



Maple Leaves

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

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CONTENTS

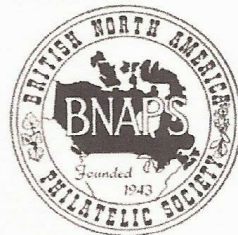
Editorial	121
Two Earliest Known Prince Edward Island Items	123
Where Have All The Special Delivery Forms Gone?	127
A Large Queen Cover From Manitoba Surfaces After 60 Years	135
Newfound Vignettes (20) - Postcard 'Printed Matter' Rate	137
David Armitage <i>FRPSL</i>	139
FPO 2B 1st Canadian Division - 2nd Brigade Security Phase - 1 February to 30 June 1917	141
Letters to the Editor	142
An Interesting Canada Company Cumulative Charge Marking	148
The 2 Cent Large Queen. Just One Plate.....or more?	152
Postal Usage of the Admiral Issue 1912 - 1931 (Part 1)	157
New Books	171
Society News	177
Amendments to Membership	180

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A.E.Stephenson, *FCPS*

Edited by: Graham Searle, *FCPS*

Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS

e mail: searle711@btinternet.com

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EDITORIAL

We start this issue by extending our congratulations to our old friend and ex Secretary, John Wright, who has recently been awarded the ABPS Award of Merit - well done indeed, John.

Shortly after going to press with our April issue, news reached the Editorial desk of the sudden and untimely death of past President, Dave Armitage. Whilst Dave had suffered from many health problems in recent years, none were related to his death which came out of the blue. Members will find an obituary on page 139.

Whilst we are on this sombre note, news has also reached us from across the pond of the death of Robert Lee. For many years, Bob ran successful and hugely popular auctions from his base in British Columbia and he was sadly missed from the auction scene when he retired. I suspect many of us will find items in our collections which were purchased in a Bob Lee auction.

By the time this issue reaches you, the deadline for bookings for the October Convention in Bakewell may well have passed but if you are still wanting to attend don't be put off. A quick contact to our President, Greg Spring, should let you know if rooms are still available at the hotel and, of course, members living nearby are always encouraged to come along for a day or two to see what the fuss is all about. We look forward to seeing as many members as possible in Bakewell in early October.

My thanks go out to those members who have consigned or donated material for the next Society Auction which will be a room auction on Saturday 12th October. Some

Maple Leaves *July 2019 - Volume 36* *121*

more details of the sale can be found on page 178 and the auction catalogue should hopefully be online at the Society website by early August.

The last couple of months have also seen a burst of activity with the Exchange Packet, with several hundred new covers and cards being added and many already sold. If you have not yet caught up with this alternative to ebay you can find all of the packet material online at the Society website www.canadianpsgb.org.uk. Overseas members can purchase from the packet using PAYPAL. So take a look, who knows that cover you have been seeking may just be sitting there waiting for a new owner!

Finally a reminder for the Admiral collectors amongst you that I still have some bulk lots of used Admirals from the Peter Payne hoard to dispose of. In particular, the 1 cent green, 2 cent red, 3 cent brown and 2+1 cent brown War Tax values are available in huge quantities. Space in the spare bedroom dictates that these will soon be on their way to auction so no reasonable offer will be refused in the meantime. Let me know if you are interested in getting hold of some before they disappear for ever.



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TWO EARLIEST KNOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ITEMS

Rob Lunn

As others have written in the past, exact details on the issuing and use of Pre-Confederation P.E.I. stamps and postmarks are very sparse. Largely in part because of the destruction of the Charlottetown post office in 1884 by fire with the loss of nearly all of the records pertaining to the earlier postal system. Therefore, it is through the research of existing philatelic material that we are able to piece together the missing information. Newly discovered or rediscovered items change or add to the hypotheses made by earlier researchers. Also, the valuable labour by others to document the material is of great assistance when researching items. The fact that there is not a great deal of Pre-Confederation P.E.I. material available presents its challenges when trying to determine earliest known usages.

This article lists two items I am convinced are “earliest known”. One is the use of the 4 pence stamp and the other is the use of a postmark on internal mail.

Earliest use of the 4 pence stamp

Cusworth and Salmon theorised that the proofing and printing of the 4 pence stamp “must have been done before January 1869, possibly between early November and the end of December 1868.” This was based on covers they had seen and some notations from a page from a notebook belonging to the printer’s engraver, Alfred Deacon. They go on to summarise that the stamps were likely “dispatched to the colony in February or early March 1869”.

Cusworth and Salmon also write that Leslie Tomlinson had stated “I do not think it was put on sale before the spring of 1869.”

The authors illustrate what they felt was the earliest legitimate use of the 4 pence stamp dated March 1869 (date unclear). Mention is then made of four pre 1869 covers reported by Lehr in addition to one dated 5th October 1864 which they rightly determined to be a fake. The authors had not seen any of the other covers.

These are all compelling arguments until the cover illustrated here, in figure 1 overleaf, reappeared.

While perusing eBay listings for PEI material I came across the item shown as figure 1. I was putting together my exhibit on Internal Mails of Pre-Confederation Prince Edward Island at the time. My initial interest was that it paid the double weight domestic rate. The cover is dated 10th August 1868. It was sent from Charlottetown to Port Hill via the western mail route to John Yeo Esq., a prominent Islander and member of the



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Fig 1

Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island. The 4 pence stamp is tied by an indistinguishable barred killer. The stamp paid the double weight up to 1 ounce rate.

After winning the auction and receiving the item, it became immediately clear upon a closer look that this was an early date. In Table 6-5 of Lehr's book, he lists the earliest known usages for the third issue stamps (note: currently the 4 pence is listed as a 4th issue). The date shown is 4th Oct 1864 (likely the same cover as the 5th October 1864 described by Cusworth and Salmon). Even Lehr seemed skeptical of this cover. Lehr then goes on to say: "covers have also been reported in auctions (an 10/8/68 cover to John Yeo, Port Hill with a clear P.E.I. date stamp, and a bisect 4d listed as 21/3/68, illustrated but year in date is not clear) and papers (2/11/67 by King and 21/10/68 by Quarles) but none of these have yet surfaced for examination".

Clearly the cover in my possession is the same one described by Lehr and which had not been seen by him. I immediately sent the cover off to the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation for expertising. The certificate confirmed it was "genuine". In my opinion I now had the earliest use of the 4 pence stamp on an authenticated cover.

This date would also suggest that the stamps were proofed and printed earlier. Perhaps in early to mid 1868. The need for payment of a double weight rate likely wasn't great and therefore this may explain why not many usages in 1868 have been seen. The reduction of the U.S. rate to 4 pence on 1st November 1868 from 6 pence saw a rise in the usage of the 4 pence stamp.

To quote Lehr, "the 4d stamp still remains the biggest mystery of P.E.I. stamps."

Earliest use of a postmark on internal mail

The second earliest known item I would like to report is what appears to be the earliest use of a postmark on an internal mail. For this, a database created and maintained by Mike Salmon, was extremely useful. After purchasing a number of items from Mike's collection a few years back, he was kind enough to pass on his database of research that thoroughly documented the covers known to him at that time. I have since been working to update this database based on any new items I have seen. A search of the database determined that the earliest postmark on an internal mail cover was the item shown in figure 2. The date is 1st April 1845. The postmark is what Lehr has listed as

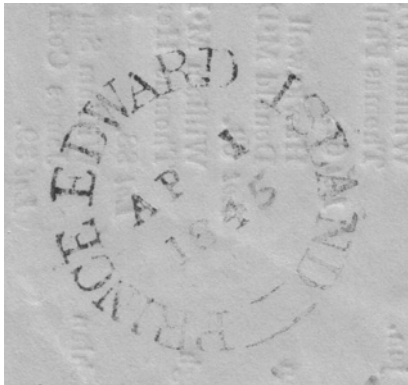


Fig 2

P5. The item (figure 3) is a printed circular, prepaid 2 pence per half ounce as indicated by the red manuscript 2 and a faint red PAID in circle marking (Lehr P9). The circular is titled "Fence Viewers and Constables for King's County March Term". It is marked "On Service" but obviously could not pass free. The circular was mailed from Charlottetown to Georgetown via the eastern mail route. No earlier examples have been seen by this author to date.

Why are there no earlier examples of a postmark used on internal mails? All earlier post-

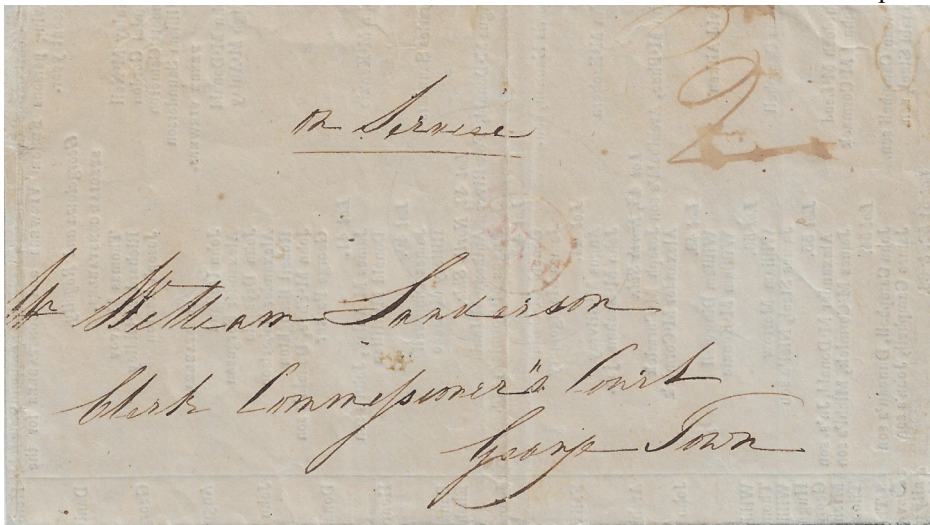


Fig 3

marks are on mail going to or arriving from locations outside of the colony.

If we look briefly at the history of the Charlottetown post office, Douglas Murray lists Charlottetown as the earliest known post office having opened in 1787. It served the entire colony until 1827. The earliest use of a handstamp, according to Murray, was recorded on 2nd May 1814. On 1st July 1828 a new inland mail courier system was established with three routes (western, eastern, southern) starting with ten post offices. Charlottetown was still the only official post office at this time with the other post offices acting as way offices. Mail addressed outside of Charlottetown remained at that post office until it was picked up.

Perhaps because much of the earlier mail was carried by favour from outside communities or just dropped off at the Charlottetown post office for eventual pickup, it was decided that there was no need for a date marking. Again, like the mystery with the 4 pence stamp we may never know for sure.

This author encourages anyone with earlier examples of either item to write him or write to the editor.

Bibliography:-

Cusworth, M.R. and M.J. Salmon "PEI Fourpenny – The Black Sheep of the Family", Maple Leaves Spring 2002, Vol 27 No. 6, Whole #284 pp 239-243.

Lehr, James C. "The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island 1814-1873", The Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1987.

Murray, C. Douglas "2000 Postmarks of Prince Edward Island 1814 to 1995", Conestoga Press, Thornbury, Ontario, 1996.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE SPECIAL DELIVERY FORMS GONE?

Raymond Villeneuve

Canada introduced a Special Delivery service in 1898 and the Post Office Department devised a number of special forms and labels to make this service more efficient. The forms helped distinguish the SD items from the regular mail and thus delivery of these items was expedited.

