

48

March 31, 1982

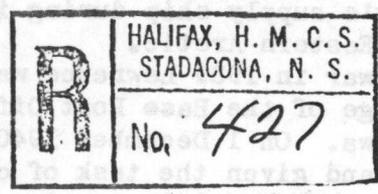
Dear Member:

407...Sandling Camp - Folkestone

For those who like the nitty gritty part of collecting, this item will be of interest on two points.

Should you have a card or cover bearing the above postmark check the year date. If other than 1915 perhaps you would report the details. Check also cards or covers bearing the d/r c.d.s. reading SHORNCLIFFE CAMP B.O. FOLKESTONE. Two or more types. Check for evidence of CAMP B.O. or just B.O. being excised. If you have examples please report the details including the date. This is an excerpt from F.P.H.S. Newsletter 170.

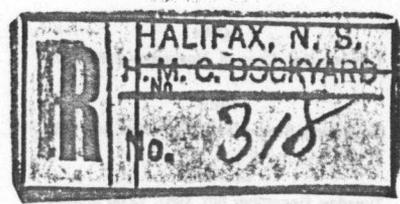
408 ...First sightings - add to item 72 chart



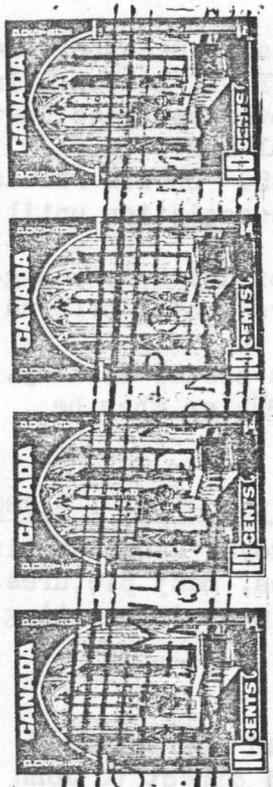
type 4 Registered



type 6 M.O.T.O.



type 4 Registered



409...W.W.2 - Security Military PO roller 303

In Newsletter 26, item 160, proof strikes are seen for security type hammers. A review of the proofing books fails to identify any evidence of a proof of a security roller. Three other types are identified however.

The proof date for the MPO 303 c.d.s. was AP 20 40 with the earliest strike reported AP 30 40. The latest reported date of usage is AP 22 41.

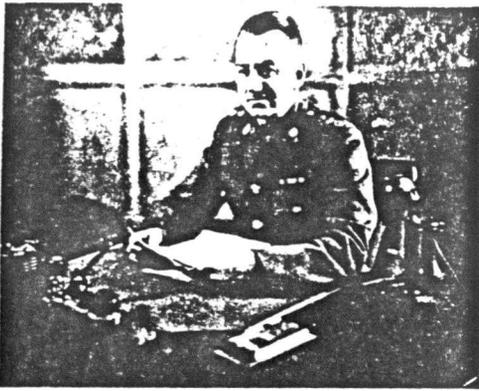
The roller shown here (our type 5B) is on a horizontal strip of Scott's Canada 241a, the 10¢ carmine rose Memorial Chamber stamp. Issued in June of 1938 it saw extensive use until replaced by #257, July 1, 1942. This would place the use of the roller in the same time frame as the use of the c.d.s.

This item by Dr. B.C. Plain. Ed.

1=MILITARY-PO=1=MILITARY
 1=No 303=ONT=1=No 303

facsimile

410...IN MEMORIAM - Colonel George Henry Lawrence, 1892-1981



Capt. Lawrence-Ottawa-1942

In Loving Memory of

**Col. George Henry (Harry)
Lawrence-Bühler**

Bahnhofstrasse 80
CH-4555 Inkwil, Switzerland

BORN

Toronto, Ont. Canada, November 27th, 1892

DIED

Niederbipp, Switzerland, December 3rd, 1981

SERVICE

Tuesday, December 8th, 1981, 12.00 Midday
Krematorium Langenthal

Resting at

The Bühler Family vault
in Herzogenbuchsee

Friends

A friend
Is one who is first
To do a favor
And last to ask one.
A friend
Is the first to appear
In time of trouble
And the last to leave.
Each of us has one friend:
He who has others
Is fortunate indeed.
Thomas Andrews

We have been given the opportunity by Mr. C.R. McGuire of the Postal Museum to include in this Newsletter a tribute to the late Colonel G.H. Lawrence and in so doing learn something of a man whose working life was spent in military/postal affairs .

Henry Lawrence joined the staff of the Adelaide Street post office in 1913 as a mail sorter. When World War One began he volunteered for service and was assigned to Military District Depot No.2. He later requested a transfer and worked as a member of the Postal Corps in Toronto, Camps Niagara and Borden in Ontario and Sussex N.B. In September 1918 he was instructed to report to Ottawa to join the force being organized for duty in Siberia. Lawrence was put in charge of the three man postal corps which served with the philatelically significant Siberian Expeditionary Force.

