

Maple Leaves

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

**ISSN
0951-5283**

January 2022

CONTENTS

Editorial	241
The 1907/1908 Law Stamp Issues of Saskatchewan	243
Variations on a Theme	251
What's Hot and What is Not.....	259
Four Apparent Mavericks	263
Bowring Brothers 'Annus Horribilis' on the Coastal West Mail Service 1904	267
Unauthorised Precancel Stamps and Covers	279
Newfoundland - The Welsh Connection	291
Letters to the Editor	294
Another New Fellow	295
Society News	296
Amendments to Membership	300

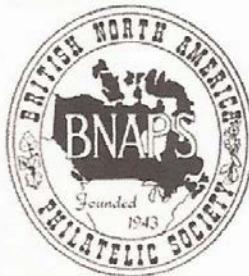
YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

BNA Topics, quarterly journal

Benefits include annual convention and exhibition, more than 20 specialized study groups, regional groups in many cities in Canada and the United States, online sales circuits, the Horace Harrison online library and a generous discount on BNAPS book purchases.

Contact: **P. Charles Livermore, Secretary**

100-08 Ascan Avenue
Forest Hills, NY 11375
email: secretary@bnaps.org
phone: 917 863 9011
website: <http://www.bnaps.org>



BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

INCORPORATED 1946

Founder:-

A.E.Stephenson, *FCPS*

Edited by: Graham Searle, *FCPS*

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

e mail: searle711@btinternet.com

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and
are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

Published four times a year by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

web address: www.canadianpsgb.org.uk

Annual Subscription £15.00 UK/ £20 Overseas – Due 1st January

Vol. 37 No. 5

January 2022

Whole No. 363

EDITORIAL

This issue of *Maple Leaves* sees the start of 2022 and we wish all of our members a very Happy New Year which hopefully sees us all move a little bit closer to normality as the number of those vaccinated against Covid slowly increases.

We remain hopeful that our Annual Convention will be able to take place in person this year. This will be a special event for the Society as it will mark our 75th anniversary (albeit a year late!) So, expect a party, maybe even cake (it is in Dundee after all). Full details can be found on page 296 and also on our website where we have loaded up some detailed travel information for getting to and from Dundee. Please do pay particular attention to the ever-changing Covid regulations both where you live and here in Scotland where the requirements for things like face mask wearing are often different to other parts of the UK.

Members with an interest in Newfoundland postal history and transatlantic mail to and from Newfoundland should take note of a presentation in the RPSL programme on 24 March when member Richard Berry will be presenting some of the material from the outstanding Camellia PLC collection. We understand that the meeting is being broadcast over Zoom for those not able to be present and you do not have to be a member of the Royal to ‘attend’. Details can be found at the Royal Philatelic Society website.

I must thank all those members who responded to my recent call for articles for *Maple Leaves*. I have, temporarily, gone from famine to feast but such situations do not last long so please keep them coming. If your particular piece is not in this issue it will appear next time – I simply ran out of space!

We are planning to update and re-issue the Members Handbook later this year so now is a good time to double check your own entry and advise our Secretary, John Watson, of any changes or updates that are required. We would also ask members to check the address label on this issue of *Maple Leaves* to check it is correct. Contact details for John can be found on the inside back cover.

We are starting to see the impacts of the Covid pandemic on our hobby here in the UK. Several smaller local philatelic societies have announced closure and many others are finding their attendance numbers reduced as they return to in-person meetings. Specialist societies like our own, who have never relied on regular in-person meetings, have not been affected in the same way. The small number of 'bricks and mortar' stamp shops is reducing further with some closures already announced. On the plus side, those dealers and auction houses that have invested heavily in an on-line presence are reaping the benefits as more of us conduct our hobby via the digital world. The many lockdowns and fiscal recovery measures also seem to have brought several new or returning collectors into the hobby boosting demand for scarce material with prices booming both in auctions and on ebay.

I suspect, many of these changes are likely to be permanent but, with a little adjustment, we will still be able to enjoy our chosen pastime and hopefully, over time, the social side of the hobby will return.



Specialists in Philatelic insurance for more than 50 years

Visit our web site <http://www.wardrop.co.uk>

Collectors • Societies (including your own) • Study Circles

Wide scope of cover including

Accidental Damage

Exhibitions anywhere in the world

Stamp Exchange Clubs

Transits

Standard Premiums per £1000

£3.75 for UK cover

£2.50 for Normal bank cover

£1.25 for bank only cover

Minimum premium £1.50

**Please write for prospectus / proposal
PO BOX 772 Coggeshall Essex CO6 1UW
or E-mail stamps@wardrop.co.uk**

THE '1907/1908' LAW STAMP ISSUES OF SASKATCHEWAN

Norman Kelso

In 1882, the administrative districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan were created out of the Northwest Territories of Canada.

In September 1905, the Saskatchewan Act established and provided for the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, which was formed out of the administrative districts of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. This Act was assented to on the 20th of July 1905.

Saskatchewan is a prairie and boreal province in Canada with an area of 651,900 sqkm. (Note that Great Britain is only 209,331sqkm). In 1901 the population in Saskatchewan was approximately 91,279.

The first revenue stamps in Saskatchewan were issued in 1907 to pay the fees when registering or filing legal documents with the judicial district courts. Four different printings of the revenue stamps occurred in the first two years, the first two showing the Coat of Arms (A lion passant above three gold wheat sheaves) in the centre. The third printing was typeset in black on a green background with a "Dominion of Canada" security background and a fourth in 1908 this time engraved and showing the Coat of Arms.

The First Issue

Requested my Mr. Ford (Deputy Attorney General for the province) on 10th June 1907, with the first issue on 15th July, they were to be used as vouchers in payment of court fees with all revenue stamps to be placed on legal documents filed in the court houses. At that time there were only six court houses in Regina (the capital), Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Battleford, and Yorkton.

The stamps were printed by the local newspaper "The Regina Leader" and were printed on a creamy white variety of wove paper without any form of watermark and other than the 5¢ and \$1 stamps were surface coloured. They were printed in sheets of twenty-five arranged in 5 rows of 5 stamps, and were perforated 12, apart from the margins of the sheets which were left imperforate.

The centre of the stamps as shown in Figure 1 depicts the "Coat of Arms" of the province, which is a lion



Fig 1

passant above three sheaves of wheat surrounded by a buckled garter on which appears "Province of Saskatchewan".

Above the Coat of Arms across the top are the words "Law Stamp" and at the bottom in the centre is the word "Cents" or "Dollars". In the lower corners are two boxes containing the appropriate numerals representing the value.

This wording is printed 3mm above the bottom frame line and the scroll background is printed green on most values.

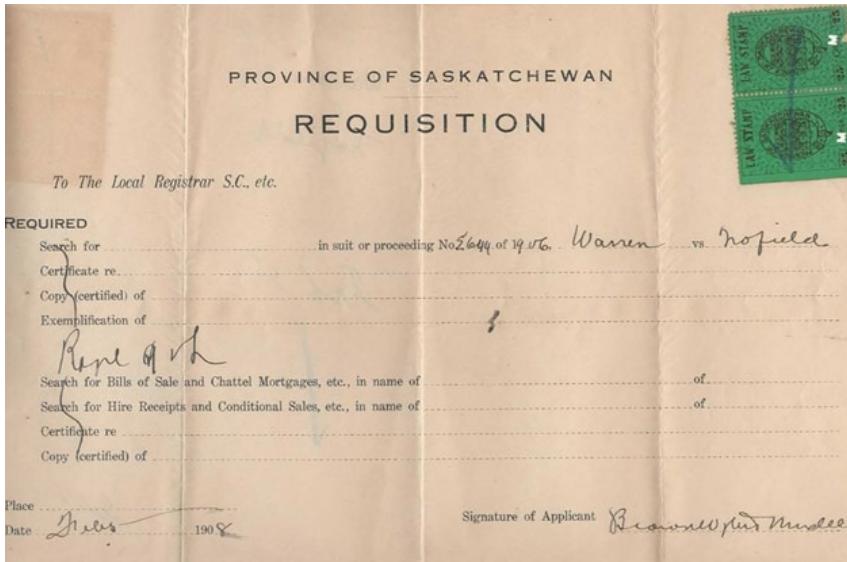


Figure 2 A 50¢ fee paid in February 1908 for a Requisition asking the Local Registrar S.C. to search for documents related to a previous proceeding No. E644 in 1906 in the case of Warren vs Nofield. The stamps on the documents are punched with an "M" for Moosomin District.

The quantities of stamps printed for this first issue were as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Colour of Paper</i>	<i>Colour of Ink</i>	<i>Quantity Issued</i>
5¢	White	Blue	2000
10¢	Pink	Purple	3000
20¢	Blue	Black	4000
25¢	Green	Red	8000
50¢	Yellow	Green	4000
75¢	Salmon	Brown	1000
\$1	White	Brown	500
\$2	Pink	Blue	500
\$3	Blue	Red	300
\$5	Green	Black	200
\$10	Yellow	Purple	200
\$20	Salmon	Green	200

The Second Issue

It was becoming clear on 5th August of 1907 that supplies of some of the stamps from this first issue would soon be exhausted and further stamps were ordered.

These stamps were again printed by the local newspaper “The Regina Leader” and were almost identical to the first issue with the one exception being the space between the words “Cents” and “Dollars” and the bottom frame line was only 2mm in this issue. The colour of the 50 cents stamps was also changed from yellow to orange.

The example stamp shown in figure 3 is punched with a “B” for Battleford.

The quantities of stamps printed for this second issue were as follows:

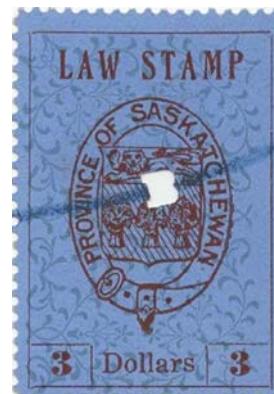


Fig 3

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Colour of Paper</i>	<i>Colour of Ink</i>	<i>Quantity Issued</i>
5¢	White	Blue	1000
10¢	Pink	Purple	7000
25¢	Green	Red	5000
50¢	Orange	Green	4000
75¢	Salmon	Brown	2000
\$1	White	Brown	4000
\$2	Pink	Blue	3000
\$3	Blue	Red	1500

The Third Issue

Following the printing of the second issue negotiations were being carried out with the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa to produce a steel engraved issue as the locally produced stamps were deemed unsatisfactory.

It would take some months before the new stamps would be ready, so a request was made to print a temporary issue as well. This was authorised for the company to proceed with printing on 16th August 1907 by Mr Ford.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10 stamps each) on white unwatermarked safety paper. The safety device “Dominion of Canada” was printed in light green on the front of the sheets (easily distinguished with the naked eye). Figure 5 overleaf shows an example of the stamp with an enlarged area of the stamp around the full stop to show the background printing.

This gives the stamp a light mottled green look. The stamps were perforated 12 although the margins of the sheet were left imperforate.

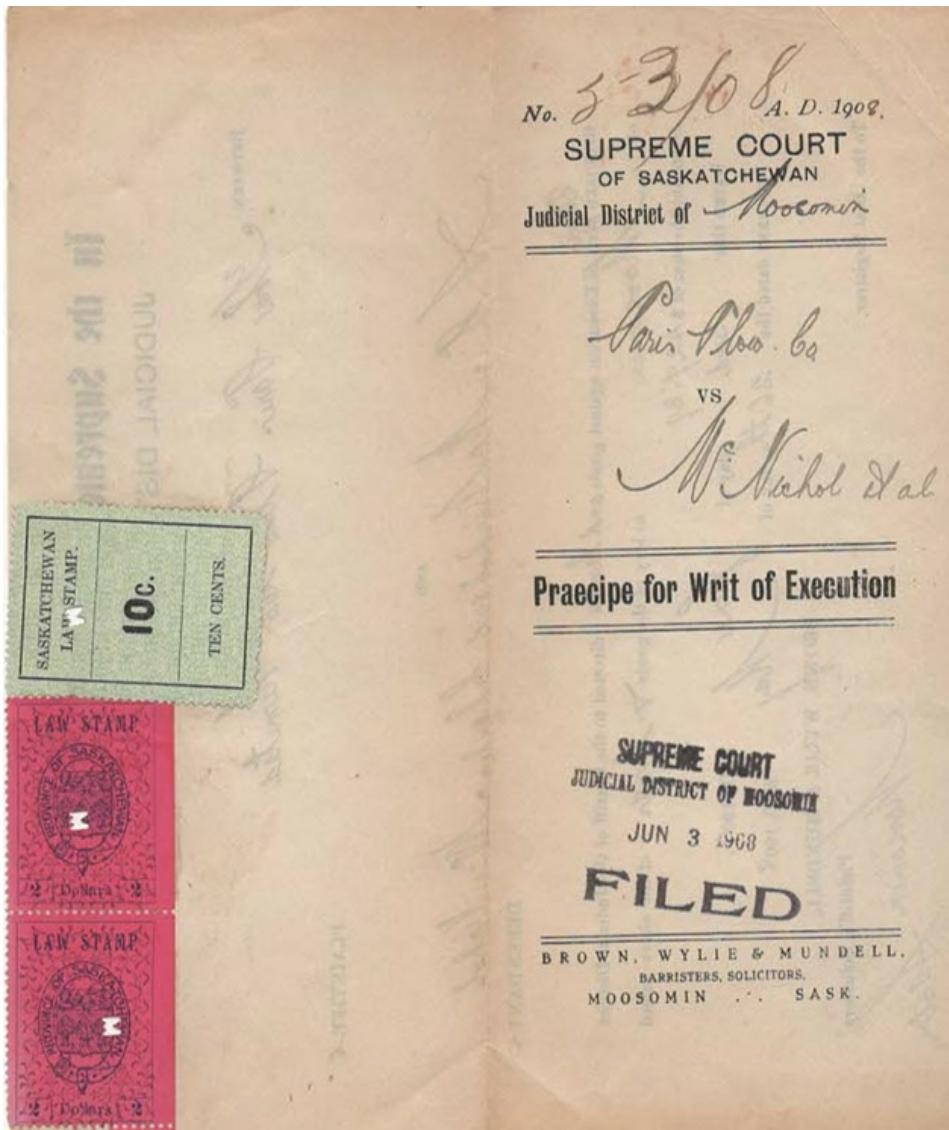


Figure 4 A fee of \$4.10¢ paid in June 1908 for a Praeclipe Writ of Execution served by the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan in the Judicial District of Moosomin between The Paris Plow Co. Ltd and A.P. McNichol and Charles McNichol for the sum of \$427.39¢ against goods and land.