Those forms were identified as SD1 and SD4 to SD8. G.H. Davis in his 1991 book, *Canada Special Delivery*, presents examples of those which could have made their way to the public or collectors. The SD1 and SD8 labels are also well catalogued in the latest edition of R.G. Lafrenière's, *Field Guide to the Cinderella Stamps of Canada*.

The earliest of these forms, type SD4, was first introduced in 1906. It resembled a facing slip and was to be wrapped around individual or bundles of SD letters. Most of



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these, used during the first 30 years of the SD service, have not survived or at least have not been documented or seen in my research of the last 10 years.

Although the SD4 form was not meant to be kept for more than one month, a few from the late 1920's and early 1930's have survived their use and have been found. A date of production is found on the bottom left corner of the form.

Others such as the SD 1 label have “stuck” around. Many have been found on parcel wrappers or letters. Again, Lafrenière's Field Guide has listed all of them that are known but many issues have not been confirmed. Between June 1939 and December 1974, it is thought possible that 39 different labels were issued but 12 of these are still unknown. Were they ever printed? Will we eventually find them? Is it possible to find them all?

Where are they? Are they still lost out there or are we left to speculate on those missing editions?



Type SD1 used on a parcel wrapper

SD1 Parcel labels

Initially the SD 1 form was a small slip of paper used as a notice to recipients when a Special Delivery letter could not be delivered. It fell into disuse and in the late 1930's took the form of a parcel sticker.

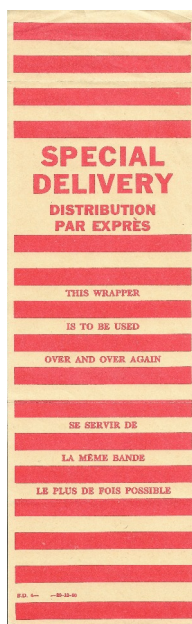
When the Special Delivery service was extended to parcels in 1938, postmasters were encouraged to use the SD1 label on these parcels unless they could wrap the larger facing slip, SD4, around the smaller parcels. Designed for large envelopes and parcel use, this label can also be found on Special Delivery letters as well. It is 9.6 x 7cm in size, yellow with red horizontal bars and has SPECIAL / DELIVERY/ EXPRES lettering in red. Identified in the lower left corner is the form number, quantity and order date.

They were produced annually, sometimes twice a year, between 1939 and 1974 in quantities ranging from 35 million to 350 million per issue.

Although originally designed for use on parcels, examples of its use can be found on many envelopes. However, as these two examples illustrate, the SD 1 form was often torn up to fit the available space on the cover.



Bits of the SD1 sticker used on two Special Delivery envelopes.



Two examples of the SD4 facing slips. The one on the left dates from April 1936, the one on the right from October 1960.

SD4 Facing slip for Special Delivery Letters

This Special Delivery form was used by Post Office personnel to tie up bundles of letters prepaid for Special Delivery. These highlighted packages could then receive prompt attention for dispatch. Introduced in 1906, they measured approx. 31cm long by 9cm wide with red stripes across. A production date, found on the bottom left corner, allows us to determine the year of issue.

Dispatching and receiving postmarks were to be applied before wrapping them around the SD items. The destination offices were to keep these facing slips as a record for one month.

Procedures for the use of the SD4 slip remained the same from introduction in 1906 until a change in 1943. The 5th June Weekly Bulletin for the Postal Guide for that year noted the following: *“In the future when Special Delivery letters are being dispatched the dispatching office need neither date stamp and initial the Special Delivery facing slip (Form S.D.4) nor indicate thereon the number of Special Delivery items being dispatched.”*

Over the years, it underwent several cosmetic changes in size and colour. It was also to be used over and over again.

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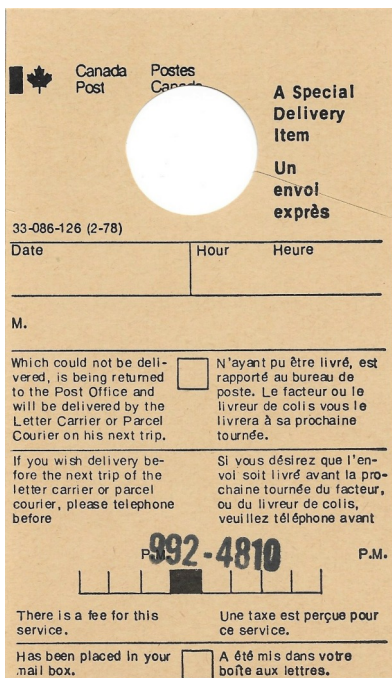
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SD5 form used in January 1946.

SD5 Customer Acknowledgement Form

In its quest to verify that Special Delivery letters or parcels were being delivered as required, the Post Office Department devised a new form in July 1923 for those situations where no recipient was present to receive and sign for them. This card like form was left with the SD item at the recipient's door. Later, Postmasters were instructed to have the carriers affix the **SD5 form** to the left-hand side of Special Delivery letters.



SD7 form from February 1978

SD7 Door Knob Sign

This form was designed in 1945 to hang on a doorknob to advise recipients of undelivered Special Delivery mail. It was left by the letter carrier in the case where the premises were closed or no one was there to accept the Special Delivery article.

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A LARGE QUEEN COVER FROM MANITOBA SURFACES AFTER 60 YEARS

Graham Searle *FCPS*

It is amazing what turns up in the mail of the Society Auction Manager! I recently received a consignment which comprised a correspondence between Archdeacon William West Kirkby or his son David and a family friend or relative back in Oxford, England. The eleven letters cover a period from 1872 to 1887. For much of this period William, a member of the Church Missionary Society, was the priest and subsequently Archdeacon at York Factory on the Hudson Bay. After he returned to England in 1879, his son, David, joined the Society in 1880 and served as Deacon at Fort Norman between 1886 and 1888. Without the enclosed letters, these covers would pass as rather ordinary transatlantic covers of the period. The letters provide evidence of the origin and routing of the covers.

The letters enclosed in these covers also provide a fascinating insight into the life of these early missionaries in the north of modern day Manitoba. The Hudson Bay Company provided a rudimentary mail service for settlers to send and receive letters to and from other parts of Canada and the UK but this service only operated twice a year at best making for some very long waits between letters.

I illustrate below one of the most interesting of the letters in the consignment from a philatelic standpoint. This cover, shown in fig 1, is a letter written at York Factory on



Letter written on 20 March 1873 from York Factory and sent to Oxford, England, forwarded to Weymouth.

20th March 1873 by William West Kirkby. The letter was carried via Norway House (some 500 miles distant) to Fort Garry where it entered the mails and was franked with a 6 cent Large Queen stamp tied by the 'M' fancy cancel of Fort Garry, From there the letter was routed in closed bag to Windsor, Ontario (13th May backstamp) and Hamilton (16th May backstamp). On arrival in Oxford, England (29th May backstamp) the letter was forwarded to Weymouth and a 1d GB stamp added to pay the forwarding charge. Just to add icing to the cake, this latter stamp is tied by the very rare Oxford '613' duplex error (should be '603').

Only two Large Queen covers have ever been recorded from Manitoba – this one makes the total three - although the Duckworths (*I*) note that the use of the 6 cent Large Queen probably continued in Manitoba into early 1873 – this cover being proof of that premise. The two country franking on this cover makes it very special indeed and probably the finest of the surviving examples.

Note:- This cover, and ten others from the same correspondence have resided in the same collection in the UK for over 60 years. They will be offered for sale in the CPSGB Auction at our Convention in Bakewell in early October along with some fascinating York Factory ephemera.

References:

1. The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use 1868 – 1872; H.E. & H.W. Duckworth, pp. 273 – 277. Published by Vincent Graves Greene Foundation 1986.

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NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES (20)

POSTCARD 'PRINTED MATTER' RATE

Dean W. Mario

Newfoundland's postcard rate to Canada, the United Kingdom, the British Empire, and foreign destinations for many years was a static 2 cents. However, a "book" or printed matter rate for cards with a brief or no message was available under a special postcard "concession rate" of 1 cent. The 1914 regulations stated:-

"Cards bearing the title 'Post Card' or its equivalent are admitted at rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting papers" [1].

Figs. 1 and 2 below, each bearing the 1897 1 cent Royal Family issue and both having the "book post" or "book rate" notation from the sender on cards addressed to "A.M. Ling" in Bristol, England, have no messages. Fig.1 is dated 25 April 1907 but presumably they were sent at the same time to a probable card collector overseas.

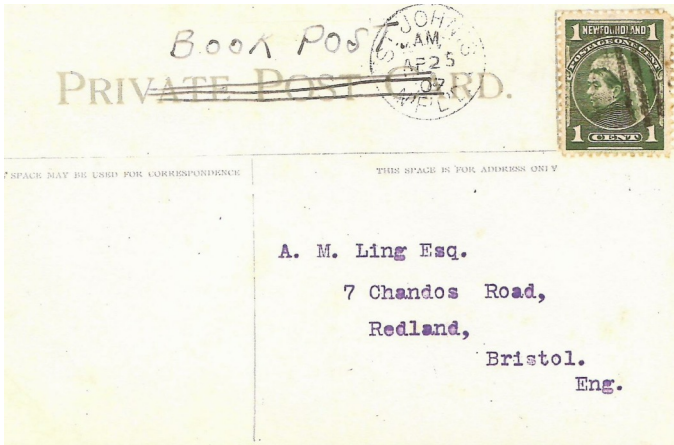


Fig 1

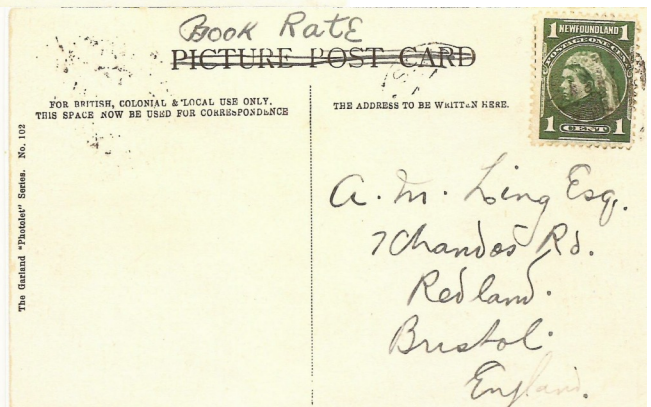


Fig 2

Figs. 3 and 3a illustrate a card dated 22 November 1913 bearing a similar "printed matter" designation from the sender (again to a probable postcard collector given the message) addressed to New Jersey (the regular postcard rate to the U.S. was 2 cents). Surprisingly, the length of the message would have indicated the usual rate but it was allowed to pass without postage due charges. Collectors often placed the stamp on the viewside for added interest and this practice was not discouraged at this time as postal regulations noted that "*It is not compulsory to affix the postage stamps to the address side*" [2].



Fig 3



Fig 3a

While the cards illustrated pre-date the above regulation [1], presumably this special concession rate was static in previous years. There is no indication, however, that "foreign" printed matter or circulars were permitted at the local and inland rate of 1 cent but obviously these examples indicate that such regulations were applicable to senders of postcards abroad with the indicated concession so noted.

References:-

[1] A Year Book & Almanac of Newfoundland 1914, St. John's: J.W. Withers, King's Printer, 1914, p. 38.

[2] Ibid.

