

# Maple Leaves

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

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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## EDITORIAL

As I sit down to write this Editorial, the first spring flowers are starting to appear here in North East Scotland. After what seems to have been a very long and cold winter, the snow is finally receding enough for the flowers to make an appearance. Whilst our weather may have been colder than usual, this winter stamp season seems to have followed the trends of recent years. Auction results suggest that the rare and unusual is still very much in demand with many record prices being posted. At the same time the market for the more ordinary stamps and covers remains weak and our hobby continues to struggle in attracting younger participants.

The advent of spring means that this issue of Maple Leaves contains the booking form and competition entry form for our upcoming Convention to be held in Welwyn Garden City in early September. The two forms can also be downloaded from the Society website at [www.canadianpsgb.org.uk](http://www.canadianpsgb.org.uk) Whilst September may seem a long way off, it is not too early to plan a trip. Our President, Dave Armitage, and the rest of the London Group have organised a very exciting looking programme for the event so we hope that many of you can make it along to join in the fun; if not for the full event, maybe just for a day. Make a note that bookings will need to be in to Dave by 31<sup>st</sup> July to lock in the Convention rates at the hotel.

One of the events at Convention will be our usual annual room auction. Members having material they wish to consign to this sale should get it to me before the end of May please. I would also like to thank all of you who participated, either as sellers or buyers (or both) in our recent postal/web auction. Gross sales exceeded £5400 and with

a few donated lots, proceeds to the Society were around £590, all of which helps to keep our subscriptions low – so please keep supporting the auctions.

One of the perennial problems all journal editors face from time to time is a lack of material for upcoming issues. Right now, our Editorial cupboard is totally bare and unless we receive some articles soon, be they small or large, the next issue of Maple Leaves may not appear at all. So please make the effort to put pen to paper on your favourite subject and don't just leave it to the few members who are regular contributors to keep us entertained. One thing I would like to resurrect in 2018 is a series of short articles on 'My Favourite Thing' where members share with us the favourite items in their collection. You all have one or two so it shouldn't be too difficult. Maybe they are favourite because they are rare, or maybe you purchased them for a song or maybe they just have a very interesting back story. Whatever the reason, let us have the story; with nothing in the cupboard you are pretty much assured of getting into print!

Finally, our regular Convention attendees will, I feel sure, be saddened to hear of the untimely death of Rosemary Scoot, wife of our Handbooks Manager, Derrick. Rosemary had been battling illness for some time but the absence of her infectious good humour and friendship will leave a big gap in future events. We send our condolences to Derrick and all of his family and we end this piece with a memory of happier times.



*Rosemary demonstrates what the ladies get up to at Convention when the philatelic displays are on, ..... it seems to involve wine, chocolate cake, marshmallows, cocktail sticks and a lot of laughter!*

*A more complete version of this article will appear in the forthcoming issue of The Admiral's Log, the newsletter of the BNAPS Admiral Study Group. This version is reproduced here with the kind permission of the author as it was felt the subject would be of more general interest.*

## **A MAJOR 1 CENT YELLOW ADMIRAL LATHEWORK RE-DISCOVERY**

**Leopold Beaudet**

The 1 cent yellow Admiral stamp is currently catalogued with the lathework types listed in table 1 overleaf. In September 2016, John Smallman showed his Admiral lathework collection to Yohann Tanguay at Eastern Auctions Ltd. As Yohann examined it, he spotted a 1 cent yellow single with incomplete lathework (see fig 1 below). As it happened, John had a block of the 1 cent green with type B lathework on the facing page (see fig 2 below). Comparing the two pieces, Yohann was struck by the similarity of the lathework patterns. Closer examination confirmed that the patterns were identical. This was an incredible discovery because, referring to table 1 overleaf, the 1 cent yellow sheet stamp was apparently not known to exist with type B lathework.

So where did this variety come from? This question can be interpreted two ways:

- What plate did the variety come from?
- What is the variety's provenance?



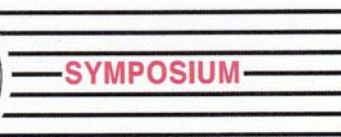
*Figs 1 and 2 - both courtesy of Eastern Auctions*

**Table 1. Lathework on the 1¢ yellow (all Die I retouched).**

Format	Type	Plate	Printing	Note
Sheet	C	169-170	Wet	
Sheet	D inverted	171-174, 178-180	Wet	
Sheet	D1	175-176	Wet	
Sheet	D	177, 181-182	Wet	
Sheet	D	186-187	Dry	1
Imperforate	B		Wet	2
Imperforate	D	179-180	Wet	
Imperf by perf 8	B	Coil 11-12	Wet	

Notes:-

1. In his list of 1 cent yellow plates on pp201 – 202, Marler (*I*) states that plates 186 and 187 have no lathework; however, he correctly states that these two plates have type D lathework in a table on page 56.
2. Marler states that imperforate stamps exist with type D1 lathework (ref 1, p 205). Examples of this lathework have not been found, but imperforate stamps do exist with type B lathework, a fact that Marler does not mention. Both types B and D1 have a horizontal line above and below the lathework pattern. Lundeen (2) makes a strong case that Marler mistook the type B lathework for type D1, possibly because only a small percentage of the lathework design appears on most examples (see fig 3 opposite)



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John showed his discovery at the Admiral Study Group meeting at BNAPEX 2016 in Fredericton NB. I marvelled that a major new lathework variety had been discovered over 80 years after the stamp was issued and promised to investigate further. Several weeks later, I found the answer to both questions posed above.

**What plate does the variety come from?**

Three possible answers to this question came to mind:

1. Marler made an error listing the lathework on the 1 cent yellow sheet plates. Under this scenario, one or more of the plates he had listed as having type C, D or D1 lathework actually had type B lathework.
2. One of the 1 cent yellow coil plates with type B lathework (plates 11 and 12) was used to print some sheet stamps (fig 4 below shows an example of these coil stamps with lathework type B)
3. A 1 cent green sheet plate with type B lathework was used to print the 1 cent yellow.

Armed with a high resolution image from John, I set off to the Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa to examine the 1 cent green and 1 cent yellow plate proofs. A quick survey of the proofs allowed me to eliminate the first possibility. Although Marler made some errors concerning the lathework on the 1 cent yellow, as annotated in the footnotes to table 1, the errors have no bearing on the existence of this type B lathework variety.

To determine whether the second possibility might explain the amazing discovery, I compared John's stamp with the proofs of coil plates 11 and 12. A straight edge and the right half of a vertical guide arrow along the left side of John's stamp pinpoint its position on the sheet; the lower left corner of a lower right pane. I com-



*Fig 3 Imperforate 1 cent yellow with lathework type B*



*Fig 4 Part Perforate coil stamps with type B lathework (courtesy of Eastern Auctions)*

The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019. For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.



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pared the relative positions of the lathework pattern, the guide arrow and the stamp design on John's stamp with the same features on plates 11 and 12. There was no match (see ref 3 for full details of how this comparison was done) thus eliminating the coil plates as the source of John's stamp.

The remaining possibility was that the variety was printed from the 1 cent green plate with type B lathework. There are 26 such plates, plates 141 to 166. Did the 1 cent yellow come from one of these plates? If so, which one? I compared the lathework, guide arrow and stamp design on all 26 plate proofs against John's stamp. I found several near misses but just one perfect match – plate 150.

Plate 150? This plate was manufactured and used more than two years earlier than the first plate known to have been used to print the 1 cent yellow, plate 169. Why was plate 150 used to print 1 cent yellow stamps? Why is there just a single 1 cent yellow stamp known from the plate 150 printing? Why didn't Marler mention this printing? Were any other hitherto unreported 1 cent green plates used to print 1 cent yellow stamps? Oh, and did those imperforate 1 cent yellow stamps with type B lathework really come from coil plates 11 and 12 as previously supposed? As is often the case with the Admirals, you find the answer to one question only to spawn a host of new questions!

### **What is the variety's provenance?**

After examining the stamp in Fredericton, I returned to Ottawa and began hunting through the philatelic literature to find a clue that might explain the existence of this variety. Among the articles I reviewed was Glen Lundeen's on the imperforate 1 cent yellow with type B lathework that appeared in *The Admiral's Log* (the Newsletter published by the BNAPS Admiral Study Group) in 2006 (2). I had appended an editor's note to this article in which I illustrated several imperf pieces with type B lathework. One of these pieces caught my eye, a single with a vertical guide arrow in the left pane margin which resembled John Smallman's stamp. The illustration was taken from an article on Admiral lathework written by Stan Lum in 1999 under the *nom de plume* 'The Yellow Peril' (4). Taking a closer look, I spotted what looked like a perforation hole in the lathework on the right side. With a sinking feeling, I realised that I had made an embarrassing mistake. The stamp in Stan Lum's article which I had taken to be imperforate was in fact the very stamp John Smallman showed me in Fredericton.

