

Maple Leaves

**JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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EDITORIAL

Despite the 'credit crunch', record energy prices and spiralling food prices, the philatelic market has, so far, remained largely immune from the world's financial woes. Market prices for top quality material continue to break records by wide margins. I was interested to read the recent views of one of the top US auctioneers who noted that, despite these high prices, there is little or no investor activity in the stamp market at present. The record prices are being paid by collectors who recognise the true scarcity of some of the material on offer. This is an encouraging sign for our hobby, if not for our bank balances!

This issue of Maple Leaves includes the usual annual subscription reminder. Members should note that our subscription year runs from 1st October to 30th September so subs are due on 1st October 2008 for the coming year.

The only change to subscription levels this year is that for US members and reflects the recent fall in the US\$. For 2008/9, subscription levels will be the same in both US\$ and CAN\$ reflecting the recent near parity in exchange rates. The usual discounts are available for prompt payers but to receive these, your subscriptions must be sent in by 31st October 2008. Now all overseas members receive Maple Leaves by airmail (usually within 2 weeks of publication date) we have brought this date forward a little. Direct debit payments will, as usual, be taken in the first week of October for those who pay by this method.

Next, a 'moan' from our Secretary, John Wright. Following the recent update of the Membership Directory, Part I, he had hoped that it was completely correct and up to date. Well, he was wrong! Colin Lewis, our nonpareil Auctioneer, thought it would be a good idea to e mail all those members for whom he had e mail addresses and advise them that the closing date for the Postal Auction was close. A number of those members he contacted greatly appreciated the service but more than a dozen of the messages he sent out were

returned as the e mail addresses were no longer valid – they had been changed, but the Society had not been told. (Your Editor was amongst the guilty!!)

Please check your entry in the Directory and either advise John Wright by post or the Editor by e mail (correct e mail address is shown above) if there are any changes. Thanking you all in anticipation.

Finally, preparations for Convention are well advanced and I thank those of you who have already booked your places. I would remind all members that the deadline for returning your Convention booking forms is 31st July in order to guarantee the special hotel rates. John Hillson is also eagerly awaiting your competition entry forms. I know that the deadline for these (September 12th) seems a long way off but this is your last reminder!

For those who may be thinking of coming along to Perth, please do take the plunge. CPSGB conventions are very friendly, informal, affairs and a great opportunity to meet fellow collectors, see some great BNA material and socialise. It is not mandatory to attend all four days; you can come to only one if that suits your programme. Come along, you will not be disappointed!

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STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 2)

Graham Searle

Introduction.

This is the second in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the "Street" cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part completes the story of the Toronto Street Cancels.

Clinton Street.

Clinton Street sub-office opened in November 1893 in a store at 590 College Street. The first postmaster was P.L. Boswell who lasted less than a year before being replaced by Simon Armstrong who held office until 1900. This is another long lived 'Street' office which kept its name until 1966 when it became Toronto Sub # 129.

In our time period, Clinton Street used two CDS cancels. The earlier of these has a



Fig 55 Clinton Street CDS cancel – early type

25mm dater and the Street name at the top (fig 55). It is known used from 1894 until 1904. In the early years of this period this cancel is found with AM or PM indicia but from 1898 onward the indicia is blank. (It is interesting to note that the Proof Book strike (3), dated November 1893, also shows a blank indicia). A second type with a 23mm dater and the street name at the bottom has an ERD of 1911 and a proof date of February 1910 (see fig 56). Maybe someone can help with the 6 year time gap in between these two cancels?

Gerrard Street and Elm Street.

I have lumped these two Street offices under one heading as they were, indeed, different names for the same office. When the Carleton Street sub-office closed in 1892, it was partially replaced by a new office one block down Yonge Street between Gerrard Street and Elm Street (at 335 Yonge Street). In February 1892, this office opened under the name Gerrard Street. The first postmaster was one W.B. Montgomery who lasted only about a year

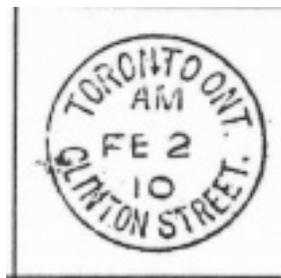


Fig 56 Clinton Street CDS cancel – later type

before being replaced by Robert Boyle. By January 1894, the office had moved one block south on Yonge Street and been renamed Elm Street. This second name lasted a bit longer; until 1910 to be precise, when the office was renamed again as Toronto Sub #16.

In its' short life as Gerrard Street, only one cancel is found. This is a CDS cancel with 23.5mm dater. Two versions of this cancel can be found with slight differences in the setting of the lettering – most obvious in the 'ST.' (see figs 57 and 58) - suggesting that two hammers may have been in use. Both AM and PM indicia are found. This is a relatively scarce cancel given the short life of this name.



Fig 57 Gerrard Street CDS cancel



Fig 58 Gerrard Street CDS cancel – different hammer?

As Elm Street, the office produced two different cancels. The first is a CDS cancel with a 24.5mm dater (see fig 59). Again, both AM and PM indicia are found. This cancel was used from 1894 onwards and is one of the more commonly seen “Street Cancels”. There is also a duplex cancel with a 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer (see fig 60). I have only seen this used from 1900 onward so it may be slightly later than the first type; it is certainly much scarcer. It is found with AM or PM indicia.



Fig 59 Elm Street CDS cancel



Fig 60 Elm Street duplex cancel

Lee Avenue.

The Lee Avenue office was opened in 1896 at the corner of Queen Street East and Lee Avenue and remained open well into the Elizabethan period in the 1950's (indeed it may well still be open). Examples of cancels from this office are scarce and I have only seen one type from the period up to 1918. This is a CDS cancel with a 24.5mm dater and blank indicia (see fig 61). The reason for this scarcity is that the land around Lee Avenue

was mostly given over to summer cottages. By the time a permanent population had reached this far east, the street post offices had started to lose their right to handle regular mail and were allowed to date registered mail only.



Fig 61 Lee Avenue CDS cancel

Pape Avenue.

The Pape Avenue sub-office was opened in February 1896 at the SW corner of Pape Avenue and Queen Street East. The first postmaster was W.H. Morgan who held the post until 1902. The office remained open until 1926.

I have seen only two cancellations from Pape Avenue. The first (fig 62) is a CDS cancel with 24.5mm dater which is found with AM and PM indicia. The second is a roller cancel (see fig 63). Both of these cancels are scarce and this office seems to have had a fairly low usage. The land around Pape Avenue was mostly farmland with little permanent population. The notes above regarding Lee Avenue apply equally here and explain the scarcity of



Fig 62 Pape Avenue CDS cancel



Fig 63 Pape Avenue roller cancel

these cancels. It is also worth noting that I have only seen these two cancels used in the 1896 – 1903 period. It may be that later types exist.

Parliament Street.

The Parliament Street sub-office was opened in August 1891 and had a relatively short life; being closed in 1906.

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It was located on the corner of Parliament Street and Gerrard Street. The first postmaster was a C.H. Couen who remained in post until 1902.

Despite its' short life, Parliament Street used three different cancels. The first, and by far, the commonest, is a CDS cancel with 23mm dater and AM or PM indicia (fig 64). I have seen this cancel with both 1891 and 1905 dates so I assume it was in use throughout the life of the office. There is also a duplex cancel. This has a 21.5mm dater and a 9 bar killer (see fig 65). The known period of use of this cancel is 1899 – 1901. Parliament Street also used a type II Squared Circle cancel in the period 1893 – 1897 (see fig 66). The indicia on this type are normally AM or PM although there is one record of a timed indicia (5).



Fig 64 Parliament Street CDS cancel



Fig 65 Parliament Street duplex cancel



Fig 66 Parliament Street Squared Circle cancel

Queen St. Centre.

The sub-office at Queen Street Centre was opened in July 1900. It lasted only until 1914 when it was closed. The archives (1) show that it moved location in 1910 but I can find no details of the precise location either before or after this move.

The name may lead us to suspect that this was a busy office but examples of cancels from it are decidedly scarce. I have only seen one type which is a CDS cancel without any outer ring – see fig 67. The few examples I have seen are all in the period 1900 – 1902. The Proof Books (3) also show a later type of CDS (fig 68) proofed in 1913 and a duplex cancel for this office, proofed in 1909 (fig 69); although I have never seen a copy of either cancel. Maybe one of our members can confirm their existence? Both would have had short lives (very short in the case of the CDS cancel) and must be quite rare.