The stamps on the documents are punched with an "M" for Moosomin District and are a mixture of the second and third issues.

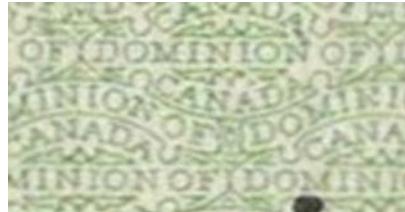
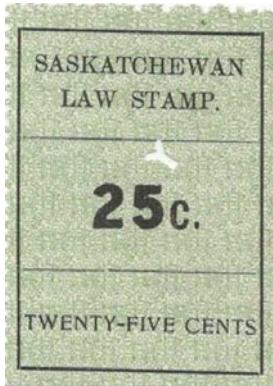


Fig 5 with detail of the safety device printed into the paper shown above.

Quantities printed were as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Quantity Issued</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Quantity Issued</i>
5¢	3000	\$1	4000
10¢	10000	\$2	2000
20¢	1000	\$3	1000
25¢	10000	\$5	100
50¢	8000	\$10	100
75¢	2000	\$20	100

The document shown overleaf in fig 6 is a Judgement issued in the District Court in the Judicial District of Battleford in March 1908. The fee is paid by using a block of four 50¢ stamps from the third issue. Blocks of four are rarely seen on documents.

The 1908 Issue

This was followed in 1908 by another printing of revenue stamps, this time engraved with the centre being a shield showing the Coat of Arms (see fig 7).

These stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa (which later became “Canadian Bank Note Corporation Ltd” in 1913 and then the “Canadian Bank Note Company Limited” in 1923) in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10 stamps each) with perforation 12 on white unwatermarked medium wove paper with the plate numbers at the top of each sheet and the name of the engraver printed in very small plain type at the bottom. The coloured design of the stamp measures 25x37.5mm.

The stamp shown in Figure 7 is a proof on India Paper; one of only 100 printed.



Fig 7

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF BATTLEFORD.

No. 1907.

Between: William J. Shannon and Leslie H. Shannon
doing business under the firm name of the
J. Shannon Bros.

Plaintiff,

and

T. T. Kennedy

Defendant.

The Defendant not having entered an appearance in this action,

It is this day adjudged that the Plaintiff do recover against the said Defendant the sum of \$172⁵⁰ debt, \$2⁷⁵ interest and \$29.61 costs taxed.

Dated at Battleford in the Province of Saskatchewan this
day of March, A. D. 1908.

Debt 172⁵⁰
Interest 2⁷⁵
Costs 29⁶¹
Total \$204³⁶

D. Langfield
Deputy Clerk.



The Defendant's address
of Saskatchewan.



Figure 6 A fee of \$2 paid in March 1908 for a Judgement made in the District Court in the Judicial District of Battleford between Messrs Shannon and T.T. Kennedy for the sum of \$204.36¢ against the defendants with them not appearing in the action. The stamps on the documents are punched with an "B" for Battleford District.

Above the Coat of Arms in the centre the words “Province of Saskatchewan” is printed in curved letters and below the Coat of Arms are the words “Law Stamp.” The denomination of the stamp is printed in words and numerals below this.

Various orders were placed for the printing of these stamps, and it is unclear as to how many in total were actually printed. Investigations by J.A. Calder and C Rubec have thrown up two different quantities as follows:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Colour of Ink</i>	<i>Quantity Issued (Calder)</i>	<i>Quantity Issued (Rubec)</i>
5¢	Blue	20000	20000
10¢	Lake	50000	95000
20¢	Olive Green	12000	14000
25¢	Lilac	70000	105000
50¢	Orange	40000	67000
75¢	Yellow Brown	12000	24200
\$1	Black-Brown	25000	36000
\$2	Brown	15000	21800
\$3	Slate	10000	13000
\$5	Blue Green	1000	6000
\$10	Brown	1000	7000
\$20	Indian Red	500	500

These stamps were used until a new issue was requested and issued in 1938.

It should be noted that many of the Court documents for the period prior to 1908 were destroyed in error after consignment to the provincial archives and these included stamps from the first three issues.

References:

- Rubec, C (1985) Saskatchewan Law Stamps & Documents 1908 – 1940: Research Notes, BNA Topics (May-June 1985) 28-35
- Calder, J A (1924) Saskatchewan Law Stamps, Collectors Club Philatelist 28-36
- E.S.J. van Dam (2009) The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue 2009 Edition

The next steps:

The author is currently in the process of reviewing the Statutes of Saskatchewan to identify the fees payable to the Clerks and Sheriffs of the Courts and hopes to be able to produce this information at a later date.

I am also working on the Law stamp issues for 1938 and 1968.

If any member of the Society has information which they feel would be of assistance to me in these quests I would be most grateful to receive it.

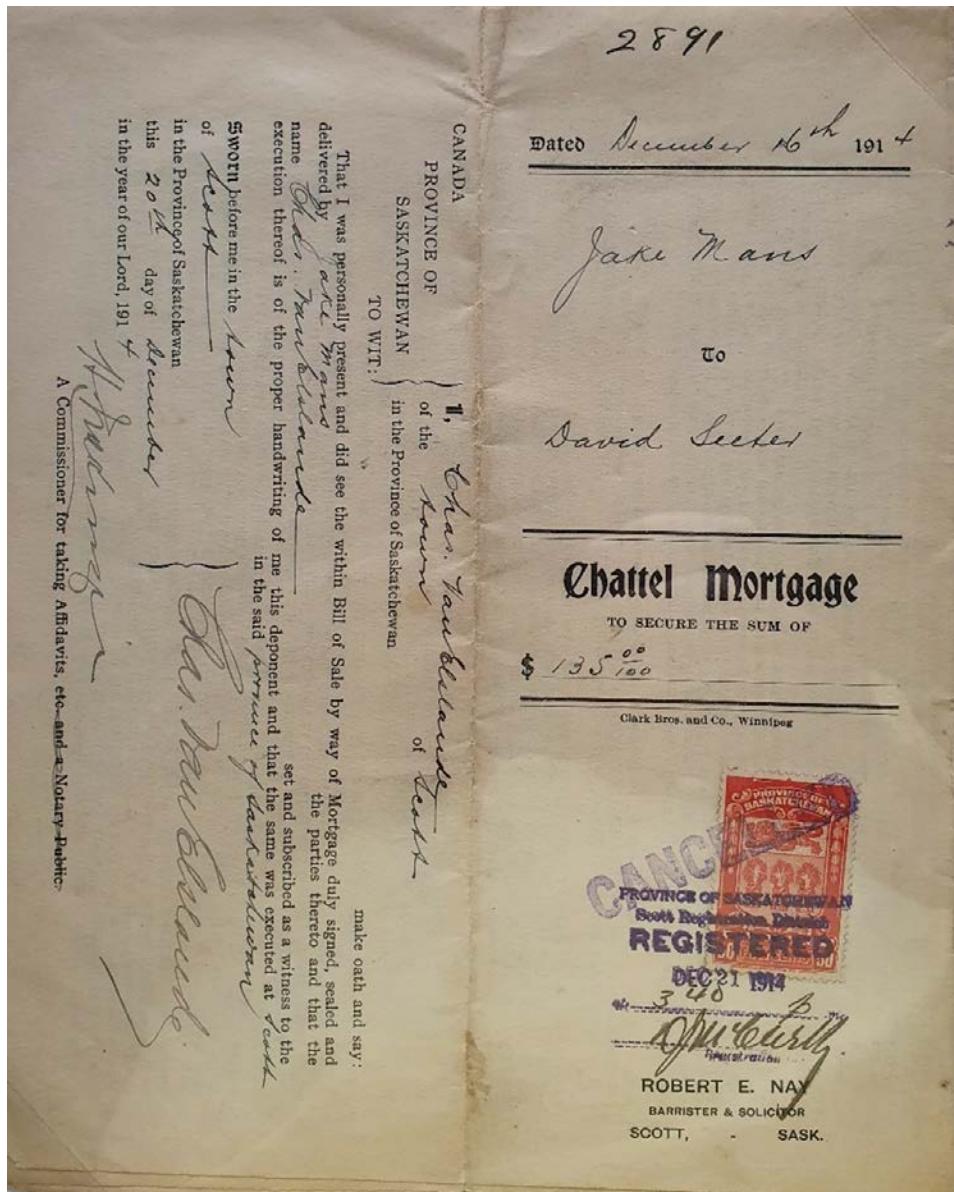


Figure 8 A Chattel Mortgage for \$135 on One 8 yrs old Grey Mare, One 8 yrs old Bay Mare and One 4 yrs old Black Mare, between Jake Mans of the post office of Leipzig and David Seeker, a general merchant in the town of Scott, both in the province of Saskatchewan. A fee of 50¢ was payable when the instrument was registered in the Scott Registration District.

VARIATIONS ON A THEME

Alan Spencer

Some years ago, I purchased a duplicated quantity of official overprints which, thanks to lockdown, I decided to sort out. My notes here are by no means a comprehensive or detailed analysis of these stamps but represent an overview of my findings. Not all of these variations have been found on all values.

The 4 cents and 5 cents Wildings were strongly represented in the accumulation but many of the varieties identified can be applied to other issues including the commemoratives. The overall impression that I am left with is that as time went on the quality of the overprint deteriorated, suggesting that the same overprint die was used throughout.

1. Position of the overprint.

The position of the overprint can vary, sometimes considerably, in relation to the printed stamp. This was caused by two main reasons. Firstly, the printed stamps were not always central in relation to the perforations. Secondly, there were two settings to the overprint, one wider than the other.

1a) Off-centre printing.

A large proportion of the overprinted stamps are off centre to some degree or another as can be seen in figure 1.

1b) Settings of the overprint.



Fig 1

There are two different horizontal settings that can be identified on the G overprints - one narrow (17cm between the overprints) and one wide (18cm) often between adjacent stamps as in figure 2



Fig 2



Canada Stamp Finder

Specialist in Rare Stamps of Canada and the Provinces

CSDA, RPSC, BNAPS, PHSC, SHPQ, APS, ASDA, CCNY, NSDA, PSSC, CPS of GB, PTS & IFSDA



BOOTH 602
JUNE 9-12, 2022
TORONTO CANADA



Scott #1123 VAR-1125 VAR

Scott #1454i VAR

Well the moment has arrived! After 15 years of negotiations, the owner of these three UNIQUE imperforate sheets has finally agreed to sell. The editors of the Unitrade Canada Specialized were aware of their existence and they were listed in a footnote. Orders will be taken on a first come first basis and cut up accordingly. Sheets are all VF Never Hinged and were originally bought from an Archive Sale. Prices will be as follows. Payment plans can be arranged. Both offers are unlisted in Unitrade Catalogue.

Canada #1123-1125 CPL set of 3 Plate Blocks XF NH

Was: \$8,950.00 CAD

Special: \$7,500.00 CAD

WAS: \$3,750.00 CAD

Special: \$2,550.00 CAD

Set of 3 Vertical Imperf Pairs VF NH

Special: \$895.00 CAD

ONLY 25 pairs exist

WAS: \$1,250.00 CAD

Corner Blocks (Blank)

WAS \$2,950.00 CAD

Special: \$1,995.00 CAD

DON'T WAIT!!! LIMITED QUANTITIES LEFT!!!

Your Want List is my Specialty!
When looking for Unique, Elusive or High Quality
Stamps of Canada or the Provinces; I can help!
Call or Email me Today! Dial: 1 (877) 412-3106
Email: canadastampfinder@gmail.com

Ms. Maxime S. Herold

P.O Box 92591, Brampton Mall, Brampton RPO, ON, L6W 4R1

Tel: +1 (514) 238-5751 • Fax: +1 (323) 315-2635

Toll Free in North America: 1 (877) 412-3106

Email: canadastampfinder@gmail.com www.canadastampfinder.com

The larger format stamps also have two different settings – 33cm and 34cm.

There also appears to be a difference in the vertical setting of the overprint as per this strip of the 1 cent green Wilding (figure 3). The distance between the top and middle stamp is 20cm and between the middle and bottom stamp is 21cm resulting in a slightly different position of the overprint.

As a result of these variables the positioning of the overprint can vary, sometimes quite considerably. Looking at 1 cent Wildlings for example (figure 4) we can easily find four positions.



Fig 4

Variations such as this can also be found on the O.H.M.S. overprints as can be seen on the 1949 14 cents sepia St. Maurice River Power Station stamp (see figure 5 below).



Fig 3



Fig 5

An extreme example of a variation in positioning is found on the King George VI 5 cents stamp of 1949 where the position of the overprint is the same as on the 4 cents value (see figure 6 overleaf). This variety comes from a block of 60 which was all that is known from the original sheet of 100.



Fig 6

Although, as already illustrated, the 'O.H.M.S.' overprints also show a variation in positioning, the overprint itself is generally clear and crisp. The 'G' overprints on the other hand were subject to a variety of printing variations. I have not identified all variations on all issues, and some appear more prevalent on some values than others but there does seem to have been a deterioration in quality as time went by. It should also be noted that some of the categories that I have identified may be connected and that some show more than one characteristic. However in all cases I have been able to identify several examples indicating that there was a degree of constancy.

2. Thick and thin overprint.

It can be noted that on some values there is a noticeable difference in the thickness of the overprint – see figures 7 and 8 below. I have only noted this on the 1 cent green Karsh and 2 cents green Wilding stamps.



