

Maple Leaves

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

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EDITORIAL

Any members who may be thinking of attending part or all of the 2022 Convention are reminded that the deadline for getting your booking in to the President is fast approaching. Full details of the event can be found on page 416 and on the website and booking forms etc can be downloaded from the website also or were in the centre of the April issue of *Maple Leaves*. **July 31st** is the deadline for booking to lock in the special Convention rates so don't delay! Also, a reminder that it is not necessary to attend the entire event. You can join us for a day or two as it suits Those living within striking distance are welcome to pop in for the day or attend any sessions of interest.

Convention will also provide us with an opportunity to hold our first live room auction since 2019. The catalogue for this will be online around mid August and I can already promise some unusual and exciting lots. Members not attending in person can, of course, bid in the normal way by post/phone or e mail. More details on the auction can be found on page 418.

Regular convention attendees will be saddened to learn the news that both Brenda Parkin (wife of John) and Jane Thiele (long time partner of Charles Livermore) have died. We send our condolences to John and Charles and their respective families.

News has also reached the editorial desk that member Eldon Godfrey from Calgary has been invested as an Officer of the Order of Canada. This is the second highest honour in the Canadian honours system and to the best of our knowledge, Eldon is the first CPSGB member to receive it – not, we hasten to add for his excellent philatelic work

in both CPSGB and BNAPS but no doubt richly deserved for his lifelong commitment to Canadian Diving and his involvement in the Olympic community. The picture below shows Eldon receiving his award from Governor - General, Mary Simon, in a ceremony at Rideau Hall in Ottawa. Congratulations, Eldon!

By the time you read this CAPEX 22 will have been and gone. This first major international stamp exhibition in Canada since 1996 was, by all accounts, a great success. We have slightly delayed the publication of this issue to allow us to include the results from CAPEX in our Palmares section on page 413.

Amongst these results, I am delighted to report that *Maple Leaves*, in a first foray into an International Competition, achieved a very creditable Large Silver award - a tribute to all of our contributors over the last two years.



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AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADA'S SEMI-OFFICIAL FLIGHTS – PART 2

Alan Spencer

The Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd.

A large number of labels were produced by the Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd company (see figures 16 & 17) which included overprints and overprints on overprints, some of which can be seen. The reason for such a large number of varieties is unclear. The examples shown include the value at the reduced charge of five cents which came into effect in April 1927. Labels exist both perforated and rouletted.



Fig 16



Fig 17

During 1927 Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd. began to operate in the Rouyn goldfields area by flying out of Haileybury. The service was short-lived as the aircraft was severely damaged on 16th June and operations then ceased. In September, the Curtiss Lark was also lost when it sank on a lake near Rolling Portage, the three passengers only just escaping with their lives. These losses plunged to company into financial difficulties, and it went into liquidation.

The assets of Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd., including its sole remaining plane were acquired by a new company which would adopt a similar name – **Patricia Airways Ltd.** Though the first mail flight was made on 4th February 1928, mail was only carried irregularly as it did not have official approval – its operations were therefore only unauthorised extensions of Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd. The routes became uneconomical and before the end of the year it too had closed down.

The cover illustrated in figure 18 overleaf was one of only 93 carried between Sioux Lookout and Jackson Manion by the new company.

Even though Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd. had ended business on 11th November 1927 its stamps continued to be used on envelopes flown after that date. By March 1928 the new company was ready to fly mail with its own label but, as a courtesy,



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Fig 18

delivered other mail posted with Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd. stamps on the 9th March first flights.

When 'Doc' Oaks left Patricia Airways & Exploration towards the end of 1926 it was to join James Richardson in the formation of **Western Canada Airways Ltd.** with the intention to fly services out of Sioux Lookout into the Red Lake, Narrow Lake and Woman Lake region.

On 4th March 1927 they were granted approval to issue their own labels and the first mail flight using these was made on 10th May. The cover in figure 19 shown overleaf was part of the mail on the inaugural flight from Lac du Bonnet to Long Lake, Rice Lake, Slate Lake and return. The purple first flight cache (figure 20) has the centre omitted. Altogether a total of 387 covers were flown on this first day and this cover was one of 65 items of mail carried on the Lac du Bonnet to Long Lake section.

The company was successful and in 1928 it purchased 28 new aircraft to meet its expanding services. In 1930 it amalgamated with Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, along with the Aviation Corporation of Canada to form Canadian Airways Ltd. The merger brought about the end of Western Canada Airways and effectively saw the end of the semi-official airmail flights into the Canadian northland. With the opening of the northern air routes in Central Canada, British Columbia understandably wished to undertake similar flights into its northern regions. In 1927, a new company, based in Whitehorse, was formed called **Yukon Airways & Exploration Company Ltd.** The company purchased a Ryan Brougham monoplane because it was rugged and dependable and the same type that Charles Lindbergh had flown across the Atlantic in May of that year.



Fig 19



Fig 20

The cover shown in figure 21 opposite was flown on 13th April 1928 from Whitehorse to Atlin via Carcross. There were 375 covers flown on each leg except on the return flight between Carcross and Whitehorse when it was only 350. Only one label was issued by this company, and it first appeared towards the end of 1927. It was designed by W.H. Jordan and was like the United States 10 cents "Lindbergh" commemorative stamp which had been issued in June 1927 and which also featured the same

type of aircraft. They were initially printed in sheets of 50 then cut into vertical strips of 10 and made into booklets. Altogether 11,200 labels were produced.

To mark the occasion of the first flight to Atlin the *Whitehorse Star* newspaper produced a special edition which was carried on the flight. Each copy bore the company stamp postmarked at Whitehorse and the arrival date stamp for Carcross or, as in this case, Atlin (see figure 22 opposite). En route severe weather caused trouble and to lighten the load some of the cargo, including a bundle of newspapers had to be jettisoned.

Atlin is located near a lake of the same name, which means 'big body of water' in the Indian language. It was founded in 1898 when some shards of gold were found in nearby Pine Creek and created a gold rush that coincided with that in the Klondike. At its height some 5,000 people lived there but when this dried up Atlin became popular

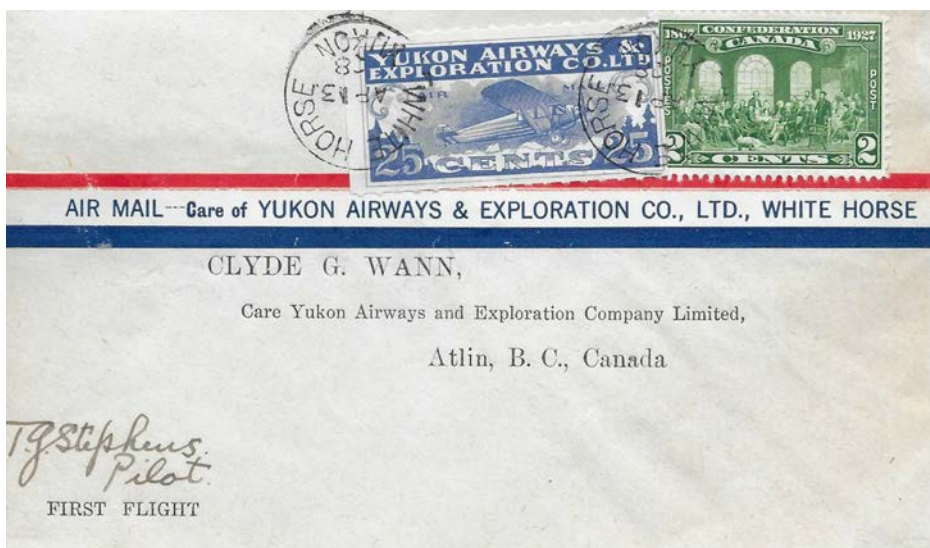


Fig 21



Fig 22

as an exotic tourist destination but only about 500 people now live there. It is unusual in that it has no local government structure. It is not a village, nor a town, nor a city; it does not have a mayor or a councillor. It has no local municipal government but is run by the whole Atlin community. It has been said of Atlin: "When times are good, you don't want to leave; when times are bad, you can't afford to."

1929 was not a good year for Yukon Airways because all its three aircraft crashed and in one instance the pilot died. They tried to raise additional funds to purchase another aircraft but in 1930 the company closed down.

Commercial Airways Ltd. was formed at Edmonton, Alberta by a WW1 pilot W.R. May and two other pilots. They initially operated with one Avro Avian biplane which received considerable publicity when May and another pilot flew it to Fort Vermillion on the Little Red River, 600 miles north of Edmonton. It was in the depth of the winter in January 1929 to carry a quantity of vaccine to combat an epidemic of diphtheria. The weather conditions were terrible with temperatures at -33deg Fahrenheit, and the vaccine had to be kept warm by a charcoal burner at the pilot's feet. It was touch and go as to whether they would make it but, in the end, they succeeded, and many lives were saved.

Wilfrid Reid May (see figure 23), nicknamed "Wop", was a Canadian flying ace in the First World War with 13 kills to his name and the final Allied pilot to be pursued by Manfred von Richthofen before the German ace was shot down on the Western Front in 1918. Initially May had joined the Canadian army but later transferred to the British Royal Flying Corps – Canada at that time did not have an air force (but that is another story).



Fig 23

The cover shown in figures 24 and 25 opposite has been signed by the pilot W. Glyn-Roberts. It was one of 722 flown on the first flight between Edmonton and Fort McMurray. Although the population was only several hundred people, by 1921 there was serious interest in developing oil extraction in the area. It was an opportunity to use the company label issued in purple and designated 'Via Air'. Although 2,000 labels were printed some 700 were later destroyed.

The Company also issued similar labels in black and orange with the designation 'Air Fee'. They were printed in panes of 10 and a small quantity of each as shown in figure 26 were produced imperforated - 180 labels in black and 350 labels in orange. Despite obtaining post office authority to carry mail in 1931 the company found itself in financial difficulties and was forced to sell out to Canadian Airways Ltd.



Fig 24



Fig 25



Fig 26

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Cherry Red Airline Ltd. Norman Cherry acquired his first aircraft in 1928 when he purchased a Pheasant biplane and flew it to Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. Using the Pheasant for shows he obtained another aircraft, a Buhl Airsdan for carrying passengers and freight. Permission to issue stamps to cover the cost of carrying mail was granted on 30th May 1929 and the first flight carrying mail was from Prince Albert 160 miles north to the fur trading post of Lac La Ronge and return. It is now a popular holiday resort and the local Cree and Chippewyan Indians act as guides on fishing and hunting expeditions across the region.

Mail was carried on the first flight from Prince Albert to Montreal Lake, Lac la Ronge and Ile a la Crosse and return. This flight was made on Christmas day 1925 by E.S. Holmes to carry mail to the outlying communities. It was the first time that the company had extended its route to Ile a la Crosse. The flight was a round trip of nearly 500 miles as Ile a la Crosse lies more than 100 miles west of Lac la Ronge. Only a small number of covers were flown on each leg. The example shown in figure 27 was signed by the pilot on the Lac la Ronge to Montreal Lake return stage when only 141 pieces of mail were carried. The company label shows the red Buhl Airsdan plane flying over an airfield.



Fig 27

Official airmail

Gradually, from 1926 onwards the Government started to get involved in the transportation of mail by plane to remote areas. Firstly, we have Air Stage services where all letter mail as well as parcel post was transported at the prevailing surface rate where there was available space on the aircraft. The cover shown in figure 28 overleaf was carried on the service from Rolling Portage to Narrow Lake and return calling at Gold



Fig 28

Pines, Red Lake and Jackson Manion. It was one of 300 pieces of mail carried on the Rolling Portage to Jackson Manion stage.