Fig 67 Queen St. Centre CDS cancel – early type



Fig 69 Queen St. Centre duplex cancel



Fig 68 Queen St. Centre CDS cancel – later type



Fig 70 Rusholme Road CDS cancel – early type

Rusholme Road.

The Rusholme Road sub-office was opened in November 1890. It is another long lived Toronto office; bearing the 'Street' name until 1942 when it was re-named Toronto Sub #151. It was located near the junction of Rusholme Road and Bloor St. West and in 1918 was located at

1015 Bloor St. West. The first postmaster was a Seth B. Stevenson who held office until late 1895; resigned and then took office again in May 1897 when his successor, Harrison Powell, resigned. He lasted until 1906 the second time around.

There are two different CDS cancels from this office in our time period. The first has the street name at the top and has a 23.5mm dater with AM or PM indicia (see fig 70). I have seen this cancel used from 1893 until 1906 and suspect the actual period of use was 1890 to at least 1909. The second type is shown in the Proof

Books (3) with a proof date of April 1909 (fig 71). This type has the street name in brackets after Toronto. The dater size on this one is slightly smaller than the first at around 22.5mm.



Fig 71 Rusholme Road CDS cancel – later type

Rusholme Road also used two different duplex cancels. Again, I have only seen these cancels in the Proof Books (3) so would welcome confirmation of their existence. They are shown in figs 72 and 73. Both have 11 bar oval killers. The first type, proofed in 1909, has a 23mm dater and the second, proofed in 1917, has a slightly smaller 22mm dater.



Fig 72 Rusholme Road duplex cancel – 1909 type

St. Joseph Street.

This office opened in 1893, following the closure of the Carleton Street office. It was located further up Yonge Street at the junction with St. Joseph Street (at 618



Fig 73 Rusholme Road duplex cancel – 1917 type

Yonge Street). Records (1) show that the office temporarily closed in 1899 and re-opened again in 1900. This is linked to the first postmaster of St. Joseph Street who was H.P. Withers. Withers moved his office in 1899 to a location closer to Carlton Street. This new office was the re-opened Carlton Street office (see above). W.H. Worden took over as postmaster of St. Joseph Street in 1900 and remained in post until the office closed in 1928, making him one of the longest serving postmasters in Toronto.

In the period up to 1899, only one cancel is found from St. Joseph Street. This is a CDS cancel with 23mm dater and AM or PM indicia (see fig 74). From 1900 onwards, this appears to have been replaced by a split ring cancel shown in fig 75. I have an example of this latter type on cover (fig 76) which suggests that it may have been used as part of a duplex cancel. I would be grateful if members could confirm if this

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Fig 74 St. Joseph Street CDS cancel

is one cancel or two different types using similar daters.



Fig 75 St. Joseph Street split ring CDS cancel



Fig 76 St. Joseph Street duplex cancel?

Strachan Avenue.

Strachan Avenue was one of the largest and most important sub-offices in the west end of the city in the 1890's. Located on the corner of Strachan Avenue and Queen St. West, it opened in January 1892 but lasted only until 1904 when it closed. The first postmaster was William Colhoun who held office until late 1894. He was replaced by a W.J. King who held the post until the office closed.



Fig 77 Strachan Avenue CDS cancel

There were three different cancel types used from Strachan Avenue in its relatively short life. The first is a CDS cancel (fig 77) which has a 23mm dater. This was used from the opening of the office up to about 1900 (and maybe later). This is a relatively common cancel but is unusual in that I have only ever seen PM indicia on it. Presumably AM must exist or maybe they only franked mail with this cancel in the

afternoons? Maybe our members can confirm the existence of the AM strike?

The second cancel is a duplex type with 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer (see fig 78). This does not appear to have been used before 1900 and remained in use up to the



Fig 78 Strachan Avenue duplex cancel

closure of the office. AM and PM indicia are found.

The third type is a type II Squared Circle cancel (fig 79) used between 1893 and 1899. The indicia on this cancel is AM or PM. For some reason, unknown to the author, the indicia is normally PM up to 1896 and AM from 1897 onward.



Fig 79 Strachan Avenue Squared Circle cancel

York Street.

York Street is another office that had a high volume of mail in the 1890's but a relatively short life thereafter. It opened in August 1892, at the corner of York Street and King Street, and closed in March 1901. F.W. Nye was its first and only postmaster. It handled a lot of commercial mail and cancels from this office are amongst the commonest of all "Street Cancels".

Four types of cancel are found from this office. The first is a CDS cancel with 23.5mm dater (fig 80). This cancel was in use for most, if not all, of the life of the office. Early strikes (1893 – 1896) show

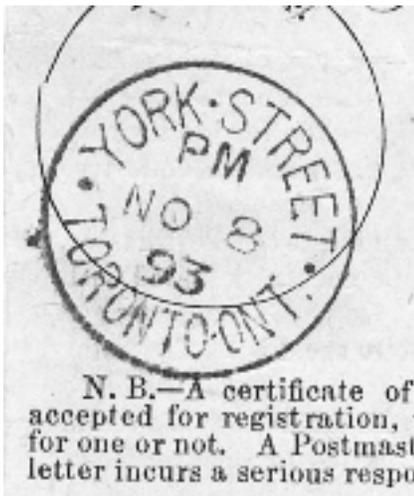


Fig 80 York Street CDS cancel – early type

either AM or PM indicia. However, from 1896 onward the indicia are normally blank. (fig 81).

York Street also used a type II Squared Circle cancel. This cancel, shown in fig 82, was in use from 1894 until 1900. Various indicia are found including blank, AM, PM and specific timings. The first three of these are rare; with over 50% of all reported copies of this cancel having a 6:30 timed indicia. (No doubt, consistent with close of business commercial mail.)

There is also a fairly common roller cancel from this office (see fig 83). All the examples I have seen have the numeral '1' in the roller but other numbers may well exist.

The last cancel type is a duplex cancel shown in fig 84. I have only seen this used from September 1900 onward so it is a good deal rarer than the other types. It has a 23mm dater and a 9 bar killer. The indicia show specific times.



Fig 81 York Street CDS cancel – later type with blank indicia



Fig 82 York Street Squared Circle cancel



Fig 83 York Street roller cancel

SOME OTHER PRE 1918 TORONTO SUB OR BRANCH OFFICES

There are a few other early branch offices which are often included in collections of 'Street' cancels. These are Bedford Park, Parkdale, Riverside and Yorkville.

Bedford Park.

Bedford Park is one of those marginal contenders for inclusion in a "Street Cancel" listing. I have, somewhat arbitrarily, determined that 'Park' does not quite constitute a 'Street'. Others will include it in their collections.

The post office here opened in 1891. It changed its name to Toronto- Bedford in June 1912 when it became part of the Toronto postal system and it closed in 1918 (only to re-open again in 1921!).

Livermore and Walton (2) illustrate one cancel from this office in our time period. This is a CDS cancel shown in fig 85. It has a 22mm dater and was used from 1912 onward, well into the 1950's.

Parkdale.

There had been a post office at Parkdale since 1878, located a short distance beyond the then western city limits at Queen Street West just west of Dufferin Street. By 1889 it became part of the Toronto postal system when urban sprawl caught up with it.

It used a number of cancellations in our time period. The first is a CDS cancel with 23.5mm dater and no indicia (see fig 86). This type is believed to date from the 1902 – 1908 period. The Proof Books (3) show a second, later type of CDS cancel from this office, proofed in 1908. This is shown in fig 87. Again, I would be grateful if anyone can confirm its use.