Fig 7 Thick overprint



Fig 8 Thin overprint

3. Blunt G overprint.

This is where one or both of the cross 'bars' of the overprint are missing – see figures 9 and 10 for a comparison of this variety with a normal overprint.



Fig 9 Blunt 'G'



Fig 10 Normal overprint

4. Curved Crossbar to the overprint.

This example is on the 1955 Eskimo Hunter issue and is similar to the 'Flying G' variety identified by Scott reference 039ai but shows signs of being misshapen (see figures 11 and 12). Its position appears to be constant – the third stamp from the left margin on the bottom row.



Fig 11 Curved crossbar



Fig 12 Flying 'G'

5. Under Inked overprint

This occurs when the ink has not fully adhered to the printed stamp giving, in effect, a partial overprint (figure 13). The extent of the under inking varies but it can be noted on many values.



Fig 13 Typical examples of underinked overprints

5a) A split in the bottom vertical of the overprint.

There is probably a better description of this category, but it is a variation of under inking which I have identified on the 2 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents values of the Karsh definitives. This variety comprises a dash in the overprint and is probably easier to illustrate than explain – see figure 14.



Fig 14 Examples of the split in the overprint

A similar variety can also be found on the 20 cents Wood and Pulp issue of 1953 (see figure 15)



Fig 15

6. Overprint 'Bleeding'.

This occurs when the ink from the overprint appears to seep into the paper thereby distorting the configuration of the overprint (figure 16).



Fig 16 Examples of overprint bleeding



Fig 17

A variation on this is where a distinctive 'breakaway' dot appears just on the right of the overprint (figure 17). This can be found on both the 4 cents and 5 cents Wilding stamps.

7. Misshapen or distorted overprint.

In some respects this can be viewed as the opposite of the under inked variety (figure 18). Although the outline is clear i.e. no 'bleeding', the overall shape is distorted. Examples of a similar nature can be found throughout the 'G' overprints.



Fig 18 Examples of distorted overprints

7a) Weakness at the top of the overprint.

This type gives the impression that the overprint is about to break (figure 19) and it is to be found on the 4 cents and 5 cents Wildings. There are three stages that can be identified.



Fig 19 Examples of the weakness at the top of the overprint; from left to right, oval (normal), slight and substantial

8) Overprint on back

This has only been noted on the 5 cents Wilding stamp. It appears on examples where the paper seems thinner than normal as the stamp impression shows through onto the reverse. The overprint itself is particularly thick and distorted (figure 20)



Fig 20

It has been a lot of fun identifying these various categories and undoubtedly other people may be able to come up with a different slant on this subject, but I hope that this gives some ideas for future research.

Editor's Note:-

If you fancy hunting some of these types out, look out for a bulk lot of these overprints which will be in our March 2022 auction.



**WE WISH ALL OF OUR READERS A VERY
SAFE, HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 2022 AND
HOPE THE NEW YEAR BRINGS SOME NICE
ADDITIONS TO YOUR COLLECTION.**

HUGO DESHAYE (Philatelist) Inc.

HUGO DESHAYE, MMM CD

BNA AND CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY



SIGN UP → HDPHILATELIST.COM

P.O. BOX 88250, QUEBEC CITY, QC, CANADA G3J 1Y9
WWW.HDPHILATELIST.COM | HDPHIL@VIDEOTRON.CA

HUGO@HDPHILATELIST.COM | 418 655-4132



shopify



 **CAPEX '22**
Booth 613-615

CSDA - BNAPS - PHSC - RPSC - SHPQ - PSSC - TPC - CCQ - GC - CAS - USPCS - APS - CCNY - CPS - RPSL

As Auction Manager, I am often asked for advice about what is selling well or not so well in the current market and for advice on pricing. The thoughts below are simply a snapshot in time, next year it may all be different but hopefully these notes provide some insight to the current collecting fashions and equally some ideas of what areas may offer opportunity for a new collecting area at low cost.

WHAT'S HOT AND WHAT IS NOT SOME MUSINGS FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

The flavour of the year:-

Collecting interests wax and wane as time goes by. When I took on the role of auction manager some 8 years ago, I recall that stamps almost never sold (unless they were scarce varieties and/or unmounted mint) and RPO's were a total drug on the market. Everyone, it seemed, wanted to buy postal history and little else.

These days, both RPO's and stamps in general (Admirals in particular) sell very well. Some aspects of postal history do less well. Right now, transatlantic mail seems to have become less popular after years of frantic bidding; so too, early stampless covers unless they have scarce or rare handstamps on them. However, early international airmail covers from the 1930's and 1940's are highly popular.

Of course, this tells us nothing about what may be flavour of the month in 2022!

Some things seem to remain popular or unpopular whatever the weather. The scarce and unusual, be it stamps or postal history, always sell well. Fancy cancels, particularly the true fancies, likewise always attract a lot of buyers. Some things, like first flight covers and first day covers remain resolutely unpopular – it seems these are regarded by many of us as too philatelic to collect, despite often being highly attractive (and cheap with some genuine rarities amongst them – all the ingredients for a great collection!)

It is also worth pointing out that the supply of good material has a major impact on the demand and thus auction results. A good example of this is the Admiral stamps mentioned above. Over the last four years we have sold two large, old time, collections of these stamps containing much specialist material. Large offerings like this attract the specialist collectors, several of whom have joined the Society in this time simply to bid in the auctions. The buyers come and the resulting prices realised reflect this latent demand. If we had only offered a handful of Admiral lots in these sales, I have little doubt that many of the specialist collectors would not have even noticed and the results would have been much lower.

The moral of all this if you are a potential vendor in the auctions, don't be guided too much by what sold well or badly last time out. Fashions change with the weather and last years hot may turn out to be little more than lukewarm next year. If you are a

buyer in the auctions on a limited budget, look at deliberately starting a new collecting area which is currently way out of fashion – you will get a lot for your money and who knows it may turn out to be the next big thing!

The early bird:-

We always highlight the fact that in the case of tied bids, the earlier bidder wins. Despite this, a significant number of bidders seem committed to bidding at the last possible moment. In our recent October sale we had no less than 13 lots with tied bids. The result was that several late bids, some quite aggressive, missed out.

The moral remains..... if you see something you want, bid early!

Estimate and reserve variations:-

This is the subject that gives rise to the greatest number of questions in any auction. To understand the numbers you have to recognise that this is a ‘society’ auction not a commercial one run by a professional auction house which may have several ‘experts’ to hand.

Estimates and reserves are often provided by the vendors and unless the Auction Manager thinks they are really silly (high or low) they are used as provided. Sometimes, vendors leave the matter of estimates and reserves to the Auction Manager. The latter is far from being an expert in all areas of BNA philately so often gets the numbers horribly wrong (experience shows, more often than not, too low!).

One result of all this is that reserve prices are not a uniform % of estimates, as is the case in many commercial auctions, so bidders cannot determine a reserve by simply looking at the estimate.

A typical CPSGB auction in recent years has had 10 – 15 different vendors. Some vendors deliberately set prices low to ensure they sell the material. In such cases, bargains are to be had! Others will look back at what they paid for an item and set a price accordingly (often ignoring the unfortunate reality that buying and selling prices are two very different things!) Once again, there is no uniformity of pricing against the current market.

The result of all this is that the estimates, reserves and indeed sometimes the selling prices in our auctions will not always accurately reflect the true market of the day. There is no better evidence of this than the fact that many of our dealer members regularly end up as successful bidders in our auctions. They are, of course, much better at spotting the bargains than most of us!

Bargains are not always cheap:-

The vast majority of lots in our auctions sell for prices around the current market value. However, there are always a few bargains to be had.

When we talk about bargains we immediately think of that £5 cover that turned out to be worth £50. Although our CPSGB auctions will, over time, contain such lots, not all the bargains to be found have a cheap price tag. Two recent examples spring to my mind. The first was a very fine (probably the finest known) example of the rare Montreal ship letter mark of 1849 which sold in our 2019 Convention auction for £1000 (or \$CAN 1700). To the best of my knowledge there are only two known examples of this cancel on cover and no display of Canadian ship letter marks is going to be complete without one.

The second was a stampless cover sold in our recent October 2021 auction for £475 (or around \$CAN 800). This one had a very fine strike of the Stanstead straight line postmark from 1828. Again, only a handful of examples of this mark are known. Any display of early Quebec postal history is going to be incomplete without one.

Expensive, yes, but what price would a dealer have charged for these covers (multiply the above numbers by two at least) and, more to the point, how long are you going to have to wait until another one comes up for sale!

Congratulations to the two bidders who dug deep to buy these items – you got a genuine grade ‘A’ bargain.

The moral here is clear..... if (and it is a big if) you have the money, strike while the iron is hot. Sometimes you know that you will wait a very long time to get another opportunity.

As an aside, I should note that in both the above cases, the vendors had no idea of the rarity of the items involved when they were consigned, so selling through a specialist auction like our own, where such things tend to be immediately recognised for what they are, can result in delighted vendors as well as happy buyers!

The Lockdown effect:-

It seems that one side effect of all the recent lockdowns during the Covid pandemic has been that collectors have had more time to devote to their hobby. Also, many dormant collectors have dug out their stamps and covers and started to work on them again. Couple all this with the fact that many folk with spare cash have had nothing to spend it on during the pandemic and may also have benefited from fiscal recovery measures and the world of philately has experienced a mini boom from rising demand and folk willing and able to pay over the odds for items they need to fill their album pages. If you doubt this, just take a look at some of the prices being paid on ebay.

Will this period of high prices continue for ever? Probably not. Experience suggests that a return to a normal supply/demand equilibrium will take place over the next few years. However, for the time being, this is a very good time to sell. So, if you do have spare stamps or covers or parts of your collection that you decide to get rid of, now is the time to make use of the Society auction!

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS

WANTED:- 15 cent Large Queen precancel, used on wrapper, cover or piece. Please contact Lawrence Pinkney at lawpin@rogers.com if you can help.

FOR SALE:- WALSH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Specialized Stamp eCatalogue colour, 783 pages; and WALSH NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue Colour, colour, 935 pages; 14th edition, 2023 Available at www.nfldstamps.com.

WANTED:- The Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation are seeking copies of two back issues of Maple Leaves to allow them to bind their reference copies. The issues they are missing are Volume 22 no's 1 and 2 from August and October 1990. If you can help, please contact Charles Verge at cverge@rogers.com

WANTED:- for purchase to complete exhibit. The following Alberta, Ukrainian Town postmarks on cover, card or stamp:- BARICH, BORSZCZOW, HUNKA, KAYO, KIEW, KOLOMEA, RUKE LAKE, VESELA, WOLIA and WOLYN. If you can help, please contact Keith Spencer at keithspencer41@gmail.com

A special invitation to join...



**THE ROYAL
PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF
CANADA**

For a RPSC membership application form write to:
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Dept. K, Box 929, Station Q
Toronto, ON Canada
M4T 2P1

or visit our web site at www.rpsc.org

Mention this ad & receive a \$5.00 discount on new memberships only

Member Benefits include:

- ***The Canadian Philatelist***
RPSC's international award winning magazine
- ***Sales Circuit***
Dispose of your surplus material & acquire other treasures for your collection
- ***Group Insurance***
Preferential insurance premiums for RPSC members
- ***RPSC.org***
Special member section available on this award winning site

FOUR APPARENT MAVERICKS

Richard Thompson

In their description of paper 2 used for printing the Large Queens the Duckworths (1) stated, in both editions, “...It is the ‘thin hard paper’ for the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 6 cent, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cent and the 15 cent values which are never found on paper 1 as Martin has pointed out “

So here is an example of a half cent Large Queen on paper 1 (see fig 1). I have labeled it “believed to be unique” in my collection, an expression I picked up from the late Ian Stephenson. Keen students may wish to search for 6¢, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and 15¢ examples. I have been unsuccessful in this.



Fig 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent Large queen - paper 1

In their first edition of their book, the Duckworths stated that since they had observed the brown-red shade of the 1 cent Large Queen on paper 8 they did not believe it would be found in the yellow shades as well. But I showed Harry Sr. a copy of the deep orange shade on paper 8 and so he rewrote the paragraph, in the second edition to acknowledge the deep orange shade on paper 8.

I have seen four copies of the deep orange shade on paper 8, but more recently I found a copy of the yellow-orange shade on paper 8 – see fig 2.

The second printing of the 6 cents Large Queen is in a distinctive dark shade which Unitrade calls black-brown. It is well known that papers 3 and 4 were part of this delivery, but recently I came across a copy of this shade on paper 6 – see fig 3 - see overleaf.



Fig 2 1 cent Large Queen - paper 8

Finally, I recently found a copy of the 6 cents Small Queen dated

OC/05/91 which puts it in the middle of the chocolate period except that it is not chocolate. Using the Gibbons Stamp Colour Key I have labeled it reddish brown. To me the ink most closely resembles an equal mixture of yellow-brown and chocolate mixed together. But what makes it more worthy of mention is that the paper measures 0.00240" thick which is thin, in a period when the paper of most stamps measure 0.00300" to 0.00380" which is to say medium to stout. The paper exhibits the



DEVENEY STAMPS LTD.

CANADA'S LEADING ONLINE STAMP DEALER

Thousands of items to view in our large inventory of:
Canadian Revenues • Canadian Precancels
Early Canadian Classics • B.O.B.
Varieties & Re-Entries • Canadian Provinces

The screenshot shows the Deveneys Stamps website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a search bar, account and cart icons, and a link to the new website. Below the navigation bar, a banner says "Welcome to Deveneys Stamps" and provides instructions for navigating the site. The main content area features a "New Arrivals" section with a button to "VIEW NOW", a large image of stamp collections, and five smaller boxes for "Website Instructions", "Selling Your Collection?", "News", "Precancel Albums", and "What is the Gallery?".

Easy to navigate menus. High resolution images.

Browse & shop online at...

WWW.DEVENEYSTAMPS.COM



Fig 3 6 cent Large Queen - paper 6



Fig 4 6 cent Small Queen - thin paper



horizontal grain of paper 19 (Shoemaker's paper J). I have labeled it an unusually thin example of paper 19 – see fig 4 above.