Post Offices were first established at Jackson Manion and Narrow Lake co-incident with this flight, so this is a First Day of Use for the Jackson Manion postmark (see figure 29)



Fig 29

Government Air Mail Services, on the other hand, were those services which only carried mail and were therefore subject to an additional air mail fee, initially 3 cents. During 1928 the Canadian National Exhibition, held annually at Toronto, Ontario, celebrated its 50th Anniversary. For this occasion, a number of special flights were authorised to demonstrate the feasibility of regular air mail services. A different pictorial cachet was applied to each section, as illustrated in the cover shown in figure 30 opposite, which is one of 4,000 flown from Windsor to Toronto.

By its nature it has only been possible to illustrate an overview of this turbulent period in Canada's aviation history and much of the material is, by its very nature, philatelic in the sense that they were produced to commemorate the first flights being made. Nevertheless, the small quantities which were produced and the history behind the various companies make them an interesting area of study.



Fig 30

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THE THREE CENTS SMALL QUEEN ISSUE OF CANADA REVISITED

Richard Thompson

In BNAPS Topics Volume 7 No. 5 (1950) L. D. Shoemaker published an article entitled *THE THREE CENT SMALL QUEEN ISSUE OF CANADA*. I am indebted to Shoemaker as his article served as a starting point for my study. This is intended to be an update to his article.

I have grouped my study into DELIVERIES (1869/NO/30 – 1872/JU/30) as recorded by the Duckworths. I have calculated that in this period the earliest use would be 44 days after delivery. ORDERS (1872/JY/01 – 1892/JU/06). I have calculated that in this period earliest use would be 87 days after order (no delivery dates are known after 1892/JU/06) and CLASSES (1892/JU/07 – 1897/JU/18). I have assumed that in this latter period earliest use would be the first day of each quarter. Where Shoemaker's observations differ from mine I have bolded and italicised the difference in the tables which follow.

Shades: The colour names used for my observations have been taken from the Stanley Gibbons Colour Key #2530

Perforations: This collector uses the Stanley Gibbons Instanta perforation gauge. Shoemaker used the R. Roberts gauge. In the July 1873 – July 1879 period Shoemaker reported perforation 11½, this collector observes 11.6 and Shoemaker appears to have grouped 11.9 and 12.1 together. This collector has separated them. There are times when Shoemaker reported 12 X 12¼ and this collector finds 11.9 X 12.1.

Paper definitions: Thin 0.0020" – 0.0025", Thinnish 0.0026" – 0.0030", Medium 0.0031" – 0.0035", Stout 0.0036" – 0.0040" and Thick 0.0041" – 0.0051"

Stiff: What has been called a hard or crisp paper is stiff when tested by the bending moment test. **Soft:** A soft paper has a low resistance to bending moment.

Papers 1 to 10a were used for the Large Queens but do not occur with the three cent Small Queen. Papers 16 and 17 were used only for the fifteen cents Large Queen.

Paper 10B: MR/1869 – This paper shows a pronounced horizontal grain and frequently diagonal ribbing. It has been observed to vary in thickness from 0.0023" to 0.0036" with observations every 0.0001" in between. This is a wide variation in thickness. Thin examples have been confused with papers 9A and 9B. It has been observed on early printings of the 1¢ and 3¢ small Queens. It is the paper A of Shoemaker, Mitreit and Hillson.

Paper 11: DE/1870 – A medium to stout, smooth surfaced, greyish toned paper with the design visible from the back and a delicate vertical grain. The grain is a series of longer thinner parallel lines rather than the shorter thicker dashes seen in paper 10B. This is definitely not paper 10B turned 90°. It has been found in two distinct periods, DE/70 – MY/72 and JA/74 – DE/74. The 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 6¢, and 10¢ small Queens have all been observed on this paper. Shoemaker's and Mitreit's paper B (0.0030" – 0.0042"). Hillson states that the mesh of paper A becomes vertical in the fall of 1870 so this must be his paper A with the mesh vertical.

Paper 12: DE/1870 – This is a stout, fibrous, off white to yellowish, opaque paper with a fine horizontal grain. This paper is found on the 1¢ and 3¢ Small Queens and gives a sharp impression. It is not as white nor as soft as some reports state. Perforation disks frequently adhere. The fibrous nature of this paper causes a slightly rough surface and results in "hairy" perforation holes. The perforation holes sometimes show a "bevelled" appearance where the perforation pins push through the paper rather than cleanly cutting it. Shoemaker's and Mitreit's paper C and Hillson's paper B (0.0035" – 0.0053").

Paper 13: DE/1871 – This is a thinnish, somewhat fibrous, very white paper with a horizontal grain. The design is clearly visible from the back. Perforation disks sometimes adhere. Only the 1¢ and 3¢ Small Queens have been observed on this paper. Shoemaker's and Mitreit's paper E and Hillson's paper C (0.0023" – 0.0029").

Paper 14: DE/1870 – This is a smooth, medium to stout, greyish toned paper with a horizontal grain. It resembles paper 10B but is of poorer quality. It sometimes shows a distinct diagonal ribbing. About 1% of 5¢ Large Queens are found on this paper. The 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, 6¢ and 10¢ Small Queens have been observed on it. Shoemaker's , Mitreit's and Hillson's paper D (0.0030" – 0.0040").

Paper 15: SP/1876 – A medium to stout, smooth surfaced, ivory toned paper with a grain that starts out horizontal and becomes vertical or horizontal after OC/1877. This paper sometimes has diagonal ribbing. It is of poorer quality than paper 14. Thick copies have been mistaken for paper 12. The ½¢ and 15¢ Large Queens and all Small Queens except the ½¢ and 8¢ values have been observed on this paper. Shoemaker's and Mitreit's Paper F when grain horizontal and Paper G when grain vertical and Hillson's Paper E, (0.0027" – 0.0042").

Paper 18: JU/1888 – A thinnish to stout, poor quality, toned yellowish paper with a vertical grain. This paper gives a blurry impression. Many copies show embossing of the oval, especially at the top and bottom. Where embossing occurs the image of the stamp can be plainly seen from the back. The 15¢ Large Queen and all values of the Small Queens have been observed on it. This is Shoemaker's Paper H, Mitreit's Paper I and Hillson's Paper Gi, (0.0027" – 0.0037")

Paper 19: OC/1895 – A medium weight, smooth surfaced, somewhat better quality, toned yellowish paper which still gives a blurry impression. The horizontal grain consists of fine slightly wavy lines. All values of the Small Queens have been observed on this paper. Shoemaker's and Mitreit's Paper J and Hillson's Paper Gii, (0.0030" – 0.0038")

This collector's observations

From here PREDICTED FIRST USE has been calculated by adding 44 days to the delivery date

DELIVERY DELIVERY DATE	PREDICTED FIRST USE	COLOUR	PAPER PERFS.	EARLIEST RECORDED USE	CLASS COLOUR	PAPER	PERFS.	EARLIEST DATED COPY
Del # 9	NO/04/69	JA/16/70	Copper red	10b 11.9	1	Copper red	A	12 X 12 JA/15/70
Del # 10	DE/17/69	FE/08/70	Copper red	10b 12.5				
Del # 11	BU/31/70	BSP/13/70	Pale rose-red	10b 11.9	2A	Pale dull rose	A	12 X 12 AU/01/70
			Pale dull rose	10b 11.9	2B	Rose	B	12 X 12 DE/24/70
			Rose	11 11.9	3	Rose-red	B	12 X 12 DE/29/70
			Rose-red	11 11.9				
					JA/30/71			
Del # 12	BDE/31/70	BJA/24/71	Carmine-red	12 11.9	4	Carmine-red	C	12 X 12 JA/14/71
Del # 13	BU/23/71	BAU/06/71	Dull scarlet	11 11.9 X 11.75				
Del # 14	BU/31/71	BSP/13/71	Carmine-rose	11 11.9	SP/08/71			
Del # 15	AU/01/71	SP/14/71	Dull rose	11 11.9	OC/18/71			
Del # 16	DE/01/71	JA/14/72	Rose-orange	13 11.9	DE/29/71			
Del # 17	JA/18/72	FE/29/72	Rose-carmine	13 11.9	MR/02/71			
Del # 18	FE/01/72	MR/16/72	Rose-red	14 11.9	AP/21/71			
Del # 19	MR/18/72	AP/29/72	Pale rose	14 11.9	MY/03/71			
Del # 20	JU/18/72	JY/29/72	Deep rose-red	14 11.9	JY/31/71			
					6	Pale rose	D	12 X 12 JY/15/71

Up to here PREDICTED FIRST USE has been calculated by adding 44 days to the delivery date. After here the PREDICTED FIRST USE will be calculated by adding 87 days to the order date.

PRINTING ORDER ORDER DATE	PREDICTED FIRST USE	COLOUR	PAPER PERFS.	EARLIEST RECORDED USE	CLASS COLOUR	PAPER	PERFS.	EARLIEST DATED COPY
PO # 21	AU/08/72	NO/03/72	Pale rose	14	11.75 X 11.9	NO/07/72		
PO # 22	OC/08/72	JA/03/72	Faded rose-red	14	11.75	JA/25/73		
PO # 23	DE/11/72	MR/08/73	Brown red	14	11.75	AP/08/73		
PO # 24	FE/01/73	AP/29/73	Red-orange	14	11.75	MY/23/73		
PO # 25	MR/18/73	JU/13/73	Orange-red	14	11.75	JU/30/73		
PO # 26	MY/08/73	AU/03/73	Orange	14	11.75	AU/29/73		
PO # 27	JU/21/73	SP/22/73	Red-orange	14	11.6 X 11.9	OC/09/73		
PO # 28	OC/28/73	OC/28/73	Orange-red	14	11.6 X 11.9	DE/16/73		
PO # 29	NO/26/73	FE/21/74	Reddish orange	14	11.6 X 11.9	MR/25/74		
PO # 30	JA/10/74	AP/09/74	Orange	11	11.6 X 11.9	AP/21/74		
PO # 31	FE/27/74	MY/25/74	Reddish orange	11	11.6 X 11.9	JU/18/74		
PO # 32	JU/15/74	SP/10/74	Orange	11	11.6 X 11.9	OC/01/74		
PO # 33	JY/25/74	OC/20/74	Red-orange	11	11.6 X 11.9	NO/17/74		
PO # 34	SP/23/74	DE/19/74	Reddish orange	11	11.6 X 11.9	JA/07/75		
PO # 35	JA/14/75	AP/01/75	Brown-red	15h	11.6 X 11.9	AP/20/75		
PO # 36	MR/02/75	MY/28/75	Orange-red	15h	11.6 X 11.9	MY/31/75		
PO # 37	JU/29/75	AP/29/75	Bright orange-red	15h	11.75 X 11.9	JY/17/75		
PO # 38	MY/20/75	JA/15/75	Red-orange	15h	11.6 X 12.1	AU/17/75		
PO # 39	AU/10/75	NO/05/75	Dull orange	15h	11.9	DE/09/75		
PO # 40	OC/20/75	JA/15/76	Bright orange	15h	11.6 X 11.9	JA/29/76		
PO # 41	DE/15/75	MR/11/76	Red-orange	15h	11.6 X 11.9	AP/17/76		
PO # 42	FE/23/76	MY/20/76	Reddish orange	15h	11.6 X 11.9	JU/21/76		
PO # 43	AP/26/76	JY/23/76	Orange-red	15h	11.9	JY/25/76		