Lawrence served as Postmaster on the Nascope, the Hudson's Bay Company's supply ship during its 1936 voyage through the Eastern Arctic.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 Lawrence was called up and given charge of the Base Post Office on Nicholas Street, Ottawa. On 1 December 1940 he was promoted Lieutenant and given the task of organizing a postal corps to serve Canada's wartime forces. He was responsible for establishing the many field post offices in Canada and as well, the first Little Norway office for the Royal Norwegian Air Force in Toronto.

Following a posting overseas in December 1942 he was assigned to Postal Corps H.Q., London. In May 1943 he took charge of the overseas Base Post Office at Manchester and later became Assistant Director Army Postal Services.

Following other promotions Lawrence became full Colonel, 24 May 1945. On his release from the wartime forces he joined the Reserve and maintained this association until August 1953.

Colonel Lawrence told Mr. C.R. (Ron) McGuire during a series of interviews beginning in 1977 that he felt fortunate to have had a career (44 years) which offered such a great deal of satisfaction.

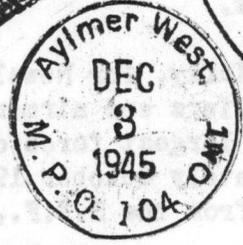
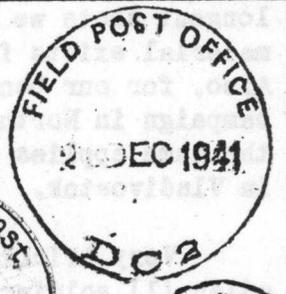
Colonel Lawrence has earned and deserves his place in Canada's postal history. Note: In accordance with Swiss law Lawrence's name became Lawrence-Bühler when he married Grety Bühler.

411...New book - Canadian Airmen and the First World War by S.F. Wise - Vol I -1980

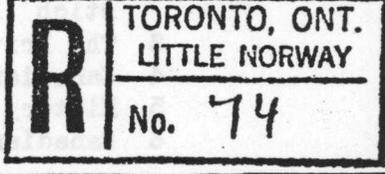
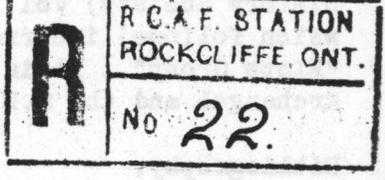
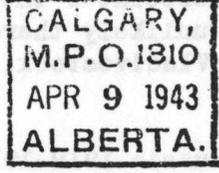
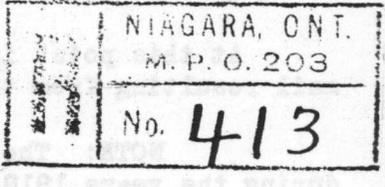
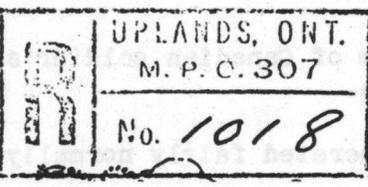
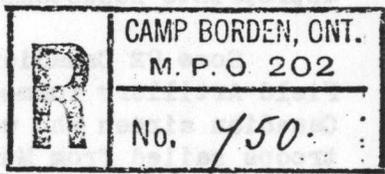
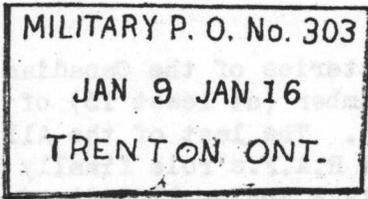
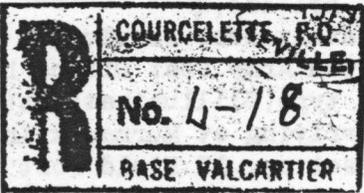
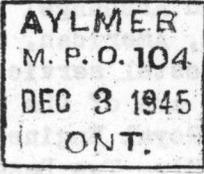
This is the first of four volumes on the history of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Published by University of Toronto Press there are 771 pages, many pictures, maps and charts. Cost is \$35.00 plus. Extensively researched and most interesting.

412...AVALON FLEET MAIL OFFICE - St. John's, Newfoundland

John Frith has offered to write an article on AVALON and would appreciate photocopies of interesting covers to and from this FMO. Please send direct to John at Box 286, Copper Cliff, Ontario..POM 1N0.



SECURITY.
This letter is incorrectly addressed,
Refer to Cdn. Army Routine Order 659,
Please advise your correspondents.
11 Cdn. Fd. Security Sec.



To find Canadian military mail from this part of the world is one of the longest shots we face, but while there's life there's hope! We do know that material exists from Siberia and it has been well documented for collectors to see. Also, for our benefit, a large number of reference books exist dealing with the campaign in North Russia in which Canadians were actively engaged and of course the same applies to the well known Siberian Expeditionary Force with headquarters in Vladivostok.

