



Maple Leaves

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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MAPLE LEAVES

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A. E. Stephenson, FCPS

Edited by: Graham Searle

Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS Email: searle711@btinternet.com

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EDITORIAL

Our congratulations go to member Malcolm Montgomery who won a Large Gold at the 2008 ABPS National show in Harrogate with his display of *British North America Trans-Atlantic Mail 1759 – 1851*. Well done, Malcolm! Several members also enjoyed success at the recent BNAPS Convention – a report on this can be found on page 21.

This issue is the first of Volume 31. For those of you who like to bind your Maple Leaves we plan to provide an index to Volume 30 in the near future in similar format to that published for all recent volumes.

Speaking of indexes, you may recall that some time ago we signalled the intention to produce a new Cumulative Index for Maple Leaves. Such an index is long overdue; the last one appeared in 1974 and covered Volumes 1 to 14. I am pleased to report that, thanks mainly to the efforts of Charles Livermore, we now have a cumulative index covering Volumes 1 to 29. This new work is in the same format as that used for the BNAPS Topics index published in 1998 and provides comprehensive cross referencing to all articles published in Maple Leaves between 1947 and 2006.

The index will be available in two different formats; either:-

- a) as a hard copy, spiral bound A4 size book of some 160 pages or
- b) on CD for uploading to your computer. Files are in PDF format.

The content is exactly the same either way as is the cost of £15 plus p&p. Note, however, that the postage and packing cost for option b) will be substantially lower, particularly for overseas members. The book weighs around 450gms so expect p&p costs of a little over £1 inland UK and around £6 to North America for this option.

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You can place your orders with our Handbooks Manager, Derrick Scoot. A small initial stock of the Cumulative Index will be in Derricks' cupboard by the end of February but thereafter we will produce the book, in either format, to order. Your Editor, who doubles as the Index production plant, will do his best to keep any delivery delays to a minimum.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find a plea for a volunteer to take on the role of Society Treasurer. John Hillson, who has held this post for an incredible 23 years in two stints, has signalled his intention to step down at the next Convention in September 2009. Under John's canny Scots management, the Society books have been kept on an even keel even through the turmoil of recent banking crises. The result, which we have all enjoyed, has been unchanged subscription rates for well over 10 years. Our thanks go out to John for his efforts over such a long time and a rest from the task is clearly very well earned. If you feel you can help the Society by taking on this role please contact our President, Derrick Scoot. You do not need to have an expert financial background to qualify – though an ability to add up is no doubt an asset!

I close on a sad note by reporting the death

of two well known members. The first is ex-President Mac McConnell. Mac died suddenly a few weeks ago. He was one of our few remaining members with a roll number in three figures having been a member of the Society since 1956. He was also that rare breed: a 'general' collector of Canada although his main interest had always been in postmarks and postal history. He was a frequent contributor to this journal and the diverse range of his contributions over the years is a testament to the breadth of his philatelic knowledge. He was also a regular attendee at Midlands Group meetings and will, no doubt, be sadly missed there. He was President of the Society in 2000/2001 and ran a very successful Convention in Shrewsbury which many of you will remember fondly. Our condolences go to his surviving family.

The second untimely death is that of Duncan MacDonald a.k.a. 'the Canadian Precanceller'. For those members who may have done business with Duncan on his E-bay site, his wife, Tina, has asked me to let you all know that she will be continuing his precancel business on Ebay in due course. Any existing orders and requests will be filled by her. Once again, our condolences go to Tina and the rest of her family.



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STREET CANCELS 1886 - 1918 (PART 4)

Graham Searle

Introduction.

This is the fourth in a series of articles that will attempt to list and illustrate the "Street" cancels used in Canada between 1886 and 1918. This part covers the story of the Street cancels from Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Before I started to research for this series of articles, I had no idea that there were any Street cancels from these two cities and I had never seen any of them 'in the flesh'; so my thanks go to Don Fraser, a long time collector of Winnipeg Postal History and to Bill Topping who has collected and written about Vancouver and British Columbia Postal History for an equally long time. Without them, this would have been a very short chapter indeed and I thank them for many of the illustrations contained herein. I must also thank Bruce and Larry from Bow City – one of our regular advertisers – who put me in touch with Don and generally made this chapter possible by providing access to a number of other illustrations. Despite all this help, there are still several cancels that I am unable to illustrate because they do not appear in the Proof Books (*3*) and no actual example has come to light. Needless to say, I am eager to hear from any members who own examples of these elusive cancels.

The two western cities grew much later than their counterparts in the east so the Street cancels shown in this part are later than those from Toronto and Hamilton; they mostly date from the period 1900 to 1918. With one or two exceptions, they are also all very scarce, though possibly



Fig 125 View of Main Street, Winnipeg circa 1910.

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WINNIPEG:-

Winnipeg had grown sufficiently to require sub post offices by the turn of the 20th century and the first Street offices opened in 1900. However, the city moved to a series of Postal Stations and numbered sub-offices quite early so the period of the Street cancels was short lived.

Four Street offices opened in 1900 with a fifth following in 1901.

Main Street North

This office which opened in June 1900 was situated at 546 Main Street. The first postmaster was a J.W. Cockburn who remained in office till 1908. The office was renamed in August 1913, becoming Winnipeg Sub no. 4.

Despite the short life, this office produced at least three different cancels. The first is a split ring cancel shown in fig 126. This was in use from 1900 to 1909. Thereafter, two different full circle cancels were used. The first of these, shown in fig 127 was proofed in October 1909 and used through to 1912. The second type, shown in fig 128, has different wording at the base of the cancel, making clear it is a sub-office. This type was used only in 1912 and 1913 and must be very scarce.

Main Street South

This office opened in October 1901. It retained the Street name until March 1917 when it was renamed Winnipeg Sub No. 3. The first postmaster was a Edmund Taylor



Fig 126 Winnipeg Main Street North split ring cancel

who remained in office till 1906 and the office was located at 450 Portage Avenue on the corner of Main Street.

I have only been able to trace one cancel from this office which is shown in fig 129. However, this split ring type was only

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Fig 127 Winnipeg Main Street North full circle cancel – first type 1909 – 1912



Fig 129 Winnipeg Main Street South split ring cancel



Fig 128 Winnipeg Main Street North full circle cancel – second type 1912 - 1913

proofed in 1909 so it reasonable to assume that at least one more cancel must have been in use earlier. Maybe our members can throw some light on this 8 year time gap?

Isabel Street and Isabel Street North

Our only record of these two sub-offices comes from the National Library of Canada Archives (1). Both appear to have been short lived. Isabel Street office opened in June 1900 and was closed down in November 1905. Isabel Street North had an even shorter life; being opened in June 1900 and closed by October 1903.

I have not been able to trace any cancellations from either of these two offices although logic suggests that at least one from each office must have existed. I would be delighted to hear from anyone who has examples of cancels from these two offices.

Portage Avenue Centre

This office also opened in June 1900. It remained as a Street office until March 1917 when it was renamed Winnipeg Sub office no 2. The first postmaster was a



Fig 130 Portage Avenue Centre Winnipeg split ring cancel

William R. Austin who remained in office until 1906 and the office was located at 254 Watt on the corner of Portage Avenue (1). I have something of a soft spot for this office as it is the only Winnipeg Street office that I have ever found a cancel from – that, indeed, from the last CPSGB auction.

Two cancels were used from Portage Avenue Centre. The first is a split ring cancel shown in fig 130 which was in use up to late 1911. Thereafter, the office used a full circle cancel shown in fig 131.