References: -

1. The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use 1868 – 1872; H.E. and H.W. Duckworth, VGG Research Foundation 1986.

Editor's Note: -

For those unfamiliar with the various paper types used to print the Large and Small Queens, Richard has kindly provided the following notes: -

Paper 1 is a very transparent, stiff paper with a vague structure usually vertical but sometimes horizontal and an off white to buff colour.

Paper 8 is a soft paper, white as chalk and not very transparent with a vague horizontal structure. When held obliquely to the light it exhibits a sparkle effect due to mineral inclusions.

Paper 6 the Bothwell paper has a distinct vertical grain and when held to the light a vertical diamond pattern can be seen.

Paper 19 (Shoemaker's paper J) A toned yellowish paper which gives a blurry impression, the horizontal grain consists of fine slightly wavy lines.

For more detail on papers see Duckworth pages 57 to 65 or Shoemaker's paper on the 3 cents Small Queen.

The scan of the yellow orange Large Queen looks a bit like the earlier brown-red printings, and I have been unable to correct the colour, but I assure you it is the yellow-orange of the fourth printing.

SPARKS

AUCTIONS

We are proud to announce our exciting 2022 schedule of auctions, featuring 5 name sales plus our very popular regular general sales, with more to come, so check our website for constant updates!

January 2022: *The Parker Family collection of early Canada and BNA essays, proofs and stamps.*

February 2022: *The Red Baron collection of exceptional quality mint never hinged Canadian Semi-Official Airmail stamps plus postal history.*

February 2022: *The Bytown collection of exceptional quality mint never hinged Canada and Newfoundland.*

Spring 2022: *Our general sale of stamps, postal history, lots and collections and ephemera, featuring The Burnside House collection of early Falkland Islands and other valuable Canadian, British Commonwealth and worldwide consignments*

Fall 2022: *The Daniel Cantor collection of Queen Victoria Leaf and Numeral stamps and postal history plus a general sale of stamps, postal history, lots and collections, ephemera and supplies.*

Proud partner sponsor of



1770 Woodward Drive, Suite 101, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2C 0P8
Phone +1-613-567-3336 Fax +1-613-567-2972
email: consign@sparks-auctions.com

www.sparks-auctions.com

BOWRING BROTHERS ‘ANNUS HORRIBILIS’ ON THE COASTAL WEST MAIL SERVICE 1904

Brian Stalker FCPS, OTB, FRPSL

Introduction: Having completed the trans-island railway, crossing Newfoundland between St. John’s and Port aux Basques in 1898, the contractor Robert Gillespie Reid entered into a contract with the government to operate the entire railway system and to provide and operate a fleet of eight steamships which would carry mail, passengers and freight. Together, they provided an integrated travelling post office service around the island, also to coastal Labrador when navigation was open and an all-year-round ferry service between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, connecting there with Canada’s Intercolonial Railway. Most of the coastal services were phased in during 1899 but Reid’s Coastal West TPO service along the South Coast of Newfoundland did not commence until the Joseph Wood contract of 1888 terminated at the end of April 1900.

The 1898 Contract caused an outcry but with some ownership and legal modifications it was vested in the Reid Newfoundland Company in 1901. The TPO routes were unaffected by the change and, in general, the company seems to have provided a reasonably efficient service. However, several prominent parties took every opportunity to complain vociferously and repeatedly and a Government notice published in December 1903 invited tenders for a ten year contract to replicate the Coastal North and Coastal West TPO services previously provided by the Joseph Wood / Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Line consortium between 1888 and 1900.

On 5th February 1904 it was announced (*1*) that a tender by Bowring Brothers Ltd had been accepted, providing 19 fortnightly trips of the Coastal North TPO while navigation was open and 26 fortnightly trips of the Coastal West TPO, for a period of fifteen years. (Note: several source documents refer to the Coastal South & West service but to avoid confusion we use the term Coastal West.)

Bowring’s were to receive \$1,500 for each trip to Bonne Bay (May to December), or \$1,300 for each trip to Port aux Basques (January to April), of the Coastal West TPO which amounted to over \$36,000 pa compared to \$13,000 pa paid to Reid’s for their all-year-round South Coast steamer. Despite this seemingly generous subsidy, the St. John’s *Evening Telegram* of 5th February was effusive in its praise:-

“...not for much longer will our city and out-port merchants and traders be at the mercy of the Reid Newfoundland Company...the new coastal service will be better than the old service...the trade and travelling public of the colony may rest satisfied that they will not much longer suffer from the ills and inconvenience of the past few years...”.

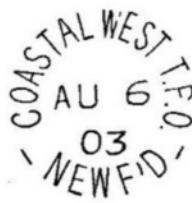
Thus, from 1st May 1904 Newfoundland’s south coast was served by two competing mail steamer services:-

(i) Reid Newfoundland Company's weekly service between Placentia and Port aux Basques, usually operated by SS *Glencoe*, manned by Mail Officer **John Dunphy** who used a recently introduced date-stamp lettered **SOUTH COAST T.P.O. / NEWF'D** (NL-184), and

(ii) Bowring Brothers fortnightly service between St. John's and Bonne Bay, calling at Placentia and Port aux Basques en-route, manned by Mail Officer **Michael Aylward** (previously on the Reid steamers) who took with him the **COASTAL WEST T.P.O. / NEWF'D** (NL-118) date-stamp.



NL- 184
used on Reid's steamers

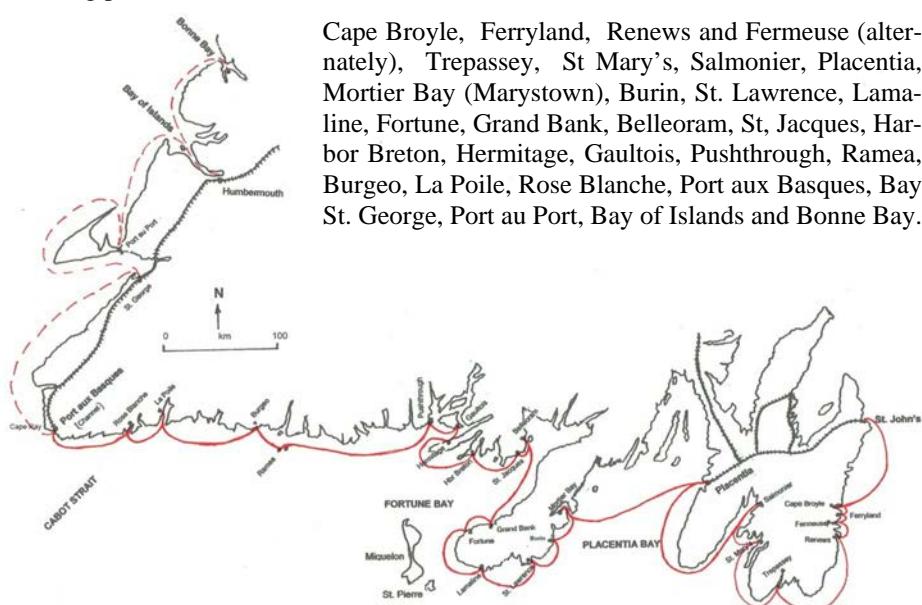


NL-118
used on Bowring's steamers

Bowring's Coastal West TPO service commences operation.

Bowring's ordered two new steamers, *Portia* and *Prospero*, from Murdoch & Murray of Glasgow, Scotland, for delivery by 1st Sept 1904 and in the meantime they chartered SS *Mary Hough* to take up the Coastal West T P O service on 1st May calling at the following ports:-

Cape Broyle, Ferryland, Renews and Fermeuse (alternately), Trepassey, St Mary's, Salmonier, Placentia, Mortier Bay (Marystown), Burin, St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Fortune, Grand Bank, Belleoram, St. Jacques, Harbor Breton, Hermitage, Gaultois, Pushthrough, Ramea, Burgeo, La Poile, Rose Blanche, Port aux Basques, Bay St. George, Port au Port, Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay.



Despite the optimism of the *Evening Telegram*, all did not go well on the second trip of the South & West TPO; the *Free Press* report from Channel (a small outport adjacent to the railhead at Port aux Basques) on 10th May stated “*SS Mary Hough arrived from St. John’s and intermediate ports at 2am today and sails at 9am. She has been delayed unnecessarily at every port since leaving Burin owing to the crew’s inexperience of this work, or negligence in performing it*”. Later we find that “*Messrs Bowring Brothers Ltd having made an offer... to pay to the Government the sums of \$350 and \$200 in full settlement of the damage done to the Burin and St. Jacques wharves, respectively by the SS Mary Hough, ordered that the said offer be accepted*” (2).

This was the first of a series of mishaps and misfortunes suffered by Bowring Brothers during 1904 and by 31st December seven different steamers had been called upon to operate the Coastal West TPO service, summarised as follows:-

(i)	April 22 to June 27 4½ trips	SS Mary Hough
(ii)	July 6 to July 19 1 trip	SS Eagle
(iii)	July 20 to September 18 4 trips	SS Restigouche
(iv)	September 24 to October 27 2 trips	SS Prospero (old) - a chartered steamer.
(v)	October 22 to November 5 1 trip	SS Prospero (new) - Bowring’s new steamer
(vi)	November 9 to December 16 2 trips	SS Algerine
(vii)	December 15 to December 31 1 trip	SS Portia (sister ship to Prospero)

Considering each steamer in turn:-

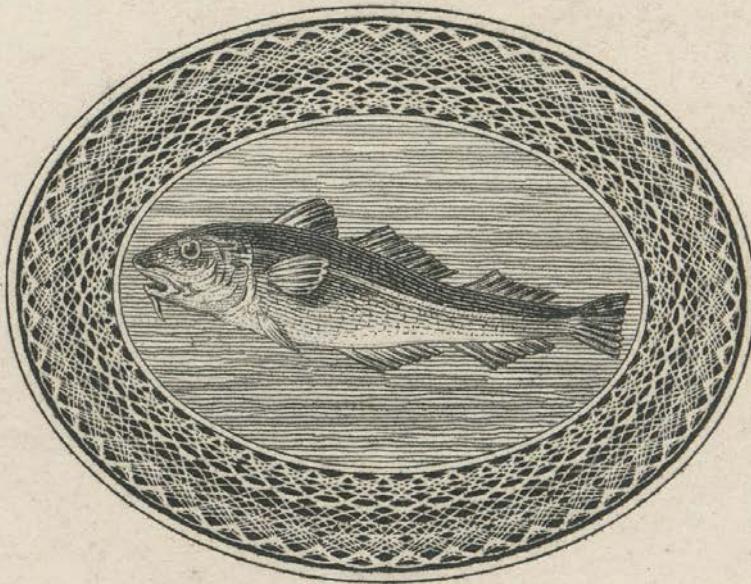
(i) **SS Mary Hough:** (Captain W J Crossett) a steamer chartered from Liverpool, England, arrived in St. John’s at 6am on 18th April 1904 after a “boisterous” eighteen days trip crossing the Atlantic, meeting a hurricane, snow and ice. The St. John’s *Evening Telegram* of 21st April reported that “*a new temporary post office is being fitted on deck, and Mr M F Aylward will go in charge of the mails ... Mr Colton is the purser and Captain Kean goes as navigator ... the rest of the crew are those who came out with the ship. The ship will be ready to sail tomorrow and freight is pouring down in hundreds of boxes and barrels.*”

Mary Hough did indeed sail on 22nd April – her first trip being only as far as Channel. She returned to St. John’s on 4th May to effusive praise – “*the people in all ports of call ... expressed their delight and gratification ... bunting was displayed in most of the harbours ... passengers expressed themselves highly pleased ... lady passengers expressed their appreciation of the musical talent (on the grand piano) of Mr M Aylward, the mail officer ...*”

Public
Auction

Contact us for your
complimentary catalogues

Eastern Auctions Ltd.



The AFAB Collection Newfoundland & Canada

Part One

March 24-25
2022



Eastern Auctions Ltd.

P.O. Box 250 - Bathurst - New Brunswick - E2A 3Z2 - Canada

Telephone 1(506) 548-8986 - Fax 1(506) 546-6627

email contact@easternauctions.com - website www.easternauctions.com



1sh orange on horizontally laid paper, only known example;
ex. Ferrari, Dale-Lichtenstein



Canada 1875 2c, 5c & 8c RLS, the UNIQUE set of die proofs in issued colours; ex. Simpson, Lussey



Canada 1898 2c Map, UNIQUE handpainted essay; ex. Dale-Lichtenstein



1937 3c Die I imperf vertically + Cigar Stub varieties



1860 4p orange, a superlative corner margin mint stamp;
ex. Caspary, Cartier, Cheung



1910 9c + 10c composite die proof
engraved in black



Canada 12p+10p compound die proof in brown

As mentioned earlier, *Mary Hough*'s second trip west, going as far as Bonne Bay for the first time, was marked by delays and also by crew problems when some of the Liverpudlians refused to handle freight in harbours on Sundays unless paid overtime after 6pm. On returning to St. John's, Captain Crossett took legal action which was settled out of court with six men being paid for overtime and wages for one and a half months before being sent home to Liverpool. *Mary Hough*'s next three trips west to Bonne Bay appear to have gone without significant incident. An Italian Post Card from Milan addressed to George Chant, Fortune Bay, was delivered to St. Jacques by Reid's SS *Glencoe*. It was redirected to Greenspond, Trinity Bay, and returned by *Mary Hough*, arriving at St. John's on 21st June.



Milan, Italy, to St. Jacques (Fortune Bay), redirected to Greenspond, Trinity Bay.

