

287



Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN*

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EDITORIAL

Time for congratulation!

First and near to home, Dr John Gatecliff, who joined the select band of Fellows of the CPS of GB at the Dumfries Convention. John has tended to keep himself in the background but served as President in 1993/4. For many years he has acted as Subscription Manager as well as providing a service to members requiring back issues of 'Maple Leaves', all with minimum fuss and maximum efficiency.

Further afield, a number of Golden Jubilee commemorative medals were awarded to Canadian citizens "who, over the past 50 years, have helped create the Canada of the present". Among several philatelists so honoured were members Bill Robinson and Charles Verge, past and present Presidents of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada; Cimon Morin, Chief of the Canadian Postal

Archives and author of the outstanding 'Canadian Philately, Bibliography and Index'; John Jamieson, a leading dealer and philatelist who gives freely of his time and expertise; Andrew Chung, a postal employee who has helped educate other postal workers on what philately is all about, as well as writing extensively and co-authoring the Official FDC Catalogue. In addition, Dick Malott was honoured for his wider services to Canada in the RCAF, the Canadian War Museum and other community service, as well as his aerophilatelic activities. Dick is President of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society and co-ordinating Editor of 'The Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland'.

Still in laudatory mode, we were pleased to learn that the Canadian Postal Archives www.archives.ca took top prize for Best Web Site – Official Class

in the 2002 Worldwide Philatelic Web Site competition sponsored by the FIP.

To more domestic matters. Creation of a Convention sub-committee has enabled the Society to broaden its horizon in electing a President. At the Dumfries Convention the opportunity was taken to elect Bill Topping of Vancouver to the office of Vice President thus putting him in line to becoming our first overseas President, in 2005.

This issue of 'Maple Leaves' is the first in volume 28, a detailed index to volume 27 accompanies and our thanks go to Charles Livermore of New York for his splendid effort. In deference to several requests, the new volume will carry the month of issue, January, April, July and October, on the cover rather than the season as hitherto.

Regrettably we close on a sombre note, with news of the loss of two well

known Fellows of our Society. The ebullient Horace Harrison graced several Conventions with his bonhomie and knowledge. Members at large will know him from his writings in 'ML', while his fine book 'Canada's Registry System' and the soon to be published work on registered mail, of which he was co-author, will serve as fitting memorials.

Geoff Manton, a Past President and founder of Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, put his experience at the Society's disposal for many years as auctioneer and his skill as a raconteur meant he was in demand as a speaker at our annual banquets, including the latest at Dumfries. Again a book will form a fitting tribute. His wry humour shines through his memoirs, recently published under the title 'Something Funny Happened on my Way to the Rostrum'. Their presence will be greatly missed.

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This is the nearest we could get to St Valentine's Day!

HAPPY VALENTINE MY LOVE!

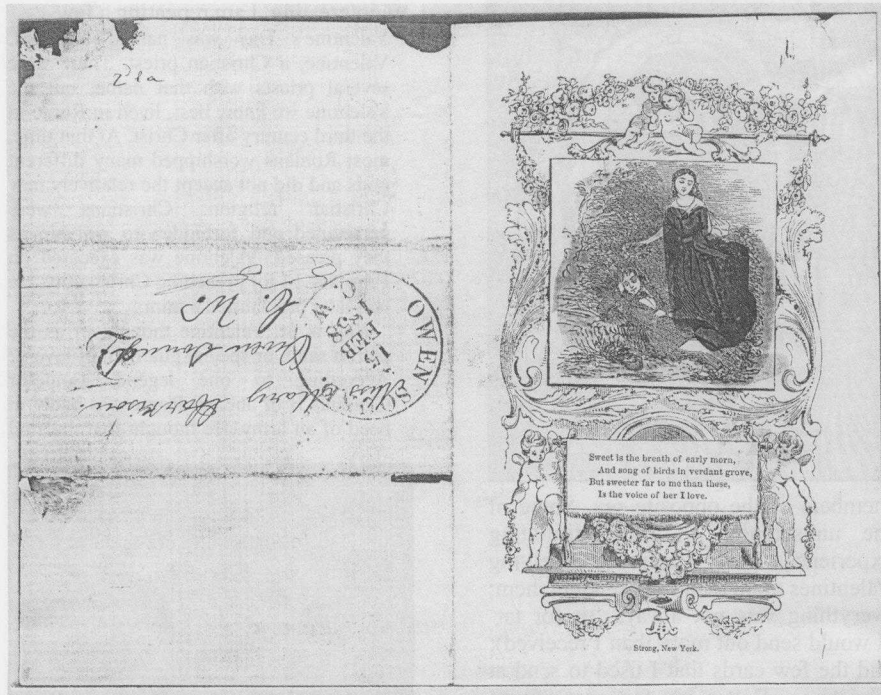
The Yellow Peril

Of all the Anglo-Saxon customs, it seems that the sending (and receiving) of greeting cards is the most notorious year-round practice. According to a Carlton card shop owner, there are cards for every imaginable occasion. His average inventory is 5,000 cards but for year-end and special events, such as Christmas and Valentine's Day, his inventory would be increased by as much as 500. The really fierce card exchange season is December when millions of 'Merry Christmas and Happy New Years' are

Photos by Susan So

sent to friends and relatives throughout the western world. So great is the volume that post offices have to hire additional help to cope. Neither the alternative means of communication such as e-mail, FAX, nor the high postal charges can affect this ritual.

Although I have lived all my adult life in an occidental environment, this fascinating gesture of exchanging greeting cards has eluded me. I must confess, however, in my youth I did some Valentine exchanges but only with select



An 1858 unfolded stampless 1/2 drop letter showing both the address side and the valentine



February 14, 1859 – Owen Sound ½d drop letter – prepaid. Cover (above) is reduced in relation to card enclosure (below)



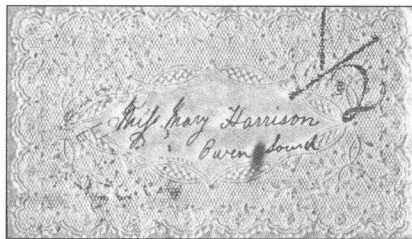
members of the opposite sex. Some of the unusualness of these titillating experiences were: I enjoyed receiving Valentines more than I did sending them; everything was not always 'tit for tat' (I would send out more than I received); and the few cards that I used to send at Christmas, Easter or for any excuse were, in fact, Valentines in disguise.

Furthermore, there is a definite correlation between ageing and Valentines. Unlike the list for the festive season, that grows with the passing years, my list of Valentines shrinks. In recent years I have been receiving 'get-well' cards instead of Valentines. It has now reached the stage where, if I wanted a Valentine, I would have to buy myself one! The illustrations show some of the Valentine covers and Victorian Valentines that I could afford.

The question of how Valentine's Day began is a bit of a mystery. No one is sure. Valentine's Day seems to be a mixture of custom, legends, beliefs and superstitions that have been handed down from one generation to the next. All the accounts that I have read speak of a Roman priest and since the stories are interesting, I am repeating a few.

Valentine's Day was named after St. Valentine, a Christian priest. There were several priests with that name, but the Valentine we know best, lived in Rome in the third century after Christ. At that time, most Romans worshipped many different gods and did not accept the relatively new Christian religion. Christians were persecuted and forbidden to worship as they pleased. Valentine was executed on February 14 for preaching Christianity. He was later proclaimed a saint.

Why is St. Valentine thought of as the patron saint, or special guardian of lovers? According to one legend, Emperor Claudius II of ancient Rome was badly in need of an army. He thought that married



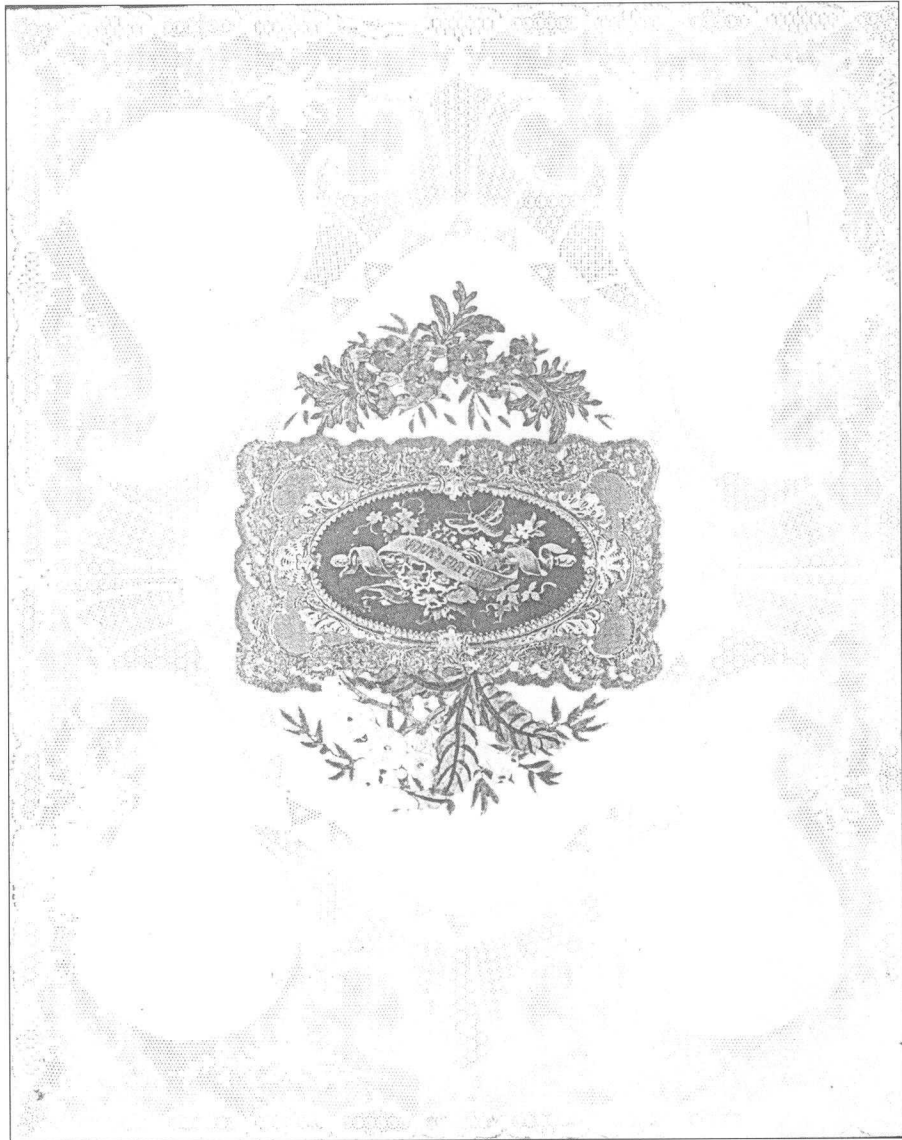
Bit late! ½d drop letter 21 Feb. 1859



February 14, 1861. Breslaw – Waterloo 'PAID 5' (cents) out-of-town rate



February 14, 1862. Owen Sound 1¢ drop letter rate – prepaid



The stamp franking the lovely envelope enclosing this 1860 Valentine was cut out by some degenerate



1¢ SQ tied with Vernon FE 13 97 square circle. Valentine is addressed to a 'Mister'

men wouldn't make good soldiers, because they wouldn't want to leave their wives and children to fight wars. So he issued an unheard-of order forbidding young men to marry. It is said that any priest who performed a marriage ceremony would be put to death!