Later Winnipeg Street cancels

As noted above, Winnipeg moved quickly to numbered offices after World War 1 but there is at least one contender for a Street Cancel collection amongst the later cancels. This is from Morse Place which many will consider a 'Street'.



Fig 131 Portage Avenue Centre Winnipeg full circle cancel

This sub office opened in January 1913. In the archives (1), the address is shown as 'Part of lots 92 - 93, East Kildonan Parish' so I guess we can surmise that the area was not fully built up in those days.

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It was renamed 'Winnipeg – Morse Place' in April 1923 by which time the address was 607 Munro. It remains open to this day and is now located at 525 London.

There is only one cancel from Morse Place in the period up to 1918, a split ring cancel shown in fig 132. This remained in use up to the name change in 1923.

VANCOUVER:-

Vancouver started to find the need for Branch Post Offices as early as 1897 when the East End Branch and West End Branch offices opened. These can be regarded as precursors of the later Street Cancels in much the same way as the Toronto Branch offices.

Vancouver East End Branch

This office opened in April 1897 and closed in June 1914. Its first postmaster was a John Woodward who held the post for only two years. In 1899, he was replaced by Mary Woodward, presumably a close relative. Mary lasted a little longer, until 1903 when she was removed for political partisanship – surely one of the more bizarre reasons for sacking a postmaster! The office was located at 626 Westminster Avenue.

There are two cancels to look out for from this Branch office. The first is a split ring cancel shown in fig 133. This type was replaced by a full circle cancel proofed in May 1913. This second type is shown in fig 134 and must be exceedingly rare

Vancouver West End Branch

This office which also, I believe, opened



Fig 132 Morse Place, Winnipeg split ring cancel



Fig 133 East End Branch, Vancouver split ring cancel

in 1897 is something of an enigma. It's existence is reported by Max Rosenthal in his 1957 article on Early Street and District Cancellations (12). It also provides some symmetry with the East End Branch. The post office records show that it was closed much earlier than it's Eastern neighbour being closed in

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Fig 134 East End Branch, Vancouver full circle cancel

July 1908 as no person was willing to operate it. It was located at 1055 Burrard Street near the corner of Comox Street.

However, that is about all I can find out about it. It is not recorded in the Archives (1) and the proof books show no cancels from this office (3). Maybe one of our readers can throw some light on any cancels it may have used.

By 1910, Vancouver had expanded to the point that several branch or sub post offices were required to meet demand. Of these, three had street names. The first of these three to open was that at Janes Road.

Janes Road

This office opened in July 1910. It was located at the corner of Janes Road and 42nd Avenue East. (In 1918, the street address was 1918 East 42nd Avenue East). As a Street Post Office, it was

fairly long lived; keeping the Street name until 1931 when it became the less glamourous Vancouver Sub no. 43.

Its first postmaster was a William Janes who remained in office throughout our period. It would be nice to think the road and post office was named after him or, at least, his predecessors.

The first cancel used by this office was a split ring type shown in fig 135. This shows no association with Vancouver. In July 1918, this type was replaced by a full circle cancel clearly showing Janes Road to be a sub-office of Vancouver. This second type is shown in fig 136.

Fraser Avenue

This office opened in December 1910 and remained in operation until 1985. It has moved address several times over its long life although several of these address changes appear to be the result of street/ block renumbering. In 1910 it was located at 4105 Fraser Avenue but by 1915 this had become 4128 Fraser and then 4114 Fraser.

The first cancel used here was a split ring type shown in fig 137. Like its counterpart from Janes Road, it shows no association with Vancouver. It had a relatively short life; from 1910 to 1913.

Some collectors have suggested there is a duplex cancel from Fraser Avenue from this same period. I have seen two copies of this 'duplex' – one is shown in fig 138. They both have a very large gap between the cds and killer and crucially the gap is very different between the two examples. The cds portion of the 'duplex' is identical to the split ring cancel in fig 137 and I am inclined to believe that there is no actual duplex cancel; rather this split



Fig 135 Janes Road, Vancouver split ring cancel



Fig 136 Janes Road, Vancouver full circle cancel

ring cancel was often used in association with a separate killer.

In December 1913, a full circle cancel was introduced showing Fraser Avenue to be a sub-office of Vancouver. This type is shown in fig 139. This coincided with a change in the post office name in early 1914 when it became Vancouver S.O. Fraser Avenue.

Earls Road

This office opened in September 1912 and lasted only until April 1922 when it became Vancouver Sub-Office no 27. The postmaster here was E. Hickman throughout our period. The office was located at 386 Earls Road.

I have only identified one cancel from Earls Road in our period. This is a split ring type shown in fig 140. Again there is no association with Vancouver.

For completeness, I show a later cancel from Earls Road. This type, shown in fig 141 is outside our period and the records suggest that it may never have been used. However, ever the optimist and in the hope that this may be incorrect and that

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Fig 137 Fraser Avenue, Vancouver split ring cancel

Fac Boy 222 Tal Park, BC. written Constance Nixon miss 13, Havelock Place Shelton, at conne Stoke on Trent ENGLAND

Fig 138 Fraser Avenue possible duplex cancel

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Fig 139 Fraser Avenue, Vancouver full circle cancel

someone out there has a copy, I show it here. If someone does possess this cancel, you are the proud owner of what must be one of the rarest of all Street Cancels – proofed in February 1922, less than two months before the office name was changed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

References:-

(1) National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada; available on-line at: http://data4.collectionscanada.ca

(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 1 – Split Circle Proof Strikes of Western Canada Volume 8 – Full Circle Proof Strikes of Western Canada

ADDRESS Ser Don Milliand, Nootka Cottage, Euls Road asher Non 1 1912-09-01 EARLS ROLD 1922 . 05-01

Fig 140 Earls Road, Vancouver split ring cancel

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(4) Canadian Post Office, Postal Guides for October 1886, January 1887 and January of subsequent years up to 1900. Library and Archives Canada.

(8) Notes on Street Cancellations compiled by the late Dr. Charles Hollingsworth

(11) Street Cancellations – A Check List; Frank Waite BNA Topics July-August 1992 page 18

(12) Early Street and District Cancellations, Max Rosenthal BNA Topics, Vol 14. September 1957, pp 207 – 211.



Fig 141 Earls Road, Vancouver later type of full circle cancel.

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INCONSISTENCIES IN EARLY ROTARY PERFORATIONS

Richard A. Johnson

If one takes a pane of stamps, chooses a particular stamp, and then gauges its perforations -say on its right vertical side - then one would expect that the right sides of all stamps in that same column would have the same perforation gauge. For the current stamps of Canada (and most other countries) that expectation is certainly satisfied, the technology being so well developed that there is virtually no difference in the perforation process anywhere in such a pane - or even from pane to pane. Any variations in the perforation separations would be so minute that they could never be detected by use of any of the usual perforation gauges.

But not so for the perforations of stamps of earlier times in Canada (e.g. the Large Queens) and the United States (which countries shared the same rotary perforation technology). Because each pin-and-hole pair was produced in a separate operation, their positions varied. What follows here are the results of some tests designed to determine just how much variation one may expect.

Even if some could be released for use, multiples of the Large Queen stamps of Canada are too rare to subject to the possible accidents arising through the use of measurement machinery. But the Third Bill Issue of Canada which was produced in the same period as the Large Queens is not so rare. Indeed, full sheets still appear in today's market. So measurements were made of individual perforation positions on strips from two full sheets of the Third Bills: a 3 cent and a 50 cent. Both carried the imprint "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal & Ottawa" and so come from printings contemporaneous with the Large Queens.

