



Maple Leaves

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
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EDITORIAL

Please note that following some serious computer problems over the Christmas holidays, the editors e mail address has changed recently (see box on the inside back cover). My apologies to any members who have been trying to reach me via the old e - address. These messages will not have found me so please resend if it was important.

Our congratulations go to member Ralph Trimble (of re-entry fame) who has recently been made a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. If anyone is interested in re-entries on BNA stamps and is not aware of Ralph's excellent website, you can find it at www.re-entries.com where you will find blow up scans of most BNA re-entries in full colour.

Congratulations are also in order to Peter Motson who ran off with not one but two Gold Medals at the ABPS show in Torquay in November. Peter won Gold in

the Aerophilatelic – International section for his 5 frame display of Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Covers 1919 – 1936. He also won a special award for this display. His second Gold was in the one-frame section with a display of Newfoundland Inland Revenue Stamps, Usage and Cancels 1898 – 1907.

I should correct an important error in my last editorial when I mistakenly indicated that our treasurer, John Hillson, had received the Order of the Beaver. This was not quite correct. John was, in fact, given an 'Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award' by BNAPS. This award is given to philatelists who deserve recognition from BNAPS for their contributions to BNA philately but who may not meet the criteria for induction into the Order of the Beaver, often because they are very busy contributing to other organisations. Anyway, it gives me another opportunity to congratulate John on the award, well done.

The computer problems I referred to above have also resulted in my losing the file containing the results of the Large Queen/ Small Queen survey. (Yes, I know I should back up everything hourly....but...) I have provided an interim synopsis of the results below from my summary notes which were not lost but if any of those who contributed data via e mail still have copies of what they sent me I would be grateful for a re-send (to the new address please) so that

I can provide full results later in the year. It is also not too late to respond if you have not yet done so – the more input data we get the more meaningful will be the results.

Finally my thanks go to Charles Livermore who has done his usual excellent job in compiling the Index for Maple Leaves Volume 29. This is enclosed with this issue.

INTERIM RESULTS OF THE 1 CENT LARGE QUEEN/ SMALL QUEEN SURVEY

My thanks to the dozen of so members who responded with details of their holdings for these two stamps. The interim results show the following:-

1. The 1 cent yellow Large Queen was in widespread and common use up to around mid April 1870. Thereafter, its' use becomes far more sporadic. There are a few dated copies for Q3 and early Q4 1870 but these are all from the Maritimes (mostly, in fact, all from St Johns N.B.) suggesting that one or two post offices there were holding abnormally high stocks of the old stamp when the changeover period began. (It is also worth noting that there are copies of the 1 cent Small Queen from these same offices dated earlier – supporting the last in, first out theory.)

2. The 1 cent Small Queen has an earliest recorded date of Feb 1870 and a few copies with March and early April dates. It does not, however, seem to become widespread until late April 1870. By July 1870, virtually all dated copies of 1 cent stamps are Small Queens.



The only caveat to these results at this stage is to note that virtually all of the early dated 1 cent Small Queens are in one collection. (The late dated Large Queens are more spread around). While we wait on more input data, this could be distorting the conclusions somewhat.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S LETTERS

George B. Arfken, William S. Pawluk
and Charles A. Jacobson

In 1795 a British Act of Parliament granted soldiers and seamen a special letter rate of 1d. Commissioned officers were not eligible for this rate. The restrictions on the 1d rate were:

1) The postage of one penny was to be prepaid with a limitation of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight, on letters to or from soldiers and seamen.

2) The letter must be certified by the commanding officer.

During Canada's Pence Era there were perhaps 1500 to 2000 British soldiers stationed in Canada to maintain the peace and British sovereignty. Only one pence-

franked soldier's letter has been reported [1, 268]. Shown in Figure 1, this letter was mailed in Montreal on the 29th September, 1857. Rather than wait for the Allan Line Packet Anglo-Saxon that would sail from Quebec on the 10th October, the letter was sent overland to Halifax for the Cunard Canada which was scheduled to sail on the 8th October; it was an unfortunate decision. The letter was delayed on the slow, difficult Lake Temiscouata route and missed the Canada. It was eventually carried on the Cunard Niagara two weeks later which sailed on the 22nd October. The letter arrived in



Figure 1. The unique pence-franked soldier's letter, from Pte James Hall to Staff Sgt Robert Bottomly, Tralee, Ireland. The letter was franked with a pair of half penny stamps and mailed in Montreal, 29th September, 1857. Delayed in transit, the letter arrived in Liverpool (on its way to Ireland) on 1st November. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

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Liverpool on the 1st of November. The ignored Allan Anglo-Saxon had reached Liverpool on the 20th October, eleven days earlier.

If the 1850s were fairly peaceful, the 1860s were definitely not. In April 1861, the U.S. began a four year long bloody civil war. On the 8th November, 1861, a U.S. ship stopped the British mail ship Trent and removed two Confederate diplomats. This was the event that has become known as the Trent Affair and it brought Britain and the U.S. to the verge of war. Thanks to the efforts of the Prince Consort in modifying a belligerent letter from the British government to the U.S. and to the U.S. retraction and eventual release of the diplomats, war was averted. However, the British increased their troop strength in Canada to about 10,000 men just to be prepared. The effect on the preponderance of British Soldier's Letters was a dramatic increase. Firby's Recording [2] lists 34 decimal franked Soldier's Letters mailed to the U.K.

During the second half of the 1860s, Canada had to contend with the Fenians [3]. The Fenian Brotherhood was a secret organization named after the legendary Irish warriors of the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The Fenians were dedicated to winning the independence of Ireland. From the U.S., the Fenians attempted three invasions of Canada. An attempted raid into New Brunswick in April 1866 was beaten off. A second military group invaded the Niagara area on 1st June. These Fenians achieved some initial success but a force of British troops that grew to over 2000 men plus the Canadian militia drove them back. The U.S. helped Canada by blocking Fenian reinforcements. A third group, 2000 strong, crossed the Quebec frontier in the vicinity of Frelighsburg on 7th June

with the goal of capturing Montreal. They were soundly defeated and driven back. The U.S. permitted Canadian pursuit of the defeated Fenians into Vermont. After three raids and other minor annoyances, the only real effect of the Fenians was to nudge Canadians toward confederation.

In July 1859, the half penny stamps were replaced with one cent stamps. Figure 2 shows an 1862 Soldier's Letter franked with two of these one cent stamps.

A Soldier's Letter paid with a 2 cent Decimal is shown in Figure 3. This stamp was issued on 1st August, 1864, a late addition to the Decimals. The Postmaster had mentioned a reduced 2 cent rate for sending Canadian periodicals to the U.K. The two cent stamp may have been issued with this in mind but it also served to pay the 2 cent Soldier's Letter rate as well as the 2 cent domestic registry fee.

The cover of Figure 3 is marked with a black 1 for 1d due. We see two possibilities for accounting for this 1. (1) The cover, posted in Quebec, 20th September, 1867, was sent on the Allan Austrian that sailed from Quebec the next day and reached Britain on 29th September. Addressed to London, the cover was redirected to St. Leonard's on Sea. The 1d was assessed (incorrectly) as a charge for this redirection. There was such a charge for an ordinary cover but not for a Soldier's Letter. (2) The letter was sent to New York (in error). (This was contrary to Canadian postal practice. The U.S. 2 cent transit fee would claim the entire 2 cents postage.) The cover was marked 1d due to pay the transit fee. The cover was carried on the Inman City of London that sailed 21st September and reached Liverpool, 1st October.



Figure 2. This is a Soldier's Letter mourning cover posted in Toronto, 11th July, 1862 by Sergeant Major R. Hunns and addressed to London, England. The cover was carried by the Allan Hibernian out of Quebec, 19th July. There is a London JULY 30 62 backstamp. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.



Figure 3. A Soldier's Letter from Private William Gleeson to Miss Annie Hogan. The letter was posted in Quebec, 20th September, 1867 and (probably) carried on the Allan Austrian out of Quebec the next day arriving in Liverpool 30th September in agreement with the red LONDON PAID OC 1 67 date stamp. Redirected to St. Leonard's on Sea, the cover was charged 1d in error. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions

So which way was it? We see two objections to this second scenario. (a) It's unlikely that a cover could get from Quebec on 20th September to New York for a ship sailing on the 21st. (b) The red PAID of the London date stamp means that the cover was paid to Britain. The '1' was apparently stamped by a London postal clerk after the red PAID. We prefer the Allan Austrian out of Quebec and an erroneous charge for redirection.

Figure 4 shows a Soldier's Letter to India. When sold at auction in 1996, this cover was described, quite properly, as unique. At that time it was unique, the only reported Soldier's Letter that went to a country other than Canada and the United Kingdom. Since then two other Soldier's Letters to countries other than Canada and the U.K. have appeared, one to

India and one to Barbados. The cover of Figure 4 went from London, C.W. to Quebec for the Allan Moravian that carried the cover to the U.K., LONDON PAID 4 JY 67 date stamp. P. & O. steamers carried the cover to Bombay, India. There are BOMBAY AUG 7 and AHMEDNUGGER AUG 10 backstamps.

Only one registered Soldier's Letter has been recorded. This unique registered Soldier's Letter is shown in Figure 5. Posted in Montreal, 17th May, 1867, this letter was carried on the Allan Nestorian out of Quebec, 18th May, 1867. Offloaded at Moville, Ireland, the cover went by rail to Belfast and then by Glasgow packet for Greenock and Glasgow, Scotland. The cover shows the GLASGOW PACKET PAID, MY 29 1867 stamp.

