

Maple Leaves

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

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EDITORIAL

As I sit down to write this Editorial, the spring flowers are starting to appear in the garden and recent warm weather in Scotland may suggest that winter is past. However, experience suggests that it may yet come back to bite us. In recent times, our friends in Canada and the USA have been experiencing record low temperatures of the kind that make our winters seem positively balmy. We trust that, by the time you get to read this, things may have warmed up a little.

Enclosed with this issue you will find the Index for Volume 35 covering the issues from 2017 and 2018. Also enclosed are the booking form and competition entry form for our 2019 Convention in early October. These last two items are contained within the journal. If you don't want to strip them out, you can download the same forms from the Society website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk. Further details of the Convention can be found on page 115 and also on the website. Whilst October may seem a long way off, it is not too early to plan a trip to the Peak District. We hope that many members can make it along to Bakewell this year - if only for a day or two if not the whole event - as this is a part of the country we have not visited in many years. I know that Greg Spring and his team of helpers have been busy planning an exciting mix of the philatelic and the social so make a note of the dates, in particular the deadline for bookings which must be in by **9th July** to lock in the Convention rates at the hotel. Note that this date, slightly earlier than our usual cut-off, is linked to the hotel cancellation policy. The hotel are also requesting a deposit with bookings - see details on the booking form and the website. The Treasurer has, however, indicated that the customary 'registration fee' of £10 will not apply this year so we may have a few extra pounds to spend in the bourse or the auction.

My thanks go out to all those members who participated in our recent auction. The sale proved to be a great success with gross sales of over £6400. Bidding was particularly strong on several of the early pre-stamp and stampless covers and also on the Admiral stamps and lathework. I can't promise identical items in our next auction but there will definitely be more of the bulk stamp packets which once again attracted a lot of bids. See page 117 or the website for details of our next auction which will be a room sale at Convention.

Speaking of bulk lots of stamps, I still have available some very large unsorted lots of low value Admiral stamps which have been passed down from the likes of Marler, Mackie, Hannah and Payne. These are available in lots of 1000, 10000 or more to suit at very reasonable prices. Contact me by e mail if you are interested. Karen and I will be at the PHSC Symposium in Hamilton, Ontario in July so can potentially hand carry some lots over to Canada if required.

Finally, news has reached the Editorial desk of the untimely death of John Wardrop. John will be known to many of you as a provider of specialist philatelic insurance - including the Society policies (see advert below). Despite this sad news, we understand that the Wardrop business will continue unchanged.



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CROSS-BORDER STAMPLESS MAIL - THE KENNEDY CORRESPONDENCE

Frank Henry

Introductory Remarks

In 1841, David Kennedy was appointed the Bank of Montreal's agent in New York, a position which he held until his untimely death of typhus fever in February 1853. By great good fortune, a large volume of mail received by Kennedy between those dates has survived in remarkably fresh condition following its initial discovery by chance in 1917 (*J*). In the intervening years, the *Kennedy Correspondence* has become well-known among philatelists and postal historians alike, many of them keen to acquire good quality items both rare and more commonplace.

The 1840's was an important decade in postal communication between Canada and the USA: a move towards reductions in rates; simplification of assessment procedures; improved communications; and, in April 1851, the introduction of a uniform through rate of 6d currency or 10 cents American per ½ ounce letter, which further reduced postage costs for businesses and the general public and also considerably eased the administrative burden on postmasters and officials at the exchange offices.

In this article, I'll be using items from my own collection of Kennedy material to illustrate and interpret some of the various types of markings which collectors will frequently encounter on cross-border letter-sheets and covers from the stampless era. It should however be borne in mind, as Graham Searle has pointed out in his recent articles on "Early Canadian Postal Rate Handstamps" (2, 3), that these were very rarely used for domestic mail before 1851. The same consideration also applies to cross-border mail, although collectors will come across a few miscellaneous handstamps, such as *Too Late* and *Money Letter*, neither of which directly affected the postal rate *per se*, although the latter would normally indicate the presence of an enclosure, thereby requiring application of the usual multiplier (ie double, triple rate etc).

Canada ~ USA Postal Relations (pre-1851 Convention)

From 1st June 1792 to 30th June 1847, Canadian postage had to be pre-paid to the lines; US postage could be pre-paid in cash *or* collected from the addressee. From 16 November 1847, Canadian postmasters were no longer authorised to collect US postage; consequently, from this date until 5 April 1851 pre-payment of postage for conveyance of mails on the US side of the border could only be done with US postage stamps.

From 1829 onwards, Exchange Offices were established at points along the border between the two countries to control and postmark mail passing in either direction.

SPARKS

★ AUCTIONS

Our May 22nd-25th, 2019 sale will feature:

- The John Hillson extensive and high quality collections of Small Queens of Canada, Canadian Revenues, Great Britain line-engraved issues, British Commonwealth King George VI and more,
- Extensive postal history of the world offerings, featuring the Andrew Liptak collections of Canada, Netherlands, KGVI GB, Philippines, First Day Covers, and more.



Plate 11 matched pair with certificate



This important May sale, which will be our largest to date will also feature:

- The "Windsor Park" comprehensive collection of Canada, featuring modern varieties, as well as our usual high quality Canadian offerings,
- The "Ames" important collection of Admiral stamps of Canada in over 275 lots,
- A collection of worldwide stamps in 93 Global Master albums offered in one lot,
- Hundreds of single-country collections, including several specialized offerings,
- Extensive worldwide collection in 220 albums, sold by country,
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Arrangements were also in place for mail to be conveyed by closed bag (eg from Montreal to New York); in this case, individual letters would not be postmarked at the border.

Letters were postmarked to show town of origin and would show both the Canadian rate to the lines based on road mileage (including any multipliers arising from extra sheets or weight) and the US rate due at *or* paid to destination. Letter-sheets or covers were stamped PAID as appropriate. As a general rule, paid letters were rated in red ink and unpaid ones in black. There were however many inconsistencies as indicated later in this article.

Rates based on *weight* rather than *number of sheets* were adopted in Canada on 5 January 1844 and in the US on 3 March 1845. Between these two dates, there would have been potential for anomalies in the assessment of postage. Canadian postage rates changed in 1843; US rates changed in 1825 and 1845.

The above description is no more than a simplified summary of cross-border procedures actually in force during the period under review. Full details are given in Sanderson and Montgomery's book (4).

Examples of Typical Postal Markings from 1843 to 1851

The period from 1 June 1792 to 20 October 1843 was one of remarkable stability so far as Canadian postal rates were concerned and even the changes introduced on 21 October 1843 were fairly minor: the 201-300 mile rate increased from 11d currency (cy) to 11½ d cy; the 301-400 mile rate decreased from 1s/2d cy to 1s/1 ½ d cy.

An example of the multiplier being applied to the pre-21 October rate is shown at fig.1:



Fig. 1 Letter-sheet dated 25 August 1843 from Quebec to New York. Double-rated in m/s: 2 x 11d to the Lines; then 2 x 18¾ cents to New York. Markings: Quebec crowned-circle (SG, CCI), split circle & explanatory 'Too Late' (Jarrett type 760).

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As mentioned above, the assessment of postal rates based on *weight* rather than *number of sheets* was introduced in Canada on 5th January 1844 and in the US on 3rd March 1845. In the intervening period, Canadian postmasters were required to assess and mark items of pre-paid mail sent by closed bag both by weight and sheet, as can be seen in fig.2:



Fig. 2 Letter-sheet dated 23 February 1844 from Quebec to New York. Single-rated by weight at 11½ d (post 21 October 1843 rate) to the Lines; then double-rated x 18¾ cents to New York by reference to number of sheets. The two PAID marks indicated to the US authorities that no further postal charge was required.

Sometimes assessment of the rates either side of the border at this time coincided, even though the one was by weight and the other by number of sheets (fig.3):

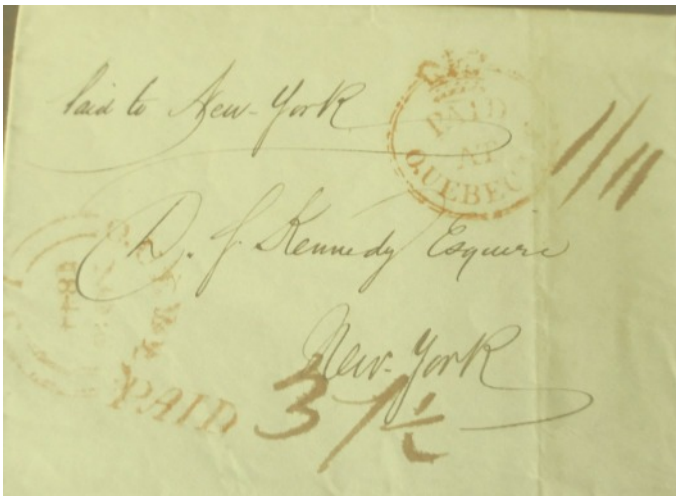


Fig. 3 Pre-paid letter-sheet dated 16 November 1844 from Quebec to New York. Double-rated in m/s: 2 x 11½ d to the Lines and 2 x 18¾ cents to destination.

Cross Border mail originating at an Exchange Office would not be charged Canadian postage. If pre-paid for the onward journey, the cover would bear a PAID handstamp together with the amount charged to destination (eg 18¾ cents). If this was a Money Letter, it would be marked accordingly (either in manuscript or with a handstamp) and charged the appropriate rate (eg 37½ cents), as in the example at fig. 4.



Fig. 4 Pre-paid Money Letter dated 1 February 1844 from Kingston (Exchange Office) to New York. Rated 37½ cents (based on 2 sheets). Stamped PAID.

Apart from one minor increase in 1825 to the 151-400 mile rate (18½ to 18¾ cents), US rates also remained stable from 1816 until 1 July 1845, when the postal authorities introduced a simplification of all rates: below 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents. Fig. 5 is an early example of these new rates:



Fig. 5 Pre-paid entire dated 15 July 1845 from Quebec to New York rated 11½ d to the Lines and 10 cents from there to destination. As before, the Quebec CCI postmark together with a PAID mark indicate that no further charge is due.

