

Maple Leaves

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

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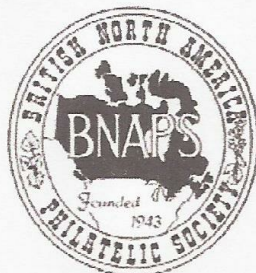
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MAPLE LEAVES

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EDITORIAL

Those members who make use of the ebay sites for acquiring stamps and covers will probably be well aware of the potential pitfalls of ‘buying online’. A couple of our Canadian members have been in touch to warn of some fake proofs of the early revenue bill stamps that were offered by a seller based in London UK. In this case the items illustrated on line appear to have been genuine proofs. What arrived with the buyer was a set of similar but clearly fake examples. The seller in question appeared to be using at least two different ebay ID’s. At least two Canadian based collectors bought these items. One got his money back, the other didn’t. Anyone wanting more detail on this particular scam should look in the BNAPS website under the ‘Re-entries’ newsletter section for the 2018 Special Issue of ‘*Dots and Scratches*’.

Needless to say, there are many good and reliable sellers on ebay but it appears there are still the odd rogues as well. Our best advice is to deal only with those you can trust or are recommended by others and if in doubt look at the customer feedback from other buyers. The old rule of ‘*caveat emptor*’ still applies!

Of course, the problems highlighted above do not apply if you make use of the Society auctions and packet. My thanks go out to all those members who contributed either as sellers or buyers to the recent Convention Auction. Our next sale will be a postal/ web based sale in the first quarter of 2019 and material for consignment should be with the Auction Manager no later than the end of November – see pages 476-477 for details.

Those members who make use of Social Media will be pleased to learn that the Society

now has a presence on Facebook. The Society has both a normal page (Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain) and a discussion page (Canadian Philatelic Society of GB Discussion Group). Our thanks go to Hugh and Dawn Johnson who are maintaining the sites.

This issue contains the annual subscription reminder with subs being due on 1 January 2019. If your copy does not include this reminder it will be because you have already paid in advance or have Life Membership so no action is required. If you are in doubt please contact the Subscriptions Manager (or his agent in North America) and they will be able to confirm your status. Contact details are on the inside of the back cover. Those members in the UK who have previously paid their subscriptions by Direct Debit should note that this option is no longer available from this year – see page 475 for an explanation and details of the other options available to you.

Finally, as promised in the last issue we have published the Society Privacy Policy in this issue - see page 473. If you have any concerns over the data the Society may hold in respect of yourself or how this data may be being used please contact the Secretary who should be able to put your mind at rest.



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John Watson

This service was instigated on 1st April 1879. The service was to provide evidence that a registered letter had arrived at its destination. It was only available with registered postage items and cost 5 cents per item. A form (later a card) was sent with the letter. This form was signed by the addressee or their representative and returned to the sender or originating Post Office. At first it cost the same 5 cents whether the form was sent with the registered item or subsequent to its mailing. This rate lasted for over 40 years, then on 1st October 1921 the fee was raised to 10 cents per item with the additional change whereby if the card (as it was now) were sent subsequent to mailing, the fee would be 20 cents per item. This rate also lasted for over 40 years, until it was raised to 15 cents (25 cents for subsequent to mailing use) on 1st June 1967. From then on there was a steady and fairly frequent raising of the fee in line with rapid postal rate rises.

One would think that with such a long period of use with so little change of rate, at least in the first 88 years that a collection of these cards would be very boring; however, with no special stamp issued for this service, the number of combinations of stamps, both definitive issues and, later, commemorative issues is fairly extensive. There is also scope for making a collection of cards or forms originating from smaller Post Offices, since most of the ones that I have seen originate from the larger cities.

I do not intend to explore these areas in this short article, however; instead I will show a few of the more interesting items from my collection. Fairly obviously, there is more than one approach to collecting AoR cards. I only collect those which fall within the areas in which I collect Postal History, so I have no cards which originate in the Victorian period, nor any in the later QE2 period (i.e. after 1967). There are two periods from which I have no material – the Edward era and a short period during the early 1950's when, if airmail service were desired for AoR, the airmail rate was added. This was abolished when airmail became standard for all letters where it was available on 1st April 1954. These gaps in my collection are not for lack of interest, but simply because I have never seen one offered for sale. If anyone can show any such items, or indeed those from the areas I have no collecting interest in, I am sure that a follow up article or letters to the editor would be welcomed.

The first item (fig 1 overleaf) shows a straightforward example of the AoR card during the 10 cent period of the Admiral era. What makes this card rather special is the fact that it is franked with a 10 cent Plum Admiral. This is a scarce franking on AR cards and one of the most desirable uses of the 10 cent Plum. It is worth stating at this point that the condition of AR cards can be very varied – hardly surprising considering that they were often attached in some way to the letter they accompanied, had at least two



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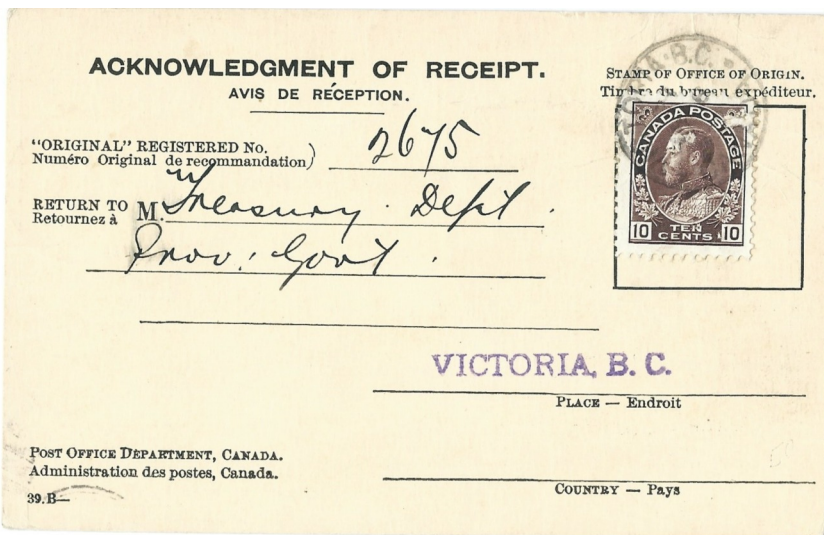


Fig 1 1921 AoR card showing single use of the 10 cent plum Admiral to pay the fee.

journeys through the post and were often used by commercial or legal firms who filed them away, or in the case of the card shown here spiked them - probably in somebody's in-tray. Where a scarce item is concerned the collector just has to accept what is on offer. Figure 2 below shows an unusual situation. The card is stamped "Return To Sender" and advised by hand "not for addressee". One sometimes sees cards from legal firms

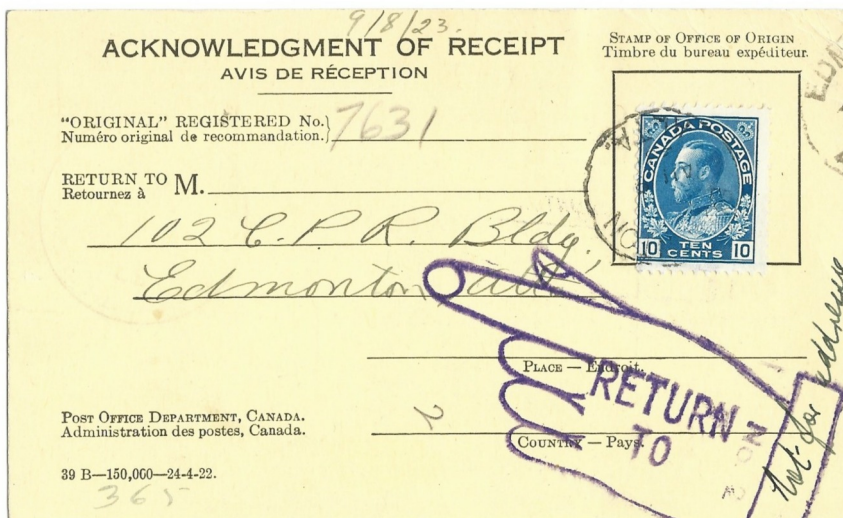


Fig 2 1923 AoR card with 'Return to Sender' pointing hand

with this type of marking, and you wonder if someone is refusing to accept a summons, or a legal bill or document of some kind. However, this card is from the CPR and is probably a case of the letter being sent to the wrong address.

AoR cards to foreign countries are not common, even to the USA. Figure 3 below shows use of the older style folded form of the 5 cent rate during the Admiral era. It is addressed to Boston, Mass. Figures 4 and 5 opposite show the front and back of an Admiral era card to Poland (note that where the space for the signature of the addressee's representative has been signed, the signatory has written Polska under their signature). Figure 5, shown on page 429, shows a later George VI era card to China.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION
(A. R. FORM.)

Stamp of the office of origin.
Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 8604
{ d'une lettre recommandée } enregistré sous le N°

on the 15th Jan 1921
le

Addressed to
Adressé à

Paine Webb Ho.
(Name) (Nom)

82 Devon Ave. St.
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro)

Boston Mass.
(Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)

Sent by
Envoyé par

Treasury Dept.
(Name) (Nom)

Per Int.
(Street and number) (Rue et numéro)

VICTORIA, B. C.
(Post Office address) (Bureau de poste)

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
Le soussigné déclare { qu'une lettre recommandée } à l'adresse sus-mentionnée

Stamp of the office of destination and posted at
et provenant de

JAN 22 1921
was duly delivered on the 19.....
a été dûment livré le

Signature (*)

of the addressee: M. M. Goodhue
du destinataire:

of the Postmaster of the office of destination: NOLAN M. BAKER, Postmaster
du chef du bureau distributeur:

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail, to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.
(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

NOTE.—When this form is used for a registered article addressed to a Post Office outside of Canada, the signature of the addressee, or of the addressee's authorized agent, will not necessarily be obtained.
AVIS.—Lorsque cette formule est employée pour un objet recommandé adressé à un bureau de poste en dehors du Canada, il ne sera pas absolument nécessaire d'obtenir la signature du destinataire ou de son représentant autorisé.