Shoemaker's observations

CLASS COLOUR	PAPER	PERFS.	EARLIEST DATED COPY
1	Copper red	A	12 X 12 JA/15/70
2A	Pale dull rose	A	12 X 12 AU/01/70
2B	Rose	B	12 X 12 DE/24/70
3	Rose-red	B	12 X 12 DE/29/70
4	Carmine-red	C	12 X 12 JA/14/71
5	Rose-orange	E	12 X 12 JA/08/72
6	Pale rose	D	12 X 12 JY/15/71

Spot on nose variety

This collector's observations

Shoemaker's observations

PRINTING ORDER	ORDER DATE	PREDICTED COLOUR FIRST USE	PAPER PERFS.	EARLIEST RECORDED USE	CLASS COLOUR	PAPER	PERFS.	EARLIEST DATED COPY
PO # 44	AU/07/76	NO/02/76	15h	11.75 X 11.9	DE/29/76			
PO # 45	OC/16/76	JA/11/77	15h	11.9	JA/22/77	D	11¼ X 12	DE/01/76
PO # 46	DE/05/76	MR/02/77	15h	11.9	MR/21/77	F	12 X 12	JA/09/77
PO # 47	JA/22/77	AP/19/77	15h	11.9	AP/22/77			
PO # 48	MR/19/77	JU/14/77	15h	11.75 X 11.9	JY/04/77			
PO # 49	JU/08/77	SP/03/77	15h	11.75 X 11.9	SP/11/77	F	11¼ X 12	JY/03/77
PO # 50	AU/18/77	NO/13/77	15h	11.75 X 11.9	JA/28/78			
PO # 51	NO/15/77	FE/10/78	15h	11.75 X 11.9	FE/27/78	G	11¼ X 12	MR/18/78
PO # 52	JA/18/78	AP/15/78	15h	11.9	AP/17/78			
PO # 53	MR/20/78	JU/15/78	15h	11.9	JY/15/78			
PO # 54	JU/01/78	AU/27/78	15h	11.9	SP/02/78			
PO # 55	AU/09/78	NO/04/78	15h	11.75 X 11.9	NO/27/78			
PO # 56	OC/21/78	JA/16/79	15h	11.75 X 11.9	JA/18/79			
PO # 57	DE/19/78	MR/16/79	15h	11¼ X 11.9	AP/09/79	F	11¼ X 12	MR/14/79
PO # 58	FE/22/79	MY/20/79	15h	11¼ X 11.9	JU/02/79			
PO # 59	AU/07/79	AU/02/79	15h	11¼ X 11.9	AU/18/79			
PO # 60	JY/22/79	OC/17/79	15h	11.9	OC/28/79			
PO # 61	SP/22/79	DE/18/79	15h	11.9	JA/19/80	F	12 X 12	JA/20/80
PO # 62	NO/11/79	FE/06/80	15h	11.9	FE/23/80			
PO # 63	JA/14/80	AP/10/80	15h	11.9	MY/29/80			
PO # 64	MR/13/80	JU/08/80	15h	11.9	JY/07/80			
PO # 65	MY/18/80	AU/13/80	15h	11¼ X 11.9	AU/23/80			
PO # 66	JY/27/80	OC/23/80	15h	11.9	OC/26/81			
PO # 67	SP/30/80	DE/26/80	15h	12.1 X 11.9	JA/23/81			
PO # 68	NO/19/80	FE/14/81	15h	11.6 X 11.9	MR/04/81			
PO # 69	JA/03/81	MR/31/81	15h	11.6 X 11.9	AP/06/81			
PO # 70	FE/14/81	MY/12/81	15h	11.6 X 11.9	JY/09/81			
PO # 71	AP/01/81	JY/10/81	15h	11.9	AU/05/81			
PO # 72	JU/08/81	SP/03/81	15h	11.6 X 11.9	OC/13/81			
PO # 73	AU/25/81	NO/20/81	15h	11.9	DE/29/81	G	12 X 12	JA/20/82
PO # 74	NO/08/81	FE/03/82	15h	11.9	FE/ / 82			

This collector's observations				Shoemaker's observations			
PRINTING ORDER	ORDER DATE	PREDICTED COLOUR	PAPER PERFS.	EARLIEST RECORDED USE	CLASS COLOUR	PAPER	PERFS.
PO # 75	JA/03/82	MR/31/82	15v	11.9	AP/02/82		
PO # 76	FE/20/82	MY/18/82	15v	12.1 X 11.9	JU/14/82		
PO # 77	AP/15/82	JY/15/82	15v	12.1 X 11.9	AP/06/82	G	11½ X 12 SP/1882
PO # 78	AU/11/82	NO/06/82	15v	12.1 X 11.9	NO/16/82		
PO # 79	OC/18/82	Reddish orange	15h	11.9	FE/27/83	E	12 X 12¼ JA/20/83
PO # 80	DE/12/82	Dull vermilion	15h	11.9	MR/14/83		
PO # 81	MR/05/83	Red-orange	15h	11.9	MY/31/83		
PO # 82	MY/09/83	Reddish orange	15h	12.1 X 12.3	NO/25/83		
PO # 83	JU/18/83	Orange-red	15h	12.1 X 12.3	NO/12/83		
PO # 84	AU/27/83	NO/22/83	15h	12.1	JAN/08/84	F	11½ X 11¼ FE/01/84
PO # 85	NO/07/83	FE/02/84	15h	12.1	FEB/18/84		
PO # 86	DE/12/83	MR/08/84	15h	12.1	MR/28/84		
PO # 87	MR/05/84	MY/31/84	15h	12.1	JUL/25/84		
PO # 88	AP/21/84	JY/17/84	15h	12.1	JUL/18/84		
PO # 89	JU/14/84	SP/09/84	15h	12.1	OC/09/84		
PO # 90	AU/10/84	NO/05/84	15h	12.1	OC/20/84		
PO # 91	OC/28/84	JA/23/85	15h	12.1	FE/08/85		
PO # 92	DE/05/84	MR/02/85	15v	12.1	AP/25/85		
PO # 93	85/JA/26	85/AP/23	15v	12.1	MY/07/85	G	12 X 12 MY/02/85
PO # 95	85/MY/05	85/JY/31	15v	12.1	AU/19/85		
PO # 96	85/JU/17	85/SP/12	15v	12.1	OC/05/85		
PO # 97	85/JY/27	85/OC/22	15v	12.1	DE/02/85		
PO # 98	85/OC/02	86/DE/28	15v	12.1	JA/22/86		
PO # 99	85/DE/04	86/MR/01	15h	12.1	AP/02/86	F	12 X 12 AP/20/86
PO # 100	86/JA/30	86/AP/27	15h	12.1	MY/14/86		
PO # 101	86/AP/17	86/JY/13	15h	12.1	JY/24/86		
PO # 102	86/JU/26	86/SP/21	15h	12.1	SP/20/86		
PO # 103	86/AU/28	86/NO/23	15h	12.1	DE/10/86	F	12 X 12¼ 1885-86-87
PO # 104	86/NO/05	87/JA/31	15h	12.1	FE/14/87		
PO # 105	86/FE/01	87/AP/29	15v	11.9 X 12.1	MY/30/87	G	12 X 12¼ JU/18/87
PO # 106	87/AP/29	87/JY/25	15h	12.1	AU/16/87		
PO # 107	87/JY/20	87/OC/15	15h	11.9 X 12.1	NO/23/87		
PO # 108	87/NO/21	88/FE/16	15h	12.1	FE/19/88	F	12 X 12¼ FE/04/88
PO # 109	88/FE/27	88/MY/24	15h	11.9 X 12.1	JU/14/88	E	12 X 12¼ SP/13/88
PO # 110	88/AU/17	88/AU/12	18	11.9 X 12.1	DE/26/88	H	12 X 12¼ OC/06/88
		Rose-carmine	18	12.1	OC/22/88	H	12¼ X 12¼ OC/06/88
		Rose-carmine					

This collector's observations

Shoemaker's observations

PRINTING ORDER	ORDER DATE	PREDICTED COLOUR FIRST USE	PAPER PERFS.	EARLIEST RECORDED USE	CLASS	COLOUR	PAPER	PERFS.	EARLIEST DATED COPY
PO # 111	88/SP/03	88/NO/29	19	11.9 X 12.1	30	Pale rose-carmine	E	12 X 12 1/4	DE/17/88
PO # 112	88/DE/26	89/MR/23	18	12.1	AP/22/89				
PO # 113	89/MR/01	89/MY/27	19	11.9	JU/13/89				
PO # 114	89/MY/29	89/AU/24	19	12.1 X 11.9	SP/07/89	Vermilion	J	12 X 12	SP/02/89
PO # 115	89/SP/10	89/DE/06	19	12.1 X 11.9	JA/03/90				
PO # 116	89/NO/20	90/FE/15	19	11.9 X 12.1	MR/12/90	Bright vermilion	J	12 X 12	AP/28/90
PO # 117	90/FE/03	90/MY/01	19	11.9	MY/08/90				
PO # 118	90/AP/10	90/JY/06	19	11.9	JUL/17/90				
PO # 119	90/JU/03	90/AU/29	19	11.9	SP/24/90				
PO # 120	SP/01/90	NO/27/90	19	11.9	DE/12/90				
PO # 121	NO/26/90	FE/21/91	19	11.9	MR/10/91	Pale vermilion	E	12 X 12 1/4	AP/23/91
PO # 122	FE/04/91	MY/02/91	19	11.9 X 12.1	MY/30/91	Pale pinkish rose	J	12 X 12	MY/09/91
PO # 123	MY/01/91	JY/27/91	19	11.9 X 12.1	AU/03/91				
PO # 124	AU/11/91	NO/06/91	19	11.9 X 12.1	NO/23/91				
PO # 125	NO/07/91	FE/02/92	19	11.9	FE/17/92	Pale vermilion	J	12 X 12	JA/06/92
PO # 126	MR/16/92	JU/11/92	19	11.9	JY/09/92				
PO # 127	JU/06/92	SP/01/92	19	11.9 X 12.1	OC/08/92				
After 1892/JU/06 no more order dates are known. It is assumed that FIRST USE will fall on the first day of each quarter.									
Class # 128		JA/01/93	19	11.9 X 12.1	JA/10/93	Vermilion	J	12 X 12 1/4	JA/24/1893-94-95
Class # 129		AP/01/93	19	11.9 X 12.1	AP/07/93				
Class # 130		JY/01/93	19	11.9	JY/14/93				
Class # 131		OC/01/93	19	11.9	OC/04/93				
Class # 132		JA/02/94	19	11.9	JA/03/94				
Class # 133		AP/01/94	19	11.9	AP/07/94				
Class # 134		JY/01/94	19	11.9	JY/04/94				
Class # 135		OC/01/94	19	11.9	OC/05/1894				
Class # 136		JA/01/95	19	.9 X 12.1	JA/14/95	Vermilion	G	12 X 12	DE/18/1894
Class # 137		AP/01/95	19	11.9 X 12.1	AP/02/95				
Class # 138		JY/01/95	19	11.9 X 12.1	JY/12/95				
Class # 139		OC/01/95	19	11.9 X 12.1	OC/01/95				
Class # 140		JA/01/96	19	11.9 X 12.1	JA/21/96	Bright vermilion	J	12 X 12 1/4	OC/15/1895-96-97
Class # 141		AP/01/96	19	11.9 X 12.1	AP/01/96				
Class # 142		JY/01/96	19	11.9 X 12.1	JY/01/96				
Class # 143		OC/01/96	19	11.9 X 12.1	OC/03/96				
Class # 144		JA/01/97	19	11.9 X 12.1	JA/06/97				
Class # 145		AP/01/97	19	11.9 X 12.1	AP/01/97				

Vampire bite variety

UNUSUAL MODERN MONTREAL POSTMARKS

Mike Street

The Artopages First Day Cover for Canada's 1969 Christmas stamps in Figure 1 was sent by registered mail from St. John's, NL to Horta on the Portuguese island of Azores on the day of issue, 8 October 1969.