Very briefly, for Newsletter records, we've read that an estimated 6000 Canadian (1) soldiers and airmen served during the Allied intervention in Russia and Siberia. The largest force of Canadians, 4,188 all ranks(2) served in the S.E.F. from approximately October 1918 until June 1919. Newsletter #32, item 223, shows a fine cover from the S.E.F., a vivid postal reminder of this military action.

From here on this item still concerns Canadians but the situations are somewhat different. We must go back to May 1918 when discussions were held in England concerning the composition of a force to go to North Russia to provide military assistance to the White Russians(1). Again, briefly, two forces were formed and given the code names "SYREN" and "ELOPE" with headquarters to be Murmansk and Archangel respectively. A large number of British,* French, Italian, American, Serbian and Russian troops ultimately were involved. Virtually all postal service for the troops was by the British Army Post Office hence postal markings are of the conventional British double ring type(3) illustrations(5) with the first Royal Engineers (Postal Section) personnel arriving at Murmansk in September 1918(3). Two Base Offices (termed A.P.O.s) were set up, 13 Field Post Offices and two Travelling Post Offices. A system of censorship was established and appropriate handstamps placed in service(3).

Some 92 Canadians served in Syren Force while two batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery formed part of Elope(6) in addition to a number (at least 15) of Canadian airmen who were enrolled in the Royal Air Force(1). The last of the Allied troops sailed from Murmansk for home October 12, 1919. The R.A.F.s role finally ended with the withdrawal of the British Military Mission in late spring 1920(4). About 600 Canadians served in North Russia(6).

At this point in time we do not know of a single item of Canadian soldier's mail resulting from the Allied intervention in North Russia.

NOTE: The civil post offices in North Russia operated fairly normally during the years 1918-1919(3).

NOTE: POST WEST (Journal of the discontinued Western Canada Postal History Society) Vol 1 Number 5 page 3 in the last paragraph (and the illustration which follows) incorrectly associates the FPO Canadian S.E.F. cancellation with "Elope Group". It is quite unlikely there was any direct contact between Elope in Archangel and the S.E.F. at Vladivostock. Ed.

Bibliography:

- 1 Canadians in Russia 1918-1919 by Roy MacLaren (1976)
- 2 The Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia, 1918-1919 by E.M. Faulstich (1968)
- 3 The British Journal of Russian Philately - Number 36 (1965)
- 4 Canadian Airmen and the First World War by S.F. Wise Vol. 1 (1980)
- 5 History of the British Army Postal Service 1903-1927 by E.B. Proud
- 6 Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919 by Col. G.W.L. Nicholson (1962)

* Canadians included in British numbers of personnel.



415.....further to item 404 - 1868 Militia Service cover - part 2 of 2.

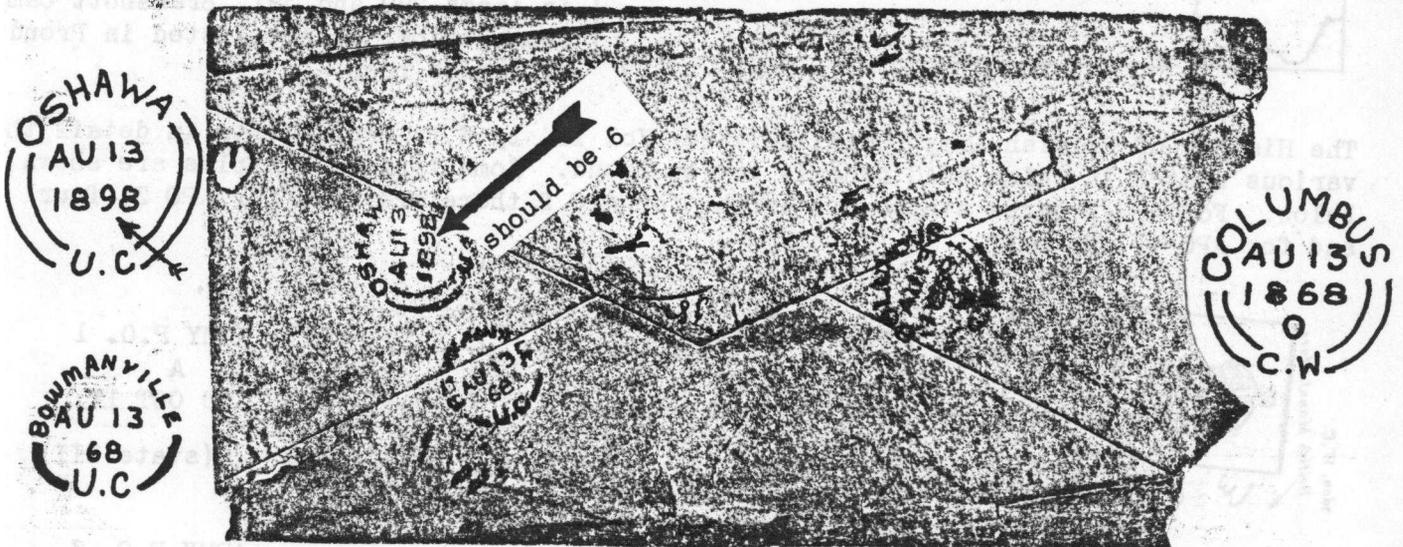
The April 1868 Post Office Act set the domestic single postage rate at 3 cents, i.e. per half ounce prepaid hence the subject cover was rated PAID 3, or 3¢ and the single hammer, peculiar to Toronto, applied in red indicating prepayment. A striker is shown in Boggs on page 28 his type H51.