39 B.—125,000-21-7-19

Fig 3 January 1921 AoR form for item sent to the USA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

STAMP OF OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Timbre du bureau expéditeur

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. / Numéro original de recommandation 7049

DATE OF POSTING / Date du dépôt February 17, 1921

RETURN TO / Retournez à **M. r. Stefan Nyczaj**
679 Church Ave

20

Winnipeg Man.
Place - Endroit
Canada
COUNTRY - Pays

10 CANADA POSTAGE
10 CENTS
1-9-25
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
Administration des postes, Canada.

Post Office Department, Canada.
Administration des postes, Canada.

STAMP OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION
Timbre du bureau distributeur.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF A REGISTERED ARTICLE, THE ORIGINAL NUMBER OF WHICH APPEARS ON THE REVERSE SIDE.
Le soussigné accuse réception d'un objet recommandé dont le numéro original apparaît au verso.

Date of delivery / Date de la livraison) 1921

When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.
Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.

SIGNATURE
Signature du représentant du destinataire.
Signature of name of addressee.

SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE.
Signature du représentant du destinataire.

OF THE POSTMASTER OF OFFICE OF DESTINATION
de l'agent du bureau distributeur.

N.B.—When this receipt is properly signed by the addressee and Postmaster as regulations provide, it is to be DATE STAMPED AND RETURNED TO ADDRESS INDICATED ON THE OTHER SIDE WITHOUT ENVELOPE OR POSTAGE.
Lorsque cet avis de réception sera dûment signé par le destinataire et l'agent des postes, tel que prévu par les règlements, il devra être timbré à date et renvoyé à l'adresse indiquée de l'autre côté, sans enveloppe ou affranchissement.

Fig 4 Front and back of a 1921 AoR card relating to a letter mailed to Poland.

Far scarcer, however are those cards which were sent subsequent to mailing. Figure 6 overleaf shows an example from the Admiral era. The date of posting is given as 12th March 1928 and the card was sent on 3rd April 1928, franked with a pair of 10 cent brown to pay the late fee of 20 cents.

Since cards to foreign destinations are scarce, it follows that late cards to foreign destinations are even scarcer. Figure 7, on page 431, shows a late card paid with a 20 cent pictorial in 1935. The registered article was sent to Snohomish, Washington on the 8th August, but the AoR card was not sent until 22nd August. The date is difficult to read but from information on the reverse of the card, the item was delivered on 22nd August

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ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Ce côté doit être rempli par le bureau d'origine.

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF
Enregistré au bureau de poste de
Penticton B.C.

DATE *23* UNDER NO. *5400*

ADDRESSED TO
Adressé à
*Tai Sang
Tony
Canton
China*

39B-300,000-25-5-45

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AVIS DE RÉCÉ

Date
Titre

To be filled in by sender who will
indicate below his full address

A remplir par l'expéditeur qui doit
inscrire ci-dessous son adresse
complète.

RETURN TO
Retournez à
*Kap York
Box 283*

STREET AND NUMBER
Rue et numéro
Penticton

(1) PLACE OF ORIGIN OF REGISTERED ARTICLE
Lieu d'origine de l'objet recommandé
B.C. CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS
En lettres moulées




Fig 5 1946 AoR card relating to a letter mailed from Penticton to China.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. *536*
Numéro original de recommandation

DATE OF POSTING
Date du dépôt
Mardi 12/28

RETURN TO
Retournez à
*M. B.W. Keale
Merouff 39*

PLACE - Endroit

COUNTRY - Pays

Post Office Department, CANADA.
Administration des postes, Canada.
S. -150,000-20-11-24.

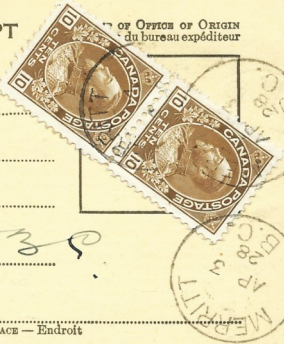


Fig 6 Scarce example of an AoR request after the mailing date. The card is dated 3 April 1928 and relates to a letter posted a month earlier. The fee for this service was double the normal 10 cents.

and the card was acknowledged on 29th August. Figures 8 and 9, on pages 431 and 432, show the front and back of a card sent to Honolulu, Hawaii sometime in June 1931. Again, it was franked with a 20 cent pictorial, cancelled 18th July. Many errors have been committed on this card – for a start the return address has been written as the delivery address. The reverse of the card shows that it was delivered on the 12th June,



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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

This side to be filled in by office of origin
Le recto est à remplir par le bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
Envoi recommandé

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF
Enregistré au bureau de poste de }

DATE 8/18/35 UNDER No. 7025
sous le }

ADDRESSED TO
Adressé à } *Miss J. Adams*
315 00e S.
Snohomish Wash

AT }

39B-100,000-9-5-34

20 CENTS

RECEIPT OF RECEIPT
RÉCEPTION

Stamp of office of origin
Timbre du bureau d'origine

AFFIX
10c. STAMP
Apposez
un timbre
de 10c.

RETURN TO
Retournez à } *E. C. Powell*
P.O. Box 451
Edmonton

STREET AND NUMBER
Rue et numéro }

PLACE OF DESTINATION
Lieu de destination }

CANADA

(1) IN PRINTED CHARACTERS
En gros caractères

Fig 7 1935 AoR card showing a request for the service after mailing on a letter sent to the USA. The fee of 20 cents was paid with a copy of the pictorial stamp from the 1930-31 series.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES
CANADA

Stamp of office of origin
Timbre du bureau d'origine

REGISTERED ARTICLE
ENVOI RECOMMANDÉ

ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF
ENREGISTRÉ AU BUREAU DE POSTE DE }

TO } *13545*
À } *L. M. WHITEHOUSE*

SENT BY
EXPÉDIÉ PAR }

ADDRESS TO
ADRESSÉ À } *L. M. Whitehouse*
616 Wylie St.
Honolulu

AT }

(1) Nature of article (letters, printed matter, etc.)
Nature de l'envoi (lettre, imprimé, etc.)

39B-200,000-20-2-30

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

Stamp of office of origin
Timbre de l'office d'origine

To be filled in by sender
A remplir par l'expéditeur

13545

616 WYLIE ST.
STREET AND NUMBER
RUE ET NUMÉRO

HONOLULU
PLACE OF DESTINATION
LIEU DE DESTINATION

T. H.
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
PAYS DE DESTINATION

Fig 8 1931 AoR card showing a request for the service after posting on a letter sent to Hawaii. The 20 cents fee was paid with a copy of the pictorial stamp from the 1928 series.

THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE REGISTERED ARTICLE DESCRIBED ON THE OTHER SIDE
LE SOUSSIGNÉ DÉCLARE QUE L'ENVOI MENTIONNÉ D'AUTRE PART

WAS DULY DELIVERED ON THE } June 12 1931
A ÉTÉ DUMENT LIVRÉ LE }

Stamp of office of destination
Timbre du bureau destinataire

SIGNATURE (1) L. M. Whitehouse

OF THE ADDRESSEE
DU DESTINATAIRE

OF ADDRESSEE'S REPRESENTATIVE (2) Henry Tin Okey
DU REPRÉSENTANT DU DESTINATAIRE

OF THE POSTMASTER OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION }
DE L'AGENT DU BUREAU DESTINATAIRE

(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the Delivery office and returned by first mail to the address shown on the other side.
Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par l'agent du bureau destinataire et renvoyé par le premier courrier directement à l'expéditeur.

(2) When delivery is made to the authorized representative of the addressee, both addressee's name and representative's signature must appear on this receipt.
Lorsque la remise est faite au représentant autorisé du destinataire, le nom du destinataire et la signature de son représentant doivent paraître sur ce reçu.

Fig 9 Reverse of the card shown in fig 8

but the Honolulu postmaster has backdated the acknowledgement also to 12th June. One assumes that the card was sent back to Edmonton, and that the sender was known to the postal staff since the card didn't go to the Dead Letter Office.

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- **RPSC.org**
Special member section available on this award winning site

NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (17)

DISSECTING POST-PENCE BISECTS

Dean W. Mario

Newfoundland postal officials often found themselves faced with severe (and often unforeseen) postage shortages early in Newfoundland's postal history. The Pence issue bisects of the 1850's and 1860's on folded letters and covers are extremely rare and highly prized [1]. These shortages continued after the Pence period and once again, officials resorted to the innovative and immediate method allowing the rare authorisation (or "unofficial tacit acceptance") allowing postage stamps to be "mutilated" in order to make up needed correct postage to pay the proper postage rate. We will illustrate a few examples here and examine some of the circumstances surrounding them.

One of the earliest post-Pence era episodes occurred in September 1897. Postal officials found themselves facing a severe shortage of 1 cent stamps after the issuance of the highly popular Cabot series. Despite the order to overprint stocks of the 1890 3 cent Queen Victoria "ONE CENT" in early October [2], and the introduction of a metal device denoting "PAID ALL" at the St. John's General Post Office [3], officials presumably allowed individuals the use of bisected stamps on their mail.

