2¢ pieces show one to be a horizontal pair from the RH margin and the other to be an 'L' shaped block of three. The vertical pair within the block are separated by a wide gutter, indicating that a sheet rather than just a pane was involved.

A fourth pair, badly cut into at the bottom, recently found its way into the author's collection. It was (and still is) accompanied by several pieces of imperf 2¢, which show the wide gutter referred to above. The survival of these few pieces of the 1¢ and 2¢ do seem to bear out the theory that someone managed to rescue odd bits from sheets destined for destruction.

The 10¢ Library has full listing in imperforate form in both Gibbons and Unitrade. It is reckoned that 50 pairs exist, which puts it on a par with the 1¢ green. The 10¢ Cartier, which replaced the 'Library', is listed in Unitrade as including 150 pairs of imperfs, making this stamp slightly less scarce than the high values and thus earning it only (priced) footnote status in the SG catalogue. This leads one to suspect that at some time in the past Gibbons drew a distinction between imperfs that may have crossed the Post Office counter and imperfs that probably did not.

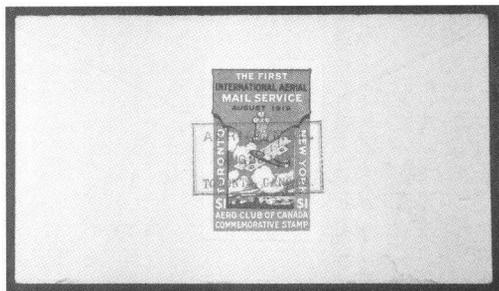


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### **Precancels**

This is no place for a general treatise on precancels but, in view of the change that took place with the change of printer, a few words of explanation might be helpful.

Precancels were first issued in Canada in 1889 and were impressed on the sheets by means of rubber rollers, the patterns were various straight, wavy and broken lines. In early years, use was restricted to only major mailing outlets, with a minimum of 15,000 mailpieces at a time. This limit reduced gradually and disappeared altogether in the early 1920s.

In 1903 the bar types gave way to named city types, but in 1922 a bar type, consisting of three pairs of parallel lines, was re-introduced to allow precancels a much wider use than just the hitherto named cities. This type was used on both sheet and coil stamps up to 1932 and subsequently on coil stamps only up to 1967.

In 1931, following the change of printer, a new system was introduced. The city types were phased out and replaced by numeral types consisting of four digits between two pairs of parallel bars. The numbers were the Post Office's Money Order Office Numbers.

From 1903 all precancels were printed by electrotypes which cancelled 100 stamps at a time. When BABNC took over the contract they produced their own electrotype in the new numerical format, the numbers being relatively tall. When the CBNC won the printing contract back in 1935 they produced electrotypes in a similar format with the numerals being more squat. Two types of CBNC electrotype are recognised.

### **Fallen Arches**

In July 1932, a short set of three commemoratives (3¢, 5¢ and 13¢) was issued to mark the Imperial Economic

Conference, held in Ottawa. The 3¢ value featured a new sideface portrait of the King in a medallion format and it seemed to meet with general approval. As has been intimated, the Arch engraving was not universally loved and it was quickly decided to replace the low values (1¢ to 8¢) with a similar design. The new series was released on 1 December 1932.

As we have seen, the domestic rate increased on 1 July 1931 and this had rendered the 12¢ value in the Arch series more or less redundant; it was designated to prepay the registered inland letter rate of 10¢ + 2¢. The 13¢ stamp in the commemorative set briefly replaced it, but its definitive replacement appeared at the same time as the new low value definitives. It was exactly the same design as the 12¢, just the value and the colour, violet as opposed to grey black, were changed. In the light of the issue date of the new 13¢ value, most catalogues treat it as part of the Medallion issue of 1932 though, strictly speaking, it is a straight replacement for the 12¢ Arch stamp. In any event the high value Arch stamps continued in use with the new Medallion low values.

So, although the Arch series appears to have been current for only about 30 months, the higher values, from 10¢ upwards, were current throughout the period of the BABNC's five year contract, which expired on 31 March 1935. The company did print two or three other commemoratives, as well as postage due, airmail and special delivery stamps, but it is perhaps no surprise to learn that the CBNC won the contract back as from 1 April 1935. They produced the Silver Jubilee commemorative set in May 1935 and their new definitive set appeared, en bloc, on 1 June 1935.

*Text continues on page 215*

## ARCH ISSUE 1930 – A SUMMARY

Issue dates shown in brackets are alternative dates quoted by one or more authorities. In each case the author would welcome any evidence to prove which date is correct.