According to the legend, a priest named Valentine disobeyed the Emperor and performed secret marriages for young couples. He was thrown into prison and beheaded for his crime on February 14. Some people believe that Valentine's Day is celebrated because Valentine, a priest, believed in love.

Others say, that in the language of the Norman French in the Middle Ages, the word *galantin*, which means lover of women, sounded like 'Valentin'. These similar sounding words may have made people think St. Valentine was the patron saint of lovers.

Another story tells of a priest named Valentine who loved children and gave

them flowers from his garden. He was put in prison by the emperor because he refused to pray to Roman gods.

The children missed their friend and threw him bouquets of flowers, with love notes attached, through the prison bars. Valentine spent a year in prison with only the bare necessities. He became fond of the jailer's blind daughter, who brought him messages and food and tried to make life a little easier for him.

When Valentine was commanded to appear before Claudius II, the Emperor was impressed with the priest's gentleness and dignity. Claudius offered to set Valentine free if he would give up his religion and worship the Roman gods.

Valentine refused. Then he did a daring thing. He tried to convert the Emperor to Christianity! Claudius went into a rage and ordered Valentine put to death.

During his last days, the brave priest prayed for a miracle for the jailer's

Continued on page 10

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KIPIEGUN

Donna G. Sutherland

Introduction

In the April 1996 issue (No. 257), the late Lynda Schutt asked for information concerning 'Kipiegun'; in issue number 261 Dr John Milks kindly provided the sparse details contained in the Official Postal Guide of 1899. Colin Campbell felt the location of the Kipiegun office could be more accurately established, so he wrote to the Editor of The Selkirk Journal, a local paper in his home town. Selkirk, at the time, would have been the closest and largest town north of Winnipeg so it is reasonable to expect mail to be distributed to northern offices from Selkirk.

Three replies were received in response to Colin's letter; one of them from Donna Sutherland, the great granddaughter of Kipiegun's first and only postmaster. Donna has kindly provided the following article and the photograph of the Kipiegun post office as it is today.

* * *

In 1897^{1,2} Anna (Leask) and George T. Sutherland established a small rural post office on the north bank of Wavey Creek, about twelve miles north of the town of Selkirk in the province of Manitoba, Canada. They called it Kipiegun. In 1905 George T. Sutherland wrote to the Geographical Board of Canada³ explaining where the word Kipiegun came from and why it was used to represent the postal office. Sutherland stated the word derived from the Cree word 'Kippahkekew' which means to close or dam up. Traditionally local Native peoples would close up Wavey Creek to make what they referred to as a basket. The basket would trap fish inside when they were swimming after spawning.

Kipiegun was built very near to the spot where the basket was formed, thereby borrowing the traditional name.

Kipiegun was established to help provide postal services to settlers in outlying areas north of the village of Clandeboye as well as to provide assistance to the Clandeboye post office situated on Muckle's Creek, about four miles southeast of Kipiegun. The Clandeboye post office (also known as Muckle's) was established around 1880 by the Muckle family. Mail was carried from the larger community of Selkirk to Muckle's post office by horse and buggy, sorted and forwarded to Kipiegun. Some folk walked to Kipiegun to collect their mail while others had it delivered by George Sutherland or his brother-in-law William Leask.⁴

Anne and George Sutherland were married in 1884 in St. Andrew's Anglican Church on Red River. In 1886 they moved to their homestead land where they built a small log house (Kipiegun). In that house they raised a family of two daughters and seven sons in addition to running the post office. Anne and George were both of Scottish ancestry. The Leask family came from Orkney; the Sutherland family immigrated from Kennageall in the Highlands of Scotland in 1815. George Sutherland's father and grandfather both married Cree women whose ancestors lived near Churchill, Manitoba.

Kipiegun ceased its operation in 1913 after a new post office was built near the railway track in the village of Clandeboye. George Sutherland died in 1934 and Anne Sutherland died in 1949. The old log house is still standing although vacant and badly deteriorated.



George and Anne Sutherland's former home and Kipiegun Post Office as it sadly stands today

References:

1. Canada Official Postal Guide. Government Printing Bureau: Ottawa, 1897. (Legislative Library of Manitoba.)
2. Canadian National Archives show the official date of establishment as 1 May 1896 and closure as 30 November 1913.
3. Geographical Names of Manitoba. Manitoba Conservation, 2000. P. 136. Also personal communication with Gerald Holm. (Manitoba Geographical Names Program: Winnipeg, Manitoba).
4. Julia McDonald. Personal communication.

Valentine... from page 7
daughter, and she regained her sight. Before Valentine died, he wrote her a farewell message and signed it, "From your Valentine."

Valentine was beheaded. Some people

say that on February 14, the anniversary of his death, we send valentines, flowers or love notes in his memory.

Sorting out St. Valentine's Day fact from legend isn't easy. The stories about the brave Christian priests are inspiring examples of friendship and love. Perhaps they are the reasons we send affectionate messages to our friends and loved ones each February 14.¹

This report may or may not be published in February but regardless of when it appears, I would like to take this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to express my heart-felt thanks and appreciation to everyone for their 'speedy recovery' and Christmas cards. Above all else, I wish all the ladies a very 'HAPPY VALENTINE!' For me, any and every day could be Valentine's day!

Reference

1. Fern G. Franklin, Valentine's Day (New York: Franklin Watts, 1983)

The late HWH was active right to the end; the following article arrived some two weeks before Horace passed on. It has also been submitted to the U.S. Philatelic Classic Society.

THE RECTANGULAR DIAGONALLY SCORED PAID OBLITERATORS USED ON CROSS BORDER MAIL FROM CANADA TO THE U.S.A.

Horace W. Harrison, OTB, FCPS

I was out at Balpex on Friday, 30 August, 2002 and had worked my way around to Guy Dillaway's table. Looking through his Canadian covers, I came across the one shown in Figure 1.

I wouldn't expect another Kennedy correspondence cover from Canada to New York to move my blood pressure at all, but this one was exciting. The Montreal tombstone date stamp for 25 January, 1849 had its 'PAID' cancelled by a rectangle of diagonally scored bars. This I had only seen once before in over 40 years of looking at cross border covers and, moreover, it

was rated with a handstamp boxed '10' in red ink, the U.S. rate for the over 300 miles from the border to N.Y.C.

That first cover, shown in Figure 2, has been in my collection for quite a while. However, it has a boxed '5' for the less than 300 miles from the border to Boston, and the PAID in the Quebec Crowned Circle had been cancelled by a similar to, but not exact duplicate of, the scored rectangular obliterator on the cover to New York. With a year between usages, one of which was in the Kennedy correspondence, why was this marking so scarce?

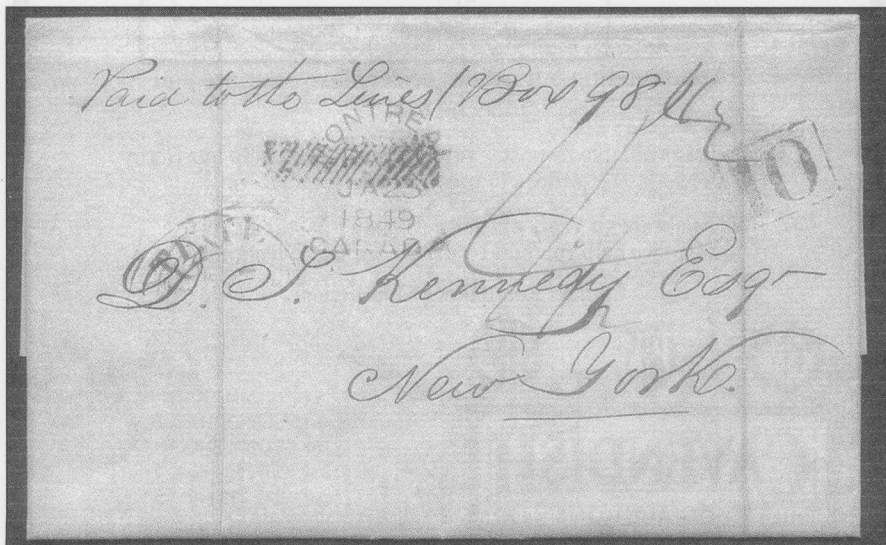


Figure 1. Letter from Montreal to New York, 25 January, 1849.

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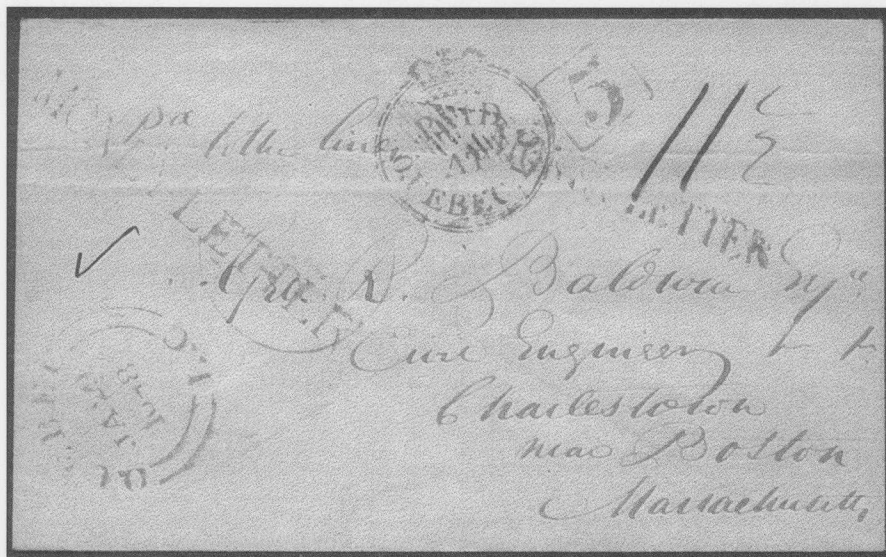


Figure 2. Money Letter from Quebec, via Montreal to Boston, dated JA 29. 1848.