Although postage to the US border had to be paid in advance, there was no requirement for the onward journey to be pre-paid, as the example at Fig. 6 shows:

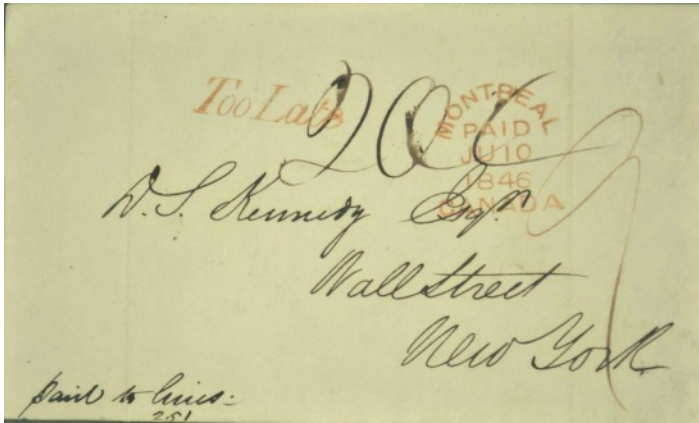


Fig. 6 Double-rated letter dated 10 June 1846 from Montreal to New York bearing a Montreal Tombstone Paid mark (Jarrett 548) and a 'Too Late' mark. Pre-paid to the Lines (2 x 4½ d), US portion unpaid (2 x 10 cents collect). Red (faded) for paid; black for unpaid.

As Sanderson and Montgomery point out in their book (4), prepayment of US postal charges was facilitated by the agreed practice whereby postmasters in various towns (eg Montreal) could act as postmasters of the United States. This was never however a reciprocal arrangement and ceased on 16 November 1847, as a result of the British-United States dispute over charges on transatlantic mail. In that same year, the Montreal office used a handstamp to indicate that the US postage had been pre-paid (Fig. 7).

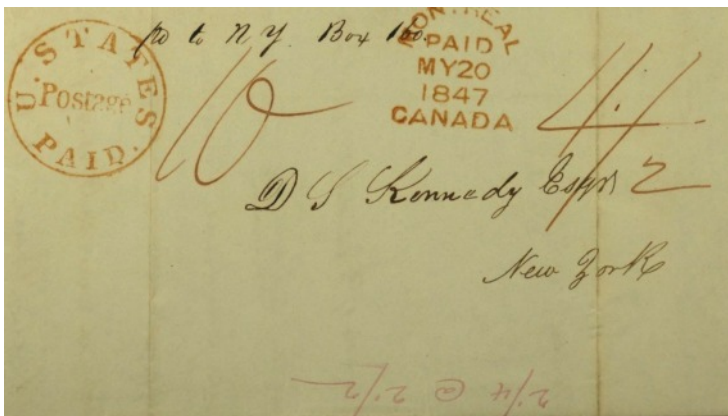


Fig. 7 Fully pre-paid letter dated 20 May 1847 from Montreal to New York. Rated 4½ d to the border and 10 cents to destination. Handstamped U. States Postage Paid and a Montreal Tombstone mark.

In his 1848 will, Kennedy calls himself “Banker of the City of New York” and it seems likely that the vast hoard of letters which came to light many years after his death were addressed to him in that capacity and would have concerned *money* in one form or another. All of the letters featured in the current article relate to financial matters and some of them did have enclosures, but not as cash or other items of value. The letter featured at Fig. 8 refers to “Bills” to the value of \$4855 and the sender’s manuscript *Money Letter* together with the official handstamp would have ensured that the letter was handled with the basic form of tracking which existed prior to the introduction of Registration in 1855. David Handelman gives many interesting examples in his 2016 exhibit (5).



Fig. 8 Fully pre-paid Money Letter dated 27 May 1847 from Montreal to New York. Double-rated at 9d to the Lines and 20 cents to destination. Two PAID marks.

Mail from Quebec to New York usually went via Montreal during this period, as is the case with the letter at Fig. 9 overleaf, which has a Montreal transit mark on the reverse.

Canada finally assumed control of her domestic postal affairs on 6 April 1851; at that date, the uniform rate for cross-border letters became 6d cy/10 cents per ½ ounce, paid or unpaid. Exchange Offices were required to stamp ‘Canada’ or ‘United States’ on all mail passing through. Examples of rate handstamps used on cross-border mails after the 1851 Agreement have been provided by other writers (3, 4), so I will conclude this article by giving just one early example (Fig. 10 overleaf).

References: -

1. The Kennedy Correspondence by F. Henry (Maple Leaves, Vol. 35 No. 8 Whole No. 350 (October 2018))

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Fig. 9 Letter-sheet dated 20 May 1850 from Quebec to New York via Montreal. Paid 11½ d to the Lines. On arrival at New York, the postal clerk has stamped (in red) 10 over the Paid Crown to show that 10 cents was due from the addressee.

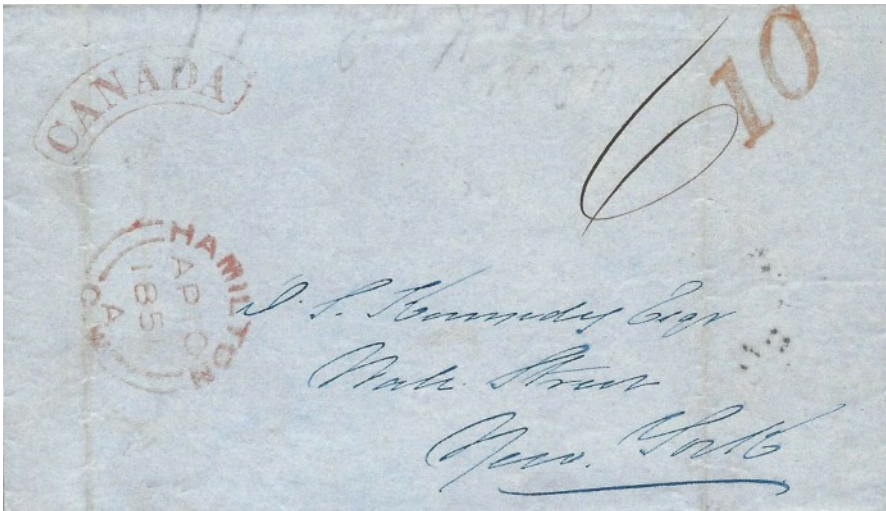


Fig. 10 Letter-sheet from Hamilton, CW via Queenston to New York dated 10 April 1851. Stamped CANADA in red and rated 6 (d) in black (unpaid). The Exchange Office has stamped the equivalent 10 in red to indicate the amount due in cents.

2. Early Canadian Postal Rate Handstamps (Part 1) by G. Searle (Maple Leaves, Vol. 35 No. 6 Whole No. 348 (April 2018)
3. Early Canadian Postal Rate Handstamps (Part 2) by G. Searle (Maple Leaves, Vol. 35 No. 8 Whole No. 350 (October 2018)
4. A History of Cross-Border Communication between Canada and the United States of America 1761 – 1875 by D. Sanderson and M. Montgomery, (BNAPS, 2010)
5. Canada & Maritimes: Money and Registered letters to 1898: exhibit by D. Handelman (<http://www.rfrajola.com/PDR2018/Handelman1/Handelman1.pdf>)
6. Standard British North America Catalogue by Fred Jarrett (1929), a “golden oldie”, but still useful for identification of a vast range of postmarks and handstamps.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Frank Henry

D.S. KENNEDY

Following my recent article on the Kennedy 12d black covers, I thought members may be interested to see the following extract taken from the Essay Proof Journal of January 1951. Clearly, David Kennedy was a man of many talents!

‘In April 1851 the Province of Canada issued a series of three stamps for prepayment of postage. One denomination, the 12 pence, was used to pay the rate per ½ ounce to Newfoundland, the British West Indies via Halifax and Liverpool, and for double rate letters to the United States. The engraving and printing of this issue was done by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York. The contract called for the finished stamps to be delivered at the rate of 20c per thousand. *The dies, rolls and plates were furnished, however, at no cost to the Canada Post Office Department, and upon completion of each order were enveloped, sealed and deposited for safe keeping with David S. Kennedy, Wall Street Banker, acting as agent for the Post Office Department.* It is interesting to note that the original order was only a verbal agreement between James Morris, Postmaster General, and the stamp contractors. Following an exchange of letters a contract was signed in July, several months after the first delivery of the stamps.’

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

Charles Livermore

IRVING FOLLOW -UP

In the Jan 2019 issue of *Maple Leaves* I wrote about a mail fraud involving the Irving Vance Company of Toronto. I showed two covers with a “Mail to this address / prohibited” handstamp. Both were mailed from Michigan to Toronto. While I suspected that these marks were applied in Toronto I was unable to verify that suspicion. Hugo Deshayé, a dealer from Quebec, emailed me with scans of two covers with the same prohibited mail mark but mailed from a Canadian address to a Canadian address. One of those covers, from Hamilton to Toronto is illustrated below in fig 1. Hugo graciously made this cover available to me. I believe that this confirms that the “Mail to this address / prohibited” marks were applied in Toronto.

It should be noted that “*The Canadian Philatelist*” shown as the addressee in fig 1 has no relationship to the *Canadian Philatelist* published by the RPSC. The RPSC publication started in 1950. The advertisement shown in fig 2 below is from a 1929 publication called *The Weekly Philatelic Gossip* published in Holton, Kansas advertising a stamp dealership in Toronto calling itself ‘*The Canadian Philatelist*’. No further information about the dealer nor the fraud involved has been found.