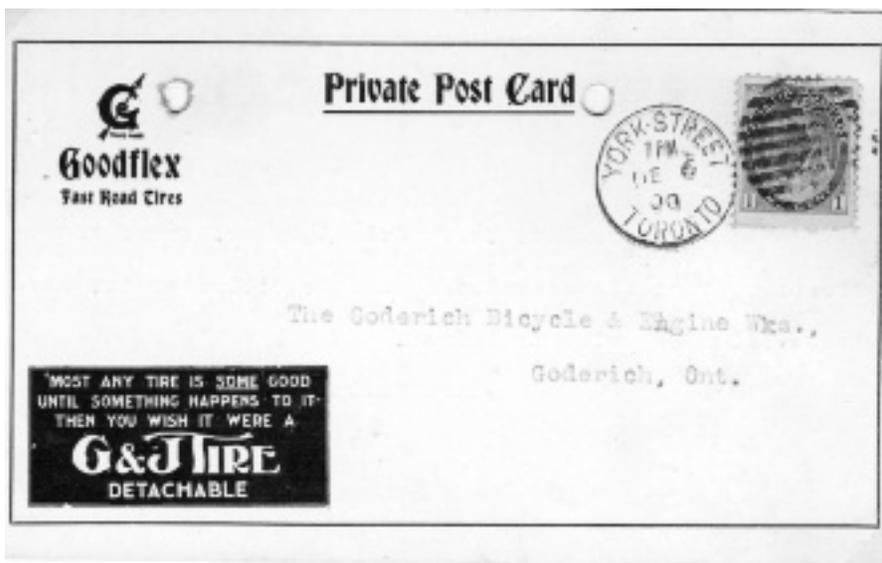


Fig 84 York Street duplex cancel



Fig 85 Bedford Park CDS cancel



Fig 86 Parkdale CDS cancel – early type



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Fig 87 Parkdale CDS cancel – later type

Most of the remaining cancels are of the duplex type. The best known and most common of these is the Parkdale '2' duplex shown in fig 88. This has a 26.5mm dater and the numeral 2 inside a circle and

a vertical oval of bars killer. This cancel was introduced in 1889 and was used until mid 1900. All examples I have seen have timed indicia, but AM is also reported (6). The second duplex type is shown in fig 89. This has a much smaller dater (22.5mm) and a 9 bar killer. Dated examples I have seen are all from the 1900 onward period so it is possible that this type replaced the numeral '2' duplex. There is a third duplex type which I believe originates from Parkdale. This is a Toronto P-DEPOT duplex – identical in type to the S-DEPOT Duplex shown above. The examples I have seen of this third duplex all date from the 1898 – 1902 period.

Parkdale also used a roller cancel (this is illustrated in fig 90) and a parcel oval cancel with the numeral '2' in the centre. This latter is surprisingly elusive. I show in fig 91 a similar cancel with '1' in the centre. The Parkdale oval is identical but with the numeral '2'.



Fig 88 Parkdale '2' duplex cancel



Fig 89 Parkdale – second duplex cancel



Fig 90 Parkdale roller cancel



Fig 91 Toronto parcel oval cancel. The Parkdale type is similar with a numeral '2' in the centre

It is also worth noting that well after Parkdale became part of the Toronto postal system in 1889, the office continued to use old hammers. You will, therefore, find CDS and Duplex cancels that read 'PARKDALE ONT.' well into the 20th century. (Livermore and Walton (2) show examples of these on their website).

Riverside or Riverside Branch.

Given the authors home address this one is a natural for inclusion in any collection of 'Street' cancels!

Riverside is another suburban post office, like Parkdale, that gradually got caught up in the spread of the city. It was founded in 1874 as 'Don Mount' but renamed as 'Riverside' in 1881. It was located at Queen Street East and Broadview Avenue. The records are slightly unclear as to when Riverside became part of the Toronto postal system. It was using a 'Riverside Toronto' cancellation as early as 1889 but some sources suggest it did not officially become part of Toronto until 1893 when the postmaster was C.A. Welsman. Either way, its earliest and most common cancellation is the numeral '5' duplex. This is identical in type to the Parkdale '2' and is illustrated in fig 92. This cancel is found used from 1889 up to early 1901. It is found with both AM, PM and hourly indicia.

From 1894 onward (up to 1901), Riverside also used a CDS cancel. This has a 24mm dater and specific timing in the indicia. It carries the wording 'RIVERSIDE B'CH' – for Riverside Branch. This type is shown in fig 93.

Riverside also used a roller cancel. This is a good deal harder to find than the previous two cancels and appears to date from the late 1890's. An example is shown



Fig 92 Riverside '5' duplex cancel



Fig 93 Riverside Branch CDS cancel

in fig 94. Finally, Riverside used two different parcel oval cancels. Each has the numeral '5' in the centre but the sizes are quite different (best described as the big '5' and the little '5'). These are shown in figs 95 and 96.



Fig 94 Riverside roller cancel



Fig 95 Riverside parcel oval cancel with large 5



Fig 96 Riverside parcel oval cancel with small 5

Yorkville.

Yorkville is another suburban office that was subsumed by Toronto in the late 19th century. The post office at Yorkville was opened in 1851 about one mile north of the, then, city limits on Yonge Street. By 1880 it was a short block outside the northern boundaries and by 1889 was

within the city limits and became part of the Toronto postal system. It was closed finally in 1919.

The most common cancellation from this office is the numeral '4' duplex similar in type to those from Parkdale and Riverside. This is illustrated in fig 97 and was in use from 1889 up to the late 1890's. It is found with AM, PM and hourly indicia. A second type of duplex cancel with the wording 'TORONTO CANADA Y-DEPOT' is believed to be from this office. This type is shown in fig 98 and is similar to the types from Spadina Avenue and Parkdale. It is known used between 1898 and 1901 and has timed (number only) indicia.

Yorkville also used two different CDS cancels in this time period. The first does not show any attachment to Toronto; reading simply 'YORKVILLE ONT.' It is shown in fig 99. The second is another cancel I have only seen in the Proof Books (3). This one, shown in fig 100, does show an attachment to Toronto and was proofed in 1908.

Yorkville, also used two different parcel oval cancels, each carrying the numeral '4' in the centre. These are identical, in type,



Fig 97 Yorkville '4' duplex cancel



Fig 98 Yorkville - Y Depot duplex cancel



Fig 101 Yorkville parcel oval cancel with large 4



Fig 99 Yorkville CDS cancel - first type



Fig 102 Yorkville parcel oval cancel with small 4



Fig 100 Yorkville CDS cancel - second type

to the Riverside designs and are shown in figs 101 and 102.



Fig 103 Toronto bag seals from 'Street' post offices

THE 'DEPOT' SYSTEM

Mention has been made above of the three 'depots' at Parkdale, Spadina and Yorkville. These three depots were set up in 1898. It was the purpose of these depots, together with the main Toronto Post Office to act as receiving depots for all unprocessed mail (registered letters excepted), thus taking away cancelling privileges from the local (street) offices. This change was gradual and not completed until well into the 20th century but it does explain why Toronto 'Street' cancels seem to become far scarcer after 1900. (7)

BAG SEALS

The Proof Books (3) show a number of bag seal cancels from Toronto which have Street names. There are 10 in total which were proofed in our period, including two different types from Broadview Avenue. All 10 are shown in fig 103. None of these seals were intended for use in cancelling stamps, however, there may well be examples out there doing just that and it is well worth keeping an eye open for what would be very elusive items.

20TH CENTURY TORONTO 'STREET' OFFICES.

For completeness, it is worth mentioning four other Toronto post offices that have 'Street' names which did not appear until after 1918. These are; Adelaide Street, which was the old Toronto main post office, re-named sometime in the 1920's, Dawes Road, opened in the 1950's, O'Connor Drive, opened in 1954 and Park Road, opened in 1944. Livermore and Walton (2) show examples of cancels from these later 'Street' offices.

AND FINALLY, FOR TORONTO.....

And finally some additions and omissions to part 1 of the Toronto story which have come courtesy of the many readers who have corresponded since its publication plus the results of my sorting out some drawers in the stamp room!

Firstly, I can illustrate three of the cancels referred to in the text, for which I did not have pictures. The first of these is the roller cancel for Bleeker Street (see page 168 of the October 2007 Maple Leaves) now shown in fig 104 courtesy of Joe Smith. The presence of this cancel on a Jubilee stamp is not conclusive evidence of its use in the late 1890's but all things considered it seems probable that this cancel was in use in the 1897 – 1900 period. Also shown below, in fig 105, is the roller cancel for Queen Street East (see page 175 of the October 2007 Maple Leaves). Brian Hargreaves has reported two copies of this cancel on stamps from the 1897 – 1900 period and his report made me realise that I also have several copies of this cancel on Jubilee stamps.



Fig 104 Roller cancel from Bleeker Street



Fig 105 Roller cancel from Queen Street East



Fig 107 Parcel oval from Dundas Street

The third one is the duplex cancel for Toronto Junction which is described on page 164 of the October 2007 Maple Leaves. I could not locate a picture of this cancel at the time but it is shown here as fig 106.