Out at the show, I didn't know they were not exact duplicates (Figure 3). Because of the similarity of the rate markings, my original thought was that the boxed '5' had been struck on arrival at Boston where, I assumed, the rectangular obliterator had been applied. With different destinations, it was obvious these two markings had to have been applied prior to arrival, but where?

Since they had both passed through Montreal, which was an exchange office for both New York and Boston as well as Albany, I jumped to the conclusion that it had been done at Montreal, but Canadian Deputy Postmaster General T. A. Stayner had issued the following order on:

25 October 1847: – From and after the 16th of next month, no American postage is to be collected in Canada, either upon letters and newspapers coming from or going to the United States. All letters for the United

States must continue to be prepaid (to the border).

T.A. Stayner, D.P.M. General

In effect, this cancelled the status of the postmasters at Quebec, Toronto and Montreal as U.S. Postmasters and made it unlikely that the Montreal postmaster would have applied any U.S. markings. Guy had a fairly steep price on the Kennedy cover so I asked to take cover No. 1 home for further examination, to which he courteously agreed.

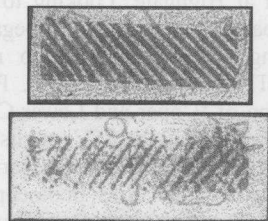


Figure 3. Two differently scored obliterators, the upper one considerably enhanced.

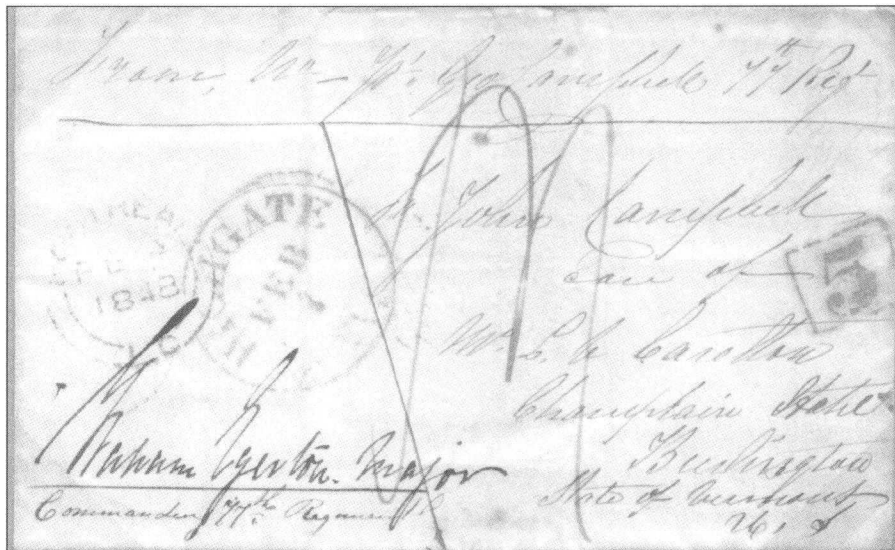


Figure 4. Soldier's letter in the concession rate format from Montreal, L.C. FE 4, 1848 via Highgate to Burlington, rated one penny to the border and 5¢ due in the U.S.

Upon close examination I was able to make out part of a circular date stamp in red ink similar to that of the boxed '10'. The letters I could make out were 'ATE', beginning under the 'D' of the address. Highgate, Vt. sprang to mind. It was the exchange office in the U.S. for the Canadian Exchange office at Stanstead, L.C. But mail for Boston and New York from Montreal would have been directly exchanged in closed bags without being handled at Highgate. Looking to solve the apparent discrepancy, I began by searching sources available to me at home. These were the Earl E. Palmer collection of 'Upper and Lower Canada Cross Border Mail to 1851', published in 1985 as No. 2 in Hennok's series of postal history collections; photocopies of Susan McDonald's Cross Border exhibit, published by the U.S. Philatelic Classic Society in 1988; photocopies of Dorothy Sanderson's Cross Border exhibit,

published by the British North America Philatelic Society in 1998; the 'Como' collection of cross border mail, sold at auction by Matthew Bennett on 23 March, 2002. None contained an example of either marking.

I finally came to the photocopies that the late Allen Steinhart made for me from his collection of Cross Border mail. Here was confirmation of the application of the boxed rate markings at Highgate, Vt. See Figure 4.

Upon close examination of cover 2, I was able to make out a very faint rim of a red circular date stamp diagonally between the Quebec Paid Crowned Circle and the Montreal broken circle date stamp. I concluded this marking was made at the Highgate Post Office.

The question now became 'Why are these markings so scarce?' The answer lies in the vagaries of mail transportation.

Continued on page 19

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

Canadian Soldiers and Airmen in Southern Russia: 1918-1920 (3)

David Whiteley

Postal Arrangements

Because Dunsterforce was a small independent command it was, as far as can be ascertained, not allocated any special Army postal facilities. It therefore presumably had to rely on the local Army postal service as operated by the Imperial Forces in Mesopotamia. As there were many Indian Army units in the area, the Indian Army Postal Service had an extensive postal network to service units of both the Indian and British Army attached to the various Divisional and Brigade Commands. There were major Army postal outlets at both Baghdad and Basra and possibly at Hamadan. The arrival of 39th Infantry Brigade, on 1 August, 1918, with its support units on detachment at Enzeli and Kasvin, provided the members of Dunsterforce with access to the Brigade's Field Post Office, which was probably established at Brigade Headquarters Kasvin. Although 39th Brigade was composed entirely of British Army Units it had Indian Field Post Office 81 attached to it. The cancelling device was a double circle with F.P.O at the top and a central rectangular tablet with No. 81/ date (Firebrace p 101). From Kasvin mail was sent to Hamadan and Baghdad. The I.F.P.O. 81 moved into Persia from Mesopotamia in July 1918, reaching Hamadan on 29 July, Kasvin 21 August, Enzeli 29 August, and Baku 31 August, 1918. It returned to Enzeli on 3 September.¹²¹ As I have only seen two covers from members of Dunsterforce, the arrangements outlined above are, at

this stage, only a speculative postulation of the most logical routing and arrangements that could be made, given the limited resources of Dunsterforce. One cover I have seen is a British army postal stationery 'Privilege' envelope (fig. 1). It is from Sgt. W.E. Trevor, M.M. of Vancouver to Captain C.E. Bailey, D.S.O., M.C. 47th Canadians, France, with a black circular Indian F.P.O. No 105/9 MAY 18 used by 37th Brigade 14th Division in the Diyala Area, possibly Bakuba, between 21 March 1918 and 16 May 1919. There is also a black double circle PASSED CENSOR/D.¹²² used at Basra. There is also black circular British F.P.O. C.10 receiver dated JY ?/18. This F.P.O. was allocated to 10th Canadian Brigade, 4th Canadian Division which, from November '17 to June '18, was stationed in the Lens area before moving to Armenia in August '18. A second cover (fig. 2), addressed to Lt.Col. J.W. Warden, 102 Canadian Battalion, Canadian Contingent, B.E.F. France and dated London 3 October 1918, has been reported.¹²³ This cover is franked with G.B. 1d perfin 'B of M.' forwarded to Dunsterforce, M.E.F. Egypt, then returned to Records Mesopotamia, then endorsed in manuscript with 'Basra D' (Indian Army Expeditionary Force D had responsibility for Persia and Mesopotamia, with Base Post Offices at both Basra and Baghdad.). It was forwarded to Basra where it was cancelled with an I.F.P.O. BASE OFFICE D I.E.F/DELY/ 14 NOV 18/ 10. A.M.

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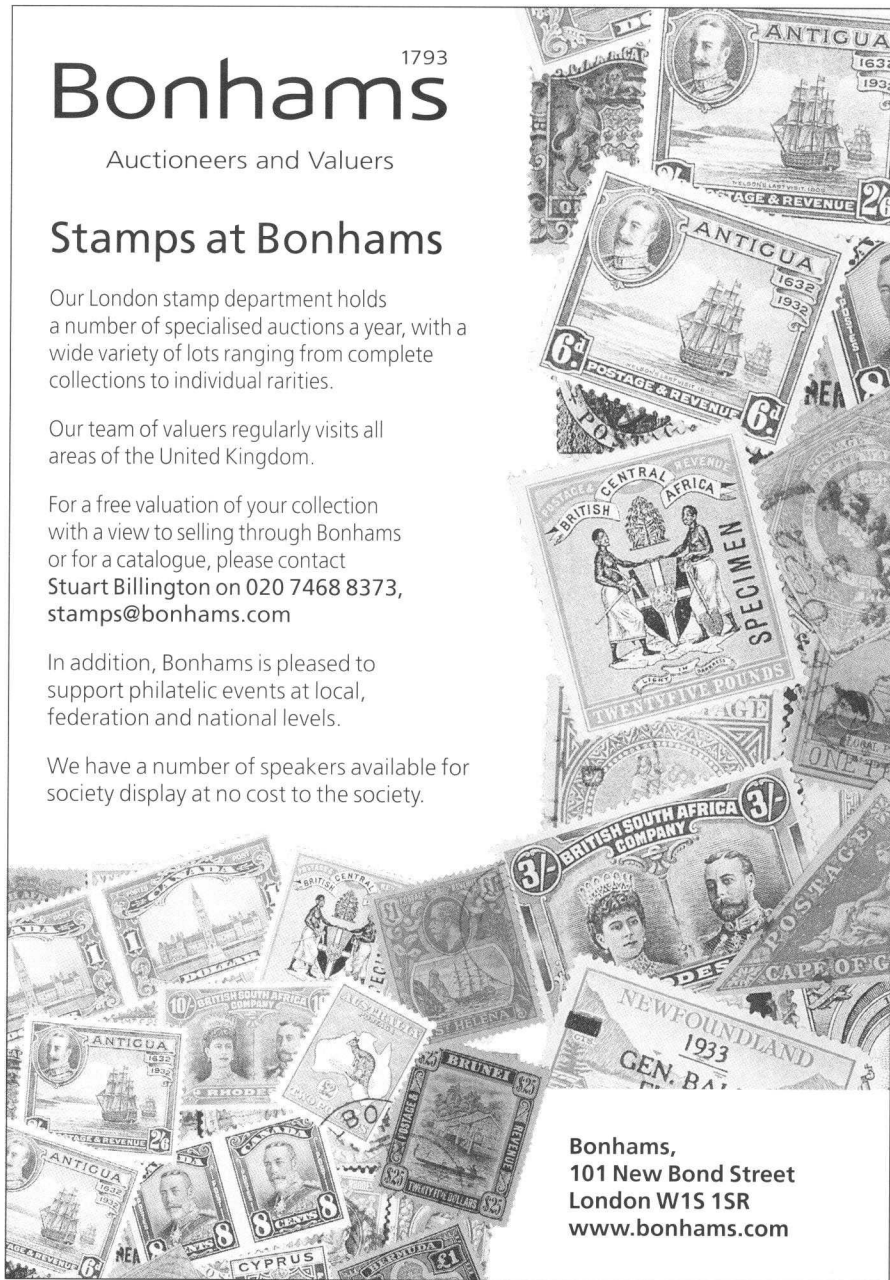
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Fig. 1. British Army Privilege envelope used by Sgt. W.E. Trevor. M.M. of Vancouver with I.E.F. F.P.O. d/s dated 9 May 1918. Used by 37th Brigade, 14th Division, stationed in the Diyala River region. Possibly mailed from Bakuba Camp where the Canadian contingent were barracked between 21 March, and 16 May, 1918. British F.P.O. C.10 Receiver? July 1918. Black double circle I.E.F. 'PASSED CENSOR/D.' censor stamp. (Tompkins Type C.1 (Courtesy John Frith). N.B. C.E. Bailey was Lt-Col. W.J. Bailey's father.)