Fig 1

266

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Fig 2

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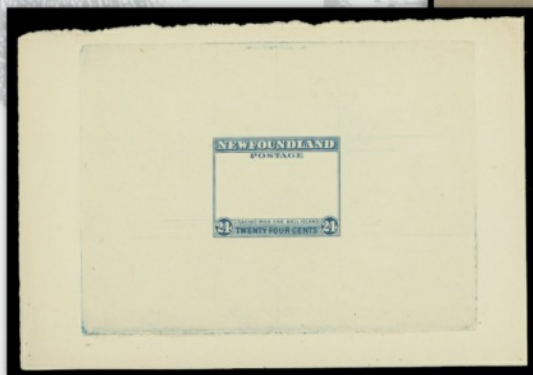


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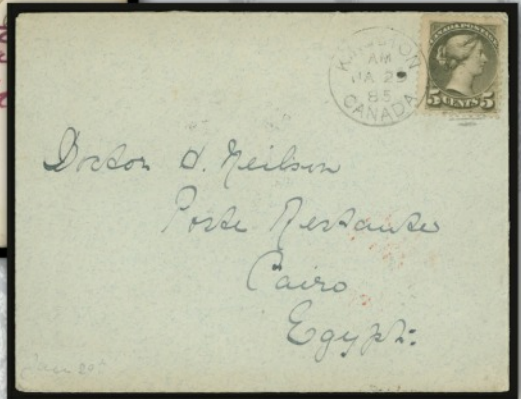
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John Cranmer

WW2 COVER FROM CANADA TO JAVA WHICH ENDED UP IN SURINAME

I wonder if any of our members can help with the interpretation of the cover shown below in figs 3 and 4.

I obtained this recently at the York stamp fair and I am having some problems in working out the why's and how's of the routing and rating. It was originally sent from Georgetown, Ontario to Java in October 1941. Whilst it is marked for airmail service, I am unclear whether such service was available all the way or if it went airmail only to Europe and then surface mail thereafter. The rate of 30 cents would appear to be correct.

Handstamps on the front of the cover clearly indicate that somewhere along the way, mail service had been suspended. Can anyone throw any light on where and when this might have been?

The letter was eventually received back at the Ottawa Dead Letter Office in May 1942 (the time taken for this return is no doubt indicative of the difficult wartime conditions) and given the rather sparse senders address details on the reverse, it appears that the letter was opened and resealed before being sent back to the original sender. The letter was then forwarded to the same original addressee but this time to an address in Suriname in the Dutch West Indies. No additional postage was applied and there are no further Canadian postmarks but you can see both Suriname receiver and censor marks dated in July 1942.

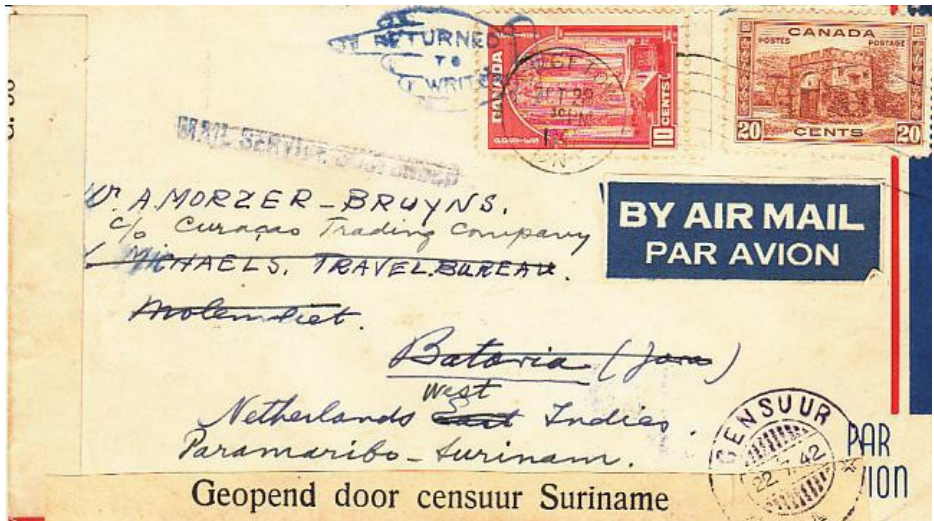


Fig 3



Fig 4

It would seem that the addressee had, at some stage in the war, relocated from the Dutch East Indies to Suriname as I have another cover addressed to him in Suriname.

Can anyone explain the absence of any other Canadian postal markings after the DLO one in May 1942 and also why no further postage was required?

Edward Caesley

A QUERY REGARDING A 1932 CHEQUE

I am hoping that your members will be able to help me regarding a cheque which I think is made out to a Canadian stamp dealer company, please see figures 5 and 6 below and overleaf. Was the Metropolitan Stamp Co. based in Canada and, if so, would anyone know their address in 1932? I would be very grateful if you are able to give me as much information as you can regarding this cheque.



Fig 5

Strictly the "FINEST" Quality - Canada & BNA

NEW BRUNSWICK: Sc.#1 & #3• [C]• 3d Dull Red and 1/- Reddish Mauve, tied to STUNNING Six Pence Registration and Nine Pence "TRIPLE LOCAL RATE" Cover. The 3d. with small margin fault at foot and the 1/- is SUPERB with LARGE MARGINS around. Both are tied by HARVEY "16" oval grids and backstamped SUSSEX & HARVEY AU 21 1854. A SPECTACULAR RARITY. This is the finer of the two known. PROVENANCE: Gibson, Moody, "Geranium", Kanai and Koh. A SHOWPIECE. With V.G. Greene Certificate.....\$22,350

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Ken Flint

CANADIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS IN BUXTON – FOLLOW UP

Having just finished my article on the Hotels of Buxton which became Military Hospitals (See *Maple Leaves*, January 2019, pp16 – 28), I have now picked up from eBay a postcard showing a group of military men (possible Medical men) outside the Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital (formerly the Peak Hydro). The reverse has an excellent cachet of the Special Hospital / Registrar's Office dated October 28th 1919 (see figs 7 and 8 below). The card, unposted so presumably sent in an envelope, is to a Sergeant Cole from James Henderson, commiserating with his hospitalisation. Given that the sender says he is 'still plodding away here' I assume he was a worker in the Hospital.

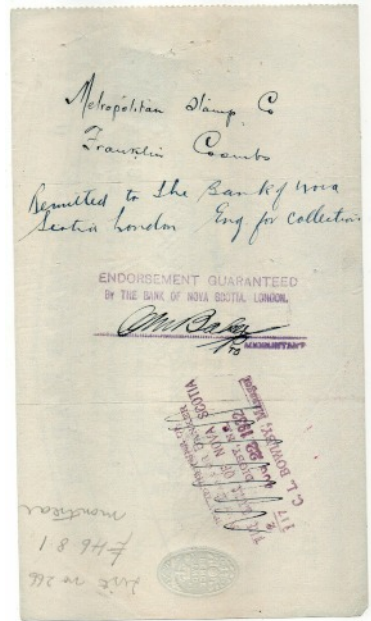
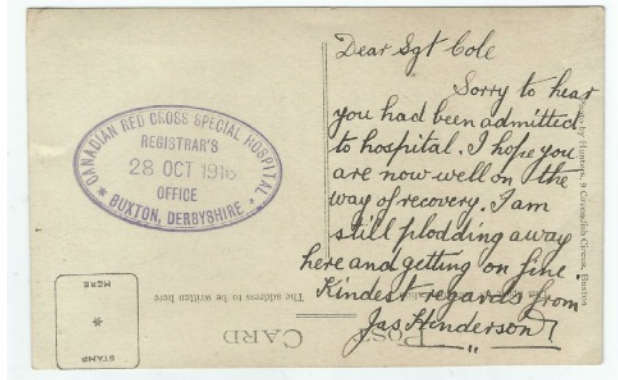


Fig 6 - reverse of cheque shown in fig 5.



Figs 7 and 8





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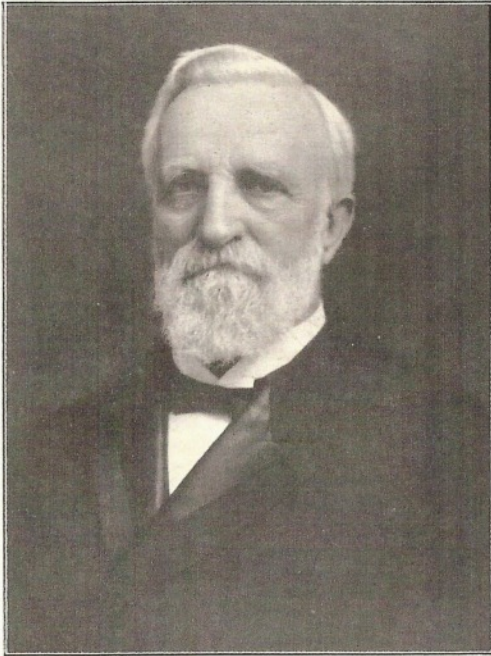
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The colourful 9 cents registered Royal Family cover [shown below in fig 1] to John N. Lake, Toronto, bears an originating office Freshwater JU 26 90 (wrong year•indicia) split-circle, an indistinct transit Carbonear JY 26 06 split-circle, a partial (back flap torn) St. John's registration oval on reverse dated 27 JY 0[6], and an indistinct Toronto, Canada CDS receiver dated AU 2. The 9 cents pay the double letter rate to Canada of 4 cents plus the 5 cents registration fee.



Fig 1

John Neilson Lake [see fig 2 overleaf] was born on 19 August 1834 at Ernestown, Lennox and Addington County, Ontario to parents James Lake and Margaret Bell (formerly of the U.S.A). Lake was an Independent Liberal of United Empire Loyalist descent and served as a Methodist preacher from 1855 to 1870 [1]. When he encountered some difficulties with his sight he retired, moved to Toronto, and engaged in real estate and insurance. A very prominent member of the Toronto Board of Trade, he was a director of two companies and President of the American Watch Case Company of Toronto at 509-515 King Street West [2].



JOHN N. LAKE

First Commissioner of the Temperance Colonization Society.