Three different runs of measurements were made using a traveling microscope to record the positions of sequential perforation holes along each strip:

- Run #1. 3 cent: 81 perforations alongside the bottom five stamps of the left-most column;
- Run #2. 3 cent: 81 perforations alongside the bottom five stamps of the right-most column; and
- Run #3. 50 cent: 160 perforations from the full left-most column.

Details of the measurement method and the ensuing calculations may be found in the Appendix below.

These measurements were converted into their equivalent gauges - for the entire strips and for then groups of 16 perforations that corresponded with the stamps themselves. The results are summarised below.

Run #1: Equivalent number of stamps: 5 Gauge for the strip: 12.15 Individual stamp gauges 12.10, 12.13, 12.21, 12.04, 11.99 (Bottom upwards) Lowest-Overall-Highest: 11.99 - 12.15 - 12.21

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Run #2: Equivalent number of stamps: 5 Gauge for the strip: 12.02 Individual stamp gauges 12.08, 11.95, 11.98, 12.02, 12.16 (Bottom upwards) Lowest-Overall-Highest: 11.95 - 12.02 -12.16

Run #3: Equivalent number of stamps: 10 Gauge for the strip: 12.00 Individual stamp gauges 12.09, 12.00, 12.02, 11.99, 11.98, 12.00, 11.98, 12.02, 12.01, 12.19 (Top downwards) Lowest-Overall-Highest: 11.98 - 12.00 - 12.19

An illustration of the results of Run #2 is shown below.

All of these runs produce stamp-by-stamp a significant variation of (calculated) individual stamp gauges about the value for the entire strip. Even Run #3 which is otherwise very uniform has one 'outlier' at 12.19 against the overall figure of 12.00.

In the 1860s and 1870s, the manufacture of the wheels on which the perforation pins were mounted and the wheels that carried the corresponding holes were of limited accuracy. Individual pin-and-hole pairs had to correspond tightly; otherwise the pins would bend or break or the holes would wear rendering the perforation process ineffective. However, the separations of these pairs did vary around the periphery of the wheels, thereby causing local variations in the separation of sequential perforations. Since the gauge of a stamp is a combination of these perf-to-perf separations, the determination of the gauge of any particular stamp would not necessarily correspond to that of another from the same column (or row).

Evidence suggests that results of a manufacture carried out at one time of a

set of the pin and hole wheel pairs sufficient to perforate a complete pane or sheet may have been fairly uniform. Cases are known where it seems a pair from a different set was substituted producing a substantial perforation difference between adjacent columns or rows. But this investigation supports the conclusion that, even where there were no such substitutions, the perforation gauges will still vary.

The implication of this occurs when these small variations are deemed so significant as to justify differences in catalogue values as though they were stamps from differently-produced runs (e.g. the Large Queens). From sheet to sheet, and from column (row) to column (row, resp.) in a given sheet, there will be different spacing of holes produced by successive pin-andhole pairs on a wheel. Some will occur less or more often than others and so be more or less 'rare' than others; but what the population distribution is of the resulting gauges no one as yet knows. (To estimate that distribution one might have to make measurements like those herein reported on all columns and rows of a great many sheets of stamps.) The only test now available is the relative occurrence of examples in the market place; and that bears significant statistical uncertainty.

To emphasise the point, the gauges determined for stamps of this era coming from a row or column of the same pane or sheet will vary. The moral of this tale is *Caveat Emptor*.

Appendix

Because of the optical properties of the traveling microscope used, transparent scans of the strips (with dark backing) were used. Each strip was selected because all its individual holes could be distinctly seen in the eyepiece of the



Run 2 results – overall perf is 12.02 for the strip

microscope. With a little care, the position of each perforation hole could be recorded to the nearest one one-hundredth of a millimeter.

These measurements were then subjected to standard regression analysis from which estimates of the mean perf-to-perf separation distance could be made for each strip or part thereof. These were then converted to the equivalent standard gauges. The analysis was applied for the full run of measurements on each strip and then, because each stamp carries approximately 16 perforation holes, it was repeated for each such set. These latter produced gauge values which could then be compared with the gauges that one would get by applying one of the currently-available standard gauges to these stamps. For each strip, these individual 'stamp' gaugings also indicate just how much variation there could be in gauging stamps along the same column of the same pane or sheet.

The standard regression analysis gives the 'best fit' to the data by minimising the sum of the squares of all deviations of data points from the 'best' line. A criticism of it is that it gives too much weight to the larger deviations. This is not what one does in applying a standard gauge to a stamp. While practices vary with the collector, generally speaking the process of gauging is to match the first and last perforations on the side of a stamp with the gauge and then check to see that the intervening perforations match in number. The first and last perforation holes seem emphasised in such a procedure.

By using the microscope readings for the positions of the 'first' and 'last' perforation holes for each stamp, one may calculate the 'ordinary' average or mean value of the gauge for that stamp comparable to the results of the gauging described above. In 11 of the 23 calculations of these in all three runs, the difference in gauge with the regression results was .02 or less; in 8 other cases it ran .03 to .05. The remainders were .06, .07, .09 and .15 (the last of these being the middle stamp in Run #1.) It would seem then that the usual gauge measurements made of these stamps would correspond well with the results tabulated for the three runs. This may be fortuitous as it depends on the particular positions of the first and last holes for each stamp.

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UK INVASION OF HALIFAX 2008

Neil Prior, F.C.P.S., F.W.P.S.

There was a major invasion of Halifax, Nova Scotia, by 16 CPS of GB members and partners (surely a record in recent times) from this side of the pond in August for the 'BNAPEX 2008', the Annual Convention of the British North America Philatelic Society.

The show was hosted by the Atlantic Regional Group of BANPS, in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, who held their own 'NOVAPEX' show at the same time. The venue was the centrally located Lord Nelson Hotel in Halifax.

The members who ventured across the Atlantic were Colin and June Banfield, Colin and Wendy Lewis, Peter and Mavis Motson, Malcolm and Ann Newton, Brian and Freda Stalker, Judith and Bob Viney, David Armitage, Martyn Cusworth, Neil Prior and Derrick Scoot.

Whilst some considerable time was spent at the 17 dealer's tables, most of whom were new to our group, there was also great interest shown in the competitive exhibits, where the judges commented on the extremely high standard, 27 gold medals being awarded to the 47 entries.

Of the UK entrants, Martyn Cusworth topped the poll with 2 golds, one with the Felicitations of the jury. Colin Banfield received one gold and one vermeil (with felicitations) and Colin Lewis, Peter Motson and Brian Stalker all won golds. In addition to these medals, Peter Motson received the 'Daniel Myerson Award' for the best exhibit of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland for his eight frame entry of 'Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Airmail flights 1919 - 1948' and Brian Stalker with his five frame entry of 'Newfoundland's South Coast Offices. Travelling Post Routes. Postmarks, Steamships and Mail Clerks 1888 - 1968', was the recipient of the 'Ed & Mickey Richardson Award' for the exhibit that represents the highest level of achievement in research, originality, innovation or presentation.

Most of the group spent some time exploring Halifax and the surrounding area, whilst others ventured further out to Cape Breton Island, the Cabot Trail, Prince Edward Island or the Bay of Fundy, either before or after the Convention. It was good too to meet up with some regular attendees at our own Conventions, including Wayne and Ivy Curtis, Mike and Carol Street, John Cooper and Susan Upham, Charles Livermore and Jane Thiele and Bill Topping.