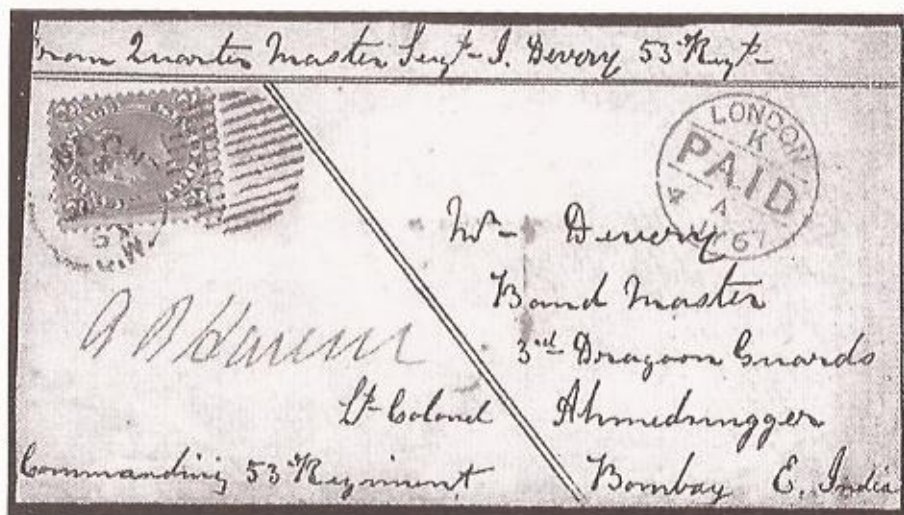


Figure 4. A Soldier's Letter to India. Posted in London, Ont., 20th June, 1867, by Quarter Master Devery and addressed to Band Master Devery in Bombay, India. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions



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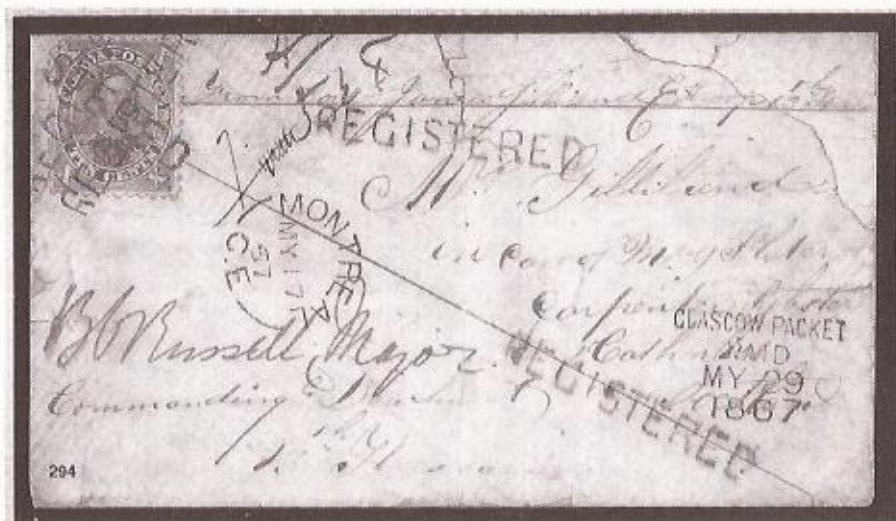


Figure 5. The unique registered soldier's letter. Posted in Montreal, 17th May, 1867, and addressed to Scotland. The 10 cent Prince Consort paid the 2 cent soldier's letter rate and the 8 cent registry fee. The 8 cent registry fee to U.K. had become effective on 1st February, 1866. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, Nickle collection.

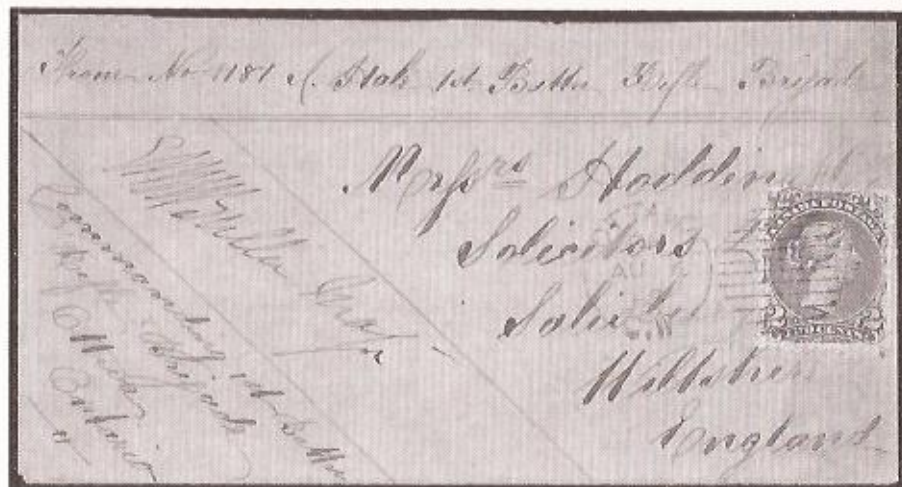


Figure 6. Franked with a 2 cent Large Queen this cover was posted in Ottawa, 6th August 1868, and addressed to Wiltshire, England. The cover was carried on the Allan Moravian that sailed from Quebec, 8th August. The cover was offloaded at Londonderry, Ireland, 17th August. It continued by rail to the ferry across the Irish Sea and then by rail to London. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, Menich collection.

GLASGOW PACKET PAID, MY 29 1867
stamp.

In 1868 at the start of the Large Queen era, Canada was united and conditions were fairly peaceful. There were still British soldiers and we have Large Queen British Soldier's Letters starting with Figure 6.

In early 2003 a striking new Soldier's Letter was reported. At the beginning of this article, in item 1, there are the words "on letters to or from soldiers and seamen." This is a letter to a soldier stationed in India. These 2 cent letters to soldiers and seamen are far rarer than letters from them. We note that the bold DEAD was a mistake; the addressee was

very much alive. (See Figure 7).

Trouble erupted in the Red River region in late 1869. The Hudson's Bay Company had transferred its territorial rights to the new Dominion of Canada. The Métis were concerned about their territorial rights and in November, led by Louis Riel, took over Fort Garry. A provisional government was set up and Riel was made president. Riel's judicial murder on 4th March, 1870 of Thomas Scott, an Orangeman from Ontario, roused against him the whole of English-speaking Canada [4]. A military expedition was organized. Fort Garry was retaken and the First Riel Rebellion ended. This action was responsible for keeping the British soldiers around a bit longer.



Figure 7. This is a "Letter to a Soldier." Posted in Hamilton, Ont., 13th September, 1863, the cover was addressed to a soldier in the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles in Madras, East India. The 2 cent Soldier's Letter rate was paid with a strip of four half cent Large Queens. Courtesy of John Sheffield Philatelist Ltd.



Figure 8. A 2 cent Large Queen Soldier's Letter, posted in Montreal, 29th September, 1870, and addressed to Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, Menich collection.

Figure 8 shows a letter from John Hales of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to his solicitor in England. The translation of the Commanding Officer's signature is left as a challenge to the reader [5]. This is the only known Large Queen-franked Soldier's Letter from the period of the First Riel Rebellion.

Two other Large Queen Soldier's Letters are known. The first of these is from the same correspondence as the cover of Figure 8. It was written by the same John Hale, certified by the same commanding officer and franked with a 2 cent Large Queen. The cover was posted in Montreal, 29th July, 1870, and addressed to Salisbury, England [6].

The second of these is "To a Soldier". It was posted in Quebec, 24th February, 1869, and was addressed to John Nunn, Soldier, Collar Maker in the 9th Battery, Royal Artillery at Hochelaga, Montreal.

This was a British unit. The cover was franked with a pair of 1 cent Large Queens watermarked H.

So far as the authors have been able to determine, no Small Queen franked British Soldier's Letters (written by British soldiers) have been reported. Apparently, with the Fenian threat faded and the First Riel Rebellion ended, most of the British soldiers went back to the U.K. The Second Riel Rebellion, 1885, was primarily an affair for the Canadian Militia not for British soldiers. However, we do have a Small Queen franked Seaman's Letter. Remember restriction 1. at the start of this article. It stated "soldiers and seamen." Fig 9 shows a Seaman's Letter from D. Sampson of the H.M.S. Pheasant. A second Seaman's Letter exists franked with a 2 cent Small Queen, apparently of this same correspondence, posted in Esquimalt, B.C., 26th March, 1895, and addressed to Devonport, England.



Figure 9. A Seaman's Letter. Franked with a 2 cent Small Queen, this cover was properly certified with somebody's initials, posted in Esquimalt, B.C., 1st January, 1895, and addressed to Devonport, England. Courtesy of Alan Selby.

On an overall basis, 1851 - 1898, Seaman's Letters are rare. The Sam Nickle collection did include a Seaman's Letter franked with a 2 cent violet Numeral in his military collection. It was posted in Comox, B.C., 20th October, 1898 and addressed to London, England. On the back there is an imprint of the H.M.S. Imperieuse.

With (a) no Soldier's Letters (from British Soldiers) franked with Small Queens and (b) Imperial Penny Postage giving the 2 cent rate to everyone on December 25, 1898 [7, 167], one might guess that there were no more British Soldier's Letters. Then, suddenly two British Soldier's Letters from Halifax and a Letter to a British Soldier appeared [7, 171]. We show these covers in Figures 10, 11 and 12.

The third letter is a Letter to a Soldier, eligible for the 2 cent for 1/2oz. rate just as a letter from a soldier. Such 2 cent rate letters to soldiers are much rarer than letters from soldiers. Soldiers might love to get letters but keeping them was awkward. This spectacular British Soldier's Letter has three claims to fame.

It is 1) A letter to a British soldier, 2) a J.C. Wilson patriotic cover and 3) addressed to Barbados, West Indies.

The authors are grateful to Charles G. Firby for reviewing this article and for his many additions and helpful suggestions.



Figure 10. A British Soldier's Letter franked with a 2 cent Maple Leaf. Posted in Halifax, 4th July, 1898, this cover was addressed to Miss E. Burton, Kent England.

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Figure 11. A second British Soldier's Letter franked with a 2 cent Maple Leaf. Posted in Halifax, 13th October, 1898, this cover was addressed to England.

Endnotes

[1] Canada's Pence Era, Arfken, Leggett, Firby and Steinhart. Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1997.

[2] A Recording, privately printed in 1984 by Charles G. Firby. This is an extensive list of pence and decimal covers.

[3] The information in this paragraph came from several of the first 30 of the 177,000 references that Google provided for "Fenians".

[4] This sentence including "judicial murder" came from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

[5] The auction catalogue gave it as Capt. Redvers Henry Buller.

[6] This Soldier's Letter was illustrated in Maresch's auction catalogue, sale 140, May 26, 1982, lot 129.

[7] A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911, Arfken and Pawluk, BNAPS 2006.



Figure 12. A Letter to a British Soldier. This cover was posted in September 1898 and addressed to Private William Cassidy, Royal Berkshire Regt., Barbados, West Indies. The "Maine" at lower left is a memorial to the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine.