Fig 2

In the summer of 1881, Lake became interested in new settlements in the Canadian North-West. Temperance ideals were gaining ground and with western expansion, the Canadian government's encouragement of colonisation companies and land sales (at \$1.00 per acre), along with the rejuvenation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lake found a kinship with like-minded moral and business leaders. The Temperance Colonisation Society (TCS) was formed and subsequently incorporated in March 1882.

In June 1882 Lake was appointed Commissioner of the company and on 22nd June, he set forth with a party comprised of an assistant commissioner, an agricultural advisor, a surveyor, and several prospective pioneer settlers. They travelled via Chicago, St. Paul, and Winnipeg and disembarked from a C.P.R. con-

struction train on 6th July at the western railway terminus of Moosomin, N.W.T. The party then travelled west via Qu'Appelle and then north to Touchwood Hills and, as Lake described:

"We had our own troubles every day, for we were all 'tender footers', and it took us till [sic] the 28th of the month to reach Clark's Crossing {then a busy point in ferrying freight for Battleford}. We did not travel on Sunday and generally had some sort of religious service at eleven. July 30th was Sunday" [3].

According to a subsequent survey, Clark's Crossing was found to be too far north of the Society's land tract and a location more central was thought desirable [4]. Lake set out further south down the river to locate a better site for the colony's administrative centre.

While it is not entirely clear exactly when the Saskatoon site was finally chosen, it appears that 18th August 1882 is the accepted date when the survey was completed [5]. Thirty to forty settlers gathered, raised the Union Jack, and celebrated with speeches, prayer, and merriment. Lake and most of his party left the area on 29th August.

Lake returned to Toronto and his various business ventures and eventually dropped all connection with the Society which had become plagued with controversy, new speculators, and endless litigation [6]. Lake died on 12th February 1925 at the age of ninety. He is buried next to his wife Emily Jane Douglas Lake (1837-1926) [see fig 3], at the Forest Lawn Mausoleum, York Regional Municipality, Toronto, Ontario [7].

The Wesley Buildings were home to the Methodist Book and Publishing House, the largest book and publishing house in Canada at the time [8]. It was established in 1829 and published "The Christian Guardian", "The Methodist Magazine", and the "Sunday School Banner". It was also the oldest subscription book house handling non-religious tracts such as the "Encyclopaedia Britannica", Stanley's "Heroes of the Dark Continent", and Withrow's "History of Canada" etc. Fig .4 shows

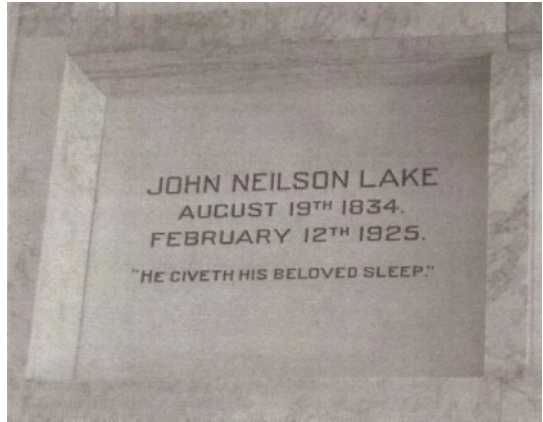


Fig 3

a cover to Port Essington, B.C. illustrated with the impressive building and the company located at 29-33 Richmond Street West and 30-36 Temperance Street (very fitting!). It bears a TORONTO/CANADA/7PM/SP 21/95 squared circle.



Fig 4

REFERENCES:-

[1] Don Kerr and Stan Hansen, *Saskatoon: The First Half-Century*. Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1982, p.2.

[2] *Toronto Illustrated 1893*. Facsimile Edition. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1992, p.76.

[3] John N. Lake, "The Temperance Colonization Society and the Foundation of Saskatoon," *Narratives of Saskatoon 1882-1912 By Men of the City*. Saskatoon: University [of Saskatchewan] Book Store, June 8, 1927, p.15. "Clark's Crossing" is sometimes referred to as Clark Crossing.

[4] Kerr and Hansen, p.2.

[5] *Ibid.* Lake was in his late eighties in 1920 when there appears to be some discrepancy between the founding of the site and the naming of the Saskatoon settlement, see p.5.

[6] Lake, p.17. See also Kerr and Hansen, pp.19-23.

[7] https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2014/122/129103366_1399116686.jpg

[8] See *Toronto Illustrated 1893*, pp. 90-91.

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MY FAVOURITE COVER (2)

John Watson

This is the second in an occasional series where members share with us one of their favourite covers.

One of my favourite covers is shown below in fig 1. This piece of ‘eye-candy’ is at first sight a rather nice Admiral period advertising cover from the N. Smith Belting Works. This Toronto based company issued several different types of these advertising covers during the 1920’s. This particular example is made a little more interesting from a philatelic standpoint by the ‘No Such Post Office in Ontario’ and ‘RETURNED FOR BETTER DIRECTION’ handstamps on the front.

The really nice aspect of the cover is, however, the enclosure which is shown overleaf in figs 2 and 3. One side of this is an ‘order blank’ inviting the addressee to place their orders and return. On the other side are full page advertisements for some of things N. Smith stocked.



Fig 1

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Figs 2 and 3 - letter enclosures



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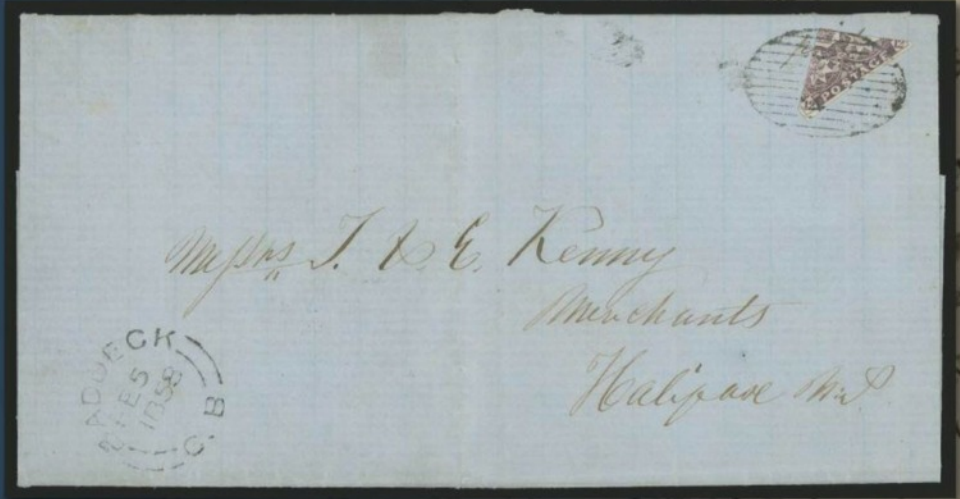
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Class 3 Thematic

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If exhibit is to be brought to Convention it must be handed over **during Wednesday 9 October 2018 or Thursday 10 October 2019.**

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NOTES: All entry forms must reach the above address by 27 September 2019, and exhibits, unless brought personally to Convention, must reach the above address by Wednesday 2 October 2019.

All exhibitors should make their own arrangements to **ensure that the exhibits are fully covered by insurance, in transit, whilst in the possession of the Exhibition Convenor and at the Convention.**

EARLY CANADIAN POSTAL RATE HANDSTAMPS (PART 3)

Graham Searle *FCPS*

Rate handstamps used on transatlantic mail: 1851 - 1859:-

The practice amongst some UK correspondents of paying only for the transatlantic portion of the postage continued in the period after 1854 and fig 51 shows an example of a letter sent in September 1854 from the UK with only the transatlantic postage paid (6 pence Sterling). The letter was routed via Boston and on to Montreal in closed bag where it received a simple '2½' handstamp indicating the local postage due. The 'd1' handstamp, also applied at Montreal is an accountancy mark.



Fig 51 Large 2½ handstamp in black applied in Montreal on an 1854 letter from England which had been prepaid for the transatlantic postage only. This handstamp has been recorded used from 1854 to 1858 (type B05). The 'd1' handstamp is an accountancy mark applied in Montreal.

Unpaid mail sent from Canada to the UK from 1854 carried a range of rate handstamps in Sterling only. Two examples of these handstamps are shown in figs 52 and 53 overleaf. Prepaid mail sent from Canada was usually marked with one of a number of dual currency rate handstamps. Fig 54 on page 97 shows three such examples, all correctly struck in red. Other types can also be found.

Following the demise of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, the Allan Line established a regular, rival, transatlantic packet service from Quebec or Halifax N.S. to Liverpool in 1856. The rate for letters sent via this Canadian route was 6 pence Sterling or 7½ pence Currency. Winter sailings were made from Portland, Maine which, by this time, had a direct rail link with Montreal and Quebec. A stamp was eventually introduced to pay this new rate but not until 1857 and even then a significant number of



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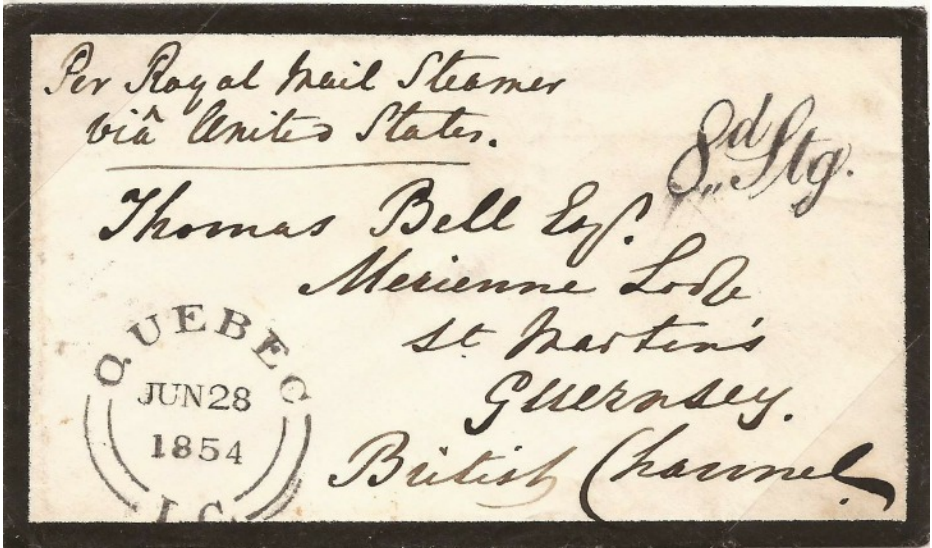