Peter G. Tessier, a local attorney and "...one of Newfoundland's greatest collectors and specialists...." [4], seems to have taken advantage of the post office's woes and was "allowed" to use bisected copies of the 1888 orange 2 cent Codfish (see fig 1 below) and the 1897 carmine 2 cent Cabot (see fig 2 overleaf) on covers (presumably addressed to himself) paying the 1 cent local/circular/drop letter rate. The late specialist N.R. (Bob)

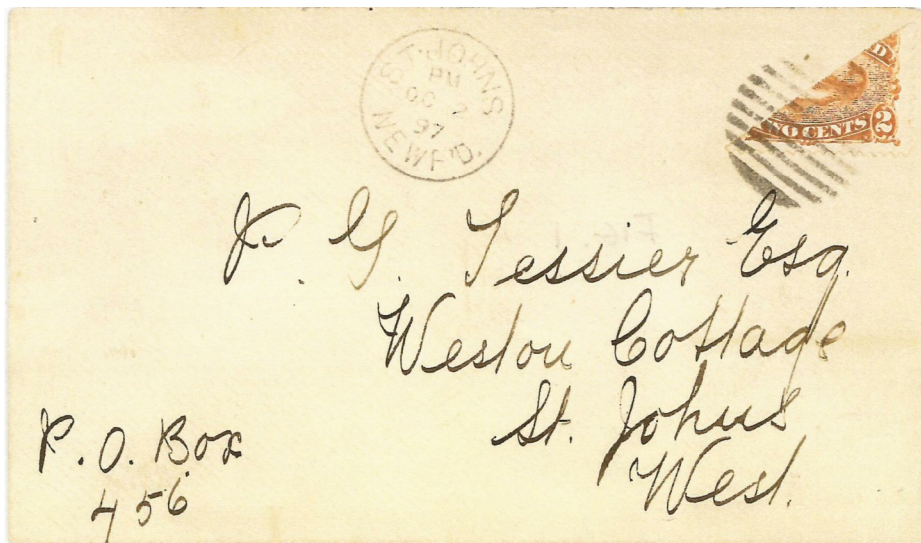


Fig 1

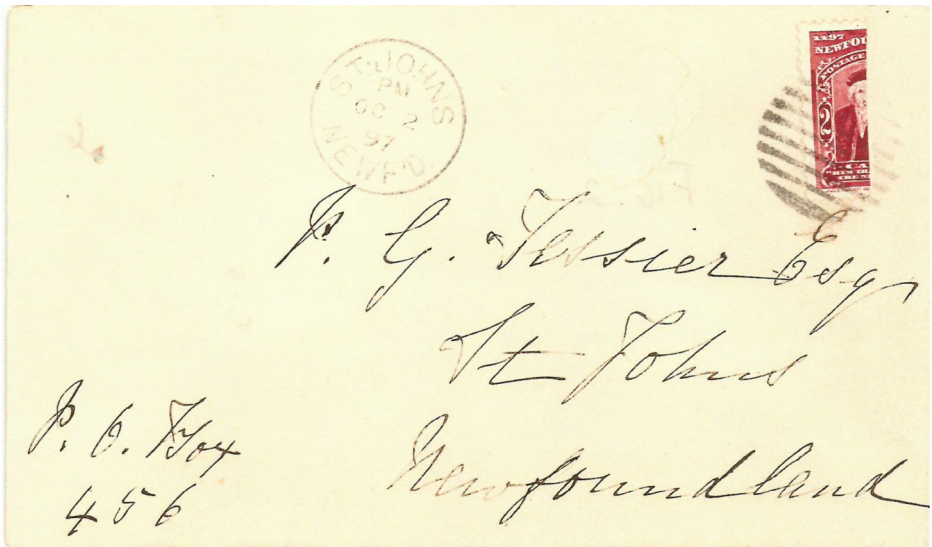


Fig 2

Dyer noted that the bisects were only accepted by St. John's G.P.O. clerks on 2nd October 1897 and all of the recorded covers are addressed to Tessier [5].

In 1973 Robson Lowe commented thus upon the controversial usage of the 1888 2 cent Codfish:

"The 2c. [sic] bisected for use as 1c. [sic] is known on cover used from St. John's 2.10.1897; although unauthorised, this bisect was accepted at the period when the 1c. [sic] had run short and the provisionals were being made." [6]

He was curiously less forgiving when it came to the use of the 1897 2 cent Cabot value:

"Covers: Bisects were unauthorized but were made by ardent philatelists (or impoverished stamp dealers) and passed through the post with the connivance of postal officials. Enthusiasts still buy them." [7]

Once again postal officials found themselves facing a shortage of low value stamps in 1918. Conditions during the Great War placed a significant burden upon Newfoundland's printing orders and postal stocks from Great Britain, and the introduction of an extra 1 cent war tax on letters and letter packets on 17th May 1918 created extra pressure on stamp stocks [8]. Stocks of the 1911 Coronation 3 cent Prince of Wales were particularly inadequate to meet the pending demand (only 50,000 were printed), and the remaining stocks of the 1898 3 cent Alexandra of 200,000 were also insufficient to meet the increased demand.

Fig.3, opposite, illustrates a bisected 1911 carmine 2 cent King George V single tied by a 27th June 1918 St. John's patriotic machine slogan helping to pay the 3 cent rate to Scotland (United Kingdom). An emergency order of the 1898 3 cent Alexandra issue from the American Bank Note Company in New York (which still held the original



Fig 3

plates) was entertained in June 1918; contemporaneous with the date of this cover. While officially "unauthorised" the cover seems to have been accepted with no U.K. postage due charges.

The emergency re-issue of the 1898 3 cent value did not solve the stamp shortage. A November 1918 cover from Gander Bay, to the well-known firm of Ayre and Sons, St. John's, illustrates the problems of the shortages throughout the outports as well (see fig 4). The 1901 violet 4 cent Royal Family Duchess of York has been bisected to make up the 3 cent inland rate. Critics of the use of Newfoundland bisects could hardly argue



Fig 4

Auction Announcement

November 9-10, 2018 — Halifax, Nova Scotia

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(given the condition of the torn but tied 1 cent 1911 Coronation Queen Mary value) that this type of usage with this specific example was "philatelic" or "collector-inspired". While the date of the Gander Bay split-circle is illegible, the cover thankfully bears a St. John's 18th November 1918 patriotic "Food Will Win the War/Don't Waste it" machine slogan receiver. To alleviate this stamp shortage predicament, a three-line provisional multi-rate handstamp was introduced [9].

The frustration of postal officials once again facing postal shortages of the 1 cent, 2 cent, and 3 cent values in 1920 must have been palpable. On Friday, 3rd September 1920 another provisional "Postage Paid" rubber handstamp was enlisted for local and inland letters [10], along with several provisional overprints on the high value Cabot issue remainders [11]. Once again, this crisis produced circumstances for the introduction of bisects. Fig.5 below shows a well-documented usage of the 1897 6 cent red brown Logging Cabot issue to pay the 3 cents inland rate. Lowe mentions this particular value usage but offers no explanation other than it being "unauthorised" [12]. This

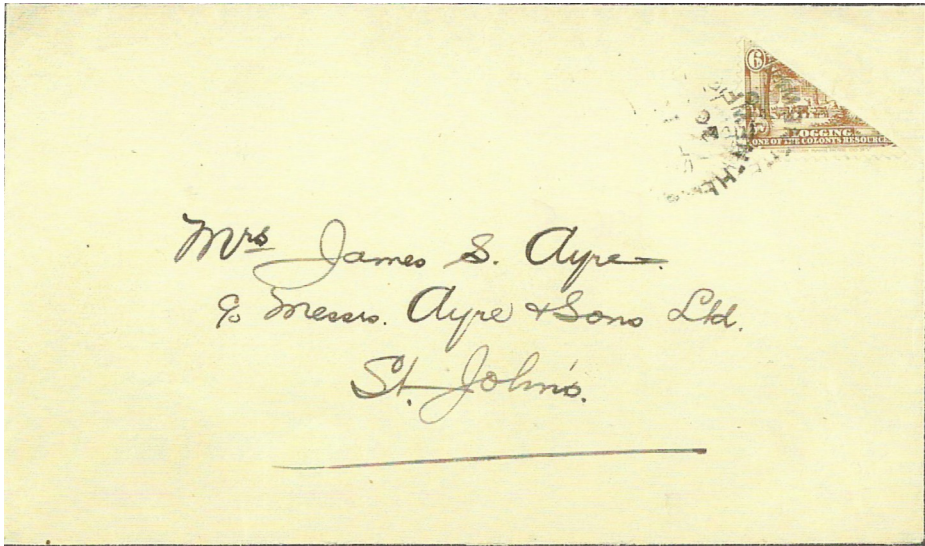


Fig 5

example is dated 17th September 1920 bearing two strikes of the Hearts Content split-circle and is addressed to "Mrs. James S. Ayre, c/o Messrs. Ayre and Sons, Ltd., St. John's". It is backstamped with a St. John's 18th September 1920 wavy-line machine receiving cancel. The corner of the cover is slightly-bent or creased to have presumably allowed greater ease for the stamp to be cut and partially torn. It is interesting that the "sister" to this cover and bisected stamp may exist!

Dyer [13] illustrated another cover from the Robert H. Pratt slide holdings (courtesy of the Collectors Club of Chicago). It is in the same (or similar) hand, addressed to "Master John Ayre, c/o Messrs. Ayre and Sons, Ltd., St. John's" and appears to bear the other half of the bisected stamp illustrated here. Was this cover prepared first, the

cover corner folded to assist in the cutting/tearing the stamp in half and then affixed to the "Pratt" cover? The "Pratt" example illustrates a "better" fully-tied version and another separate more legible strike of the Hearts Content cancel--possibly a "second attempt" by the accommodating (Lowe would say "conniving") clerk? These are the only two covers I have seen with the 6 cent Cabot bisected in 1920 but I expect that more examples exist.

The crisis of low value stamp shortages seems to have been alleviated in October 1920 with the arrival of S.S. Digby and her cargo of stocks of the 1 cent and 2 cent Caribou issue from Great Britain [14]. Two years later, however, were some outport offices still having difficulties maintaining adequate stocks of stamps? Fig. 6 illustrates a pair of the 1919 2 cent carmine Caribou issue with one of the stamps bisected as a "replacement" for a 1 cent value on a 1922 cover from Springdale. It is backstamped with a patriotic St. John's 15th March 1922 "Have You/Contributed/to the/War Memorial" machine slogan. Once again, another "unauthorized" usage but "accepted" by postal officials (the stamps have been "lifted" to reveal a "tying" grid bar killer cancel on the cover to confirm usage).



Fig 6

Well-documented situations warranting the acceptance of bisected stamps occurred in several outports during Christmastime [15]. Lowe noted bisects were used (and apparently accepted) in the Christmas period to Granville Ferry, 23rd December 1933 (but gave no indication of the originating office), at Botwood, 24th December 1936, and at Curling, 24th December 1937 [16]. Fig.7 overleaf illustrates an example of the latter usage and features a bisected 1932-1937 2 cent green King George V definitive tied by a Curling DEC 24 37 split-circle paying the 1 cent unsealed printed matter rate to Corner Brook.