Value	Issue Date	Plates	No. Issued (Millions)	Remarks
1¢ orange	17.7.30	1 & 2	74.9	Die 1. Rotary printing
1¢ green	6.12.30	1 & 2	422.55)	Die 1. Both dies rotary
1¢ green	8.31	5-8	combined)	Die 2. Plates 3 & 4 laid down but not used
2¢ green	6.6.30	1-6	318.7	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ red	17.11.30	3-6	431 both)	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ red		7 & 8	dies)	Die 2. Rotary
2¢ brown	4.7.31	5 & 6	355.7)	Die 1. Both dies rotary
2¢ brown	4.7.31	7-10	combined)	Die 2. Plates 11 & 12 laid down but not used
3¢ red	13.7.31	1-15	491.7)	Rotary. Plates 6 & 7 laid down but not used
4¢ bistre	5.11.30	1 & 2	11.1	Flat bed
5¢ violet	18.6.30	1 & 2	10.3	Rotary
		3	prob. all 3 plates)	Flat bed
5¢ blue	13.11.30	3	45.5	Flat bed
8¢ blue	13.8.30	1	0.8875	Flat bed
8¢ orange	5.11.30	1-3	5.9125	Flat bed
10¢ olive	15.9.30	1	21.1	Library. Flat bed
10¢ olive	30.9.31	1-3	64.3	Cartier. Flat bed
12¢ grey	4.12.30	1	6.975	Flat bed
20¢ red	4.12.30	1	21	Flat bed
50¢ blue	4.12.30	1	2.8114	Flat bed
\$1 olive	4.12.30	1	0.60635	Flat bed
<b>Provisional</b>				
3¢ carmine	24.6.31	A13-A15	10	Admiral series. Flat bed
<b>Surcharge</b>				
3¢ on 2c red	21.6.32	3-6	58,2650 (25.8)	Die 1. Rotary
3¢ on 2c red		7 & 8	both dies)	Die 2. Rotary
<b>Coils</b>				
1¢ orange	14.7.30	1 & 2	8.515	Die 1. 1st printing, precancelled Rotary
	18.9.30	1 & 2	10	Die 1. 2nd printing, darker shade Rotary
1¢ green	4.2.31	1 & 2	16.427	Die 1. Rotary
	2.4.31	1 & 2	11.13	Die 1. Rotary. Precancelled
2¢ green	27.6.30	1 & 2	20	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ red	19.11.30	1 & 2	24.88	Die 1. Rotary
2¢ brown	4.7.31	1 & 2	25.255	Die 1. Rotary
	(16.7.31)			
3¢ red	13.7.31	2 & 3	37.19	Rotary
	(21.7.31)			

There is a wide discrepancy in the reporting of numbers of 1¢ coil stamps produced. The figures quoted above derive from Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia and appear quite specific. The USC quotes just two million for the 1¢ orange and an inclusive figure of 16.427 million for the 1¢ green; these figures have been quoted elsewhere. The remaining print figures are consistent across various reports

**Booklets**

Value	Issue Date	Plates	No. Issued (Millions)	Remarks
25¢	17.6.30 (6.7.30)	4 & 5	1.016 0.111	English. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ green French. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ green
25¢	17.11.30 (8.31)	4 & 5	1.016 (1.694) 0.111 (0.115)	English. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ red French. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ red
25¢	13.7.31  (16.7.31)	1 & 2	3.444  0.25	English. 2 panes, 4 x 3¢ red French. 2 panes, 4 x 3¢ red
25¢	21.7.31 (5.12.30)	4	0.115	English. 4 panes, 6 x 1¢ green
25¢	23.7.31 (13.7.31)	4	0.01 0.147	French. 4 panes, 6 x 1¢ green English. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ brown
25¢	13.11.31	1 & 2	0.03 0.302  0.02	French. 2 panes, 6 x 2¢ brown English. 3 panes, 4 x 1¢ green, 2¢ brown and 3¢ red French. 3 panes, 4 x 1¢ green, 2¢ brown and 3¢ red

Plate numbers shown for the booklets relate to numbers recorded on the tabs. The specialised catalogues show a partial '1' and a partial '3' also to have been noted on 2¢ green panes. The 1¢ and 2¢ values are from die 1 except those in the multivalued booklet which are die 2. A pane of four 2¢ brown is known with 'No 6' on the tab.

**Footnote**

Members, particularly in the UK, who collect this issue and use Stanley Gibbons' numbers for reference, are advised that this set has been re-numbered in the new (2002) Part I catalogue.

**References**

1. '1928-1932 Issues an Outline', by A.E. Stephenson, FCPS. 'Maple Leaves' Vol. 11 Nos. 3 and 4, 1965/6.
2. 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada', by Winthrop S. Boggs. Pub. Chambers Publishing Co. 1945.
3. 'Empire Stamp Catalogue 1840-1936' Vol. 1. Pub. Stanley Gibbons, 1999 edition.

4. 'Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps'. Pub. Unitrade, Canada, 2000 edition.

5. 'The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps' Vol. V. Pub. Robson Lowe Ltd. 1973.

6. 'Official Catalog of Canada Precancels' ed. H.G. Walburn. Pub Gilbert W. Noble, USA. 1983 edition.

7. 'Georgian Stamps of Canada. 1930', by Ivon P. Burrell. 'Stamp Collecting' 1 July, 1933.

8. 'Canada; Plate Imprints 1930-31 Issue', by Major K.H. White. 'BNA Topics' Vol 8 No. 3, 1951.

10. 'The Missing Plate Number Mystery', by Derek Hayter. 'BNA Topics' Vol 41 No 1. 1984.

*Continued on page 221*



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Dr Joseph Caplan**

### **PORT TALBOT**

I am not a historian but I can answer some of Neil Prior's questions in the last issue.

Port Talbot appears on a P.O. route map of 1860, Canada West, which I own. It was on Lake Erie, about three miles from Iona. On a modern road map it corresponds to County Highways 14 and 16.

There is a biography of Colonel Thomas Talbot in the 'Canadian Encyclopaedia'. He was Anglo-Irish aristocracy, a land developer in the early 19th century and built his 'castle' at Port Talbot.

I suggest the Archivist in St. Thomas, the country seat of Elgin County, could supply details.

**Mac McConnell**

### **PORT TALBOT**

Neil Prior's letter raised a number of interesting points; I include a few rather jumbled notes which may help.