Fig 52 Letter from Quebec to the Channel Islands mailed in June 1854. It shows an italic '8thStg' handstamp used only from Quebec but known used between 1854 and 1858. (Type D12)

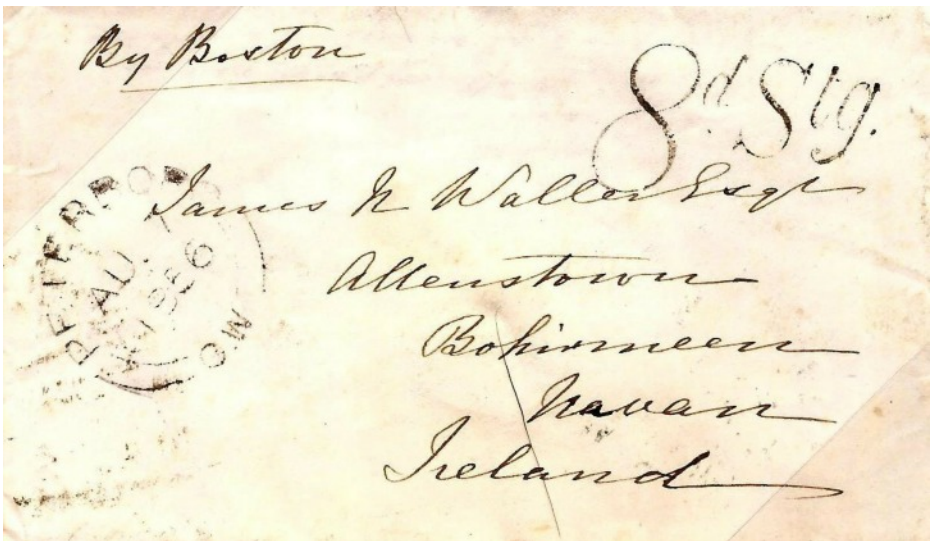


Fig 53 Letter from Peterborough, Ontario to Ireland mailed in August 1856. The letter was carried via Boston and Liverpool on the Cunard vessel 'Arabia' and shows a later type of '8thStg' handstamp used from a number of Canadian post offices including Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston and Quebec. (Type D03)



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Fig 54 Trio of transatlantic covers showing a range of the prepaid handstamps from the 1854 to 1859 period. The top '8^d Stg PAID 10^d Cy' mark was used at both Montreal and Toronto (type D07). The centre, italic type has only been recorded used from Quebec (type D06) and the lower simple '8PAID10' mark was used from Hamilton and Toronto (type D08).

letters were sent either unpaid or paid in cash. A number of new rate handstamps were introduced for use on this new route. Fig 55 overleaf shows an example of a prepaid rate handstamp used on a January 1857 letter. This particular handstamp was used in several post offices and is probably the commonest of these types. Fig 56 overleaf shows the commonest type of unpaid handstamp at this rate. This type was in use at many Canadian post offices although this particular example was struck in Quebec.

One convenient aspect of this new rate was that it was the same in Sterling as the USA postal rate in local Currency. Fig 57 on page 100 shows an example of a letter mailed from Windsor, Ontario to Scotland in 1858. The letter was originally rated (unpaid) for

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Fig 55 Letter from Montreal to London UK sent on the Allan Line vessel 'North American' via Portland in January 1857. The PAID 6^dStg handstamp used here is known from at least five post offices in the period 1857 to 1864 (type E01)

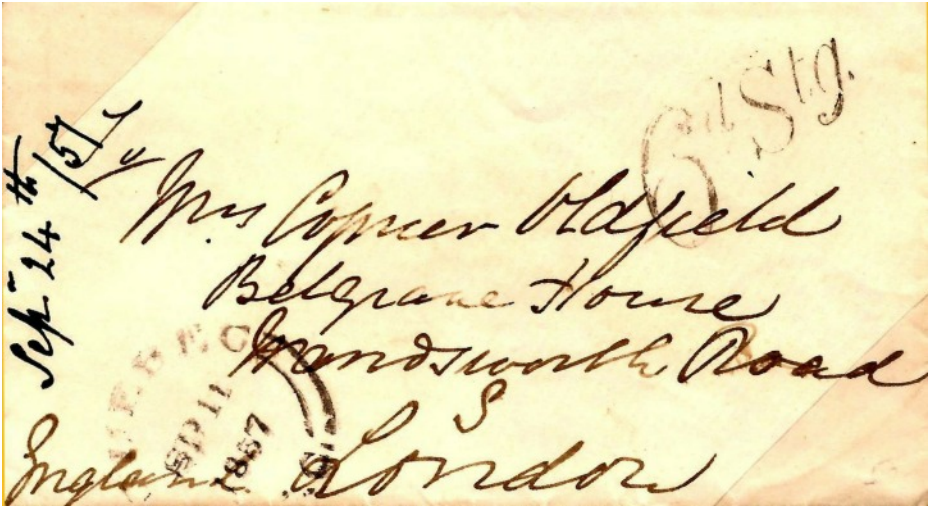


Fig 56 Unpaid letter mailed from Quebec to London UK in September 1857. The '6^dStg' handstamp in black is known used from at least six different post offices. (Type E06).

the Cunard service but this was crossed out and a simple '6' handstamp in black replaced it. On transatlantic mail, I have only seen this handstamp used from Hamilton,



Fig 57 Unpaid letter mailed from Windsor, Ontario to Perth in Scotland in December 1858. Initially rated for the Cunard line (8th Stg handstamp crossed through) it was then struck with a simple '6' handstamp in black. (Type E08). Attributed to Hamilton, Ontario this handstamp was actually in widespread use for both domestic and cross border mail so the mark could have been applied in a number of places. This handstamp is scarce on transatlantic mail.

Ontario but it is the same handstamp previously used for mail to the USA and even for double rate domestic mail now finding a new use.

From 1 April 1859, unpaid transatlantic mail became subject to a fine of 6 pence Sterling or 7½ pence Currency in addition to the unpaid postage. (13). Fig 58 opposite shows an example of a letter sent unpaid just before this penalty was introduced. Sent from Dublin to Calumet Island in Quebec it was carried on the Allan Line vessel 'Indian' which departed Liverpool on 23 March 1859 and was the last vessel to carry unpaid mail without penalty. On arrival in Canada the letter received the '7½ Cy' handstamp in black indicating postage due. This handstamp is known used from Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto.

The period from July 1859 to April 1868: The Currency changes

The change to decimal currency on 1 July 1859 made it necessary to introduce a range of new rate handstamps. The other significant change at this time, was the introduction of a penalty or higher rate for sending mail unpaid. This and the increasing familiarity of stamps saw the use of postage stamps increase steadily from this point on. As a result, you start to see less and less mail carrying rate handstamps.

1 cent handstamps:-

From July 1859 the rate for both drop letters and printed matter were set at 1 cent (14). In the case of drop letters, the rate applied regardless of weight. However, from 1867,

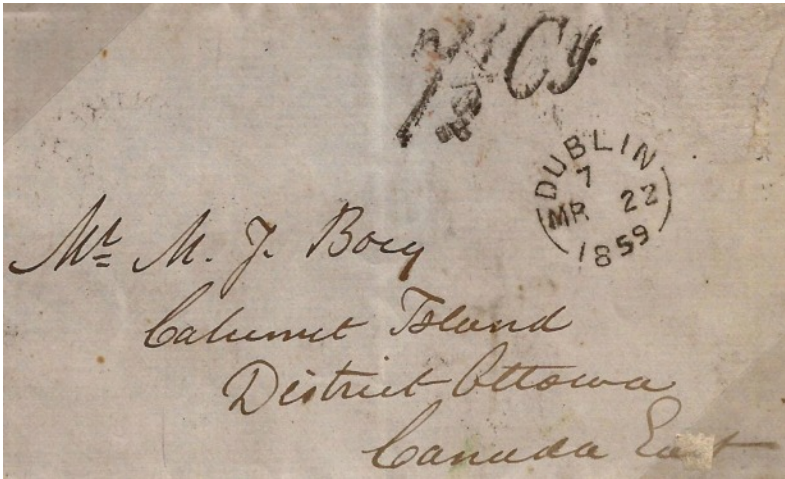


Fig 58 Letter from Dublin to Calumet Island in Quebec province mailed in March 1859. The letter was carried on the Allan Line 'Indian' which departed Liverpool on 23 March and was the last Allan Line voyage to carry unpaid mail without penalty. The letter received the '7½Cy' handstamp in black on arrival in Quebec. This handstamp is known used from Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Kingston between 1856 and 1859. (Type E10)

it became compulsory to pre-pay for drop letters by postage stamp so the use of handstamps on this class of mail had a limited life. In the case of printed matter, the 1 cent rate applied up to a weight of one ounce and had to be prepaid. This rate was effective until July 1873 when the weight limit was raised to two ounces (15).

A generic '1' handstamp seems to have been used at most post offices during this time period. Fig 59 overleaf shows two examples; one on printed matter (prepaid) and one on a drop letter (unpaid).

In addition to this generic type, I have seen a few 'fancy' 1 cent handstamps. The first of these is shown in fig 60 overleaf and was used from Toronto. A second type used from Montreal is shown in fig 61 on page 104 and shows a simple '1' in circle or oval. The most impressive type I have seen is shown in fig 62 on page 104. This boxed handstamp in black reading 'DROP 1' appears to be unique to the small post office of Spring Hill, Ontario and this is only example I have ever seen. All three of these fancy types shown here were used on drop letters.