In order to pick up a trans-Atlantic flight the letter first travelled via Montreal, where it received the "MONTREAL, A.M.F. over No. 6" postmark on the next day. A 13 October Ponta Delgada receiver confirms that it reached its destination.

The two line handstamp on the reverse of the cover

"LES TRACES DE RECOLLEMENT / ONT ÉTÉ NOTEES À MONTREAL" translates to "Traces of re-gluing were noted at Montreal". Initially I thought that the handstamp referred to the use of glue to affix the stamps, but I could not find any indication of glue around the stamps in the eBay photo.



Fig 1 Registered letter mailed from St John's Newfoundland to the Azores in October 1969 with unusual handstamp on the reverse (source ebay July 2021)

If not re-glued postage, why the handstamp - see fig 2 overleaf? I now believe that a clerk in the Montreal post office thought the cover had been opened and resealed before getting to Montreal, which would be a serious issue for a registered letter. If this was even an

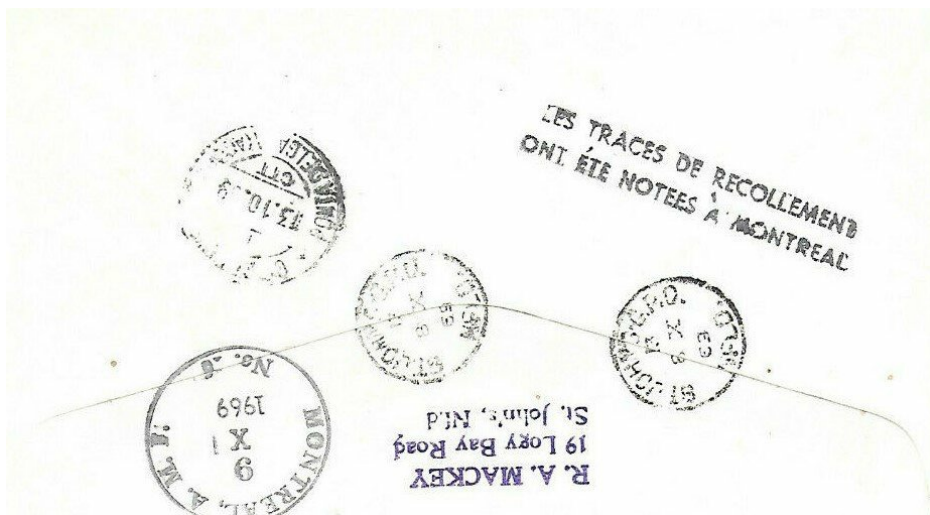


Fig 2 Reverse of cover in fig 1 (inverted) showing the unusual handstamp.

occasional occurrence it could explain the Montreal post office going to the trouble of having the handstamp prepared.

Has anyone ever seen other examples of the use of this handstamp? If yes, I would appreciate knowing the dates and details.

The souvenir envelope in Figure 2 was specially prepared for the Leipzig Spring Fair in Germany, which was held from 9-19 March 1973. Sent by registered mail from Leipzig to "Germania" Ontario, it apparently travelled on a special flight as indicated by the cachet in the centre of the envelope.

The stamps also received a special cancellation, which, unfortunately is un-clear. The design appears to include the date 15-3 / 1973, outlines of four airplanes, and a double "M", the symbol of the fair.

On arrival in Canada the cover was first processed at the Montreal Air Mail Facility (AMF) on 20 March. On the next day it was received at the Toronto Terminal A Registration Section. At that point a clerk, recognizing that there was no post office named "Germania" in Ontario, wrote "Try Gravenhurst" on the front and forwarded it to that town, where a receiver on the back shows it arrived on 22 March.

After no one claimed the letter a "RETURN TO SENDER / RENVOI À L'EXPÉDITEUR" handstamp was applied and the "Unclaimed / Non Réclamé" box ticked. The cover was then returned to the Toronto Terminal A Registration Section, arriving there on 6 April.

By 9 April the cover was back in Montreal, where the previously unreported rectangular handstamp shown in Figure 3 overleaf was applied. The text on the handstamp reads:



Fig 3 First reported example of unusual Montreal postmark 1973.

"COURRIER ETRANGER SUR-FACE / FOREIGN SEA MAIL / APR 9 1973 / BUREAU DE POSTE / POST OFFICE / MON-TREAL — CANADA".

I would like to know dates and details of any other examples of use of this hands-tamp. My interest is tied to a long running study of postmarks from the British (and Foreign) Mail Branch of the Canada Post Office, which had offices in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, New Brunswick and Halifax. Currently, the latest known postmark is a double

oval "Division des Courriers Etrangers / MONTREAL / British and Foreign Mail Branch" dated 3 May 1961. I would very much like to know what department of the post office was using the words "COURRIER ETRANGER" in this postmark twelve years later. I can be contacted by email at: mikestreet1@gmail.com

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THE WAR OF 1812 SURCHARGE

Frank Henry

I recently acquired at an eBay auction two stampless unpaid commercial entires: both were dated 4 March 1819 and both were carried privately, but on separate ships, from Liverpool to New York and then overland to Millar Parlane at Montreal. This much was apparent prior to purchase. However, once I had had the opportunity to compare the text of the two letters, it was obvious that one was the original and the other a duplicate. I was aware that this was a practice adopted by many commercial enterprises during an era when transatlantic sea travel was notoriously hazardous, with no guarantee that mail would arrive at its intended destination, but it was a bonus having the two together. Much to my delight, there were more surprises around the corner!

The markings and manuscript instructions on the front of the two letters indicated that one letter (the original) was carried on the “Martha” arriving at New York on 22 April; the other (the duplicate) followed on the “Caroline Ann” arriving there on 26 April. In addition to a dated arrival mark, both letters received a red SHIP mark and were rated in manuscript by the New York Exchange Office. It was at this point, that I needed to reach for various authoritative guides to ensure that I came to an accurate interpretation of the postal rates, which rather surprisingly differed from one letter to the other.

My first port of call was the online index to the Horace W. Harrison Library (BNAPS), where I found a few articles about postal disruptions during the War of 1812, but no mention of the subsequent surcharge raised at Montreal to recoup some of the financial costs of the conflict. I then turned to my own resources and chanced upon previously downloaded copies of John Robertson’s 2007 Exhibit entitled “Stampless Cross-Border Mail between United States and Canada” and a 2013 Auction catalogue featuring this same collection (Siegel sale 1063). A section of both items was devoted to the Montreal and Quebec Special Border Fees and War of 1812 surcharges. This was exactly what I wanted, as the information and illustrations provided all the detail which I had hitherto lacked; a summary follows below.

After the US had placed a War of 1812 surcharge on mail, the Montreal Post Office followed suit and levied their own surcharge on incoming US mail and, at the same time, a special border fee of 1½d cy per single letter. This fee may well have been in lieu of ferriage, as the two charges came to an end on the same day (28 Feb 1837). Relevant dates are as follows:

1 Feb. 1815 – 1 April 1816, 50% surcharge on US mail (all rates)

17 May 1815 – 30 April 1819, 50% Montreal surcharge on incoming US mail

It should be noted that the War of 1812 surcharge applied only to Montreal and not to Quebec. Quebec did however have its own “border fee” of 1d cy.

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It's now time to return to the manuscript rates marked on the two letters in question. I'll deal with these separately and call them "Martha" (original) and "Caroline Ann" (duplicate).

Martha (see fig 1 below)

US postage from New York to the border, indicated by the ms number 39 and calculated as follows:

2 x 18½ cents plus 2 cents SHIP fee = 39 cents (1816 rates [151-400 miles], no US surcharge, double letter)

At Montreal, the Postmaster rated as follows:

US 39 cents converted to 24d cy (ie 2s) [approx. in the ratio 10:6]

CAN inland: 2 x 4½d cy

Special border fee: 2 x 1½d cy

War surcharge: 2 x 3d cy

TOTAL 3s/6dcy (as indicated by ms 3N6)



Fig 1

Caroline Ann (see fig 2 opposite)

US postage from N York to the border, indicated by the ms number 39, calculated as before:



Fig 2

2 x 18½ cents plus 2 cents SHIP fee = 39 cents

At Montreal, the Postmaster rated as follows:

US 39 cents converted to 24d cy (ie 2s)

CAN inland: 2 x 4½d cy

Special border fee: 2 x 1½d cy

TOTAL 3s (as indicated by ms 3N)

So, we now have two identical double-rate letters arriving at New York within 4 days of one another, both rated 39 cents, and then both rated in the same manner at Montreal except that the earlier arrival attracts the surcharge, whereas the later one does not. This puzzled me for a while until, presented with all the facts, it became clear that the two letters arrived at Montreal either side of 30 April 1819, the date marking the end of the War of 1812 surcharge. Having finally reached a satisfactory conclusion, I wrote up my findings, sat back contentedly and thought – not for the first time – how much enjoyment is to be had from such a fine hobby!

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NEWFOUNDLAND VIGNETTES 22 – A SELECTION OF ‘DUES AND DON’TS’

Dean W. Mario

It is curious that Newfoundland, unlike many other British colonies and dominions, did not issue postage due stamps until rather late in its postal history with the simple but attractively styled lithographed set by John Dickinson & Co., Ltd. of 1 May 1939.

Newfoundland officials, however, may have contemplated introducing a postage due set much earlier in the early 1920's. A typographed 2 cent postage due essay was produced by De La Rue and Co. and submitted by Whitehead, Morris and Co. in November 1922 [see fig 1 below].