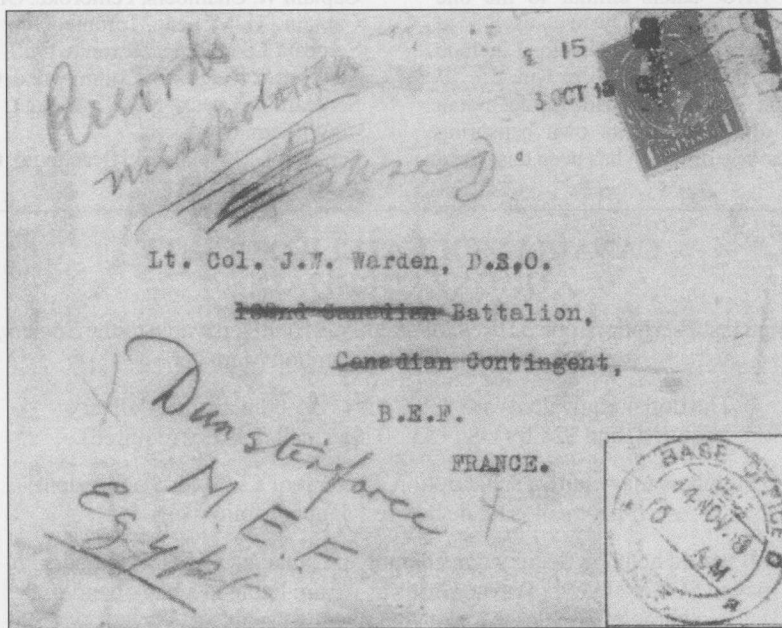


Fig. 2. Bank of Montreal, London envelope addressed to Lt/ Col. J.W. Warden, dated London 3 October, 1918. Forwarded to 'Dunsterforce', M.E.F. Egypt. Returned to Records Mesopotamia then endorsed in m/s. Base 'D'. (either Basra or Baghdad). Cancelled with an I.E.F. Base Office D 14 November, 1918 d/s. (Tompkins type G.2.) (Courtesy Robert Toombs)

transit mark. As Warden was in Krasnovodsk in November, military courier to that location most likely forwarded the letter. No military F.P.O. was opened in Krasnovodsk until March 1919.

When the Indian Expeditionary Force 'D' arrived in Basra on 22 November 1914 it brought with it a complete postal staff, with double circle numbered date stamps. By 1918 Basra had been assigned BASE OFFICE D I.E.F./with date tablet and with 'killer arcs' either side and vertical bars above and below. After the capture of Baghdad, it was also designated a Base Post Office and issued a similar date stamp to the one used at Basra. Numerous Indian Army F.P.O. daters similar to the one described above were used in Mesopotamia. Known locations include 26 and 308 at Basra, 36 at Kut, 55, 57 106 and 301 at Baghdad.¹²⁴ The Indian Army also brought its own censoring devices, one of which has been described

above. A second device, a small single circle, with a 'BASE D' tablet above and below in a straight line 'PASSED CENSOR', has also been reported.¹²⁵

It is most likely that mail from members of Dunsterforce that does exist will have passed through Indian F.P.Os. close to the main supply line – (Baghdad, Bakuba, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kasvin, and Enzeli) – but because individual members were often assigned to duties all through Transcaucasia, mail could have been handed in at any opportune location. To help identify such mail the following nominal roll is included.

Nominal Roll of Canadians Attached to Dunsterforce

Captain W. Chambers, Pembroke. Ont.
Captain J.H. McLean, Toronto. Ont.
Sergeant Leon Bedat, Toronto. Ont.
Sergeant T. Ridgeway, Collingwood. Ont.
Sergeant J. Leeds, M.M. (& Bar), Fort William. Ont.
Sergeant L.F. Weidmark, Beachburg. Ont.

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 Captain T. Hodgson M.C., M.M. (& Bar), Montreal. PQ.
 Captain P.S. Murray, Calgary. Alta.
 Sergeant A.P. Gattey, Consort Alta.
 Captain W.L. Petrie, Saskatoon. Sask.
 Sergeant A. Swanwick, Springhill. N.S.
 Sergeant R. Casey M.M.
 Sergeant D.J. McDonald
 Sergeant W.T. Jackman M.M., Brookline. Mass.
 Captain J.M. Fisher, M.C. Sarnia. Ont.
 Captain G.B. Roberts, M.C. Toronto. Ont.
 Sergeant W.T. Brophy, Collingwood. Ont.
 Sergeant C.G. Campbell, Kincardine, Ont.
 Sergeant F. Longhurst, Fort William. Ont.
 Major H.K. Newcombe O.B.E. Winnipeg. MB.
 Captain A.H. Gilmour M.C. (& Bar). W'peg.
 Sergeant J. Lawrence, Stonewall MB.
 Sergeant F.C. Parsons, Winnipeg, MB.
 Captain G.S. Hopkins, Hopkins Landing. B.C.
 Captain C.J. Lewis. Vancouver. B.C.
 Sergeant A.M. Ramsey, Victoria. B.C.
 Captain G.C. Burbridge M.C. Montreal PQ.
 Sergeant W.J. Murdock, Montreal. PQ.
 Sergeant W.E. Cummings M.M., Sylvan Lake.
 Sergeant J. Murray, Calgary. Alta.
 Sergeant R. Eastbrooks, Bristol N.B.
 Sergeant A.M. Mahar, Charlottetown; P.E.I.
 Sergeant W.D. McCue D.C.M.
 Sergeant S. Hamilton, Airdrie Scotland
 Sergeant R. Clark. Mocassin. Mont.¹²⁶

References

121. Kennedy & Crabb p. 262.
122. The Indian Expeditionary Force to Mesopotamia was known as 'D' Force. Firebrace p. 80 and Major T.L.C. Tomkins, *The Persian Gulf*, (London: Stamp Collecting Ltd. 1950) p. 43, 48-49.
123. Courtesy Robert Toombs.
124. For more complete listings see Ed. Robson Lowe *Billig's Philatelic Handbook* Volume 38 'The Empire in Asia Part I', (London: Robson Lowe) p.85 or E.B. Proud, *History of the Indian Army Postal Service* Vol II 1914-1931, (1984) 206 fwd.
125. Used at Basra Tompkins p.43, 48-49.
126. 'Canadians in Dunsterforce,' pp217-18. The non-Canadians listed were at the time of recruitment serving with and had enlisted in Canadian units.

Rectangular Obliterators... from p.14

One explanation – whenever post office employees saw an opportunity to decrease the delivery time, they seized it. After bags for New York and Boston had been closed, a letter arrived which could be forwarded through the border exchange offices to catch a train which got the letter to its destination before the next closed bag would. Another, equally good, explanation. Letters for Albany, Boston and New York were sorted to the wrong bag, going into the closed bag sent to Stanstead for Highgate instead of for Albany, Boston or New York. The letter for Burlington was placed in the proper bag but there was no Canadian PAID handstamp to be obliterated.

When I paid Guy for the cover to New York, his comment was "You only collect Money-Letters and Registered mail. I fully expected that, after you had made all the notes and colour photocopies you wanted, you would return the cover to me." I regret that my reputation for a cheapskate, well earned in my youth, is still with me.

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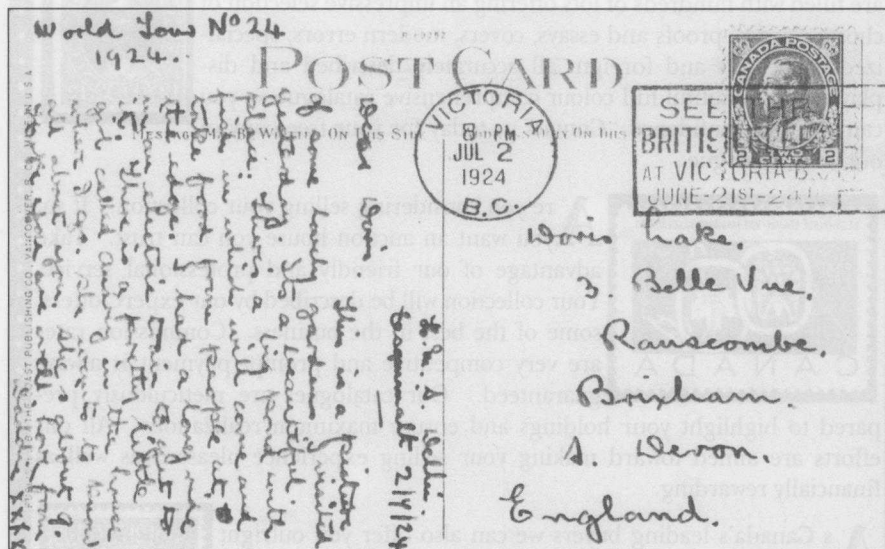
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The rather importantly named British Special Service Squadron consisted of HMS Hood, Repulse, Delhi, Dragon, Dauntless, and the Australian HMAS Adelaide.