PORT TALBOT – not very Welsh but it is the site of a former community in Elgin County, Ontario. It is nine miles west of Port Stanley. Founded in 1803 by Col. Talbot who cut down the first tree there in May of that year. The site is indicated on a selection of maps ranging from 1832 to 1965. Mahlon Burwell was postmaster in 1846.

Col. THOMAS TALBOT – born 17 July, 1771, in Ireland; died 6 Feb. 1853. Joined the British Army (24th Regiment) in 1782 and went to Canada in 1790. He became Private Secretary to Lt.Col. John G Simcoe 1792-94. Returned to the UK in 1794 and became Lt.Col. commanding 5th Foot, served on the Continent during the early part of the Napoleonic Wars. Sold his Commission

in 1802 and returned to Canada.

He obtained a Government Land Grant of many thousands of acres and established Port Talbot in 1803. Also founded the Talbot Settlements and other communities. Member of Legislative Council 1822-32.

TALBOT ROAD – was begun in 1809 at the instigation of Col. T. Talbot. It was surveyed and developed by Col. Mahlon Burwell to link the Talbot settlements with other areas to both east and west. It generally followed the course of an old Indian trail and the first sections were completed in 1811. Later it extended the whole way along the north shore of Lake Erie from Niagara River to the Detroit River at Sandwich (Detroit). From 1826 the corduroy was replaced by a better road construction and tolls were introduced to help pay for the improvements and maintenance. Stagecoaches were introduced in the 1820s and this system developed into a regular service by the mid-1830s.

MAHLON BURWELL – Surveyor, born 18 Feb, 1783, in New Jersey and latterly farmed at Port Talbot where he died 25 Jan 1846. Eldest son of Adam Burwell who moved with his family to Canada after the American Revolution. Employed as a Surveyor from 1809 to 1840 by the Upper Canada government. He surveyed much of the western part of Upper Canada. He was Registrar of Land Titles for Middlesex District in 1811 and Member of Legislative Council for much of the period 1812 to 1840. Burwell surveyed the Talbot Road both east and west of Port Talbot township and thus created the longest and best stretch of road in the Province at that time.

PORT BURWELL – Founded 1817 by Mahlon Burwell. Post Office from

1830. By 1846 population was 200. Post – twice a week.

I can confirm that PM indicates Post Master as noted by our Editor.

I have three letters addressed to Francis Walsh, two of these (1832 and 1834) were sent free with the PM annotation and neither referred to postal matters. Both have early examples of FREE handstamps although I have even earlier ones. Walsh was, I believe, a lawyer as well as postmaster, but used the perk very effectively. The third letter, dated 1839, was pre-paid from Chippawa and refers to some business transaction relating to Col. Burwell's son.

### Lionel Gillam

#### PORT TALBOT

Our Editor has answered all the questions that Neil Prior poses in the last issue of MAPLE LEAVES except two, and those concern Port Talbot, which is situated on Lake Erie. It is, as the crow flies, about 30 miles west of Port Burwell. The latter used to be the terminus of a Canadian Pacific Railway branch line from Tillsonburg. I say used to be because C.P.Rail, as the C.P.R. is now known, like its rival, the Canadian National Railway, abandoned so many branch lines or leased them to private contractors, that it is virtually impossible to keep track of railway developments in Canada.

Both ports are insignificant today, but in the early 19th century, settlers who owned or leased property on the banks or shores of a river or lake were fortunate indeed, none more so than those settlers who had lakeshore frontage in South Western Ontario (Canada West). It may well be that Port Burwell was named after its first postmaster, Mr. M. Burwell, or one of his forebears. Such things were not unknown!

What is known is that Port Talbot

was named after Colonel Thomas Talbot who was rewarded by a grateful British government with immense tracts of land between the Detroit and Niagara rivers as a reward for his valiant services during that wretched 'forgotten' war between Canada and the United States (1812-1814). Today Port Talbot is principally known because of the Colonel's ornate and rather baroque 'summer house'. This has been preserved and was, at least 50 years ago, a tourist attraction.

The colonel was, apparently, a somewhat garrulous and eccentric man, at least in his old age when he took to wearing homespun woollen suits. It was his boast (if that is the word) that during the war he and his companions were so hungry that they were forced to eat a porcupine that they found on the banks of a little winding river that was subsequently called the Thames. Hereabouts also the village of London had its origins in 1826. By 1832 it ranked as the fifth largest urban community in Upper Canada (after 'Muddy York') and its citizens had vain visions as the colony's future capital.

Colonel Talbot, as a very wealthy landowner, was naturally (along with his friend Alan MacNab) a member of the 'Family Compact', a virtual oligarchy that ruled Upper Canada. It was their autocratic and dictatorial ways which led to the 1837 Rebellion, described by one Canadian historian as a comic opera affair. Comic opera or not, in the aftermath of the clash of hotheads, economic conditions were so bad that all thought of building a railway between the Detroit and Niagara rivers (the London & Gore Railway) was abandoned for eight years. It was revived in 1845 as the Great Western Rail Road (subsequently, in 1853, the Great Western Railway). But before that,



on 23 October, 1849, on a vacant lot in the up-and-coming town of London, the ceremonial turning of the first sod was undertaken by a little, grizzled old man who wielded a silver spade none too deftly and placed the turf in an elaborately carved wooden wheelbarrow. It was none other than Colonel Thomas Talbot. Some believe that the city of St. Tomas was also named after him. If this is so he was a most unlikely candidate for canonisation; he was reputed to be a none too generous landlord to his poor tenants; he also fathered a very large family!