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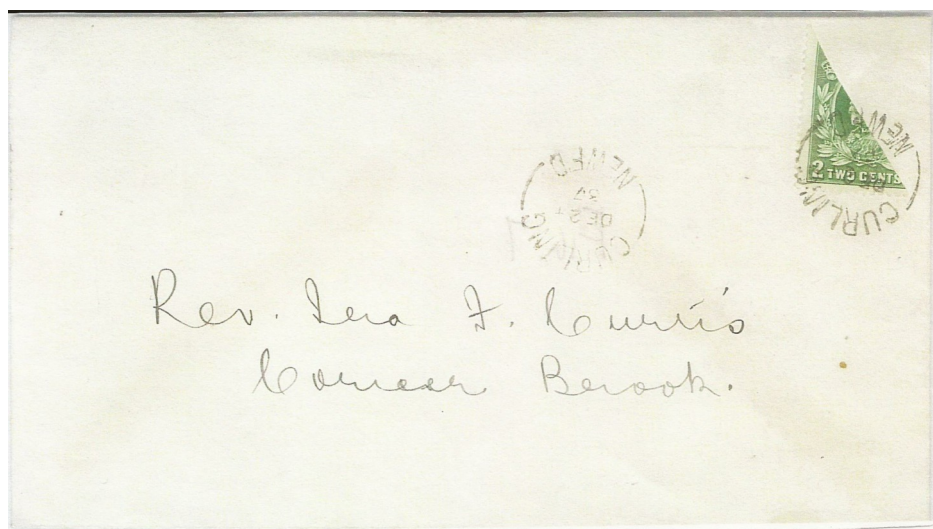


Fig 7

A problematic shortage of the 2 cent and 4 cent values, again due to wartime conditions, resulted in the 1939 provisional surcharge of the Royal Visit stamps on 20th November [17]. A Post Office Circular, dated Thursday, 23rd November 1939 noted:

"EMERGENCY STAMP ISSUE

On account of war conditions and the consequent disturbance of steamship sailings, a consignment of Postage Stamps of the two and four cent denominations, for which orders had been placed some months ago, is outstanding, and it has been necessary, in order to provide for the postal traffic during the Christmas pressure period, to overprint at two and four cents the five cent Royal Visit Stamp.

...[T]he Department will be obliged, in order to conserve the stocks of these stamps for legitimate postal purposes, to limit the sales to business firms and private individuals to normal requirements. The public...are asked to co-operate...and abstain from making abnormal demands....

Postmasters are expected to observe these regulations and not under any circumstances, to order supplies in excess of their normal requirements....Excess orders received from any Postmaster...will render the official concerned liable to disciplinary action" [18].

No official indication of accepting bisected stamps was evident in subsequent Post Office Circulars for the time period. Nevertheless, under these peculiar circumstances and under the threat of potential "official disciplinary action", outport postmasters may have felt obliged to accept the occasional bisected stamps. Fig.8, overleaf, illustrates an unusual cover bearing a boxed 23rd December 1939 Terra Nova postmark tying a 1923 2 cent Southwest Arm carmine Pictorial value bisected as 1 cent, along with a 1919 3 cent brown Caribou value paying a 4 cent rate to Nova Scotia, Canada (arriving with a



Fig 8

Granville Ferry DE 27 39 CDS tying the sealed flap). This is a somewhat curious usage [19]. The letter rate to Canada in 1939 was 5 cents for the first ounce. The rate for letters (first ounce) for delivery in Newfoundland was 4 cents. This cover was either shortpaid 1 cent (with the bisect as 1 cent), or fully paid (with the bisect accepted at full value of 2 cents). Dyer noted, in illustrating an example of a 1 cent short-paid provisional registered usage to Canada, that "...[a]lthough collectors liked them, the provisionals were a nuisance to others" [20]. I would suggest the use of the occasional bisected stamps were also confusing to postal clerks!

Finally, fig.9 opposite is an example where Lowe's overly harsh criticism may be substantiated when he noted "...[i]n our view, such unauthorized bisects lack both philatelic morality and value" [21]. A 1932 8 cent orange Corner Brook Paper Mill Resources issue bisect appears with a 7 cent 1938 ultramarine Queen Mary definitive both tied with a Freshwater B.D.V. JUL 15 40 split-circle on this sealed airmail cover to a local address! I can find no reason for this 11 cents rate at this time. The new local rate was 3 cents (first ounce) as of midnight 3rd July 1940. Was "Mrs. J.H. Davis" a collector, a visiting tourist (and was allowed a "hand-back" favour cover with a local address for a souvenir), or? The well-inked strike indicates a favour cover of some kind but why the bisect and why this rate? Perhaps members may be able to shed some much-needed light on this peculiar example and responses are solicited through the Editor.

The use of bisected stamps from the early Pence period through to the mid-twentieth century certainly was one method postal officials utilized in their efforts to assist postal users in paying correct and current postal rates. Newfoundland's special circumstances where low-value stamp shortages were painfully frequent contributed to the fascinating use of bisects.



Fig 9

Robson Lowe's condemnation of most Newfoundland bisects seems harsh by today's standards, although one could agree with his assessment of philatelic speculators. However, one poignant observation remains: few, if any, bisects could have passed the notice of competent postal officials without their approval or tacit consent. While regulations were in place to require that unrecognised, damaged, and unofficial bisects be treated as "short paid" articles, few bisect covers exist with postage due markings. One can only assume, therefore, that many bisect usages were necessary and recognized because of legitimate stamp shortages; even if "unofficial". Despite several purist's ridicule, criticism, and contempt, bisects on cover remain a fascinating and important area for postal historians to collect and study.

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- [1] See R. Lowe, *The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, North America*, Vol. V. London: Robson Lowe Ltd., 1973, pp. 451-453 and R.H. Pratt, *The Pence Issue of Newfoundland, 1857-1866*. Toronto: V.G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Hand Book 2, 1982, pp. 88, 99, 114, 143-189 passim.
- [2] See N.R. Dyer, *Postal Shortages and Surcharged Issues of Newfoundland*, BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 19, March 2000, pp. 6-18, 20, 22.
- [3] D. Mario, "Newfoundland's 'Paid All' and 'Postage Paid' Markings: 1897-1948," *BNA Topics*, Vol. 58 (3), #488, July-Sept. 2001, pp. 5-7.
- [4] Fred Jarrett, *Stamps of British North America*. Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1975, p. 242.

[5] N.R. Dyer, "Newfoundland's 1897 Postal Shortage--Annotated Exhibit P.2," The Newfie Newsletter, #140, July-Sept. 2010, pp. 14-15; and Dyer, March 2000, p.4; and his "Newfoundland's Bisects on Cover, 1893-1920 (From the R.H. Pratt Slides)," The Newfie Newsletter, #165, Oct.-Dec. 2016, pp. 6-7.

[6] Lowe, p. 472. He also described all known "unofficial" bisects, p. 534.

[7] Ibid., p. 476.

[8] W.S. Boggs, The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland. Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1975, pp. 88-89; and Lowe, p. 488.

[9] Mario, pp. 9-11.

[10] Ibid., pp. 11-16.

[11] See Dyer, March 2000, pp. 26-43.

[12] Lowe, p. 476.

[13] Dyer, Oct.-Dec. 2016, p.8.

[14] Ibid., March 2000, p. 44.

[15] Boggs, p. 113.

[16] Lowe, p. 520, 534. See also Dyer, March 2000, p. 56.

[17] Dyer, March 2000, p. 57.

[18] Post Office Circular, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, St. John's, Newfoundland, Thursday, 23 November 1939, p. 645.

[19] For the 1939 rates see *ibid.*, Thursday, 9 November 1939, p. 639.

[20] Dyer, March 2000, p. 62.

[21] Lowe, p. 534.

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THE KENNEDY CORRESPONDENCE

Frank Henry

Collectors of cross-border covers from the 1840's and 1850's will be all too familiar with the name D. S. Kennedy and with the vast number of letters sent to him at his address in Wall Street, New York. What is probably less well-known is how Kennedy was able to accumulate such a copious correspondence and what happened to it after his untimely death of typhus fever in 1853. The following article is aimed at providing some of the answers; it also challenges some of the earlier assumptions regarding the provenance of the six known single-usage Twelve-Penny Black covers to the US, four of which have been described by previous writers as being part of the Kennedy correspondence.

In 1841 the Bank of Montreal appointed Maitland, Kennedy and Co. as its Agent in New York. This mercantile company had, over the years, established itself as a highly profitable and successful enterprise with trading links across the USA and beyond, and the Bank's choice obviously reflected their trust in its viability. The Bank's account was handled from the start by the company's senior partner, David Sproat Kennedy (born in 1791 at Kirkcudbright, Scotland), although by 1843 he had retired from the company bearing his name and had become a full-time banker.


In addition to his role with the Bank of Montreal, Kennedy acted as the New York agent for several other leading banks of Canada and is said to have "enjoyed the full confidence of those British capitalists who had extensive investments in the Dominion of Canada and the United States". He was identified with many of the leading financial institutions of his day and took an active interest in various religious, charitable and social organizations (eg Member of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, President of The Saint Andrew's Society, 1840-2, and so on).

On 1 January 1847, Maitland, Kennedy & Co. was renamed Maitland, Phelps & Co. There is no evidence or indication from existing records that Kennedy had any direct interest in the running of this new company and the myriad letters addressed to him at his Wall Street office would have been in his capacity as a banker and not as a partner of one or other of the companies with which he had previously been associated.

David Kennedy continued as the Bank of Montreal's New York agent until 2nd February 1853 when news of his death was received by the Board "with deep regret". His obituary was published in the New York Times the following day. When his son, Robert Lennox Kennedy, could not be persuaded to take over the agency, the Bank eventually came to a temporary arrangement with the Bank of Commerce; this lasted until 1858 when the Bank of Montreal decided to open its own agency in New York.