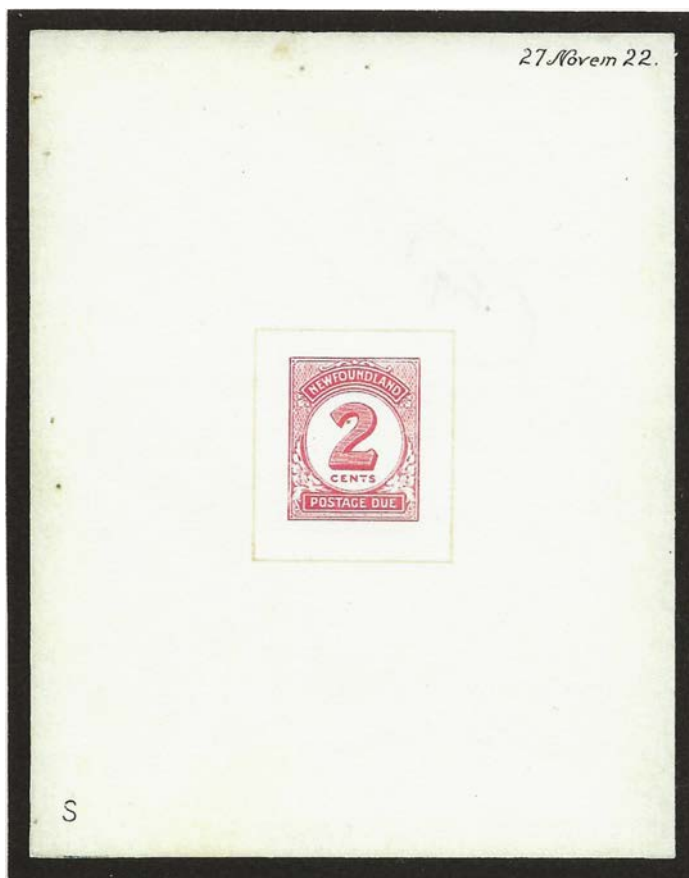


Fig 1

Specialists Kenneth Minuse and Robert H. Pratt noted that the essay was designed by Archibald Gibb and described it as:

"Postage Due By De La Rue & Co. J2E-A. Unadopted Essay. Designed by Archibald Gibb. 1922. J2E-A. 2 cents. Colour Photo mounted on card [89 x 114mm] with bevelled card mat, ink dated '27. Nov.22' in upper right corner and ink 'S' in lower left corner Light ruby- red 100.00" [1]

Obviously well-known to Newfoundland essay enthusiasts and well documented, the essay has infrequently surfaced over the years including in Eastern Auctions Ltd.'s 14 August 2010 sale of the incredible "St. Aylott" Collection of Newfoundland [2].

Author W.S. Boggs noted that Archibald Gibb, a St. John's businessman, also submitted designs for the 1923-1924 Pictorial set produced by De La Rue and contractors Whitehead, Morris and Co. [3]. Deputy Minister of Posts and Telegraphs G.W. Le Messurier and Assistant Deputy Campbell, under the direction of the Hon. Minister W.W. Halfyard, were chosen to select most of the issue's designs. For some unknown reason the contemporary design for the postage due stamp series, or perhaps the general concept of postage due stamps, failed to materialize.

Prior to the introduction of the 1939 postage due stamps, "...letters short paid or unpaid were struck with a straight line 'MORE TO PAY' in seriffed capitals, with the amount due written or stamped on the cover".[4] Perhaps this alternative was considered more cost-effective and required no extraordinary and additional expenditures for postage due stamps. Newfoundland was economically devastated after the Great War, the Dominion's debt was crushing, the fisheries were in decline, and finances were greatly strained. [5] Did postal officials feel that postage due stamps were an "unnecessary luxury" the country could not afford? Although a late 1919 usage, the straight line (unhyphenated) "MORE TO PAY" and fancy "2" are illustrated below [Fig.2].[6]



Fig 2

The Universal Postal Union's encircled "T" postage due marking is a familiar marking often seen on Newfoundland short-paid mail. These markings are often accompanied by postal officials' manuscript crayon denoting the amount due, with postage normally double the deficiency charged. Newfoundland postal rates for postcards from 1886-1926 was 2¢ for items sent to Canada and the United States [Figs. 3-6]. [7] Rates for covers to Canada and the U.S. varied. An August 1906 cover to St. John, New Brunswick was short paid 2¢ for the 4¢ double letter weight to Canada [Fig.7].



Fig 3

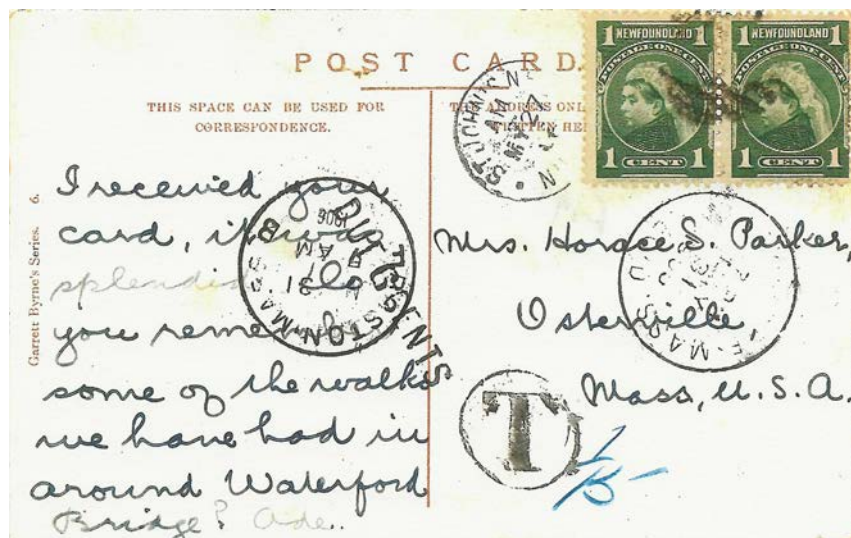


Fig 4

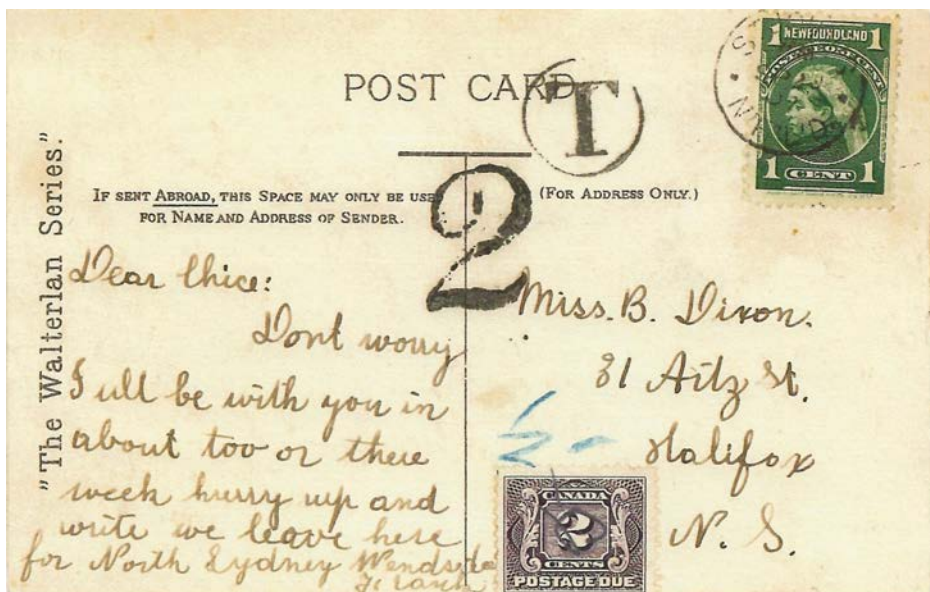


Fig 5

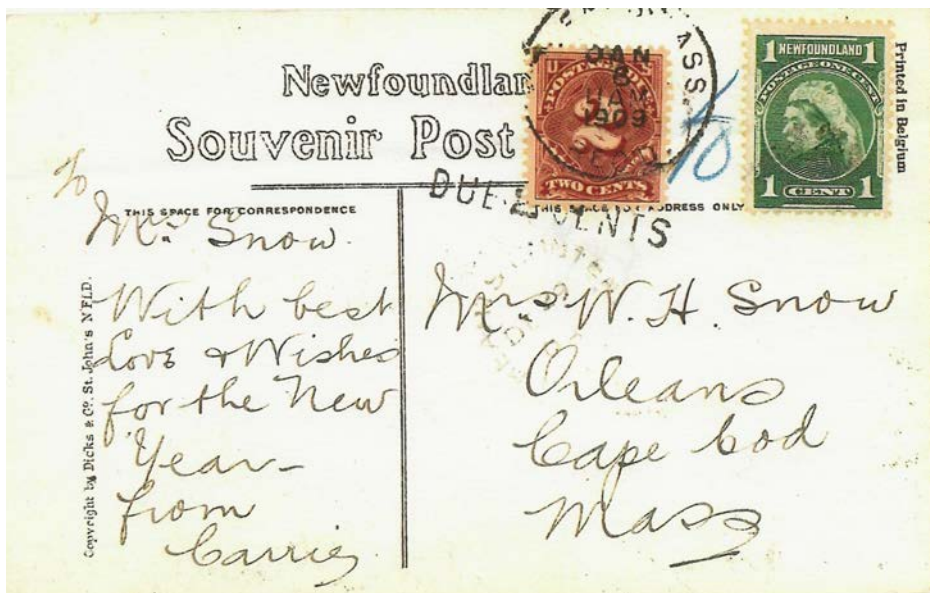
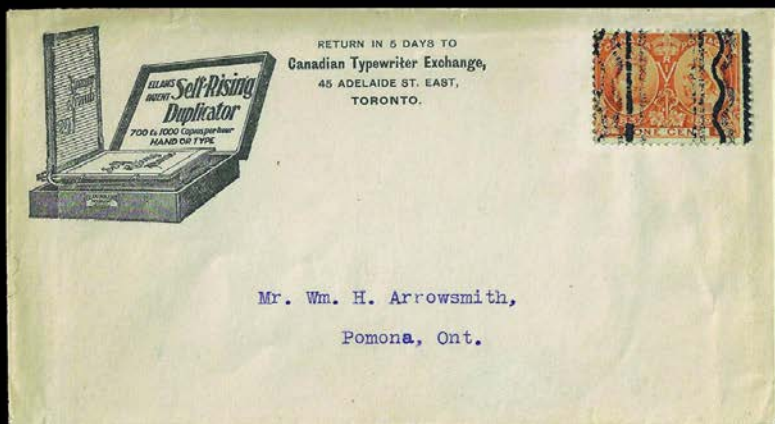


Fig 6

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Fig 7

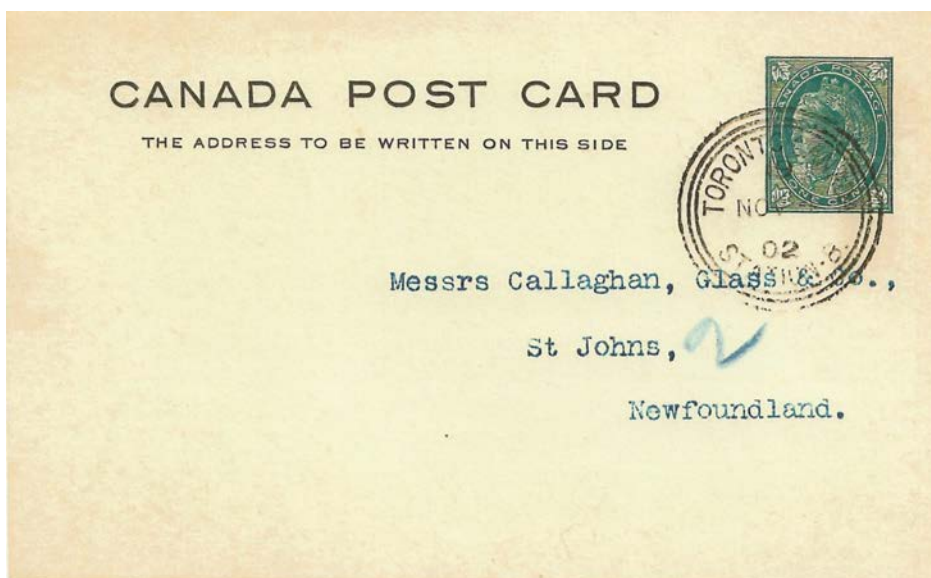


Fig 8

Similarly, incoming cards from Canada to Newfoundland were charged postage due upon arrival [Figs. 8-10].