**Editor's note:**

Hope the foregoing letters will provide a paragraph of write-up for your cover, Neil!

**Jeremy Martin**

**CANADA-JAMAICA 1877**

I wonder if members can help with the cover illustrated, which came from a family correspondence that has not been on the market before. All the letters were to, from and within the West Indies but this was the only one from Canada.

It is franked with Small Queens 2¢ perf 12 and 6¢ perf 11.5x12 for an 8¢

rate. It left Peterboro 18 April 1877 and went via Hamilton 20 April, New York 3 May and arrived in Kingston, Jamaica on 12 May.

I am a novice when it comes to Canadian rates so, is 8¢ the equivalent of a 4d per ounce rate? Is this the correct rate to Jamaica? The red '5' is, I assume, an accountancy mark and has been deleted. A pencilled '2' has been added. Would this mean that 2d was due to the Jamaica P.O.?

Any help and advice would be appreciated.

**Editor's note:**

After the response to Neil Prior's letter we are hoping for great things! Just to kick off: Canada effectively joined the UPU on 1 August 1878, from which date the rate to Jamaica would have been 5¢ per half ounce. The rate immediately prior to August 1878 was indeed 8¢, via the US\*, so the cover is correctly rated. Oddly, the pre-UPU rate to the Bahamas was only 5¢; the deleted '5' might just have been an initial, erroneous, rating. Over to the experts.

\*George Arfken 'Canada and the UPU', p22.



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**John Hillson**

**PEI PERFORATIONS**

With regard to the interesting article in the last issue of 'Maple Leaves', I should just like to offer a couple of comments.

1. The printers would not need five machines, only five sets of perforating 'collars' – 11 'male' perforators would be needed for each set if the stamps were printed in sheets 10x10.

2. The assumption that perforators were necessarily based on imperial measurements is false, as anyone who looks up the Archer and Bemrose patents can find out; they were based on metric measurement. There is, of course, no reason why later perforators could not have been based on imperial, it doesn't make that much difference to the mathematics.

*Arches: continued from page 215*

11. 'The Essays and Proofs of British North America', by K. Minuse & R.H. Pratt. Pub. Sissons Publications Ltd. 1970.

12. 'First Day Covers of the Classic Issues of Canada' part 13, by Melvin L. Baron. 'BNA Topics' Vol 53 Nos 2 and 3, 1996.

13. 'Misplaced Entry on 2¢ Arch', 'Canadian Philatelist' Jan/Feb 1997, p23.

14. 'Underneath the Arches', by David

Sessions. 'Gibbons Stamp Monthly' April and May 2000.

15. Auction Catalogue 10 February 2001, Charles G. Firby Auctions, Waterford, MI, USA.

16. 'Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps', 3rd edition 1996, by Bill McCann, pub. Unitrade Press, Toronto.

17. 'The Canada Plate Block Catalogue' 7th edition, edited and published by K. Bileski, Winnipeg, Canada, 1969.

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

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## CONVENTION 2001

More than 40 members with their spouses gathered at the Lion Hotel in the mediaeval town of Shrewsbury between 12 and 15 September. Because of the terrible events in New York it was feared that several overseas members would be prevented from attending but only Bill Longley was unable to make it. We hope that next year's Convention will not be marred by any similar events. We were able to welcome Shirley and Harry Duckworth, Susan and John Jamieson, Duncan McDonald and his wife, Bill and Marion Topping from Canada and our ever welcome friends from South Africa, Alicia and John Wannerton.

We were treated to impressive philatelic fare which started on Wednesday evening with a scholarly dissertation on the Great Western Railway of Canada by Brian Stalker. Next morning featured a double bill; Martyn Cusworth produced some lovely material for his PEI Pot Pourri and this was followed by our President who showed pages from his general collection, as he called it, displaying an excess of modesty. The evening treat was 'Canada from the 17th Century' by Dorothy Sanderson. Many rare covers were on display from Canada's French period, the transitional years after the battle on the Plains of Abraham, and finally from the pre-stamp period after the absorption of Canada into the British Empire in 1763. Friday morning should have seen a critique on the competition entries but while these were on show, there were so many members with material for the 'five minute' displays that there was no time for the Competition Judges to stand up and be counted. However this did allow time for the billed and most interesting display on 'Newfoundland' to be given

by Mike Perry. The evening display was entitled 'Ships of the West Coast' where Bill Topping showed covers, all of which had been commercially carried. The last display, given on Saturday morning, was 'Venturing into Precancels' by Martin Cross who provided one or two nuggets of information that were new even to many of the old hands. This display wrapped up a very varied programme.

Our guests were not ignored as visits had been laid on to Powys Castle, where unfortunately bad weather hampered appreciation of the renowned gardens; this was followed by a trip on the Llanfair Railway. The second excursion was to Ironbridge, birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, where one could visit either the Coalport museum and see the various stages of porcelain manufacture in action, or any of the several museums to be found in a complex strung out along the banks of the River Severn.

Saturday afternoon at our Conventions means 'the Auction'. Our auctioneer Colin Lewis already had a substantial number of book bids, but there was spirited opposition from the floor, and something over £8,250 changed hands, Colin as usual finishing well within the time he had set himself.