To publicise the visit to the Pacific coast of Canada two machine slogans were used. Victoria BC had one which read 'See the British Fleet at Victoria,

BC, June 21-24th' and Vancouver used 'Visit HMS Hood, July 1st, Vancouver'.

After passing through the Panama Canal the group visited Halifax and Newfoundland during August but their presence appears to have gone unrecorded by the post office.

The card above, from HMS Delhi and written at Esquimalt, shows the Victoria BC slogan in use during the visit.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHILATELY (10)

Martyn Cusworth

Perforation

There is a tendency for philatelists today to try to read too much into minor perforation variation and the whole topic can bore the reader until his eyes glaze over. I myself became a little obsessed by this syndrome (see 'Perforation Consternation' in *Maple Leaves* Oct. 2001).

There is no doubt about the variability of perforation within the different printings of PEI stamps (no more than with various other British Commonwealth stamps) but the significance of this can be overestimated, especially when we consider that the difference between a 14 pin/inch setting and a 15 pin/inch setting produces perforation differences of perf.11.02 and perf.11.81. Metric or imperial measurements do not alter the relationship and John Hillson has informed me that perforation spacing was a metric affair as far as both the UK and Canada were concerned. This means that perforation differences of say 11¼ compared to 11 relate to very small pin setting differences which may be explained by minor machine adjustments (possibly to counteract paper tear problems).

We really need more back-up data on Charles Whiting's business practice and equipment but, if we assume for the moment that the Bemrose rotary perforating machine was used, different sets of interchangeable pin wheels and drilled counterwheels would have been used to create the perf.9, perf.11, nominal perf.11¼ and perf.12-13 issues as we know them. In this case we should really refer to roller type A perf.9 rather than machine A perf.9, as was the case

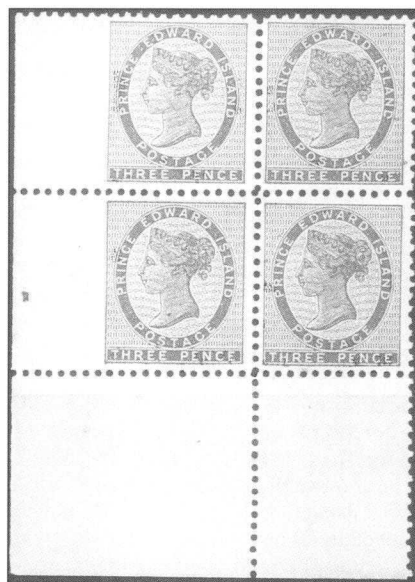
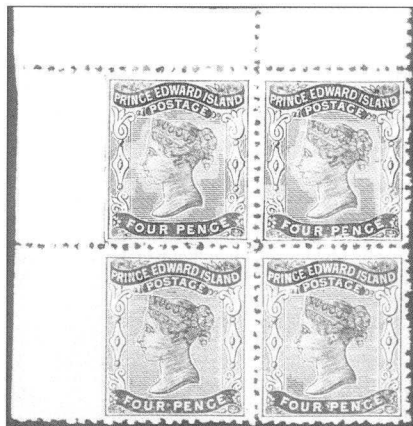
in years gone by. 'Fundamentals of Philately' by L.N. Williams has an interesting section on these machines. As we might expect, the nominal perf.11¼ issues of the 1862-69 period (i.e. the biggest volume of stamps) exhibit the widest spread in perforations, ranging from 11½ to 12. As we have mentioned already in this series of articles, Whiting's problems with papers of varying tensile/tear properties and varying gauge (Whitings were in the paper and card business) could have induced them to adjust perforation pin setting or hole profile.

The situation we find ourselves in today is that the philately of PEI is littered with so many partly perforated sheets and mis-perforated varieties that you begin to wonder whether Whitings (or their sub-contract perforators) really had a grip on the concept of stamp perforation at all! A selection of these curiosities are shown below:



As we can see in the case of the 9d stamps above, the operative was not too good at feeding the stamps in for a

second pass in order to obtain all round perforation. This often resulted in short or large format stamps as seen in the side by side comparison. Other stamps illustrated involve imperforate varieties on one or two sides. 'Compound perforations' are produced by feeding



Continued on page 42



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CANADA C-9 VARIETIES (10)

1946 AIRMAIL STAMP

Bill Pekonen

Varieties found on Plate 1

In previous sections of this article, the 're-entries' have been detailed. The study group also made extensive lists of the various anomalies or inconstant varieties found on this particular issue. Only the more apparent varieties have been included on the list. The others would probably only be of interest to someone attempting to reconstruct the plate using cancelled stamps. A more complete list is available from this writer for those so inclined.

A special template for each plate has been created. It can be used as a checklist. The stamp number has been inserted into each plate position as a quick identifier. Of course, some traditionalists will continue to use the Plate 2 UR stamp #19 or similar description simply because most collectors are accustomed to that reference identifier. However, this writer is more adventurous and seeks a slightly simpler way to do things. When you stop to think about it, this method has more clarity than using the system adopted by most catalogues when using a number plus i, ii, iii, iv etc. Perhaps other collectors will find this method unacceptable, but that is their problem – not mine. With only two plates to work with, and since all of the 're-entries' found to date are different, it is easier to use 1-400 number system than the cumbersome older method. The numbering system makes it simpler to describe the various differences. Every reader will undoubtedly make their own choice.

Hans Reiche examined the sheets at the National Archives. Unfortunately, Reiche passed away before we could

confirm our findings and compare them with the archive sheets. That remains yet to be done. Some differences appear to exist and are noted on the chart for further study.

'Re-entries' or Shifted Transfers are shown on the sheet as a bold 'R' plus a number referring to the relative positions of each stamp. Varieties have a 'v' prefix.

As you work your way through this list, you will discover that at least two different versions of each plate exist. Consequently, the opportunity exists for readers to find stamps which do not fit any of the descriptions offered either previously or with the conclusion in this report. Until complete sheets of these other printings are located, the relative positions are unknown.

DESCRIPTIONS OF INCONSTANT VARIETIES – PLATE 1

Note: since both plates appear to exist in two or more states it is as yet unclear if these marks will appear in every position. This list has been prepared to identify the position of stamps with similar markings.

- v-1 4 to 6 small dots in UR extending to selvedge; two minute specks in margin UL corner 1mm down left side; tiny dot in left margin 5mm up from LL; two sets of 10-12 minute dots in right margin about 4mm to 8mm below top frame line.
- v-2 3 small dots above the top frame line over o, s, t, & t, e
- v-3 Faint dot in right margin above C of Canada
- v-4 Blue dot in top selvedge above



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C9 Plate 1

Sheets of 200 cut into four panes – 50 stamps each
 Positions of 'Re-entries' or 'Shifted Transfers' preceded by 'R'
 with corresponding position reference numbers
 Inconstant Varieties preceded by 'V'

Note: at least two different states exist for each position

UL					UR				
	v-1	v-2	v-3	v-4	R-5			v-53	v-55
		v-7			R-10	v-56	c-57		
					R-15				R-65
					R-20				
	**v-21		v-23	v-24	R-25		v-72		v-75
					R-30	v-76			
					v-35		v-82	v-83	v-84
			v-38						v-85
									v-90
	**v-41				R-45				v-95
	v-46			v-49		v-96	v-98	v-99	
									v-155
	R-106								
					v-115				v-165
		v-117		v-119		v-166	v-167		
									**v-175
	v-126			v-129	v-130				
			v-133	v-134				v-184	**v-185
	v-136								
	R-141								**v-195
							v-198	R-199	v-200

LL

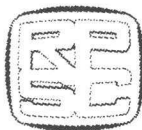
LR

Note: **v-### Indicates National Archives Sheet shows a re-entry in this position, but is unconfirmed as a result of this study.

Note: Some marks may be obscured or removed by perforations.

- 'C' – 6mm above frame line; blue dot in left margin 1.5mm to left and 5mm below in UL
- R-5 Re-entry**
v-7 Faint speck below bottom frame line below right side of S in CENTS
- R-10 Re-entry**
R-15 Re-entry
R-20 Re-entry
v-21 *National Archives shows re-entry on bottom frame line – CONFIRMED IN THIS STUDY.* Faint blue dot 0.75mm above left frame line
- v-23 Faint horizontal line (2.5mm below top frame line extending from right frame line to stamp #v-24. Stronger near frame line but weakening towards edge of stamp
- v-24 Blue spot in bottom frame line 6.5mm from LL corner
- R-25 Re-entry**
R-30 Re-entry
- v-35 Bottom frame line uneven. Dot in right frame line 4.5mm up from the LR corner
- v-38 Dot in top margin above D
- v-41 *National Archives shows re-entry on bottom and right frame lines – UNCONFIRMED IN THIS STUDY.* Sheet may show strong right frame line and uneven bottom line. Small dot in left value tablet above the lower tip of '7'.
- R-45 Re-entry**
v-46 Horizontal guideline LL (may be in National Archives copy)
- v-49 Horizontal line 2mm below UL corner – same as on stamp v-24
- v-53 Hairline in margin below left '7'
- v-55 Speck and crescent 1.5mm right and 0.5mm below LR corner
- v-56 Speck 1mm above and 0.5mm left of UR corner
- v-57 Dot just above top frame 11mm right of UL corner over 2nd 'A' in CANADA