The year 1870 will be remembered for the final confrontation between elements of the Militia and the Fenian Brotherhood and for the conclusion of the First Riel Rebellion in which two battalions of Militia and the Regular Forces took part. It is of interest that the Postmaster General of the period assigned an officer ON SPECIAL SERVICE to expedite the handling of mail to and from the Expeditionary Force sent to Fort Garry.

In 1875 the prepayment of postage was made compulsory.

Now for some details on Captain Farewell, LL.B., K.C. He was born in Whitby, Ontario Feb 18, 1840, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1864 and served in the Militia during the Fenian Raids of 1866. John Edwin Farewell was Captain of one of the companies comprising the 34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry whose first camp was held at Thorold, Ontario in September 1866. In later years the Battalion camped at Niagara, Holland Landing, Whitby and Port Perry. Niagara however became their most familiar stamping ground.

In 1887 Farewell was a Major in the 34th, in 1898 Lieutenant Colonel and then commanded the Regiment as Colonel until retirement on age limit in 1902. He held many posts during his business life such as County Crown Attorney (1872), Clerk of the Peace (1877), Solicitor for the County Council (1882). Appointed Q.C. in 1889 and Clerk of Ontario County from 1902-06. Colonel Farewell died at Oshawa Dec 29, 1923.



There are four broken circle datestamps on the bluish cover. The type with double arcs was used in the period 1844-1867 while the single arc was used mostly in the 1855-1935 period. The TORONTO C.W. cancel was struck in red ink, the others in black on the back as transit and receiver's strikes.

Much more could be written on the Militia Service in 1868, on the postal system, on the addressee and his Battalion and the events of the time but sufficient has been presented to show what interesting stories and events lie behind a Canadian postal/military cover.

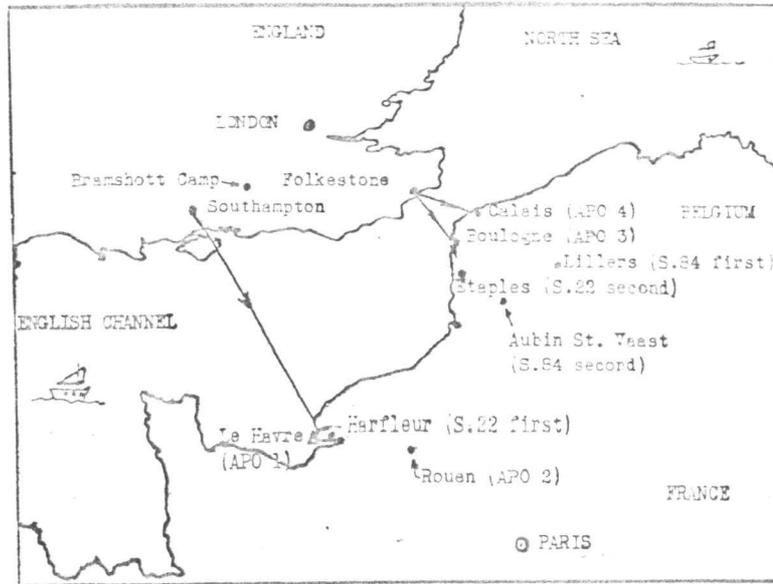
References: Canada in the Great World War Vol 1 (1917) Toronto - United Publishers of Canada Limited. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, W.S. Boggs (1974) Quarterman Publications Inc. Lawrence, Mass. U.S.A. Canadian Almanac 1910. Copp, Clark Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ontario. Lineages of the Canadian Army - 1855-1961 compiled by C.E. Dornbusch, Hope Farm Press, Cornwallville, N.Y. (1961).

415...References continued

Letters from: J.H. Grenville, Kingston, Ontario. Dr. F.G. Stulberg, Toronto, Ont. Harry Machum, Lively, Ont. Miss R.P. Booking, Oshawa Public Library, Oshawa, Ont.