JACQUES
T.S. JU 8 04
NEWFO'

COASTAL WEST T.P.O.
JU 17 '04
NEWFO'

JOHN'S.
JU 21
NEWFO'

Backstamps

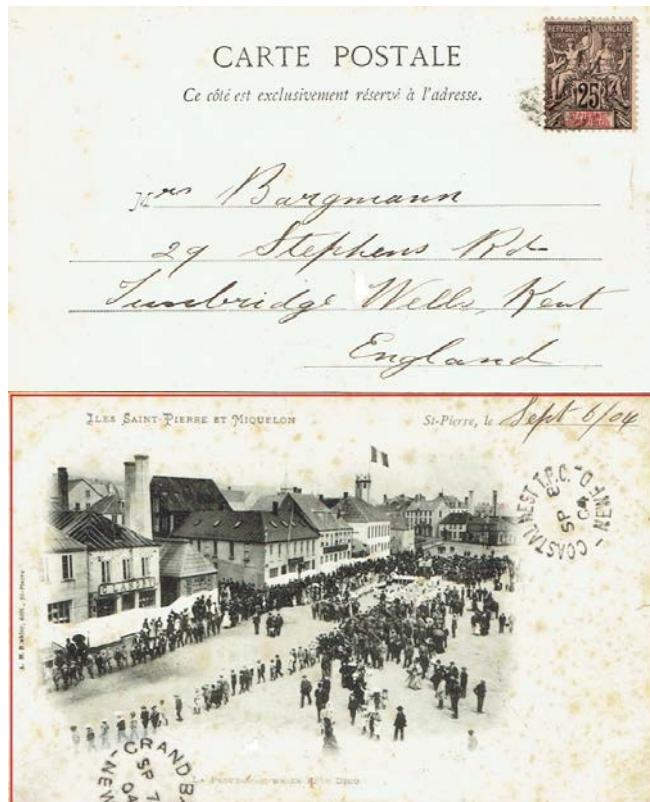
On 22nd June *Mary Hough* again set sail from St. John's. After leaving Channel on 27th June she struck the "Brandies Rocks" off Cape Ray at 7pm. All passengers and crew were safely landed but she soon became a total wreck. Pilot Coffee was on board but was off duty and below deck at the time. Mail Officer, Michael Aylward, managed to recover all mail and returned to St. John's by train on 30th June.

(ii) **SS Eagle (ex Sophie):** a Norwegian vessel purchased by Bowring Brothers in 1903 for seal hunting temporarily took up the Coastal West TPO while a more suitable replacement for *Mary Hough* was secured. *Eagle* made only one trip departing



St. John's on 6th July and returning on 19th July. She was later chartered by the British Admiralty in 1944 for "Operation Tabarin" to make a clandestine trip to the Antarctic to establish British bases and supply meteorological stations.

(iii) **SS Restigouche (ex Rathlin):** a Montreal based steamer, normally operating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, left Montreal on 5th July coming to St John's via the usual Gulf ports and arrived in time to take up the Coastal West TPO service on 20th July. She made four return trips to Bonne Bay, finally returning to St. John's on 18th September.



St. Pierre & Miquelon via Grand Bank and westbound
SS Restigouche for Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.

The St. Pierre picture post card, shown above, would have been carried to Grand Bank by SS *St. Pierre* which operated a fortnightly service from the French Colony, alternating between Grand Bank and St. Lawrence on the Burin Peninsula. *Restigouche* would have collected this mail from Grand Bank on her outbound journey, dropping it off at Port aux Basques for *Bruce* to take it to North Sydney for connection with an eastbound trans-Atlantic mail steamer.

On her return to St. John's on 18th September *Restigouche* was handed back to Shea & Company and sailed for Montreal on 20th September to resume her Gulf of St. Lawrence service, expecting to make four trips to St. John's before navigation closed.

St. John's Evening Telegram
5th September 1904

S.S. "Restigouche"

sails for Western Ports to-morrow, Tuesday, 6th instant, at 10 a.m.

Calling at the following places, going and returning :

Cape Broyle, Ferryland, Trepassey, Saint Mary's, Salmonier, Placentia, Mortier Bay, Burin, St. Lawrence, Lamaline, Fortune, Grand Bank, Belleoram, St. Jacques, Harbour Breton, Hermitage, Gaultois, Pushthrough, Ramea, Burgeo, La Poile, Rose Blanche, Channel, Port-aux-Basques, Bay St. George, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay.

For further particulars apply to BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Coastal Office.

**FRED FAWN AWARD WINNING EXHIBIT COMING UP
FOR SALE AT UNRESERVED AUCTION
JUNE 10, 2022 AT CAPEX 22**



Helping philatelists worldwide since 1924. Call or write to receive a free illustrated colour catalogue or download our sales in their entirety from our website. We are always seeking consignments for our upcoming public auctions with thousands of eager local and international collectors.
Please feel free to contact us by phone or email at peter@maresch.com



June/July 9-12
Toronto Canada
www.capecx22.org

OFFICIAL AUCTIONEERS

r. maresch & son

6-2 VATA CRT AURORA ON L4G 4B6 CANADA (GREATER TORONTO)
(905) 726-2197 www.maresch.com 1(800) 363-0777

CANADA'S PREMIER STAMP AUCTION HOUSE SINCE 1924

(iv) **SS Prospero (old):** a Norwegian vessel chartered by Bowring's had been operating the Coastal North TPO since early May 1904 but was replaced on that route in mid-September by *Portia*, newly arrived from the Glasgow shipyard. Pending the arrival of Bowring's new *Prospero*, old *Prospero* took up the Coastal West TPO service, departing St. John's on 24th September.

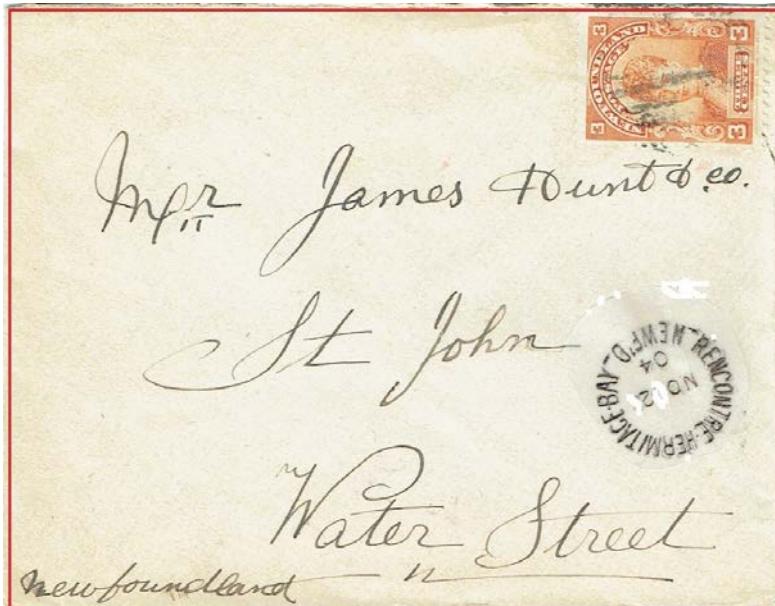


**Harbor Britain to St. John's
by "old" SS Prospero**



Old *Prospero* encountered stormy weather on the west coast and had to lie up in St. George's while the storm abated. This mail from Harbor Britain, shown above, was collected on her inward trip to St. John's where she went to dock to repair storm damage, thus delaying her next trip west until 13th October. By the time old *Prospero* returned to St. John's on 27th October, new *Prospero* had arrived from Glasgow and had been dispatched west on 22nd October – both *Prosperos* were at Burin on the morning of 26th October but whether they met there is uncertain.

(v) **SS Prospero** (new): the St. John's *Evening Herald* of 20th October reported "At 9pm last night the new *Prospero*, Captain A Jackman, arrived in port 13 days from Glasgow. Head winds and fearful seas were met throughout the trip ... She can do 11 knots with ease and 12½ knots at a push ... She is the exact counterpart of *Portia* except that a hurricane or promenade deck has been added".



Rencontre, Hermitage Bay,
to St. John's on "new" *Prospero*'s
first eastbound run.



Having departed St. John's five days before the return of old *Prospero* the identity of the mail officer on new *Prospero* is not known – Michael Aylward and his COASTAL WEST TPO datestamps were in transit on the former.

New *Prospero* returned to St. John's at 5am on 5th November from Bonne Bay but within eight hours was heading north to Seldom-Come-By, Fogo Island, to assist in the recovery of the stricken *Portia* which had struck rocks two days earlier. *Prospero* took a steam pump, diving gear, cement, other necessary articles to temporarily repair the ship and Lloyds surveyor, Mr Wheatley. With *Prospero* engaged in recovery work Bowring's had to charter another steamer for the Coastal West TPO.

(vi) **SS Algerine**: an iron screw barque-rigged vessel of 500 tons gross, 233 net was built at Belfast in 1880 and served as a Royal Navy gunboat. She was purchased by C T Bowring of Liverpool, England, in 1895 and was chartered and prepared for the

Coastal West TPO service, setting off from St. John's on 9th November manned by mail officer Aylward. Her first trip west was stormy but otherwise uneventful and she reported snow on the ground for most places west of Fortune Bay. She arrived at St. John's in the early hours of 24th November bringing this mail collected from Burgeo on her inward run.



COASTAL WEST TPO
NO 20
'04
NEWFLD'

Burgeo to St. John's
by SS *Algerine*

ST. JOHN'S NO 8
NO 24
'04
NEWFLD'

With new *Prospero* having taken over from *Portia* on the COASTAL NORTH TPO *Algerine* again departed for the West on 26th November. Outbound, *Algerine* put in at all scheduled ports of call to Bonne Bay and on her inbound trip she called at Sydney, Nova Scotia, to take on 400 tons of bunker coal. Arriving at Channel (Port aux Basques) the sea was too rough to enter, as was the case for most outports along the south coast, but she did manage to put into St. Lawrence on the Burin Peninsula. Leaving there, *Algerine* ran into hurricane force winds and tumultuous seas. All deck fittings and ladders were swept overboard, bulwarks were reduced to matchwood and berths were flooded as she struggled to get away from the lee shore. Long overdue at St. John's, rescue tug *D P Ingraham* and *SS Rosalind* had been sent out to search for *Algerine*, but after riding out the storm for four days she reached port under her own steam at 3am on 16th December.

(vi) **SS Portia:** having been repaired after her mishap off Seldom-Come-By, *Portia* was scheduled to take up the COASTAL WEST TPO route on 13th December, but her departure was delayed pending news of the overdue *Algerine*. However, fully laden with 500 tons of supplies and Christmas fare, she departed St. John's at 11am on 15th December, manned by Captain English and the crew of *SS Fiona*, intending to take a zig-zag course to assist with locating *Algerine*. Once again, we have no record of who went out as mail officer on *Portia*. She returned to St. John's on 31st December having made all ports of call to Bonne Bay, despite most of the western ports being iced-over.

Thus 1904 drew to a close – truly a baptism of everything the elements and human failings could throw at Bowring Brothers on their Coastal West TPO service.

References and Sources:

1. Colonial Office records, Kew, England CO 197/133 Minutes of the Executive Council 5 Feb 1904
2. Colonial Office records, Kew, England CO 197/133 Minutes of the Executive Council 16 July 1904.

Newspaper reports from the St. John's *Evening Telegram*, the St. John's *Evening Herald* and the *Western Star* are all freely available on the Memorial University of Newfoundland Digital Archives Initiative which can be accessed via <https://collections.mun.ca>

IN 2022, DISCOVER THE CPSGB CONVENTION IN THE ‘CITY OF DISCOVERY’

I would like to extend a warm welcome to all our members to join us for our (delayed) 75th Anniversary Convention at the Queen's Hotel, Dundee, [www.queenshotel-
dundee.com](http://www.queenshotel-dundee.com), Scotland from the afternoon of Wednesday 28th September until the morning of Sunday 2nd October, 2022. The cost will be £80 per person, per night, and will include breakfast and dinner. We will have the usual programme of philatelic displays and competitions during the mornings and early evenings along with three Ladies/ Partners evenings. Late evenings are a social get-together which will include viewing of Auction lots, an informal Bourse and our usual study of local beverages. Thursday and Friday afternoons will be set aside for social trips to local attractions, and the Saturday will include the AGM, our room auction and in the evening our Banquet. This is both a Philatelic and a Social event. Full details of the programme will appear in the April 2022 *Maple Leaves*.

Dundee is close to the birth-place of our Society so is a natural choice for our 75th Anniversary. The city itself is home to a host of attractions and it is just an hour away from some of Scotland's finest mountain scenery, several world famous golf courses and the bustling cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, so why not plan to extend your visit with a holiday in Scotland?



UNAUTHORISED PRECANCEL STAMPS AND COVERS

Lawrence Pinkney

A LITTLE HISTORY

The first officially precancelled stamps were authorised by the post office in 1889. The first authorised precancelled stamps, which were labelled “style A” to “style N”, were a variety of bars and dashed lines. These several styles along with the more modern city styles are very well illustrated in both The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, and, in much more detail, in The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue (which has recently been updated to its 8th Edition). Boggs, Jarrett, Reiche, Walburn and Manley in particular, made reference to various precancelled stamps in their own books. Much of this article is a summation of various statements that each author and/or each editor has made in these various books and catalogues. The last of the precancelled stamps were issued as part of the 1977 – 1983 Floral definitive series.

Stamps were precancelled to save the post office the time of cancelling individual pieces of bulk mail. Precancelled stamps were sold in bulk, (usually at a small discount) to “approved” commercial firms and accepted ONLY on bulk mailings from those commercial firms. Precancelled stamps were very specifically NOT to be used on first class postage. They were issued only from an authorised list of post offices allowed to issue precancelled stamps.

The first precancelled stamps may have come from the Ottawa and the St. John post offices in 1888 – before the post office officially authorised precancelled stamps. Also, what would a (usually) smaller post office do particularly with a commercial firm, if that post office was not on the approved list? (Many such post offices did precancel stamps on their own authority.)

These latter became known, in the philatelic world, as ‘Unauthorised Precancel Stamps and Unauthorised Precancel Covers’. This article is but a part of their story.

THE FIRST KNOWN “UNAUTHORISED PRECANCEL STAMPS.”