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- R-65** Left frame line doubled on some copies. Some copies have a closed loop in right margin starting opposite the top of the right value tablet and extending down the right side almost to the bottom, and then returning back up to 12th short vertical line within the right frame line. Also strong dot in R margin. Left frame line shows some evidence of doubling.
- v-72 Blue dot in left margin near bottom – 1mm left and 1mm up from bottom frame
- v-75 Dot 1.5mm right and 0.5mm below UR corner – may be cut away by perforation
- v-76 Specks below right side of ‘N’ of CENTS – 1mm below frame
- v-82 Dot 1mm below LL corner
- v-83 Two small dots above last ‘A’ of CANADA
- v-84 Small dot in bottom frame line 1mm left of LR corner
- v-85 Hairlines in lower right selvedge
- v-90 Horizontal hairlines in selvedge from top to bottom extending into right margin of stamp. Small vertical dot in the underside of the top loop of ‘C’ in CENTS.
- v-95 Dot 8mm above and 2.5mm right of LR corner (in selvedge)
- v-96 Small blue dot in left margin between perfs – about half way up left side
- v-98 Small blue dot in right value tablet near top of ‘7’
- v-99 Small blue dot in left value tablet over ‘7’ near top of tablet: small blue dot in right margin about half way up
- R-106** Re-entry lower frame line doubled in parts
- v-115 Top bar of ‘E’ in CENTS has a ball on the underside
- v-117 Dot at end of bottom tip of ‘7’ in left value tablet
- v-119 Dot in the bottom frame line 18.5mm from the left frame line, below ‘T’ of CENTS; Dot in the bottom frame line 25.5mm from the left frame line
- v-126 Curving line from the second feather on the left wing of the goose in the value tablet for a total length of about 5mm
- v-129 1mm line in the right value tablet at about 1 o’clock
- v-130 Dot in the bottom margin 6.5mm from the right frame line, and a small cluster of dots
- v-133 Horizontal line (about 3mm below the top frame line) approx. 4mm in length running from the right margin and into the left margin of stamp #134.
- v-134 Line from 133 (see above)
- v-136 Break in left frame line approx. 9.75mm from the top
- R-141** Re-entry. 2 or 3 small dots near the ‘G’ in the plate number selvedge
- v-155 5mm line at the top right of the selvedge. Small dot 1mm above & to left of UL corner in top margin. 8mm crack line continues from that line – appears to be a hairline
- v-165 Small blue dot in left margin 0.5mm to left and 1mm down from top. Small dot above curl of ‘7’ in right value tablet; Faint blue dot in right selvedge 8mm from right frame line – 13mm up from bottom
- v-166 Small blue dot in the LR corner right margin
- v-167 Small blue dot 1mm below bottom frame line below ‘7’
- v-175** *National Archives shows re-entry in right frame line. UNCONFIRMED IN THIS STUDY*

Continued on page 43



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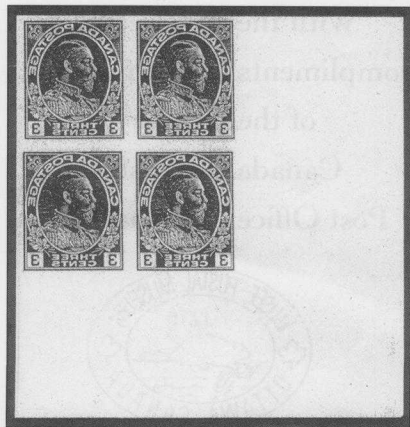
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alan Spencer,

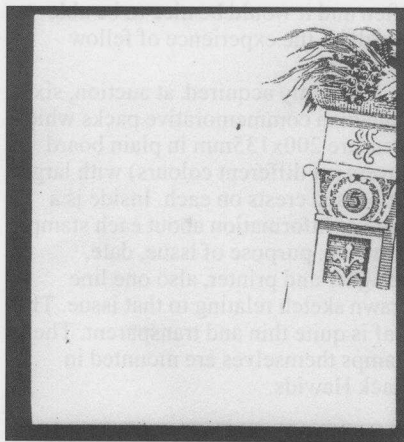
ADMIRAL 'REVERSED ESSAYS'

The recent article in 'Maple Leaves' about these items was very interesting as I have accumulated a small collection of them over the years. The article refers to four colours – red, black, green and blue. I have examples (as a single, top marginal single and as a bottom corner right hand block) in a distinctive orange red colour. This colour does not feature in recent advertisements by Gary J. Lyon who supplied the original information to the article.

The article illustrates a pair of the 'essays' from the right of the sheet with the right hand column only partially printed. I enclose a photocopy of blocks from, presumably, the bottom right corner, which shows not only very wide margins (much larger than illustrated in the article), but also with the right hand example fully printed. Is it possible that the original printing sheet consisted of 360 images, which was split into 4 panes of 90? If so are there any examples of partially printed 'essays' from the left of a sheet?



I also have a block in a very bright red shade on thinner paper. On the reverse there is the partial impression of an ornate column, also in red. This is the only example I have seen. Although this excellent article has thrown a lot of light into a dark corner of the Admiral issue there is, I believe, still more to learn of these items. Thanks again for a very interesting article and for yet another thoroughly enjoyable Journal.



Editor's note:

Just when I thought we had the 'reversed Admirals' sorted! The blocks from the LR corner of the sheet, showing a full impression of the end column, bring a little more mystery to the affair. A plate of 360 could allow a full impression of all subjects on the LH panes but, from the illustration above, the gutters would seem to be inordinately large and one wonders why it should be necessary to make such a large plate for demonstration purposes.

As to the decorative reverse side, our friend the Yellow Peril reported to me a block with partial Hungarian stamps on the reverse side. This suggests that some

prints were made on scrap paper. One wonders whether a number of unofficial impressions were run off as there seem to be more of these 'essays' around than would have been required for a one-off sales presentation. As ever, members are invited to comment.

John R. Escott

PRESENTATION PACKS

As a comparatively new member of the CPS of GB I was pleased to read the editorial in the last issue of 'Maple Leaves'. Questions occur quite often and it would be nice to be able to call on the experience of fellow members.

I recently acquired, at auction, six Canadian commemorative packs which measure 200x135mm in plain board covers (of different colours) with large embossed crests on each. Inside is a page of information about each stamp issue, i.e. purpose of issue, date, designer and printer, also one line drawn sketch relating to that issue. This leaf is quite thin and transparent. The stamps themselves are mounted in black Hawids.



<i>Stamp issue</i>	<i>Unitrade Cover Cat. No.</i>	<i>colour</i>
Plains Indians	562-5	Navy blue
Algonkian Indians	566-9	Olive green
Pacific Coast Indians	570-3	Grey
Subarctic Indians	574-7	Steel grey
R.C. Mounted Police	612-4	Burnt orange
Letter Carrier Service	634-9a	Grey

These packs do not appear in the Unitrade catalogue, though it lists 'souvenir articles' etc. The packs have an official, authoritative look and come with a separate sheet reading 'Presented with the Compliments of the Canadian Post Office', in English and French. There is also an oval postmark applied which reads 'Musée-Postal Museum, Ottawa, Canada' and incorporates a beaver and a date 1.IV.75. The lot came in one pvc wallet, made to measure.

Do these packs have any significance, importance or value? Were they produced in limited numbers? In short, have I won the lottery, philatelically speaking, or thrown away £6?! I have been told that the pack was given to the then curator of the British Postal Museum because he adjudicated at a stamp competition in Canada.

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Post Office	canadiennes



Charles Verge

CANADA'S FIRST STAMP?

I recently found references to Canada's 'first stamp' in *Pages from a B.N.A. Scrapbook* in *BNA Topics* (Vol. 8, #5, Whole #80, May 1951, page 122). This article is made up of small paragraphs of items clipped from older philatelic magazines and periodicals. Item #1 quotes from *The American Philatelist* of 10 January, 1893 which itself quotes from *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* (#98, 16 November, 1892). All three refer to the existence of a Canadian stamp prior to the 3d Beaver of 1851.

The illustration accompanying this letter shows what it is purported to look like. It is found in both the *BNA Topics* and *The American Philatelist* articles. *Meekel's*, on page 2, describes it as follows: "The first stamp ever used for postage in Canada was that used on the Quebec & Richmond Railway, in Lower Canada in 1849. It is circular-shaped, black (engraved die), typographed on white wove paper, with open space in the center to write the value." John Reginald Hooper, President of the Canadian Philatelic Society provided the illustration to *The American Philatelist*. Additional information is provided in that publication on this stamp (page 12). They "were attached by wafers to letters handed to the conductors of the trains, the railway authorities rendering accounts to the post office. Mr. Hooper knows of no specimen in existence other than the one from which our illustration is made, this being the property of Mr. Joseph Malo. This stamp was taken from a letter dated December, 1850. The value is inserted in red."

I am seeking additional information on this 'stamp', if it really did exist and if any of your members know the whereabouts of any examples of it. I

would appreciate it if they could contact me by e-mail at vergec@sympatico.ca or by mail at P.O. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1P 5W8.

PS. So would your Editor!



John Hillson

POSTCARD TO USA

At the recent convention in Dumfries when I showed, among other things, a 1¢ postcard posted in 1873 to the United States and over-franked with a 6¢ Small Queen, several members commented that my explanation that postcards were treated as letters and at that time the half ounce cross border rate was 6¢, therefore as there was no 5¢ stamp at the time an overpayment of 1¢ had been made, was quite incorrect. Apparently there was an agreement between Canada and the States that, effective in 1872, postcards could pass at the rate of 2¢.

I am no postal historian, but since the card was formerly in the Horace Harrison collection – I bought it in one of Bob Lee's sales, and before that it had been owned by Bill Simpson, I thought it might be worthwhile checking the facts before I re-wrote the page. I did seem to remember looking them up before preparing it but I could have misinterpreted what I found.

The relevant information is to be found in the late Allan Steinhart's excellent monograph 'The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada' on page 8. The agreement took place not in

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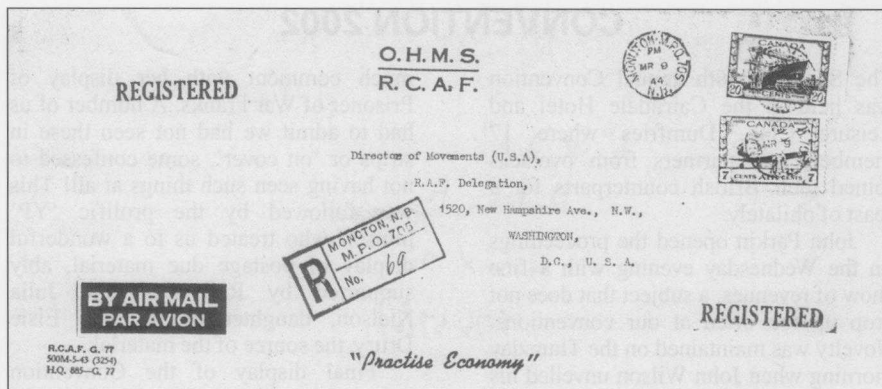
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1872 but in May 1873, and the protocols were signed during June, the agreement for the 2¢ postcard rate coming into effect on July 1, 1873.