The final functions are of course the President's Reception on Saturday evening, where once again Phillips Auctioneers very kindly met the bill for the beverages consumed, and the Dinner where Mr. John Field was our guest of honour. The final act was the investiture of the incoming President, John Hillson, who hopes to welcome many members and their guests at the Cairndale Hotel, Dumfries on 9 October 2002.

J.H.



*Eileen McConnell, the President's Lady, presented the trophies.*

*John Wilson (Members) was very pleased with his (left).*

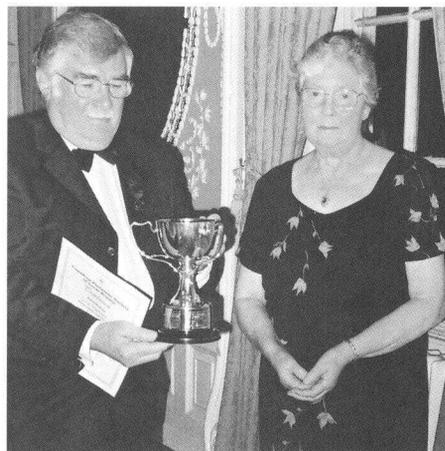
*Colin Banfield (Godden) is taken aback by the size of his (below).*

*Martyn Cusworth (Aikens) seems decidedly underwhelmed by the size of his (below left).*

*Top table (l to r) John & Christine Hillson, 'Mac' & Eileen McConnell, John Field and David Sessions*

Photographs courtesy of Dr John Gatecliff.

Other trophy winners were: John Wright – Henderson Quach and Earle Covert/William Walton – Founders Trophy.



## SOCIETY NEWS

### From the President

For the second time I have been honoured by election as your President. I am conscious, however, that the basic reason for this is a wish to continue the tradition of a triennial Scottish location for Convention, and the lack of necessary experience among the more active Scottish members to organise such an event. For this reason a Convention Committee has been appointed which, in future, will be responsible for overseeing and, if necessary, taking over the organisation of these events. This does raise the possibility that, in future, there is no real bar to an overseas member being elected as our President.

As for the present, the Convention will be held from Wednesday 9 October, for four days, at the Cairndale Hotel & Leisure Club (so bring your swimsuits) Dumfries, a hotel within easy walking distance of the railway station and with good parking facilities. I hope to be able to provide a varied programme of philatelic entertainment, some of which is already in place, but which will include the popular members' morning of 8/16 sheets and TWO minutes! Maybe longer can be allocated depending on how many wish to take part.

Bearing in mind the disastrous weather conditions at the 1981 Carlisle Convention, when a trip was organised along Hadrian's Wall and it was so bad that few elected to leave the coach, I was concerned that the two afternoon trips should be under cover. One will be to the modern Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, where one can learn all about the Roman occupation of the north in comfort, or about the Border Reivers, who were a law unto themselves as far as they recognised any law, or even about the

railways when they worked. Across the road in one direction is Carlisle Castle, built by King David II of Scotland when the town was part of Scotland (bet you didn't know that – lost to William Rufus in the early 1100s); in the other is Carlisle Cathedral which, unlike the castle, is well worth a visit if there is time. And, ladies, opposite that is a very good department store!

If the weather is kind, for anyone planning an extended stay, a trip along Hadrian's Wall is well worth while, with stop off points at Birdoswald, Vindolandum, Housteads (the main infantry base), Chesters (cavalry), there is a very good hotel within half a mile of it, and Corstopitum five miles from there, just by modern Corbridge which has some interesting shops.

The problem was the second trip; the obvious attraction is Drumlanrig Castle, home of the Duke of Buccleuch, head of the Douglas family, and from where hailed the Black Douglas, Robert the Bruce's lieutenant. Unfortunately it is normally closed to the public from the end of August as the Duke is in residence but he has kindly agreed to allow us in. Among the treasures are a da Vinci and a Holbein, also the bed Prince Charles Edward Stuart\* slept in on his way south, together with his money chest. It is not recorded if he left a tip for his unwilling hosts who were prudently absent at the time.

If you are a regular attendee at Conventions, Christine and I look forward to greeting you again; if you have not been before, make up your mind to come and find out what Scottish hospitality is all about.

\*Bonnie Prince Charlie

### From the Secretary

I recently received from ABPS a batch of membership cards for 2001. By the time you read this, the news will have little relevance! However, a batch of 2002 cards is expected early in 2002. I suspect that many UK members will obtain their cards from local sources but if you do not have such access then drop me a line, a SAE would be nice, and I will gladly send you one, alternatively give me a ring (01424 211663).

There is an error in Section 4 of the Competition Rules in the 2001 Members handbook, which should read:

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

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

Philatelic and related knowledge, personal study and research	35
Treatment	20
Presentation	15
Philatelic importance	10
Condition	10
Rarity	10
<hr/>	
Total	100

#### Class 3 (Thematics)

Development of theme	25
Plan of collection and its implementation	20
Philatelic knowledge	20
Condition and rarity of items shown	15
Presentation of entry	10
Originality of theme	10
<hr/>	
Total	100

#### Annual General Meeting

The meeting, at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on 15 September 2001, was attended by L.D. McConnell (President) and 37 Fellows and Members. The following is a brief extract from the minutes which are available, in full, from the secretary on receipt of a SAE.

The Treasurer reported that the Society had never before been in such a sound financial state.

The Librarian has re-sorted files and copied sheets in poor condition. A files index and library list were in preparation. (List to be published with the April ML).