I must also own up to some omissions. I showed the parcel oval cancels from Bathurst Street (fig 15), Bleecker Street (fig 23) and Spadina Avenue (fig 44) but failed to show those from Dundas Street (similar but with a 'D' in the centre), Queen Street East (with a 'Q') and



Fig 106 Duplex cancel from Toronto Junction



Fig 108 Parcel oval from Queen Street East

Carleton Street (with a 'C'). These are now shown here in figs 107 – 109. All of these cancels date from the 1886 – 1888 period and were presumably issued as a set to the first group of Street offices. Carleton Street also used a second, larger, type of 'C' parcel oval (see fig 110) which is later and believed to have been used from 1889 – 1892. I have also seen a second type of parcel oval from Bathurst Street. This type has a much smaller 'B' in the centre than that shown in fig 15 and also has no serifs. An example is shown in fig 111. I have no idea if this is an earlier or later type than that shown in fig 15. Lastly, I omitted to mention the parcel oval



Fig 109 Early type of parcel oval from Carleton Street



Fig 110 Later type of parcel oval from Carleton Street



Fig 111 Parcel oval from Bathurst Street with very small 'B'

from Spadina Avenue that has a '3' in the centre. This is shown here in fig 112.

Finally, I have found what appears to be a new type of CDS cancel from Spadina Avenue. This is shown in fig 113 on a cover dated December 1886. This early type has a distinctive 23mm dater – smaller than any of the later types. Although the stamps are cancelled by a 9 bar killer, the dater and killer appear far too far apart for this to be a duplex cancel. This is the only example I have ever seen so I would welcome records of any other examples.

With well over 100 different Street cancels, Toronto has more types than the other cities combined and makes a good subject for a collection or display in itself. As you will gather, however, many of the types are scarce and more than a few are very rare indeed. However, they are all out there somewhere, mostly on very cheap low value stamps and covers. If you are



Fig 112 Parcel oval cancel from Spadina Avenue with '3' in centre



Fig 113 Early type of CDS cancel from Spadina Avenue with 23mm dater.

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tempted to start collecting in this area...good hunting!

The next part in this series will cover the Street Cancels of Hamilton, Ontario.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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<http://charleslivermore.com/streets/0streets.html>
- (3) Series of books entitled ‘Proof Strikes of Canada’ edited by J. Paul Hughes and published by Robert Lee 1990 – 1994. The relevant volumes for this article are:-
Volume VI Duplex Proof Strikes of Ontario
- Volume IX Full Circle Proof Strikes of Ontario
- Volume XVII Transportation Part 2 and Squared Circle Proof Strikes of Canada
- Volume XXVIII Roller Proof Strikes of Ontario
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REMINDER

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A TABLE OF REGISTERED TRANSATLANTIC CANADA POST CARDS – UPDATED

George B. Arfken

The registered transatlantic Canada post cards were listed and illustrated in *Early Canada Post Cards* [1]. That was in 2004. Since then two new registered transatlantic Canada post cards have been reported and two earlier entries (printers waste) have been deleted.

An updated table of these rare registered transatlantic Canada post cards is given overleaf. A short discussion of each of the six cards listed provides an overview of much of post card registration. The reader will see (1) the change of the registry fee from 8¢ to 5¢, (2) the change in payment of the registry fee from Small Queens to Registered Letter Stamps, Maple Leaves,

Numerals and the Edwards, and (3) the never explained ban on registering post cards.

The first card, a one cent Canada post card, P2, shown in Figure 1, was posted in Montreal, September 28, 1877 and addressed to London, England. The back of the card showed a printed legal notice under the Insolvent Act of 1875. This printed legal notice was intended for domestic addresses but here was one addressee in England and to provide proof of mailing, the card had to be registered. Registration was eight cents. Postage was two cents. The mailer pasted a ten cent Small Queen over the Queen's vignette



Figure 1. Registered in Montreal, September 28, 1877. and addressed to England. A ten cent Small Queen paid the eight cent registry fee and the two cent post card rate. There is a red British Registered oval 8 OC 77. Courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions, Harry W. Lussey collection.

Table 1. Registered Transatlantic Canada Post Cards

Date	Registration/Description
1. SP 28 77	10c/ SQ P2, Montreal to London, England
2. MR 29 84	5c/ RLS P5, 5c/ SQ, Halifax to Liverpool, England
3. JA 30 96	5c/ SQ P4, Montreal to Leipzig, Germany
4. AU 1 98	5¢ ML P16, 1¢ ML Montreal to Buchholz, Germany
5. JA 13 02	5¢ Num P17, Alphonse, Man. to London, England
6. MY 13 10	5c/ Edw P25, Toronto to Berlin, Germany

cancelling the one cent value of the card. The stamp paid the eight cent registry fee and the two cent international post card rate. Paid and registered, the card was carried on the Allan Polynesian out of Quebec Saturday, September 29. This is the only Canada post card registered at the eight cent rate.

The second transatlantic post card, Figure 2, was mailed on March 29, 1884. Circumstances had changed in two respects since 1877. 1. Postal regulations required the use of the green two cent U.K. card, P3 or the green UPU card, P4. The blue one cent Canada post card could not be used to Britain even with a one cent Small Queen added. 2. At this time, post cards could not be registered. This card was a notice of a coming probate settlement. Registration and prompt



Figure 2. From Halifax, March 29, 1884 to Liverpool, this registered post card went as a letter. The five cent Small Queen paid the UPU letter postage. There is a black Registered Liverpool oval 9 AP 84. Courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions, Horace W. Harrison collection.

mailing were important. The solution? A five cent Small Queen transformed the post card into a letter which was then registered with the required five cent Registered Letter Stamp. The post card / letter was carried on the Allan Caspian that sailed from Halifax, Saturday, March 29, 1884. The card was accepted as registered by the British post office and marked with crossed blue lines to emphasize the registration. Unfortunately, delivery failed. The card was marked "Not to be found" and returned to Canadian Dead Letter Office. This card was written up by Steinhart [2].

When Canada post cards were introduced by Department Order No. 7, June 1, 1871, registration was explicitly authorized. Department Order No. 26, April 11, 1882, cancelled registration with the words: **Post cards cannot be registered.** Canada Post

was entitled to regulate domestic mail but international mail was regulated by the UPU and this ban violated UPU's authorization to register all mail matter. Canada brought its regulations into accord with the UPU with the Notice to the Public, May 8, 1889, authorizing registration for all mail matter. The Notice was too late for the cover of Figure 2.

Registration offered two primary advantages: (1) greater security and (2) proof of delivery. The writers of the two previous cards were vitally interested in being able to prove that they had notified the creditors.

The third transatlantic post card of Table 1 appears in Figure 3. This is a green two cent UPU card, P4, posted in Montreal, January 30, 1896. A five cent Small Queen was added to pay for registration. There



Figure 3. Registered in Montreal, January 30, 1896, and addressed to Leipzig, Germany. 112 (FE 11) receiver. Courtesy of Allan L. Steinhart.



Figure 4. Registered in Montreal, August 1, 1898, and addressed to Buchholz, Germany. There is a Buchholz 128 (AU 12) receiver. Courtesy of Joseph M. Smith.



Figure 5. Registered in (St.) Alphonse, Man., January 13, 1902, and addressed to London, England. There is a British Registered oval JA 27 02. Courtesy of John M. Wright.

are three strikes of the R in oval to cancel the Small Queen, the post card stamp and to notify everyone that the card was registered. There is a Montreal, Canada JA 30 96 squared circle precursor. This may be the only registered UPU card, P4.

The fourth card is new, first published in *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911* [3]. This is a one cent Jubilee card, posted in Montreal, August 1, 1898. A one cent Maple Leaf was added to help pay the two cent UPU post card rate. The registry fee was paid with a five cent Maple Leaf. On the back of this card was a printed form to notify a creditor of the insolvency of Robert Grieg & Co. Thirty days notice was given to file claims.

The fifth card is also new, first published in *Maple Leaves* [4]. This card is a one cent Maple Leaf card, P17. The Alphonse postmaster failed to have a one cent stamp added and, lacking an additional one cent

stamp, failed to stamp the card with the UPU T for deficient postage. In the absence of the T, no one else paid any attention to the postage and the card went on to London. A five cent Numeral paid the registry fee.

The message was an enquiry about a shipment of stamps sent almost two months earlier and neither acknowledged nor paid.

The sixth card on Table 1 is the two cent Edward UPU card, P25, mailed in Toronto, May 13, 1910. The registry fee was paid with a five cent Edward. Upside down, like the five cent Edward, there is a red keyhole mark for showing the original registry number - a UPU requirement.

The message was: "Dear Doktor, Please do not answer, or in anyway acknowledge any of my letters until (rest of sentence is erased). I think, we shall soon be leaving here. Yours, Sincerely."