All in all, a very enjoyable week or two, although some were caught in thunderstorms or the tail end of Hurricane Hanna and some were caught up in the demise of Zoom Airlines both of which put a slight dampener on proceedings!

CONVENTION 2008 – PERTH

BillTopping, F.R.P.S.C.

Those coming from the colonies, like myself, will find the Canadian Philatelic Society of G.B. convention much more of a social event than similar philatelic conventions held in North America. As usual on Wednesday afternoon most of the regulars arrived shortly after lunch and by mid afternoon the hotel lounge was filled with members catching up on events of the past year. The members are very gregarious and all the first time visitors were welcomed as long time friends.

This year's convention was held from September 24 to 27 in the Queens Hotel, across from the railway station, in Perth and thanks to five days of sunny weather the attendees were able to enjoy the sights of downtown Perth at their leisure. Most of the 40 guests arrived Wednesday afternoon in time for tea and a social get together, hosted by President Graham Searle and his good wife Karen. In addition to the regulars from all parts of the United Kingdom a number of visitors from Canada and the United States attended as well.

An excellent dinner was served in the hotel dining room following which the ladies departed to enjoy a social gettogether with old friends as well as having a opportunity to welcome a number of newcomers attending their first convention. Unlike most stamp conventions CPS of GB always arranges partner events so that the non-collectors become active participants in the convention. While the partners were enjoying their social evening the members were treated to a 200 plus page display of the "Postal History of Rural Mail in Canada" by long time collector Sandy Mackie. At age 89, Sandy became one of the oldest Convention exhibitors. The display explored in great detail the various mail rates that applied to mail from rural post offices in Canada, with a selection of superb covers to illustrate each of the postal rates.

Thursday morning started with a display by New Yorker, Charles Livermore, of the "Toronto Sub-post Offices" from the late 1800's to 1961+. The display is a work in progress as there have been well over 300 Sub Post Offices established in the Toronto region. The display was an excellent example of taking a limited topic, such as a study of regional suboffices, and expanding it into a detailed study of the postal history of the region.

After a brief coffee break Peter Motson presented his award winning display of "Newfoundland Airmails" which featured the stamps and flown covers from the early flights within Newfoundland to the trans-Atlantic flights passing through Newfoundland prior to World War II. The display was augmented with projected photographs of many non-philatelic items that enhanced the display greatly.

After lunch members and spouses assembled for a bus trip to Glamis Castle, the childhood home of H.M. Queen



Julie Edwards and Wendy Lewis meet the locals



Colin Lewis takes home the silverwear



Your editor removes a great weight from his shoulders



New President, Derek Scoot, seeks sustenance

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Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. The present owner Michael, the 18th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne still resides there and he has done an outstanding job of retaining the flavour of the castle and grounds that date back to 1372.

The evening featured a display by John Cooper, from Montreal, of "The Scroll Issue of 1928". His display included die proofs, imperf and part perf stamps, multiples as well as part sheets depicting plate numbers and other unusual varieties. While the members were reveling in the Scroll Issue, the ladies were entertained by a very enjoyable film showing the wonders of Scottish scenery. Following the evening entertainment Colin Lewis made the auction lots available to members for examination, although some members preferred to head for the bar for a "Study Group Meeting".

Friday morning featured nine displays of

interesting items brought by members in the 16 page exhibits. John Parkin showed WWI Canadian forces mail; John Hillson, Registration stamp rate covers; Richard Thompson, bisects and other postal oddities; David Armitage, and Derrick Scoot joined forces in presenting postal souvenirs collected on their recent trip to BNA, Halifax: Neil Prior, cancellations on selected Canadian stamps; Colin Banfield, turn of the century Montreal hotel covers; Colin Bulloch, unusual Newfoundland items; and Graham Searle, Admiral registration rates. As usual the wide range of material meant that those present all found something of interest to look at.

The Friday afternoon outing presented a choice of venues, those who wanted to spend money, mainly the ladies, could go to the town of Crieff while those wishing to imbibe, mainly the men, could visit the nearby Glenturret Distillery for a wee snifter of fine scotch. The event did not go



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off without incident as the bus broke down in front of the Crieff Golf Course where those present were invited to enjoy a cup of tea. However, even before the tea was served a replacement bus arrived and the tour continued. Later in the evening it was alleged that some of the men had sabotaged the bus so their wives would have less time to shop at Crieff.

In the evening while the ladies learned how to build marshmallows towers and enjoyed a quiz night, the members were entertained by the President's display, a long standing tradition of CPS of GB conventions. The president, Graham Searle, showed a display of the "Canada 1851 and 1859 Issues" featuring die and plate proofs, varieties and covers. This display did the President proud and was much enjoyed by the members.

Saturday started with the Annual General meeting, the details of which are to be found in the Secretary's Report. After coffee the judges, David Sessions and John Hillson, presented the judges critique on the competitive entries. Class 1(a) -'Canadian Stamps to 1902', was won by Richard Thompson for his display of the Canadian Beaver issue, while Class 1(b) -'Canadian Stamps after 1902', was won by Graham Searle who showed the "Centennial Issue Stamp Booklets". He also won the Lees-Jones Trophy for the best exhibit of the "Elizabethan" period and the Aikens Trophy for the best article printed in "Maple Leaves"; the latter for his series on Street Cancels. There were three entries in Class 2 - 'Postal History', and after much consideration by the judges as to which of these outstanding displays should win the Stanley Godden Trophy for the best "Classic" issues the award went to Colin Lewis for his display of early Newfoundland. Second place went to Colin Banfield for his showing of the usage of the Canadian Registration

stamps, and Dave Armitage won third place for his exhibit of the usage of the Canadian Special Delivery stamps to 1931. In the afternoon Colin Lewis presided over the Society Auction that grossed over £12,000.

The closing banquet was held on Saturday evening and started with the President and his lady being piped into the Balmoral Suite where a Sherry Reception - courtesy of Bonhams Auctioneers, was held. Following a traditional Scottish banquet the usual toasts were presented. Tony Cochrane, President of the Perth Philatelic Society, welcomed the guests to Scotland and presented the toast to "The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain" which was replied to by the President, Graham Searle. The usual "Toast to the Ladies" was presented by Colin Banfield with the response being made by Susan Upham. Malcolm Newton presented a toast to "Our Guests and Overseas Members" with the response being made by Charles Livermore. The evening ended with the installation of the incoming President Derrick Scoot who announced the 2009 convention will be held from September 23 to September 27 at the Homestead Court Hotel, Welwyn Garden City located off the A1(M) on the northern outskirts of London.

Sunday morning, as usual, was devoted to saying good-bye, first over breakfast and then in the hotel lobby. It is hoped that all those that attended this years "gettogether" will join us again next year and those that have never quite made it to CPS convention will join us in Welwyn Garden City. In closing I would like to thank the organizers, and in particular Graham and Karen Searle, for an outstanding convention.

The accompanying photos are courtesy of Charles Livermore, Karen Searle and Colin Lewis.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS REMINDER

A reminder for those few members who have not paid their annual subscriptions for the 2008/9 season that these are now overdue.

Please make your payments of £16 or \$39 to Graham Searle or Mike Street – address details are in the panel on page 34.

Members who have not paid their dues by the end of February will be removed from the *Maple Leaves* circulation list.