With considerably more care than in 2006, I read what Stan Lum had written about this stamp. He states quite clearly that the stamp was a normal, perforated, sheet stamp and not an imperforate variety as I had claimed in my 2006 editor's note, and he provides some interesting information about the provenance of the variety. In his words:-

*'Doug Riendeau found a 1 cent (yellow) Admiral with type B lathework in a 'sight unseen' lot he bought at auction. The stamp is a lower left marginal 'arrowline' single. The engine turning is incomplete and it is very similar to the lathework on my 1 cent*



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*imperforate and 1 cent sheet form coil. (The latter comes both complete and incomplete, incomplete being the scarcer).*

*This newly found lathework is listed in the 1999 (Unitrade Canada) Specialised Catalogue as '1 cent yellow, dry printing B, 40%' with the notation that one example of type B has been seen by the Editors.*

*I did not see the actual stamp but looking at an enlarged colour photocopy of it, I would say that the stamp was wet printed.'*

Before addressing Stan Lum's shock revelation – the fact that the variety had been found and catalogued in 1999 – here are two comments about the listing in the catalogue.

- The listing says that 'one example of type B has been seen by the editors.' Presumably that example was the stamp found by Doug Riendeau. He probably submitted it to the catalogue editors for expertisation.
- The listing says that the stamp was from a 'dry printing'. Stan Lum's contrary opinion that 'the stamp was wet printed' was based on seeing 'an enlarged photocopy'. Which is it? Well, apparently Stan had a good eye, it is indeed from a wet printing. (More details on this can be found in ref 5)

Stan Lum notes that the variety was listed in the 1999 edition of Unitrade. I checked the 2000 and 2002 editions, and there it was just as he had described, but it doesn't appear in recent editions. With an even more acute sinking feeling, I suddenly realised why.

My interest in the Admiral issue was somewhat casual up to 2001 when I became editor of *The Admiral's Log*. Five years later, was I an expert? When Robin Harris took over as Unitrade catalogue editor with the 2006 edition, he asked me to comment on the Admiral listing. Among my recommendations was the deletion of the 1 cent yellow with type B lathework because I had never seen it in collections, auction catalogues or dealer price lists. Unfortunately, Robin took my advice. Now, some twelve years later, I informed Robin of my error. The 1 cent yellow with type B lathework should return to the catalogue with the 2019 edition.

Is this the scarcest Admiral lathework? It has one rival, the type E lathework on the 3 cent brown for which only one used copy is known (6). Almost as scarce are the 2 cent green with type C inverted lathework and the 10 cent blue with type D inverted lathework.

References:-

1. George C. Marler *The Admiral Issue of Canada*, American Philatelic Society 1982.
2. Glen Lundeen, 'The 1 cent Yellow Imperforates', *The Admiral's Log*, Vol 10, No 1 Aug 2006.
3. Leopold Beaudet, 'A Major 1 cent Yellow Lathework Discovery'; *The Admirals Log*, Vol 14, No 1 2018

4. The Yellow Peril (aka Stan Lum), 'A Sweetheart in Every Port Part 7 – Lathework New Finds'; Maple Leaves Vol 26, No 2 April 1999.
5. Leopold Beaudet, 'Plating the Imperf 1 cent Yellow with Type B Lathework'; *The Admiral's Log*, Vol 14, No 1, 2018
6. Leopold Beaudet, 'Scarce and Unusual Lathework'; *The Admiral's Log*, Vol 9, No 1, April 2005.

*Editors Notes:*

*Members may be interested to learn that the stamp in question was sold in the recent Eastern Auctions sale of the John Smallman Admiral collection. As lot 73 it fetched \$5500 hammer price plus premium and taxes.*

*The fact that Lathework types B and D1 on this stamp are rather similar and normally incomplete (at best a 40 – 50% impression) may be one of the reasons why only one copy of this variety has ever surfaced. Others may well be hiding in your collections misidentified as type D1. Time for a closer look given the \$5000+ price difference!*

## **PRATT AWARD FOR 2017**

Every year, since 1997, the Collectors Club of Chicago have made an award for the best-judged philatelic article(s) or book(s) published on Newfoundland's philatelia. The award is named after Robert H. Pratt, the eminent Newfoundland stamp and postal history collector, researcher and author.

I am delighted to report that the 2017 Pratt Award was given jointly to two of our CPSGB members, namely David Piercey and Brian Stalker. Both had contributed two winning articles to journals during the judging period. These were:-

**David Piercey:**

'Another Late Fee Cover from Newfoundland' , PHSC Journal no 167, Autumn 2016 issue

'The Neighbourhood and Suburban Post Offices of St. John's, Newfoundland, 1877 – 1932' BNA Topics, whole numbers 550 and 552, 1st and 3rd quarter 2017 issues.

**Brian Stalker:-**

'The Powys- Keck Connection' , Maple Leaves, whole number 343, January 2017

'Newfoundland's Hall's Bay Railway – A Postal History'. Maple Leaves, whole numbers 344 and 346, April and October 2017 issues.

This last article was also the winner of the Aikens- Hillson Trophy at our 2017 Convention for the best article of original research published in Maple Leaves during 2017 so it was the recipient of two coveted awards.

Our congratulations go to David and Brian who we hope will be encouraged to entertain us with further articles in the future.

# WHERE ARE YOU NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUE?

**John M Walsh, FRPSC**

When John G Butt and I were developing our *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* back in 1988 it was our intent to list all the issued stamps of Newfoundland. A noble effort.

From our research and hunting we listed all items we could find that were listed for sale in a variety of stamp catalogues. One such catalogue we examined was the revenue stamp catalogue by Erling van Dam. He is a recognized buyer and seller of Newfoundland revenue stamps. His catalogue lists his items for sale and the price for which he is selling them.

An item van Dam had for sale back in 1988 was a surcharged revenue stamp labelled as: black 5 on 25 cents on green Caribou stamp issue released in 1963. The particular item he had in his catalogue was this stamp in a “gutter pair” listing. To us this meant that to have placed it in a ‘for sale’ price list catalogue meant he had to have such an item.

That listing did get placed into the *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* listings. Imagine our surprise when we got a letter from H. (Harry) W. Lussey. His letter asked if we had such an item and had we seen it. We answered that letter with negative replies. But it still remained in NSSC for another edition I believe. Again Mr. Lussey reached us, but by phone. We had a fine discussion. From that invigorating talk this listing was deleted from the *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue*. Mr. Lussey had said he was also going to be in contact with van Dam. That item was eventually deleted from the van Dam revenue catalogue, the date I do not recall.

The other day while going through BNA Topics Vol. 49, No. 5, 1992, Whole No. 451 issue I chanced upon a letter to the editor written in 1992 from H. W. Lussey; here reproduced in fig 1 overleaf. He definitely provides us with his opinion and belief.

Imagine the surprise that I, as author/editor of the *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue*, received this December 2017 when looking at the images that Robert H. Pratt had taken of his stamp collections. These images were given to Collectors Club of Chicago (CCC) who with the help of BNAPS and with much invigorating encouragement from Clarence A. Stillions had them digitalised. The CCC has allowed them to be utilised by all stamp collectors at no charge. The images remain the property of CCC, but all may use them with proper credits. They can be found provided on [www.nfldstamps.com](http://www.nfldstamps.com) site with the permission of CCC.

In the Pratt digital images is (fig. 2 overleaf) the sheet of 50 consisting of two panes of 25 joined by the gutter that exists between these panes when initially printed. A most

# POSTAL HISTORY, COVERS & POSTCARDS



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 ROYAL 2018 ROYALE, June 22-24

PHSC SYMPOSIUM, July 19-22  
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## NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUE INFORMATION REQUESTED

For the past several years there has been a problem regarding a Newfoundland revenue item and if you can run the following it might bring some vital information to the fore.

The 5¢ printed overprint on Newfoundland 25¢ value received this overprint in 1963 when the supply of the 5¢ ran out and there was a surplus of the 25¢ value available. The basic 25¢ stamp, which was overprinted, was printed in sheets of 50 with a gutter separating the two panes of 25. Complete sheets of this stamp were available and such a sheet of 50 would have 5 gutter pairs available. These gutter pairs are recognized in the Revenue Catalog and command a premium. The Catalog also lists further pairs of this stamp with the 5¢ printed overprint at \$250.00 each.

The problem is that while this overprinted gutter pair is listed I have never been able to locate an example and I don't know of anyone who has positive evidence that such an item exists. Perhaps this letter will attract some proof, one way or the other.

My own feeling is that any printer being called upon to overprint a sheet of 50 which was divided into two panes of 25 would recognize the advantage of setting up an overprinting plate for 25 positions and then cut the sheet into panes of 25. It would be more economical and panes of 25 would be easier to handle than a sheet of 50. This, however, is merely a theory. Is there anyone out there who can HELP?

H.W. Lussey  
Atlantis, Florida

*Fig 1 Left and above - Letter from Harry Lussey from 1992*



*Fig 2 Sheet of 50 from the Pratt collection (courtesy of the Chicago Collectors Club)*

delightful surprise!

As Lussey said, WHERE ARE YOU? Stop hiding after your friend and temporary owner R. H. Pratt cared for you.

Please reveal your continuing existence (maybe one of our members now owns this wonderful piece?). Well an image is worth 1000's of words. So from this image it is clear that this item listing should be positioned back into catalogue listings. I believe that the *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* will do this!