The Toronto 1918 local single drop letter cover [Fig.11] is a bit of an anomaly. The 2¢ value from the Newfoundland 1911 Coronation issue was used to pay the 1¢/oz + 1¢



Fig 9



Fig 10

The 10 September 1921 cover from Bowring Brothers Ltd. in St. John's to Saint Malo, France is also somewhat unusual and confusing [Fig.12 on page 399]. It correctly pays the 5¢ foreign letter rate. Upon arrival the item was refused by the company, back stamped Saint Malo on 10 October, as well as the CDS cancelling a French ten centimes postage due stamp (with a different time indicia). The item was subsequently returned to St. John's on 27 October. Did the French postal authorities charge for the return of this refused item? I don't believe the cover would have qualified for the 8¢ foreign double weight letter rate (if it was assessed at this rate, and postage due was charged, did the company simply refuse a "postage due" item?)

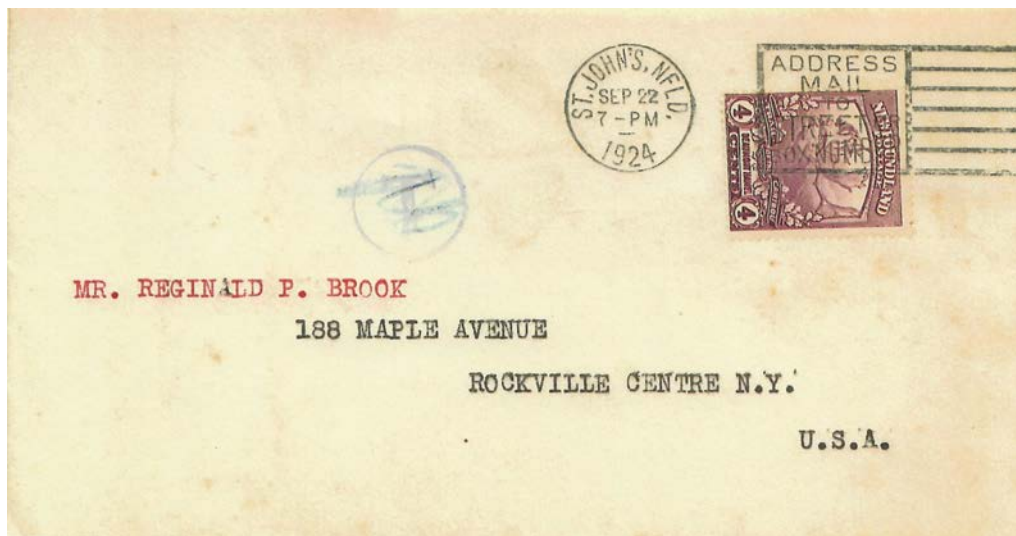


Fig 13

Even postal officials are prone to mistakes! This September 1924 cover to New York correctly paid the 4¢ U.S. letter rate [Fig.13 above]. It was incorrectly assessed postage due with the encircled "T" marking but it was subsequently and correctly crayoned out. Postal officials were not to be blamed for the 1927 cover from St. John's to the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada in Waterloo, Ontario [Fig.14 opposite]. Presumably the company had sent a stamped, self-addressed envelope to one of its policy holders in Newfoundland. The sender assumed a pre-stamped envelope is a pre-stamped envelope and simply mailed the envelope back to the company. Newfoundland postal officials placed the circles around the Canadian stamp, identifying it as an "unrecognized usage", and the company ended up paying the 8¢ fee (double the 4¢ Newfoundland letter rate to Canada).

A short paid (by 2¢) January 1928 Newfoundland 4¢ letter rate to the U.S. was paid by the New York recipient on the next cover. The 4¢ postage due (double deficiency) was paid by a block of four of the U.S. 1917 1¢ Carmine Rose postage due stamps affixed to the reverse [Figs.15-15A opposite].

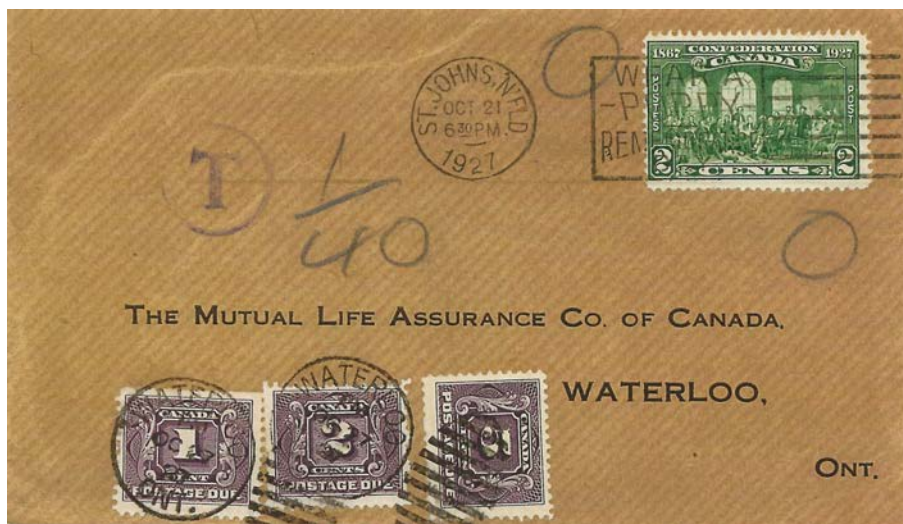


Fig 14



Fig 15 and 15A





Fig 16

This 11 January 1928 cover, also from St. John's to the U.S., is a curiosity [Fig.16 above]. The 4¢ Prince of Wales stamp from the 3 January 1928 First Pictorial Issue, affixed to an American 2¢ postal stationery envelope, properly pays the 4¢ letter rate to the U.S. Despite the unusual envelope usage, no postage due was necessary.

Finally, opposite is a 10¢ value from the aforementioned 1939 postage due set affixed upon an incoming U.S. Jefferson stationery card [Figs.17-17A]. Most members will have heard of the famous Newfoundland stamp dealer, Reverend Eleaser Alfred Butler [8]. Perhaps he would have been somewhat surprised to receive this 1946 request to support a director of the Society of Philatelic Americans, arrive postage due. Always enterprising and clever, Rev. Butler would have been undoubtedly delighted to pay the postage due fee and in turn receive a legitimate piece of postage due mail accompanied by a "tied" (with the Sandy Point broken circle) postage due stamp!

This was just a brief sample of items showcasing a variety of different postage due-related items associated with Newfoundland, illustrating how interesting this area can be for collectors.

References:-

[1] K. Minuse and R.H. Pratt. *The Essays and Proofs of British North America*. Federalsburg, MD: Sissons Publications, Ltd., 1970, p.151.

[2] Lot 478. Price realized C\$1,800 + 15% buyer's premium. It was also part of the Sidney Harris Newfoundland sale, Part 2, #5085-5087, Stanley Gibbons Auctions, London, April 8-10, 1970, lot 528. Price realised £34!



Figs 17 and 17A

Dear Fellow Member:

I ask you to vote for me as a Director of the Society of Philatelic Americans on the basis of my record of continuous service to the Society:

Chairman, Publication Committee 1942-1944

Director 1942-1945

Chairman, Expertizing Committee from its inception to now

Chairman, Translation Committee from its inception to now

Ignatz Reiner

Membership No. 4973

2950 Bainbridge Ave., New York 58, N.Y.

[3] W.S. Boggs. *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland*. Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1975, pp. 97-98. See also R. Lowe, *The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*. Vol. V. North America. London: Robson Lowe Ltd., 1973, pp. 500-502.

[4] W.S. Boggs. *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland*. Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1975 page 160.

[5] W.D. Parsons, "Newfoundland and the Great War," *Canada and the Great War: Western Front Association Papers*. Ed. Briton C. Busch. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003, p.157.

[6] For illustrations of other postage due markings see John Butt's "The Postal Markings St. John's General Post Office and Sub Offices, 1840-1949," *BNA Topics*, Whole No.458, Vol.51, No.1, Jan.-Mar. 1994, p.26.

[7] J.M. Walsh and J.G. Butt, *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue*. Fifth Edition. St. John's, Nfld.: Walsh's Philatelic Service, 2002, p.95. Also see p.94.

[8] For more on Butler, see C.R. McGuire's "Newfoundland Means Rev. Butler," *PHSC Journal* 50, June 30, 1987, pp. 165-172, and B. Robertson's "The Man From Sandy Point--Early Days," *BNAPS Newfie Newsletter* No. 151 (April-June 2013), pp. 9-12.



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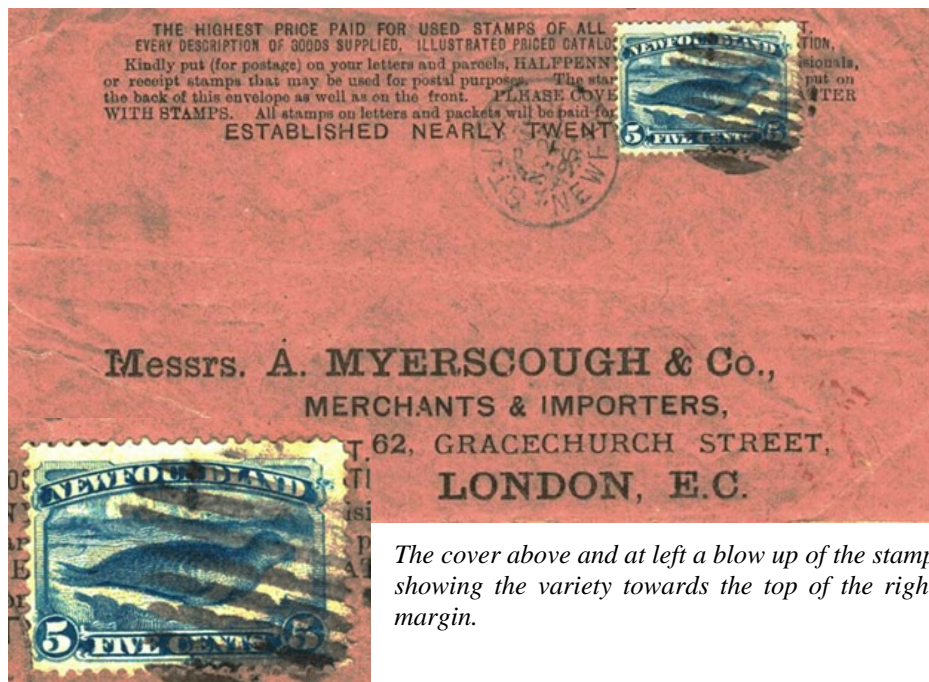
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NEWFOUNDLAND: NEW FINDING OF THE CONSTANT FLAW FOUND ON THE 1880-98 BABNC^o MONTREAL 5 CENT SEAL 'FALLING BLUE ICE CUBES'

John M. Walsh, FRPSC

This is a follow up to the Maple Leaves January 2018 Vol. 35 No.5 Whole No. 347 article of the same name. It seems that having reported this intriguing constant flaw, collectors have diligently searched high and low to find it used on cover. No one had reported it until now.

Imagine the surprise when that search has come to fruition. Its finding is confirmed by collector Robert Philmus who has provided a beautiful cover that shows its use. It clearly shows use of this Newfoundland 5¢ Seal from the 1880-1898 British American Bank Note Company, Montreal issue having the constant variety being used on mail addressed to the United Kingdom. It is listed in the *Walsh Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* as NSSC 47d where it has the name "falling blue ice cubes". From the original reporting it was Sandy Parker in England who had provided his block that proved its position as being 30 on the sheet of 100.