Colin Banfield leads one of the study groups



Now, if only we hadn't eaten the marshmallows first! Mavis Motson and Rosemary Scoot get stuck into quiz night



Standing room only for the Members 16 sheets viewing



Peter Motson presents his Newfoundland Airmails

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TWO SIMILAR CROSS BORDER ENTIRES – 1844/45

John Wright

The first of the two entires illustrated below in fig 1 was purchased in the December 2007 Longley Auction. Sent to New York, it bears the red, J236, datestamp of Quebec, October 7 1844; the red crowned 'PAID AT QUEBEC', J525; red J587 'PAID; red m/s '3/10' and '75' and black m/s 'paid', 'Due 56¹/₄' and a scrawl.

At this time, postage on a letter from Canada to the USA was made up of two parts; the Canadian (strictly British) postage to the Border and the USA postage from there to destination. Canada adopted a simplified charging system on 5th January 1844 in which a letter of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce became 1 rate, $\frac{1}{2} - 1$ ounce, 2 rates; 1 - 2 ounce 4 rates; and so on. There were no 3 x and 5 x rates. For a distance of between 201 and 300 miles, the distance from Quebec to the border, 1 rate was 10d sterling, $11\frac{1}{2}d$ currency, so the red '3/10' indicates prepayment for a letter of between 1 and 2 ounces (i.e. a 4 x rate. 4 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}d = 46d = 3/10d$).

The USA did not introduce its own simplified system until 1st July 1845 and was still working on four rates for not more than 1 ounce with each additional ¹/₄ ounce being an extra rate.

The Post Office clerk in Quebec wrongly thought 'Canadian postage is 4 x rate, so USA postage will also be 4 x rate'. The distance from the border to New York is between 150 and 400 miles so one rate would have been $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents with 4 x rate



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Paud to New Yor

Fig 2

of 75 cents. The red '75' represents this postage which was prepaid.

At either the exchange office or New York, the letter was seen to be in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz range and so should have been 7 x rate, i.e. it was 3 x rate underpaid. $(1\frac{3}{4})$ oz' was scrawled, and 'Due 56¹/₄' added, being 3 x 18³/₄ cents = 56¹/₄ cents, the amount to be collected from the addressee. I will freely admit that it takes imagination to read the scrawl as '1³/₄ oz', but on the reasonable assumption that it is a postal marking, and means something, what else could it be?

The second entire (fig 2), from a Maresch sale of November 1999, bears similar

marks and is also from Quebec (16th April 1845) to New York. It is again rated 3/10 to the Border so must have been in the 1 -2 ounce range. It must, therefore, have been underpaid on the USA postage. It should have been in at least the $1 - 1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce (i.e. 5 x rate) range, so was at least 1 rate (18³/₄ cents) underpaid. It was, however, unpenalised. Perhaps this letter was only so slightly over the 1 ounce mark that it did not feel so obviously 'heavy' in the way that the earlier letter did, and so escaped checking.

It is interesting to note that the clerk at Quebec was, some 6 months after the first error, still not aware of the correct way of assessing the USA postage!

HAVE YOU TRIED TO ENROL A NEW MEMBER RECENTLY?

CANADA PAYS ITS DUES (3) -

David F. Sessions, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCPS

Illustrated below are two pre-cancelled private order envelopes, designed to carry the Marks Stamp Company's house journal. Both were returned to sender, both attracted postage due but the treatment was different.

In the first example (fig 1), Mr Edelson had upped sticks and left Maplewood, New Jersey, so the U.S. Post Office followed the request at upper left and returned the missive to sender. The cover acquired the ubiquitous pointing hand, 'personalised' by a 'From Maplewood N.J.' hand stamp, another hand stamp indicating he had departed without leaving a forwarding address and yet another indicating postage due of 1¹/₂ cents. This followed the practice of the Canadian Post Office, demonstrated in a previous article in this series of a single rate but no fine being payable on returned mail. The U.S. printed paper rate at the time was $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

No postage due stamp was affixed and, yes, before you ask, the U.S. did have a half cent postage due stamp on issue during the 1930's. However, the postage due would have been paid back in Canada so a Canadian postage due stamp might be expected and, no, the Canadian Post Office did not have a half cent value available. However, I suspect that there was an arrangement between the Marks Stamp Company and the local post office for bulk settlement in connection with returned mail.

In the second example (fig 2), Mr Elgood, in Ladysmith British Columbia, had obviously had his fill of the Emco Journal so he either refused delivery or, more likely, posted it back marked 'not wanted'. This action meant that the missive was treated as unpaid. The printed paper rate in Canada was 1 cent so 2 cents of postage due were charged. Again we see no Canadian postage due stamp, which





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d within TEN day Berst MARKS STAMP COMPANY, LTD TORONTO 2. CANADA **EMCO JOURNAL**

Fig 2

supports my theory of the existence of a bulk settlement arrangement.

Twin covers but certainly not identical!

VOLUNTEER WANTED

The Society is seeking a volunteer to take up the position of Treasurer from September 2009.

The post does not require any specialist financial knowledge or background but an ability to work with numbers and balance income with outgoings would obviously be an advantage. The workload is not high but there are some important tasks involved and it is a highly responsible position.

This position is one that requires some continuity so ideally the Society is looking for a member to take on the role for a number of years rather than just for 12 months.

If you feel you may be able to help in this position or if you would simply like to know more about what is involved, please get in touch with the President, Derrick Scoot as soon as possible.

NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (10):-THE PENCE 'FAKED' ORIGINALS

Dean W. Mario

Many of Newfoundland's early Pence issues are more commonly found unused than used. Subsequently, 'legitimately' used stamps often command a fair premium – at least in the cataloguers eyes. No surprise then that these stamps have fallen under the forgers and fakers spell.

Collectors will obviously be familiar with the works of Jean de Sperati, Fournier and the Spiro Brothers when it comes to Newfoundland forgeries and fakes. Another interesting story relates to the existence of genuine Newfoundland pence stamps with genuine postmarks but with one important distinction; the postmarks are not contemporary with the stamps!

The primary reason for this situation was the existence of remainders. By the late 1880's, years after the Pence issues were introduced, the General Post Office in St. John's still had several thousand of these obsolete remainders in its stocks (1). Naturally. speculators, dealers and collectors had a wonderful opportunity to avail themselves of reasonable quantities of these early stamps (at face value) and took full advantage. Robert Pratt noted that remainders of the later 1861 printings of the Rose Pence stamps were especially large.⁽²⁾

Ed Wener noted that during the 1940's, a 'small hoard' of used high value Pence blocks came onto the market. ⁽³⁾ Suspicions arose because no contemporary postal rate required the use of these blocks. Wener wrote that someone





must have got hold of the original cancelling devices in the 1890's and reversed the '9' to make it a '6'. According to Wener, most of the postmarks are from St. John's and a few are known from Grand Falls.⁽⁴⁾ Certainly, questions should have arisen immediately about the latter, given the fact that the Grand Falls office would not have a contemporary Pence – era 'large arc' postmark device as the office did not open until 1907! ⁽⁵⁾

Pratt wrote that these faked 'remainder' cancels from St. John's appear in '....a

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deep black, watery ink never seen on covers of the period.....dates may be 4 Jy 1864, 9 Jy 1864, 6 Au 1864, Ap 1864.'⁽⁶⁾ He also noted that stamps were cancelled with the original dater from Greenspond and Kings Cove, and concluded that all of these stamps had been privately 'cancelled to order' at a later (i.e. 1894 +) date.⁽⁷⁾

The example illustrated above in fig 1 is a 6d Rose value, postmarked with the original device from the Greenspond office on 29th November 1865 (a Wednesday but more likely a Friday in 1895!). It is a later example than those quoted by Pratt. Presumably the change of date occurred in the 1894 period (if that is indeed when all of this took place), rather than a year later. The Greenspond office opened in 1851 and was a contemporary office during the Pence period.