The appearance of TWO distinct types of overprints in 1888 must be regarded as the first attempts to precancel Canadian stamps. Some of the 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent and 5 cent denominations of the Small Queen issue were cancelled early in 1888 with a numeral “1” within parallel lines at Ottawa. Later, in the same year of 1888, St. John, New Brunswick used a precancel consisting of a numeral “1” in a circle, within fourteen lines. (see fig 1 overleaf)



OTTAWA, ONT.



ST. JOHN, N.B.

Fig 1 The first 'so called' precancels

(It is also known that the Mill-brook postmaster cancelled sheets of the 5 Cent Beaver in advance, placing them on letters as they were brought into the post office. The Bellville postmaster is also known to have followed this procedure.)

A fourth 'unauthorised precancel stamp' was done in Montreal. This was the Montreal "21" roller cancel, originally used as a regular 'fancy' postal cancel during the Pence and First Cents issues, after which it was discontinued. About 1888, its use was again continued. It was used to precancel sheets of the Small Queen issue, the 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent, and the 10 cent values, and a few late issues of the 15 cent Large Queens (see fig 2). Thus, stamps bearing the Montreal "21" roller cancel issued prior to the Small Queen issue are NOT to be considered precancel stamps.

The town of Bellville, which had a post office authorised to use precancelled stamps with precancel bar cancellations, may also have issued a unique precancel cancellation marking on the 15 cent Large Queen stamp. Some examples are shown in fig 3.

In the Robert A. Lee "Harry Lussey" auction of June 1998, reference is made to the issuance of various "unofficial" precancel stamps within the first seven lots of that auction. Some examples are shown in fig 4 opposite.



Fig 2 The Montreal '21' roller cancel



Fig 3 Unofficial precancels from Bellville

A third 'unauthorised precancel stamp' consisting of lines drawn across the rows of the 1 cent, 2 cents and 3 cents of the Small Queen issue with a pen was done in Toronto, but the Precancel Committee was unable, at that time, to determine if these were true precancelled stamps.



Fig 4 Possible unofficial precancels - from the Lussey sale.

THE USE OF ROLLER CANCELS AS PRECANCELS

Although it was contrary to regulations to use a roller cancelling device to precancel sheets of stamps, many post offices including Brantford, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, and others did so and several examples of this practice are shown in figs 5 to 11.

For a long time, London, Ontario, was the only post office known to have precancelled the ½ cent Small Queen stamp with a roller cancelling device – see fig 5. However, it is now known that a block of four of this ½ cent stamp exists with a Berlin (now Kitchener) roller cancel in a private collection.

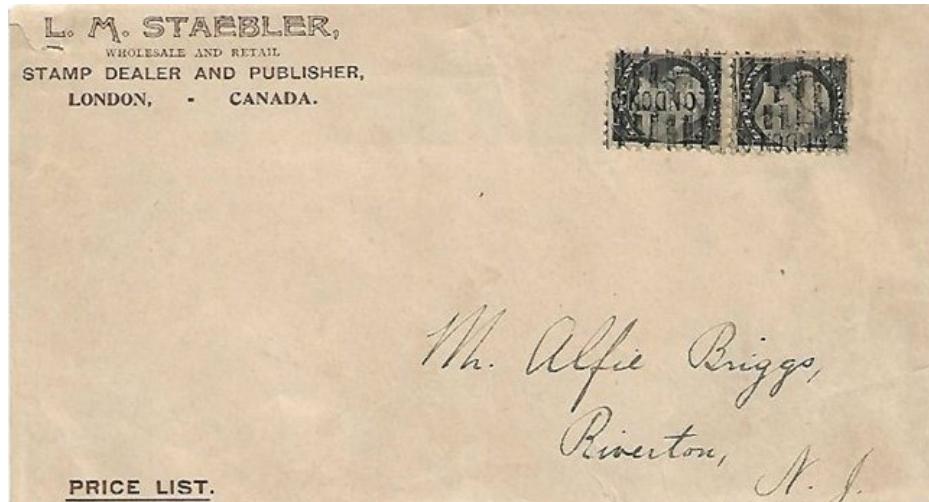


Fig 5

When You Wish to Sell Your Large /valuable Collection

Please

Contact

Andrew McGavin

Managing Director

UPA Bespoke

Request Your Free

“Selling Your Stamps” Tips of the Trade

By e-mail, phone, fax or letter

info@upastampauctions.co.uk

www.upastampauctions.co.uk

Thank You,

Universal Philatelic Auctions, Andrew McGavin,

4 The Old Coalyard, West End, Northleach, Glos, GL54 3HE

Tel: 01451 861111, Fax: 01451 861297

**Why do up to 6xMORE
Collectors Bid in a **UPA** Auction
than our competitors...??**

*Perhaps the reason why is that
- I firmly believe Collectors Want
Stamps **NOT Charges...**
so at **UPA** you'll find:*

- 1 NO Buyer's Premiums**
- 2 NO Extra Charges for anything**
- 3 NEW Loyalty Post-Free UPA Bonus
to Regular Collector Clients**
- 4 And, YES, ALL Lots Guaranteed**
- 5 PLUS Your 1st US\$73 (GBP£55) Winnings FREE**
- 6 and MASSIVE CHOICE - up to 26,510 Different Lots**



Andy

Request Your FREE Catalogue NOW: 01451 861111

info@upastampauctions.co.uk www.upastampauctions.co.uk

Two further examples of the London roller cancel used as a precancel are shown in figs 6 and 7. These date from 1898 and 1902 respectively. It will be noted that these precancelled stamps occasionally had other cancels applied on top.

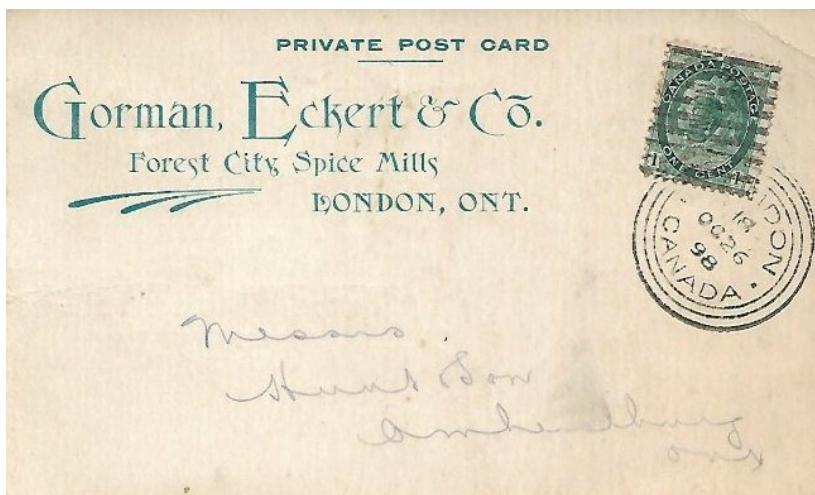


Fig 6



Fig 7

Figs 8, 9 and 10 opposite show three further examples of this practice from the same period. Fig 8 from Brockville in 1899 shows the precancelled stamp overstruck with a squared circle cancel. Figs 9 and 10 show examples from Tilsonberg and Woodstock Ontario, both from 1902.

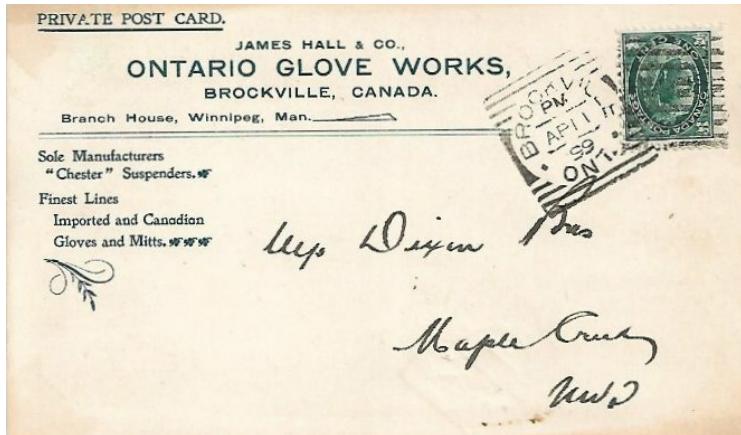


Fig 8

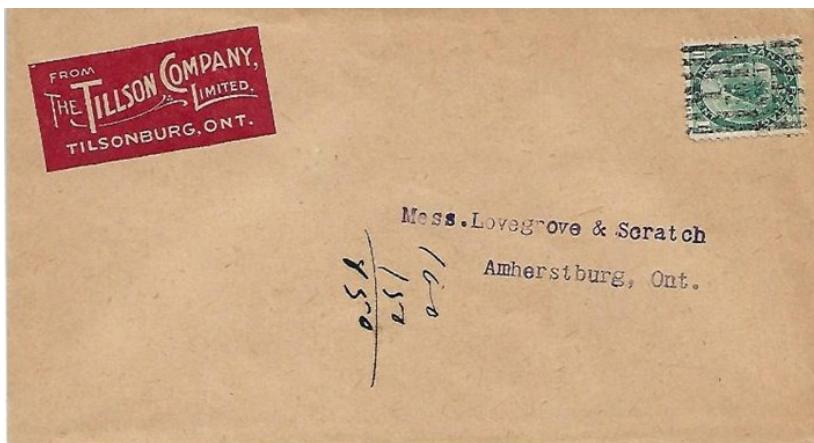


Fig 9

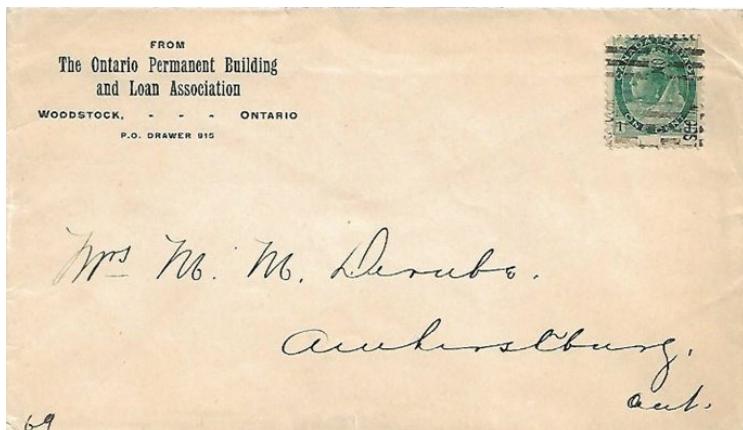


Fig 10

The practice continued well into the 1920's as the example in fig 11 shows. This advertising postcard from Pugwash, Nova Scotia is cancelled by a 1 cent Admiral stamp which appears to carry an unauthorised precancel.

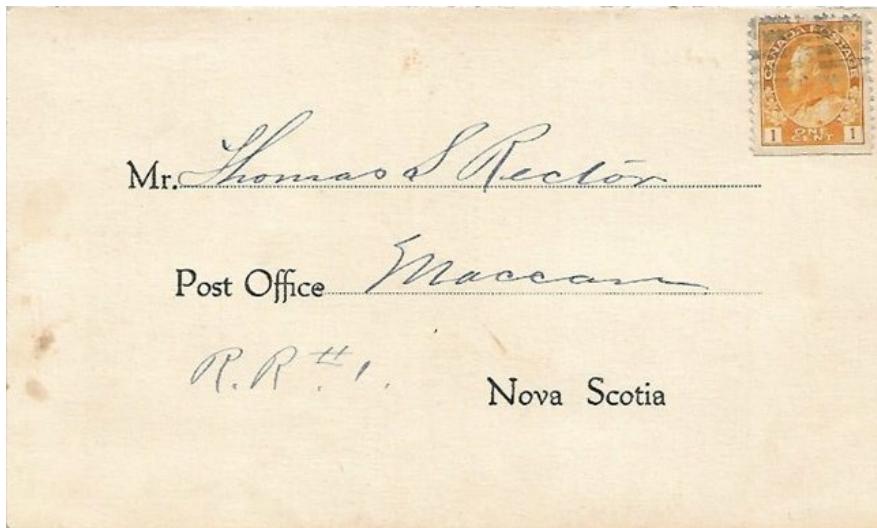


Fig 11

THE USE OF OTHER CANCELS AS PRECANCELS

Fig 12 shows a most unusual type of precancel used on three Admiral stamps applied to a registered letter sent from the small town of Harrington Harbour, P.Q. in 1922.



Fig 12

UNAUTHORISED PRECANCELS ON POSTCARDS

During the course of my study of this subject, I have come across a number of postcards from the Edward VII era which appear to have unauthorised precancels. A few of these are shown below and overleaf in figs 13 – 16.

These post cards, and the stamps on them, appear to be unauthorised precancels. That is, the stamps appear to have been cancelled before they were applied to the post cards, as no part of the cancel appears on the post card itself. (Note that 1 cent was the correct postage rate, at the time, for these post cards.) All these post cards are from smaller post offices that were not included on the authorised list of post offices allowed to issue precancelled stamps.