416...Krag cancels - WW1 - Canadian Soldier's Mail

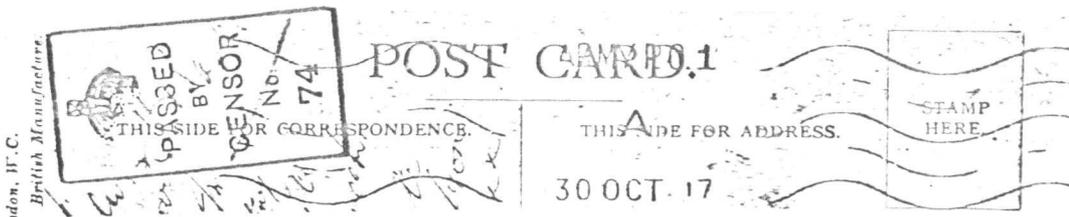
We certainly cannot complete our search for major types of postal cancellations used on Canadian Soldier's mail without recording the above noted type. Our map shows the three principal British Base Army Post Offices in France where mail was received from England and dispatched on return voyages. Krag type cancels were used at these offices. It is not impossible that a Canadian Section existed at Boulogne but proof of this would have to be found.



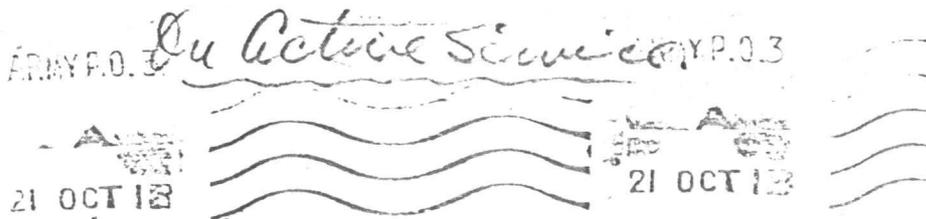
A quote here..."in 1917 the daily number of bags carried for the Armies in France was approximately 19,000, giving some idea of the size of the task". Unquote.

The work at the three Base Ports was sometimes hampered by gales, drifting mines and attacks from the air. In most instances the mail was moved by train from the Bases to Railheads. Also shown are the Canadian Stationary Offices S.22 and S.84 in their several locations. These have been written-up in detail in items 290 and 391. Bramshott Camp, shown below, is not listed in Proud's reference book.

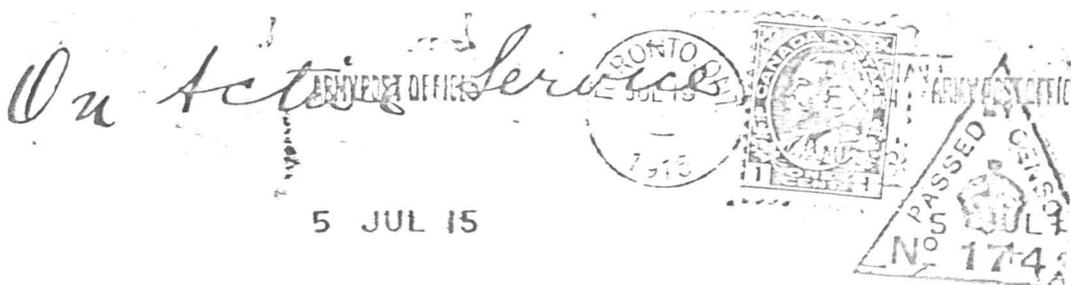
The History of British Army Postal Service, Vol II, by E.B. Proud lists in detail the various states in which Krag cancels may be found. Some typical examples are shown below. For APO 1 three states are known, for APO 2 there are six, for APO 3, four and for APO 4, one only.



ARMY P.O. 1
A
30 OCT 17
(state III)



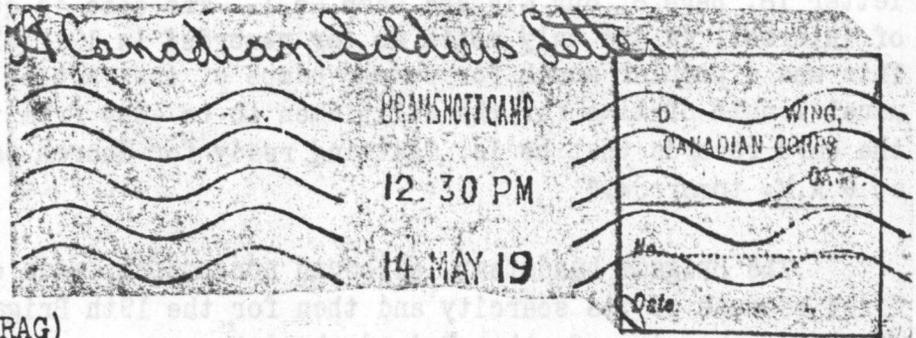
ARMY P.O. 3
A
21 OCT 18
(state IV)



ARMYPOST OFFICE3
5 JUL 15
(state I)

416...KRAG type cancels - WW1 - Canadian Soldier's Mail - continued

This brief encounter with KRAG cancels will alert readers to their existence but, hopefully, some are already in collections in Canada. Questions on KRAGS would be welcome.