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The Yellow Peril

Photo by Susan So

Sundays, especially Sunday mornings, the last day of our weekend shows, are usually the most opportune time to visit and talk to dealers. The serious buyers have made their rounds, the Saturday nighters are sleeping it off and the others are keeping holy the Sabbath. Such was the setting at the 25th April 1999, Ottawa Recreation association Stamp show when several collectors were sitting around a dealer's table 'shooting the breeze'. One chap idly asked if there is such a thing as a registered postage due cover. As if someone had held a flame to the seat of my trousers, the question shot me up to the pulpit to deliver this terse homily:

"Every letter to be registered has to be fully prepaid, therefore there cannot be any registered letters with postage due stamps. Even if a postal clerk goofed by not charging the registration fee, the addressee should not be penalised because it was not his fault. Furthermore, I have bought and sold registered covers that were short-paid and still have in my collection short paid letters that were neither rated nor taxed."

The five second silence was broken when member J. Claude Michaud, proprietor of the table, asked with a grin, 'If I were to show you a registered cover

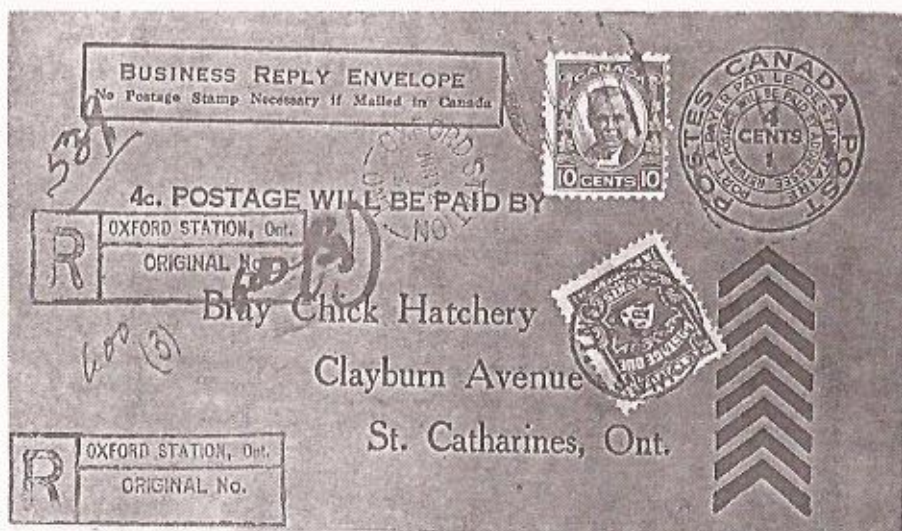


Fig 1 Registration fee was paid by the 10 cent George Etienne Cartier stamp and 4 cents postage due was collected from Baby Chick Hatchery.

with a postage due stamp, would you buy it?' 'Your darn tootin', I will,' I shot back. After a few minutes of searching, Claude showed me the cover in fig 1. Seeing this cover, I instantly realized that my 'know it all' attitude had left me wide open for a hit. Hoping that my good friend would say, 'You don't have to take it', I replied with a vain 'Guess you got me!' My only saving grace was that the cover was already priced. I now have a registered cover with a postage due stamp. Although it is proper in every respect, it was not the cover I had in mind.

Four months after being the victim of my own doings, I picked up another short-paid registered cover (fig 2) at a nearby post card show. Unlike the first cover, I willingly paid the price asked for this one. This effort was a little closer to what I had in mind – a 14 cent rate job (10 cent registration plus 4 cent postage) prepaid 7 cents (single deficiency). Although an airmail stamp was used on an airmail envelope, the letter was not carried by air.

The third cover (fig 3) was actually a re-

discovery. Eighteen years ago, just before my affliction I had had a telephone request from an out-of town 'on again, off again' type collector, to hold this cover until his next trip to Toronto. As it turned out I never did show him the cover for by the time he came to town, I was already hospitalized. During the ten weeks following, the bloke had changed his collecting interests from Elizabethan to Queen Victoria Small Queen covers. Over time, the cover was forgotten and it was not until year end 1999 when I finally did a review of all inactive files that I found it again.

This was precisely the cover that I had thought should not exist; prepaid 35 cents and rated and taxed 10 cents; double the 5 cents deficiency. A pair of 1948 5 cent postage due stamps are affixed and tied with the 'POWELL RIVER 29 I 67 B.C.' rubber handstamp.

Rediscovering this gem taught me that there is a subtle difference between "think know it all" and "know it all"!

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Fig 2 A 14 cent rate registered cover from Toronto to Sydenham paid by a 1946 7 cent airmail stamp. The 7 cent deficiency was made up of three 2 cent and a 1 cent postage due stamps.



Fig 3 A 'Port McNeill 26 I 67 B.C.' 40 cents registered cover to Powell River (paid only the 35 cents registration fee - 5 cents underpaid).

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NEWFOUNDLAND 6 CENT STAMPS OF 1910 AND 1911

Albert Govier



This investigation started by reading a biography of the author and administrator, John Buchan, who, as Lord Tweedsmuir, was Governor General of Canada from 1935 until his death in office in 1940.

Buchan is best known for his book 'The Thirty Nine Steps' which has been the basis of a number of films linked very loosely to the tale, but he wrote a great deal more. In the biography, it is stated that Buchan, in his nineteenth year, wrote the introduction to and edited an edition of a book by Francis Bacon (1561 – 1628); so, as I was anxious to read as much of Buchan's output as possible, I called upon a grandson and the internet and obtained a copy of the Bacon book.

It might be helpful at this point, to say that Bacon was knighted in 1603 and became Baron Verulam in 1618 and Viscount St. Albans in 1621.

The Newfoundland stamps in question bear a portrait of Bacon and describe him as 'Lord Bacon' but while some authorities dispute this title, others agree.

So let us first of all examine the case for those who disagree. Robson Lowe who refers to him as Sir Francis Bacon, states that 'the portrait is erroneously captioned Lord Bacon', while Boggs writes 'the inscription is erroneous in naming him Lord Bacon'. Everyman's Encyclopaedia adds to his tally by saying... 'he is often inaccurately called Lord Bacon'. Gibbons also name Bacon as Sir Francis in their description of the stamps. A formidable array of arguments!

Now, we'll have a look at the other side. The book I purchased, entitled 'Essays and Apothegems of Francis Lord Bacon' was published originally in 1597 and later with additions in 1625 (by 1625 Bacon was known as Viscount St. Albans but it is clear from the title page that he was acknowledged as Lord Bacon) and significantly, in a footnote to the first of the Apothegems, Bacon's chaplain, Dr. William Rawley, states that ... 'this collection his Lordship made out of his memory, without turning any book'. Also, James Spedding, a biographer of Bacon's produced, around 1878, an article entitled 'Evenings with a Reviewer on a Free and Particular Examination of Mr. Macaulay's Article on Lord Bacon'. So, a compelling response!

It would be most interesting to learn why there should be such confusion. Where did the designer of the stamps get his information? Was it from the title page of the 16th century book of Essays? Or was the word 'Lord' used in rather a loose way to describe anyone ennobled? Or maybe he simply had no room for anything more precise?

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The bulk of this article originally appeared in Gibbons Stamp Monthly in July 2006. Knowing that many of our members do not have easy access to GSM, we thought that the article deserved a place in Maple Leaves. It is reproduced here with the kind permission of GSM.

CANADA: THE MEDALLION ISSUE 1932

by David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

The British American Bank Note Company (BABNC) won a five-year contract to print Canadian stamps, effective 1 April 1930. This gave rise to the 'Arch' definitive series that appeared

piecemeal in 1930. The low values, 1c to 8c, were replaced in 1932 as a result of general dissatisfaction with the design that featured a portrait of King George V by Carl Ault.

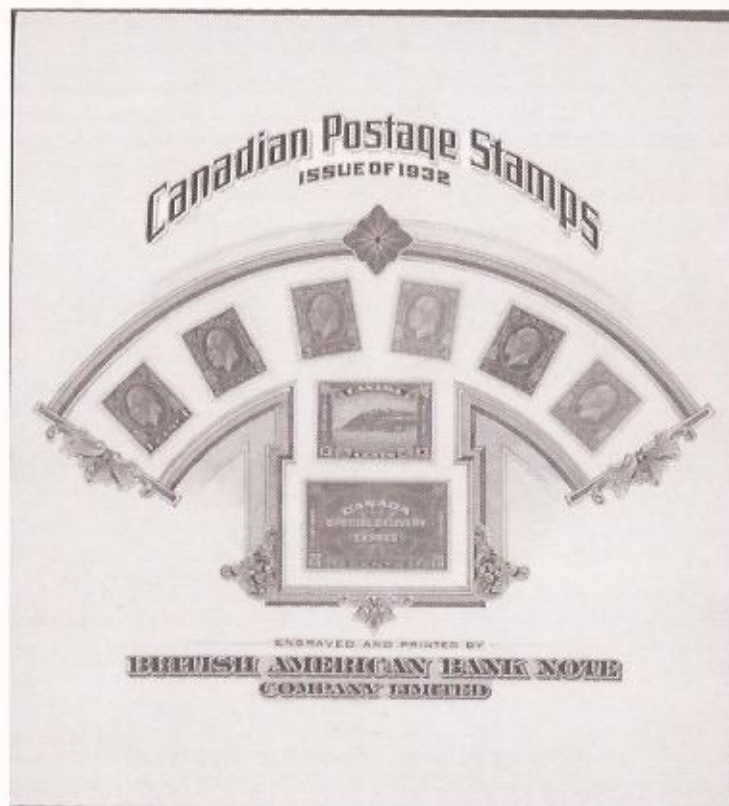


Fig 1 Unique composite model prepared by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd. for a publicity brochure.

A short commemorative set had been issued, in July 1932, to mark the Imperial Economic Conference, held in Ottawa. The 3c value featured a bas relief portrait of the King, by Bertram MacKenna, which met with widespread approval and this formed the basis of the replacement values. (see fig 2)



Fig 2 Plate block of six SG 315, the source of the Medallion design.

Proofs

The Canadian postal archive contains a letter from the BABNC, dated 1 September 1932, acknowledging receipt of essays for the 3c value approved by the Deputy PMG. The letter further states that the cost of the original engraved plates would be \$475 each, including 3% sales tax. To the best of the author's knowledge, no essays of the Medallion issue have appeared on the philatelic market.