Needless to say the full story concerning these 'faked originals' may never be

known. It is another interesting chapter in the volume on Newfoundland fakes and forgeries.

References:-

- See B.W.H. Poole's 'The Stamps of Newfoundland' in W.S. Boggs 'The Postage stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland', Quarterman 1975. pp 23 – 24.
- (2) R.H. Pratt, 'the Pence Issues of Newfoundland: 1857 – 1866' 1982, pp 122 – 123
- (3) Indigo Stamps pricelist, September 1988
- (4) Ibid. Wener may have meant 'Greenspond'
- (5) J.M. Walsh and J.G. Butt, Eds: 'Newfoundland Specialised Stamp Catalogue' 5th Edition 2002.
- (6) Pratt, p. 124
- (7) Ibid p. 125


NORTH ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

Martin Hopkinson

Illustrated are two covers with manuscript instructions for them to be sent via the North Atlantic Air Service – from NEEPAWA, MAN. to MANCHESTER on 24 May 1942 (figure 1) paid using five of the 6¢ air stamps from the George VI 'Mufti' series, and a letter addressed to PENZANCE in Cornwall (figure 2) with the 10¢ 'War Effort' and 20¢ 'Mufti' stamps cancelled with TIMMINS / ONT duplexes dated 18 September 1942. Both covers were censored on arrival in England.

In his monograph 'Official Air Mail Rates to Foreign and Overseas Destinations as Established by the Canadian Post Office: 1926 – December 1942' David H Whiteley includes the detail from the Canadian Post Office Weekly Bulletin for 2 May 1942, which announced the immediate resumption of the transatlantic airmail service over the northern route. There was a similar announcement in the June 1942 Supplement. Mail from Canada was to be routed via Newfoundland and Ireland, at a rate of 30¢ per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. This rate included conveyance over Canadian domestic air services where necessary.

David Whiteley adds a footnote quoting Charles Entwistle's 'Wartime Airmails, Great Britain Transatlantic & Beyond' which at page 15 states that this service was operated by Pan-American Airways from New York, via Canada and Newfoundland, to Foynes, (FAM 18). He adds that Jack Ince reports that Pan-American Airways commenced service on

Uiss Joan Griffiths, 14. Shirley Road, Cheetham Hiel, AIR MAIL NORTH AIL Manchester. 8

Fig 1

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19 May 1942. However, he goes on to say that David Oliver in '*Wings over Water*' pp 56-57, quoting an unnamed Pan-American pilot, states that the Pan-American Northern Route was dropped and that flights on the Southern route continued on to Foynes from Lisbon.

Whilst the covers illustrated have no transit or receipt markings to confirm the exact route, they have been marked in manuscript 'NORTH ATLANTIC' which would seem to confirm routing via the northern route. Also though the manuscript note on the cover in fig 2 does not exactly match the writing of the address, it does match the hand written 'AIR MAIL', which is partly obscured by the censor tape. These two covers would seem to confirm that the Northern Atlantic

route did indeed resume in May 1942, and the cover at fig 1 appears to be an early user of the facility.

I wonder if anyone can shed any further light on the re-introduction of the northern transatlantic service in 1942.

References:

Whiteley, David H., Official Air Mail Rates to Foreign and Overseas Destinations as Established by the Canadian Post Office: 1926 – December 1942. Winnipeg: DHW Publications, 2000.

Entwistle, Charles R., *Wartime Airmails, Great Britain Transatlantic and Beyond.* Chavril Press.

Oliver, David, *Wings over Water*. London: The Apple Press, 1999.

VIA WARTH ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE MAIL Mr. J. # Trembath Spring's Turm, XAMINER 59 somwall England

Fig 2

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Derrick Avery OTTAWA R.C.

With reference to the OTTAWA R.C. date stamp on page 385 of the October 2008 issue of Maple Leaves. I would say that the so-called 'C' appears to have a pointed vertical serif at the bottom right which, to me, turns it into a 'G' which would be more logical.

Although not quite as distinct, figure 2 on page 386, also appears to have a short vertical serif.

Godfrey Townsend OFFICIALLY SEALED COVERS

The letter from David Armitage in the October issue of Maple Leaves regarding the Yukon Officially Sealed cover acquired at a local society meeting reminds me of a similar cover I was fortunate to pick up recently at my own local club auction. This is shown below in figs 1 and 2.

The cover was sent registered from Indian Head Assa. to Bath, UK, around 20th May



Fig 1

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Fig 2

1902 and franked only with a two cent numeral stamp. There is a transit mark of the CPRy Pt Arthur and Winnipeg MC of 21st May on the back. At Winnipeg, because it was inadequately franked it was held and picked up two Winnipeg Branch DLO cds marks for 22nd and 23rd May. Subsequently it was marked on the front 'Return for added Postage' and opened, presumably to find the senders address. It was subsequently resealed with two copies of the Officially sealed label OX2 on blue paper and additional numeral stamps to the value of seven cents all of which were cancelled May 30th with the Winnipeg DLO cds which also appears as a back stamp.

The letter reached London UK on 9th June; there is a black hooded registered

cds on the front. The letter finally arrived in Bath the following day as evidenced by the Bath Station cds back stamp.

There are a couple of anomalies. Why was the letter ever accepted for registration with inadequate postage and why is there no evidence of the letter having been returned to sender, the added stamps seem to have been put on at Winnipeg at the time the letter was opened and resealed. Who indeed paid the 7 cents additional postage?

The letter was eventually opened by the thoughtful recipient at the bottom of the envelope so the two officially sealed labels are in fact still intact though of course creased!

Gib Wallace POSTAGE DUE MARKINGS

Whilst researching the Toronto Postage Due markings, I had cause to refer to an article I wrote on the Three Sectioned Rectangles (Maple Leaves October 2007, page 187). One of these cancels was used in Toronto during the 1930's, wherein I got confused. You might well ask how I got confused reading an article I wrote myself! Well, in the earlier article under Fig 13 showing type 'C' of the POSTAGE DUE/blank/Cents marking there are two sets of dates of use; the second of which should be deleted.

Also fig 16 has been erroneously used for type 'E', as it is type 'F', correctly used on the next page. The image below (fig 3) should be superimposed (or cut out and pasted over the existing one if you have a mind) with the correct dates 1953 - 1969. Hopefully, no more confusion!

Tony Cochrane HELP WANTED

Tony is the President of the Perth Philatelic Society and was our guest of honour at the recent Convention. Whilst he was with us he left this question hoping one of our members may be able to help.

The cover illustrated overleaf in fig 4 is from the British Mission to South Russia in 1919. I am trying to find out more about the soldier who signed it at top right. The name appears to be Capt. McLennan but it may be Duncan with some initials. The letter is addressed to his wife or daughter

Do any of the CPSGB members have any other correspondence from this family and can they provide any information on them? Please respond to the Editor if you can help.





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Wealtwater Sunay ENSOR PASSE No. 370

Fig 4



January 2009

71632 CPS January 09:_ 15/12/08 15:02 Page 4

BOOK REVIEWS

The following titles have all been published by BNAPS. In most cases they are available from the Handbooks Manager. If not, they are all available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6, Canada. Phone: (001) 613 235-9119.

Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

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 DOMINION OF CANADA: THE LARGE QUEENS 1868 - 1896

By Fred G. Fawn. ISBN: 978-1-897391-22-8 (b&w), 978-1-897391-21-1 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 172 pp. Stock # B4h923.47 (B&W) \$34.95, B4h923.471 (colour) \$115.00

Fred Fawn has been a collector and exhibitor of Canadian philately for many years. After his Map stamp collection became the first Canada/BNA single stamp exhibit to receive a Gold award at the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) World level he went on to study the Large Queen issue. 'The Dominion of Canada: The Large Queens 1868-1896', the 47th volume in the BNAPS Exhibit series, is the result.

The Large Queen stamps were the first adhesives to be issued by Canada after Confederation in 1867. 'The Dominion of Canada: The Large Queens 1868-1896' shows the development of the stamps through the essay and proof stages. It then looks at all the stamps in the set, including varieties where they occurred as well as a special study of the colour variations of the 15¢ value, and into the postal history of each value. In recent years Fred has branched out into the field of single frame exhibiting. In a separate section this book includes his two exhibits in that category, one on the 15¢ value and the second on the postal history of the Large Queens.

EXPRESS MAIL COVERS

by Horace W. Harrison. BNAPS Exhibit Series #2 (revised). ISBN: 978-1-897391-22-8 (b&w), 978-1-897391-21-1 (colour). 8.5x11, Spiral Bound, 70 pp. Stock # B4h923.2 (b&w) \$27.95, B4h923.2c (colour) \$60.00

Horace Harrison was one of the preeminent philatelists in the field of British North America. Over more than 50 years he collected and researched many specialties, writing and exhibiting as his material and knowledge grew. One of the collections he continued to work on right up to his death in 2002 was 'Early Express Company Operations in Ontario and Quebec, Competing with the Post Office Department'. Early Express Mail was a field that intrigued Horace, and became a major passion in his last fifteen years. Unlike the British Columbia express

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HANDBOOKS FOR SALE January 2009

Postage & packing is extra

Small Queens Re-appraised	John Hillson	£ 6.50
Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue	E.S.J.Van Dam	£11.00
Canadian Stamp Booklets – Dotted Cover Dies 1935 – 55	Peter Harris	£ 8.50
Canada Post Official First Day Covers (1st edition)	Chung & Narbonne	£ 7.50
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
The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, 5th Edition	B.N.A.P.S.	£ 24.00
The Canadian Posted Letter Guide	C. Firby	£ 8.50

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companies, the eastern carriers had not been systematically studied, and no truly comprehensive collection had been developed. Horace went about both the research and the acquisition relentlessly, and very little passed him by. The results speak for themselves, and present an opportunity for interested collectors that simply will not come again.

In the end, it is the research and writing, the information shared, and the material assembled, that define the collector. This volume stands as a true testimonial to Horace's philatelic stature. It is comprehensive, and it is definitive. He had fun getting every piece, and was very pleased to know that others would be able to continue the study.

'Express Company Operations in Ontario and Quebec, Competing with the Post Office Department' has been printed, as have been all Exhibit Series books produced since October 2002, from computer scanned originals instead of from the black and white photocopies used to produce the 1997 version of this exhibit. Digital scanning provides better defined images and allows the exhibits to be reproduced in colour or black and white. It also ensures that a lasting copy of the original is on file for later use in a variety of formats.

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

My thanks to you all. It is a privilege and indeed an honour to be the President of the Canadian Philatelic Society. My thanks also to the past President for a superb gathering in Perth.

The 2009 Convention will be held in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, at the Homestead Court Hotel, from Wednesday 23rd September to Sunday 27th September. Welwyn Garden City is situated just off junction 4 of the A1(M). It is about 1¼ hours from Gatwick Airport, about 1 hour from Heathrow Airport and 40 minutes from London Luton Airport. It is on the main east coast railway line north of London with an intercity stop at Stevenage some 15 minutes away. There is also a frequent coach service from all the main airports and from central London.

Welwyn Garden City is the world's second 'Garden City', laid out in a revolutionary

park like design; homes fit for heroes after World War I. All the houses have both front and back gardens and it now holds a reputation as a planned complete town.

It provides a great touring centre with nearby historic St. Albans Cathedral and Roman Amphitheatre, Hatfield House and the Air Museum at Hendon. Those who like to shop are well catered for with the outlet centre in the Galleria, Hatfield and the Howard Centre in Welwyn Garden City which includes a John Lewis. Even M.P.'s have been known to shop there!

Some notable gold medal standard displays have been arranged and the ladies programme is well in hand. Rates at the time of writing are £55 p.p.p.n for double sharing and £75 p.p.p.n for single occupancy. We are hoping to negotiate a reduction on this. Full details of the programme and final pricing will appear in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*.

Finally may I add my congratulations to those members who attended B.N.A.P.S. Halifax, Nova Scotia. It was a little like the Beijing Olympics with the Brits comings home laden with gold!

Derrick Scoot.

FROM THE SECRETARY

Members will recall that the AGM in Perth in September considered a number of changes to the Constitution and Rules of the Society. These proposed changes were detailed in full in the July 2008 issue of *Maple Leaves*.

I can report that all four of the proposed changes were approved by the AGM. That relating to the Competition Rule 2 was approved with a slightly revised wording as below. The other three changes were approved as previously proposed.

Competition Rule 2 will now read as follows:-

⁶ Each competition entry must be 16 pages of approximate size 297mm high by 245mm wide, inclusive of a title page, if any. Double width pages, of approximate size 297mm high by 490mm wide, are acceptable, each to count as 2 standard pages, but must not replace pages 4 & 5, 8 & 9 or 12 & 13.²

A new Members Handbook is in the course of preparation. It is hoped to issue this with the April *Maple Leaves*. Please let the Secretary have, as soon as possible, any updates or corrections to your current entry, including changes to your e mail addresses. In view of the above rule changes, we will also be republishing the Members Handbook Part II this year.

LONDON REGIONAL GROUP

The group programme for the first part of 2009 is as follows:-

January 19th – Display by Stuart Henderson on Semi-official airmails February 16th – Leaf and Numeral Material

March 16th – Members Evening – sheets on any topic

April 20th – Display by Iain Stevenson on British Columbia Revenues

May 18th – AGM and Beaver Cup

All members are asked to bring a few sheets to each meeting. The venue for all meetings is now 31 Barley Hills, Bishops Stortford, Herts CM23 4DS. All meetings start at 6-30pm. For confirmation of meetings or for any other information please contact Dave Armitage on 01279 503625 or 07985 961444.

Dave Armitage.

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

Our latest group meeting took place at the Buccleuch Arms in Moffat on 8th November. Eight members were present for a splendid afternoon of displays. These featured British Columbia Law Stamps including several examples 'on document'; a display of the 2 cents Small Oueen value including many rare usages on cover; a display of the 1998-1999 issues of Canada; a thematic display of Canada's Maritime History portrayed through ships on stamps; a pot pourri of modern military mail, postcards of the Canadian National Exhibition and stampless covers; a small display of large used blocks of Canadian stamps from 1896 to 1985; a display of domestic

John Wright

January 2009

registered covers from 1855 to 1875 including some very rare rates; a display of Elizabethan era stamp errors and varieties and a small display of registered letter stamps on cover and some Canada Company material from the 1830's. All in all, a most varied set of displays with something for everyone to admire.

Our next meeting will be at the same venue on Saturday 25th April 2009 at 2pm. All members are welcome. Please bring along a few sheets to display.