The last paragraphs (KRAG) was supplied by Dr. Plain from an article by David Sessions which appeared in Maple Leaves.

KRAG

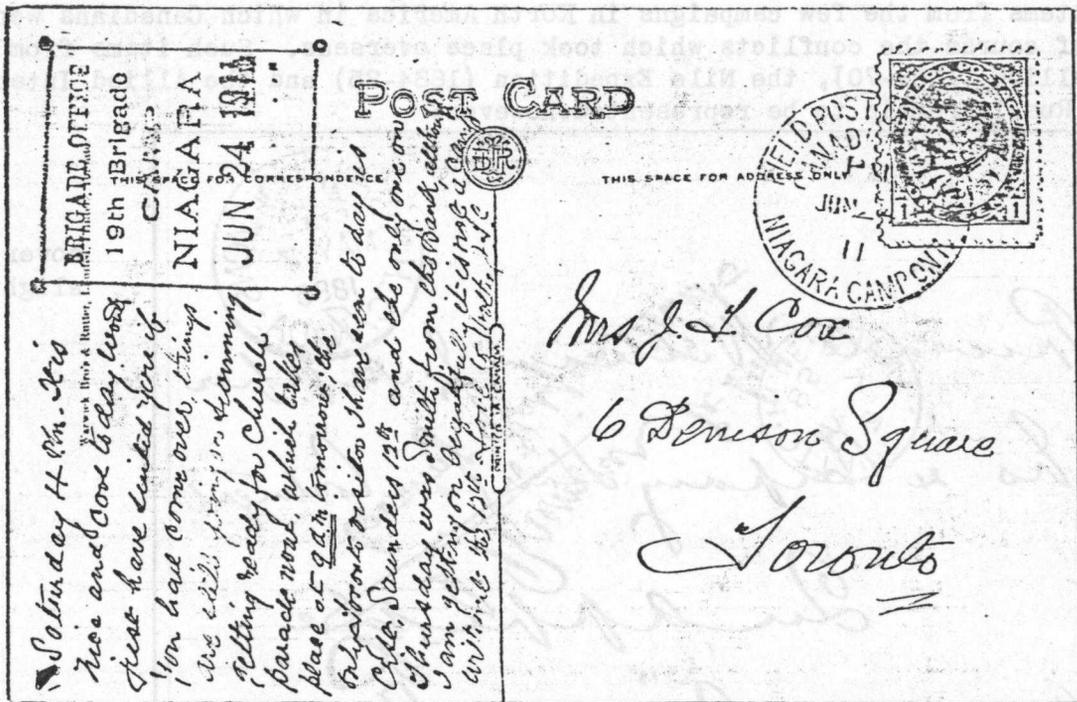
Krag machines were not officially used in Canada although over 100 were used by the British Post Office. However one strike of a continuous machine impression similar to that produced by the Krag machine, has been reported and patents were issued in the U.S. to N.A. Krag and G.A. Hansen in 1906 and 1907. It is likely that machines were offered to the Canadian Post Office for trial.

N.A. Krag, the inventor, was Swedish but the machines were originally made in Norway. It seems likely that they would be made under license in countries where reasonable orders were placed.

A speed of 1000 Letters per minute was claimed for the Krag machine but British trials showed 6-700 per minute with 5% failure in 1906. Improvements were made and the improved electrically driven machines were offered at £95 each. The British Post Office bought 18 machines in 1908/09. Hand or treadle were also available and of the 100 odd machines used in Britain in 1912 only about 40 were electrically driven.

417...Niagara Camp Ontario - 1911 - 19th Infantry Brigade Camp handstamp

Here is an exceptionally fine peace-time item which, because of the Brigade Office handstamp, may be unique.



417...Niagara Camp Ontario - 1911 - 19th Infantry Brigade Camp - continued

The Canada Militia cancellation is well known and is the type shown in Newsletter 18, page 8, our Niagara Camp No 1. The date is quite early and, as a matter of interest, is the only month so far recorded in 1911 when this hammer was used. This was a popular month for summer camps of instruction and 12 to 16 days was the usual length of time for the militiamen to be away from their homes. The writer of the card records that he is, "getting ready for church parade now, which takes place at 9 A.M. tomorrow."

The Brigade handstamp, although non-postal, adds considerably to this item, first because of its scarcity and then for the 19th Brigade connection. We would appreciate knowing of other Brigade handstamps.