DAVE ARMITAGE *FRPSL*

As many people will now be aware, Dave Armitage passed away suddenly on 14 April on his way back from a Society of Postal Historians meeting at Llandrindod Wells en route to a meeting of the London Group of CPSGB. He had been on fine form at the meeting and his loss has come as a great shock to all his family and friends. Dave was a long-standing member of CPSGB and was our President in 2018 when he organized a splendid Convention in Welwyn Garden City. He had also served for many years as convener and organiser of the Society's London Group which met monthly in his home.

He was, however, an active supporter in philately at many levels. He was the long-serving Secretary of Bishop's Stortford and District Philatelic Society. A Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, he was, with Alan Moorcroft, co-organiser of the annual "Royal In The East" meetings in Chelmsford. At county level, he was actively involved, with Ray How, in arranging the AEPS Spring and Autumn competitions, the AEPS Youth Officer, liaising with Stamp Active, the AEPS Security Officer for Stamp Essex events and he stored the AEPS Archives. He was also an active displayer and competition judge. In 2018 he was awarded the Bill Hart award for his exceptional service to youth philately.

As many members will know, Dave had experienced many

personal misfortunes and health problems in recent years. Despite this he remained a warm and friendly person, with, always, a positive and constructive approach to any issue. Above all, he was a great friend and will be missed dreadfully by all who knew him.

We send our condolences to his son and remaining family.



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FPO 2B 1st CANADIAN DIVISION – 2ND BRIGADE SECURITY PHASE 1 FEBRUARY to 30 JUNE 1917

Neil Ritchie

I collect Canadian Expeditionary Force material from 1914 to 1919 and was lucky enough to receive a gold medal for the CEF in France at Spring Stampex last year. I acquired this cover on ebay and there the seller had wondered why the registration label wasn't present, having thought that the 2d rate was the registration charge.

Here is a very rare example of mail posted by a civilian at a Canadian Field Post Office (FPO) and the only example I have in my collection. On the 1 April 1917 the



2nd Brigade HQ was located at the village of Ecoivres, 40km west of Arras. By definition, FPOs operated in restricted zones of military operations and therefore were only accessible to military personnel. At this time, access was particularly tight as preparations for the top secret Vimy attack was well advanced. This letter has been accepted by the 2nd Brigade's Postal Clerk and charged the 1oz Empire rate of 2d and cancelled FPO 2B.

Letters would normally have been censored at the fighting unit's level before entering the postal system, but in this case that was not possible so it was opened at the Canadian Postal Corps Base and signed "Base Censor".

Examining the 1st Division 2nd Infantry Brigade's war diary entry for the 1 April reveals that the only actions recorded that day was a conference for senior officers at the 1st Division HQ followed in the afternoon by another at Brigade HQ. Any military liaison officer attached to the afternoon conference would have been entitled to "On Active Service" free postage; and there would have been no civilian contractor present as they would have not been subject to the military regulations required to avoid leakage about the imminent attack. Perhaps it will never be known why or

WAR DIARIES OR INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY			Headquarters, 2nd Canadian Infantry
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title Pages will be prepared in manuscript.			(Erase heading not required.)
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
d'BOOIVRES	Apr. 1st.		Situation- -Normal. Weather- -Rain and sleet fell at intervals. The C.O.C. attended a conference at Headquarters, 1st Canadian Division this morning. During the afternoon a conference of officers Commanding Units, 2nd. Canadian Infantry Brigade, was held in the Mess Room, Brigade Headquarters, Ville au Boeuf. Casualties. NIL.

how a civilian was allowed into the restricted zone, but they were, and it would be an interesting story if we knew. So far, I have found no information about the addressee, Mr Henri Lust, and I haven't been able to decipher the address sufficiently.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

John Wright

CROSS BORDER MAIL

Maple Leaves is always a good read, and I was particularly interested in the article by Frank Henry in the April issue as I have a number of items of Cross Border Mail from the 1840s and 1850s. Unfortunately, there is an error on page 65, repeated on page 68, where he says that the US changed to weight rather than sheets on 3rd March 1845 - strangely the error is corrected on page 69!

Boggs on page 57 refers to an "Act of March 3 1845" which says that "From and after July 1, 1845" the weight rather than number of sheets will apply (I have considerably

shortened this!!) and this is undoubtedly where the error in Frank's otherwise excellent article comes from.

Co-incidentally, I have a cover of 16 April 1845 shown below in fig 1, rated 3/10 and 75 which at a quick glance seems to have consistent rates of 4 times, but is actually wrongly US rated.



Fig 1. Letter sent from the Quebec branch of the Bank of Montreal to D.S. Kennedy in New York. The letter was fully prepaid for a weight of between 1 and 2 oz but with the US postage underpaid. Within Canada, from 5 January 1844, a letter of 1 – 2 oz travelling between 201 and 300 miles, cost 4 x 10d stg = 3/4 stg = 3/10 Cy. Within the USA, the letter travelled 150 – 400 miles for which the single sheet rate was 18 ¾ cents. Four or more sheets, but not exceeding 1oz was 4 x rate and in proportion for greater weights. The letter should thus have been at least 5 x rate or 93¾ cents. Did the Quebec postal clerk perhaps think “ 4 x Canadian rate, so 4 x US rate and thus charge just 75 cents?”

Alan Spencer

WORLD WAR 1 ENVELOPE

I have recently purchased a First World War envelope (please see fig 2 overleaf) which I am finding is rather mystifying and I am hoping that someone may be able to shed a little more light on it.

The envelope has had a FPO D.X.3 2nd Division Headquarters handstamp dated the 27th June 1916. It has been passed by the Divisions censor – 91. It also has French

censor tape tied with a French censor mark – which presumably indicates that it was censored twice. A ‘Mission Militaire Francaise/ 11th Division Canadienne’ handstamp was subsequently applied – does anyone know anything about this body? Did each Division have its own ‘Mission’? On the back is a dotted ‘ for 2nd July 1916 – did the hotel have its own post office?

All in all, I find this an intriguing item but it has left me with more questions than answers. I would be grateful for any information regarding it.



Fig 2

Frank Henry

TRANSATLANTIC HANDSTAMP – TYPE D21

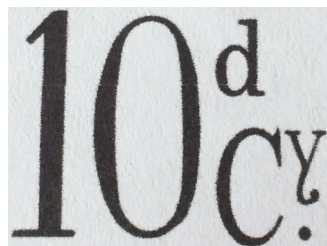
I thought that members might be interested to see the attached images of my recent eBay acquisition, which shows the D21 handstamp in a fully developed form, ie complete with a fancy curlicue, unlike the illustration in Arnell. (see fig 3 opposite)



Fig 3

I showed the cover to Malcolm Montgomery who replied as follows: *Hi Frank, Many thanks, I had not realised that it was as decorative as your example shows ... curious.*

The letter was carried on board the Asia, which left Liverpool on 17 March 1855 and arrived at Boston on the 31st March. The Montreal arrival mark (Ap 1 1855) is a bonus!



D21 mark as it appears in the handbooks.

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AN INTERESTING CANADA COMPANY CUMULATIVE CHARGE MARKING

John R Reynolds



1839 Stampless Transatlantic Canada Company pre-printed Abstract of Transactions in Canada form relating to 10th– 15th June, signed by Commissioner William Allan [former postmaster of York]. Light strike of large double circle CITY OF TORONTO U.C. JU 21 1839 in black. Endorsed “Via New York” & “Canada Co Office, No 39” (account No). Rated indistinct PAID h/s in black, m/s 4½ & 25 in red [4½d cy rate for ferry route across Lake Ontario to the border, 25 cents US postage from the border to New York]. Freight Money probably levied, but not shown from Toronto. NEW YORK JUN 27 full circle transit in red. Light strike of black unboxed LIVERPOOL SHIP LETTER h/s on back with partial London red circular receiver G – 22 xx on back. Rated 1/7 stg due on front [8d Ship Letter, plus 11d inland postage from Liverpool to London]. **Cumulative charge of £3/5/8 on back.** To Governor etc, Canada Company, St Helen’s Place, London. No endorsement dating receipt. File folds, red seal with cut & some toning.

Many members will have come across stampless trans-Atlantic items similar to the 1839 one illustrated and described, a Canada Company abstract of transactions, sent from the Toronto office to their London headquarters as a Ship Letter, via New York. The details are on a pre-printed form, used from 1837, and signed by William Allen, former postmaster of York, who was involved in many financial matters over many years.

What is particularly interesting about this item is the high charge mark of £3:5:8 on the back – the cumulative charge for UK postage due from the recipient on a large bundle of items. This individual item shows a charge of 1/7 on the front for the basic single rate due for letters arriving via Liverpool [8d Ship Letter fee plus 11d inland postage to London]. The Canadian 4½d cy and United States 25 cents postage was pre-paid, as required by postal regulations. For items arriving via Portsmouth the basic single rate due was 1/4 [8d Ship Letter fee plus 8d inland postage to London]. The rates for other ports varied, depending on distance from London.

As the Canada Company had a steady stream of incoming mail, cumulative charge marks are not uncommon. Usually the markings are multiples of 1/7 and/or 1/4. They reflect the amounts due for combinations of individual items which may be multiples of the basic single rate as well as multiple items of single rates. The markings may also be combinations of the two rates, reflecting the arrival in London of items via both Liverpool and Portsmouth or elsewhere, bundled up together for delivery at one time.

£3:5:8 is the highest cumulative charge mark I have seen. For those who like a challenge with equations and multiplication tables, we are looking at the top of a bundle of the equivalent of 40 to 50 items at trans-Atlantic rates. Perhaps there were also more local items included in the bundle.

Such a large bundle can be explained simply by chance, with mail from several vessels arriving in London within hours of each other. Perhaps there was a hiatus in shipping availability with the UK involved in military conflicts in Afghanistan and China that year.

Was the bundle collected from a local post office by a Canada Company employee, and the amount debited from an account set up for the purpose? Or was it delivered to the Company office, with this amount paid out as cash to a postal carrier?

Has anyone come across a higher charge mark?

An interesting item indeed!

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The article below first appeared in a recent issue of 'Dots and Scratches' the newsletter of the BNAPS study group who look at re-entries and constant plate varieties. We felt the topic was worthy of a wider audience so it is re-produced here with the kind permission of the author and the Editor of the newsletter.

THE 2 CENT LARGE QUEEN. JUST ONE PLATE ... OR MORE?

Brian Hargreaves

For many years there has been speculation that a second plate might have been used during the life of this value. And why not indeed? It is worth remembering that the 2 Cent Large Queen was in use for over four years between 1868 and 1872 - with an estimated quantity of more than 10 million in circulation. So it is perfectly possible that over this time the printers might have needed more than one plate.

In their seminal work on this issue the Duckworths (*1*) make various references to a possible second plate. They report that Post Office Department records indicate that it probably ordered three plates and two plate repairs from the British American Bank Note Co. in the course of producing the 2 Cent Large Queen. While invoicing by the printers was usually a reflection of the number of plates that were deemed to be required, rather than actually used, these records, and the total quantity printed, do suggest that more than one plate was involved.

The Duckworths also note that a plate proof is known that does not show the well-known major re-entry at plate position 7, even though this re-entry is known on copies with paper characteristic of the earliest printings.

In an effort to settle the debate the Duckworths suggested (on page 86) that a series of 'incorrectly-drawn guidelines' which are known to appear at 8 or 9 positions along the bottom row should be found in 8-9% of copies if there was only one plate in use. However, examination of 230 random dated copies revealed only 7 examples - i.e. only 3% - with these guidelines. While these results were not conclusive, the Duckworths suggested that readers seek definitive proof by finding a stamp showing the bottom imprint without any of these guidelines.