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Alan Spencer**

### ECKERLIN ADMIRAL ESSAYS

The letter from Dave Armitage on the Dr. Eckerlin reversed Admiral Essays prompted me to look at my own examples and some current offerings. However, rather than clarify the questions Dave has raised I suspect that I may be adding to the confusion. In David Session's article in 2002 (whole number 286) he quotes the printed sheets as being 10 x 9. This would seem to be incorrect as currently a respected stamp dealer in Canada is offering full sheets, in red and green, and these consist of 25 subjects (5 x 5) – see images opposite in fig 1.

As they are being offered at C\$2,750 each they are still residing in his stock book and not my collection! He states that he knows of only three full sheets of the green and one full sheet of the red. Is it likely therefore that the original printers sheets consisted of two of these sheets making up 50 subjects in total which were then guillotined into panes of 25 subjects. This would be in line with the then current production process of the Admiral issue. Their presence in this format does, at least, explain the examples Dave showed of right margin copies with the full impression.

But there were two key differences. Firstly, unlike the Eckerlin Essays, the Admiral stamps had no margins between the two panes which resulted in the issued stamps being found with straight edges. Secondly the Eckerlin Essays were not only reversed compared to the issued stamp but were also larger. Are these two factors possibly the reason that the right hand pane may have resulted in the extreme right hand row of images only being partially produced? This is pure conjecture on my part but are there any other explanations?

Whilst on this subject it may be worth noting that whilst four colours are generally noted (black, green, red and blue), I have been able to identify shade variations on the red and





Fig 1 Eckerlin essays in sheets of 25, arranged 5 x 5 with all impressions complete.

blue. There is red, pale red, carmine, and pink. I have one block of pale red which shows signs of under-inking (a red printing where the ink was starting to run out?). There are two shades of blue – blue and deep blue. Although I have handled a fair number of these essays over the years I feel that there is still more information yet to be found out.

*Editors note: Other correspondence on this subject has confirmed that Eckerlin produced these essays in two different formats; the 5 x 5 panes of 25 shown here and the larger panes with 9½ impressions across which Dave showed earlier. Why they were produced in two different formats is yet another question!*

**Sandy Parker**

## **FALLING BLUE ICE CUBES**

I received today the January Maple Leaves in the post and was somewhat amazed to see John Walsh's article on pages 285,286 and 287.

As you know although I have a large Canadian collection my philatelic knowledge is somewhat limited as I do not have time for detailed research. I do however possess a block of 12 of the 5 cent harp seal stamp and low and behold there is the ice cube flaw in the top right hand stamp. (see fig 2 overleaf and also fig 3 showing detail of the upper right corner of the UR stamp). I had sent this together with another 6 cent brown Small

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*Figs 2 and 3 'Falling Ice Cubes' variety on upper right stamp in positional block of 12 along with a detail of the variety stamp.*

Queen block in December last to the RPSL for certification. You will see that I had marked another stamp which seemed to have a flaw.

This block was purchased by me many years ago at a specialist Newfoundland auction. Perhaps you could pass this on to John Walsh

## **Rick Parama**

### **FALLING BLUE ICE CUBES**

I don't know much about the BABNCo but the 'ice cubes' as illustrated look very much like guide dots in the Admiral ABNCo / CBNCo issues. Guide dots, for applying the transfer roll, would not show on Die Proofs.

There are still a couple of problems. One is that the guide dots were normally not precisely constant in position. The illustrations in the article, although not terribly clear, show a remarkable consistency. I wish the author would describe the markings in more detail.

The second problem, is that if the siderographer (transferer) used the guide dots to lay down the plate, he normally left one row blank. The notes (really the illustration) seem to show that the 'cubes' are found throughout all the rows or columns of the plate. I

suspect the transferer at the BNBNC<sub>o</sub> used a different method to lay down the plate than the folks at the ABNC<sub>o</sub> / CNBNC<sub>o</sub>.

If you don't mind, a comment on the large block of 50 without the "cubes". This may be another plate, or even a perforated proof on stamp paper. Its large size is interesting, in that it survived.

One more comment: I suspect the manuscript numbers, found on some die proofs (e.g., the centre of the three die proofs illustrated, were really ABNC<sub>o</sub> markings made after acquiring the BABNC<sub>o</sub>. The ABNC<sub>o</sub> were in the habit of taking proofs since at least from days of Goodall, and needed some kind of numbering to track, file or find the images.

**Rick Parama**

## DEAD LETTER OFFICE LABELS

Some Official Seals were available at the early Philatelic office in 1925. A letter dated in early 1926 provides a list of all the stamps available to purchase from the P.O. Department Financial Branch Postage Stamp Division. (*Editors note: Rick provided a*



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copy of this letter and attachments in full but only the relevant bits are summarised here).

At that time, all the current or recent George V stamps were available at face value in any quantity. Some older stamps were also available but in limited numbers and individual purchasers were limited to a max of four copies of each denomination. Amongst these older stamps are listed:-

‘Officially Sealed Dead Letter Stamps’:-

Queen Victoria 1907 issue (white) at 50 cents (assumed to be type OX3)

1913 issue (brown) at 50 cents (assumed to be type OX4)

**Mark Berner**

## **HELP IN IDENTIFYING A POSTAL MARKING**

I am hoping one of our members can provide some information on a postal marking on the cover shown in fig 4 below. The mark in question is the circular one in the centre which shows four letters in quadrants. At left and right they read S and W and top and bottom read M and A. I am assuming it may be some kind of instructional mark applied by the London GPO but I can't find any information on it.

*Editors note: since receiving this letter, Mark has been back in touch to say that he has found the answer. It is apparently a ‘mis-sort’ marking that was written up in The Notebook (issue 19 of 1974) by the London Postal History Group of the GB Philatelic Society. It may be that our members can add something to this brief explanation.*

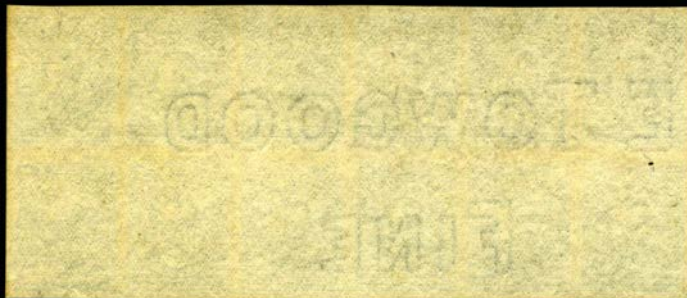


Fig 4 1869 letter from Montreal to Richmond in Surrey showing the postal marking in question.

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**John Walsh**

## **WATERMARK ON NEWFOUNDLAND PROOFS**

I have the Newfoundland Long Coronation black plate proofs with the watermark words EAGLE PARCHMENT on them. Not all the proofs have this watermark.

I am aware of the color plate proofs having this same watermark. I have seen them; also some without watermark.

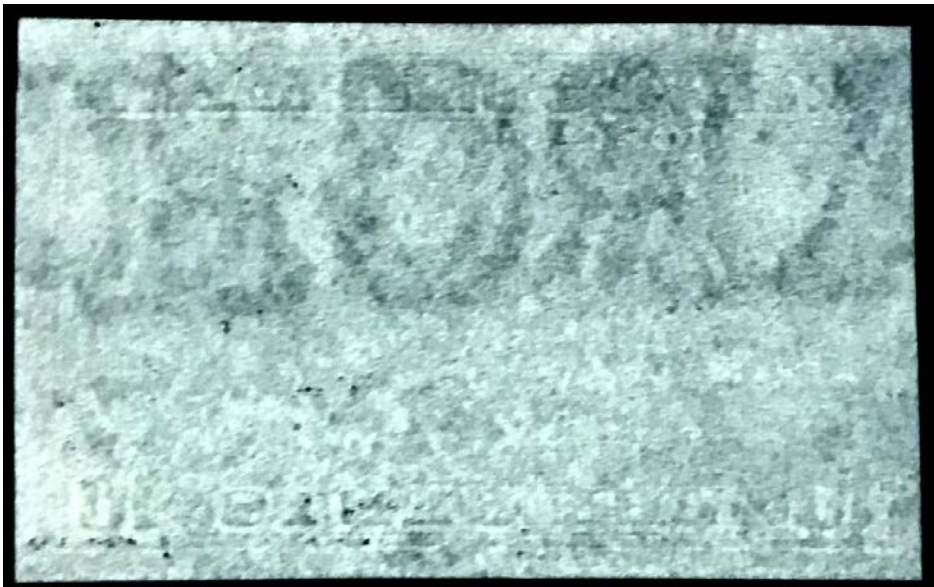
Robson Lowe (Vol 5 British Empire Encyclopaedia page 528) writes:

*'PLATE PROOFS: Probably all values exist imperforate in the issued colour ...*

*Some proofs can be found on paper watermarked EAGLE PARCHMENT.'*

However, can any of our members provide answers to any of the following questions.....