5 cent handstamps:-

From 1 July 1859, the domestic letter rate became 5 cents and whole new range of rate handstamps were produced to match this new rate. The rate only applied to pre-paid letters so the handstamps in this period are normally found struck in red. A selection of the regular types, all reading 'PAID 5' are shown in fig 6 on page 105. A few examples can also be found which miss out the PAID and simply show a figure '5'. One of these,

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Fig 59 Two examples of the generic '1' (cent) handstamp used here on a prepaid Printed Matter (upper) and an unpaid Drop Letter (lower).



Fig 60 Fancy '1^{CT}' handstamp used from Toronto in 1861 on a drop letter.

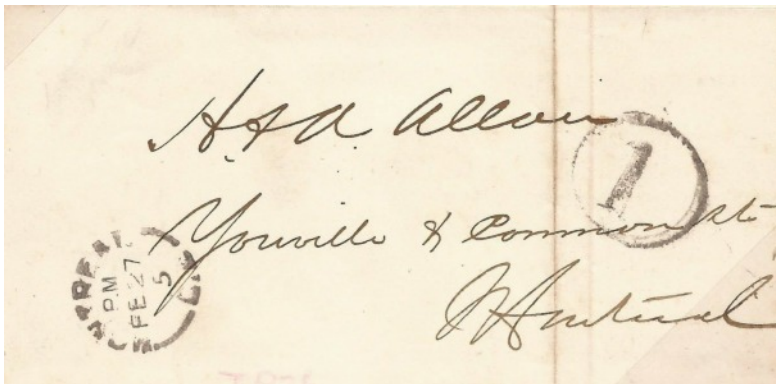


Fig 61 Fancy '1' in circle handstamp used from Montreal on a drop letter in 1865.



Fig 62 Unique handstamp style from Spring Hill, Ontario, circa 1860.

used from Hamilton Ontario, is shown in fig 64 opposite but these are far less common than the 'PAID 5' types. Whilst these prepaid handstamps were normally struck in red, a number of postmasters continued to ignore the official guidelines and struck them in black. Two such examples are shown in fig 65 on page 107.

As with the earlier PAID 3 handstamps, the more interesting types tend to be the locally produced handstamps. An unusual intaglio type can be seen in fig 66 on page 107. This handstamp, struck in black was used from the small town of North Douro, Ontario in 1866. The postmaster there was Robert Casement who has the honour of producing what I believe to be the first, possibly only, intaglio rate handstamp.

Another unusual type is shown in fig 67 on page 108. This double 'PAID 5' handstamp with one inverted was created by postmaster James Riddell at the small town of Port



Fig 63 Examples of 'PAID 5' handstamps used from Gananoque, Toronto, Belleville and Quebec in the 1859 – 1868 period. Many variants of these standard 'PAID 5' handstamps exist.



Fig 64 Example of a large '5' handstamp used in red from Hamilton, Ontario in 1863. Although in general use this type of handstamp is far less common than the 'PAID 5' type.



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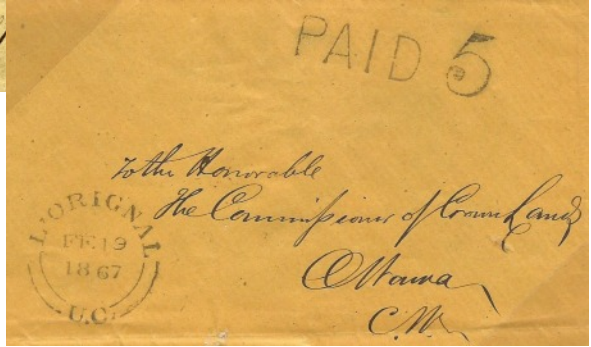
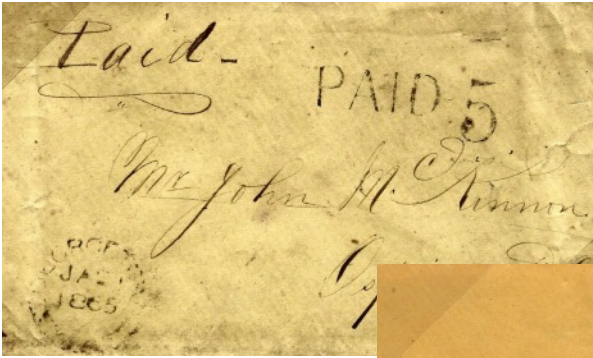


Fig 65 Two examples of 'PAID 5' handstamps struck in black, contrary to regulations. These examples originate from Georgetown, Ontario and L'Original, Ontario.



Fig 66 Fancy intaglio 'PAID 5' handstamp used from the small post office of North Douro, Ontario in 1866. This is the only intaglio handstamp the author has recorded.

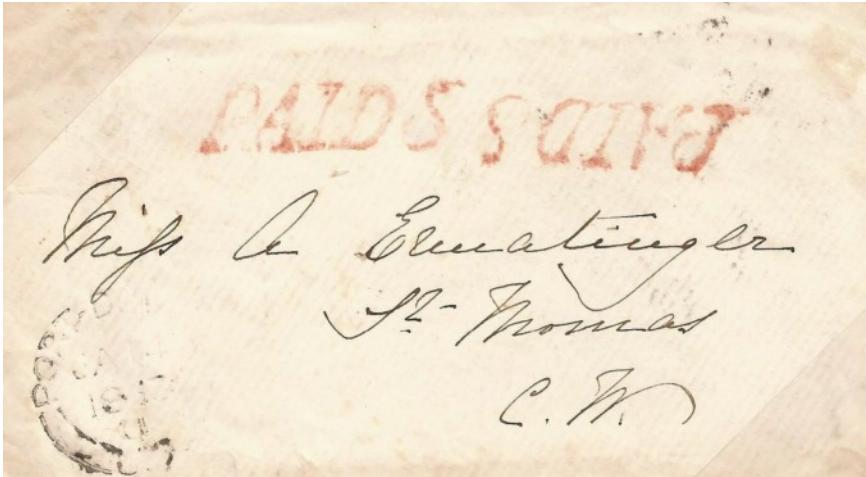


Fig 67 Fancy double 'PAID 5' handstamp used at Port Dover, Ontario in 1863. This is the only example recorded on cover.

Dover, Ontario. It no doubt had the advantage of being able to be read whichever way up the letter was filed! The example shown here is, I believe, the only recorded example on cover.

Another unique handstamp on cover is shown in fig 68 and this is my absolute favourite amongst all the rate handstamps. This impressive 'PAID 5' inside a shield, struck in red/brown was used from the small town of Craileith, Ontario in 1862. Created by the



Fig 68 Impressive 'PAID 5' in shield handstamp created by Alexander Fleming at the small town of Craileith, Ontario. This 1862 letter shows the only example known in cover.

postmaster Alexander Flemming (note two m's so no relation to the rather more famous Fleming) this one wins my prize for the best handstamp design of the period.

Unpaid 7 cent handstamps:-

From 1859 onward, domestic letters sent unpaid were charged at 7 cents per ½ oz. in an attempt to discourage the practice of sending mail unpaid and encourage the use of stamps. (16) A wide range of handstamps can be found for use on such unpaid mail.

One generic type is shown in fig 69 and reads 'UNPAID 7' struck in black. This type was in general use and at least ten variants of it have been recorded. Three more



Fig 69 Generic type of 'UNPAID 7' handstamp struck in black and used here from London, Ontario in 1861. At least ten variants of this handstamp have been recorded.

examples of unpaid rate handstamps are shown in figs 70, 71 and 72 overleaf. The first of these is a simple '7' struck in black. Again, this type was in general use and many variants can be found. The second type in fig 71 is more interesting. Shown here on a letter mailed from Kingston, Ontario in 1866 it is a handstamp created by modifying an earlier '7½ Cy' handstamp used on transatlantic mail to read '7½ Ct'; a nice example of thrift by Canadian postmasters. The third type, a simple '7' inside a circle shown here on a letter from Quebec mailed in 1860 is only known used from that town in the early part of this time period.

Unpaid 5 cent handstamp:-

On the face of it, there could be no logical reason for a handstamp reading UNPAID 5. However, they were used to meet two very different purposes, both of which are relatively scarce.



Fig 70 Attractive 1867 advertising cover from Quebec showing use of the plain '7' handstamp. This type was in general use from 1859 and many variants of it have been recorded.

Fig 71 Letter mailed unpaid from Kingston in 1866 showing an example of the '7C' handstamp. This type had been created by modifying an earlier '7½Cy' handstamp used on transatlantic mail. A nice example of thrift!

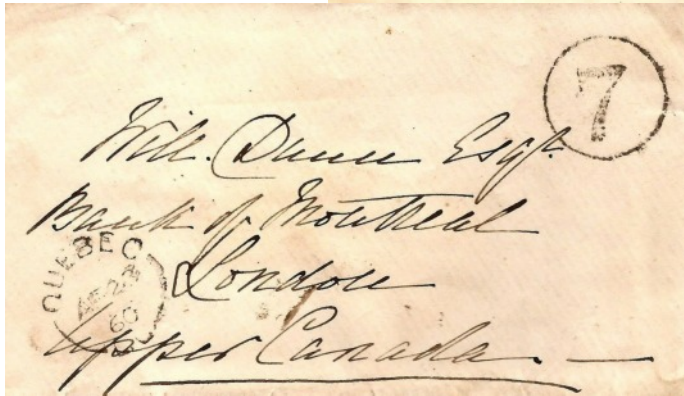
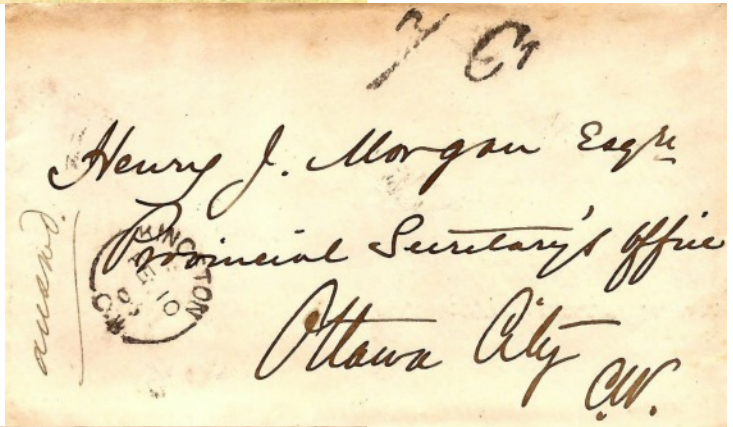


Fig 72 1860 letter from Quebec showing use of the scarce '7' in circle handstamp. This type appears to have only been used from Quebec in the early part of the decimal era.