It seems likely that, as the basic design had already been approved in connection with the commemorative issue, little adjustment would be required. This is borne out by the fact that all the die proofs were approved between 7th and 16th September 1932. The die for the 3c value was damaged at an early stage and a new die was approved on 29 November 1932. By this time the initial printing had been

done, thus die 1 only appears on plates 1 and 2, plates 3 to 12 were all from die 2. The difference between the dies is minor and well illustrated in the Gibbons Part 1 Catalogue and the Unitrade catalogue. The reason the difference is so small is that all the dies were made from a master die so that only the value tablets needed to be inserted.

In passing perhaps it should be mentioned that the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia indicates that die 1 was replaced on 29.11.32. This would have required some nifty footwork as the proof of die 2 was only approved on that day, still it's not far out!

The die proofs themselves are very scarce, when a set appeared on the market in 1982 it was claimed that 'only 2 or 3 exist'. This claim is borne out by a letter in the author's collection, dated 16 June 1933, from H. E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent of the P. O. Department, to P. T. Coolican, Acting Deputy PMG. In it Atwater remarks, "As you are aware, under the practice which has been in operation for some time past, only three proofs of any stamp are made, viz. one for the publishers, one for the Deputy Postmaster General or Acting Deputy Postmaster, and one for the Postage Stamp records."

Date of Issue

Unlike the preceding Arch issue, the Medallions were all issued on the same day, 1 December 1932. A note in the P. O. archive, dated 28 October 1932, from T. R. Legault, Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division, to Stanley Deaville of the Philatelic Section, advised him that immediate steps should be taken to notify stamp collectors of the new issue. Thus first day covers are far more common than are those of the Arch issue.

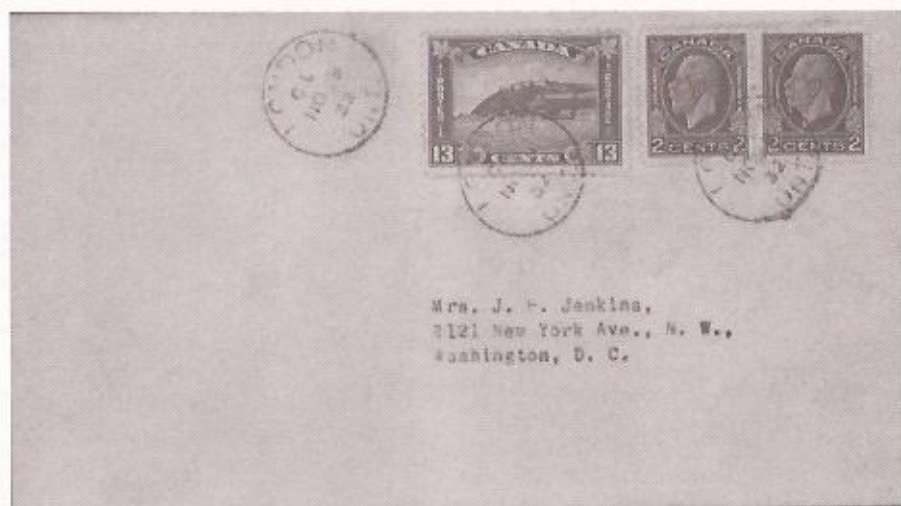


Fig 3 Cover posted in London, ON, on 29 November 1932, two days prior to the date of issue.

Mr Atwater wrote to the Deputy PMG on 12 November 1932 asking for 60,000 copies of each value to be released in advance for the preparation of first day covers. The Post Office duly released the stamps, spread over 20 post offices. Stanley Deaville was obviously on the ball; on 15 November he wrote to Atwater noting that the DPMG had approved the early release and that instructions were to be given that "these postage stamps are to be used only for the purpose designated and under no conditions are they to be sold or given to anyone prior to the official date of issue".

We all know that such strictures occasionally fall on deaf ears; the cover illustrated (Fig. 3), dated 29 November, provides an example!

Colour problem

Mr Legault sent Atwater a sheet of each denomination on 16 November and

drew attention to an apparent variation in colour in comparison with the previous (Arch) issue, in particular the 4c "which appears to be of an entirely different colour" and the 2c which appeared to be a very dark brown on which "postmarks may not show very distinctly".

Comparing the two 4c values there is no doubt that the Medallion has more brown in it, this is reflected in the main catalogue listings. Both Stanley Gibbons and the Unitrade Specialised Catalogues show the Arch as yellow bistre while the Medallion is described as yellow brown (SG) and ochre or brownish ochre (USC). As to the 2c value, first impressions indicate the Medallion as the darker of the two but this could be an illusion brought about by the solid shading behind the head. The 2c Arch is described as deep brown (SG) and dark brown (USC) while the 2c Medallion is sepia (SG) and black brown (USC). In practical terms it was the

ultimate visibility of postmarks that was the cause for concern. Legault raised the matter with the printers who said that the same formula of ink was used and that possibly the newness of the plates gave rise to darker impressions. Mr Atwater arranged for tests to be carried out through cancelling machines and the results were apparently satisfactory, however hand stamping resulted in "a few specimens which were lightly cancelled (and) could possibly be treated in such a way as to make such cancellation marks disappear". Mr Fortin, the Chief Inspector, agreed and recommended use of a lighter shade; Mr Legault had already suggested using the brown of the 3c Confederation stamp of 1918. Despite all this it seems that no effective change was made to the colour.

Perhaps it should be clarified here that the arrangements for the new issue were concerned only with the values 1c to 8c. The high values of the Arch series remained current throughout the five years of the BABNC's contract. Of those high values, the 12c Citadel was replaced by a 13c of the same design but different colour, as a result of a rate change. The replacement value was issued on 1 December 1932, the same date as the Medallions, but should properly be considered part of the Arch series. Over the years the common date of issue has resulted in the 13c Citadel being listed as part of the Medallion issue. One feels it is probably too late to change things now!

Imperforates

Only three panes (100 subjects each) of each of the values 1c to 8c are recorded imperforate; four panes (50 subjects) of the 13c value in imperforate form are also recorded. Thus the catalogues indicate 150 or 100 pairs for the various values. This is quite correct in theory but is slightly misleading as three sets of plate

blocks (1c to 8c) are known, along with two plate blocks of the 13c. There may, of course, be other non-plate blocks in collections; in any case the real availability is somewhat less than the theoretical availability (see fig 4).

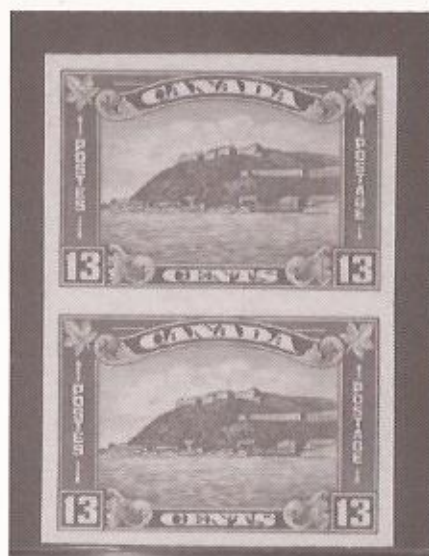


Fig 4 Imperforate pair of the 13c value, only 100 pairs recorded.

In addition to the above mentioned imperforates, which almost certainly did not pass across a post office counter, a block of four of the 3c value, in a darker red than that of the three known sheets, turned up at auction some 25 years ago. It was said to have come from a partially imperforate sheet found in Winnipeg. The author has not noted any other reference to this variety.

The 5c value throws up a major perforation variety; one pane (100) is recorded as imperforate vertically, so up to 50 pairs could exist. Whilst full panes of imperforates can be regarded as plate

proofs, it seems likely that this one sheet 'escaped' from the printers (see fig 5).



Fig 5 *Pair of 5c imperforate vertically (SG323a), less than 50 pairs exist*

Gum

As was the case with the Arch issue, the lowest values (1c, 2c and 3c) were all printed on a Stickney rotary press, while the higher values came from a flat bed machine. All the booklet and coil stamps were also printed on a Stickney rotary press.

Most mint copies of the lowest values have a ridged gum which came about because the sheets of stamps were passed between rollers (gum breakers) before perforation. Some copies have little or no ridging which has given rise to a belief that some low values were printed on flat bed machines; this is not so, the ridges are dependent upon the amount of pressure applied by the gum breakers. In answer to a question in the early 30s, the Post Office Department of Canada stated:

"The entire output of the 1c, 2c, and 3c denominations of the Medallion issue was produced on the Stickney Rotary Press with cylindrical plates. The paper was all of uniform manufacture from one mill and the only variation in the gum was in the colour and due to a slight difference in the dextrine content..... During some

experiments on the perforating machine, pressure on the rolls which 'break up' the gum on the continuous roll of printed paper, before it is perforated and cut into sheets, was reduced almost to the vanishing point, with the result that some of the sheets got out with only very slight traces of the ridging which is a characteristic of rotary press printings".

The reference to variation in the colour of the gum could be useful in separating a pane from the 3c booklet from a 3c pane from the combination booklet. Boggs says that panes from the combination booklets exhibit a dark gum while those from the 3c booklet have white gum. The author has seen insufficient examples to verify this claim.

Varieties

The only notable varieties occur on the 5c value. A major re-entry is found at position 10 of the upper left pane from plate 1; it is best seen in the letters 'AN' of 'CANADA'. At position 79 of the upper left pane of plate 2 can be found the 'blue nose' re-entry, best seen at the bridge of the nose and the lower right rim of the medallion.

An unlisted variety has been noted on the 13c value, the mast on top of the Citadel is missing. The position of the variety has not yet been recorded. It seems likely that it is similar to the 'missing spire' variety on the 10c Library from the Arch series, which actually appears in different stages on several subjects. The probable cause is foreign matter clogging the fine line of engraving.

Plate imprints

The printers were innovative in their placing of the plate imprints on the plates of the Arch issue, some experimentation took place and the outcome was to have an

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imprint at top and bottom of each vertical margin of a 400 subject plate. This pattern was continued in the Medallion issue – almost! The values 1c, 2c and 3c all conform to pattern; the 4c and 5c plates bear imprints only at upper and lower left; the 8c at upper and lower right, while the 13c plates carried imprints at upper left and upper right.