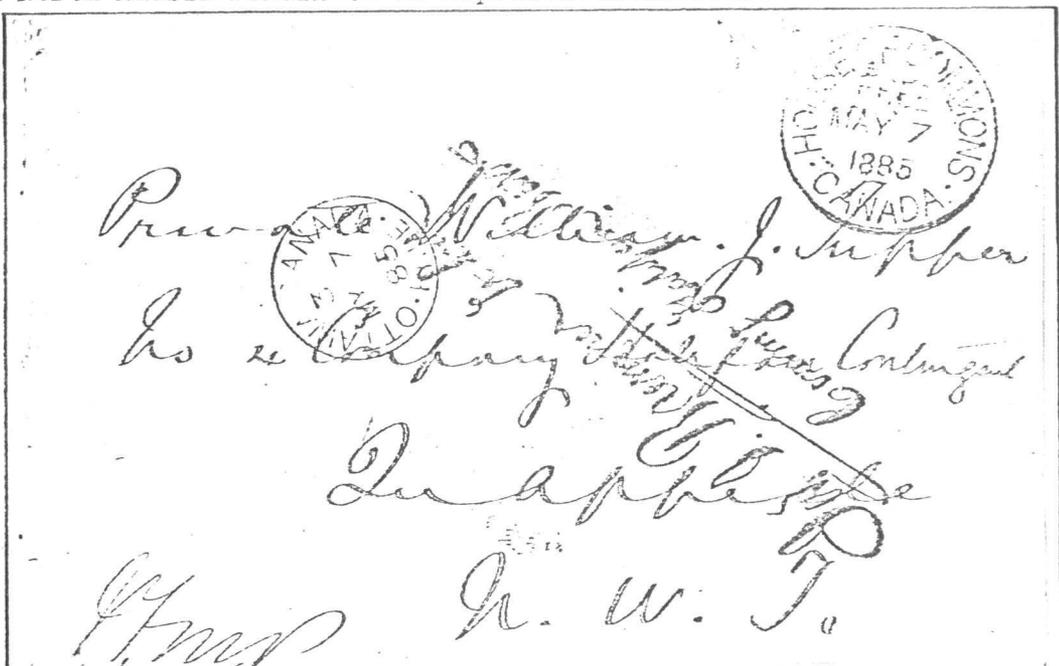
The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs - 1911 - by J. Castell Hopkins (1912), beginning at page 344, relates the proposed formation of six Divisions and four Cavalry Brigades from the existing ten Military Districts. This was part of the general Mobilization Plan later scrapped by Maj. Gen. Hughes in 1914. The six Divisional Areas (all in Eastern Canada) are named together with their headquarters and the Officer commanding each. Three Military Districts were retained these being in Western Canada. Then follows the listing of Infantry Brigades (numbers 1-20) together with their headquarters and Brigade Commanders. Four Cavalry and nine Artillery Brigades are likewise treated for Eastern Canada. A number of drill and instruction camps were held for the infantry in 1911 with the 19th concentrating at Niagara. Their headquarters were in Toronto (#2 Div Area) with Lieut. Col. W. Wallace as Brigade Commander. Niagara Camp in 1911 was commanded by General W.H. Cotton.

In that year Militia expenditure for annual drill only was \$1,089,693.00. The number of Officers receiving training at Div. Area camps was 2,326 while for other ranks the number was 25,824.

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418..North-West Rebellion cover - 1885

We continue making progress in an effort to show one or more military/postal history items from the few campaigns in North America in which Canadians were involved and of course the conflicts which took place overseas. Such items from the first Riel Rebellion (1869-70), the Nile Expedition (1884-85) and the Allied Intervention in North Russia remain to be represented however.



cover trimmed slightly

continued....

418...North-West Rebellion cover - 1885 - continued

The subject of this item is a particularly interesting cover addressed to Private William J. (Johnston) Tupper, No 4 Company Halifax Contingent, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. The HOUSE OF COMMONS free frank at upper right is the type shown in Boggs (p 726), his HS-031 first appearing about 1880. The 21mm diameter OTTAWA CANADA FREE frank to the left also is in Boggs (p 725), his type HS-022. After Federation in 1867 only the Federal Departments could use franks. The Provincial Legislatures were only permitted to send, free of postage, documents open at the end. (1) On the back of the cover is a conventional c.d.s. WINNIPEG CANADA 3 MY 11 85 and the inscription RIDEAU CLUB. Presumably mail from Eastern points addressed to the Force was gathered at Winnipeg before forwarding. The following is quoted from a reference (4)

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL LAURIE - Commanding Base and Lines of Communication upon matters in connection with the suppression of the Rebellion in the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in 1885.

"As there was only one passenger train weekly at Swift Current, I arranged with Post Office Inspector McLeod, of Winnipeg, and with authorities of Canadian Pacific Railway, that daily mails should be forwarded from Winnipeg and that all Freight trains, Canadian Pacific Railway, should carry bags to and from Swift Current; and I at once established a MILITARY POST OFFICE, where letters for all portions of the Field Force were received and sorted, and mails made up and forwarded by every opportunity, and a line of couriers, with relays of ponies, was established on the Battleford Trail, as Colonel Otter advanced, and letters and dispatches were sent by these mounted couriers, whilst the heavy mails with the newspapers and parcels were sent by team waggons; and I was glad, as a small return for the courtesy the Militia received from the Post Office authorities, to carry the Civil Mail to Battleford with our Military Mail."