This was the end of an era and to carry the story forward we now need to move on some 60 years or so: to a very different New York and a much-changed world. It's 1917 and

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an old lady is resting in her drawing room at her home on Fifth Avenue (number 41), a short distance away from Washington Square. This is Mary Lennox Kennedy, the youngest daughter of David and Rachel Kennedy, who was born in New York in 1829 and was to die there in 1922.

On the day in question, Miss Kennedy was having some work done in her home when a plasterer suddenly appeared in a state of great excitement to report that he'd found in her basement a great number of old envelopes addressed to her late father. He told her that he collected stamps and that he would very much like to buy the covers, but that he would need financial help from some friends to enable him to do so. Having obtained, as he thought, her agreement to this arrangement, he then paid a visit to a stamp dealer (probably on Nassau Street), who – not surprisingly – was only too willing to help out! However, by the time that the plasterer had returned to Fifth Avenue, Miss Kennedy – perhaps fearing that she was about to be cheated - had contacted another dealer and had sold everything to him for the princely sum of \$50!

So, what did this find actually consist of and who bought it? Sometime in the 1930's Charles J Phillips (formerly of Stanley Gibbons Ltd) made a speech in which he reminisced about his 40 years collecting stamps. Part of this speech was taken up with stories about "big finds or treasure trove" and sure enough the Kennedy correspondence was included as one of these finds. Mr Phillips told his audience that "*the correspondence of D. S. Kennedy, Banker, 58 Wall Street was bought by Mr Negreen about 1917. This included one 12d Canada on laid paper and over 200 of the 6d on various papers. He also had about a dozen pairs of the New Brunswick 3d and a few single 6d yellow. All of this material was on cover*".

Anecdotal evidence provided by Alvin F Harlow in his entertaining book "Paper Chase" (4) suggests (somewhat breathlessly!) that the find was even more extensive than that described by Mr Phillips. Harlow writes "*It developed that besides hundreds of stampless covers, there was at least one Canada twelvepence its catalogue price today is fifteen hundred dollars, more than a hundred of the Canada sixpence, some hundreds of U. S. 1847-8, the English tuppence 1840, sometimes in strips of six, many old Trinidad lithographs and other things too painful to mention, the total value running well up into the thousands*".

It's not known why Miss Kennedy should have contacted Joseph Negreen (1882 – 1924), a stamp and coin dealer based at 28 East Twenty-third Street, nor how he disposed of the material. It is, however, significant that both Phillips and Harlow mention only the one Twelve-Penny Black on cover and it does seem entirely possible – if not highly likely - that it is this "undoctored" cover dated JY 19 1852 which was subsequently sold at the Dale-Lichtenstein sale in 1956 (see Fig 1 opposite).

One of the other finds described by Charles Phillips in his 1930's speech was the correspondence of that well-known company, Messrs Maitland & Phelps of New York, part of which was obtained in about 1892 by Walter Ginity, a rather nefarious character



Fig 1 The only cover to be clearly addressed to Kennedy. The cover has, over the years, graced the collections of Dale Lichtenstein, Geldert, Lea and 'Foxbridge'

who was well-known for tracking down valuable philatelic material and paying next to nothing for it (Harlow gives several examples of this in "Paper Chase" (4)). Phillips told his audience that "for some reason he (ie Ginity) did not want the name of the firm to appear and the name and number of the street was cut out of every cover he sold. I have not been able to find any real list of what he had, but among those I am sure that he had four covers with the 12d Canada on laid paper, a fair number of 6d Canada and a few pairs of New Brunswick 6d yellow".

In their award-winning article published in BNA Topics (4th quarter 2009) Messrs Firby and Arfken list the six known, genuine single-usage covers bearing the 12d black and sent to the USA. The authors are in no doubt that four of these covers are part of the Kennedy correspondence, even though the addressee's name and street number have in three instances been removed and then in one case "restored" at a later date. See illustrations at Fig 2, 3 and 4 on pages 451 and 452.

It is my firm contention that these three covers belong to the Maitland and Phelps correspondence, acquired and "doctored" by Ginity, and NOT to the Kennedy correspondence, which only came to light many years later and in a pristine state (see illustration 1). Further supporting evidence for this belief is as follows:

- Kennedy died at the beginning of February 1853, which was many months before the postmarked date of two of the covers (illustrated at figs 3 and 4).
- Each of the "doctored" covers appears to be addressed "Messrs", which would indicate more than one person (ie Maitland and Phelps).

Auction Announcement November 8, 2018

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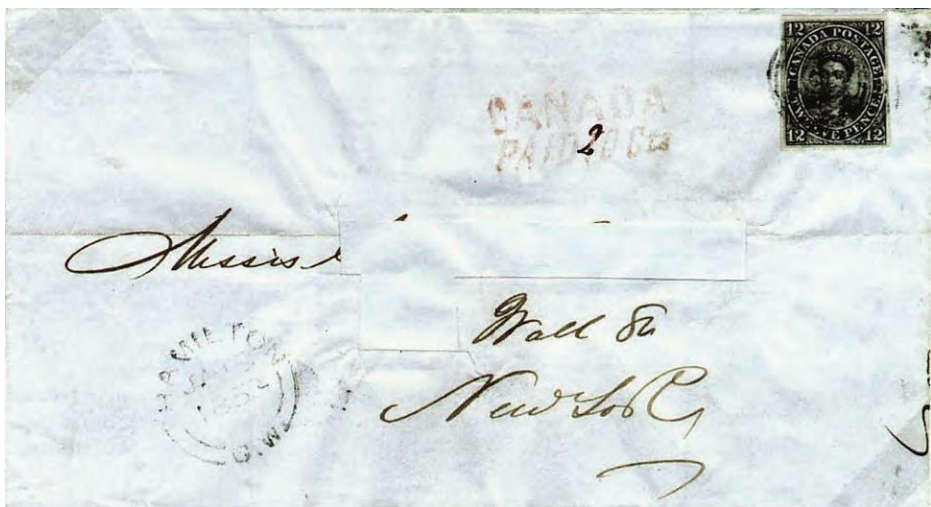


Fig 2 January 1853 cover from Hamilton to New York. This covers resides in the collection of H.M. The Queen.



Fig 3 November 1853 cover from Hamilton to New York sent many months after the death of Kennedy. This cover was illustrated in Howes book of 1911 and previously resided in the famous collections of Seybold and Pack.. It has not been seen since 1911 and may no longer exist.

- Cover 3 above (dated No 23 1853) is illustrated in Howes' seminal work on Canadian philately. This book, however, was published in 1911, which is well before the Kennedy correspondence was discovered.



Fig 4 December 1853 cover from Hamilton to New York, again sent many months after the death of Kennedy. It is apparently addressed to him but the original address has been cut out and the cover professionally restored. Over the years this cover has graced the collections of Seybold, Greene, Wellburn, Rose, Siegel and Wilkinson..

- Cover 4 above is mentioned, but not illustrated in Howes. Again, and for the same reason, this could not have been part of the Kennedy correspondence.

One of the challenges of putting together an article of this type is that the unavailability of trustworthy source material increases the author's reliance on anecdotal evidence, which is notoriously untrustworthy. I hope, however, that I have provided enough facts to support my arguments; if not, I'm sure that readers will not hesitate to show me the error of my ways!

References:-

1. For biographical material and a portrait of David S Kennedy by Trumbull see: <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/america/newyork/bio23.htm>
2. A History of the Bank of Montreal (Vol 2) by Merrill Denison (1967)
3. The text of Charles J Phillips's speech from the 1930's was published by the Canadian Philatelist in Nov/Dec 1999 (Vol 50, No 6)
4. Paper Chase by Alvin F Harlow (copyright, 1940)
5. The Twelve-Penny Black Covers by Charles G Firby and George B Arfken (published in BNA Topics, Vol 66, No 4, Whole No 521, Oct – Dec 2009)
6. An article by Charles Phillips on the Lichtenstein Collection of Canada Pence Issue, which first appeared in the New Southern Philatelist dated April 1932, can be found on pages 267-9 of Maple Leaves, Vol. 6, No. 9, Whole No. 47 (April 1957).



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NEW WINNIPEG CIRCULAR DEAD LETTER OFFICE HANDSTAMP

Gary Steele

The large blue circular Dead Letter Office postmark detailed below and shown in Figure 1 does not appear in the proof book. This is the first reported strike. Since many Canadian Dead Letter Office handstamps are found on foreign mail, such material

**D.L.O.
JUN 13 1916
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

becomes fertile ground for new discoveries.

This cover originated in Belgium and was addressed in French to the Belgian Consul General at “Moline ?” Canada (Amerique). It transited New York, NY on May 13 1916



Figure 1. May 1916 Letter from Belgium to Manitoba with a previously unknown Dead Letter Post Office handstamp in green ink.



Figure 2. Reverse of cover in Figure 1, showing New York and Winnipeg transit postmarks and Moline, Man. receiver.

(machine cancel, Figure 2) where a postal employee wrote “Try Montreal, Que. Canada”

Although there are no Montreal postal marks, the letter must have gone through the Canada Post Office because it reached Moline, Man. (MY 18 1916) where it was held until JU 2 1916 when a “NOT CALLED FOR” handstamp was applied. It was then forwarded to the Winnipeg Dead Letter Office where it was received on JUN 13 1916.

The absence of further markings does not allow us to complete the

story of this cover with any certainty. It is possible this item was returned on the same day to Belgium in a Dead Letter Return envelope, or alternately, it may have been forwarded to another Manitoba town, as an undecipherable Manitoba marking is noted underneath the killer portion of the Winnipeg duplex.

The DLO handstamp with this text is so far the only example known and has been given the listing identification of **WIN3a-c1a**. It is 31.5mm in diameter, with sans-serif lettering on the top and middle lines and full serif lettering on the bottom line. Note the green ink used. A total of six different inks are known used for Dead Letter Office handstamps: Green, Blue, Red, Violet, Purple and Black.

Members who have discovered either new DLO strikes, or examples of DLO postmarks previously known only from proof books, are asked to contact the author through the Editor of *Maple Leaves*. A scan or photocopy of both sides of any cover would be appreciated. Any new find will be illustrated in a future article.