The placing of the imprints in the four corners of the plate gave a significant boost to plate block collecting in the 1930s, with the four corner blocks forming a neat 'miniature pane' on the album page. Having created a demand among collectors who were thus prepared to purchase up to 16 stamps from each plate, it seems odd that the higher Medallion values should have been reduced to only two imprints. Could it be that the Post Office took pity on impoverished collectors?

A most unusual phenomenon, phantom imprints, was noted in the Arch issue and it appears again in the Medallion issue (see fig 6). On both plates 5 and 6 of the 1c value examples have been seen of additional, but much lighter, imprints and in some cases the phantom imprints are a different plate number from that in the corner position. For instance, in the author's collection are strips of 20 (2x10) from the lower left panes of plates 5 and 6. In addition to the normal plate imprints at the bottom of the margin alongside rows 9 and 10, there are faint imprints of PLATE 6 alongside rows 3/4 and PLATE 5 alongside rows 5/6 in the former case and phantom imprints of PLATE 5 alongside rows 3/4 plus PLATE 6 alongside rows 7/8 in the latter case. A further strip, from an UL pane shows the normal PLATE 6 alongside rows 1/2, an indecipherable imprint at rows 5/6 and PLATE 5 at rows 7/8. The Plate Block Catalogue records

similar occurrences on plate 3 (phantom 2) and plate 9 (phantom 10)

For the record, the plate allocation was:

1c – 6 plates; 2c – 3 plates; 3c die 1 – plates 1 & 2; 3c die 2 – plates 3-12; 4c-13c – 2 plates each.



Fig 6 Strip from the LL pane of plate 5 of the 1c value with phantom 'PLATE No. 5' alongside rows 5/6 and 'PLATE NO. 6' alongside rows 3/4.

Coils

The three lowest values were also issued in coil form and for this purpose the rotary press was particularly suited as the stamps were printed on a continuous sheet, thus avoiding the chore of tearing sheets of stamps into strips and joining them up to create the necessary rolls. One might have thought that this would mean an end to 'coil join' varieties but not so, the long strips sometimes broke in the coiling process and had to be re-joined with the aid of a piece of gummed paper.

As with the preceding Arch issue, the Stickney rotary press created its own variety, the line pair. Where the two curved plates met to form the printing cylinder, ink would gather in the crack to form a line between every 24th and 25th stamp (see fig 7). The plates themselves carried 384 subjects each (24x16).



Fig 7 *Coil strip of four of the 3c value with the middle two stamps forming a 'line pair'.*

The coils were stored in rolls of 500 with the colour facing inwards. In line with the practice introduced in 1923, blank ungummed strips of paper were spot gummed to each end of the roll; the paper was coloured roughly to match the colour of the stamps, thus facilitating rapid recognition.

The colour coding seems to have been insufficient for somebody. In the author's collection is a header strip of the 2c value with a large '2c' printed thereon (see fig



Fig 8 *Coil pair of the 2c brown with attached coil leader featuring a purple '2'.*

8). This phenomenon has not been noted by the author in relation to the Arch issue and said strip is the only example noted in respect of the Medallions. Perhaps it was an experiment introduced toward the end of the ABNC's contract or perhaps the author has been either unlucky or unobservant! As a matter of interest, news of other examples would be welcomed.

The three coil stamps appeared some time after the sheet stamps, possibly there were good stocks of the Arch coils still on hand or perhaps they were initially overlooked. It was not until 14 February 1933 that Mr Atwater wrote to Mr Cowan of BABNC, recommending that, "Steps be taken immediately to change the stamps in rolls and books, as well as the postcards and special newspaper wrappers to the new Medallion design". The matter was obviously not considered to be too urgent as the three values in coil form were not issued until 15 August (2c), 16 August (3c) and 3 November (1c). As die 2 of the 3c replaced die 1 at the end of 1932 it will be seen that all 3c coil stamps must be from die 2, despite the listing in USC as die 1.

Booklets

As indicated above, the booklets were also slow in arriving. Printed in English and French, they came in two formats; the 1c and 2c booklets carried four and two panes of 6 stamps respectively, while the 3c booklet contained two panes of four stamps. This latter format was also used in a combination booklet comprising one

pane of four stamps of each of 1c, 2c and 3c. Each booklet carried 24c worth of stamps and retailed at 25c. As well as the panes being in two formats there are two different booklet covers, identified by the legend inside the front cover. Type 1 reads 'Post Office' or the French 'Les Mandats'; type 2 reads 'Register' or the French 'Recommendez'. The 1c booklet was released on 28 December 1933, the 2c on 7 September 1933, the 3c on 13 November 1933 and the combination on 19 September 1933. These were the English versions; the French versions were released on 26 March 1934 (1c), 7 September 1933 (2c), 22 August 1933 (3c) and 5 December 1933 (Combination).

Most of the foregoing dates are consistently quoted by various authorities but the 3c throws up an inconsistency. The date 13 November 1933, shown for the English 3c booklet, is taken from McCann's catalogue of booklet stamps, but Hart's listing from postal records shows 3 November 1933, as does the Plate Block catalogue, possibly a typo here somewhere. The date of 7 September 1933 for the French version of the 2c booklet is doubtful. Some authorities have indicated that the date was not available and one suspects that the 'English' date may have slipped in here by default.

The two dies of the 3c value have given rise to much conjecture on the author's part. The Unitrade Specialized catalogue indicates die 1 was used for the combination booklet (issued 19.9.33) and die 2 for the 3c booklet (13.11.1933); the Gibbons catalogue indicates die 2 for the combination and die 1 for the 3c booklet. Two plates were used for the 3c panes and samples of each rest in the author's collection, but both plates are from die 2 despite the assertions above that die 1 was also involved. We have seen that instructions to produce coil and booklet

stamps were given to the printers by Mr Atwater on 14 February 1933 and that the proof of die 2 was approved on 29 November 1932, this as a result of damage to die 1. Thus it seems clear that only die 2 can be involved in the production of booklet and coil stamps. Examples of 3c booklet and coil stamps from die 1 are awaited with great interest, none have yet been encountered by the author.

The novelty of having plate imprints occasionally appear on the margins of booklet panes, first seen in the Arch issue, carried over onto the Medallion replacements. Such panes are not common so it is difficult to draw firm conclusions, but this variety is, if anything, even more provocative than the two dies of the 3c value (see fig 9).



Fig 9 Pair of 1c booklet panes of six showing the plate number in the binding margin.

Four basic Medallion booklets exist and if we concentrate on only the panes then we have no need to be distracted with booklet type or language. As indicated at the beginning of this section, the 1c and 2c values exist in panes of six, the 3c in panes of four and the combination booklet carried all three values in panes of four. Only two plate numbers (1 and 2) are recorded so listing the various imprint panes should not be a problem – but it is!

The Unitrade Specialized catalogue lists both plates 1 and 2 for the 1c booklet pane of six, but only plate 2 for the whole booklet; McCann's Booklet catalogue lists plate 2 only in regard to panes but both plates in regard to the full booklet. Boggs and Harris list only plate 2. The author's collection contains only plate 2 and a trawl through auction catalogues revealed no example of a plate 1. So the question is: does plate 1 exist in respect of the 1c booklet pane of 6?

Unitrade and McCann list both plates for the 2c booklet; Boggs and Harris list only plate 2. As with the 1c, no trace of a plate 1 specimen has been seen by the author. Once again, does plate 1 exist for the 2c brown booklet pane of 6?

The 3c booklet panes exist only in the form of four stamps and there is general consensus that both plates 1 and 2 were indeed used.

As with the six subject panes, the four subject panes of the 1c and 2c do not show consistency in reporting and, in brief, the question is asked: Does plate 2 exist for the four subject panes of the 1c and 2c values?

After more than 70 years, the answer to these questions should be known, perhaps they have already been asked! The author has not had access to sufficient relative material to be dogmatic but the proposition is offered that, in respect of the 1c and 2c values, the four subject panes derive from plate 1 in each case and the six subject panes from plate 2. A moment's consideration suggests that the plates for four subject panes must be different from those for six subject panes so, if two plates were in operation for each type of the 1c and 2c values, then would not the printers have numbered them 1-4

rather than 1 and 2 twice? Your comments will be welcome.

Upon expiry of BABNC's five year term in 1935, the new contract was won by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

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2 CENT POSTAGE DUE PLATE RE-CALLED

Gib Wallace

Upon moving house recently, causing the disruption of one study to establish another, I came across a bundle of correspondence from Hans Reiche, some twenty years old. Upon re-reading the letters, I was aroused from my somnolence and philatelic apathy by one sentence. I quote...."It appears that Plate 3 (of the 2 cent Postage Due issue of 1906) was recalled and may be printed 'dry' after Plate 4 had already been approved."

I looked through countless stamps and covers to see if I had anything to support this statement but all to no avail. We had been working on the three values being printed 'dry' late in 1924 and early 1925. This was the end of the 'wet' printing

process and before the new plates (i.e. plate 3 for the 1 cent and 5 cent values and plate 5 for the 2 cent) were approved and only printed by the 'dry' process.

Whilst searching, I found a March 1919 cover from Toronto with a 2 cent postage due (see fig 1 below). The stamp is from plate 1 or 2, they being similar and used simultaneously. This may not be unusual from a small post office or a beach resort, but it is from the main office at Toronto. The 2 cent Postage Due has a centrally located position dot above the top frame line clearly indicating it is from plates 1 and 2. However, it has a straight edge at the left and it is in the reddish violet shade characteristic of the 1919 era.



Fig 1

Until plate 3 was approved in early 1917, plates 1 and 2 were printed in sheets of 200 with a perforated horizontal margin between the upper and lower panes of 100. The selvedge was also perforated so there were no stamps with straight edges. Plate 3 was printed in sheets of 400 with no separating margins and was guillotined into four panes of 100. This caused straight edges at top, bottom and sides and the four centre stamps had two adjacent straight edges.

It would appear that in 1919, plate 3 was withdrawn for repairs and one of the earlier plates was re-called for a small rush printing.

The re-called plate that Hans referred to has eluded me, and his source of information is lost forever. However, in

spite of not being able to capitalise on his information, I was successful with this other gem.

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In publishing this article we have broken one of our normal unwritten rules of not publishing material that is also in BNA Topics. In this case, however, the two editors felt that the subject matter was of sufficient interest to all collectors of Modern Canada that we have both published the material

THREE COUNTERFEIT BOOKLETS

Leopold Beaudet



Fig 1 The three counterfeit booklet stamps

Introduction

Counterfeits of three modern booklets have recently been discovered:

1. \$1.05 Deer booklet issued on 28 December 2000.
2. 49¢ QE II booklet issued on 19 December 2003.
3. \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet issued on 19 December 2003.