Figure 6. A registered UPU card, P25, sent from Toronto, May 13, 1910 to Berlin, Germany. There is a Berlin 25.5 (MY 25) receiver. Courtesy of William S. Pawluk.

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Endnotes

- [1] Arfken, George B. Early Canada Post Cards, 1871 - 1911, BNAPS, 2004.
- [2] Steinhart, Allan L. A Registered Post Card / Letter to Britain, BNA Topics vol.52, p.19, Jul-Aug-Sep 1995.
- [3] Arfken, George B. and William S. Pawluk A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911, BNAPS, 2006
- [4] Wright, John A Short-paid Unpenalised Registered Postcard, Maple Leaves vol. 30, p.183, Oct. 2007.

GOING IT ALONE**Susan So****Photos by the Yellow Peril**

Going solo to the Worthing Convention was an expedition very unexpectedly, and without warning or preparation, thrust upon me when the YP was unable to travel. The original plan was for our team of four, namely the YP, his wife Betty, his daughter Roberta and yours truly, to fly together on the evening of October 2nd. I was to assist the YP with his "Something for Everyone" paper, and Roberta was to present her own ten-minute display. Unfortunately, on the day prior, the YP experienced breathing problems and, at noon of the day of planned travel, the family decided to cancel their trip with Betty taking the YP to the hospital emergency instead of the airport. As a result, I too was tempted to cancel my trip, but hesitated to abort since that would have meant that the YP's two years of hard work preparing the paper and exhibit would be lost. As well, it would have left our then President Dave Sessions in a very awkward situation with little or no time to find a replacement speaker. In the circumstances, and at the YP's urging, I had no choice but to "go it alone."

To me "Something for Everyone" was a varied and complex paper. I spent the first two days of the convention familiarizing myself with it, concentrating on the postal history section to which I was a total stranger. I managed to familiarize myself with the paper and to steel my nerves enough to deliver it at the appointed time. At the time I sweated (or should I say perspired for our more sophisticated members) buckets, but on reflection I do grudgingly acknowledge that I enjoyed the challenge and, for certain, learned much from it. The fierce impromptu "symposium" after the postal history section; the request for information and pictures of the more exotic covers and stamps; and my post Worthing discussions about the covers with the YP during his extended hospital confinement (he had beaucoup time) gave me greater insight into postal history.

One of the many direct benefits of "going it alone" is my deeper appreciation for covers. As they appear as exciting as my Canadian cinderellas and forgeries, I am now examining more closely the covers that I have accumulated over the years. The cover illustrated below (Figure 1) is one that I would like to share and discuss with our members.

It had been hidden in a dresser drawer for several years – unappreciated, unloved and not

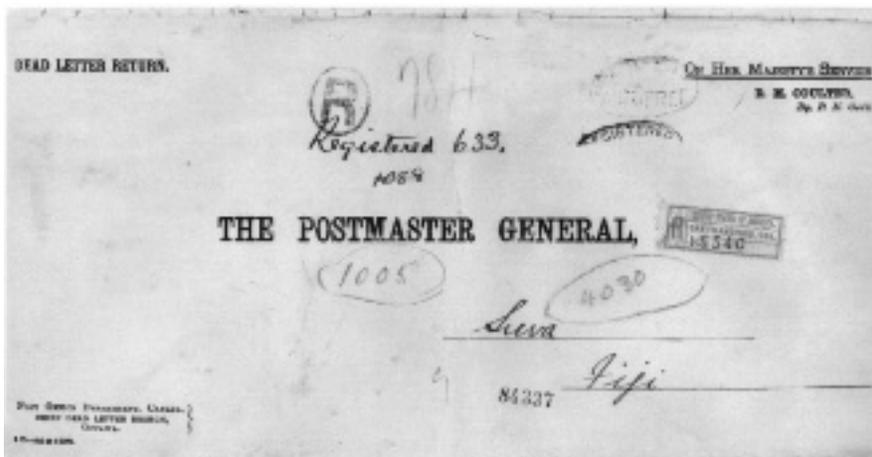


Figure 1. A monstrous size (12.75" x 6.25") Free Franked Registered blue envelope to Fiji

looked at until now.

It was mailed at and postmarked with the "REGISTERED OTTAWA FREE AU 30 01" oval. There is also an attractive registration sticker in red attached to the front:

R UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NO.

Apart from its size and unusual destination Suva, Fiji, the imprints in black on this form envelope are also interesting:

R. M. COULTER,
Dy. P.M. Gen'l

Robert Miller Coulter was born on 9 September 1857 in Richmond Hill, in the western part of the Province of Upper Canada (today's Ontario). He was a graduate of the universities of Toronto and Victoria and practiced medicine in Aurora, Ontario until he was appointed the Deputy Postmaster General in 1897. He resigned as Deputy Postmaster General on 1 January 1923 and died three years later on 14 February 1926.

DEAD LETTER RETURN.

This heading, at first glance, indicates that an undelivered/unclaimed letter containing something of value was registered to The Postmaster General in Fiji to be returned to the sender.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

In 1901 it is not likely but possible that someone in Fiji would send such a large letter to Canada. Another scenario, therefore, is that the Head of the Ottawa Dead Letter Branch used this special envelope to send an important document on postal or government related matters to the Fiji Postmaster General.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
CHIEF DEAD LETTER BRANCH,
OTTAWA.**

This return address at the lower left indicates that this envelope was for the sole use of the Chief Dead Letter Branch to return dead letters and/or to send official postal documents to foreign administrations.

1 D.-500-28-4-1900.

According to this code, there were only 500 1 D envelopes issued on 28 April 1900.

The back stamps include a “RECEIVED SEP 1 1901 CHICAGO, ILL.” three line transit marking in blue and two “SAN FRANCISCO REG. DIVISION SEP 5 1901” markings in purple.

The quantity of 1 D envelopes issued in 1900 is intriguing. Assuming that all 500 were used and saved, each and every cover would be rare – some rarer than others depending on destinations, clarity and type of postmarks and dates. A cover bearing an April 28, 1900 cancellation would be extremely desirable. As 1 D envelopes are addressed and sent only to the heads of foreign postal administrations, the number of 1 D covers that have likely survived and found their way into private hands would indeed be very, very, small. The cover to Fiji is, therefore, unique or close to it.

I implore anyone who has a 1 D cover and/or an unused 1 D envelope registered or unregistered to please inform our editor.

If I am successful in putting together a respectable collection of dead letters in the not too distant future, I will again “go it alone” – only this time to show my own stamps and covers.

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<http://www.civilization.ca/cpm/chrono/ch1897be.html>

SMALL QUEEN SNIPPETS

John Hillson F.C.P.S.

Sometimes one wonders if a 'variety' is constant or merely ephemeral. By chance I acquired two examples of the Graver's Slip illustrated from two different sources and within a few months of each other. The Six Cents Small Queen from which the illustration has been taken has only one lower left position dot showing, but the other copy has two, the operation of perforating the sheet having removed the second dot from the stamp which is the basis of the picture; which should be a warning to would be platers to take great care before jumping to conclusions.



The stamp is perforated 12 all round and has a slight re-entry bottom right. It is likely that it is from the second state of the 1871 plate, rather than the 'A' plate. Worth looking for!

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A POSTSCRIPT TO THE MONTREAL POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

Gib Wallace

Having thought I had more or less completed the project on the Montreal postage due markings, I found a little batch of returned third class covers from mail shots of a Montreal firm. These were all on pre-printed 1 cent envelopes.

The first batch, cancelled by an undated machine cancel, were from early June 1937. The dates on the return markings were from 5th to 14th June. These were set aside for the 'pointed finger' markings which came in various forms, large or small, left or right handed, some with 'RETURN TO SENDER' or 'RETURN TO WRITER', some bi-lingual and some blank. The large ones had the date of return set in the 'cuff'. Be that as it may, they all had identical uncut 1 CENT DUE small rectangles (see fig 1), at a time when all the Montreal rectangles (I had thought) showed departmental cuts to the upper or lower frame lines. I first thought that these small rectangles were marked at the office of destination but being identical in measurement and format and the fact that provincial Quebec was using bi-lingual Divided Rectangles proved this to be wrong. The measurements of this first batch are 29 x 14.5mm, the numeral '1' is 9.5mm. The earliest of the batch, dated 5th June were from Trois Rivieres with 'pointed fingers' and other markings in a rose-lilac shade but the rectangles, applied in Montreal were in a deep blue grey ink. After this date until 14th June, the inks match, noticeably on locally returned mail.