The Editor expressed gratitude to the contributors to ML. He also thanked Tom Almond and Colin Lewis for their efforts in producing the Members Handbook which was due to be distributed with the October ML. (It was.) Thanks were also offered to Charles Livermore for producing the detailed index to volume 26.

The Packet Secretary stated that 35 packets had been circulated with total sales almost £1,000 up on last year. The Post Office lost one packet but the value was recovered from the Post Office and our own insurers, Wardrop & Co., who had settled the claim very quickly.

The Covermart Secretary said he had received some nice material from Canada but would welcome more from members.

The Handbooks Manager reported good sales and the Advertising Manager said that ML advertising remained buoyant. Few members seemed interested in the 'free advertisement' facility offered within ML.

Publicity Manager, John Hillson, tendered his resignation and said that Brian Hargreaves was willing to add the responsibility to his Advertising Manager's role.

A full slate of officers was elected. (Listed inside the back cover of this issue of ML.)

The Fellows Committee reported no new Fellows this year. The Founders Trophy was awarded jointly to Earle Covert and William Walton as editors of the new 'Webb' Postal Stationery catalogue.



John Hillson announced that Convention 2002 would be held at the Cairndale Hotel, Dumfries, from Wednesday 9 October. Cost would be £52.50 pppn, with a registration fee of £10.

During 'Any Other Business' the question of accepting colour photocopies in competition was again raised in the light of the difficulties involved for overseas members in transporting material in and out of the country. The meeting endorsed the Committee decision that photocopy entries could not be allowed in competition. It was agreed that our ABPS representative, Rodney Baker, should take up with ABPS the matter of exhibition/competition material being brought into the country.

John Hillson reported a Committee recommendation that a three-member Convention Committee be appointed to deal with Convention arrangements. The recommendation was agreed and the founder members are John Hillson, John Parkin and Brian Stalker.

Judith Edwards said that six 9-sheet displays would be needed for a proposed Society table at Chester 2002, 22/3 November. (It is now understood that capacity will probably be 32 sheets not 54 and we are seeking a table on 23 November only.)

A vote of thanks to Hugh Johnson for setting up the Society's web site was endorsed.

### **From the Auction Manager**

Whilst you are reading this edition of 'Maple Leaves' I trust you will take the opportunity of browsing the auction catalogue for material that, hopefully, will enhance your own specialist collecting areas.

This is the sixth catalogue I have produced and each auction has been

more successful than the previous one. In the main this is thanks to members who are sending in some very nice material for sale and bidders who are obviously finding much of interest to bid for. The Shrewsbury convention auction on 15 September realised in excess of £9,000. If members have material for sale, there can be no better evidence than these results to encourage you to send your material to the Society for disposal. Remember there are no unsold charges payable, you do not pay VAT, whilst vendors are prepared to go those few extra £££s because there is no buyer's premium. Good quality material rarely fails to sell and we have been selling a number of lots well in excess of £200 in our recent sales. If you need more encouragement to part with some of your unwanted treasures give me a call or send me an e-mail, I am sure I can convince you of the merit in choosing the CPS of GB Auction for the sale of your philatelic gems.

You will have noted that this is the second mail bid auction we have embarked upon and this is in direct response to the one we held in January 2001. If this again proves a success we shall continue to hold a mail bid auction around the beginning of the year. What this means is that you can send me lots at any time for auction and I will place them in the first available sale. I would also like to take this opportunity to apologise to members who were unaware that there was to be another mail bid auction. Unfortunately, there was insufficient time to inform all members, although vendors in recent sales were notified. The decision to proceed with a further mail bid auction was taken at the Committee Meeting in Shrewsbury thus allowing insufficient time to place a notice in the October 2001 edition of 'Maple Leaves'.

## INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2001

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		515.17
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Small Queens Reappraised Surplus .....	50.55	
Tie Sales Surplus .....	2.60	
		53.15
Bought-in Stock Surplus .....		239.79
2001 Postal Auction Surplus .....		901.11
Donations from Members .....	10.00	
Bank .....	50.00	
		60.00
Tax Refund and previous overprovision .....		98.63
Exchange Packet Surplus 1999/2000 .....	130.00	
2000/2001 .....	190.00	
		320.00
Covermart Surplus 1999/2000 .....	190.00	
2000/2001 .....	83.00	
		273.00
		£9012.39

### Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution .....		£6163.50
Administration Expenses <sup>(1)</sup> .....		265.88
Publicity Expenditure .....		55.00
ABPS Fee <sup>(2)</sup> .....		
Insurance .....		75.60
Handbooks Deficit (after stock written down & £33.50 book cost to library) ...		89.34
Printing & Stationery .....		50.00
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Administration) .....		42.31
Shrewsbury Convention .....		234.90
Members Handbook .....		225.00
Surplus for year.....		1810.86
		£9012.39

### ‘Book-ends!’ ... from the Librarian

At long last the updated Library List has been completed and it will be circulated to UK members with the Spring 2002 issue of ‘Maple Leaves’ in early April.