1. Does the watermark words EAGLE PARCHMENT exist once on the sheet or multiple times?
2. Is it in a straight line?
3. Does it exist with a design on the same sheet. (For clarification see the image on a Nfld. airmail value in NSSC. It has part of a British Isle map and words.)



*Fig 5 Back of one of the proofs showing part of the watermark reversed - in this case the 'ARCH' of 'PARCHMENT'.*

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# EARLY CANADIAN POSTAL RATE HANDSTAMPS (PART 1)

Graham Searle *FCPS*

This article is mainly based on a four frame display the author put together for the annual exhibition of the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies in 2017. It was assembled to show the use of rate handstamps in Upper and Lower Canada in the period 1836 (when the first such handstamp appeared) until 1875 when the use of postage stamps became mandatory. The display, and this series of articles, deliberately avoid consideration of the many 'FREE' handstamps used in this time period as these are worthy of a separate study.

In the early years of the postal service in Canada, the service was both very expensive and far from reliable. One result was that customers got into the habit of sending mail unpaid, leaving the recipient to pay the postage only if the letter got through to its destination. Even after the first postage stamps were issued in 1851, this practice continued to be the norm and it was not until after 1859, when the post office made it more expensive to send a letter unpaid, rather than pre-paid, that pre-payment of letters and the use of stamps gradually became the preferred option for Canadians.

## The period prior to 1851

Given the comments above, one might expect to see a lot of rate handstamps (of the 'collect' variety) in use in this time period. However, in practice, the use of rate handstamps prior to 1851 was very limited. The problem was the use, by the British Post Office, of the pre-1840 UK scale of postal rates in Canada. This rather complex matrix of rates based on both number of sheets or weight of the letter and the distance to be travelled meant that every letter had to be rated individually. Once the postmaster had gone to the trouble of inspecting and/or weighing the letter and checking out the distance tables it was easier to simply write the rate on in manuscript as the next letter would almost certainly have a different rate.

For the most part, rate handstamps in this period were restricted to high volume commercial mail using a common route (particularly if it involved some mandatory prepayment) or to transatlantic mail sent after 1840 when the British Post Office first introduced standard rates for such mail.

The very earliest rate handstamps appeared in the 1830's. By this time, Toronto (previously York) had become a significant commercial centre in Upper Canada and there was a considerable volume of mail being sent to and from the UK in support of this commerce. All this mail was routed via Niagara to New York and thence onward to London. There was clearly enough of this mail for the Toronto postmaster to consider it worthwhile producing a rate handstamp to cover the prepaid portion of the postal

charges; that from Toronto to New York. The first rate handstamp he produced, in 1836, reads PAID 9 & 25 and an example is shown in fig 1 below. This rather odd rate comprised 7 pence Currency to get from Toronto to the border, 2 pence Currency for ferriage across the Niagara river and 25 US cents postage to get from the border to New York. The handstamp was short lived as in 1837 the post office removed all ferriage charges (although a few remained in effect unofficially beyond this date). The handstamp was changed to read PAID 7 & 25 (see fig 2 opposite) and this second type remained in use until around 1840. Whilst the examples shown in figs 1 and 2 are both struck in red ink (as one might expect for pre-paid rates) they can also be found struck in black. Many of the surviving examples of these early marks are on the voluminous correspondence of the Canadian Company.

There is one earlier rate handstamp to be found on cross border mail between Canada and the USA and this is shown in fig 3 opposite. This mark reads 'U.S.P.Paid 25' and signifies that the US postage from the border to New York had been prepaid on this letter from Guelph to London, England. Whilst this is the earliest known North American rate handstamp to be applied on mail passing to or from Canada it is, in fact, a US, not Canadian, postal marking applied at the border exchange office of Lewiston, New York. Its' use has been recorded in 1832 and 1833.

In 1840, the British Post Office introduced a uniform postal charge for transatlantic mail of 1sh/2d sterling or 1sh/4d Currency to cover a standard letter from any place in the UK to any place in Canada or vice versa. (Rather bizarrely this had the effect of making it cheaper to mail a letter from some parts of Canada to the UK than to send the same letter to other places in Canada). This standard rate gave rise to a number of Canadian rate handstamps for use on such transatlantic mail. The full range of these handstamps has been well covered elsewhere (1, 2) so throughout this series of articles I will confine myself to showing just a few examples.



Fig 1 The earliest Canadian rate handstamp on an 1836 letter from Toronto to London UK.

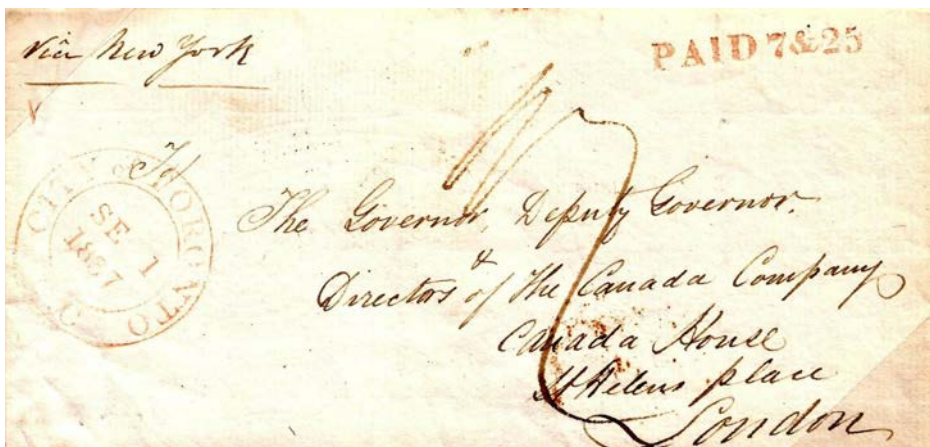


Fig 2 After ferriage charges were abolished in 1837, the handstamp was changed to read 'PAID 7 & 25'



Fig 3 The earliest known North American rate handstamp applied to mail passing to or from Canada is this one which reads 'U.S.P. Paid 25', signifying that the US Postage had been prepaid in Canada. The handstamp itself is, however, of US origin and was applied at Lewiston, New York.

Fig 4 (overleaf) shows an example of a handstamp used in Canada on prepaid mail to the UK. This rather ornate handstamp shows the rate both in Sterling and in local currency which became the norm for handstamps applied to prepaid mail going to the UK. It is interesting to note that this example was actually used in 1855 by which time the postal rate on British Packet ships had been reduced. This letter was, however, sent on an American Collins Line vessel during the period when many of the Cunard ships were requisitioned for the Crimean War. The 1sh/4d rate applied on the Collins Line until 1859.

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Fig 4 Late use of an elaborate '1/2 Stg PAID 1/4Cy' handstamp used from Quebec on a prepaid 1855 letter to Bristol UK. (Type A14) The letter is marked in manuscript 'p. First Steamer' and with most of the Cunard ships occupied as troop carriers in the Crimea, it was carried on the Collins Line vessel 'Pacific'.

Figs 5 and 6 show two examples of 1sh/4d currency handstamps used on incoming mail from the UK to indicate the collect postage charge. In these cases, the postal rate was shown only in local currency.



Fig 5 This circular handstamp '1 1/4 Cy' (type A05) used on an 1851 letter from Kilmun In Scotland to Chippawa was used in a number of post offices including Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston and Toronto.



Fig 6 Simple '1/4' handstamp in black (type A06) used in 1853 on a letter from Birmingham to Toronto. Handstamp applied on arrival in Toronto.

On occasion, mail from the UK would be prepaid only for the UK and transatlantic rates (one shilling), leaving the recipient to pay the BNA postage element of the uniform rate. This apparently happened often enough for the main post offices in Canada to utilise '2½d Cy' handstamps for the local postage due on such letters. Two examples of these types are shown in figs 7 and 8 on page 333.

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Fig 7 Letter mailed from Wakefield to Montreal in 1847 and carried on the Cunard vessel 'Hibernia' from Liverpool to Boston. Prepaid 1/- Sterling for the transatlantic voyage it was due 2d Stg for the BNA postage. The rate handstamp '2½ Currency' was applied in Montreal. (Type B06)



Fig 8 1852 East India Company letter from London, UK to McGillivray, Ontario also paid only for the transatlantic voyage. The handstamp '2½Cy' was probably applied at Hamilton. (Type B04)

In the period prior to 1851, I am aware of only two rate handstamps used on domestic mail in Canada and both emanate from the small town of Wellington in Upper Canada where the postmaster, Archibald McFaul, became the first Canadian postmaster to try his hand at creating his very own set of rate handstamps. These were almost certainly locally produced and may be regarded as precursors of the fancy cancels which kept many a Canadian postmaster out of mischief in the long winter nights in the 1870's and 1880's. To the best of my knowledge, only one example each of two different rate handstamps are known and these are shown in figs 9 and 10 overleaf. The second letter is interesting. Initially rated with a 11½ (pence) handstamp, the letter was then found to



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Fig 9 Unique '4½' (pence currency) handstamp in red used from Wellington on an 1847 letter to Picton. The rate applied to a single sheet carried less than 60 miles.