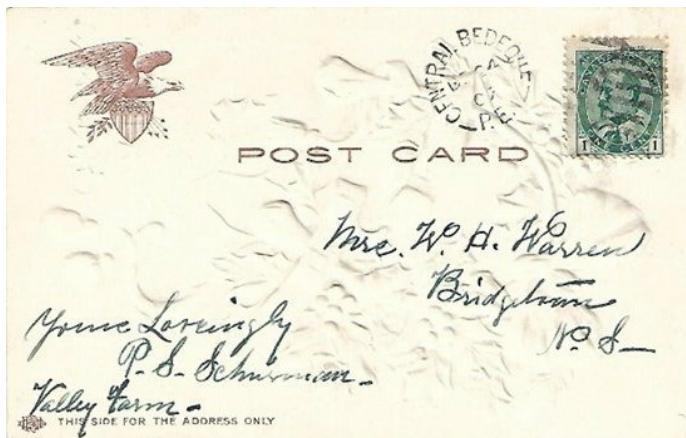


Fig 13

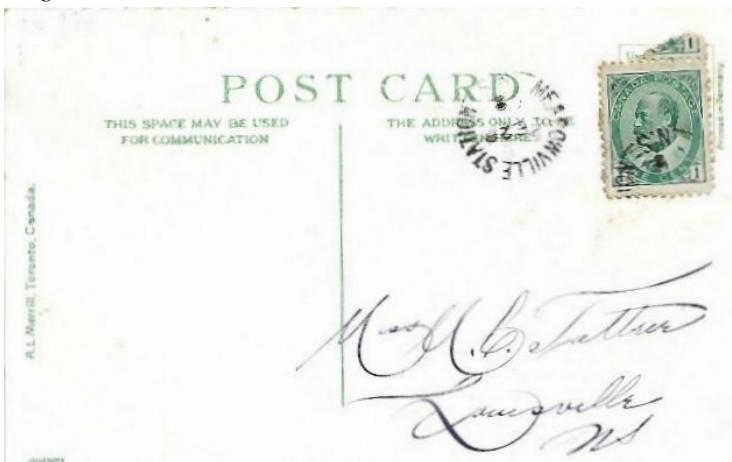


Fig 14

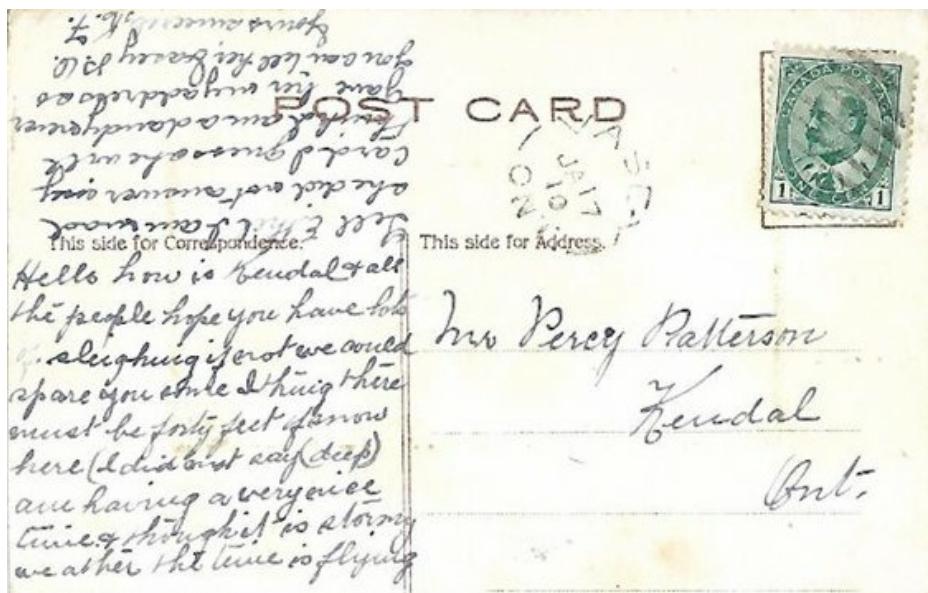


Fig 15



Fig 16

This practice appears to have continued into the Admiral period when the post card rate remained at 1 cent. Fig 17 shows an example from 1913. Fig 18 shows a similar usage on printed matter from the Admiral period. Once again, these mail items are from

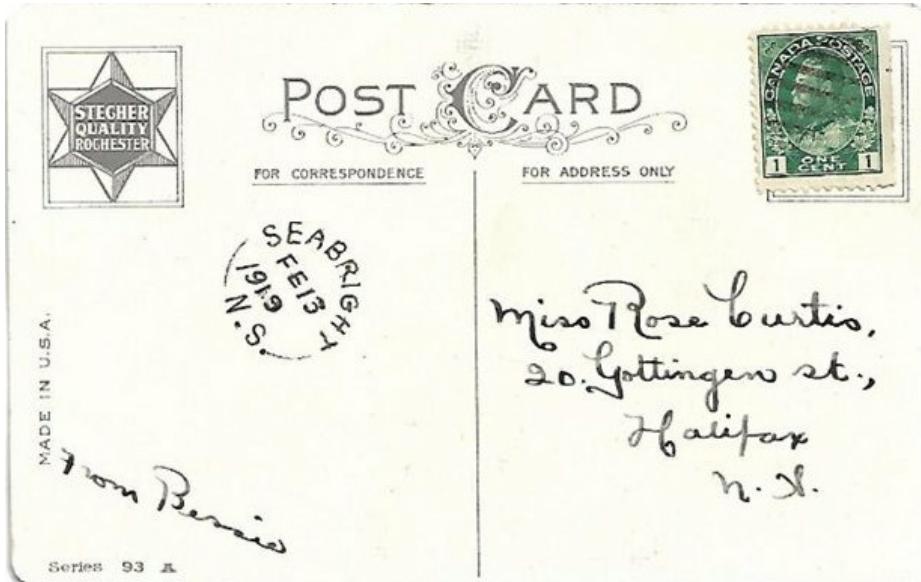


Fig 17



Fig 18

smaller post offices that were not included on the authorised list of post offices allowed to issue precancelled stamps.

I have even found one post card example from the 1930's – see fig 19 – by which time the post card rate had increased to 2 cents.

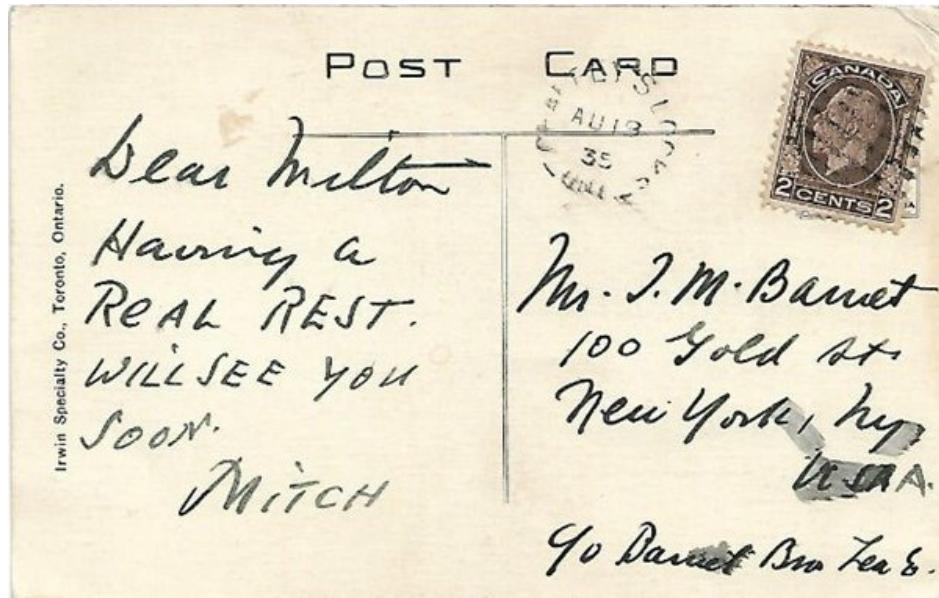


Fig 19

Quite why these precancelled stamps should have been used on postcards in this way remains something of a mystery.

The author would be interested to hear from other members who may find comparable items in their collections.

SUPPORT THE EXCHANGE PACKET

THE PACKET MANAGER IS URGENTLY SEEKING NEW MATERIAL TO SELL IN THE PACKET.

PLEASE CONTACT HUGH JOHNSON IF YOU CAN HELP OUT - THOSE OLD STAMPS AND COVERS YOU HAVE IN THE SWOP DRAWER WILL BE SOMEONE ELSE'S TREASURE!

NEWFOUNDLAND – THE WELSH CONNECTION

Neil Prior *FCPS, FWPHS*

In the 16th century, when England and Wales were united under the English crown, it was an era of adventure and exploration – a period of pirates and heroes such as Francis Drake, Charles Howard and Walter Raleigh, and when the Spanish Armada threatened our shores. When King James I ascended the throne in 1603, he adopted a policy of peace, and the adventurers turned to other activities. It became a time of colonisation. Settlements were established in New England and New Scotland (Nova Scotia) and this century also saw the establishment of New Wales, or CAMBRIOL, on the tip of Newfoundland (see fig 1).

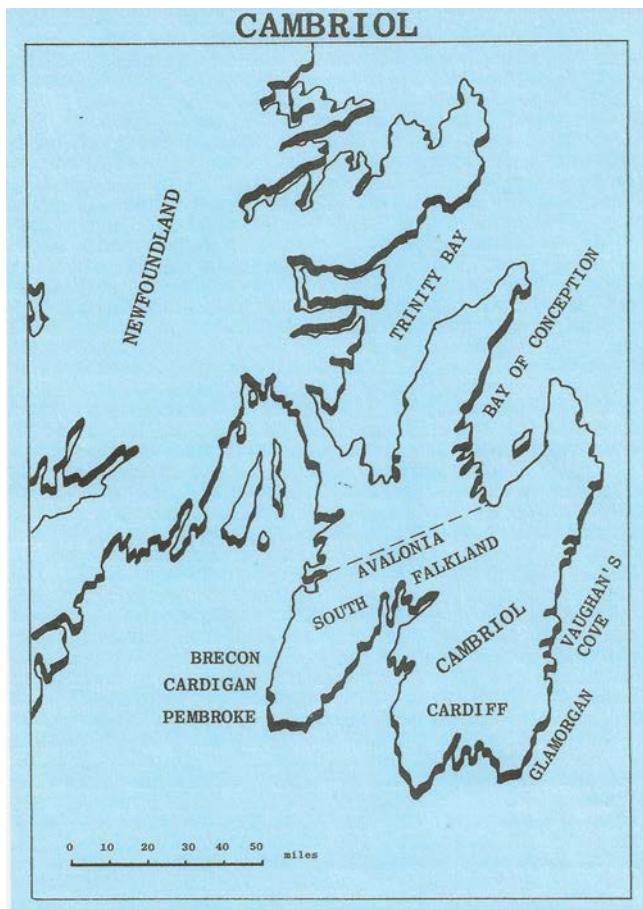
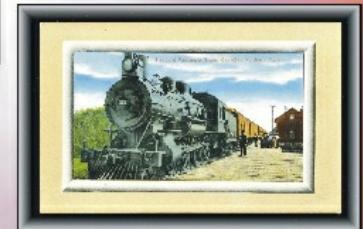


Fig 1 Map of the colony of Cambriol



Bow City philatelics Ltd.

Contact us for our 80 page Catalogue



Online www.bowcity.net

Visit our new offices when in Calgary Alberta Canada

Mail: POBox 78103 - 383 Heritage Drive SE Calgary AB T2H 2Y1

Email: bowcity@bowcity.net

24 Hour Voice Mail (403) 237-5828

*** * CONTACT US TODAY * ***

The founder responsible for this settlement was William Vaughan (1574 – 1641) a landowner and scholar from Golden Grove (Gelli Aur) in Carmarthenshire. He was greatly disturbed by the poverty of his fellow Welshmen. Aware that thousands were dying every year from lack of food, warmth and proper clothing he became angry with the way his fellow gentry treated their workers. Gradually, he came to believe that he should become a sort of ‘Welsh Moses’ and lead his people to a better life away from Wales.

He considered several places, including St. Helena, the Bermudas and Virginia before deciding on Newfoundland. At the time, Newfoundland could be reached in fourteen days with a favourable wind and the voyage would only cost some ten shillings. Early pioneers had told of large forests, good ground and excellent fishing. Accordingly, in 1617, he sent a number of people there at his own expense, ill-health preventing him from making the journey himself until a later date. However, they did not have an easy time there. Much of their property was destroyed by pirates but their greatest enemy were the local fishermen who did not want to lose their fishing rights. They too destroyed or damaged crops and buildings to dissuade the new settlers.

In 1618, Vaughan appointed an experienced governor in Sir William Whitbourne to supervise the colony. When he arrived, he found that little had been done and described the settlers as thoroughly lazy. He promptly sent all but six of them home. As a result, Vaughan handed over the northern part of Cambriol to two other pioneers, Lord Falkland and Lord Baltimore. Further trouble came in 1628 when they experienced a terrible winter together with outbreaks of scurvy.

In the period from 1630 to 1637, with Vaughan now almost 60 and running short of funds, he decided to end the venture. He had spent around five years there, during that time writing two books; ‘The Golden Fleece’ and ‘Newlander’s Cure’. He was, however, finally forced to face the reality of the situation. By the time he died, and was buried at Llangyndeyrn Church in 1641, there was little trace remaining of his abortive Cambriol.

I can’t help thinking that there must have been some correspondence between the early settlers and those back home in Wales so keep looking for some very early postal history!!