PALMARES

We extend our congratulations to the following members who have won awards at recent philatelic exhibitions. As usual, we apologise to anyone we have missed out

ASPS NATIONAL EXHIBITION – PERTH April 2108

- Graham Searle - Gold for 'Money and Valuables through the Post'
Alan Blakeley - Large Silver Gilt for 'New Brunswick – Example Postal Rates 1834 – 1867'
George Henshilwood – Gold for '50 years of Stamps from Danish West Indies (1855 – 1905)'
Alan Blakeley - Gold for 'Newfoundland and Labrador: Actual and Attempted Transatlantic Flights'
George Henshilwood – Large Silver Gilt for 'Four Key Players from the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration'

ORAPEX – OTTAWA May 2018

- David Hobden - Large Gold for 'In defence of the Border: Canadian Military Mails 1629 – 1895'
Dave Bartlet - Large Gold for 'Vended Postage Automation'
Gregoire Teyssier - Large Gold for 'Canadian Government Postal History & Postmarks (1841 – 1939)'
Luc Legault - Gold for 'The Use of the Pitney-Bowes Model 'H' postal Meter in Canada (1929 – 1957)'
J. Michael Powell - Gold for 'The Great War Internment Camps of Canada'
Charles Livermore – Vermeil for 'Military Toronto 1812 – 1946'
Earle Covert - Vermeil for 'Salesman 'I will Call' on Canadian Postal Stationery'
Darcy Hickson - Large Gold in the one frame class for 'Sewell Camp'
Luc Legault - Large Vermeil in the one frame class for 'Correspondence de Guerre d'Emile Martin (1914 – 1916)'

EARLY CANADIAN POSTAL RATE HANDSTAMPS (PART 2)

Graham Searle *FCPS*

The Period from 1851 to 1859: Canada takes control

Higher rate handstamps:-

Whilst there are nothing like the variety or number of handstamps for higher postal rates, there are still quite a few and they provide evidence of a trend started in this period to use the same handstamp for various different purposes and to reuse handstamps as postal rates changed.

Handstamps can be found for the double letter rate ($> \frac{1}{2}$ oz letter) of 6 pence. This was also, of course, the standard letter rate to much of the USA and the PAID 6d in circle handstamp shown in fig 34 on a double rate domestic letter can also be found used on letters across the border. As with the similar 3 pence handstamps, there are a number of minor variants of this type.



Fig 34 Typical 'PAID 6^D' in circle handstamp struck in red and used from Three Rivers in 1857. This example is typical of many similar handstamps in use in the 1851 – 59 period.

Figs 35 and 36 overleaf show two examples of handstamps used on unpaid double rate mail – correctly struck here in either blue or black ink.

Whilst one imagines there was a smaller volume of triple rate mail (> 1 oz) it was a simple matter to invert a '6' handstamp to create a '9' and so triple rate 9 pence handstamps tend to be about as easy to find as the double rate ones. Fig 37 overleaf shows an example of such a use on a prepaid registered letter weighing over 1 oz mailed

POSTAL HISTORY, COVERS & POSTCARDS



CANPEX - Oct 13-14, 2018
 OTTAWA STAMP FAIR - Oct 20-21, 2018
 POSTALIA - Nov 10-11, 2018
 NAT POSTAGE STAMP SHOW - March 30-31, 2019
 LAKESHORE - April 5-6, 2019
 POSTALIA 2019 - April 13-14, 2019
 ORAPEX 2019 - May 4, 5 2019

MONTREAL POSTCARD & POSTAL HISTORY - June 1, 2019
 ROYAL 2019 ROYALE - June 21-23, 2019
 PHSC SYMPOSIUM - July 18-21, 2019
 BNAPEX 2019 - August 30-31, September 1, 2019
 NATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP SHOW - Sept 7-8, 2019
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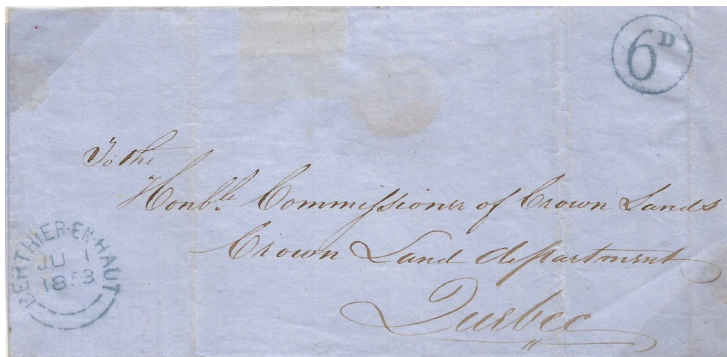


Fig 35 Large letter posted unpaid from Berthier – en – Haut in 1853 showing a '6^D' in circle handstamp struck in blue.

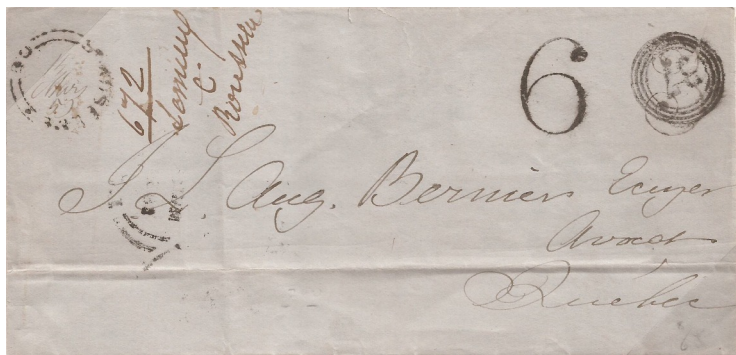


Fig 36 Letter mailed from St. Anselme in 1859 that was originally rated as a single letter (3 handstamp at right). On arrival in Quebec, the letter was found to weigh in excess of ½ oz and the '3' handstamp was cancelled with a 4 ring numeral cancel '37' of Quebec and a simple '6' handstamp in black applied. This '6' handstamp was in use in several post offices



Fig 37 Registered letter mailed from Hamilton in March 1857 showing a 'PAID 9' handstamp struck in red. Note that the '9' is simply an inverted '6'. The registration fee was an additional 1 penny that had to be prepaid in cash at this time.

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in 1857. The registration fee would have been an additional 1d making the total postal charge 10 pence but I have never seen a letter rated in this way. Unlike postage, the registration fee had to be prepaid and, apparently, the 'REGISTERED' handstamp was sufficient proof that the fee had been paid.

It seems unlikely that any rate handstamps were created for higher rate letters – I have certainly never seen any with all rates from 1 shilling up always being written on in manuscript.

Rate handstamps used on cross border mail:-

From April 1851, the through rate for a letter mailed from any place in Canada to any place in the USA (except California and Oregon) was 6 pence Currency (equivalent to 10 US cents). (9) All letters sent from Canada were required to have the handstamp 'CANADA' on the front. (10) As with domestic mail, letters could be sent unpaid or prepaid; the latter in either stamps or cash. A large number of rate handstamps were in use at the various border exchange offices for both prepaid and unpaid mail. The full range of these handstamps has been tabulated elsewhere (11) so as with the transatlantic handstamps I will confine myself to showing some typical examples.



Fig 38 Trio of letters from the Kennedy correspondence showing a range of rate handstamps in use on cross border mail during the 1851 – 59 period.

Fig 38 on the previous page shows three letters from the voluminous Kennedy correspondence all of which show a variety of rate markings applied at the various border exchanges. It is worth noting that the second of these letters shows the same PAID 6d in circle handstamp as that in fig 34 above. The black 10 in circle handstamp on the lower letter is technically a USA handstamp although there is evidence that this handstamp was supplied to a number of the Canadian exchange offices so this one may well have been applied in Montreal.

In addition to these 'standard' types of rate handstamps, there are also a number of fancy types to be found. One group of these were officially issued. The first such type is shown in fig 39 and is often referred to as a 'clamshell' handstamp in view of its shape. It reads 'CANADA/ PAID 10Cts'. It is known used from both Toronto and Hamilton as shown here (and also possibly from Suspension Bridge). However, it was



Fig 39 Two examples of the very short lived 'clamshell' cross border rate handstamp in use for just one week in October 1851. These covers confirm use from Toronto and Hamilton and it is believed the mark may also have been used at Suspension Bridge before it was withdrawn for being too small.

only in use for one week in October 1851 before being withdrawn after it was decided it was too small. Equally hard to find is another small cross border mark used from Toronto in late 1851 and 1852. This is a fancy ribbon type of handstamp. An example on unpaid mail is shown in fig 40. Somewhat easier to find is a very ornate '10 CENTS'

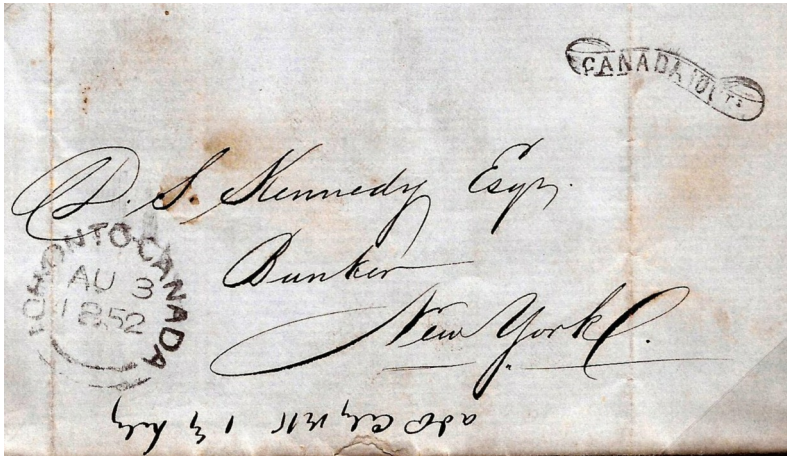


Fig 40 Fancy cross border 'ribbon' handstamp used from Toronto in 1852.

handstamp used from Hamilton and shown in fig 41. I have only seen this type used on unpaid mail and it is usually struck in blue ink as here. The final type in this group is an oval handstamp reading 'CANADA 10 CENTS' used from Windsor, Ontario between 1855 and 1859. This type is known struck in red, as here in fig 42 (shown on page 466), on prepaid mail, and also in black on unpaid mail.