Fig 10 1846 letter showing another creation of the Wellington postmaster. The '11½' handstamp in blue would have indicated a letter under ½ oz being carried between 201 and 300 miles. In this case the letter was re-assessed as overweight and the handstamp cross thorough and a manuscript 1/11 written alongside.

be overweight and the handstamp crossed out and a double rate 1/11 written on in manuscript. Maybe McFaul had not created a 1/11 handstamp or maybe the error in rating was not picked up until the letter arrived in Montreal?

## The period from 1851 to 1859: Canada takes control

One of the first acts of the Canadian administration after taking over control of the posts in the Colony in 1851 was to introduce uniform postal rates for all classes of domestic and cross border mail. This was following the UK 'uniform penny post' concept and it resulted in an explosion of rate handstamps for use on domestic and cross border mail; both official types and locally produced types, making this time period the hey-day of Canadian rate handstamps.

### **Half penny rate handstamps:-**

The rate for drop letters was  $\frac{1}{2}$ d throughout this period and the rate for Printed Matter was reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d sometime around 1855. No postage stamp of this denomination was available prior to 1857 so all such mail was sent either unpaid or prepaid in cash prior to this date.

There are a large number of unpaid  $\frac{1}{2}$  handstamps from this period but they all fall into one of two generic types shown in figs 11 and 12 below and opposite – either a small  $\frac{1}{2}$  or a large  $\frac{1}{2}$  struck in black. Types like this appear to have been used from a large number of post offices.

I have only seen two types of prepaid  $\frac{1}{2}$ d handstamps – both from specific post offices. Figs 13 and 14, opposite, show these types from Quebec and Montreal respectively – both always struck in red. Two slightly different types of the Quebec mark exist.



Fig 11 Smaller type of ' $\frac{1}{2}$ ' (half penny) rate handstamp used from Quebec City in 1854.

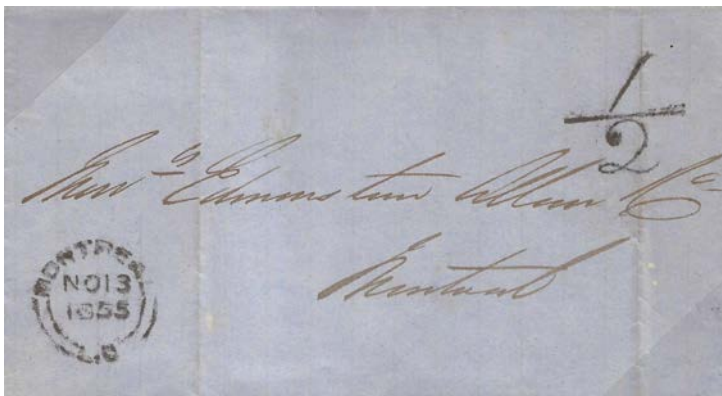


Fig 12 Larger type of '1/2' (half penny) rate handstamp used from Montreal in 1855.

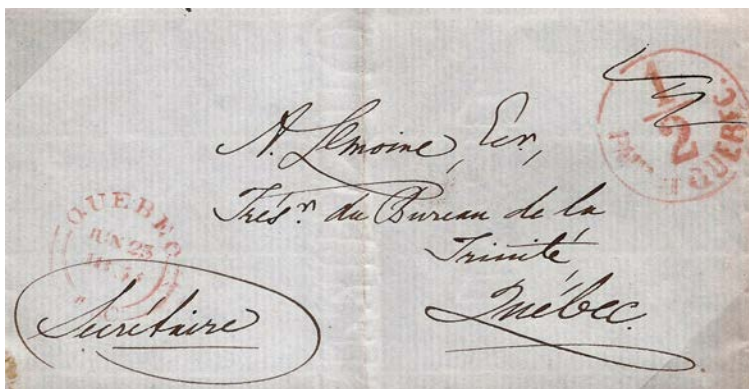


Fig 13 'PAID AT QUEBEC 1/2' handstamp in red used on a local drop letter in 1853. This handstamp was in use at least until 1855



Fig 14 'PAID AT MONTREAL 1/2' handstamp in red on a July 1857 printed circular. This handstamp has been recorded used from 1853 to 1858. The circular is from the Canada Lead Pipe Works Co.

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## One penny rate handstamps:-

The one penny rate applied to printed matter up to around 1855. The letter shown in fig 15 below shows the most common generic type of '1' handstamp applied in black on unpaid mail. This type was used from many different post offices. This particular example is, however, quite scarce as it is paying the 'adjacent post office rate' on mail between Quebec City and Pointe Levi. This rate does not appear to have been officially authorised but it was clearly tolerated as four examples have been recorded in the 1851 – 1859 period, the one here being the earliest known. The rate is often considered to be made up of the ½d drop letter rate plus a further ½d for ferriage across the St Lawrence river. (3)



Fig 15 Generic '1' (penny) handstamp used at many post offices. Shown here used for the Adjacent Post Office rate between Quebec and Pointe Levi in August 1856.

Figs 16 and 17 overleaf show two prepaid 1 penny handstamps – again from the specific post offices of Montreal and Quebec. The Quebec type is by far the scarcest of these types and I have only seen this used in 1855 although the *Catalogue des Marques Postales du Quebec* (4), shows two slightly different types and claims usage from 1851 to 1857. Ref 4 also illustrates a similar Quebec type for a 'PAID 2d' handstamp. I have never seen an example of this and given the prevailing postal rates it must have received very little, if any, use. If any member has a copy of this particular handstamp on cover or piece I would be glad to illustrate it in a future issue.

There are also a few fancy '1d' handstamps to be found from this period. Fig 18 shows such an example. It is unclear if this type was officially issued or one created locally. Both Boggs (5) and Jarrett (6) attribute this type to Toronto with a date of 1853 but this particular example was used from Prescott, Ontario in 1854.

Hamilton, Ontario also employed a rather unusual 1d handstamp. Fig 19 shows this type used on a printed circular mailed to the USA in 1854 (the printed matter rate to the USA was the same as that which applied domestically although surviving examples of cross



Fig 16 'PAID AT MONTREAL 1' handstamp in red used on a printed circular in 1853. This handstamp has been recorded used between 1853 and 1858.



Fig 17 'PAID AT QUEBEC 1' handstamp in red used on a circular in 1855. This handstamp used in 1855 and is the scarcest of these city types.

border printed matter from this period are hard to find). I have only seen one other example of this rather bold prepaid mark from Hamilton and that is illustrated in fig 20 – a very impressive transatlantic letter franked with three copies of the 3d beaver and

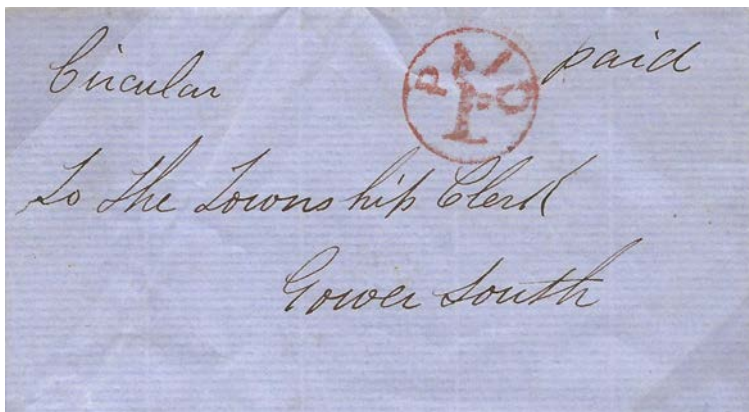


Fig 18 Fancy 'PAID 1<sup>D</sup>' in circle handstamp in red. It is unclear if this is an officially issued handstamp or one created locally.

Fig 19 Fancy '1<sup>D</sup>' handstamp in red used from Hamilton with a separate PAID handstamp.

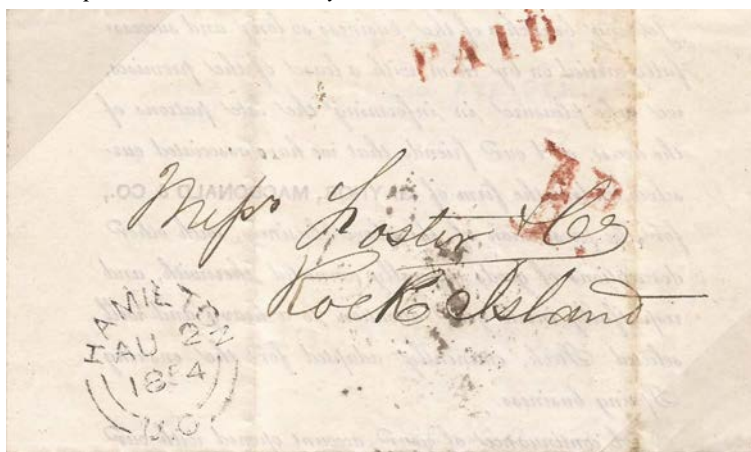


Fig 20 The same fancy '1<sup>D</sup>' handstamp from Hamilton shown here incorporated into a locally produced 'PAID 1<sup>D</sup>' handstamp on an impressive 1855 letter to England where the 1 penny paid in cash makes up the 10d rate with three 3d Beavers. (courtesy of Sparks Auctions).