The counterfeits, produced to defraud Canada Post, are printed by lithography on self-adhesive paper, tagged, and die cut just like the genuine booklets. Richard Gratton revealed the existence of the 49¢ and \$1.40 in May 2006 [2]. The first one I examined was the \$1.40 booklet. It was so well produced that initially I thought it might have come from some last minute Ashton Potter printing. Some time later, thanks to John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre, I examined a counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet. It exhibited the same characteristics as the \$1.40 booklet even

though the two were ostensibly produced by different printers, Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) for the 49¢ and Ashton Potter for the \$1.40. This convinced me that the 49¢ and \$1.40 booklets were indeed counterfeits.

John Jamieson pointed out that some \$1.05 Deer booklets also showed characteristics that were peculiar to the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. These Deer booklets were described in the Jan.-Feb. 2006 issue of *Corgi Times* [3, p 64], several months before Richard Gratton revealed the existence of 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. Although the booklets were noticeably different than the genuine, the printing quality was excellent. Many unannounced printings of the current definitives had appeared in the past year or two, so the *Corgi Times* article attributed the Deer booklets to a previously unreported new printing.

The Three Counterfeits

Ashton Potter (Canada) produced the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The Unitrade catalogue lists the following printings [4]:

Ptg Date / Printer

Paper / UPC barcode / Stock

1. 28 Dec 2000 Ashton Potter Canada

JAC 0 63491 01793 3 Field

2. 28 Dec 2000 Ashton Potter Canada

JAC 0 63491 01794 0 Philatelic

The two printings are identical except for the barcode on the back which was intended to distinguish between post office field stock and philatelic stock. The counterfeit booklet has the philatelic stock barcode. With this barcode, one would have expected the booklet to be stocked by the National Philatelic Centre had it been genuine.

CBN produced the 49¢ QE II booklet. The Unitrade catalogue lists the following printings [4]:

Ptg Date / Paper / Slits

Back Cover Advertisement

UPC barcode / Stock

1. 19 Dec 2003 C 10

"Complete year in stamps"

0 63491 02800 7 Field

2. June 2004 C 23

"Share Canada through our stamps"

063491 02800 7 Field

3. July 2004 F 5

"Share Canada through our stamps"

063491 03119 9 Philatelic

4 Dec. 2004 F 5

"Share Canada through our stamps"

063491 02800 7 Field

C = Tullis Russell Coatings paper

F = Fasson Canada Inc. paper

The die cut separating the stamps in columns two and three resembles rouletting in that there are narrow uncut bridges

between slits in the paper. Three variations exist: 5 long slits, 10 medium size slits, and 23 short slits. There are two different advertisements on the back cover, both for the 2003 Annual Collection. The ad on the initial printing begins with the phrase "The complete year in stamps". The second ad begins with "Share Canada through our stamps". CBN produced two printings when it switched to Fasson paper, one with a new barcode on the back expressly for philatelic stock and the other with the field stock barcode. The counterfeit 49¢ booklet corresponds to the first CBN printing in as much as the paper designation is "C", it has 10 slits, and it has the "Complete year in stamps" advertisement and field stock barcode on the back.

Ashton Potter Canada produced the initial printing of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet. The printing contract was subsequently awarded to Lowe-Martin. The following printings are listed in Unitrade [4]:

Ptg Date / Printer

Paper / UPC barcode / Stock

1. 19 Dec 2003 Ashton Potter Canada

C 0 63491 02805 2 Field

2. July 2004 Lowe-Martin

F 0 63491 03106 9 Philatelic

3. Sept 2004 Lowe-Martin

F 0 63491 02805 2 Field

C = Tullis Russell Coatings paper

F = Fasson Canada Inc. paper

The Lowe-Martin printing matches that of Ashton Potter for the most part; however, there are differences in colour shade and paper fluorescence that make it difficult to use these two characteristics to distinguish counterfeit from genuine. The counterfeit \$1.40 booklet corresponds to the Ashton Potter printing. The printer's imprint is Ashton Potter, the paper designation is "C", and the barcode on the back is the field stock barcode.

Distinguishing Counterfeit from Genuine

The most significant differences between the genuine and counterfeit booklets are described below. Some of these were first noted by Richard Gratton, and others were noted by Mirko Zatka, Robin Harris, and Ken Pugh.

“Watermark”. The counterfeits have two “watermarks” or latent lithographic images identifying the paper manufacturer. One consists of a light green diamond with the letters “DURO” inside. The other consists of four boxes arranged in a cross. Each box is filled with the light green colour except for the letters “jac” which are white. The position of the latent images varies from booklet to booklet. The images are best seen by viewing the back of the booklet through a strong light. Possibly because the 49¢ booklet is larger in size, the specimen I examined had two copies of the jac image. On the \$1.40 booklet, the inner side of the backing paper has a greenish tinge that is very evident when a stamp is removed. This tinge makes it difficult to see the latent image.

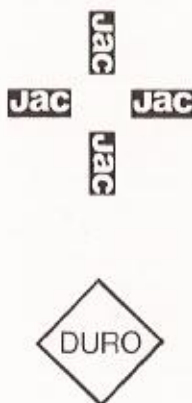


Fig 2 Sketch of the “DURO” and “jac” latent images that appear on the back of all three counterfeit booklets.

Die cut. One of the most obvious differences between the counterfeit and genuine \$1.05 Deer booklets is the serpentine die cut at the top and bottom of the stamps. The shape of the undulations is much more pronounced on the genuine, and the gauge is 8.6 versus 9.1 on the counterfeit. The other die cuts on the \$1.05 booklet and all the die cuts on the other two booklets are identical.



Fig 3 On the genuine \$1.05 Deer booklet, the undulations in the serpentine die cut are pronounced, and the gauge is coarser (courtesy Robin Harris).

Canada Post logo. What might appear to be one of the most innocuous differences between the counterfeit and genuine booklets is to my mind one of the most damning. The Canada Post logo on the back of all the counterfeits differs from the official one. On the counterfeit, the letters “A” and “N” in the logo have pointed tops. In the actual logo, which Canada Post has been using since at least 1998, the top of the letters is flat. There are also subtle differences in the shape of other letters.

Corporations are meticulous in specifying the precise layout of their logo, and zealous in ensuring faithful reproduction. The printers of the genuine booklets all used the official logo, furnished to them by Canada Post. The printer of the counterfeit booklets apparently tried to recreate the logo rather than reproduce it

from genuine booklets or Canada Post publications.



Fig 4 In the Canada Post logo on all three counterfeit booklets, the tips of the A and N are pointy.

Litho screen. Until the mid-1990s, Canadian stamp printers used a half-tone screen consisting of a fine mesh with 200 to 300 lines per inch to produce the shading on lithographic stamps. The individual colours of the stamp design were photographed at different angles through the mesh screen to produce rows of regularly spaced dots of different sizes, readily seen under a 30x magnifier. The current printers of Canadian stamps, CBN and Lowe-Martin, now use a computer-generated stochastic half-tone screen. A stochastic screen uses tiny, randomly scattered dots all of the same size (10 microns in the case of Lowe-Martin) to achieve the lithographic shading. The dots are best seen under a 30x magnifier or better.

Ashton Potter used a mesh screen on the front of the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The rows of dots are quite visible in the bottom right portion of the self-adhesive icon and within the digits of the denomination. In contrast, the counterfeiter used a stochastic screen on the front. Under magnification, the shading in the stamp design appears dramatically smoother on

the counterfeit, the bottom right part of the self-adhesive icon is a fairly solid mass of fine dots, and there is no shading in the digits of the denomination. Both Ashton Potter and the counterfeiter used a mesh screen on the back, but the rows of dots are at different angles. For example, the magenta dots run at 45° on the genuine and 30° on the counterfeit.

Aside from the shading produced by the stochastic screen, the quality of the lithographic printing on the counterfeit \$1.05 booklet is notably inferior to the genuine when viewed under a magnifier. There are many constant or semi-constant plate flaws, and the booklets I examined had noticeable colour shifts. While plate flaws and colour shifts occur on genuine booklets, they are more prevalent on the counterfeits.

A stochastic half-tone screen was used on both the genuine and counterfeit 49¢ and \$1.40 booklets. However, on the counterfeit stamps, the shading is comparatively crude, the dots vary in size, and there are many apparent small plate flaws. On genuine booklets, the shading dots are extremely fine, the shading is very smooth, and there are few if any irregularities or plate flaws. Under a 10x magnifier, the difference is quite apparent.

On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, there are differences between the half-tone screens, especially noticeable on the yellow leaf in the lower right part of the design. Both counterfeit and genuine have an array of very fine dark dots in the yellow area. On the counterfeit, the dots are cyan, they are spread somewhat sparsely, and the size of the dots varies. On the genuine, there is a thick spray of very fine dots of uniform size and the dots appear to be both cyan and black. Under magnification the appearance is much neater. The yellow veins of the green leaf are much less distinct on the counterfeit.

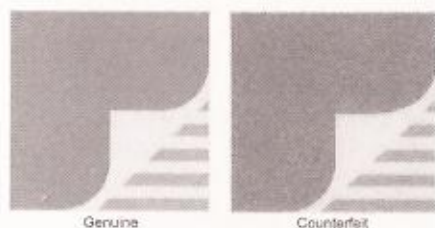


Fig 5 On the genuine \$1.05 Deer booklet, the lower right part of the self-adhesive icon has a distinct pattern.

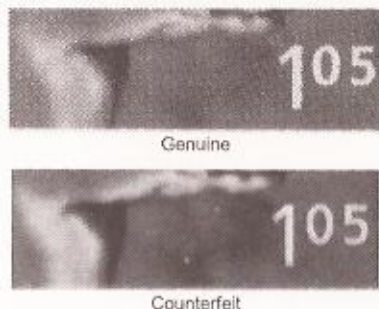


Fig 6 Under magnification, the shading on the genuine \$1.05 Deer booklet appears very grainy, and there are shading dots in the denomination.