This article, however, provides new evidence from the other end of the sheet – by looking at the top! And here I must acknowledge the contribution of Scott Robinson, curator of the *Flyspecker.com* website, without whom this discovery would not have been made.

I sent this strip of three (figure 1 opposite) to him for his comments on another subject altogether, and it was Scott who pointed out the existence of what is almost certainly a centre dot (close-up shown in figure 2). That being so, it would mean that the right-hand stamp is from plate position 5, and the one in the middle would be plate position 4.



Fig 1



Fig 2 Close up of the right hand stamp in the strip showing a 'centre' dot in the right margin at the top.

But I had recently read about the evidence from Jim Jung's strip of five (2) that this is the location of the 'Spur' variety? (See figure 3) Jim's strip by the way confirms the Duckworths' comments on the 'Spur' variety (again on page 86), where they quote the noted collector R.W.T. Lees-Jones describing it as coming from 'the fourth stamp in the top row of Plate 2', but not explaining why he thought it was a second plate!

Scott highlighted that not only does my strip not show the 'Spur' variety at plate position 4. He pointed out two other significant differences:-

1. Unerased guidelines at the bottom left of each stamp. There are none on Jim's strip. (see fig 4 overleaf)
2. The centre dot is in a lower position than on Jim's strip. (see fig 5 overleaf).



Fig 3 Strip of five plus a single on piece (courtesy of Jim Jung). The left hand stamp of the strip is from plate position 4 and shows the 'spur' flaw (see fig 3a overleaf). The adjacent stamp is plate position 5 and shows a centre dot in the right margin at the top (see fig 5 overleaf).

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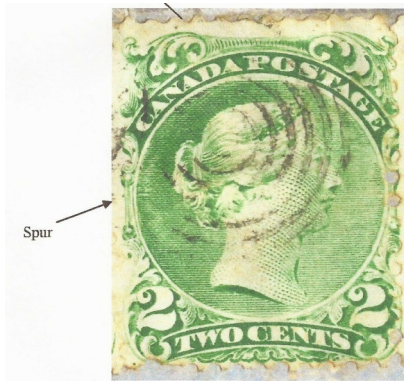


Fig 3a Detail of the left hand stamp in the strip of five in fig 3 showing the 'spur flaw' which is not present in the centre stamp of my strip of three.

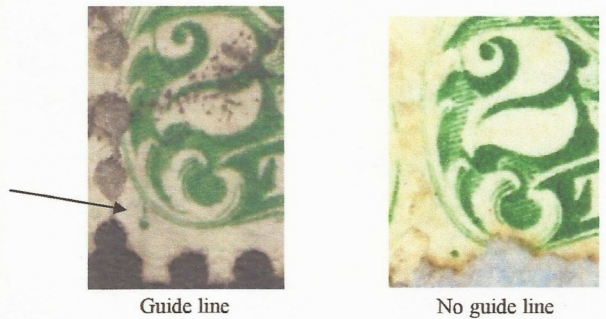


Fig 4 Comparison of stamps from my strip of three showing unerased guidelines at lower left and the stamps from the Jim Jung strip of five which show no guidelines.

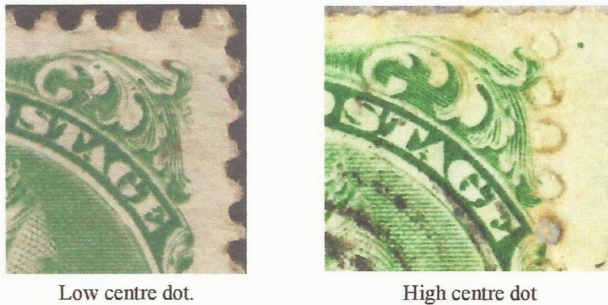


Fig 5 Comparison of the position of the centre dots from my strip (at left) and Jim Jung's strip (at right) - note the very different positions.

Whilst it is conceivable that the 'Spur' variety could simply be damage caused during the life of the plate, it seems far more likely that the dot position and guidelines are significant and permanent features that would be indicative of a second plate.

Readers are invited to re-examine their 2 Cent Large Queen holdings for multiples coming from the top row. It is hoped that, once pointed out, these three differentiators can be identified as constant, and therefore conclusive proof found for the existence of a second plate.

References:-

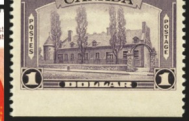
1. The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, Second Edition, H.E. & H.W Duckworth, Vincent Graves Greene Foundation, 2008
2. Large Queen - Spur in Left outer Frame Line Plate Position 4; Jim Jung, Dots and Scratches, Re-entries and Constant Plate Varieties, Study Group Newsletter, BNAPS, Vol 3, No 5, Whole Number 11, Oct 22 2016, pgs 7 - 10.

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POSTAL USAGE OF THE ADMIRAL ISSUE 1912- 1931 (PART 1)

John Watson

This article is an illustration and extension of Steinhart's notes on the colours and uses of the Admirals in his book "The Admiral Era: A Rate Study 1912 - 1928". Where I can, I have shown single usage of each stamp issue, but in some instances I have either chosen to show an interesting multiple usage or I am simply not able to show a single usage from my collection. In the case of certain issues (for example, the imperforate between coils), it is not always desirable to show use of a single stamp. The regular coil stamps generally had the same usage as the sheet stamps, even though they weren't necessarily released at the same time, so I will include them alongside the sheet stamps. The War Tax stamps were not always used as the Canadian Post Office intended them to be used and so I will treat them separately. The War Tax and its subsequent removal causes a lot of complications when discussing the use of Canadian stamps during this period as several values had different uses at different times. Rather than dealing with one usage of a stamp and then coming back to it later in the narrative when then rates changed, I will discuss all usages of any given stamp regardless of chronology.

It would be tedious to list every possible usage for some issues, especially the higher values; suffice it to say that it was possible, in theory at least, to use higher values for payment of steps of many lower rates of postage (e.g. a 10 cent stamp could pay 5 x first class rate of 2 cents per oz, 10 x 3rd class rate of 1 cent etc.). Even a 2 cent stamp could pay multiple 1 cent rates.

I will begin with the first release of the Admiral issue and then move on to the new colour values. So, we start with the 1 cent green:-

Many of the regular issue Canadian stamps, particularly in the early years, conformed to the UPU colour designations and the colour green was the colour chosen for the international third class matter rate. Figure 1 overleaf shows a printed matter rate to the USA paid using a 1 cent green coil perf 8 vertically. It is rather a tatty cover, but I've chosen it to illustrate a Post Office regulation which was hardly ever applied, viz the use of damaged or mutilated stamps was not permitted. Clearly this stamp falls into that category, but was allowed to travel through the post regardless.

Apart from the UPU designated use, the 1 cent green could pay a variety of Canadian rates, including the drop letter rate of one cent. On the introduction of War Tax in April 1915, the drop letter rate increased to 2 cents. Figure 2 overleaf shows a double drop letter mailing using a 1 cent green coil perf 12 horizontally showing the experimental large holes punched in the perforations to aid separation. It is used in conjunction with a Victorian postal stationery envelope. Although a multiple use, this is the only example of this stamp that I have on cover. It will be noted that this cover and the previous cover



Fig 1



Fig 2

are to and from, respectively, a well-known stamp dealer of the time. I think I should say at this point that nearly all the more esoteric Admiral stamps issued are almost always found used by stamp dealers, as will be seen later in this article. This is hardly remarkable, since it was their business to be well up with the stamp market and were usually located in the larger cities where it was possible to buy these items.

Figure 3 below shows the single 1 cent drop letter rate using a regular sheet stamp. Here is a very attractive advertising envelope, and also one of the earliest known uses of the Admiral issue on cover (3 January 1912), shortly after the official launch of the issue.

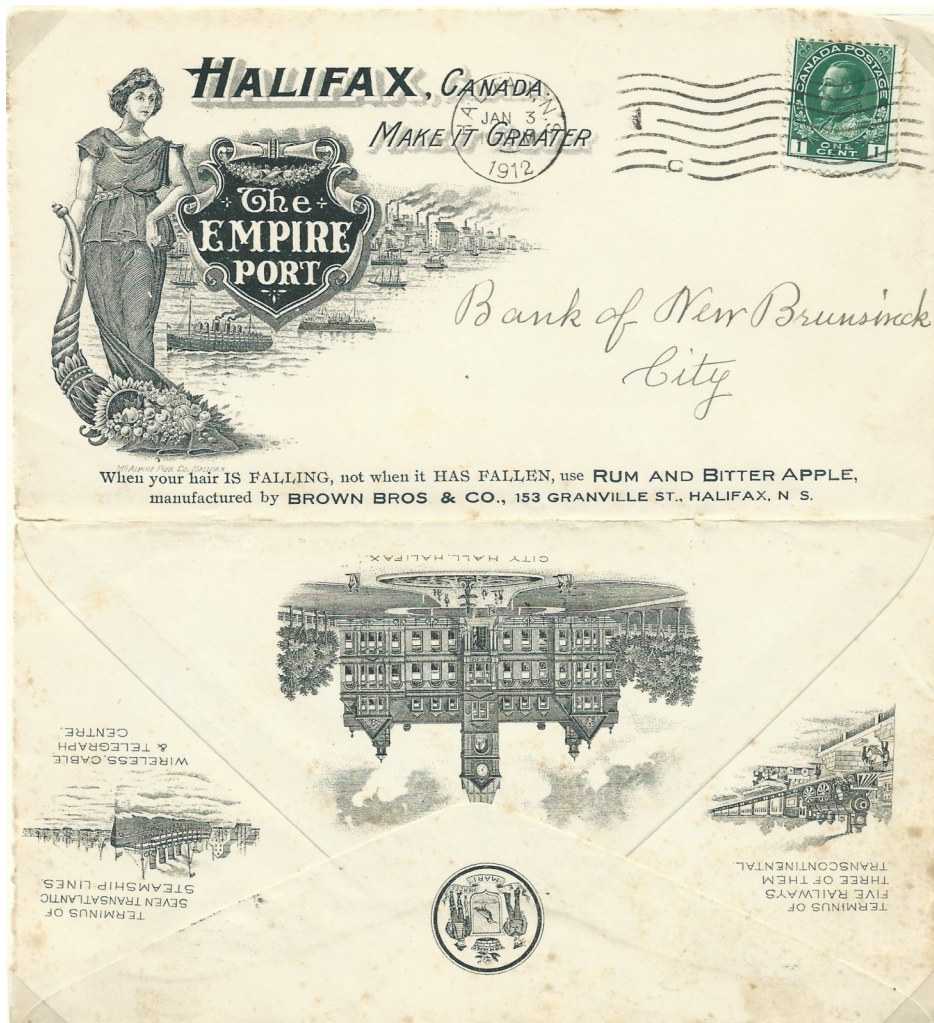



Fig 3



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The 1 cent green also paid the domestic postcard rate and figure 4 shows a 1 cent green coil perf 8 horizontally correctly paying the rate. With the introduction of War Tax the domestic postcard rate increased to 2 cents (including USA and Mexico, hereafter referred to as Preferred Foreign). Figure 5 shows a single use of the 1 cent green coil perf 12 horizontally underpaying the new postcard rate in 1917. Although not a correct usage it wasn't caught or charged tax. This is another difficult stamp to find on cover



Fig 4



Fig 5

and the only example I have. The second class matter rate (newspapers and periodicals) is extremely complicated and complex and I do not propose to discuss it in this article. I will just say that the 1 cent stamp could be used to pay this rate, as could several of the other values in paying single or multiple steps of the rate.