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also carrying a home-made 'PAID 1d' handstamp in red (incorporating this same 1d handstamp) to make up the 10d rate. It is assumed that the Hamilton post office had temporarily run out of the 10d stamps and, of course, in 1855, no alternative combination of stamps existed to make up the 10d rate.

### Three pence rate handstamps

Three pence became the standard letter rate for any letter up to ½oz mailed within Canada from April 1851. (7) As one might expect, there are a very wide range of 3d rate handstamps. The official types, to be found from many different post offices, generally fall into three categories, illustrated in figs 21 – 23. There are many minor variants of these types, all of which were supposed to be struck in red (as shown here) in accord-



Fig 21 Bold 'PAID 3' handstamp in red used from Clifton, Ontario in 1857.



Fig 22 'PAID 3<sup>d</sup>' in circle in red used from Toronto in 1852.

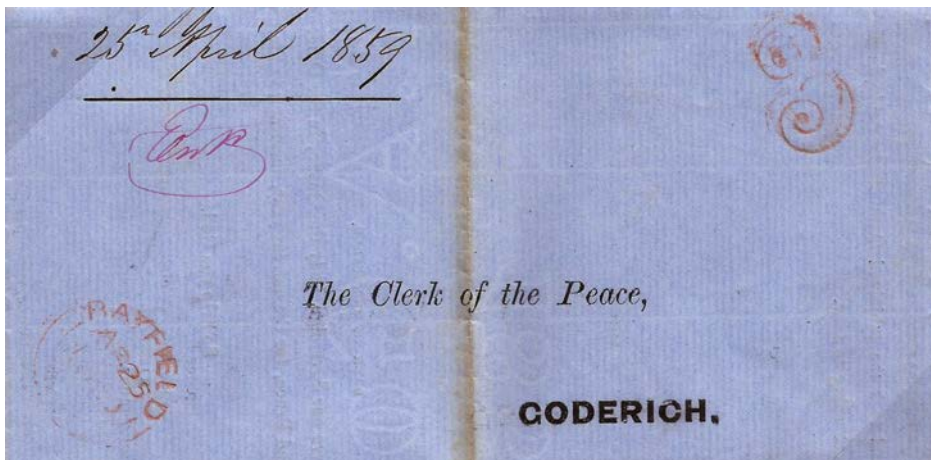


Fig 23 Simple ornate '3' handstamp in red used from Bayfield, Ontario in 1859.

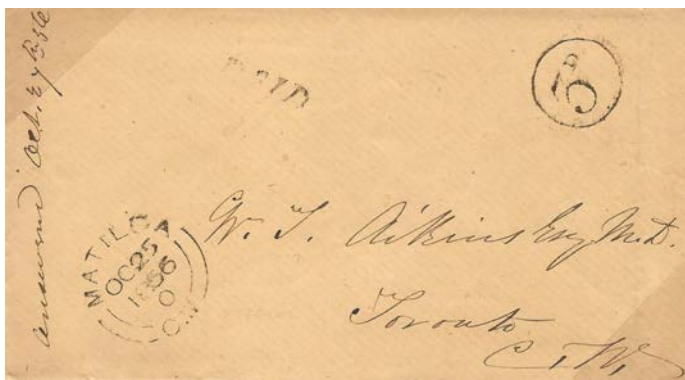


Fig 24 '3<sup>d</sup>' in circle struck in black on a letter from Matilda mailed in 1856. Note the separate PAID handstamp to the left.



Fig 25 Simple ornate '3' handstamp struck in black from Stratfordville, Ontario in 1858. Again a separate PAID handstamp has been used.



Fig 26 Similar ornate '3' handstamp used alone and struck in black on an unpaid letter from Toronto in 1853.

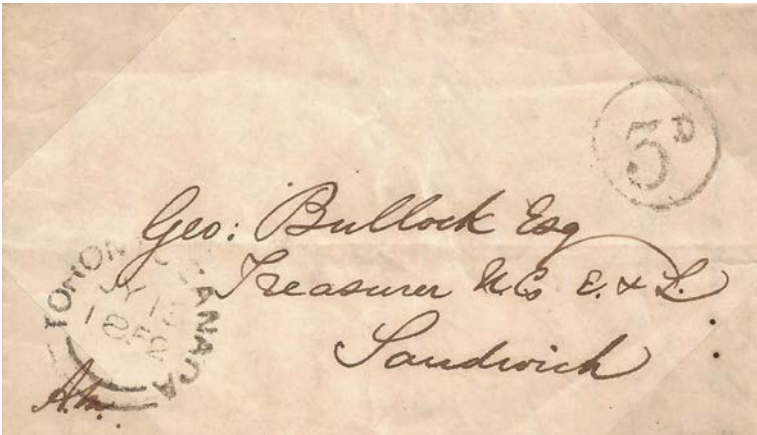


Fig 27 '3<sup>d</sup>' in circle used alone and struck in black on an unpaid letter from Toronto mailed in 1852.

ance with the Post Office regulations. That said, it is fairly easy to find these and similar types struck in black or blue ink – see figs 24 – 25 opposite for two such examples. Seemingly, Canadian postmasters paid little heed to official regulations! The post office used similar generic types of handstamp for unpaid mail. Two examples of the most commonly seen types are shown in figs 26 and 27 above.

Far more interesting to the collector are the few locally produced 3d rate handstamps. It seems that some postmasters rather liked the idea of producing their own rate handstamps; possibly because the offices were too small to be issued with the official handstamps. Some like the example shown in fig 28 overleaf were clearly variants or



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*Classic Canada 1851 - 1951*

*revenues + rate structures of Canada (Bills, Inspections, Law); Ontario; Quebec; British Columbia; Yukon*



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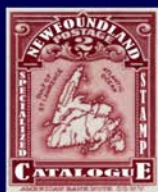






Fig 28 Locally produced handstamp which appears to be a variant on the standard types. The 'PAID 3<sup>d</sup>' mark here was produced by F. Blanchard at the small post office of South Ely, Quebec. Letter is dated March 1853.

copies of the official types. This example from the small town of South Ely in Quebec was the work of postmaster F. Blanchard.

Other postmasters used more creativity. Fig 29 below shows a PAID 3 handstamp unique to Lonsdale, Ontario and the work of postmaster John Lazier. The unusual two



Fig 29 Rather ornate 'PAID 3' handstamp struck in red and used from Lonsdale, Ontario in 1854.



Fig 30 Unusual two line 'Paid 3' handstamp struck in black and used from Nelson, Ontario in 1858. This is the only recorded example of this handstamp on cover.

line handstamp shown in fig 30 above originates from Nelson, Ontario where the postmaster Algernon Mackay also managed to ignore the red for paid/ black for unpaid rule. The example shown here is believed to be the only known example of this mark on cover.

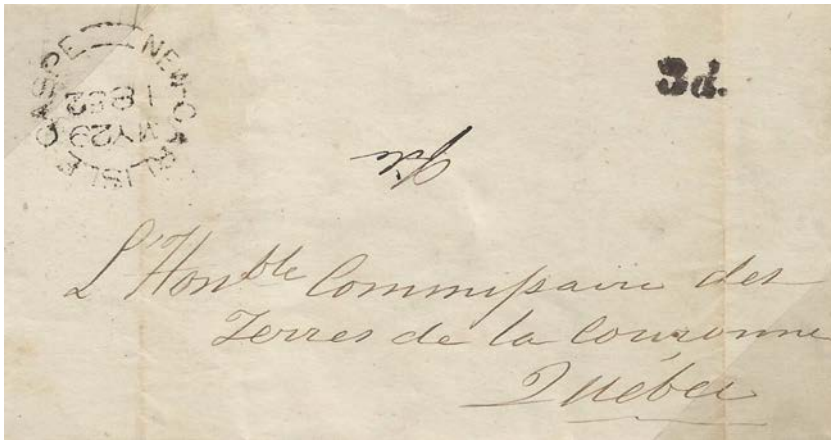
One of the rarest of the locally produced handstamps is the 'P3' mark shown in fig 31 below. This comes from Port Hope, Ontario and would appear to have been very short lived. The postmaster responsible was David Smart.



Fig 31 One of the rarest of the locally produced handstamps is this 'P3' mark from Port Hope, Ontario.

Another odd type is shown in fig 32 below. This tiny 3d handstamp in black (presumably for unpaid mail) is unique to the small post office at New Carlisle in Gaspé. It appears to have been used for only a short time in 1852. The postmaster at New Carlisle, one Robert Kelly, is also famous for producing the 'Postmasters Provisional envelope' (8) once listed by Stanley Gibbons.

The last of my locally produced types is shown in fig 33 overleaf. This 'tombstone' style of handstamp originates from Gananoque, Ontario. The postmaster there, John McDonald, was responsible for producing a considerable number of home made handstamps in the period, including a similar type reading PAID 6 for mail to the USA. All of his creations appear to have been fairly short lived.