My postcard is dated MY 12 73.

Len Belle

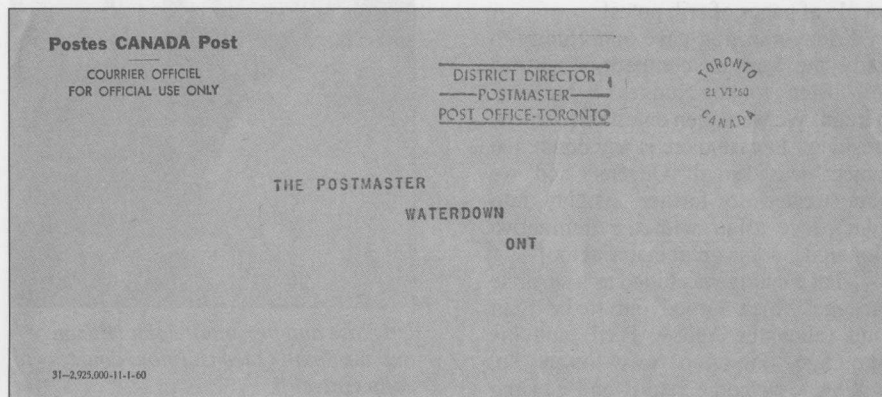
10¢ ADRIFT

I enclose a photocopy (reduced) of a large official registered envelope, recently acquired. It was posted at Moncton MPO 705 on 9 March, 1944, addressed to RAF Delegation, Washington, USA. It is franked 27¢. At this time the airmail rate to USA was 7¢ for the first ounce and 6¢ for each additional ounce. Registration fee was

10¢ for indemnity of 50 francs – the UPU international standard gold franc for inter-post office transactions. There was no provision for additional indemnity, so the registration fee appears to be overpaid by 10¢.

It seems strange that officialdom should overpay the fee. However, at that time the domestic registration fee was 10¢ for indemnity up to \$25 and 20¢ for \$25-\$50. Could it be that the sender required additional indemnity and thought that the domestic rates also applied to the USA. I do not think that the letter was overweight for, if it weighed two ounces, it would still be 4¢

Continued on page 41



CONVENTION 2002

The Society's 56th annual Convention was held at the Cairndale Hotel and Leisure Club, Dumfries where 17 members and partners from overseas joined their British counterparts for a feast of philately.

John Parkin opened the proceedings on the Wednesday evening with a fine show of revenues, a subject that does not crop up too often at our conventions. Novelty was maintained on the Thursday morning when John Wilson unveiled his approach to collecting by illustrating the derivation of the design of a number of Canadian stamps, a tasty mixture of proofs, stamps and pictures. This is not quite so straightforward as it might seem when one considers, for instance, that the 1942/3 blue airmail stamps derive from three different sources.

A spot of DIY followed John's show, with members presenting 16 sheets before the assembled gathering. Thursday evening gave us opportunity to see a further selection of Colin Banfield's immaculately written sheets. The subject was 'Patriotics' which gave rise to a number of attractive covers and cards. Colin thoughtfully paid heed to our failing memories by providing a couple of pages of crib notes!

Friday morning gave opportunity to study the various competition entries and listen to the judges' comments thereon. We were then entertained by the President. In case there is any doubt, the subject was 'Small Queens' and we were treated to further insights into John's love affair with the diminutive Monarch – some great material too!

That evening was billed as a surprise package which turned out to be Stan Lum (alias the Yellow Peril) and his entourage. First up was Susan So, making a welcome return and causing

much comment with her display of Prisoner of War Franks. A number of us had to admit we had not seen these in strips or 'on cover', some confessed to not having seen such things at all! This was followed by the prolific 'YP' himself who treated us to a wonderful display of postage due material, ably supported by Rob Lun and Julia Nielson, daughter of the late Elsie Drury, the source of the material.

Final display of the Convention came on Saturday morning. Iron control by our President pushed the AGM through on schedule to enable us to sit back and enjoy an anecdotal exposition by the doyen of Large Queen collectors, Professor Harry Duckworth. Few who attended will be able to look a Large Queen in the eye again without conjuring up a vision of a lady in red swinging from a chandelier! Philately

Continued on page 44

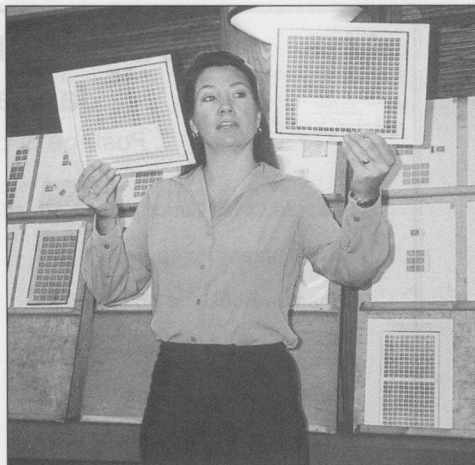


Up close and personal! John Hillson and his Small Queens. Photo courtesy of John Gatecliff.



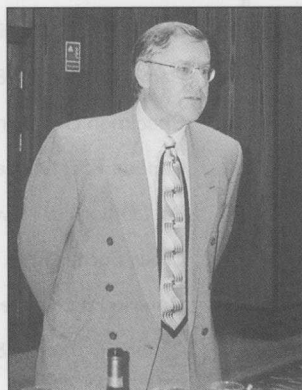
Above: Dr John Gatecliff receives his Fellowship medal.

Below: Colin Lewis receives the Presidential badge of office.

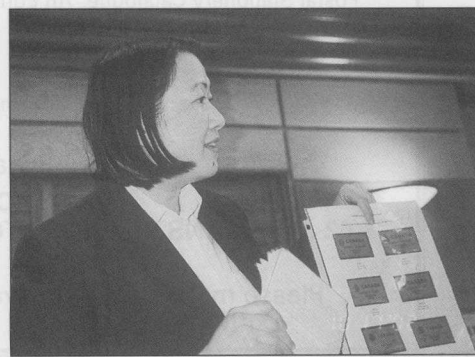


Above (R): Julia Nielson displays some of the Yellow Peril's postage dues.

Right: John Jamieson responds to the toast 'Our guests and overseas members'.



Below (R): Susan So springs a surprise with her P.O.W. Franks.



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January 2003

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Squared Circle Cancellations, 5th edn.	BNAPS	£24.50
Small Queens Re-appraised	Hillson	£6.50
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Slogan Postal Markings 1941-1953		£6.00
Slogan Postal Markings 1912-1953		£6.00
Yukon Airways	Topping	£9.00
Canadian Railway Cancellations. Supp. 2.	Ludlow	£8.50
Major Toop Canadian Military Postal History	Narbonne	£20.00
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SOCIETY NEWS

From the President

It was an honour to be installed as your President at the Dumfries Convention in October 2002 and I now have the pleasure of inviting you to attend the 2003 event at the well appointed Seabank Hotel, Porthcawl, South Wales, from 10 to 13 September.

Porthcawl is a small seaside town midway between Cardiff and Swansea. The hotel is on the seafront overlooking the Bristol Channel and many of its 63 rooms have sea views. Room allocation will be decided on a first come first served basis so send me your firm intentions at an early date. The actual booking form will be sent out with the April Maple Leaves but I shall start compiling a list of those planning to attend immediately I hear from you. Those of you with access to the Web may like to visit the hotel website at www.seabankhotel.com

Tariffs are very competitive and the conference rate for those arriving on Wednesday will be £202 per person for the four nights, if occupying a double or twin room. Single room accommodation will be £222. If attendance is for less than four days the daily rates will be slightly more.

Ideally, why not extend your stay and explore the beautiful coastline of Gower or the Vale of Glamorgan? There are many attractions in the area and two of these have been selected for our afternoon excursions on Thursday and Friday. We shall visit the Museum of Welsh Life, just outside Cardiff, and Tredegar House, near Newport, which is one of the architectural wonders of Wales. During the week following Convention the London Stampex show commences on the Wednesday and is well worth a visit. An extended visit can

be arranged at a competitive daily rate.

The philatelic side of the programme is progressing and there will be some choice displays to savour. Already earmarked are displays of Prince Edward Island; The Yukon; Canadian Special Delivery; Newfoundland and the up to 16 sheets members' displays. I encourage you all to participate in these mini displays as they are proving to be a very popular part of the Convention.

Wendy and I look forward to welcoming you at Porthcawl where you can be assured of warm Welsh hospitality.

From the Secretary

A few points arising from the Dumfries AGM (12 October 2002):

Dr. J. S. Gatecliff was elected as a Fellow of the Society.

The subscription for season 2003-4 was raised by £2 from £14 to £16, BUT the discount for prompt payment was also raised, by £1 from £2 to £3, which limits the increase for prompt payers to only £1.

The creation of a Convention Subcommittee, agreed at the previous AGM, opened up the possibility of an overseas President. This has become more of a reality with the election of Bill Topping (Vancouver) as a Vice President – he is in line to become President for season 2004-5.

Yet again a Packet was lost in the post: although our insurers have settled, there is a distinct possibility of a premium increase in the New Year which may mean changes to the way the Packet operates.

The Editor of this journal expressed the sincere hope that someone would come forward to be 'groomed' for the task of taking over Editorship in a few years, leading to an orderly handover

rather than a panic. There must be a candidate out there, **please**.

Any member wishing for a full copy of these Minutes should write to the Secretary, enclosing SAE.

Competition results were as follows:

Class 1a – Stamps & Postal Stationery to 1902

1st – Mac McConnell – 1898 Map Stamp

2nd – Leigh Hogg – Numeral Issue

Class 1b – Stamps & Postal Stationery post 1902

1st – David Sessions – The First Two Airmail Stamps

2nd – Sandy Mackie – 1¢ Admiral, Original Die

Class 2 – Postal History

1st – Hugh Johnson – Cross Border Mail

2nd – Brian Stalker – RPOs of the Grand Junction Railway

Trophies

Stanley Godden Trophy – Hugh Johnson

Bunny Cup – David Sessions

Admiral Cup – Sandy Mackie

Exchange Packet/Covermart

As indicated in the Secretary's Report, above, the administration of these services may have to be reviewed. In the meantime would members please confine the Exchange Packet to stamps and place covers through Covermart.