The 2 cent red had many uses; the UPU designation for the colour red was for the UPU postcard rate. Figure 6 shows a 2 cent red coil perf 8 vertically used for this purpose on a postcard to the UK. As mentioned previously this was also the rate for a postcard to the USA after the introduction of War Tax, and figure 7 shows a 2 cent red coil perf 8 horizontally on a postcard to the USA dated 1917.



Fig 6

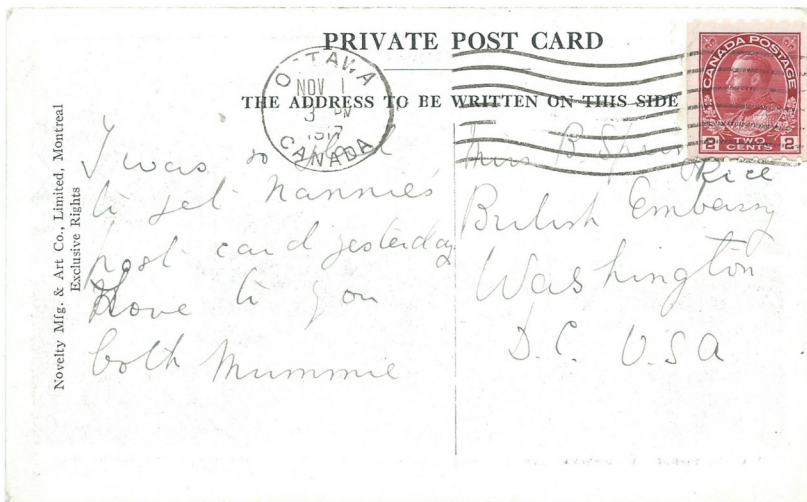


Fig 7

For a number of years Canada had used the colour red to denote the payment of the first class forward domestic rate, and continued to do so with the 2 cent red Admiral. Figure 8 shows an example of this usage with a 2 cent red coil perf 12 horizontally on a letter of 1927 after the removal of War Tax. A further use for this issue was to pay the Empire rate first class letter rate. Figure 9 shows a regular sheet stamp perforated with the initials WHM on a W.H. Malkin Co. letter to Ceylon, with a Passed Censor Bombay mark, posted in 1915, but before the introduction of War Tax.



Fig 8

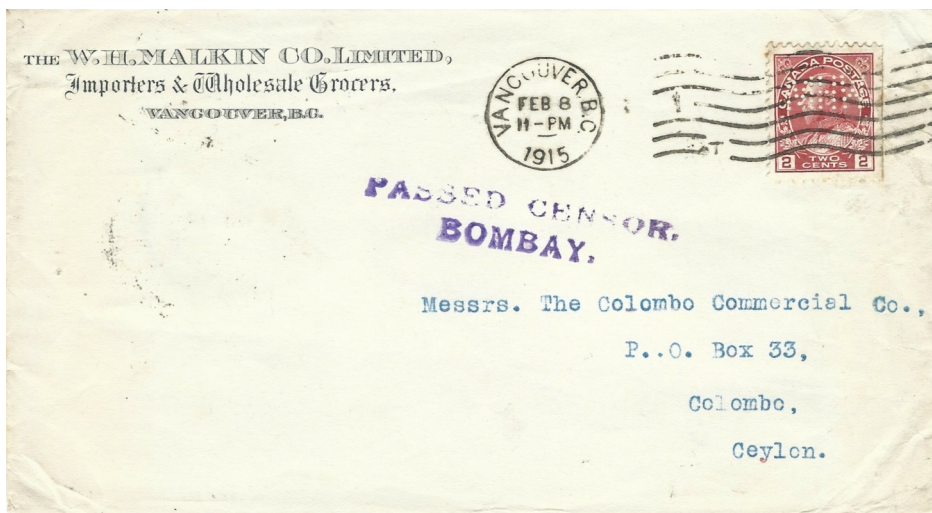


Fig 9

Blue was the colour chosen by the UPU to denote the international letter rate and the 5 cent blue Admiral met this need. Figure 10 shows this usage on a letter to Germany in late July 1914, with the additional feature of the large blue handstamp “Non=Transmissible” due to the outbreak of World War 1. I am not sure whether this is a Canadian or British marking as war had not been declared when the letter entered the postal system.

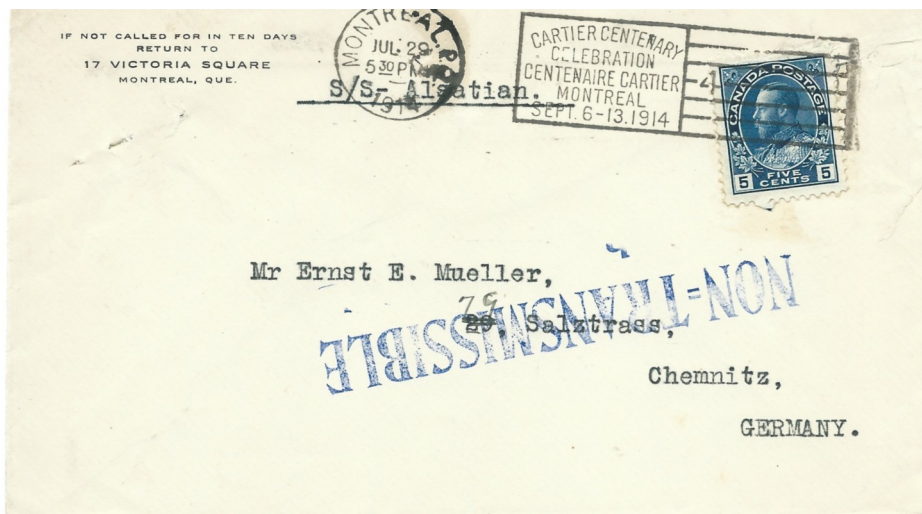


Fig 10

The other main use for this stamp in Canada was to pay the Acknowledgement of Receipt fee. These were the only three colours which had any UPU significance as far as Canadian stamps were concerned.

The 7 cent yellow-gold's primary use was to pay the domestic first class rate (2 cents) plus the registration fee (5 cents). This was also the cost of sending a registered letter to Empire and Preferred Foreign countries. After the introduction of War Tax, apart from multiple rates, the main use for this stamp was to pay the 1 cent drop letter rate + 1 cent Tax + 5 cents registration as illustrated in the 1917 drop letter shown in figure 11 opposite.

The 10 cent plum could pay many multiple rates, but few single usages. One I have never seen is the 5 lb. parcel rate for parcels delivered to any post office within 20 miles of place of posting. The two more usual, though far from common, rates seen are the Acknowledgement of Receipt fee after it was raised to 10 cents in 1921, and the 5 cents UPU letter rate + 5 cents registration as seen in figure 12 opposite. This letter was sent to France during WW1 and was examined by the military authorities in France.

The “classic” single usages of the 20 cents value were to pay the 10 cents Acknowledgement of Receipt + the 10 cents late fee for an A-R request after posting, and the 10 cents

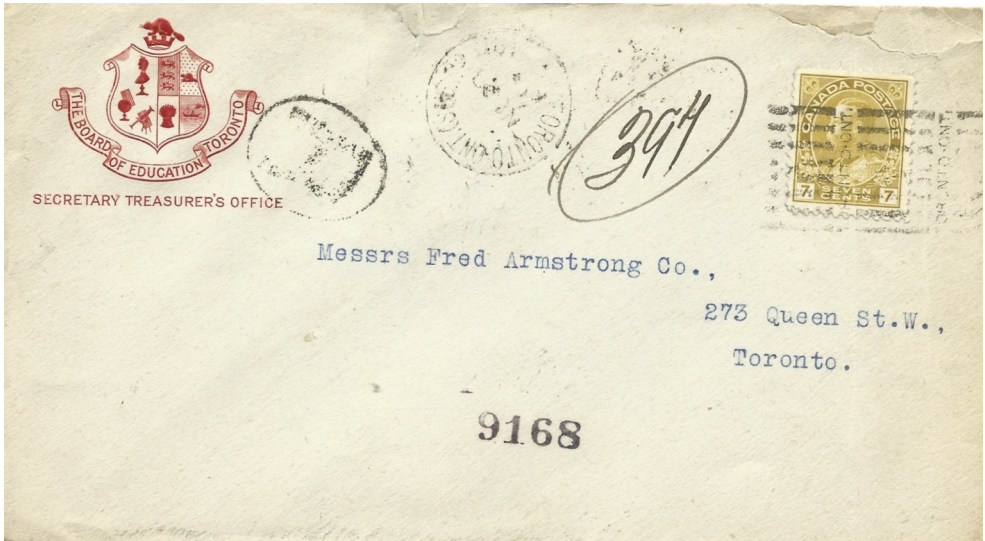


Fig 11



Fig 12

UPU letter rate, effective from 1 October 1921; plus the 10 cents registration fee. However, I have chosen to show in figure 13 overleaf a seldom seen multiple rate – 3 x 3 cents Empire letter rate, also effective from 1 October 1921, plus 1 cent War Tax plus the 10 cents Registration fee on a letter sent to England in 1922.

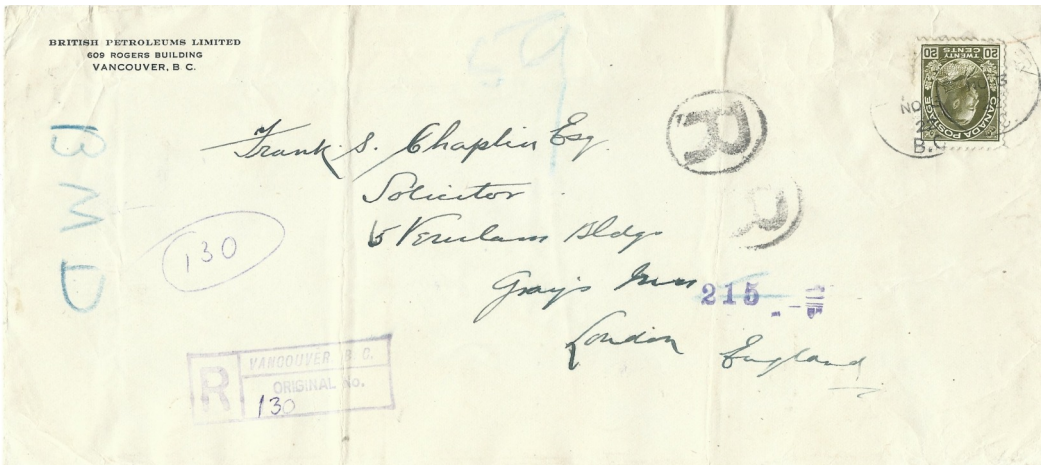


Fig 13

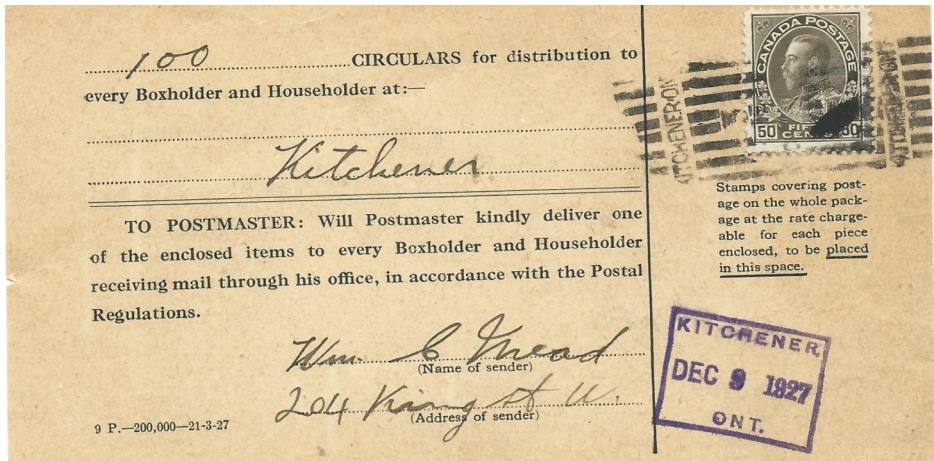


Fig 14

The only single rate usage of the 50 cents value during the Admiral period was to pay for 100 circulars at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each, as shown in figure 14 above, or for 50 circulars at 1 cent each to a rural route. It is most commonly seen in combination with other stamps to pay money packet rates.