Fig 41 Elaborate '10 CENTS' handstamp from Hamilton struck in blue on an unpaid letter originating in London, Ontario and mailed in 1851.

Auction Announcement

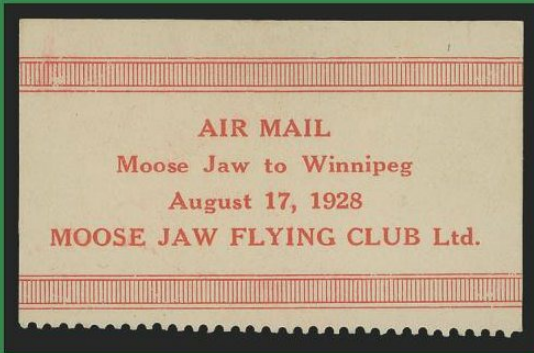
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CLP7 1928 (\$1)
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mint example,
Position 1 in the pane of five.

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Fig 42 Distinctive 'CANADA 10 CENTS' in oval handstamp used from Windsor, Ontario between 1855 and 1859. It can be found struck in both red and black ink.

There are even some examples of locally produced border exchange rate handstamps. Perhaps the most bizarre of these are from our old friend John McDonald in Gananoque. I say bizarre as Gananoque was never a border exchange office. I can illustrate two of his creations here although there are others. The first type, shown in fig 43 below, is a tombstone style of handstamp similar to that in fig 33 shown in part 1, but in this case reading PAID 6. The second type is a very ornate 'CANADA PAID 6' in ribbon arc handstamp (struck in black ink despite being a paid mark) shown in fig 44 opposite. Use of these local marks make for some colourful covers as further official cross border rate handstamps were invariably added when the letters got to the proper border exchange.



Fig 43 Tombstone style 'PAID 6' handstamp applied in red on a letter originating at Gananoque and mailed in 1852. The letter passed via the Kingston – Cape Vincent exchange where the 'CANADA/PAID 10 CENTS' handstamp was applied.



Fig 44 Fancy 'CANADA PAID 6' in ribbon arc handstamp applied in black at Gananoque on a prepaid letter mailed in 1854. The letter passed through the Prescott – Ogdensburgh exchange offices. Despite not running an exchange office for cross border mail the postmaster at Gananoque, John McDonald, seems to have taken delight in producing a number of special cross border mail rate handstamps.

Heavier letters to the USA were charged at multiples of the standard rate. Fig 45 shows an example of a double rate letter from Montreal to New York mailed in 1859. Initially rated '6' in manuscript, the letter was obviously found to be overweight and the '6' was crossed through and replaced by a 1/- manuscript mark and also a black '20' in circle



Fig 45 Simple '20' in circle handstamp used on a double rate unpaid letter from Montreal to New York in 1859. Over half a dozen different '20' handstamps can be found from this period used at Canadian border mail exchange offices, many of them supplied by the US Post Office.

handstamp indicating 20 US cents due on this unpaid letter. The '20' handstamp, similar to the '10' types, is a USA handstamp but one that was supplied to a number of Canadian border exchange offices. In this case the handstamp would have been applied in Montreal. Over half a dozen different variants exist of these '20' handstamps, all rather similar.

Rather more unusual is the triple rate handstamp shown in fig 46. This straight line 'CANADA 30Cts' handstamp has been used here on a letter from the small office of Belle Ewart, Ontario. It is the only recorded example of a triple rate handstamp in this time period. Whether it is an officially issued handstamp or a local creation is unclear.

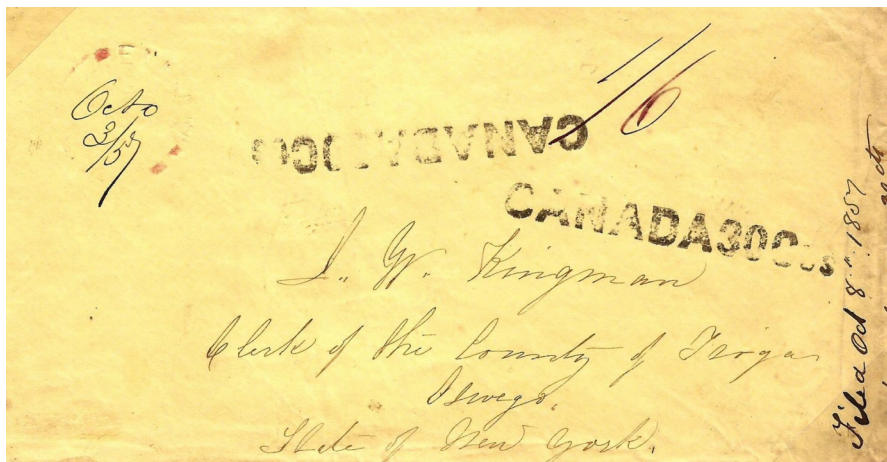


Fig 46 Unique 'CANADA 30Cts' handstamp struck in black on a unpaid triple rate letter mailed from the small post office of Belle Ewart, Ontario in 1857. This is the only recorded use of a triple rate handstamp in the 'Pence' period.

Rate handstamps used on transatlantic mail:-

The various handstamps for the 1/4d Currency/ 1/2d Sterling rates shown earlier in figs 4 to 8 in part 1 of this series continued in use in the early part of this period. However, from 1853/54 onward things got a lot more complicated. Prior to this date all transatlantic mail had been carried either by the British Cunard ships or the American Collins Line with the letter rate being the same in either case. Within Canada a lobby had grown for a Canadian line to provide a rival service. In 1853, a new Canadian contract mail carrier – the Canadian Steam Navigation Company (CSNC) – was established. Set up in haste to meet the local political demands it made only 24 round trips between April 1853 and February 1855 before it suspended operations and it never provided a reliable service. It did, however, undercut the mail charges on the established carriers by offering a letter rate of 1/- Sterling. No rate handstamps have ever been recorded for this initial 1/- rate.

In early 1854, the British Cunard rate was reduced to 10 pence Currency/ 8 pence Sterling and this prompted a reduction in the CSNC rate to 6 pence Sterling. This lower, 6 pence, rate also applied to letters carried on the Cunard ships if the mail was routed via Halifax (12). The letter shown below in fig 47 shows this 6 pence rate and a rate handstamp used from Quebec for this purpose. This is the only recorded example of this scarce handstamp/ rate.



Fig 47 1854 letter from Quebec to Abergavenny sent 'via Halifax' to take advantage of the new 6d Stg rate. The italic rate handstamp shown here is the only recorded example. (Type E07).

The reduction in the Cunard rate in March 1854 gave rise to a whole new set of rate handstamps for both prepaid and unpaid mail. Although a postage stamp was eventually issued to pay this rate in late 1854, all early mail at this lower rate had to be sent unpaid or prepaid in cash and these practices continued well after the introduction of stamps.

References:-

9. Post Office Regulations of 6 April 1851, clause 63.
10. Post Office Department Order no 1. Toronto 2 April 1851, paragraph 9.
11. A History of Cross-Border Communication between Canada and the United States of America 1761 – 1875; D. Sanderson and M. Montgomery, published by BNAPS 2010.
12. Treasury Warrant published in London Gazette #21532, 17 March 1854 pp863 – 868, effective 23 March 1854.

TO BE CONTINUED

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

John Walsh

NEWFOUNDLAND SECOND RESOURCES ISSUE OF 1942 – DIFFERENT PERFORATION HOLE SIZES

A most intriguing discovery. The other day the block in fig 1 below was dangled in front of me by a local collector, Andrew Hussey. “What do you make of this”, he said. “Other



Fig 1

than it looks like a regular same ole same ole 1942 Second Resources 3¢ stamp block, nothing”, I replied to him. “Well look at the perforation’s”, he directed me, “see anything different?” Well there it was!, the holes were of different sizes. The holes in the vertical direction were smaller than the holes in the horizontal direction. A most unusual happenstance. I had never seen perforation hole size differences for the 1942 Second Resources issue; ever. The perforation 12.5 x 12.5 is observed on this block. Different perforation hole sizes are known and have been seen for the Newfoundland 1932 First Resources issue. The *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* does state this and show a picture. That information had been provided by Tom Cusick who states, booklet panes having small size holes in perforation 14 x 14 exist for NSSC catalogue #'s 174, 176, 178. Prior to now NSSC has not been aware of small perforation hole sizes for the 1942 Second Resource issue. Maybe *Maple Leaves* diligent readers will spot other Newfoundland 1942 issue denominations having this small hole perforation characteristics. Happy hunting.

Dean Mario

POWYS – KECK REVISITED

I am indebted to Brian Stalker, *FCPS*, *OTB* and his "The Powys-Keck Connection," (*ML*, Vol. 35, No. 1, #343, Jan. 2017) for finally enlightening me on a trio of covers I have from the same correspondence. I've had these tucked away since purchasing them from auctioneer John Sheffield on 17 September 1983! I don't know when Brian

purchased the five covers from his "UK dealer's stock boxes", but they have obviously been around on the market for some time.

Unlike Brian's covers mine do not carry any railway postal markings so presumably the writer, Miss Edith Mary Harvey, dropped them off at the General Post Office in St. John's, or a local drop box rather than Brian's examples deposited in the letter box at the train station or the mail car letter box. Here are the ones I have:

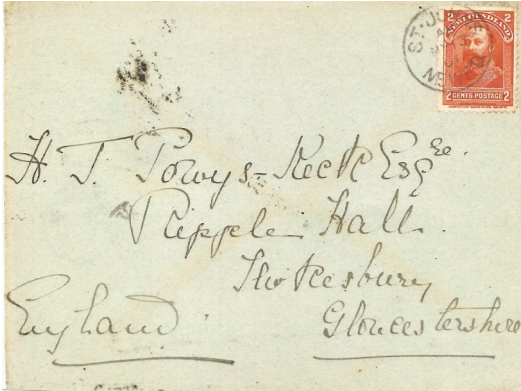


Fig 2 St. John's/AM/MY 13/01. Back stamped Glasgow/16/1 AM/MY 24/01 & Tewkesbury/5 AM/MY 25/01



Fig 3 St. John's/AM/JU 19/01. Double-rate. Back stamped Tewkesbury/5 AM/JU 28/01



Fig 4 Manuscript "Posted Dec. 31". Back stamped Boston, Mass./Jan 3/10 PM/1902 & Tewkesbury/5 AM/JA 11/02.