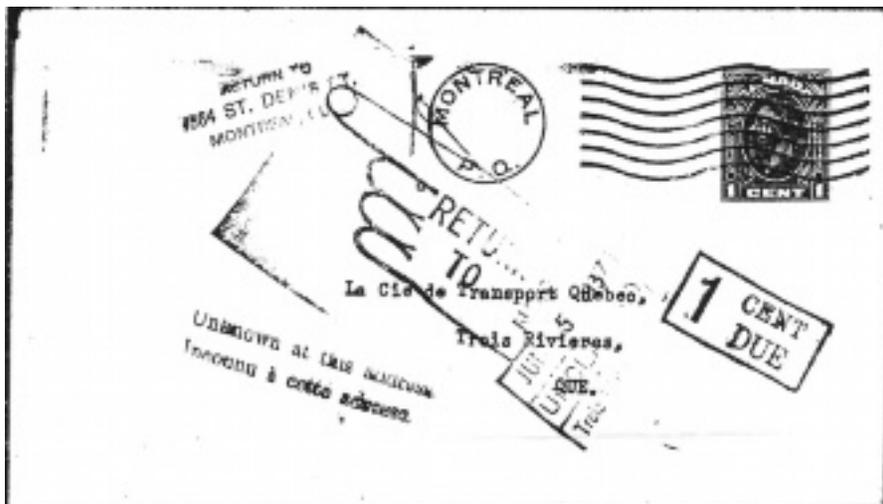


Fig 1

The second mail shot were cancelled by a c.d.s. dated 12th November 1937. The ink is now a dirty blue-violet on both the 'pointed fingers' and the rectangles, matching on local returns. The rectangles now measure 31 x 16mm, with the numeral '1' now 11mm. Fig 2 shows an example of this type.

So another two hammers to add to the Montreal list. Note that there were no back stamps on third class returns.

One other marking of which I have only seen one example is shown in fig 3. This is a 'pointed finger' with a bi-lingual DU/DUE in the cuff and space for the amount to be written in. There is an unusual backstamp on this cover, which confused me until a phone call to a member in Winnipeg, Richard Johnson, put me straight. The cancel reads 'Station N.D.G. no. 3' and Richard has confirmed it stands for Notre Dame de Grace, a district of Montreal. Another problem solved!

My earlier article in the January 2008 Maple Leaves also spawned some correspondence. Firstly, Mike Street queried the use of the term 'Exchange Office' and its origin. I don't remember exactly as I have been using the term for twenty odd years but I think the information came to me through the late Hans Reiche with whom I corresponded extensively. Dean Mario solved the problem with a photocopy of an opened war time letter by the Foreign Exchange Control Board with a type 3a backstamp (see fig 4). As the bulk of incoming foreign mail was backstamped when postage due was necessary, it seems logical that this was treated by the same office.



Fig 2

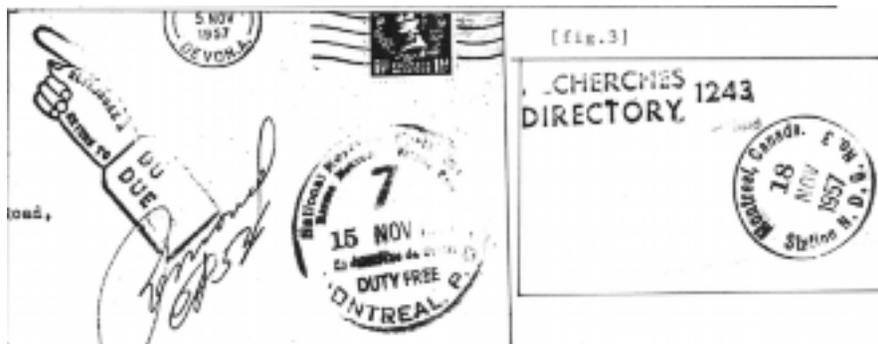


Fig 3

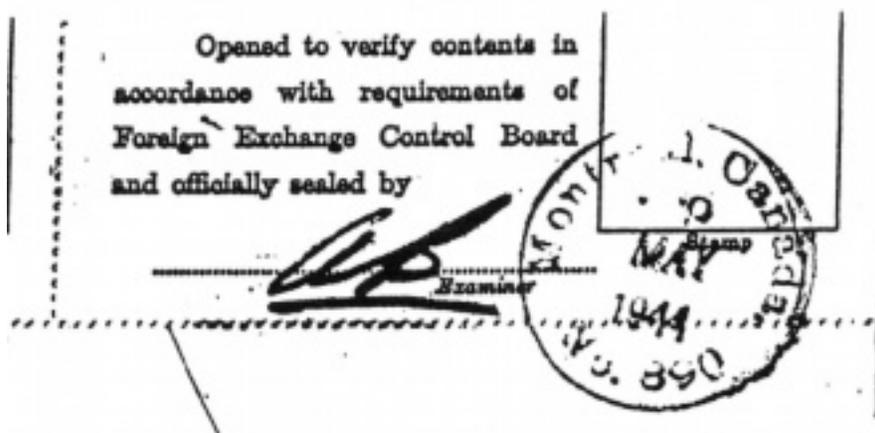


Fig 4

I also received some photocopies from Nick Lazenby, one of which he said would amaze me, and that it did. It is a cover from Russia to Tyndall, Manitoba, which has a duplex P.D. marking two years later than my only one – dated in April 1915 – see fig 5. For good measure it also carries a backstamp with a Montreal type 1, dated twenty months earlier than my first!

This Montreal type 1 back stamp along with another dated 1918 have the inner circle slightly larger making the gap between the circles narrower than the types I showed earlier. The measurement of his two and my 1916 strike are 30.5mm, with my 1928 32.5mm and 1930 35mm. There are thus at least four different hammers used for these type 1 backstamps, shown below in fig 6. Keeping to date order, this new type from Nick will be Type 1 and mine Type 1a. The two larger will be Type 1b and Type 1c.

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Fig 5



Fig 6



Fig 7

I have also received from Dean Mario, a pamphlet of a study group on War Time Foreign Exchange control handstamps which shows a Type 1 handstamp 31mm in size, similar to Type 1a but with MONTREAL P.Q.. I have called this type 1d (see fig 6).

All this prompted me to check the type 2 and 3 backstamps in my collection and in Nicks photostats more closely. Type 2, which I listed in January as being only 31mm, has proved to exist in at least three sizes; 31mm, 32.5mm and 35mm. To make it even more hair-splitting, there seem to

be some punctuation differences, namely CANADA with and without a full stop and MONTREAL, CANADA. For the type with a comma, I have found two copies, both dated 1936. In 1932, I found one cover with a cut to the left side. Normally, I would not list something based on one copy but there are two identical strikes on the same envelope. (see fig 7).

Type 2	31mm	CANADA	1925–1934
Type 2a	35mm	CANADA.	1926–1929
Type 2b	32.5mm	CANADA.	1927
Type 2c	32.5mm	CANADA	1928–1929
Type 2d	31mm	CANADA.	1931–1940
Type 2e	31mm	MONTREAL, CANADA.	1936
Type 2f	31mm	CANADA. Left side break	1932

Three different types of print are found on type 3; being sans serif (1), seriffed (1a) and roman type (1b). In date order, the types now found are as follows:-

Type 3	32mm	sans serif	4 copies	1923–1932
Type 3c	30mm	sans serif	5 copies	1929–1930 + 1935
Type 3d	35mm	sans serif	1 copy	1932
Type 3e	31mm	sans serif	4 copies	1934–1951
Type 3a	31mm	seriffed	9 copies	1934–1960
Type 3b	31mm	roman type	1 copy	1934

This gives a total of 18 different backstamps plus the one from Notre Dame de Grace.

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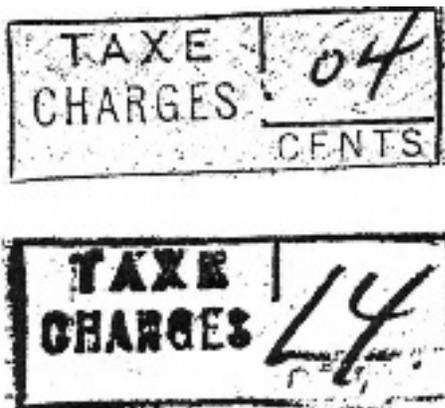


Fig 8

Nick also included two late uses of the Divided Rectangles. One dated in 1951 has the bottom portion of the vertical dividing line (below the break) disintegrating and the second, dated in 1953, has the line missing completely. These are shown in fig 8.