On 15th April 1915 War Tax was introduced. This meant that 1 cent war tax was added to all first class matter (including postcards) for domestic destinations, including USA and Mexico and to all first class matter (excluding postcards) to Empire countries. Two new stamps, inscribed War Tax were produced – the 1 cent green and the 2 cents red. Their main use was intended for fiscal material, but they were valid for full or part payment of postage. The only single rates that the 1 cent green could pay were the 2nd and 3rd class rates. Figure 15 opposite shows one on the front of a postcard with no message, a popular way of sending an exchange postcard abroad, in this case to Belgium.

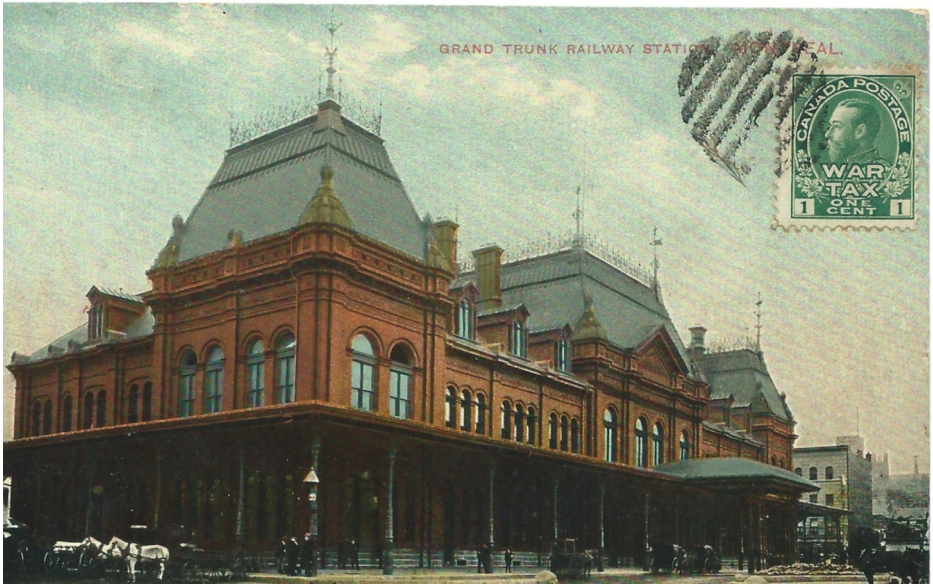


Fig 15

The 2 cents stamp could pay the old 1 cent rates plus War Tax, where it applied, and the old 2 cents rates where War Tax did not apply as on this post card to Ireland shown in figure 16.

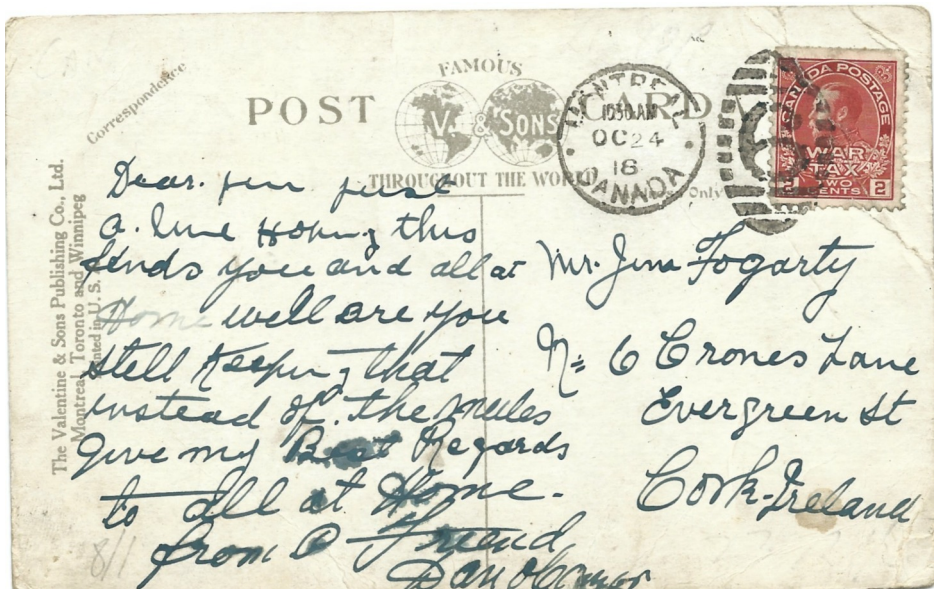


Fig 16

Since the new domestic, Empire and preferred foreign first class letter rate was now 3 cents in total, all such mail had to be multi-franked since there was no current 3 cent stamp. To overcome this problem a new stamp was issued combining the postage and the War Tax. Examples of the sheet stamp and coil stamp are shown in figures 17 and 18. Because of a shortage of stamps the postage stamp printers perforated part of the stock with a gauge 12 horizontally. These stamps had already been perforated gauge 8, ready for use as coil stamps. Although nearly 5 million of these were produced, they are quite elusive to find on cover and I don't have an example of single usage. The example

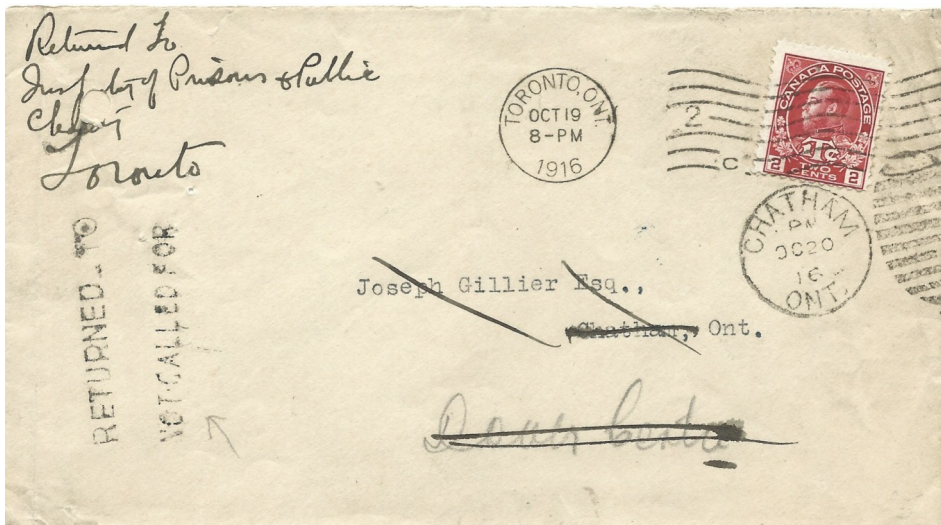


Fig 17

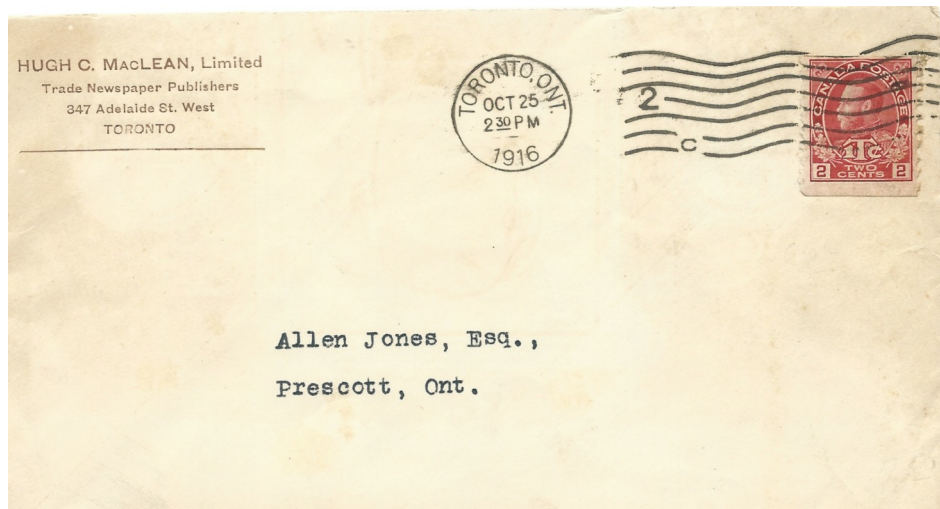


Fig 18

shown in figure 19 represents an overpayment of the double domestic first class letter rate. This could simply be a convenience payment, but it may be an example of the confusion surrounding War Tax, many people believing that the Tax applied to each step of the weight, whereas, of course, it only applied to the first ounce.