From the Handbooks Manager

The last issue of 'Maple Leaves' completed volume 27 so no doubt some members will be seeking binders for the new volume. I am able to offer file boxes which will hold up to 20 copies of 'Maple Leaves' and cost £4.25 each.

The binders were running at £7.50 each; new stock would probably cost more and would be dependent upon my ordering a substantial number. The Committee felt that we did not wish to

commit to the high cost of a new run of binders so the file boxes are being offered as a more economic means of storage for members.

Forthcoming Events

2003

Feb 26-Mar 2 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Feb 27-Mar 1 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

April 12 Scottish Group, Annandale Arms Hotel, Moffat

May 3/4 ORAPEX 2003, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa

May 30-Jun 1 ROYAL 2003 ROYALE, Hanover, Ottawa

Jun 28 MIDPEX, Coventry

Aug 10 Wales & SW Group, Portishead*

Sep 10-13 CPS Convention, Porthcawl

Sep 17-21 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Sep 24-28 BNAPEX, London Hilton, London, Ontario

Oct 4-13 Bangkok 03, Thailand

Oct 30-Nov 1 Philatex, Horticultural Hall, London

2004

Feb 25-29 Stampex, Islington, London

May 21-30 Barcelona 04, Spain

May 28-30 ROYAL 2004 ROYALE, Halifax N.S.

Sep 3-5 BNAPEX, Hunt Club, Baltimore, MD, USA

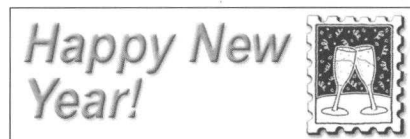
Sep 15-19 Stampex, Islington, London

2005

May 27-29 ROYAL 2005 ROYALE, London, Ontario

Sep 2-4 BNAPEX, Fantasyland Hotel, Edmonton, AB, Canada

*For details contact Neil Prior on 01656 740520.



Palmares

The following members, showing BNA material, won awards at the National and International shows as indicated. Our thanks go to Richard Thompson and Dean Mario for the information; our congratulations go to the medal winners.

Philakorea – August 2002

Large vermeil

Joachim R. Frank – Large & Small Queens

Large vermeil – Literature

Hans Reiche & Mike Sendbuehler – The Queen Victoria 1898 Numeral Issue

Earl Covert & Bill Walton – Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue 7th Edition

Pipex – September 2002

Vermeil

Bill Robinson – Prisoners of War Internees 1914-20

Silver

Bill Pekonen – 1946 Peace Issue Airmail Stamp

BNApex – September 2002

Ed & Mickey Richardson Award and Silver

Earl Covert – Permits

Novice Award and Gold

Tom Watkins – Development of Canada's Semi Official Airmail

Sam Nickle Postal History Award and Silver

John Powell – Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force 'D' 1916-18

Gold

John Cooper – Study of the Admiral Booklet Panes

Vermeil

John Cooper – Newfoundland Booklets

Silver

John Hillmer – 'Varieties' – Errors, Freaks & Oddities, Caricature Definitives 1973-7

Joe Smith – Jubilee Junque Jewels

Silver bronze

John Powell – Lake Hagen

Letters...

from page 35

overpaid; if two to three ounces it would be 2¢ underpaid.

Of course, I am being charitable and am assuming the sender was not half asleep at the time! Has anyone any better ideas?

Bill Pekonen

METER MARK?

While sorting through a bunch of miscellaneous envelopes, I came across this cover. Not knowing much about machine cancels I thought I would send

it to you. Have you seen this imprint before? Is it a machine cancel at the post office or is it some kind of meter imprint? (Illustration on page 35.)

Instinct tells me it is some kind of sealing head machine imprint leading up to the type of machine used between 1964 and 1972. Can you help?

Editor's comment:

The short answer is 'No'! Perhaps one or more of our members can. The envelope is manilla and the marking is in red, giving it the appearance of a meter marking.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

Income

Subscriptions for year	£4241.27	
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	1142.01	
Maple Leaves Sale of Back Numbers	4.22	£5387.50
Bank Interest and Dividends – General		405.18
Handbooks Surplus	34.44	
Small Queens Reappraised Surplus	30.88	
		64.32
Bought-in Stock Surplus	230.83	
less stock written down	38.00	
		192.83
Exchange Packet Surplus 2001/2002	190.00	
Covermart Surplus	193.00	
		383.00
Auction Surplus		1581.28
		£8014.11

Expenditure

Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	£6541.26	
Administration Expenses.....	409.80	
Publicity Expenditure	80.00	
ABPS Fee & Expenses (2 Years fee)	260.80	
Shrewsbury Convention President's Expenses	94.25	
Insurance.....	75.60	
Printing & Stationery	115.00	
Bank Charges (Direct Debit Administration)	42.42	
Taxation	64.40	
Members Handbook Incidental Expenses	24.40	
Surplus for year.....		306.18
		£8,014.11

PEI... from page 24

the sheets through a machine having a roller with a given pin setting and then passing the sheets through a second machine with a slightly different pin setting to obtain perforation all round.

One interesting point in the Bemrose patent is that the rotary machine described could be used for rouletting as well as punching holes. Whiting's problems with separation on the 1861

perf.9 issue led them apparently to roulette a small quantity of the sheets of the 2d stamp. These stamps are very scarce and a couple have appeared on the market recently. One was in the Carr collection auctioned by Firby's and is now in the Griffiths collection. The writer was offered another copy by Charles Firby after the Carr sale and it is still thought to be in Charles' possession. One on cover was in the Carr sale, present whereabouts unknown.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

Assets

Cash Balances: Cater Allen Bank	£12652.36	
Royal Bank of Scotland	2625.18	
		£15277.54
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	424.28	
Small Queens Re-appraised	392.75	
		£817.03
Stock of Society Ties	155.10	
Library Books as valued	4410.69	
Suspense Account (Dumfries Convention items)	428.50	
		<u>£23831.36</u>

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 2001	£14609.20	
Surplus for 2001/2002	306.18	
		£14915.38
Life Membership Fund		1959.59
Library Fund	4338.92	
donations	33.50	
		£4372.42
Subscriptions prepaid	1725.08	
Smythies Memorial Fund	600.00	
Smythies Memorial Fund Accrued Interest	127.80	
Sundry Creditors	131.09	
		<u>£23831.36</u>

Canada C-9... from page 29

- v-184 Dot in bottom margin below 'NT' of CENTS about half way between the two letters
- v-185 *National Archives shows re-entry in right frame line. UNCONFIRMED IN THIS STUDY*
- v-195 *National Archives shows re-entry. UNCONFIRMED IN THIS STUDY.* Other copies

- show hairlines in left margin
- v-198 Faint speck in bottom margin below 'E' of CENTS
- R-199 Re-entry**
- v-200 Ten faint spots and two short horizontal lines scattered around the UL corner plus two spots near perforations above 'C' of CANADA. Series of short hairlines on some copies extending beyond right frame line in LR

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 22 November, 2002

New members

- 2395 Perry, Mrs M.A. 32 High St., Roade, Northampton NN7 2NW
2849 Daems, Frank E. Julius De Geyterstraat 85/4, 2020 Antwerpen, Belgium
e-mail address frank@frankdaems.com FF, Mo, PD, RPO
2850 Allen, Hubert 390 Castle Lane West, Bournemouth, Dorset BH8 9TX C
2851 Barnes, Donald R. 'Redwing', 26 Sycamore Grove, Southam,
Warwickshire CV47 1EY P, RC, RPO

Reinstated

- 2733 Morowitz, Arthur Champion Stamp Co. Inc., 432 W 54th St.,
New York, NY 10019, USA
0963 Pickering, Ian T. FRPSL Mill Farm Cottage, Satley, Bishop Auckland,
Co. Durham, DL13 4HX PA, PH, Cov., CR-CS

Deceased

- 1177 Harrison, H.W. FCPS 2079 Manton, D.G. FCPS

Resigned

- 2656 Library of Congress 2760 Hopkins, E.A. 2726 Etkin, E.

Change of Address

- 0637 Harris, M.A. 7 Moore Rd., Lakeville, Connecticut 06039, USA
0993 Bielby, J.E. Granby Court Residential Home, Granby Rd., Harrogate, HG1 4SR

Amendments to Handbook

- 2205 McCann, W.J. delete 'Weston', insert 'Etobicoke'
2504 Johnson, H. e-mail address changed to hughrjohnson@yahoo.co.uk
2388 Arfken, G. amend zip code to FL3759-1577
2758 Escott, N.G. amend post code to P7B 5E5
1975 Fox, G. amend post code to SW1W 0LN
0637 Harris, M.A. revised interests Cov, CR-CS, PE, PH, RM, TA

Revised total 405

Convention... from page 36
took a commercial turn on the Saturday
afternoon when over 1,100 lots were
efficiently dispatched by auctioneer
Colin Lewis. Over £6,000 changed
hands, to the delight of our Treasurer.

As always the social side was not
ignored, despite the fates sent to torment
our President. The planned visit to
Drumlanrig Castle had to be called off at

the last minute on police advice, thanks
to a bomb warning, but the visit to the
Tullie House in Carlisle provided a most
interesting afternoon.

At the closing banquet we were
treated to the traditional piping in of the
Haggis and the address thereto, it tasted
much better than it sounded! John and
Christine put on a splendid show in the
finest CPS tradition – thank you both.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 2002/03

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(Covermart) T.M. Jones, 14 Tullis Close, Sutton Courtenay, Nr. Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4BD

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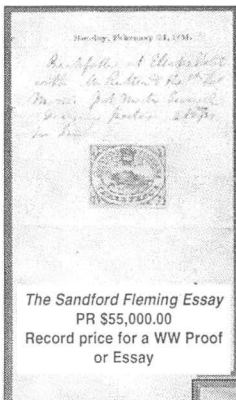
cv \$225.00
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cv \$10.00
 PR \$460.00



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



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 PR \$55,000.00
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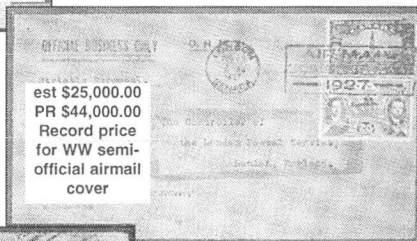
est \$7,500.00
 PR \$20,700.00



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



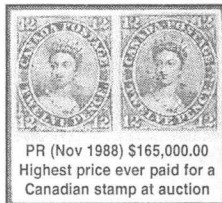
cv \$22.50
 PR \$230.00



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
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