This slight delay is to accommodate mailing of the auction catalogue with this issue. The new listing is much more comprehensive than previous versions. It is subdivided under more topic

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2001

### Assets

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£12881.98	
Royal Bank of Scotland	5853.42	
		£18735.40
Investments at cost:		
General Fund: £950.92 3.5% Treasury Stock 1999/2004	812.50	
Life Membership Fund: £1398.77 6.75% Treasury stock 2004	1330.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund £631.08 -ditto-	600.00	
		£2742.50
Handbooks Stock: General	306.12	
Small Queens Re-appraised	468.37	
		£774.49
Stock of Society Ties		155.10
Stock of bought-in philatelic material		115.17
Library Books as valued		4305.42
		£26828.08

### Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 1999	£12798.34	
Surplus for 1999/2000	1810.86	
		£14609.20
Life Membership Fund		1865.19
Library Fund		4338.92
Subscriptions prepaid		1369.07
Smythies Memorial Fund		600.00
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest		85.20
Suspense Account (Sept 2001 Auction receipts etc)		3960.50
		£26828.08

### Notes on the Sept 2001 Accounts

When a convention is held so close to the Society's year end the picture presented is inevitably slightly more distorted than usual.

- (1) As usual some £100 or so of officers' expense claims are still to be lodged, but this is balanced by the fact that there was a similar carry-over last year and in the years before that.
- (2) The ABPS fee is usually paid early in the calendar year. This year the Treasurer was not given the request for payment until mid-September and the Society's cheque for £120.60 had not been presented to the bank at the time of the end of financial year statement.

headings, which should help members to locate items of interest, and indicative weights are given so that postal charges can be determined before requesting the loan of books.

Shortly before Hans Reiche's recent passing, he donated three working files to the Society Library. One file contains almost 50 years of jottings and

correspondence on the Admiral Issue, another contains the beginning of a study on Postage Due markings and the third includes brochures and other information on mid-late twentieth century perforating machines. If you have an interest in any of these topics and would like to see Hans' file please drop me a line.

Further information on some of the many files held in the library will be provided in future instalments of 'Book-Ends!'.

### **Local Groups**

There was a good turn out at the Scottish & North of England group meeting on 10 November. Members were entertained by seven displays on a wide variety of subjects. A discussion on the best way to mount or display booklets was immediately followed by Bob McLeish showing how it should be done with a show of the earlier QEII booklets and miniature panes; he also brought some blow ups of a way to highlight hidden dates. This was followed by John Parkin showing his 'chicken' or 'rooster' collection of advertising cards and covers featuring domestic and game birds. Some 70 sheets were on view; a collection that has taken all of three years to put together which, by any standard, is not bad going. John Hillson showed the Large & Small Queens Half Cents, followed by the 1893 additional values and a small selection of the Third Bill Issue, a collection perhaps three months old! John rounded off with numeral cancels both official and fancy. Norman Reilly gave a display of the 1928 and 1930 definitives with some of the earlier KGV Special Delivery stamps, this was followed by Ken Andison who took the theme on, through the first dated die issue of 1935 up to and including the War Effort stamps.

Of the final two displays, one was given by Les Taylor with Squared Circles, including a sheet of what appeared to be, on the whole, pretty indifferent material overpriced at £20; but he had spotted a Small Queen 3¢ perf 12.5! As Les said 'one never knows what one might come across'. Last but certainly not least, Albert Govier

showed a comprehensive range of overprinted Newfoundland stamps, from the 1896 provisionals to that of 1946, where a complete pane showed clearly the two settings. In between were such titbits as the scarce 1920 3c/15c Type I setting, SG145 (Scott 128).

The next meeting is scheduled for 2pm, 27 April 2002, again at the Annandale Arms, Moffat, and members are reminded that all are welcome.

The Wessex Group met on 1 November at the home of Malcolm Montgomery, where the letter 'S' formed the challenge of the evening. The small gathering rose to the occasion with a selection that included Straight Line Cancels (Quebec & Montreal); Squared Circles, Ship Mail, Steamers, Sperati and Spiro, to name but six.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday 28 March, with Cliff Wheatley as host and the letter 'M' the link.

### **Forthcoming Events**

#### **2002**

- Jan 18/19 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York
- Feb 27-Mar 3 Spring STAMPEX, Islington, London
- Feb 28-Mar 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
- May 4/5 ORAPEX, RA Centre, Riverside Drive, Ottawa
- Jul 26/7 York Stamp Fair, The Racecourse, York
- Aug 2-11 Korea 2002, Seoul
- Aug 30-Sep 3 Amphilex 02, Amsterdam
- Sep 18-22 Autumn STAMPEX, Islington, London
- Oct 9-12 CPS Convention, Dumfries
- Oct 31-Nov 2 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London
- Nov 29/30 Chester 2002, The Racecourse, Chester

## Palmares

Our thanks to Richard Thompson and Dean Mario for keeping us posted on members' competition successes at National and International level with BNA material. Once again we offer our congratulations to Ron Brigham on an International Grand Prix, this time for his Large Queens. Nearer to home we salute Alan Griffiths who scored a 'double whammy' at Stampex with both the Harmers Diamond Jubilee Trophy and the Argyll salver for gold medal exhibits of PEI stamps and postal history.

### International

HAFNIA, Copenhagen 16-21 October

Large Gold & Grand Prix International – Ron Brigham – Large Queens 1868-97

We offer our congratulations to the Royal PS of Canada on the Large Silver for its journal 'The Canadian Philatelist'.