References:-

The Clwyd Centre for Educational Technology was the source for much of the history above.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Frank Henry

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL QUERY

I'm attaching a couple of (edited) images of a cover dated 29 Jan 1849 which I've recently bought on eBay in the hope that it might help to answer some long-standing questions surrounding the 1s/4d Cy handstamp (A.05). Unfortunately, I don't think that it does! (see figures below and opposite)

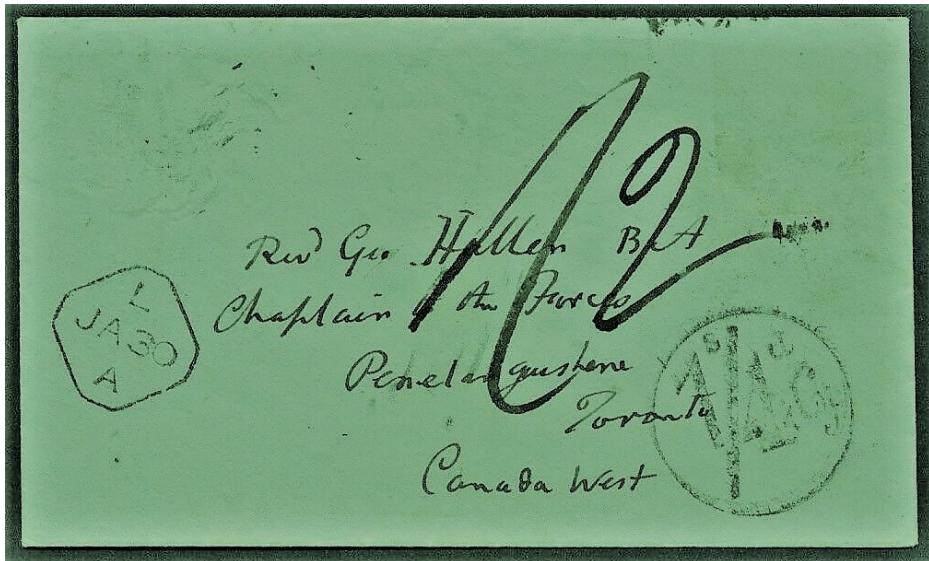
The envelope lacks the original letter and the markings are rather faint, but sufficient for me to interpret it as follows:

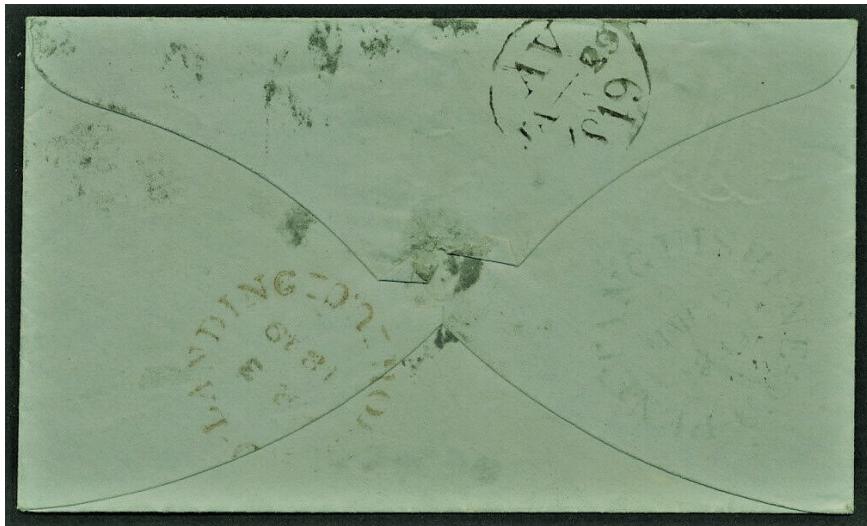
Departed Liverpool on 10 Feb 1849 (final pre-Treaty sailing) on the Europa, arriving New York on 24 Feb.

I thought it possible that, as there still seems to be some doubt as to when the closed bag arrangements were actually re-introduced following the Anglo-US Postal War, that the letter could have been routed via Toronto and then on to its destination at Penetanguishine. However, the Holland Landing transit is dated 3 March, which suggests that the letter took the circuitous route via Montreal, where A.05 (1) was applied. The Penetanguishine arrival mark is dated 6 March: a very long winter journey from the UK!

Malcolm Montgomery goes into some detail about these handstamps on pages 134 and 135 of his Handbook.

One thing I can't interpret is the small cds on the reverse bearing the date 29 Jan 1849 plus the letters AV. Can any of our members explain this and what they might signify?





ANOTHER NEW FELLOW

Our past President, Brian Stalker, managed to catch up with newly appointed fellow, John Wright, at a local philatelic society meeting in Sussex where John was able to sign the fellows book and receive his badge and diploma. Our congratulations go to John – a well deserved accolade for many years of service to the Society.



SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

A RETURN TO OUR ROOTS FOR OUR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

It is a great honour to once again be installed as your President. We are very much hoping that 2022 will enable us to meet up in person for our Convention to celebrate our 75th Anniversary close to the birthplace of the Society.

Convention will be held at the Queens Hotel in Dundee between Wednesday 28th September and Sunday 2nd October. The hotel (www.queenshotel-dundee.com) is in the heart of the city close to the waterfront and the many local tourist attractions and a very short walk from the main shopping centre.

I have negotiated a rate of £80 per person per night, regardless of room preference, to cover bed, breakfast and evening meal. This rate during the Convention includes exclusive use of the meeting rooms for philatelic displays etc. If you wish to arrive early or stay late outwith the Convention dates, then the charge is just £40 pppn for B&B in double or twin rooms or £65 pppn in single rooms.

The philatelic programme is being finalised and is likely to include a medley of displays from the Scottish group as well as displays on early machine and flag cancels, Canadian National Exhibitions, Large Queens and Postal History of the QE2 era. A full programme will appear in the April issue of *Maple Leaves*.

We will have our usual two afternoon outings one of which will be left free for participants to visit some of the many local attractions such as the V&A museum and the RMS Discovery which are within easy walking distance of our hotel. On the second afternoon we plan to go further afield to visit Scone Palace, the original crowning place of the Scottish kings.

As usual, the Convention will conclude with a banquet which will feature a traditional Scottish meal.

Dundee is an excellent base to explore more of Scotland so you may wish to extend your stay and make a holiday of it. Those who enjoy a round of golf will find themselves close to two world famous links courses at Carnoustie and St Andrews along with many dozen other less prestigious but equally challenging venues.

A booking form for the event will be included in the next issue of *Maple Leaves* along with details of the full programme.

Travel information to and from Dundee:-

Full details of all travel options can be found at the Society website but some brief notes are provided here:-

Important – please check the requirements regarding Covid before making your travel plans. Given the emergence of new Covid variants, these requirements do change

frequently and at fairly short notice so we would suggest travel insurance is a good idea. In particular, please note that the requirements to enter Scotland (and those applying once in Scotland) are often different to those in England and Wales. You can find information on the latest Covid restrictions in Scotland at www.gov.scot/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance

For those travelling from overseas (including mainland Europe) note that, currently, proof of full vaccination against Covid will be required to enter the UK without the need for an extended period (10 days) of quarantine and we suspect this is unlikely to change prior to September 2022. This is currently in addition to a Covid test after arrival which must be booked prior to travel. Once again, full details can be found at www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-international-travel-quarantine

Travel by air from Overseas or South of England:-

Best options are to fly into either Edinburgh or Glasgow airports. There are fast rail links from both Edinburgh and Glasgow to Dundee (full details on the website) and the hotel is a very short walk (or even shorter taxi ride) from Dundee station.

Travel by Train:-

Dundee has excellent rail connections to Edinburgh and points south to London, Glasgow and points south and west, Aberdeen and other major UK cities. See our website for more details. The hotel is a very short distance from the Dundee railway station so this is a very convenient way to arrive.

Travel by Coach:-

The Megabus franchise offer frequent coach services from all parts of the UK to and from Dundee. Journey times are much longer than the train but the price is much lower. The Dundee coach station is in the centre of town, a short walk or even shorter taxi ride from our hotel.

Travel by Car:-

The hotel has a fairly large car park at the rear (although it often gets busy during the day with locals using it as a convenient place to park for the shops.) For those with SATNAV, the postcode is DD1 4DU. Be prepared to take on the central Dundee one way system although if arriving from the south on the A90 you can miss most of it!

Karen Searle FCPS

FROM THE SECRETARY

We are planning to update the Members Handbook in Q2 2022, so I would ask all members to check their own entries and contact me if any updates or changes are required. In particular, please check your e mail address as these tend to change more often than other parts of the entry.

John Watson

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Please note that subscriptions for 2022 are now due. The reminder was enclosed with the October Maple Leaves but if you have lost it you can find a replacement at the Society website. As usual, payments may be made by cheque to either myself (in UK sterling) or to Mike Street (in \$CAN or \$US). Alternatively, you can pay on the Society website via PAYPAL. Just follow the 'membership' links.

If you are unsure of your subscription status, please contact either myself or Mike Street and we can confirm (contact details are on the inside back cover).

Ken Flint

FROM THE EXCHANGE PACKET MANAGER

A range of new covers and cards have been added to the packet in the last month. These can be viewed as usual on the website. However, I remain very short of new material for sale in the packet and I would ask all members to look out surplus material for sale.

Hugh Johnson

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

My thanks to all those members who participated in the October auction either as buyers or sellers (or both). Our next auction will be another internet based sale closing on Friday 18th March. I hope to have the catalogue online at the website by mid January. Those who have asked for a paper copy in the past will receive one automatically so there is no need to ask again.

Graham Searle FCPS

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Members will be pleased to learn that the Society Library has now completed its move to a new home in Staffordshire and is once again 'open for business'. The opportunity has been taken to conduct a full audit of the Library contents during the move and some minor revisions to the Library List have been made to reflect this review. The updated Library List can be found at the website but if you would like a paper copy please contact either myself or the Editor.

Peter Edwards

LONDON GROUP

The following programme of meetings has been arranged for 2022. All meetings will be held at the premises of the Royal Philatelic Society, London at 15 Abchurch Lane,

London, EC4N 7BW. The meetings are scheduled to take place bi-monthly on the first Monday of the month in the Ramsey Room between noon and 3pm. Tea/ Coffee will be provided.

- 7 February – Directional Markings – all members
- 4 April – Any subjects starting with V, W, X, Y or Z – all members
- 6 June – Pre 1900 Postal History of Newfoundland – Colin Lewis *FCPS*
- 1 August – AGM and Beaver Cup – all members
- 3 October – subject t.b.a.
- 5 December – subject t.b.a.

Please advise myself if you intend to be present or contact me if you have any queries regarding the meetings; by e mail cbjubilee@yahoo.co.uk or phone 01508 826 556 or 0770 8269698.

After the meeting join us for a bite at a local eatery if you have time.

Colin Banfield *FCPS*

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

The following programme of meetings has been arranged for 2022:-

- 9 April – in Glasgow (exact venue t.b.a. by e mail nearer the time)
- 16 July – Zoom
- 22 October – in Glasgow (venue t.b.a.)

We hope to hold the April and October meetings in person (Covid restrictions permitting) but may also attempt to make these hybrid meetings allowing members to also attend by Zoom if preferred. Full details will be circulated to the regular attendees by e mail nearer the time. If you would like to attend but do not normally do so, please e mail me and I will add you to the list.

As usual, please bring along a few sheets to display (in person or digitally) and/or some questions needing answers.

Graham Searle *FCPS*

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

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th DECEMBER 2021

New Members:-

3101 MOREL, Gilles; 1562 Winterport Way, Orleans, Ontario, Canada K4A 4B9; e mail gillesmorel53@gmail.com

3102 HOLT, Jonathan; Sheridan House, 7 Grosvenor Bridge Road, Bath, BA1 6BB; e mail jonathanholt3@gmail.com; **YUK, NWT**

3103 FEINSTEIN, Michael; 10036 Lasaine Avenue, Northridge, California, 91325-1568 USA; e mail md.feinstein@hotmail.com; **PA (Cross Border and Transatlantic), Map**

Change of Address:-

2883 BARCROFT, Greg; Jace Stamps, 415 Charleston Road, Charleston, NB, Canada E7K 1X3.

Resigned:-

2063 GREGORY, Ian

3088 MORGAN, Howard

Deceased:-

1758 TOWNSEND, Prof William, Godfrey

Revised Total:- 249

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2022 (Note that all events are subject to confirmation and prevailing COVID restrictions)

Feb 7 **CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL**
Feb 19 – 26 LONDON 2022 - BDC Islington (postponed from May 2020)

Mar 24 Camellia PLC (Richard Berry) display to RPSL on Newfoundland

Apr 4 **CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL**

Apr 9 **CPSGB Scottish Regional Meeting, Glasgow**
Apr 23 – 24 Scottish Congress, Perth

Apr 23 – 24 Orapex 2022, Nepean, Ontario

June 6 **CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL**
June 9 – 12 CAPEX 2022, Toronto

June 11 SWINPEX 2022, Swindon

July 16 **CPSGB Scottish Regional Meeting, Zoom**

August 1 **CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL**
Sept 2 – 4 BNAPEX, Calgary Alberta

Sept 28 – Oct 2 **CPSGB 75th Anniversary Convention, Dundee**
Sept 28 – Oct 1 Autumn Stampex – BDC Islington, London

Oct 3 **CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL**

Oct 22 **CPSGB Scottish Regional Meeting, Glasgow**

Dec 5 **CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL**

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2021/22

President:

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

Secretary:

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

Treasurer:

Karen Searle *FCPS*, 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, Coventry CV3 5LS
e mail: kenflint@btinternet.com

North American Subscriptions:

Mike Street, *FCPS, OTB*, Unit 105, 1136 Maritime Way, Kanata, Ontario K2K 0M1 Canada
e mail: mikestreet1@gmail.com

Handbooks Manager:

Derrick Scoot *FCPS*, 62 Jackmans Place, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1RG
e mail: derrick.scoot@sky.com

Librarian :

Peter Edwards, 243 Tutbury Road, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE13 0NZ
e mail: p-edwards@live.co.uk

Exchange Packet Manager:

Hugh Johnson, 27 Ridgeway Avenue, Gravesend, Kent DA12 5BD
e mail: hughrjohnson@yahoo.co.uk

Advertising and Publicity Manager:

Brian Hargreaves, 87 Fordington Road, London N6 4TH
Tel: 0208 8832625, email: bhargrea@gmail.com

The POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

offers its members:



APS affiliate 67
PHS Inc. affiliate 5A
RPSC affiliate 3

- A gold medal-winning quarterly publication, the *PHSC Journal*
- A research website with searchable:
 - Back issues of the *PHSC Journal*
 - Up-to-date Canadian cancellation databases
 - Post office listings of Canada
 - Articles and exhibits
- Ongoing online project on BNA Postal Rates
- Study groups, many of which publish their own newsletters and databases
- Postal history seminars and awards
- Research funds
- The fellowship and knowledge of other Canadian postal history enthusiasts

Join today!

• www.postalhistorycanada.net

For a membership application form please visit our website or contact the Secretary:

Postal History Society of Canada, 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A8 Canada

EMAIL: secretary@postalhistorycanada.net

Public Auction Eastern Auctions Ltd.

Contact us for your
complimentary catalogues



March 26
2022



Eastern Auctions Ltd.

P.O. Box 250 - Bathurst - New Brunswick - E2A 3Z2 - Canada

Telephone 1(506) 548-8986 - Fax 1(506) 546-6627

email contact@easternauctions.com - website www.easternauctions.com