The cover above and at left a blow up of the stamp showing the variety towards the top of the right margin.

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CONSTANT PLATE FLAWS ON THE ADMIRAL STAMPS – (2)

Bill Burden

With each denomination and colour of most of the Admirals having literally thousands of plate positions, it is a reasonable expectation that someone with my particular set of skills would need to look at a great many stamps.

The 2 cent green is one that, for some reason, I had pretty well avoided until recently. I had managed to stash away quite a few bundles, bags and envelopes of them so the job of working through them all has taken a good portion of the pandemic. Progress has been made and I have made a few discoveries which I would like to share.

Some Background: I had been directed to page 326 in Marler's "The Admiral Issue of Canada" (1982) by some philatelic correspondence. Here, Marler discusses three re-entries which appeared to be quite intriguing: significantly "Mis-placed Entries", where lines from the bottom of the design have been entered near the top. For me, this is quite fascinating. Examples of these three positions 182UR88, 184UR77 and 184LR50 have all proven to be quite elusive. Marler's personal collection contained no examples and I was unable to locate another collector who was even aware of a single example. What more motivation could one need?

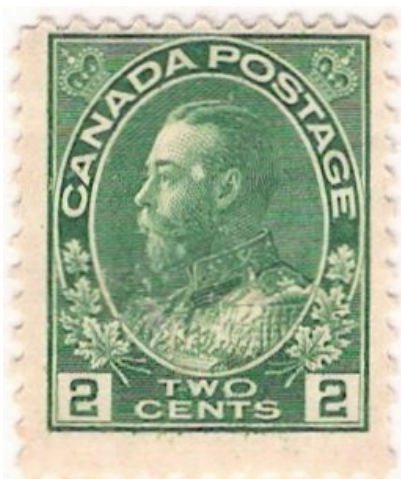


Fig 1 the 2 cent green Admiral; SG type 247, CS type 107.

After many thousands of stamps were examined, I finally found a used example, in a pair no less, with 182UR88 on the left. Marler had illustrated this position on page 325, but that image does not show very much of the detail.



Fig 2 Stamp from position 182UR88 showing the main features of the mis-placed entry in the upper left of the design.

During my search, I found several stamps with similar attributes, but when eventually compared to the actual stamp, they were not even close. The variety has enough extra lines that it is quite unlikely that a collector looking at an example would miss the variety. Until that find, I had been concerned that the details on the printed stamp might actually be so minor stamps that I may have overlooked them. I am now quite confident that is not the case.

182UR88 is just as Marler described with a strong vertical line just outside the upper left frame and the strong horizontal line from the second 'A' of Canada to the top of the King's head. Part of the outline of the 'T' and 'O' of Two can clearly be seen in 'A PO'.

I did find a second example of 182UR88, but I have yet to discover examples of either 184UR77 or 184LR50.

During my searching, I have found a surprisingly large number of varieties on the 2¢ green. A few unlisted retouches, more re-entries and many flaws which I have not seen mentioned earlier. However, here I would like to focus on several flaws which I can confirm to be 'constant' with two or more examples noted.

Image A shows a curved line which seems to originate in the 'W' of Two and ends touching the right '2'.



Fig 3 Stamp from position 182UR88



Image 'A' with detail of the flaw at right.

Image B shows a vertical line in the upper left spandrel starting at the crown and projecting down to the level of the 'N'.



Image B with detail of flaw on the right.

Image C shows a very thick frame line at the top left.



Image C at right with detail of the flaw above.



Image D shows another horizontal line from the 'S' of Cents to the base of the right '2'.



Image D at left with detail of the flaw above.

Image E shows a curved line in the King's forehead.



Image E at left with detail of flaw above.

Image F shows a strong sloping line from the top margin down past the left side of the right crown.



Image F with detail of flaw at left.

Image G shows another strong sloping line starting in the top margin above 'OS' and ending in the right margin opposite 'G'.

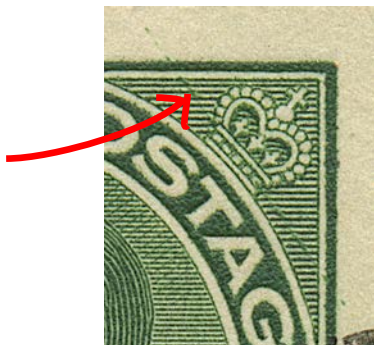


Image G with detail of flaw at right.

Image H shows a strong horizontal line from the King's ear and right to the very bottom of the 'G' of postage.



Image H with detail of the flaw at right.

Image I shows what appears to be a plate scratch in the bottom margin below the 'ENT' of Cents

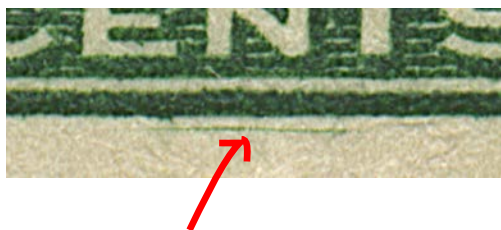


Image I with detail of the flaw shown above.

Images J and K overleaf show quite similar CPVs. Both show a series of lines in the top margin above 'NADA P'. A careful look will show that these are not the same and it is worth noting that 'J' also shows a constant mark near the start of the left '2'.

If the search for additional CPVs on the Admiral issues is of interest to you, I invite you to share in the search. Feel welcome to visit <https://isitconstant.wgburden.com>. This site is a new project I have started to allow for easy sharing of information among the "Admiral Afflicted". If you have a potential "CPV", you should be able to very quickly determine if I have a record of an additional example. There are some really special possibilities for which I would love to find a "mate".



Image J above with detail of the flaw in top margin (top right) and in the left hand '2' (bottom right)



Image K on left with detail of flaw in top margin above. Note differences with type J above.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MAIL TO THE RED CROSS DURING WORLD WAR 2

The query raised by Andrew Lothian on this subject in our last issue resulted in several fairly identical responses. The message below from Dean Mario nicely summarises all of them:-

You've no doubt heard, I'm sure, from many members about the Red Cross Message Scheme. If not, I'll briefly explain the scheme from an excellent overview by Christopher Miller from the BNAPS "War Times" Newsletter of the WWII Study Group from 1999 and 2001.

The message scheme originated in the Great War. Messages could be exchanged between family and friends with prisoners of war held overseas. Correspondents had to pay postage both ways.

This scheme basically was also used during the Second World War. A message form was obtained (often available at select post offices) and returned to the local Red Cross Centre which sent bulk messages to Ottawa for censorship and onward transmission. The messages were also censored in London if the mail was destined to Europe ie. German camps.

Each form had to be accompanied by an Imperial Reply Coupon, postal order, or other payment and upon arrival at Red Cross HQ in Geneva, it was indicated on the envelope by the application of the COUPON RESPONSE handstamp.

London arranged for the items to be sent to neutral Portugal (Lisbon), via occupied France (arranged by Red Cross representatives), to Geneva, which would then arrange for the mail to be transmitted in bulk to the various destinations. All mail for POWs in Germany went to Berlin, mail for POWs held in Japan was sent to Tokyo.

PALMARES

We are still catching up on awards won by our members in 2021 so here is another batch from two important meetings which were held ‘virtually’ during the pandemic. We also include details of those members who won awards at the ORAPEX show in Ottawa and the very recent CAPEX 22 show in Toronto. Congratulations to all those members listed and as usual apologies to anyone we have missed!

CPSGB Convention 2021:-

Founders Trophy – awarded to **John Walsh and Robin Moore** for their research into the design sizes of Newfoundland stamps issued in the 1930’s

Admiral Cup awarded for the best exhibit of stamps, postal history and postal stationery from the Admiral era – **Roy Ferguson**

Aikens-Hillson Trophy – awarded for the best article of research published in *Maple Leaves* – **Derrick Scoot** for his article entitled ‘The Colourful Tale of a Town Called Cannington Manor’

Bunny Cup awarded for the best exhibit of philatelic material from the 1903 – 1952 period excluding the Admirals – **John Watson**

Henderson Quail awarded for the best exhibit of research into any BNA subject from any era – **Graham Searle**

BNAPEX – 2021:-

Exhibit Awards:-

Robert Leigh – The Western District of Upper Canada 1800 – 1850; Gold and the Horace Harrison Grand, Meyerson and OTB Novice Awards.

Dave Bartlet – British Columbia Hospital Aid 1933 – Vermeil and the Wilmer Rockett Revenue Award

David McLaughlin – Canada 1933 UPU Preparatory Commission Meeting – Vermeil

Richard Thompson – The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859 – 68 – Vermeil

Colin Banfield – The 1895 Squared Circle Postmark of Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ontario – Silver

Richard Thompson – The One Cent Small Queen 1870 – 1892 – Silver

Vince Chermishnok – Paper & Steel – Canada's Locomotive Series 1983 – 1986 – Bronze

Earle Covert – Foreign Mail with Added Canadian Forms or Labels – Bronze

Service Awards:-

Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award – **Kevin O'Reilly**

BNAPS Hall of Fame Award – **Dave Bartlet** and **Hank Narbonne**

ORAPEX - 2022:-

Multi- Frame Exhibits:-

Grégoire Teyssier - Les Bureaux Spéciaux Français 1792 - 1870 - Large Gold

J. Michael Powell - The Great War Internment Camps of Canada - Gold

Grégoire Teyssier - Ontario House of Assembly Postmarks 1867 - 1980 - Gold and the BNAPS Best BNA 2 to 4 Frame Exhibit

Nick Escott - The Early Postal History of Northern Ontario - Large Vermeil

Leo Beaudet - The Philatelic Scene during the Admiral Era - Large Silver

One Frame Exhibits:-

J. Michael Powell - The Jacques Cartier Commemorative Issue of 1934 - Large Gold and APS Award of Excellence (1900 - 1940)

David McLaughlin – Canada - 1933 UPU Preparatory Commission Meeting - Gold

Ron Smith - Fredericton Postal Markings during the Stampless Era - Gold and BNAPS Best Researched BNA exhibit.

Dave Bartlet - Booklet Varieties of the Admiral Issue - Large Vermeil

Kimmo Salonen - An Introduction to the Gold Yuan Postal Rates of China (November 1948 to April 1949) - Large Silver.