Fig 19

This stamp value caused confusion for the postal authorities and the public because it was the same colour as the 2 cent War Tax stamp, so the colour of the combined 2 cent + 1 cent Tax stamp was changed to brown. This could of course pay the same rate as the red stamp, and figures 20 below and 21 overleaf show the sheet stamp and the coil

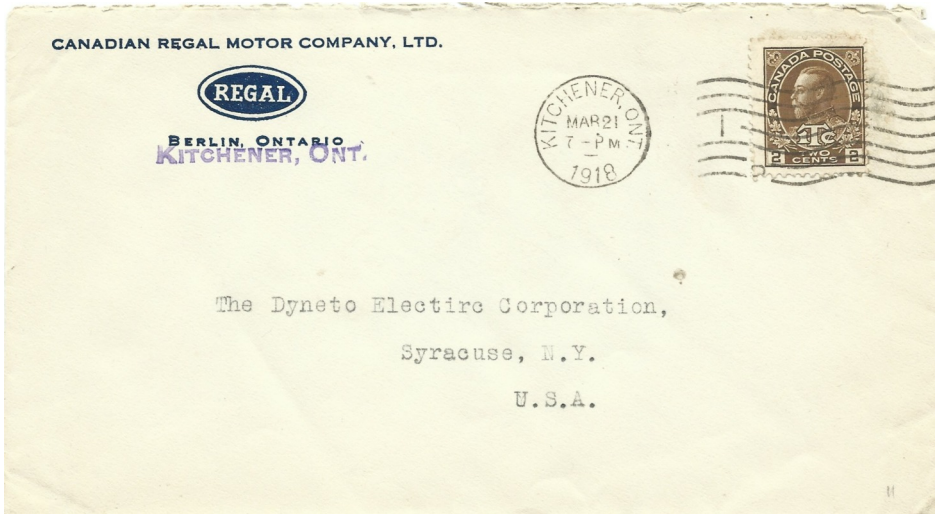


Fig 20

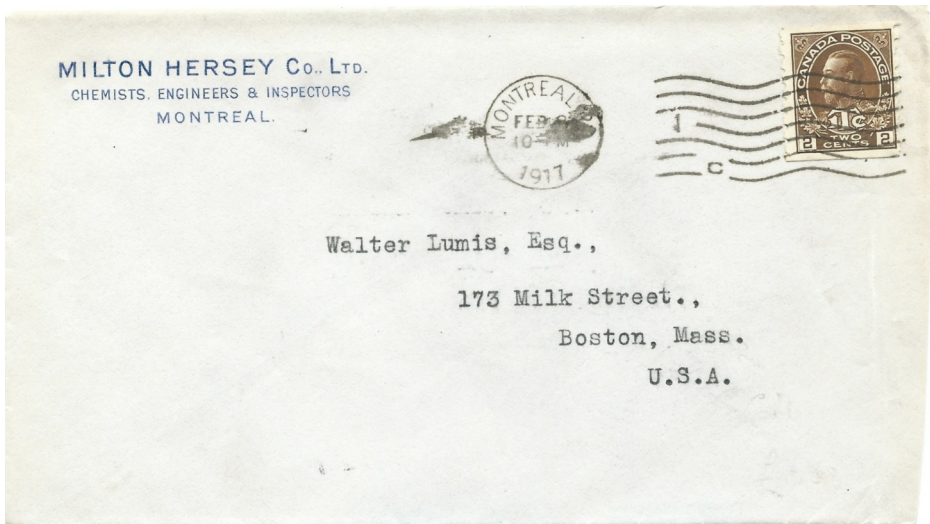


Fig 21

stamp both used on first class letters to USA. This stamp was replaced in 1918 with a single value 3 cents stamp also in brown. Figure 22 shows its usage on an Empire rate cover to Newfoundland and figure 23 shows a domestic first class letter usage of the coil version.

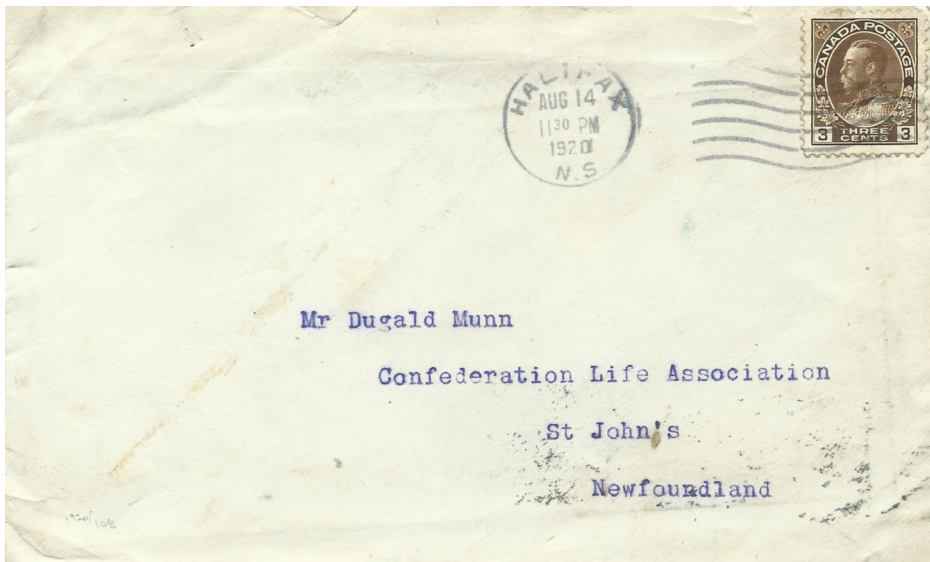


Fig 22

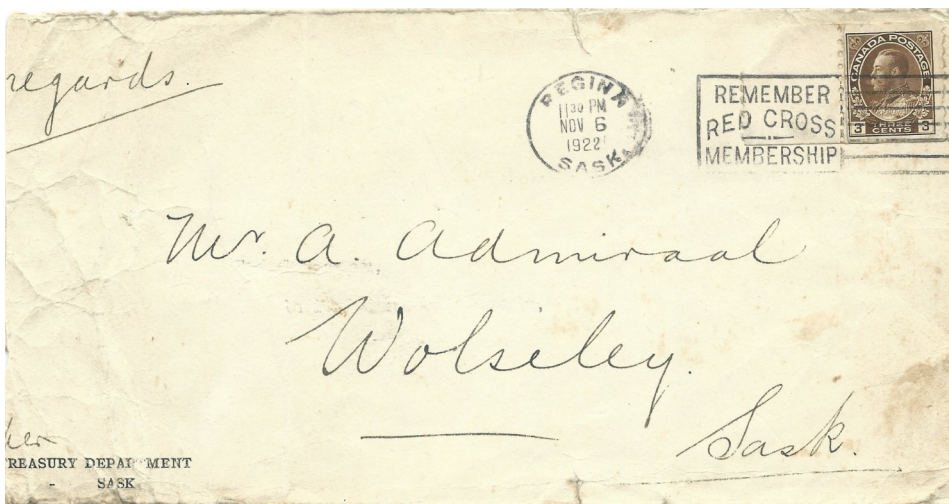


Fig 23

References:

As well as Allan Steinhart's book mentioned at the beginning of this article, I found "The Admiral Issue of Canada" by George C. Marler very useful for verifying dates of release of the various stamps referred to in the text.

TO BE CONTINUED

NEW BOOKS

I realise that it is some time since we have included details of any new philatelic books and the pile of review copies on my bookshelf has grown quite large so here are details of some of the new titles.

The first two books are in fact new catalogues and only available as e-books.

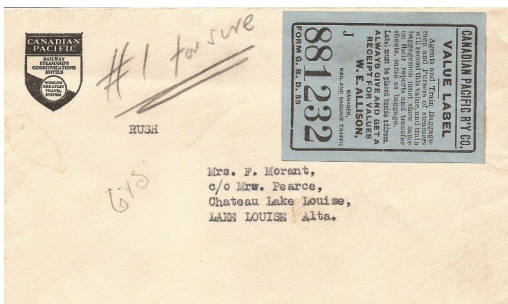
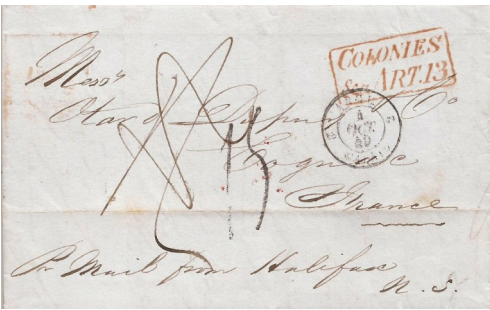
These are the latest editions of the Walsh Newfoundland at 856 pages and Walsh British North America Specialized Catalogues at 725 pages which have just been released/published. Both are available in the ecatalogue version which is in the PDF style but in full colour and full of images. Both catalogues are priced at C\$100.

The catalogues can be download to any of the owner/purchaser electronic devices. Your telephone and your computer and your tablet. You can print them in full colour and as often as you wish and as many pages as you wish.

CPSGB ROOM AUCTION

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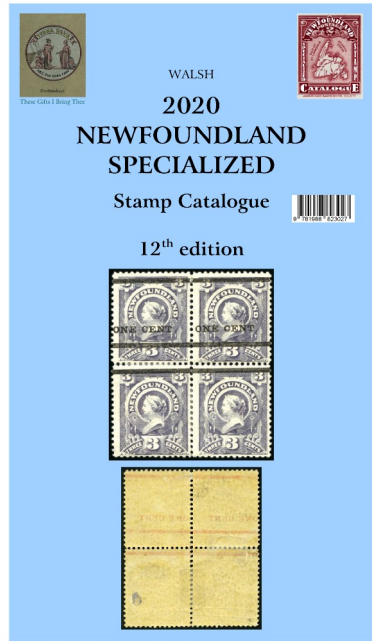
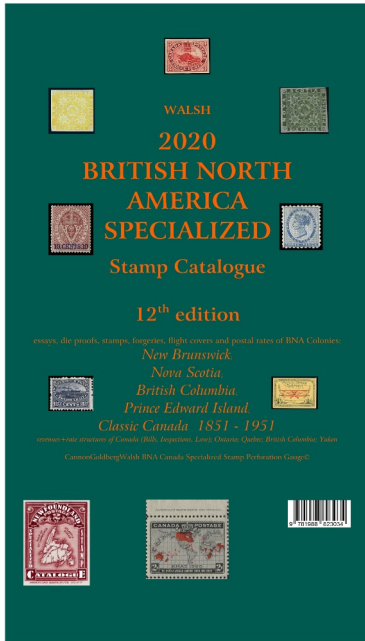
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The two new editions of the Walsh catalogues.

They are only available via the website www.nfldstamps.com where you can acquire them through/by the link to the eBook seller LULU. Also on Walsh's site are links that give you inside-the-catalogue information about each of the ecatalogues.

This release is the 12th edition with each edition having much more information than any of its predecessors. No another catalogue that covers the same time period as these catalogues provides the information contained here within.

Much information found within these two ecatalogues provides corrections to information that can be found in the older reference books.

All of the following books have all been published by BNAPS. They are available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8, Canada Tel 613 – 567 – 3336, FAX: 613 – 567 – 2972; e mail bnaps@sparks-auctions.com. Website <http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/>

The price quoted below for each book is the retail price in Canadian dollars. Usual terms apply with the usual 40% discount for BNAPS members.

As usual, review copies of these books will be finding their way into the Society Library so if you would like to have a closer look please get in touch with Mike Slamo.

The Caneco Connection

Robert D. Vogel, Released August 2018. 326 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 112.00

In 1954, the Canada Envelope Company (Caneco) began to prepare not only First Day Covers with suitable cachets for the stamp issue being commemorated, but also printed inserts with information relating to the subject(s) of the stamp issue. The FDC's were usually addressed to specific representatives of CANECO customers, but some were addressed to individuals without a company reference, likely friends of employees and, eventually, possibly to FDC collectors who had asked to be included in the mailings.

After studying his collection, Bob Vogel found that other companies were utilizing the same envelope but with their own return addresses on the reverse. This was cause for further study. Starting in the late 1960's and the early 1970's, Bob found Elliott-Marion, Dominion Engineering Works and James H. Wilding, all Montreal businesses, choosing the same cachet and in most cases similar information inserts. When Caneco ceased production of their own cachets in 1973 and substituted Rosecraft and NR Covers cachets to continue their first day cover program, James H. Wilding and Dominion Engineering Works followed suit. These two companies continued with their programs until 1975 and 1983 respectively. Caneco continued their program until 1984 when they ceased to be in business.

First Day Covers of the H&E Stamp Company

Gary Dickinson; Released August 2018; 86 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound; Colour C\$ 32.00

First Day Covers of the H&E Stamp Company is Gary Dickinson's fourteenth BNAPS book about different aspects of Canadian First Day Covers. In this volume, he describes and illustrates the contribution of a small Ottawa firm, the H&E Stamp Company, founded by Earl Graziadei and Harold Crick during the 1950's and 1960's, that could easily be considered the high point of Canadian FDC publishing. From its beginning in 1955 until the business closed in 1972, the small company, operating primarily from Graziadei's basement print shop, was one of the leaders in the Canadian FDC marketplace. For a few short years in the mid-1950's, their cacheted covers were the de facto leaders of the pack.