Just to round this off, Nick also sent two Special Delivery covers from the USA but backstamped in Montreal with different c.d.s handstamps. Upon checking through my own stock, I found two more, all different. As there seems to be no rhyme or reason for these, I mention them only for you aficionados to have a hunt. Special Delivery mail must have gone through a different office as one cover, dated 1947, has large numerals used sixteen years after they were withdrawn from the other offices (see fig 9).



Fig 9

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Derek Law

BABNCo ITEM

The picture below shows an item that I have had for a long time. However, so far, I have been unable to establish exactly what it is, when and for what purpose it was printed.

Obviously printed by the British American Bank Note Company in Ottawa, I believe that it may be a 'trade sample' of their printing ability for advertising use. If so, it seems strange that I have neither seen nor heard of any other examples.

I have perforated copies in red, green, blue and claret plus an imperforate copy in black which I assume is probably a proof.



I wonder if members can throw any light on these rather mysterious little stamps or labels? Any assistance would be most appreciated.

Sandy Mackie

ADMIRAL FORGERY

Admiral collectors may be interested by the item illustrated below.

Several forgeries of the Provisional Overprints (2 cents on 3 cents red) exist but this is first example I had come across of an overprint showing 3 cents on the 2 cents red. It may be that the forger of this item did not read his catalogue too closely!



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When ordering from this source, the prices given are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayments exceeding 25 cents will be refunded in mint postage stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No Ontario Retail Sales Tax applies.

Please note that the review copies of all the volumes listed (colour editions) are in the Society Library. Please contact Mike Slamo if you wish to look before you buy.

THE ADMIRAL ISSUE OF CANADA

by **Richard M. Morris**. ISBN: 978-1-897391-24-2 (b&w), 978-1-897391-23-5 (colour). BNAPS Exhibit Series #48. 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 176 pp. Stock # B4h923.48 (B&W) \$34.95, B4h923.481 (colour) \$115.00

Richard Morris' 'The Admiral Issue of Canada' exhibit, which won a Gold award at ROYAL 2007 ROYALE in Toronto, is aimed at both the beginner and the specialist; for the beginner to clarify terms used by Marler and to make his book less daunting; and for the specialist to take the

study of the Admiral Issue beyond Marler to new discoveries. Interestingly, for an award winning exhibit on this famous issue, it contains few of the catalogued rarities (proving that Gold medals can, thankfully, be achieved without access to limitless funds). It is also ambitious in trying to cover all the stamps of the Admiral issue, including the War Tax stamps in a single exhibit so it is far from comprehensive in its' coverage of any of the values.

What it does include are many new re-entries, new earliest dates of cancellation, hanging chads caught in the process of a relief break and many findings that Marler either did not see or did not report. The purpose of the 'file markings' on the Three Cents Brown is studied and illustrated in depth. The experiment of using multiple reliefs on a transfer roll reveals the difficulties the siderographers had in its application. The colour shades of each of the denominations of the Admirals are also illustrated in a novel way which will be of great assistance to novice collectors of the issue. Throughout, the presentation style is both clear and novel, making for an excellent exhibit.

Richard continues to study the Admirals as a member of the Admiral Study Group of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS), working closely with Leo Beaudet, editor of the Admiral's Log, and Sandy Mackie of Aberdeen, Scotland so this exhibit is probably a classic case of 'work in progress'.

Both beginners and seasoned Admiral experts will find this volume valuable. The treatment of the shades of the various stamps does make the colour version the best option.

GS.

HANDBOOKS FOR SALE**July 2008**

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Slogan Postal Markings 1912 – 53	D. Rosenblat	£ 6.00
Post Offices of New Brunswick	G. MacManus	£ 16.00
Canadian Revenues Volume 1 – Federal and Law	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Canadian Revenues Volume 7 B.C., Yukon, Federal Franks, Seals	E. Zaluski	£ 9.50
Catalogue of Railway Cancellations – supplement no. 2	L. Ludlow	£ 6.50
Strike, Courier and Local Post of QE II Era	E. Covert	£ 7.50
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The Canadian Posted Letter Guide	C. Firby	£ 8.50

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MRS BROWN – THE CANADA TEN CENT 1898 NUMERAL ISSUE

by **Peter Spencer**, 2008. Spiral Bound, 128 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour.

ISBN: 978-1-897391-25-9. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h034.1; C\$89.00

'Mrs. Brown The Canada Ten Cent 1898 Numeral Issue' is the fourth volume in Peter Spencer's series on the plating of Canada's Queen Victoria era Numeral Issue. Using today's technology to produce scans of vivid clarity, the author has closely examined the Ten Cent value to advise readers how to determine the plate position of individual copies of this popular stamp. Mrs. Brown is a companion to the author's previous Numeral volumes, the Two Cent (2005), the One Cent (2006) and the Five Cent (2007).

Mrs. Brown is the first major plating study of the ten-cent value. It will form an excellent basis for further studies of this stamp and possible discoveries which readers may make as they examine their holdings. Calling the Ten Cent value 'Retouch Incorporated', in his introduction Peter states that it is "One of the most pleasureable Canadian stamps of the classic era." Some 93 of the 100 plate positions show retouches so almost all of the plate positions can be identified with ease (provided you have a strong magnifier and a copy of this book to hand!)

As with the previous volumes, this one makes use of some excellent high magnification scans with the key features of each plate position highlighted by coloured arrows.

The first part of the book details the specific characteristics of the stamp and the location of the various retouches. This is followed by a summary table showing the main features of each plate position;

these being illustrated in the bulk of the volume.

For students of the Numeral Issue, this volume will be a 'must'. It is also an interesting read for those who do not collect this issue but may wish to understand how modern technology can be put to work to aid understanding of their own chosen field.

GS.

CANADA 19TH CENTURY NON-LETTER MAIL

by **Victor L. Willson**. ISBN: 978-1-897391-20-4 (b&w), 978-1-897391-19-8 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 140 pp. Stock # B4h923.46 (B&W) \$33.95, B4h923.461 (colour) \$94.00

Since 2004, BNAPS has, with the exhibitor's permission, printed the Grand and Reserve Grand award winning exhibits from the annual BNAPEX convention show as part of the Exhibit Series. This years offering is Victor L. Willson's 'Canada 19th Century Non-Letter Mail', an amazing treatment of second, third, fourth and fifth class mail originating in Canada in the 1840-1901 period, which received the Grand Award at Calgary in September 2007.

Although newspapers, circulars, parcel wrappers and book post items have appeared in isolation as part of exhibits on stamp issues such as the Pence, Cents, Large and Small Queens and later Victorian issues, what Vic has accomplished is to gather the key pieces from all these areas into one comprehensive collection, a task that has taken more than 20 years of research and acquisition to accomplish. Those of us who collect 19th Century postal history, will know how difficult much of this non-

CONTD on page 372

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SOCIETY NEWS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:-

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Perth, on Saturday 27th September 2008, commencing at 0900hrs.

The following changes to the Constitution and Rules are proposed by the Executive to bring them into line with current practice:-

A) Constitution Rule 17:-

Delete in its entirety existing Rule 17 and replace with:-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee (hereafter EC) is responsible for:-

- **the development of longer term strategies to fulfil the objects of the Society,**
- **proposing any such changes to this Constitution and Rules as may be required from time to time and**
- **exercising all such powers of the Society as are not, by the Rules, required to be exercised by the Society in a General Meeting or by any specific officer of the Society.**

The President shall be responsible to the EC for co-ordinating the day to day management of the Society via the Committee.

The President shall act as Chairman of the EC which shall consist of the President, the Secretary, The Treasurer, the Senior Vice President and the Editor of Maple Leaves.

The EC shall meet at least once a year. If, in exceptional circumstances, additional meetings of the EC are required, expenses may be reimbursed to members of the EC. At least seven days notice of meetings of the EC shall be sent to all members thereof, along with an agenda of business.

Any member of the EC may appoint another member of the EC as general or specific proxy for the meeting. **Two members present in person, and a third present in person or by proxy, will form a quorum.**

(New or changed wording is shown in bold).

B) Competition Rule 2:-

The following alterations to Competition Rule 2 are proposed:-

- a) in Rule 2, delete the words 'not exceed' and substitute the words 'be of'
- b) in Rule 2, after the word 'pages' insert 'of maximum size 295mm high by 245mm wide'.
- c) In Rule 2 add new sentence reading... 'Double width pages, of maximum size 295mm high by 490 mm wide, are acceptable, each to count as 2 standard pages, but must not replace standard pages 4 & 5, 8 & 9 or 12 & 13'.