Brian surmised that Edith's writing frequency could amount to "more than one hundred such covers". Here are three more to add to the potential total.

CPSGB - PRIVACY POLICY

To facilitate the smooth running of the Society, it holds limited data on members as outlined below. Members are required to provide this data to the Secretary on joining the Society and to advise the Secretary, in a timely manner, of any updates/ changes to the data. Payment of the Society annual subscription is deemed to be consent for this data to be held.

Members may elect to withhold their e mail and/or phone contact information and collecting interests data should they so wish. They may also ask for their data not to be published in the Society Members Handbook.

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This data is held by the Secretary and managed by him/her in a master spreadsheet. This spreadsheet is also provided to the Maple Leaves Editor, Subscription Manager and his/her North American Agent and the officer who is responsible for producing the Members Handbook. The information is used for:-

- a) Contacting members in relation to Society events such as auctions, subscription renewals etc
- b) Mailing out the quarterly Society Journal, *Maple Leaves*
- c) Maintaining a record of subscriptions status
- d) Compiling the Members Handbook, a paper only document issued only to members for their information.

The above data is held only for current, paid up, members of the Society. The only third party that part of the data is shared with is the Maple Leaves printer who receives each quarter an updated spreadsheet of mailing addresses only (other data fields deleted). The printer auto deletes this data after two weeks and requires an updated spreadsheet for each issue of the journal.

In the event of members leaving the Society, for whatever reason, the data is removed from the record at the earliest opportunity. If any such member should re-join the Society at a future date, the member will be asked to re-submit the data.

Key Officers of the Society:-

The following Officers of the Society will, in addition to the above, have some contact information published on the Society website. Acceptance of the relevant position in the Society will be regarded as consent for this information to be so published.

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- Secretary, Subscriptions Manager, Subscriptions Manager Agent in North America – e mail address and mailing address.

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NOTICE TO UK BASED MEMBERS WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY PAID SUBSCRIPTIONS BY DIRECT DEBIT.

Members are asked to note that the Society has decided to terminate the Direct Debit option for payment for annual subscriptions. This option will not be available as from the current renewal period. All existing Direct Debit arrangements have been cancelled.

This decision has been taken partly because of the ever-increasing cost of using the Direct Debit system and partly because of the ever-decreasing number of members using this method of payment. In the last year it was costing us £2.50 per member to collect £18 from just over 30 members. This clearly was not economically viable.

The number of other methods by which to pay subscriptions has increased significantly over the years and many of these are free of charge to both the member and the Society. The exception to this is Paypal which costs the society around 80p per UK member.

The following options are now available for payment of subscription:-

- a) By cheque, by post to our Subscriptions Manager
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- c) By Standing Order – which you can set up with your own bank or
- d) By Direct Bank transfer

If using either option c) or d), the Society Bank details are as follows:-

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If you are setting up a Standing Order, please arrange for payment to be made in the first week of January each year.

We apologise for any inconvenience this change may cause members but trust you will understand the reasons behind the change.

Hon. Treasurer.

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE TREASURER

The Society Accounts for the twelve months period up to 30th June 2018 appear on pages 478 and 479. Copies of the signed accounts will be available for inspection at the Annual Convention in Welwyn Garden City but if members have any queries on the accounts please contact me (see inside back cover for contact details).

Larger than usual advertising income and auction income during the last year has boosted the overall financial position which remains healthy. We continue to hold the bulk of the Society bank reserves in Canada given the higher interest rates that can be achieved on deposits there compared to the UK.

I once again extend my thanks to Mike Street who has managed the Canadian accounts for the Society and to Jim Bisset who has acted as our Honorary Examiner.

Karen Searle

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Enclosed with this issue of Maple Leaves is the reminder regarding subscriptions for 2019 for those members who need to act regarding payment. Subscriptions fall due on 1st January 2019. As usual, a discount applies to those who get their payments in promptly, in this case before 1st February. Payments can be made by cheque (in £ mailed to me or in \$US or \$CAN mailed to Mike Street) or via PAYPAL on the Society website.

Those UK members who have previously paid by Direct Debit should take special note of the item on page 475 of this issue as this option is no longer available.

Members who have paid in advance for 2019, have a life membership or have been a member for over 50 years continuously also need take no action and will not have received the reminder with this issue. If you are unsure if one or any of these apply to you please contact me or Mike Street by e mail or phone and we can confirm your status. Contact details can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Malcolm Montgomery

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

By the time you read this our Convention Auction will be closed and I pass on my thanks to those members who participated in the sale either as sellers or buyers (or both).

Our next sale will be an internet based auction to be held in February 2019 and I already have some nice material to hand for this sale. Any consignments for this sale should be with me no later than the end of November and I would hope to have the Auction Catalogue on line early in the new year.

If you do have material to dispose of please consider the Society Auction as an option. Our commission rates remain amongst the lowest in the business at a flat 10% and we reach directly into a specialist group of buyers.

Graham Searle FCPS

LONDON GROUP

The London Group programme for the early part of the 2018 / 19 season is as follows:-

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 15 October 2018 | New Acquisitions - all members participate. |
| 19 November 2018 | Material with subjects S, T, &/or U. |
| 17 December 2018 | Secretary entertains. |
| 21 January 2019 | Material from reign King George V from 1930-1936. |
| 18 February 2019 | Mike Slamo entertains. |

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 27 October 2018 commencing at 1330hrs**. 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. **Please note the earlier start time**. 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



**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
TO YEAR ENDED 30 June 2018**

INCOME	£
Subscriptions and Donations	4960.69
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	2083.67
Bank Interest	519.66
Book Donations	145.73
Private Treaty Sales	72.77
Exchange Packet Holding	6.25
Convention Auction Surplus	1537.33
Internet Auction Surplus	591.77
Convention Surplus	246.00
TOTAL INCOME	<u>10163.87</u>

EXPENDITURE Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	4495.00
Administration Expenses	128.18
ABPS fee	120.00
Insurance	416.89
Bank charges	87.40
Website running costs	254.39
Miscellaneous	32.63
Overall surplus for year	4629.38
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>10163.87</u>

Notes:- Canadian funds have been converted to sterling at C\$1.73= £1

Hon. Treasurer

[Signature] 4/8/18

Hon. Examiner

[Signature] 3/8/18

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR
YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018**

	£	£
ASSETS		
Cash balances :RBS Accounts	8402.01	
Meridian Bank	3732.41	
Sub-total cash		12134.42
Investments at cost:		
** Janus Henderson Unit Trust	3000.00	
Interest bearing Canadian bank bond	25234.91	
Sub-total investments at cost		28234.91
Society ties stock		46.53
* Library books as valued		3866.45
* Trophies as valued		2305.84
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>46588.15</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
General fund balance at 30/6/17	9722.32	
Sterling surplus 2017-18	1726.22	
General fund balance at 30/6/18		11448.54
Canadian fund balance at 30/6/17	26760.22	
Exchange rate loss over 2017-8	-696.06	
Canadian \$ surplus 2017-18	2903.16	
Canadian fund balance at as 30/6/18		28967.32
Library fund		3866.45
Trophy Fund		2305.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>46588.15</u></u>

Notes:

For 2017/18 , Canadian funds have been converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.73 = £1, whilst in 2016/17 Canadian funds were converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.685=£1 This difference gives rise to an exchange loss gain (expressed in Sterling) at 30/6/18

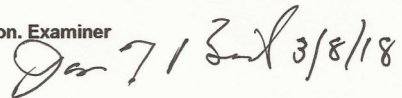
*These are disposal values. Insurance (Replacement) values are £9,000 and £23,720 respectively.

** These had a market value of £4,905.95 on 30th June 2018

Hon. Treasurer

 4/8/18

Hon. Examiner

 7/8/18

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th SEPTEMBER 2018

Re-instated Member (Society error):-

2639 DICKINSON, Roger; 6 Kingston Close, Dover, Kent CT17 0NQ; e mail roger.p.dickinson@btopenworld.com; **CL-CGC, Cov, PS**

New Members:-

3065 HOLLAND, Colin; 28A Pear Tree Lane, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton WV11 1BD; e mail colinwh@btinternet.com; **C to 1975.**

3066 ELLIS, Barry; 14 Greenfields Road, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3TE; e mail barry506@btinternet.com

Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

2307 HUGHES, John; new e mail hughessjohn@gmail.com

3025 TAYLOR-YOUNG, Simon; new e mail simonty1962@gmail.com

3040 WATKINS, Tom; 5061 Cambria Wood Terrace, Victoria, B.C. Canada V8Y 2X1

3046 BERRY, Richard; c/o Camellia PLC, 1 Hobart Place, London SW1W 0HU

Removed for Non-Payment of Dues:-

2178 NEWELL

2295 BROWN

2772 CARTER

Revised Total:- 253

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2018

Oct 13 - 14 CANPEX 2018 - London, Ontario

Oct 15 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford

Oct 27 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting - Glasgow

Nov-19 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford

Nov 23 - 25 ITALIA 2018

Dec 17 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford

2019

Jan 21 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford

Feb 13 - 16 Spring Stampex, BDC Islington, London

Feb 18 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford

April 12 - 13 Scottish Congress, Perth

May 4 - 5 ORAPEX, Ottawa

June 21 - 23 ROYAL 2019 ROYALE, Mississagua, Ontario

July 6 MIDPEX, Leamington Spa

July 18 - 21 PHSC Symposium, Hamilton, Ontario

Aug 30 - Sep 1 BNAPEX, Ottawa

Sept 11 - 14 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London

Oct 9 - 13 CPSGB Convention - Bakewell, English Peak District

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e mail: greg@cavendish-auctions.com

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