The Herb McNaught Single Frame Award Exhibits 2009 – 2017

Released August 2018; Exhibit series # 101; 200 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 83.00

The late Herbert Louis McNaught (1919-2008), a stamp collector since 1934, became interested in the stamps and postal history of British North America and joined BNAPS in 1992. He first exhibited at BNAPEX 1994 in Burlington, VT, and followed

this with exhibits in 1995, 1998, 2003, and 2005-2008. Three of his exhibits, The Half Cent Small Queen, The 1897 Diamond Jubilee Issue, and The 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Issue, were each published as a volume in the BNAPS Exhibit Series.

In addition to developing multi-frame exhibits, Herb became very keen on 16-page single frame exhibits and created his 'The Half-Cent Small Queen Issue of 1882-1897 exhibit', of which he was very proud. After Herb's passing in 2008, his family created The Herb McNaught Single Frame Exhibit Award, to be presented at the annual BNAPEX convention exhibition to the best single-frame exhibit receiving Silver or higher. Winners of the award receive a plaque, a cheque for a small honorarium, and a commemorative pin. In addition, each winner's name and the exhibit title are engraved on a plate that is attached to the full size Herb McNaught trophy, which is on display every year at BNAPEX.

Illustrated in this, the 101st volume in the BNAPS Exhibit series, are the winning exhibits from each of the 2009 to 2017 BNAPEX conventions. It was decided to put them in a single volume so philatelists can see not only the philatelic material they contain, but also how a successful single frame exhibit is structured. With luck, other collectors will form single frame exhibits of their own, using these as examples.

Two BNA single-frame exhibits that won awards before the McNaught Award was created are included in this book. They are Jonathan Johnson's 'Canadian Military Hospitals at Sea', the first BNA Single Frame Exhibit to win a major award anywhere and, appropriately, Herb McNaught's own 'The Half-Cent Small Queen Issue of 1882-1897'.

Three Brands of First Day Covers from Regina

Gary Dickinson; Released December 2018; 50 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 28.00

Three Brands of First Day Covers from Regina is Gary Dickinson's fifteenth BNAPS book about different aspects of Canadian First Day Covers. Early studies of Canadian FDC's were often hampered by lack of information about who actually produced some of them. Such was the case with FDC's carrying the brand names Litho-Art, Philatelic Supply Company and Phila Coin. A systematic study showed stylistic similarities among them, that quite a few were postmarked or addressed to Regina, and there was no overlap or separation in time among the three brands. In a few instances, tiny logos on the back flaps of the FDC envelopes with the brand name also indicated Regina as the source location. An inquiry in *First Impressions*, the newsletter of the BNAPS FDC Study Group, resulted in a response from a member who was acquainted with the son of the maker of all three cachet brands. The mystery of the Regina covers began to unravel once the maker was identified, and the result of that investigation is reported in this book.

Japanese Canadians in World War II - Censored Mail from the Uprooting in British Columbia

Louis Fiset; Released December 2018; 154 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 59.00

Having been at war with Germany since September 1939 and Italy since June 1940, by the time Canada entered the Pacific War in December 1941, internment operations and postal censorship activities were well established. The physical uprooting of Japanese Canadians from British Columbia began on 14 March 1942, and civil censorship of both their domestic and international correspondence followed two days later. In this newest BNAPS handbook, author Louis Fiset tells in great detail the story of the Japanese Canadians who were displaced into the interior of British Columbia and across the country, using over 130 postal history covers and additional archival photographs to beautifully illustrate the story.

Newfoundland's Last Definitives: The Perkins Bacon and Sprague Printings

C.A. Stillions; released December 2018; Exhibit series # 102; 126 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 68.00

Newfoundland's "Industries" Definitive issue was released to the public on 2 January 1932. Consisting of 12 denominations, the stamps were created and printed by Perkins Bacon Company of London, England. When Perkins Bacon went bankrupt in 1935, W.W. Sprague and Company acquired its equipment and continued printing Newfoundland's stamps using the original dies, plates, inks and paper. Sprague's products cannot be distinguished from those of Perkins Bacon until 1938, when the successor company produced new stamp designs. These differences are detailed in C.A. Stillions' *Newfoundland's Last Definitives: The Perkins Bacon and Sprague Printings*.

Brant County Postmarks and Cancels to 1930

Robert G. Anderson; Released December 2018; Exhibit series # 103; 136 pages, 8.5x11, spiral bound. Colour C\$ 56.00

Straddling a long stretch of the Grand River, which runs from Lake Erie northward toward Lake Huron, Ontario's Brant County lies between Caledonia and Hamilton on the east and Woodstock and London on the southwest. The village, town and then city of Brantford began to develop in 1788 with the establishment of a Mohawk Village on the Grand River. Growth of the region continued with the building of roads from Dundas to Paris and Hamilton to London and the subsequent arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854. Bob Anderson's *Brant County Postmarks and Cancels to 1930* uses postmarks and covers to illustrate the postal history of the many towns and villages that grew up, and occasionally disappeared, in the county.

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Arrangements are progressing well for our Convention in Bakewell. By the time this issue reaches you the deadline for hotel bookings at the Convention rates may well have passed but do not let this deter you from coming along. Bookings may still be possible if space is available and members living nearby are encouraged to come along for a day or two to sample the fun. An updated programme for the event is as follows:-

Wednesday 9 October.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 3-00pm | Meet and greet. Tea and Coffee. |
| 6-00pm | Evening Meal. |
| 8-00pm | Displays / Presentation. |
| 8-00pm | Ladies quiz and social evening. |
| 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 the National Tramway Museum at Crich. Return by |
| 5-00pm | |
| 6-00pm | Evening Meal. |
| 8-00pm | Displays / Presentation. |
| 8-00pm | Ladies meeting with talk on 'The Embroideries and Textiles of
Hardwick Hall' by Liz Walton. |
| 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 Hardwick Hall. Return by 5-00pm. |
| 6-00pm | Evening Meal. |
| 8-00pm | Displays / Presentation. |
| 8-00pm | Ladies Meeting with craft activity by Julie Longbottom (volunteer
at the Macclesfield Silk Museum). |
| 10-00pm | Informal Bourse and Auction viewing. |

Saturday 12 October.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 9-00am | Annual General Meeting |
| 10-30am | Competition entries on display and Judging Critique. |
| 1-00 to 2-00pm | Final viewing of Auction lots. |

2-00pm	Auction.
6-30pm	Presidents Reception
7-00pm	Banquet and Awards presentations.

Sunday 13 October.

Farewells after Breakfast.

Check the Society website for updates on the detail of the philatelic display programme.

Greg Spring *FRPSL*

FROM THE SECRETARY

Annual General Meeting

The Society's Annual General Meeting will be held at the Rutland Arms Hotel in Bakewell on Saturday 12th October, commencing at 0900hrs. If any member has any item they would wish to see added to the Agenda under 'Any Other Competent Business', they are asked to contact me no later than 20th September with the Agenda Item(s) and sufficient background information that I can raise the matter on your behalf should you not be planning to attend the meeting in person. ..

John Watson

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

Our next auction will be a room auction at Convention on Saturday 12th October. I hope to have the catalogue online by early August (paper copies will be sent out to those who have requested them previously). The sale includes the usual eclectic mix of BNA material but particular highlights include:-

- A correspondence from York Factory to the UK including both Large and Small Queen covers
- A good range of Admiral 2 cent red re-entries from the Sandy Mackie collection
- A nice Newfoundland imperf that once graced the Burrus collection
- A large quantity of Western RPO cancels including many scarce types
- A wide range of transatlantic covers including many from the Maritimes and including several very scarce Ship Letter marks and other handstamps
- A nice range of illustrated advertising covers from 1870 through to the 1940's
- Some excellent bulk lots of commercial perfins, precancels, early rate handstamps and meter mail marks plus another batch of our popular bulk Admirals.

In short, hopefully something for everyone and for all pockets. As usual there is no buyers premium and overseas members can pay by PAYPAL if this is more convenient.

Graham Searle *FCPS*

LONDON GROUP

Following the untimely death of Dave Armitage, we have had to make some changes to the balance of the 2018/19 programme as follows:-

- 17 June Bring anything you like – does not have to be philatelic or Canadian
- 15 July AGM and bring up to 20 sheets of Canada – any subject

It has been decided that the Annual Beaver Cup Competition will not be held this year.

These two meetings will be held at the Coach and Horses pub commencing around 12 noon. For the next season, starting in November, we are investigating options for a venue in central London which may allow more members to attend.

For confirmation of meetings, or for any further information, or if in doubt due to weather etc. please contact Colin Banfield on 0203 532 7900 or cbjubilee@yahoo.co.uk

Colin Banfield *FCPS*

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

The next meeting of the Scotland and North of England Group will be held on **Saturday 26 October 2019 commencing at 1330hrs**. Our 2019 meetings are once again being 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!

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AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

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New Members:-

- 3070 GARDINER, Stewart; 62 Balshagray Drive, Broomhill, Glasgow G11 7BZ; e mail stewart.gardiner@ntlworld.com; **CR-CS, R**
- 3071 CARPENTER, Charlie; 23 Brow Crescent, Orpington, Kent BR5 4LL; e mail ccarpenter1950@gmail.com; **CG-CGA**
- 3072 LAYMAN, Terry; Newbury, Berks ; e mail terry@sevingsprings.org
- 3073 DAVID, Kenneth; PO Box 250, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA 01613; e mail kendavid@yahoo.com

Change of Address and Corrections to Address:-

- 3027 GREEN, Chris; 151-D Second Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 2H6

Information required re possible change of address:-

- 2301 FELTON, James

Deceased:-

- 1802 CHRISTIAN, Ross
- 2327 ARMITAGE, Dave *FRPSL*
- 3054 PERNERFORS, Johnny

Revised Total:- 248

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2019

- 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 12 RPSL meeting in Canada - VGG Foundation in Toronto
- Oct 26 Scotland and North of England Group Meeting - Glasgow**
- Nov 23 - 24 Manchester and District 50th Anniversary Stamp Fair - Stockport Town Hall

2020

- May 2 - 9 London 2020 International Stamp Exhibition
- Sept 16 - 19 Autumn Stampex, BDC Islington, London
- Sept 28 - Oct 2 CPSGB Convention - Cumberland Hotel, Eastbourne**

Note that there is no Spring Stampex in London in 2020.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2018/19

President:

Greg Spring *FRPSL*, 25 Kirkstall Road, Sheffield S11 8XJ
e mail: greg@cavendish-auctions.com

Secretary:

John Watson, Lyngarth, 106 Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire S36 7BX
e mail: john.watson1949@btinternet.com

Treasurer:

Karen Searle, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS
e mail: karensearle28@btinternet.com

Editor, Website Manager and Auction Manager:

Graham Searle *FCPS*, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS
Tel: 01330 820659 e mail: searle711@btinternet.com

Subscription Manager

Dr. Ken Flint, 73 Montalt Road, Cheylesmore, Covertry CV3 5LS
e mail kenflint@btinternet.com

North American Subscriptions:

Mike Street, *FCPS*, *OTB*, 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, ON Canada L9G 2H5
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