*Fig 32 Tiny '3d' handstamp struck in black on a letter from New Carlisle in Gaspé mailed in 1852.*

### **References:-**

1. Atlantic Mails; J.C. Arnell, published by the National Postal Museum 1980
2. Handbook on the Transatlantic Mail of British North America; M. Montgomery and S. Mulvey, published by BNAPS 2015
3. The Adjacent Post Office Rate was eventually given official acceptance in the 20 May 1889 Post Office Department Order.
4. Catalogue des Marques Postales du Québec 1763 - 1867; Cimon Morin and Jacques Poitras, published by SHPQ
5. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada; W.S. Boggs, published by Chambers 1948
6. Stamps of British North America; F. Jarrett, published by Quarterman 1929
7. Official Notice to Postmasters issued by the General Post Office, Montreal 14 March 1851.
8. The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps Part V, published by Robson Lowe 1973, page 130.



Fig 33 One of the many fancy handstamp creations of John McDonald, postmaster of Gananoque, Ontario. This tombstone style 'PAID 3' mark was used here in 1852.

## WELCOMED TO WINDSOR AGAIN

**Jim Felton**

A few years ago I wrote about the cachet reading 'COMMITTEE OF WELCOME / BORDER CITIES / Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ford & Ojibway / WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA' used in 1918, and called for anything my fellow members might know. Similar notices appeared in the Canadian Military Mail Study Group *Newsletter* and the Military Postal History Society *Bulletin*. No responses resulted from my deliberate actions, so of course, something has come from a chance meeting.

At a post card show in October 2017, I overheard the dealer David Newman (postcarddave@hotmail.com) talking about his large collection of Essex County, Ontario post cards which has so far led to his publishing two books based on his collection. I asked if he were familiar with Windsor's 'Committee of Welcome' cachet. 'Oh yes' came the reply, 'quite familiar, comes in several colours, etc.'

After the show I shared what I had and asked for his help. While Newman was organizing his response, he tipped me off to a card offered on eBay by a former Michigan postal history dealer, for which I was the successful bidder.

When that card arrived (see fig 1 opposite) and I actually took a look at what had I bid on, it was a different cachet: PRESENTED BY / COMMITTEE OF WELCOME /



Fig 1

WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA. (detail shown in fig 2) The top and bottom lines are in serified type and the centre line is sans serifs. Again, opposite here is an ornamental border. On one hand this complicated the issue, but when I got some scans from Dave Newman, a pattern was beginning to form. The 'Presented By' cachet is known in July 1918, and the 'Committee of Welcome' cachet is known in August 1918. Colours range from red to magenta and blue based on these examples.

PRESENTED BY

date posted	at	destination	colour
1918 JUL 3 10:30 AM	Windsor, Ont.	Flint, Mich.	red
1918 JUL 15 5:30 AM	St. Thomas, Ont.	Lansing, Mich.	red
1918 JUL 16 9 AM	Niagar Falls, Ont.	Milwaukee, Kans.	blue

COMMITTEE OF WELCOME

date posted	at	destination	colour
1918 AUG 3 10 PM	Detroit, Mich.	Oskaloosa, Iowa	red
1918 AUG 10 9 AM	Niagara Falls, Ont.	(erased)	magenta
1918 AUG 17 6:30 PM	Windsor, Ont.	Atlanta, Ind.	magenta

I was very lucky with my first example. So far none of the new items give enough information to identify the sender or his unit or his starting point like the initial find provided. Another bit of knowledge recently gained has been of the existence of the Troops Transportation Branch of the United States Railroad Administration (USRA). It had responsibility for scheduling the troop trains. Between them, the Detroit and

Buffalo offices would have had jurisdiction over the trains in Michigan, Ontario, and upstate New York. Any surviving records should be found in the US National Archives. I haven't uncovered anything helpful yet on-line. With luck the records will show places and dates for the troop trains en route to embarkation points as well as those returning from Europe.

At this point, I am encouraged there are more examples to discover, and my hope is renewed that information about the Committee of Welcome itself will be found. The evidence as limited as it is does suggest the people of the Windsor area made a substantial effort supporting the young Americans on their way to stand with their own sons along the Western Front.

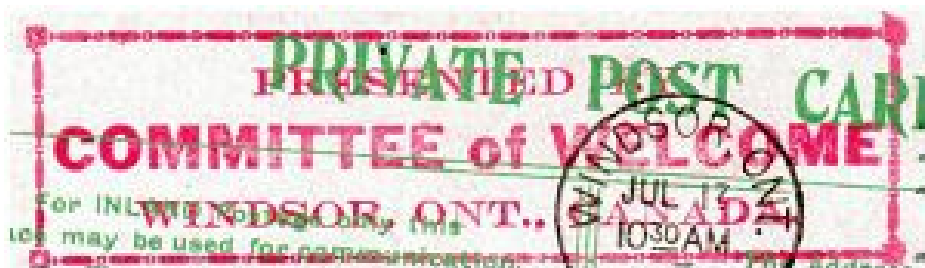


Fig 2

## **ADMIRAL COLLECTORS - BE AWARE**

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# ARE STAMP COLLECTORS BEING MISLED?

John M Walsh, *FRPSC* and Julian J Goldberg

In 1994 Canada Post had a pair of Christmas Carolling stamps developed. The two denominations intended for development were the 52¢ for within country postal rate while a 90¢ was for the postal rate into the United States. Canada Post sent the print order for these two denominations to the printers. This was done because Canada Post had anticipated that their proposed postage rate increase would be approved by the Canadian Government.



However Canada Post's proposed rate increase was denied. The original print order had to be cancelled and new rethinking done for new designs and denominations. Back to the drawing board they went. This time the same images were utilized, but with major changes in the denominations. The print order was then given to the printer for the lower denomination values that had been approved and set by the Canadian Government. The given approval set the postal rate fees at 50¢ and 88¢.

Because the original print order had been completed and was in storage waiting to be shipped it had to be destroyed as it was not going to be issued for public use.

But, as does happen and has been known down through stamp collecting time, development material does sometimes escape from the printer's designing room. The escaped items in this case were a few pieces of the initial or original proposed designs with their original denominations as shown in the figures. With the 'stated' quantity of these 'escapes' appearing in the marketplace, the 52¢ at 2500 items and the 90¢ at 1000 items, 'a few pieces' was something of an understatement!

The 'escape' certainly didn't happen by a draught-wind blowing them out a window. Or could it have been? Remember, the sheet pane size is 50 stamps. As printed stamps are bundled for delivery to the Post Office in packets of 50 sheets, then the 52¢ lot had to have 'blown out' the window as an intact packet! The 90¢ value is only known and found as single stamps. A most interesting release size. So obviously the 90¢ must have 'blown out' the window as singles!



These 'found' items were snatched up by dealers and presented to catalogue editors. The North American catalogue editors certainly lost no time in giving them full catalogue status by assigning them catalogue numbers. Right away the stamp collecting public were misled. Because, if the stamp catalogues gave items a number they must be issued stamps, and to be issued they had to have been released by the Canada Post Office. A mess if ever there was one. This mess is still being perpetuated on unsuspecting novice stamp collectors let alone supposedly 'knowledgeable' ones.

Canada Post Office denied releasing such misleading stamp looking items. Only the Christmas Carollers images having the denominations of 50¢ and 88¢ were shown, released and sold in the CPO retail outlets. Remember, the Government had by decree mandated only these values for that year's Christmas stamps.

The so-called major cataloguers are continuing into 2018 this disservice to the collecting public. Shame on them.

As is known by all, any attempted designed item in the postage stamp development is termed an essay. By definition, an essay is what is produced when an imaged design thought is created. Even that image thought may have a denomination placed into its design. Many ideas or thoughts are presented when creating stamp images. Essays are in effect the early development of the issued die proof. All such designs prior to Post Office Department acceptance are deemed to be essays. During development some essays can be seen in the perforate format versus the imperforate manner; but still they are essays. The finished and accepted essay is called the die proof and from that design the released stamp image is made.

Essays are not intentionally released to the public by the Post Office. The two items described were not released by the Post Office. Thus they cannot be issued stamps. As they were unissued they are not real stamps. We contend they are essays.

The major North American cataloguers have not previously catalogued essays. They certainly never gave them catalogue status. No reason now to specifically pick these two items and create such a deliberate and misleading listing.

Why is this important? When a stamp gets a catalogue listing it usually behaves the collector to want to get one so as to give completeness to their collection.

We believe it is time to stop misleading collectors as it is long past to have them de-listed to remove their false catalogue status.

*Editor's note: Whilst the major North American catalogues give status to these unissued values, it is interesting to note that the major UK Catalogue from Stanley Gibbons does not. Gibbons merely mentions their existence in a footnote. It would be interesting to hear the views of our members on this issue. Should these items have a 'whole number' catalogue status and, if so, why? Or do you agree with the authors?*



# SOCIETY NEWS

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Plans are progressing for the Convention at Welwyn Garden City from 5-9 September 2018. A provisional programme for the event is listed below and I hope as many members as possible will be able to make it along for the entertainment. A full partner's programme will be included with details to follow nearer the time.

Once again we will be including the informal bourse in the programme, in the late evening sessions. If you have any material to sell please bring it along. A 10% commission charge, payable to the Society, applies to sales on an honesty basis and please note that members will be responsible for their own material during the event.