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If all changes are carried, Rule 2 would read in entirety:-

‘Each competitive entry **must be 16 pages of maximum size 295mm high by 245mm wide**, inclusive of a title page, if any. **Double width pages, of maximum size 295mm high by 490mm wide, are acceptable, each to count as 2 standard pages, but must not replace pages 4 & 5, 8 & 9 or 12 & 13.**’

(New or changed wording is shown in bold type).

C) Rules Governing the Award of Fellowship

We propose to change the wording to reflect what the Society has actually been doing for several years. Changes are shown below in bold and impact only on rules 3, 4 and 5.

1. Members of the Society may be elected as Fellows:-
 - (i) For outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America, or
 - (ii) For outstanding services in the advancement of the interests of the Society.
2. Nominations for the Award shall be made to the Secretary by two Members of the Society on a form to be obtained from the Secretary and shall be submitted at least two months prior to the Annual General Meeting.
3. **All nominations shall be passed by the Secretary for scrutiny to the ‘Fellowship Sub-Committee’. This sub-committee shall comprise three Fellows. The sub-committee shall have a Chairman appointed by the President.**
4. The Fellowship Sub-Committee may:-
 - (i) **Approve the nomination;**
 - (ii) Reject the nomination;
 - (iii) Withhold the nomination until such time as they consider it acceptable.
5. **If the Fellowship Sub-Committee approve a nomination they report this to the Fellows Meeting at the Society Annual Convention for their formal approval. The Chairman of the Fellowship Sub-Committee shall report to the Committee of the Society on any approved nominations.**
6. The names of the nominees rejected by the Fellowship Sub-Committee may not be re-submitted for the Award for a period of three years.
7. All communications relating to nomination for the Award of Fellowship shall be strictly confidential.

D) Rules Governing the Award of the Founder’s Trophy.

Again, it is proposed to change the wording to reflect actual practice in the Society over recent years. Changes are shown below in bold. Existing rules 3 and 4 are combined and replaced by the new rule 3. All subsequent rules are renumbered.

1. The trophy shall be awarded only to Members of the Society. It will be held by the winner for one year.
2. The trophy will be awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.
3. **Throughout these rules the word 'Committee' shall mean the Judging Committee which shall for practical purposes be the Fellows present at the Society Annual Convention.**
4. A quorum of this Committee shall be four and the Committee's decision will be final.
5. The Committee may withhold the trophy in any year when they feel that the intended standard of original or intensive research has not been reached.
6. The Committee may make the Award in any year for outstanding research in previous years.
7. It is hoped that, wherever appropriate, the winner of the Award will make the results of their research available in *Maple Leaves* for the benefit of all Members of the Society.
8. Nominations for the Award, proposed and seconded, may be sent in through the Secretary or brought up by **Fellows of the Society** themselves.
9. All nominations and discussions in Committee, will be treated as strictly confidential.

John Wright

CONVENTION 2010

In view of the changed arrangements that were made in 2000, and the fact that London is hosting a similar exhibition (London 2010), consideration is being given to arranging the Society 2010 Convention around the London International Exhibition.

London 2010 runs from Saturday 8th May to Saturday 15th May and is preceded by Philatex Extra, also in London on the 5th and 6th May. If we were to arrange Convention around this event it would be held from Wednesday 30th April 2010 to Sunday 4th May. The alternative is to stick with our normal late September/ early October timing.

I would be interested to hear the views of members on the preferred timing for the 2010 Convention, particularly from those who, because of attendance at London 2010, would not attend Convention if it were held in the autumn or those who would be more likely to attend Convention if they could combine it with a visit to London 2010.

A venue for Convention is being sought at the present time at a coastal resort some 65 miles from London which enjoys a regular half hourly train service into the capital with similar connections to Gatwick Airport.

I can be contacted by telephone on +44 1273 732956 or by post at 112 Poplar Avenue, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 8PS. I look forward to hearing from as many of you as possible.

Mike Slamo.

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July 2008

Maple Leaves

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND LOCAL GROUP

Ten members from the North of England and Scotland gathered in Moffat on 5th April for our latest afternoon meeting. As usual we were treated to a varied and interesting set of displays from those present. The material on view included a lovely display of Edward VII Advertising covers which provided an insight to social life 100 years ago as well as some philatelic interest. We were also treated to displays of the Large Queens stamps, the 6 cents Small Queen with all its shades, plates and re-entries, a group of Admiral registered covers showing many of the rates possible in this era, some early Railway Bonds and some Pence issue and Small Queen rate covers including many very rare covers. The modern issues were also well represented with displays of the 1977 definitive series, 1996/7 stamp issues and the 2004 – 2008 Flowers on Stamps definitives. The next meeting is planned for Saturday 8th November 2008 at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat at 1400hrs. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display.

John Hillson.

SOUTH WEST AND WALES LOCAL GROUP

A meeting of the group will be held in Portishead as part of the Bristol and District Convention at the Gordano School on Sunday 10th August, from 2 to 4pm. Please bring along some material to show or items you would like more information about. Note that this is a new venue for this convention. Over 25 dealers will be present over the two days of the convention.

John Croker.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2008

July 23 – 26 90th Philatelic Congress of GB, Stratford upon Avon

August 10 CPSGB South West and Wales Group meeting, Portishead

August 29 – 31 BNAPEX Halifax, N.S.

Sept 12 – 14 Praga 2008, International Exhibition, Prague

Sept 17 – 20 Autumn Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 18 – 21 WIPA 2008

Sept 24 – 28 CPSGB Convention , Queens Hotel, Perth

Oct 17 – 19 Stampex '08, Exhibition Place, Toronto

Oct 17 – 18 Scotex, Perth

Oct 30 – Nov 1 Philatex, London

Nov 8 CPSGB Scotland and North of England Group meeting, Moffat

2009

Feb 25 – 28 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

April 10 – 16 China 2009 – Luoyang City

May 6 – 10 Essen 2009

Sept 16 – 19 Stampex, Islington, London

Sept 23 – 27 CPSGB Convention, Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City

2010

April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010

May 5 – 6 Philatex Extra, London

May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps

Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th JUNE 2008

New Members:-

- 2956 PARKER H.B. (Sandy), Rosemary Cottage, Rooks Hill, Rickmansworth,
Herts. WD3 4 HZ newneighbours@computerserve.com **CR-CGC, B, PE**
- 2957 FORD, Harold P.O. Box 871009 Stone Mountain, GA 30087-0026 U.S.A.
tsh212511@aol.com
- 2958 BRINDLE, Peter John, St Barnabas Vicarage, 32 St Barnabas Road, Leicester
LE5 4BP brindle16@hotmail.co.uk **C (to 1900), PH**
- 2959 TAYLOR, Ronald F. 39 Larkwood Road, Erringham, Essex SS17 9DF
CGC- CGG, Uo

Change of Address:-

- 0845 McCONNELL, L.D. e mail now ldmconnell@btinternet.com
- 2085 SEARLE, Graham e mail now searle711@btinternet.com
- 2374 STREET, Mike e mail now mikestreet1@gmail.com
- 2672 LEWIS, Colin e mail now colin.d.lewis@btinternet.com
- 2818 LAURIE, John K. P.O. Box 211, New Durham NH 03855, USA
- 2879 HARE, Jill 2026 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, K2A 1G2, Canada

Deceased:-

- 1619 CARR

Resigned:-

- 2748 SHADBOLT

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| 0739 HARRIS | 2213 ORDISH | 2500 JACOBSON |
| 2733 MOROWITZ | 2828 GRIFFITHS | 2866 HARRIS |
| 2910 STODDART | | |

Revised Total:- 384

BOOK REVIEWS CONTD

letter material is to obtain. To form a virtually complete collection of these rates on the various stamp issues is, therefore, quite remarkable and the exhibit contains many very rare and a number of unique items.

information on the postal rates applying to these classes of mail and their periods of application so the book will be an aid to all students of 19th century postal history.

An excellent read, the colour edition is highly recommended if only to show some very rare material in its full glory.

The layout of the exhibit provides much **GS.**

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN 2007/8**

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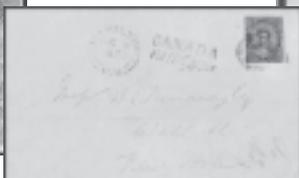
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