Private Tupper was the third son of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Tupper Canada's Prime Minister in 1896. William was born at Halifax in 1862, called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1885 and joined the Halifax Provisional Battalion for service in the North-West.(3) He was one of 60 Officers and men forming No 4 Company.(2) The Battalion Commander was Lt. Col. J.J. Bremner.(2) Following the Rebellion Tupper practiced law at Winnipeg in partnership with his brother James Stewart. William died in Winnipeg December 17, 1947.

At the cover's lower left the initials J.T. M.P. appear. This may refer to William's brother, and later law partner, James S. Tupper eldest son of Sir Charles? This is speculation however.

The final point of interest is the handstamp struck diagonally on the front of the cover reading:

Jas. J. Bremner, Lt. Col.

Comm'g Halifax Batt.

which seems to serve the purpose of a receiving stamp. See also POST WEST (1974) Vol 1, No 2 page 22 for a Rebellion cover bearing the same handstamp.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- 1 The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps by Robson Lowe
- 2 Supplement to a History of Riel's Second Rebellion by T. Arnold Haultain (1885). Loaned by Dr. B.C. Plain.
- 3 Encyclopaedia Canadiana (1977)
- 4 TOPICS - September 1959 - page 212.

419...AIRGRAPH FORM - Christmas 1944 and Happy New Year

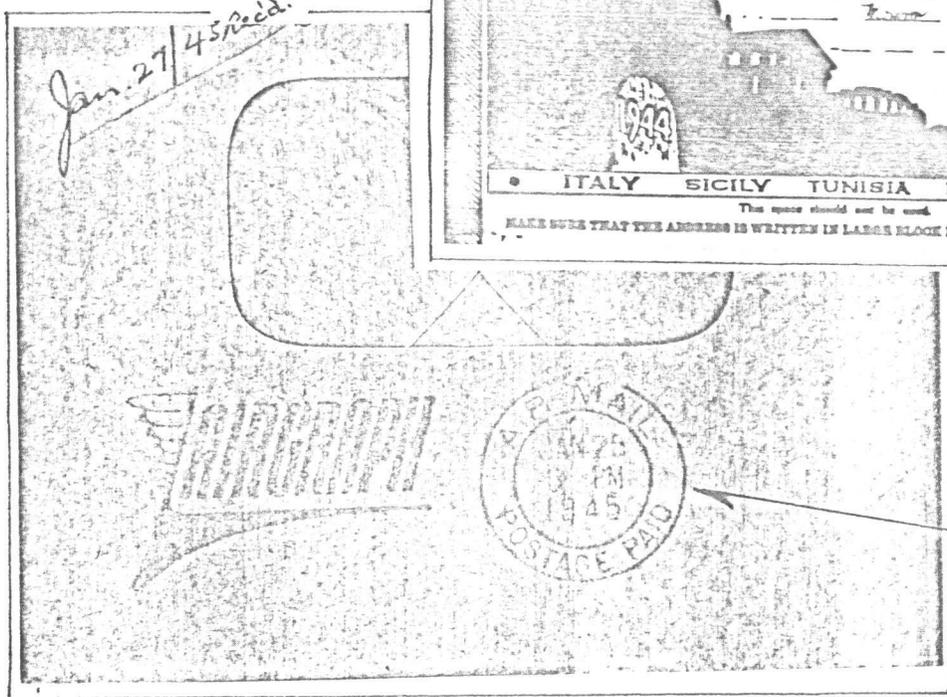
Here is a Christmas message from overseas which is 38 years old. The 9th Field Park Company, R.C.E., C.M.F. was with the 8th Army at this time on the Italian front at Ravenna. The 8th Army comprised the 1st Canadian Corps (5th Cdn. Arm'd. Division and 1st Cdn. Inf. Division) and the 5th British Corps (2nd N.Z. Arm'd. Division, 10th Indian Division and the 5th Polish Div.)

There is no evidence of a Field Post Office cancel on the form. FPO 505 or 452 would have been possibles.

All for now.....

Colin, Sid & Ken.

Jan. 27/45 rec'd.



Write the address in large BLOCK letters in the panel below.
The address must NOT be typewritten.

199362

TO: MR, MRS, W. H. LAWSON
SOUTH, BAWDON
HANTS, CO
NOVA, SCOTIA
CANADA

PASSED BY CENSOR No. 5190

Write the message very plainly below this line.

Sender's Address: EP 19362, The Transport, Int. L. & P. Coy., R.C.E., C.M.F.

Merry Christmas

HAPPY NEW YEAR

8th ARMY

Italy Sicily Tunisia Libya Egypt

MAKE SURE THAT THE ADDRESS IS WRITTEN IN LARGE BLOCK LETTERS IN THE PANEL ABOVE

JAN 25
5 PM
1945