The popular Members Display sessions are included so please bring a one frame (18 sheet max, 1 sheet min) display. Anything of interest will be enjoyed by all.

The Convention booking form and Competition entry form can be found inside this issue of Maple Leaves. Forms will also be available to download from the Society website. Please note that the deadline for submitting your booking form to me to secure the Convention rates is **31 July 2018**. A couple of extra nights, before and after can be booked at the same rates if required.

The draft programme looks as follows:-

### **Wednesday 5th September.**

3-00pm	Meet and greet. Tea and Coffee.
6-00pm	Evening Meal.
8-00pm	Displays from Brian Stalker and Charles Livermore.
8-00pm	Ladies informal get together.
10-00pm	Informal Bourse and Auction viewing.

### **Thursday 6th September.**

8-30am	Executive Committee Meeting.
9-30am	Members Displays up to 18 sheets with 5 minutes presentation.
12-30pm	Break for lunch.
1-30pm approx.	Excursion to be confirmed. Return by 5-00pm
6-00pm	Evening Meal.
8-00pm	Displays from Colin Banfield and John Cooper.
8-00pm	Ladies meeting with entertainment to be confirmed.
10-00pm	Informal Bourse and Auction viewing.

### **Friday 7th September.**

8-45am	Fellows Meeting.
--------	------------------

9-00am Committee Meeting.  
 10-30am Presentation by Kathy Hartley, Reference Librarian. Harry Sutherland  
 Library of Vincent Graves Greene Foundation for Philatelic Research.  
 12-30pm Break for lunch.  
 1-30pm approx. Excursion to be confirmed. Return by 5-00pm.  
 6-00pm Evening Meal.  
 8-00pm Displays by the President and by Joachim Frank.  
 8-00pm Ladies Meeting with entertainment to be confirmed.  
 10-00pm Informal Bourse and Auction viewing.

**Saturday 8th September.**

9-00am Annual General Meeting  
 10-30am Competition entries on display and Judging Critique.  
 1-00 to 2-00pm Final viewing of Auction lots.  
 2-00pm Auction.  
 6-30pm Presidents Reception  
 7-00pm Banquet and Awards presentations.

**Sunday 9th September.**

Farewells after Breakfast.



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Kathy our Friday morning presenter has asked if members have any specific queries that could be researched before the Convention to please get in touch. Please send them to me asap and I will forward. Kathy's comment was that, you will be surprised what can be found. So perhaps we can test her system out.

**Dave Armitage FRPSL**

## **FROM THE SECRETARY**

### **Annual General Meeting**

In accordance with Rule 20, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the Homestead Court Hotel in Welwyn Garden City on Saturday 8th September 2018, commencing 0900hrs. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary before 8th June 2018.

### **Fellowship**

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

- Outstanding research in the Postal History and/or Philately of British North America or:
- Outstanding service in the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Nominations are sought for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule 2. Such nominations must be on a prescribed form, which is available from the Secretary, and must be submitted to the Secretary by 8th June 2018.

### **Founders Trophy**

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

A nomination for the award, which must be proposed and seconded, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary by 8th June 2018.

The relevant Rules, referred to above, can be found at the Society website [www.canadianpsgb.org.uk](http://www.canadianpsgb.org.uk)

**John Watson**

## **FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER**

My thanks to those members who participated in the recent postal/web auction. Bidding was extremely strong on many of the lots and gross sales exceeded £5400. We had a particularly large number of bids on the bulk lots of stamps (lots 201 – 213) suggesting

that many of you still like hunting through cheap packets of stamps in search of that elusive variety. I hope to have more of these lots available in the next auction for the many of you who missed out the last time.

Our next auction will be a room auction at Convention on Saturday 8th September. Consignments for this sale should be sent to me no later than **31 May 2018** to allow time for the catalogue to be prepared. Please contact me to discuss any aspect of selling or buying via the auctions.

**Graham Searle FCPS**

## **LONDON GROUP**

The London Group programme for the remainder of the 2017 / 18 season is as follows:-

- 16 April - Neil Prior entertains with Yukon and Klondike material
- 21 May - Secretary entertains
- 18 June - Something different – e.g. non Canadian
- 16 July - AGM and Beaver Cup

All members are requested to bring along a few sheets or items to query, to each meeting.

All meetings are held at 31 Barley Hills, Bishop's Stortford, Herts CM23 4DS and will commence around 12 noon.

For confirmation of meetings, or for any further information, or if in doubt due to weather etc. please contact Dave on 01279 503625 (home) or 07985 961444 (mobile).

**Dave Armitage FRPSL**

## **SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP**

The next meeting of the Scotland and North of England Group will be held on **Saturday 14 April 2018 commencing at 1400hrs**. Courtesy of member George Henshilwood, **please note that we have a new venue for our meetings in 2018**. We will be meeting 'chez George' at 'Kilmory', 20 Mirrlees Drive, Kirklee in Glasgow. The postcode is G12 0SH and Mirrlees Drive is located just off the Great Western Road to the west end of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Several buses run this way from the centre of Glasgow and the nearest underground station is Hillhead. Street parking is available at the location for those who plan to travel by car. All members are welcome to attend, please bring along a few sheets to display or any items you need help with identifying. Please contact the Editor for any further details or if you would like a map!

**Graham Searle FCPS**

## AND FINALLY.....

### A PHILATELIC SPELLING MISTAKE

It is something of an Editor's nightmare..... no matter how many times you proof read the copy, that glaring spelling mistake still makes it into print.

It was amusing then, to me at least, to see the cover below which appeared recently on e-bay. These highly decorative advertising covers were produced for the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition annually from 1897 up to the start of World War 1.



This particular example from 1912 is one of the less frequently seen designs but what makes it really interesting is the fact that the designer managed to spell the word EXHIBITION incorrectly.

I wonder just how many of these were printed with the spelling error and if it was ever corrected and re-issued? Maybe one of our members can show us one with the spelling correct?

That said, I must now away to proof read the issue one more time!

**HAVE YOU TRIED TO ENROL  
A NEW MEMBER RECENTLY?**

# AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 31st MARCH 2018

## New Members:-

- 3059 MILTON, Philip; Trimstone Manor House, Trimstone, West Down, Ilfracombe, Devon EX34 8NR; e mail [philip\\_j\\_milton@miltonpj.net](mailto:philip_j_milton@miltonpj.net) C  
3060 PUTMAN, Adrian; 24 Chamberlain Avenue, Walton on the Naze, Essex CO14 8TG; e mail [adrian.putman@btinternet.com](mailto:adrian.putman@btinternet.com) C Mo  
3061 RITCHIE, Neil; Mayfield House, Mayfield Road, Sheffield S10 4PR; e mail [neilritchie@netscape.net](mailto:neilritchie@netscape.net) MPO 1914 - 19

## Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

- 2755 BERNER, Mark; 6030 Cavendish Blvd, Suite 606, Cote Saint-Luc, QC, Canada H4W 3K1  
2792 SMITH, Ronald; new e mail address: pigotsmith@gmail.com  
2860 ANDERSON, David; 8580 Echo Place W., North Saanich, British Columbia, Canada V8L 5E2

## Resigned:-

- 1724 SEAL, Paul  
2088 GRIFFIN, Robert  
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2946 MOIR, Gordon  
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3030 VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY

## Deceased:-

- 0750 BACK, David  
1318 REZANOWICH, Alex  
2328 PALMER, Earle

Revised Total:- 250

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**2018**

- Apr-14** Scotland and North of England Group Meeting - Glasgow  
**Apr 16** London Group Meeting - Bishops Stortford  
Apr 20 - 21 Scottish Congress - Perth  
May 5 - 6 ORAPEX 2018, Ottawa  
**May 21** London Group Meeting - Bishops Stortford  
**June 18** London Group Meeting - Bishops Stortford  
June 22 - 24 ROYAL 2018 ROYALE, St. Catherines, Ontario  
**July 16** London Group Meeting - Bishops Stortford  
July 19 - 22 PHSC Symposium, Hamilton, Ontario  
July 20 - 21 York Stamp & Coin Fair and Northern National Exhibition  
Aug 15 - 18 PRAGA 2018 - Prague  
**Sep 5 - 9** **CPSGB Convention - Welwyn Garden City**  
Sep 12 - 15 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London  
Sep 21 - 23 BNAPEX, Quebec City  
Oct 13 - 14 CANPEX 2018 - London, Ontario  
Nov 23 - 25 ITALIA 2018

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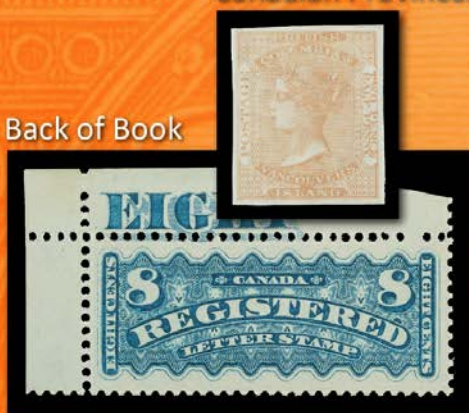
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