CAPEX 2022:- Philatelic Exhibit Results (All exhibits were single frame)

Colin Banfield - The Split Ring Station Postmarks of PEI - 87 points

- Canadian Squared Circle Postmarks and the Quebec Tercentenary Issue of 1908 - 86 points

Dave Bartlet - British Columbia Hospitals Aid Stamps 1933 - 86 points

- The Baby Sisters - 87 points
- Booklet Varieties of the Admiral Issue - 83 points

Mark Berner - Fiscal History of the Third Bill Stamp Era in N.S. 1868 - 82 - 82 points

Alexander Globe – The Contribution of Patricia Airways to Canada’s Semi-Official Air Mail in 1926-7 – 85 points

- Jack V. Elliot’s contribution to Canada’s Semi-Official Air Mail in 1926 – 90 points
- Analytical Study of Canada 2 ring Stamp Obliterators of 1869 and their spin offs – 83 points

Jill Hare – Admirals and Old Lace – 85 points

Darcy Hickson – Sewell Camp Field Post Office 1915 – 82 points

- International Stamp Cancelling machines at Brandon, Manitoba 1907 -19 -79 points

David Hobden – Canadian Mails and Dispatches of the War of 1812 – 95 points and Grand Prix National Award

Luc Legault – Correspondence de Guerre d’Émile Martin 1914 – 16 – 71 points

Colin Lewis – Newfoundland – A Study of the Rates Post Decimal Conversion 1865 – 72 – 91 points

Robert Leigh – Allegory of Progress – 88 points

Bill Longley – ‘Ruggles’ Town Cancels of Canada West – 80 points

David McLaughlin – Canada – World’s Grain Exhibition and Conference Regina 1933 – 93 points

- Local Publishers of Ottmar Zieher’s Philatelic Post Cards – 73 points
- Canada – The 1933 UPU Preparatory Commission Meeting – 85 points

Cimon Morin – Cantons de l’Est – Les Premiers Bureaux et Marques Postales – 90 points

Kevin O’Reilly – A Friendly Invasion: US Forces at Churchill – 79 points

Garfield Portch – The ½ cent Small Queen of Canada and it’s usage – 90 points

J. Michael Powell – The Jacques Cartier Commemorative Issue of 1934 – 82 points

Kimmo Salonen – Town of York U.C, 1797 – 1834 – 87 points

Jane Sodero – The Postal Markings of Guysborough N.S. 1839- 1937 – 82 points

- Milford House – A Rustic Resort in S.W. Nova Scotia – 76 points

Gary Steele – Canadian DLO Re-organisation Handstamps – 86 points

- Ottawa DLO Handstamps 1872 – 1898 De-centralisation – 83 points

Grégoire Teyssier – Marcophile des Bureaux Spéciaux du 2nd Empire of France – 86 points

- The Steamboat Mail of Quebec City – 91 points

Yan Turmine – Lake Champlain Postal Route to/from Canada before 1799 – 93 points

Tom Watkins – Canada 1956 25¢ Chemical Industry Stamp Postal Usage by Country – 74 points

- Earliest and Latest Recorded Examples of Canada's Commercial Semi-Official Air-mail– 81 points

In addition to the above a number of members including Andrew Chung, Jim Watt, Jane Sodero, Earle Covert, Ralph Trimble, Leo Beaudet and Bill Burden won awards in a variety of Literature classes. Members also contributed to entries by Societies and in team competitions. Available space prevents us from listing all of these in detail but we send our congratulations to all the participants in what was clearly a very high class competition.

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Preparations are virtually complete for our 75th Annual Convention to be held in Dundee from Wednesday 28th September to Sunday 2nd October and it is still not too late to get your booking form in – the deadline is **31st July** to lock in the Convention rates which as usual include dinner bed and breakfast accommodation and full use of the hotel Conference facilities for our meetings. A booking form for the event was included in the April issue but can also be downloaded from the Society website. You will also find, in both places, an entry form for the Society one frame competition which will be held at Convention. This is a good chance to show other members your favourite collecting interests in a not too serious competitive environment – though there are some nice trophies to be won – so why not put in an entry this year if you have not done so before.

Since I last updated you all on Convention, the various Covid rules in Scotland have been relaxed further and there are now no constraints on travel. That said, the UK is now facing threats of disruptions to rail service over the summer from industrial action so if you are planning to travel to Dundee by rail – keep an eye on the news!

The updated draft programme for the Convention is as follows:-

Wednesday 28 September

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1500hrs | Meet and greet |
| 1800hrs | Dinner |
| 2000hrs | A Philatelic 'Box of Delights' display by the Scottish group |
| 2000hrs | Ladies meeting with an illustrated talk on the History of Dundee |

Followed by auction viewing, informal bourse and philaholic group meeting

Thursday 29 September

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 0830hrs | Executive Committee meeting |
| 0930hrs | Members displays up to 18 sheets with 5 minute presentations |
| 1215hrs | Break for lunch |
| 1300hrs | Coach outing to Scone Palace, return by 1700hrs |
| 1800hrs | Dinner |
| 2000hrs | Philatelic display by John Watson on the Postal History of the QE2 era up to 1966. |
| 2000hrs | Ladies programme - an illustrated talk on the Verdant works and the history of the textile industries of Dundee by the Dundee Heritage Trust. |

Followed by auction viewing, informal bourse and philaholic group meeting.

Friday 30 September

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 0845hrs | Fellows meeting |
| 0900hrs | Committee meeting |
| 1030hrs | Philatelic display by Charles Livermore - Canadian National Exhibition |
| 1230hrs | Break for lunch |
| 1330hrs | Free afternoon to explore one or more of the Dundee attractions within walking distance of the hotel. These include the V&A Museum, the Discovery Centre, the MacManus Galleries, the Verdant Works Museum etc. |
| 1800hrs | Dinner |
| 2000hrs | Philatelic displays by Brian Hargreaves - Numeral and Fancy Cancellations on the Large Queens and by Malcolm Newton - WW1 Flag Cancellations. |

2000hrs Ladies programme - an informal fun quiz night

Followed by auction viewing, informal bourse and philaholic group meeting.

Saturday 1 October

0900hrs Annual General Meeting

1030hrs Competition entries on display and judges critique.

Additional time for members 18 sheet displays if required and/or an additional surprise philatelic display.

1300 – 1400hrs Lunch and final viewing of auction lots

1400hrs Auction.

1830hrs Presidents Reception

1900hrs Banquet and Awards Presentation

Sunday 2 October

Farewells after breakfast.

I look forward to welcoming as many members as possible to Dundee for our first 'in person' gathering since 2019.

Karen Searle FCPS

FROM THE SECRETARY

The Society's Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 1st October commencing at 0900hrs. If any member has any item or issue they would wish to see added to the Agenda under 'Any Other Competent Business', they are asked to contact me no later than **9th September 2022** 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 the Dundee Convention on the afternoon of Saturday 1st October. I hope to have the auction catalogue online for viewing by mid August. As usual, paper copies (without the pictures) will be mailed out to those members who have requested them in the past. Anyone who would like to be added to this list, please contact me. I have already started to describe some of the material and can promise the usual eclectic mix of BNA material. Noteworthy in this sale will be:-

- Many lots of 19th century Canadian stamps – even including a 12d black!
- A nice range of Legislative postmarks
- Another large group of Fancy Cancels
- A good range of cross border covers including some anomolous rates
- A large group of the Advance Posting Service for Xmas cancels from the 1920's and 1930's.
- and even some modern die proof material

Graham Searle FCPS

LONDON GROUP

The following programme of meetings has been arranged for the remainder of 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. Our first few meetings of the year had to be cancelled due to lack of support and all of the meetings listed below are subject to a sufficient number of members (minimum of 5 required to cover costs) being willing to attend to make them viable so please support your local group!

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

Our next meeting will take place on **Friday 15th July** at 2pm via Zoom (please note the change of date!). Members from afar are welcome to attend – let me know if you would like the Zoom link.

Our final meeting of 2022 will be ‘in person’ chez George on Saturday 22 October at 1300hrs in Glasgow. Link by Zoom will be available for those not attending in person.

Full details will be circulated to the regular attendees by e mail nearer the time. If you would like to attend by Zoom but do not normally do so, please e mail me and I will add you to the list for the Zoom links.

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

Graham Searle FCPS

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP

to 15th JUNE 2022

New Members:-

- 3109 GAMBLIN, Sue; Beverley, Route Des Blanches, St. Martin, Guernsey, Channel Islands GY4 6AF; e mail sjgamblyn@cwgsy.net; C, N
- 3110 TIMBERG, Robert; 83, Glenaden Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M8Y 2L5, Canada; e mail timberg@bell.net
- 3111 SADITES, Dean; 38 Compass Trail, Port Stanley, Ontario N5L 0B4, Canada; e mail dsadites@gmail.com ; B, C to 1950, N, R

Change of Address:-

- 2917 WILLIAMS, Stephen; new e mail address railbear.steve@gmail.com
- 3046 BERRY, Richard; c/o Camellia PLC, 5 Hobart Place, London SW1W 0HU
- 3085 MORELAND, Steve; revised e mail address stevemoreland8@gmail.com

Amendments to collecting interests:-

- 3034 HALPERT, Art; add R(Tobacco), Per, Rns
- 3085 MORELAND, Steve; BS, C, R

Resigned:-

- 3086 CHERMISHNOK, Vince
- 3100 KEAST, Paul

Revised Total:- 249

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2022

- July 15** CPSGB Scottish Regional Meeting, Zoom
- July 15 - 16 York Stamp and Coin Fair - York racecourse
- August 1** CPSGB London Group Meeting, RPSL
- Sept 2 – 4 BNAPEX, Calgary Alberta
- Sept 8 Philatelic Congress of GB - Birmingham
- 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

2023

- April 14 - 15 Scottish Congress - Perth
- July 1 MIDPEX - Warwickshire Exhibition Centre
- July 14 - 15 York Stamp and Coin Fair - York Racecourse
- Sept 1 - 3 BNAPEX - Halifax/Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
- Sept 20 -24** CPSGB Convention - Barnsley, Yorkshire
- Sept 27 - 30 Stampex - BDC - Islington, London

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2021/22

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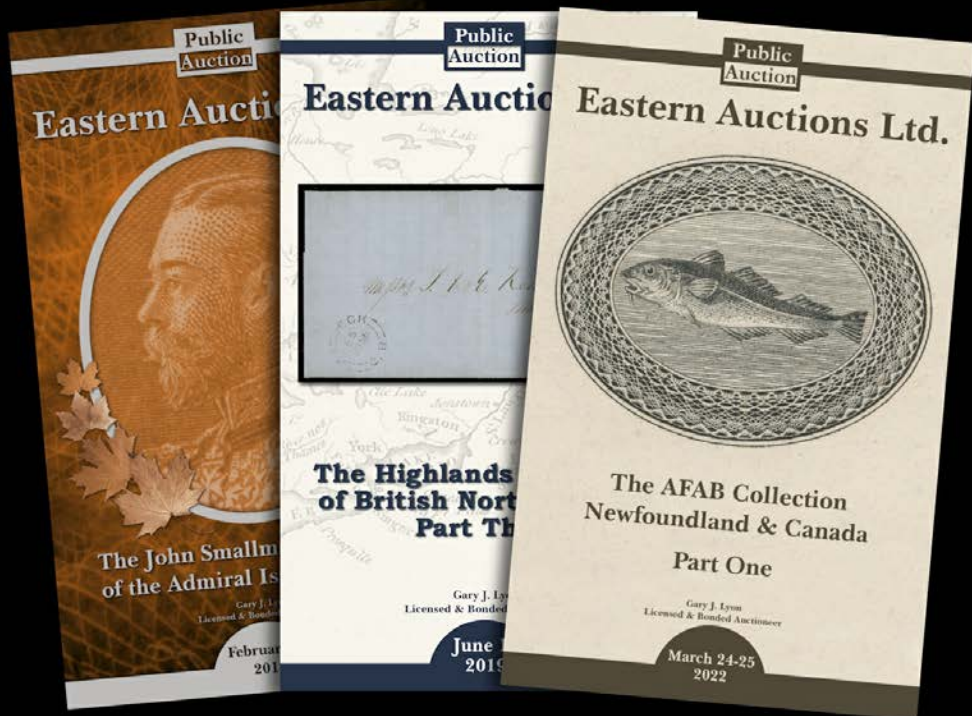
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