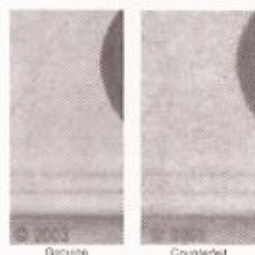


Fig 7 Middle left side of 49¢ QE II stamp. The background on the counterfeit is grainy, and fine detail such as the "© 2003" is poor.

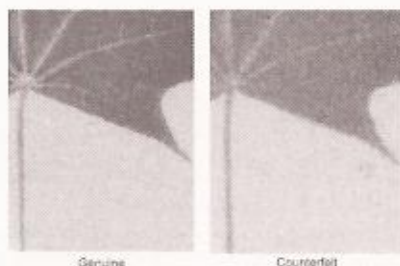


Fig 8 On the counterfeit \$1.40 booklet, the yellow veins in the green leaf are obscured and there is less shading in the yellow leaf.

Many of the small ones are either not visible or barely so.

Traffic lights. The \$1.05 Deer booklet was printed using five-colour lithography (plus an extra "colour" for the phosphor tagging): cyan, magenta, yellow, black, and purple. The counterfeit was printed using four-colour lithography plus tagging. On the counterfeit, the "purple" traffic light consists of two colours, magenta and a light sprinkling of tiny cyan dots. The cyan dots also occur wherever the purple colour appears in the stamp design (in the self-adhesive icon, for example).

The 49¢ QE II booklet was printed using six-colour lithography plus tagging. The six colours, following the traffic light sequence from top to bottom, are: red, red brown, yellow, magenta, red brown (perhaps slightly darker than the second traffic light), and black. I suspect one of the red brown colours was used without a half-tone screen for the "Canada 49" lettering whereas the other was screened and used for shading. On the counterfeit, the fifth traffic light down, corresponding to the second red brown traffic light on the genuine booklet, was not produced from a single colour. It was produced using a

combination of three inks: magenta, yellow, and a smattering of tiny cyan dots. This was easy to detect on the specimen I examined because the magenta and yellow were shifted with respect to each other. The first traffic light, the red one, may possibly consist of magenta and yellow superimposed on each other; however, it is difficult to be positive because the two colours (if indeed there are two) are not shifted with respect to each other.

On the counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet I examined, cyan was visible in several places. This colour appears in the background shading. It was shifted to the left with respect to the other colours, thus producing a narrow cyan border along the left side of each stamp design. Under a 30x magnifier, cyan shading dots were visible in various parts of the design. There was also a cyan plate or inking flaw to the right of the top traffic light. The cyan on the counterfeit is an excellent distinguishing characteristic because cyan was not used on the front of the genuine booklet. It was used on the back.

The genuine \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet was printed using five-colour lithography (black, cyan, magenta, yellow, and green) plus tagging. The counterfeit was printed using four colour lithography plus tagging. The green traffic light on the counterfeit is actually composed of cyan and yellow inks. The yellow traffic light is also made up of two colours, yellow itself plus cyan. The cyan appears as a very light sprinkling of tiny dots (need a good magnifying glass to see this), and is best seen when there is a colour shift between the yellow and cyan.

Booklet design. There are notable differences in the font of the lettering on the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The difference in the larger characters on the back is quite apparent. There are also subtle

differences in the small letters of the "Canada Post" inscription. There are no apparent font differences in the "Ask at your Post Office..." inscription, but there is a spelling error in the last line on the counterfeit ("postal au appelez au" rather than "postal ou appelez au"). On the front, a close examination reveals differences in the font of all the black inscriptions including the one that appears on each stamp (best seen by comparing the letters "C", "e", and "g"). There is a second spelling error, in the bottom left inscription: the hyphen in the designer's name, Pierre-Yves Pelletier, is missing. The spelling errors provide another strong indicator that the \$1.05 Deer booklet is counterfeit. While it is true that spelling snafus have occurred on Canadian stamps (one of the best known is on the 1972 8¢ Cornelius Krieghoff commemorative – the artist's name is misspelled "Kreighoff" in the four pane margin inscriptions), they are very rare events. The probability of two misspellings on one booklet is practically nil.

On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, the base of the three "A"s in "CANADA" on the stamp is slightly narrower on the counterfeit. The difference in width is a fraction of a millimetre, and is barely discernable with the naked eye. The narrower width caused a slight displacement in some of the other letters.

Tagging. The counterfeiter was very successful in replicating the tagging. Other than a 0.5 mm variation in some of the phosphor bars on the \$1.05 Deer and \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklets, the tagging on the counterfeits is very similar to the genuine.

Paper. All the counterfeit booklets feel a bit thicker and stiffer than the genuine. The paper on the counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet has a yellowish tinge in the white areas of

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Counterfeit

Fig 9 The font for the large characters on the back of the \$1.05 booklet is different (compare the "4"s for example). The counterfeit has a spelling error in the last line of the French text. It was also prone to colour shifts.

the design. On the genuine, the paper is white. On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, there is a marked greenish tinge throughout the white area on the back. On the genuine, the back is as white as the front.

Other characteristics. There are differences in colour shade and paper fluorescence between the counterfeit and genuine booklets, but because of the variance among counterfeits and among genuine specimens, using these characteristics as distinguishing features is problematic.

How to Spot Single Used Stamps

Counterfeit single \$1.05 Deer stamps are readily distinguishable. The best indicators are the serpentine die cut at top and bottom, the smooth shading achieved

with the stochastic screen, and the font for the inscription "White-tailed Deer / Cerf de Virginie".

Counterfeit singles of the 49¢ QE II are best identified by the graininess of the shading in the background to the left of the Queen's head and shoulders. Another good indicator is the presence of any cyan in the design since this colour was not used on the front of the genuine booklet.

Counterfeit singles of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf are probably the most difficult to detect. The best indicators are the veins on the green leaf, the shading in the yellow area of the design, the shade of green, and the occurrence of any apparent plate flaws or colour shifts.

Concluding Remarks

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DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS SINCE 1924

All three counterfeits were available while the genuine stamps were still current. How many were used for postage? A trickle of used stamps has been reported, but this is still an open question. As the existence of the counterfeits becomes more widespread, I expect collectors will re-examine their used accumulations of these stamps, and a better picture of the prevalence of the counterfeits will emerge.

Who produced these counterfeits and how did the knowledge of their existence become known? Canada Post and the RCMP approached Richard Gratton, known for his long-standing interest in fakes, forgeries, and counterfeits, with a request to examine copies of the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. It was as a result of his examination that Mr. Gratton was able to reveal their existence and describe some of their characteristics in *Philatélie Québec*. He says the counterfeits were produced in a Baltic country, but that further details are unavailable because the authorities are actively pursuing their investigation.

I consider myself a knowledgeable collector with a keen interest in varieties. I first examined a counterfeit \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet courtesy of Saskatoon Stamp Centre in December 2005, about five months before Richard Gratton's first *Philatélie Québec* article. It was quite evident that the green traffic light on the booklet I examined wasn't printed by green ink but rather a combination of blue and yellow. I also noted at the time that there was a light speckling of tiny blue dots in the yellow traffic light. Did I immediately conclude these were counterfeits? No, the possibility never crossed my mind! Five months later, I had the benefit of Richard Gratton's article to guide me. Yet, as I indicated above, I was still prepared to ascribe my \$1.40 booklet

to a rush printing from Ashton Potter.

When the *Corgi Times* article on the \$1.05 Deer booklet appeared in February 2006, there was no inkling in the philatelic community that counterfeits existed. Given the large number of printing variations on recent definitives, it was quite reasonable to conclude that the Deer booklet was yet another, previously unreported, printing variety. It took Richard Gratton's article on the counterfeits and John Jamieson's alert observation that the \$1.05 Deer booklet shared key characteristics with the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits to expose the true nature of the \$1.05 Deer booklet. Note that Mr. Gratton, and presumably the authorities that approached him, were not aware that the \$1.05 booklet had been counterfeited when Mr. Gratton wrote his articles in May.

A longer version of this article was published in *Corgi Times* [1] and posted on the Internet [5]. The 2007 edition of the *Unitrade* catalogue lists the counterfeit \$1.05 Deer as a reprint [4]. This will be corrected in the next edition.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of the article was a collaborative effort of several prominent collectors and dealers. I would like to thank John Jamieson and Don Williams of Saskatoon Stamp Centre for the loan of counterfeit booklets to examine, for some of the illustrations, and for the information they provided. My thanks also to Richard Gratton, Mirko Zatka, Robin Harris, and Ken Pugh who all provided information on these counterfeit booklets.

References

1. Leopold Beaudet, "Counterfeit Modern Booklets", *Corgi Times*, Vol. 15, No. 3, Nov.-Dec. 2006.

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2. Richard Gratton, "Erreurs, variétés et faux du Canada et des provinces", Philatélie Québec, No. 260, May-June 2006.

3. Robin Harris, "\$1.05 White-Tailed Deer", Corgi Times, Vol. 14, No. 4, Jan.-Feb. 2006.

4. D. Robin Harris editor, The

Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, 2007 edition, The Unitrade Press.

5. Robin Harris, webmaster, Adminware website,
<http://www.adminware.ca/headlines/counterefts.htm>.

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BOOK REVIEWS

BRITISH EMPIRE CIVIL CENSORSHIP DEVICES, WORLD WAR II: Part 6, CANADA AND COLONIES IN THE CARIBBEAN AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Chris Miller. Published by the Civil Censorship Study Group, May 2006, ISBN 0951744461. Approx. 340 pages, 8.25" x 11.75", spiral bound, plastic cover. Price £35 plus postage; available from Vera Trinder and Pennymead Books.

Some years ago the author, Chris Miller, sought information on Canadian civil censorship through 'Maple Leaves'. He was urged to produce a handbook on Canada and Newfoundland but felt that demand would not be strong enough. All was not lost, however, as BNA has been included in this substantial publication and takes up about one quarter of the book, thus more than justifying our bringing it to member's attention.

For both Canada and Newfoundland the relevant sections of the book (88 pages in all) cover censor handstamps and labels, whilst for Canada itself it also covers Internee and PoW censor marks and those of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

The book is a catalogue, rather than a handbook, little space being taken up by historical or descriptive narrative. Instead, the large format allows for very clear presentation with full size illustrations of

nearly all the recorded handstamps and labels. Earliest and latest recorded dates of use are included and rarity factors, from 1 to 10, are ascribed. As the author rightly points out, the factors are an indication of scarcity rather than monetary value, the latter can depend as much or more on the popularity of the country in question rather than the number of items recorded.