Although Canada had introduced a penalty in July 1859 for sending mail unpaid, this did not immediately apply to inter-provincial letters mailed to the Maritimes (17). In these cases, the rate for letters sent unpaid remained the same as that for prepaid mail until late 1861 when inter-provincial agreements had been ratified. Fig 73 opposite shows a scarce example of unpaid mail sent to New Brunswick in 1860 correctly rated at just 5 cents.

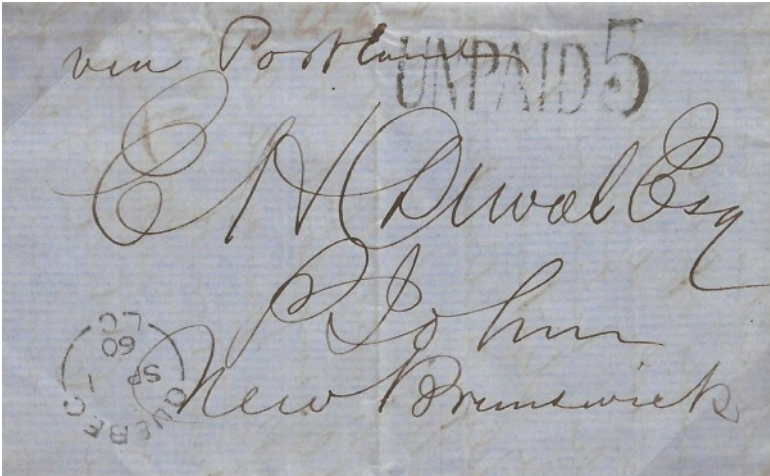


Fig 73 1860 letter from Quebec to St. John, N.B. routed via Portland, Maine and showing the scarce 'UNPAID 5' handstamp.

This same handstamp can also be found on some incoming transatlantic mail. If such mail was paid in the UK for the Canadian packet rate but sent via the more expensive Cunard service via New York on the 'First Packet Principle' an additional charge of 2d sterling collect became due. The extra charge was normally converted in Canada to 5 cents. The cover in fig 74 below shows just such an example on an 1865 letter from London UK to Canada West.

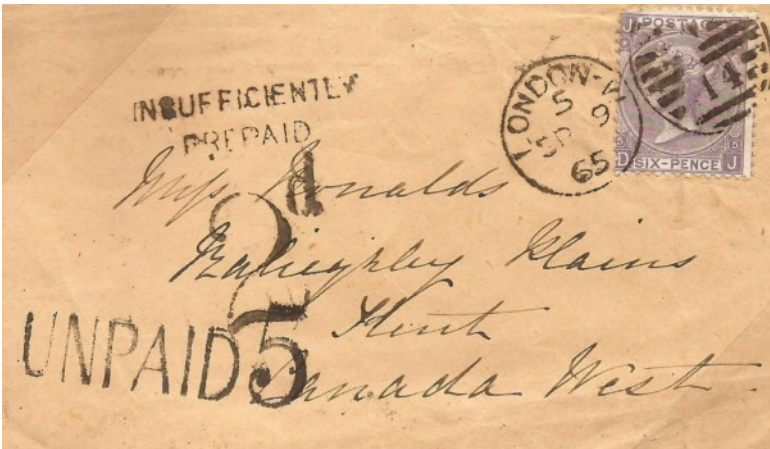


Fig 74 Letter mailed from London UK to Canada in 1865. Prepaid 6d sterling for the Allan Line route it was actually carried on the Cunard route via New York on the First Packet Principle. This incurred an additional collect charge of 2d sterling converted to 5 cents in Canada and requiring the use of the 'UNPAID 5' handstamp.

Higher rate handstamps:-

Prepaid handstamps can be found for both double rate (10 cents) and triple rate (15 cents) letters although neither are common. Fig 75 below shows an example of a 'PAID 10' handstamp struck in red on a double weight letter from Hamilton mailed in 1867. Although this handstamp was in general use, it is rarely seen.

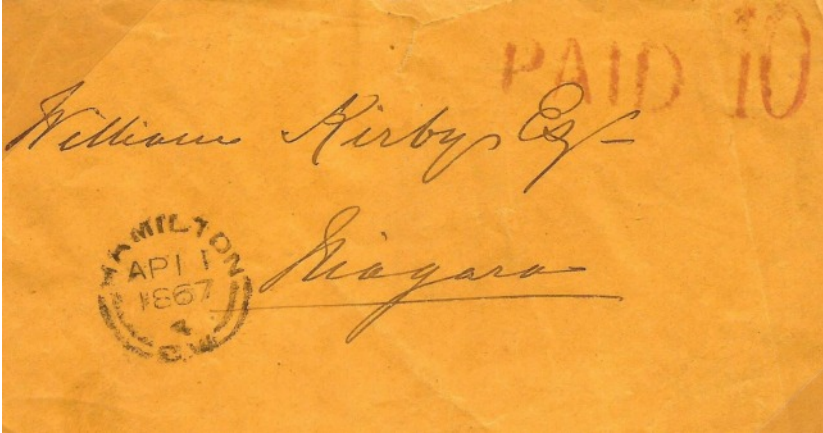


Fig 75 Double rate prepaid letter mailed from Hamilton in 1867 showing the 'PAID 10' handstamp struck in red. Although in general use, this handstamp is rarely seen.

Fig 76 below shows a PAID 15 in circle handstamp also struck in red used on a triple rate letter. This type is only recorded used from Toronto and is the only triple rate prepaid handstamp I have seen from this period.

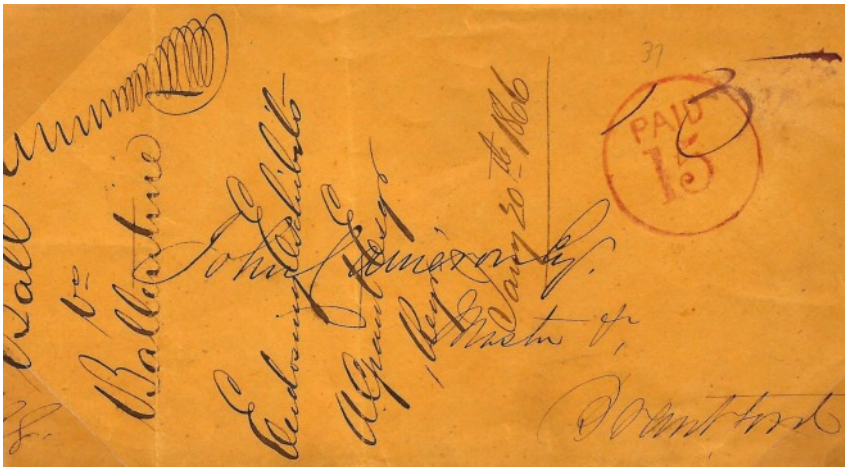


Fig 76 Triple rate, prepaid letter mailed from Toronto in 1866 showing the 'PAID 15' in circle handstamp struck in red. This type is only recorded from Toronto but seems to have found several uses.

More common than the prepaid handstamps are those for double rate unpaid letters. Such letters weighing over ½ ounce were charged at 14 cents and a number of simple '14' handstamps can be found always struck in black. Two examples are shown in fig 77 used from Toronto and Ottawa respectively. Whilst fairly common, it is likely that these double rate handstamps were only used at the big city post offices. I have also seen at least one example of a triple rate '21' handstamp but none for any higher rates.

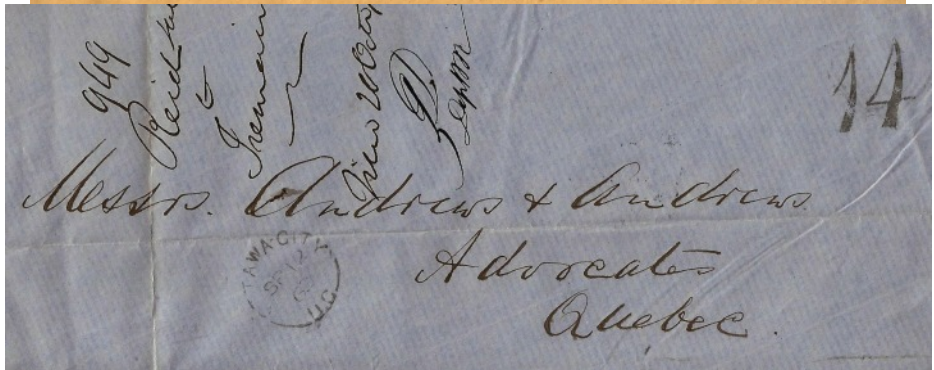
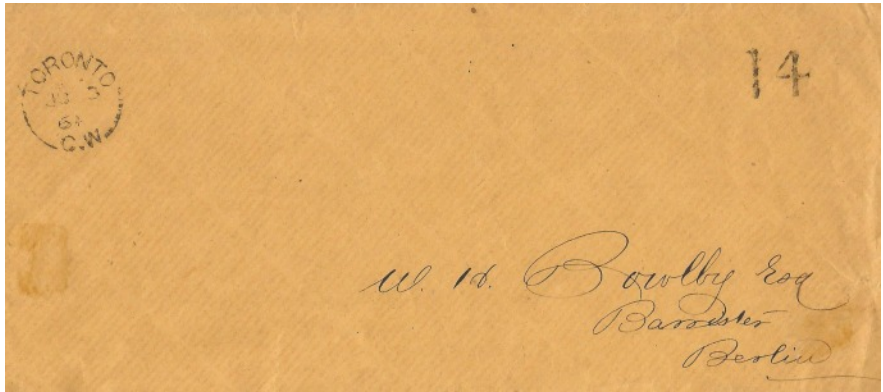


Fig 77 Two examples of '14' handstamps used on double rate unpaid letters. Many variants of these types exist although Toronto and Ottawa were probably two of the few post offices to make use of such handstamps.