John Hillson.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2009

Jan 19 CPSGB London Group meeting Feb 16 CPSGB London Group meeting Feb 25 – 28 Spring Stampex, Islington, London

Feb 26 – 28 Philatex – Royal Horticultural Lawrence Hall, London

March 16 CPSGB London Group meeting

April 10 – 16 China 2009 – Luoyang City April 20 CPSGB London Group

meeting

April 25 CPSGB Scotland and North of

England Group meeting

May 2 -3 ORAPEX 2009 (National Level Exhibition), RA Centre, Ottawa May 6 – 10 Essen 2009

May 18 CPSGB London Group meeting

July 11 MIDPEX and CPSGB Midlands Group meeting – Xcel Centre Canley

Sept 11 – 13 BNAPEX 2009, Kingston, Ontario

Sept 16 – 19 Stampex, Islington, London

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

Oct 21 - 25 Italia 2009, Rome

Nov 5 – 7 Philatex – Royal Horticultural Lawrence Hall, London

Dec 4 – 6 Monacophil 2009, Monte Carlo

2010

April 8 – 12 Antwerpen 2010

April 30 – May 3 CPSGB Convention, Chatsworth Hotel, Eastbourne

May 1 – 2 ORAPEX 2010 (National Level Exhibition), RA Centre, Ottawa

May 5 – 6 Philatex Extra, London

May 8 – 15 London 2010 Festival of Stamps

Oct 1 – 10 Portugal 2010, Lisbon

Oct 27 – 31 Jo'burg 2010, Johannesburg, South Africa

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The annual accounts of the Society appear on the following two pages in the normal format. Members should note that this year, the Canadian accounts have been consolidated into the main balance sheet at a nominal 2 = 1 rate to provide a consolidated view of the Society finances.

Members may also like to be aware that our Treasurer has received a letter from Cater Allen bank who hold the bulk of the Society's cash balances. Cater Allen are part of the Santander Group who also own, inter alia, Abbey National and Bradford & Bingley. In the light of recent banking crises, Santander have sought to reassure depositers with Cater Allen that their funds are backed by the full assets of the Santander Group. Santander are one of the 10 largest banking groups in the world and have an extremely strong financial position.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2008

Income

Subscriptions for year (Sterling) Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	£ 5300.51 1566.49	6867.00
Bank Interest Handbooks Surplus C.P.S. Publication surplus Tie sales surplus	64.18 3.59	783.57 67.77 0
Exchange Packet Surplus Covermart Surplus		5.00 0.00
Auction Surplus - 2007 Worthing Convention 2008 postal auction surplus	1487.39 721.72 _	2209.11
Former linear		£ 9932.45
Expenditure		
Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution Administration Expenses ABPS Fee Insurance Printing & Stationery Publicity (BNAPS Insert) Miscellaneous inc Bank (Direct debit) charges Website running costs Worthing Convention net expenses Display Frames (3 sets) Surplus for year		8256.75 254.00 192.00 148.34 60.29 57.67 70.51 377.80 262.50 <u>147.59</u> £9932.45
Canadian Funds as at September 30 2008		
Income		
Subscriptions for year Interest received from maturing bonds		\$5,057.73

	\$ <u>5,338.23</u>
Expenditure	
Transfer of funds to Royal Bank of Scotland	2,015.00
-do-	2,600.00
Surplus for year	723.23

\$5,338.23

Canadian Funds Balance Sheet at 30 September 2008

Assets	
Cash at bank Interest bearing one year bond	\$3,098.08 10,000.00
	<u>\$13,098.08</u>
Liabilities	
Dollar General Fund @ 1 Oct 2007 Surplus for year	\$12,374.85 723.23
	<u>\$13,098.08</u>

OVERALL BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2008

Assets

Cash Balances:	Cater Allen Bank	£19,696.92	
	Royal Bank of Scotland	5,831.98	
	Royal Bank of Canada	1,549.04	£27,077.94
Investments at c	ost:		
Genera	I Fund New Star Fixed Interest Unit Trust	1,000.00	
Genera	l Fund New Star High Yield Bond Unit Trust	2,000.00	
Interest	t bearing One Year Canadian bank bond	5,000.00	£8,000.00
Handbooks Stoc	k: General	326.10	
	Small Queens Re-appraised	372.48	£ 698.58
Stock of Society	Ties		8 2.72
Library Books a	s valued		4,400.69
Perth Auction C	atalogues prepaid		347. 8 2

£40,608.75

Liabilities

General Fund Balance at 30 September 2007	£25,263.73		
Sterling surplus for 2007/2008	147.59	£25,411.32	
Canadian Fund as at 1 Oct 2007	6,187,43		
Surplus for 2007/2008	361.61	6,549.04	£31,960.36
Library Fund			4,497.89
Subscriptions prepaid in sterling			852.00
Perth Auction Receipts (Suspense A/c)			3,297.50

Canadian Funds have been converted @ C\$2 = £1 Sterling

Maple Leaves

January 2009

£40,608.75

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 15TH DECEMBER 2008

New Members:-

2964 HARRIS, G.T., 10 Victoria Fields, Oswestry, Shropshire SY11 2BT, C

2965 FISET, Louis 7554 Brooklyn Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98115-4302 USA; email: fiset@u.washington.edu, POW(WWII), CGC

Re-joined:-

2479 HOBDEN, David, 203 Martin Street, Milton, Ontario, Canada L9T 2R5

Change of Address:-

- 2206 SERVAS, Frank, P.O. Box 10, Center Valley, PA 18034-0010 USA
- 2251 NEWTON, Malcolm, Petit Houmet, 48 Mont Es Croix, La Rue de La Pointe, St.Brelade, Jersey JE3 8EN
- 2467 Philatelic Collections, Library and Archives Canada, 550 Boulevard de la Cite, Gatineau, QC Canada, K1A 0N4
- 2485 KAYE, Donald, P.O. Box 41133, RPO, S Lake Country, B.C. Canada V4V 1Z7

Deceased:-

0845 McCONNELL, L.D.

2821 MACDONALD, Duncan T.

Resigned:-

0839 FRANK, J.R. 2423 GRANGER, D.R. 2580 KIMPTON, L.J. 2926 HOBRATH, N.

Revised Total:- 384



January 2009

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2008/9

President:

Derrick Scoot, 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts SG6 1RO

Secretary:

John Wright, 12 Milchester House, Staveley Road, Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex BN20 7JX; tel 01323 438964

Treasurer:-

John Hillson, F.C.P.S., Westerlea, 5 Annanhill, Annan, Dumfriesshire, DG12 6TN

Editor and Subscription Manager:-

Graham Searle, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire AB31 6PS; e mail searle711@btinternet.com

Handbooks Manager:

Derrick Scoot, 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts SG6 1RO

Librarian: Mike Slamo, 112 Poplar Avenue, Hove, Sussex BN3 8PS

Auction Manager: Colin Lewis, F.C.P.S., 62 Graiglwyd Road, Cockett, Swansea SA2 0XA; tel 01792 206518; e mail colin.d.lewis@btinternet.com

Exchange Packet Managers: (Packet) Hugh Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend Kent, DA12 5BD (Covermart) Richard Hirst, Ty-Ffald, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire SA19 8AD

> Advertising and Publicity Manager: Brian Hargreaves, 87 Fordington Road, London N6 4TH

Assistant Editor: David Sessions, F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.C., F.C.P.S., 31 Eastergate Green, Rustington, Littlehampton, BN16 3EN



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 255 Shakespeare Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1L5M7, Canada email: cloutier1967@sympatico.ca

Maple Leaves