### National level

BNAPEX 2001 – Ottawa, 31 August - 2 September

Gold & Meyerson Award – Colin D. Lewis – Newfoundland Postal Rates & Destinations 1857-1900

Gold & Novice Award – Martyn R. Cusworth – PEI Developments 1794-1873

Gold – Dr Alan Selby – KE VII Issue 1901-12

Richard Malott – Canadian Air Mail Interrupted Flown Covers

Steven Luciuk – Canada & the Korean War

Vermeil – Ronald I Ribler – The 3 Cent Small Queen

Eric B. Manchee – Bytown/Ottawa Postal History 1829-67

Glenn Playter – A Postal History of Newmarket to 1922

William G. Robinson – The Railway Mail Service Through Ottawa, 19th Century

Silver – Joseph M. Smith – Jubilee Junque Jewels

Roger Boisclair – Le Timbre de Noel de 1898

Earle L. Covert – Provincial, Grand Trunk, Dominion & Montreal Telegraph Cos prior to 1890

Charles J.G. Verge – Brown Brothers Continental Nurseries 1890-1920s

Silver-bronze – Raymond J. Skrepnek – KG VI 'Officials'

STAMPEX 2001 – London, 19-23 September

Gold (International class) & Harmers Diamond Jubilee Trophy – Alan J. Griffiths – PEI, The Philately of the Maritime Province, 1861-73

Gold (National class) & Argyll Salver – Alan J. Griffiths – PEI, A Postal History of the Maritime Province c1790-1860

Vermeil (National class) – David F. Sessions – Canada, The Arch Issue, 1930.

VANPEX 2001 – Vancouver 27/8 October

Gold – Jack Wallace – Stamps & Covers To, From, Within & Between the Two Colonies

Tom Watkins – The Development of Canada's Semi Official Airmail

Vermail – Barry Brown – Revenues for War – WWI & II

Bill Topping – Canadian Pacific Ship Marks

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 20 November, 2001

### New Members

- 2839 Williams, P. Gareth 14 Marten Gate, Banbury, Oxon OX16 9YB C, N  
2840 Law, Derek G. Cheddar Rd Farm, Axbridge, Somerset BS26 2BN B,C,N,PS  
2841 Ellis, Barry D. 14 Greenfields Rd, Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 3TE CG, RPO  
2842 McAdam, Dr Gloria 1 Northfield Rd, Dewsbury, W. Yorks,  
WF13 2JX PA, CR-CS, B

### Reinstated

- 2654 Walton, William C. 125 Turtleback Rd., Califon, N. Jersey, 07830-3511, USA  
2594 Fournelle, M. Roger PO Box 152, Snowdon Branch, Montreal, PQ,  
Canada, H3X 3T4

### Resigned

- 1351 Phillips, E.A. 2535 McVey, W.L.

### Change of Address

- 2674 Thompson, R.P. 203-843 Craigflower Rd, Esquimalt, BC, Canada, V9A 2W8  
2594 Graybiel, S. 74 Pembers Pass, Woodstock, ON, Canada, N4S 8Z  
0637 Harris, M.A. (Temp) 2N Cedar Lodge, Lythe Hill Park, Haslemere, Surrey,  
GU27 3TH  
1579 Southey, T.W. #5 Eastwood Place, St Albert, AB, Canada, T8N 5T5

### Amendments to Handbook

- 2267 Trimble, Ralph E. amend interests to 're-entries only'  
2374 Street, H.M. insert address 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, ON, Canada, L9G 2H5.  
Add 'CGE' to interests  
2559 Chung, A. postcode L8S 4R5  
0750 Back, D.E. postcode GU52 7XE  
2726 Etkin, E. postcode W1F 7SA  
1840 Firby, C.G. zip code 48327-1967  
2423 Granger, D.R. postcode RH40 2LP  
2175 Holtz, A.G. zip code 06836-1664  
2734 McLean, G.N. zip code 55108-1904  
2456 Wilby, J.B. zip code 94517-0358  
1580 Sessions, D.F. amend interests to 'CGA, For'  
2489 Smith, J.M. postcode T4T 1AT

### E-mail address

- 2374 Street, H.M. [mikestreet@hwcen.org](mailto:mikestreet@hwcen.org)  
1579 Southey, T.W. [tsouthey@telusplanet.net](mailto:tsouthey@telusplanet.net)  
0637 Harris, M.A. [brahms.piano@virgin.net](mailto:brahms.piano@virgin.net)  
2674 Thompson, R.P. [rthompson@islandnet.com](mailto:rthompson@islandnet.com)  
2807 Longley, Bill [bill@longleyauctions.com](mailto:bill@longleyauctions.com) (revised)  
2629 Montgomery, M.B. [malcolmmontgomery@compuserve.com](mailto:malcolmmontgomery@compuserve.com)  
1575 Banfield, C.G. [cbjubilee@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:cbjubilee@yahoo.co.uk)  
2267 Trimble, R.E. [retrimble@home.com](mailto:retrimble@home.com)

### Revised Total 417

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
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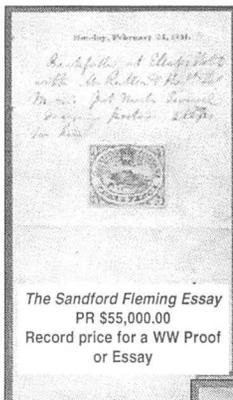
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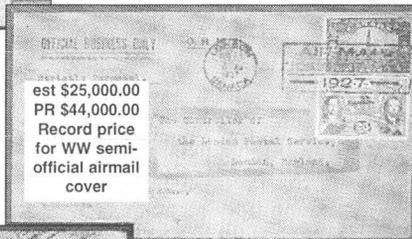
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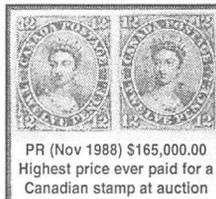
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