References:-

13. GPO circular of 15 March 1859, London, England
14. Post Office Department Circular no 45 of 12 June 1859, clauses 7 and 11
15. Post Office Department Order no 10 of 15 July 1873, clause 11
16. Post Office Department Circular no 45 of 12 June 1859, clause 2
17. Post Office Department Circular no 45 of 12 June 1859, clause 3

TO BE CONTINUED

NEW VANCOUVER OVAL DEAD LETTER OFFICE HANDSTAMP SMALL THINGS BECOME BIG THINGS

Gary Steele

While many handstamps appear similar, even identical, their dimensions can be different. Some are obviously different, by 10 mm or more, others may differ by just a few mm.

In figure 1, the composite image below, both postcards have two strikes of an oval Vancouver Dead Letter Office.

**BRANCH DEAD LETTER OFFICE
DEC 23 1907
VANCOUVER, B.C.**



Fig 1

All the ovals appear identical. However, when enlarged to about 250% and superimposed as shown, the left oval on the upright card does not line up exactly with the oval on the top card. When the two are measured, the oval on the upright card is 44 mm wide, and that on the inverted card is 42 mm wide. The text and fonts are the same on the two handstamps.

It is possible that rubber handstamps can stretch due to wear and how evenly or not they are struck. In this case I do not think stretch or wear explain the difference in width. All the oval postmarks are from 1907, so there is little chance of wear causing the 2mm difference between the strikes. A new handstamp has been discovered.

Both postcards were mailed to the United States and were “RETURNED - FOR / POSTAGE”, the upright card because it was initially franked with an American stamp, and the inverted card because it was mailed without postage.

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Plans are progressing for the Convention in Bakewell from 9-13 October 2019. 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.

Potential excursions include Hardwick Hall, home of ‘Bess of Hardwick’ and famous for its textiles, and Crich Tramway Village with a period street and vintage trams.

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 with a deposit to me to secure the Convention rates is **9th July 2019**. A couple of extra nights, before and after can be booked at reduced rates if required (these dates would not include evening meals).

The draft programme looks as follows:

Wednesday 9 October.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 3-00pm | Meet and greet. Tea and Coffee. |
| 6-00pm | Evening Meal. |
| 8-00pm | Displays / Presentation. |
| 8-00pm | Ladies informal get together. |
| 10-00pm | Informal Bourse and Auction viewing. |

Thursday 10 October.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 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 / Presentation.
8-00pm Ladies meeting with entertainment to be confirmed.
10-00pm Informal Bourse and Auction viewing.

Friday 11 October.

8-45am Fellows Meeting.
9-00am Committee Meeting.
10-30am Displays/ Presentation
12-30pm Break for lunch.
1-30pm approx. Excursion to be confirmed. Return by 5-00pm.
6-00pm Evening Meal.
8-00pm Displays / Presentation.
8-00pm Ladies Meeting with entertainment to be confirmed.
10-00pm Informal Bourse and Auction viewing.

Saturday 12 October.

9-00am Annual General Meeting
10-30am Competition entries on display and Judging Critique.
Additional time for Members 18 sheet displays if required.
1-00 to 2-00pm Final viewing of Auction lots.
2-00pm Auction.
6-30pm Presidents Reception
7-00pm Banquet and Awards presentations.

Sunday 13 October.

Farewells after Breakfast.

Greg Spring FRPSL



The rather impressive venue for our 2019 Convention.

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 Rutland Arms Hotel in Bakewell on Saturday 12th October 2019, commencing at 0900hours. In accordance with Rule 18, nominations are sought for the positions of President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. Nominations and any proposed amendments to the Rules, should be sent to the Secretary to reach him no later than **12th July 2019**.

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, to reach him no later than **12th July 2019**.

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, to reach him no later than **12th July 2019**.

The relevant Rules, referred to above, can be found at the Society website www.canadianpsgb.org.uk

John Watson

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

My thanks to those members who participated in the recent postal/web auction.

Our next auction will be a room auction at Convention on Saturday 12th October. Consignments for this sale should be sent to me no later than **30th June 2019** to allow time for the catalogue to be prepared. Please contact me to discuss any aspect of selling or buying via the auctions. Our auctions continue to attract a large number of specialist buyers and with commission rates capped at a maximum of 10%, the Society Auctions offer an excellent way to dispose of surplus material.

Graham Searle FCPS

FROM THE EXCHANGE PACKET MANAGER

The combined Stamp Packet and Covermart has now been available via the website for six years. Imagine my surprise therefore to hear last year of two members who were still not aware of its existence! The club website is <http://www.canadianpsgb.org.uk/> and it has a link on the left side headed Exchange Packets. There is currently a new selection of covers and cards available and hopefully some stamps will be added soon. I am very appreciative of the support given to the packet by my vendors and give a special 'Thank You' to Nick Lazenby, who has been a major contributor ever since I took over more than 25 years ago.

I still do need more vendors to supply material please.

The club now has a Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/canadianpsgb/> and Facebook Group - Canadian Philatelic Society of GB Discussion Group. Please have a look and join us so we can exchange information and research and generally share our Society and collecting interests more widely. See below what our Facebook page looks like.

Hugh Johnson



The new Society Facebook page.

LONDON GROUP

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

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 15 April | John Watson entertains |
| 20 May | More back of the book material – all members |
| 17 June | Colin Lewis entertains – something very different |

15 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).

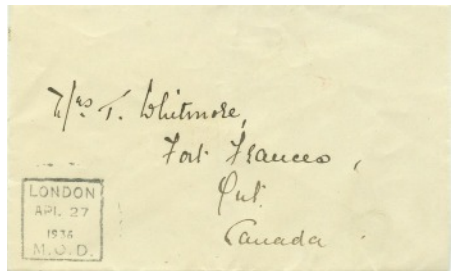
Dave Armitage FRPSL

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

The next meeting of the Scotland and North of England Group will be held on **Saturday 27 April 2019 commencing at 1330hrs**. Our 2019 meetings will once again be held in Glasgow at the home of George Henshilwood. 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. All members (and their guests) 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..... LONDON ENGLAND OR LONDON ONTARIO?



Can any member confirm the origin of the boxed rectangular LONDON M.O.D. Handstamps on the two covers above? London, England or London, Ontario? The handstamp, or ones like it, appears to have been in use over a very long time period as we have seen examples from a range of dates between 1902 and 1936.

If you do know the answer, please contact member Gary Steele at gwsteele57@gmail.com

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th MARCH 2019

New Members:-

- 3068 BLACKWELL, Geoff; 110 St Anthony Road, Sheffield, S10 1SG; e mail gblackwell@fastmail.fm; CG, CGA, CGC
3069 MCEWAN, Michael; 2 Craigie Road, Perth, Scotland PH2 0BH; e mail m.mcewan996@btinternet.com; C, B

Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

- 2514 ARMSTRONG, Paul; 43A Alcester Road, Finstall, Bromsgrove B60 1EN
2776 VERGE, Charles; 1713-44 Jackes Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4T 1E5
2819 BARRETT, Peter; PO Box 5, Dover CT16 1YQ; email pjbchelsea@aol.com

Resigned:-

- 2095 BOYD, David (ill health)

Deceased:-

- 2254 YOUNG, Mike

Revised Total:- 247

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2019

- April 12 - 13 Scottish Congress, Perth
April 13 Kitchener - Waterloo P.S. Stampfest, Waterloo, Ontario
April 15 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford
April 27 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting - Glasgow
May 4 - 5 ORAPEX, Ottawa
May 20 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford
May-29 - June 2 Stockholmia 2019
June 17 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford
June 21 - 23 ROYAL 2019 ROYALE, Mississauga, Ontario
July 6 MIDPEX, Leamington Spa
July 15 London Group Meeting - Bishop's Stortford
July 18 - 21 PHSC Symposium, Hamilton, Ontario
July 19 - 20 York Stamp Fair
Aug 30 - Sep 1 BNAPEX, Ottawa
Sept 11 - 14 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London
Oct 9 - 13 CPSGB Convention - Bakewell, English Peak District
Oct 26 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting - Glasgow

2020

- May 2 - 9 London 2020 International Stamp Exhibition

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Auction Announcement

Contact us for your
complimentary
catalogue

June 2019 Public Auction - Halifax, Nova Scotia
The Archives of Patricia Airways and
Exploration Limited



This extraordinary holding finally surfaces after more than 90 years. It contains original artwork, numerous essays and proofs, issued stamps often in full panes and first flight covers displaying a multitude of variations in imprints, inscriptions, perforations, paper, etc. Many are not documented in the Canadian Semi-Official Airmail literature and other specialized catalogues.

Shortly after the first successful Newfoundland-England Trans-Atlantic flight in June 1919, pilots and aircrafts soon turned to commercial airmail enterprises. Patricia Airways and Exploration Limited, a private airline serving remote towns and mining sites in northern Ontario, carried supplies, passengers and mail.

A special catalogue is in preparation which will offer a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire unique pieces of Canadian airmail history.

Our June sale will also feature Vic Willson's "Canadian International Airmails, 1919-1941" postal history exhibit collection and Part III of The Highlands Collection with important Newfoundland airmail rarities.



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