Aficionados of the BNA sections will be aware of the earlier published research by H.E. Guertin. Subsequent work has rendered Guertin's numbering system somewhat inadequate so a completely new series has been introduced; happily a cross reference has been provided.

It has been a long time coming but enthusiasts at last have a definitive survey of the World War II period to set alongside the late Alan Steinhart's study of Civil Censorship in Canada during World War I that appeared in 1986.

The Civil Censorship Study Group is to be commended, as indeed is the author, on reaching a worthy number 6 in their series of studies. The initial print run, released in May 2006, quickly sold out; the book under review is the second, revised, edition which appeared in August 2006. Any CPS member requiring further information on the Study Group should contact Chris Miller direct at: 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 7JR; tel 0118 947 3110.

The review copy of the book has been passed to the Society Library.

David Sessions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mike Street

While returning from Convention 2006, Carol and I stayed at The Lawn Guest House in Horley, adjacent to Gatwick Airport. It is BY FAR the best Guest House we have stayed in during six trips to the UK. Highly recommended for anyone flying through Gatwick for the 2007 Worthing Convention and needing some accommodation near the airport at either end of their stay. Telephone is +441293 775751 or on the web at: <http://www.lawnguesthouse.co.uk/pages/comments.aspx>

Dean Mario

Although there are many Newfoundland specialists who will be better suited than I to respond to Susan So's enquiry in ML 303, I hope the following will help.

Her fig 2 depicting the 1910 5 cent Guy Issue "Money Order Stamp Tax" overprint was "officially" intended for revenue purposes only. They are primarily found on money order forms (and are exceedingly rare today).

However, Harry E. Huber, in his "Notes on Newfoundland, 1897 - 1921" (in W.S. Boggs' 'The Postage Stamps and Postal history of Newfoundland', Quarterman Publications, 1975) found that'some Postmasters...sold them for ordinary postage stamps, and as such they were used. The covers passed through the post untaxed, but very few are so known' (page 32). Boggs agreed and in his customary understated manner, viewed these covers as rare but '...only as curiosities' (p. 172).

Newfoundland specialist Robert H. Pratt, writing a detailed series on the Guy Issue in 'The Collectors Club Philatelist' (Vol 47, No. 4, p.236) stated....'I have seen one cover with the Tax stamp postally used in the Makepeace collection'.

I vaguely recall having seen a cover with a used tax stamp affixed but I don't know if it was the 'Makepeace' example or another. Perhaps one of our members can illustrate an example?

Mike Street

Further to the recent exchanges prompted by the Yellow Peril's Montreal British and Foreign cancellations - the section continued at least until 1960. Two of the rarer 1955-1962 Barrel cancellations are Montreal B&F-A (airmail) and Montreal B&F-R (registration).

As John Hillson has explained in his article in the February 2007 Gibbon's Stamp Monthly, the Barrel cancel devices, made by Pitney Bowes, were introduced in 34 Canadian cities around 1 June 1955. Due to manufacturing defects, all the original hammers were recalled in late December 1955 and replaced immediately. At the end of 1962 all Barrel cancellers were recalled, and this time they were not replaced. Fortunately - or not - there were enough small differences between the 1955 and 1956 devices to enable collectors to separate the two series.

As of this writing, strikes of the 1955 Montreal B&F-A hammer have not been seen and only one example of the 1955 Montreal B&F-R hammer is known. Only

a few examples of the second Montreal B&F-A cancellation are known between 1957 and 1959. A similar few of the second Montreal B&F-R device are known between 1956 and 1959. Examples of these hammers are shown below. The lack of cancellations post-1960 suggests that the B&F section was disbanded around that time, but I have no documentation of this.



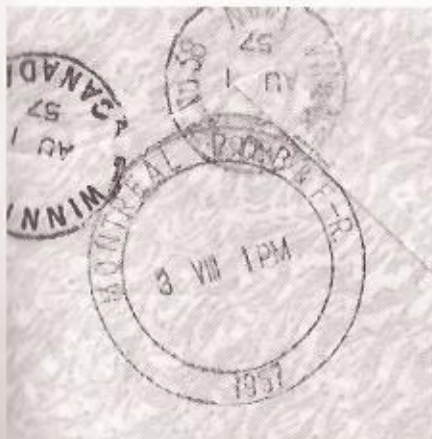
Derrick Avery

Can any member help with the postmark illustrated below (*my apologies that the mark does not show clearly on the scan Ed.*)?



It is a LAWRENCE STATION, ONT broken circle postmark dated AU 7 97. The only reference to LAWRENCE ONT. That I can find is in the Canadian Almanac and Directory of which I have the 1971 edition. Under the 'Post Office & Shipping Guide' section it indicates that there is no post office at Lawrence but that it is on the St. Thomas railroad with terminal points of Welland and Windsor.

Can this postmark therefore be classed as a Depot handstamp, previously unrecorded?



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SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Life's a beach someone once said, or perhaps it was more than once. Anyway there is a golden opportunity to test the claim in October. Arrangements are well in hand for Convention 2007 at the Beach Hotel, Worthing, and a booking form is enclosed with this issue of 'Maple Leaves'. Also enclosed is an entry form for the various competition classes. I do hope that many of you will find the time to put together an entry as, apart from the kudos of winning, the competition forms part of the philatelic entertainment. I would welcome your co-operation in returning the booking form to me and the entry form to Mike Slamo as soon as possible but, in any case, no later than the dates shown on the forms.

So, what is on offer? Well, on the opening night, Wednesday 3 October, Cliff Wheatley will be showing Canadian Transatlantic Mails from 1795. On the Thursday morning, Judith Edwards will present proofs and stamps of Newfoundland and, after lunch, there will be a short coach trip. Several interesting places present themselves and I have narrowed it down to a short list of two; one of them is still to be reconnoitred when it re-opens for the 'season'.

Thursday evening takes on an international flavour when Mike Street, a former editor of 'BNA Topics' displays the Peace Issue of 1946 – 52 and, in particular, the relevant postal rates. I don't think we have ever seen this issue in depth at Convention. For the non-philatelic partners there will be an intriguing presentation by a local miniaturist.

Friday morning is DIY time, with members invited to bring along up to 16

sheets and show them to the world (well to the assembled members anyway). This has proved a popular session in the past and gives one the opportunity to show a favourite topic, work in progress, or to seek answers to problems. A word of warning, I showed 16 sheets of 'Lady Boats' a few years ago, virtually all I had. It is now a full display!

After lunch there will be a break with tradition. Instead of polluting the countryside with yet more coach fumes, members will be asked to join their partners in the hotel for a historical entertainment.

The international flavour continues in the evening when Stan Lum, a.k.a. 'The Yellow Peril', will present 'Something for Everyone' comprising material he has not shown previously at Convention. On the social side there is the possibility of a theatre visit but, at the time of writing, the programme for October is not known.

On Saturday the AGM, in the morning, will be followed by an opportunity to view the competition entries and hear the judges verdict. Traditionally the auction occupies the afternoon and this year is no exception. In recent years, Colin Lewis has managed to put together such a splendid array of material that it has been necessary to start the bidding before lunch. This will only become apparent when we see the volume of material on offer. As always, the proceedings will close on the Saturday evening with the banquet at which the guest of honour will be Michael Sefi, the Keeper of the Queen's Collection.

All this and at the seaside too – can you afford to miss it?

David Sessions

FROM THE SECRETARY

It is hoped that with this "Maple Leaves" you will receive the 2007 edition of Part 1 of the Membership Directory. Part 2 is not being reprinted this season. Colin Lewis has arranged the printing (for which the Society offers thanks) but any errors are down to me. Please check your entry and advise me of any changes or additions.

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Beach Hotel, Worthing on Saturday 6th October 2007 commencing at 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations, and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 11th May 2007.

Fellowship

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for:-

-outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America or;

-outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 13th July 2007.

Founders Trophy

The Trophy, awarded only to Members of the Society, is awarded by the Judging Committee for work considered by them to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE RESEARCH in any branch of British North American Philately.

A nomination for the Award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 13th July 2007.

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Competition Rules

The Executive Committee will propose to the A.G.M. an amendment to the Competition Rules (see Handbook Part II, page 8, at bottom) under the heading MEMBERS TROPHY to insert "(other than the Aikens Trophy)" after the words "trophy or cup".

John Wright

MIDLAND SECTION

The Midlands Group met at the Midlands Philatelic Federation Summer Convention held in Sutton Coldfield in early July 2006. On a very warm day, with England playing in the World Cup in the afternoon, a small turn out was treated to some wonderful material, especially from Mac McConnell (although it wasn't all to do with BNA). We now have a regular cohort of half a dozen who attend and always bring something of interest. Anyone who fancies joining us should note that the next meeting is in Worcester at Worpex 2007 in mid May. We also hope to represent the Society at the next MidPex meeting which will be held on 29th June 2007 at the usual venue of the Disabled Centre in Tile Hill, Coventry.

Anyone needing more details, please contact **Ken Flint** on 024 7650 4459.

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND LOCAL GROUP

The next meeting is planned for Saturday 14th April at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat at 1400hrs. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display.

Les Taylor

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2007

April 14 Scottish Group Meeting

April 16 London Group Meeting

Apr 20 – 21 Scottish Congress – Dewar's Centre, Perth

May 5 – 6 ORAPEX 2007 (National level exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

Mid May WORPEX 2007 and Midlands Group Meeting

May 21 London Group Meeting

June 29 Midlands Group Meeting – MidPex, Coventry

Aug 31 – Sept 2 BNAPEX/ CALTAPEX Westin Hotel, Calgary

Sept 19 – 23 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Oct 3 – 6 CPSGB Convention, Beach Hotel, Worthing

Nov 23-24 ABPS National Exhibition and Congress, Croydon.

2008

May 3- 4 ORAPEX 2008 (National level exhibition) RA Centre, Ottawa

May 3-4 ABPS National Exhibition – Harrogate

May 14 – 22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv

June 20 – 28 Efiro 08, Bucharest, Romania

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention, Queens Hotel, Perth

**THE INDEX TO VOLUME 29 OF MAPLE LEAVES
IS ENCLOSED WITH THIS ISSUE.**

Our thanks go to Charles Livermore for compiling it.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2006/7

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THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

Please visit our new website at www.postalhistorycanada.org

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

Stephane Cloutier
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