



Canadian Military Mail Study Group

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 2013

NEWSLETTER NO. 211

Page 1309

LEST WE FORGET: 1918-1978

This commemorative cover from the Canadian War Museum in 1978 was issued for the 60th anniversary of the ending of the Great War.



The iconic image of the Vimy Memorial, along with the 1968 Lt.Col. John McCrae (1872-1918) issue, are two images deeply connected with Canada's remembrance of the war. McCrae's poem "In Flanders

[Cont'd.]

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Fields" is traditionally read (or sung with a modernized version) at most Remembrance Day ceremonies across Canada.

An explanatory insert and backstamps are illustrated below. It is hoped that the Canadian War Museum will plan another cover for the 100th anniversary in 2018.

"TRAGIC VICTORY"

11 November 1978

THIS SOUVENIR ENVELOPE COMMEMORATING THE TERMINATION OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOSTILITIES, 11 NOVEMBER 1918 IS PRESENTED TO YOU WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN, NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF CANADA.

"UNE VICTOIRE TRAGIQUE"

le 11 novembre 1978

CET ENVELOPPE SOUVENIR MARQUANT LA CESSATION DES HOSTILITÉS DE LA PREMIÈRE GUERRE MONDIALE, LE 11 NOVEMBRE 1918, EST UN HOMMAGE DU MUSÉE CANADIEN DE LA GUERRE, MUSÉE NATIONAL DE L'HOMME, MUSÉES NATIONAUX DU CANADA.



NEW CANADIAN FORCES POSTMARK--By Jerome C. Jarnick

A new type of postmark is being used by Canadian Forces overseas. The following cover was posted at an unidentified CFPO on July 10, 2013.

The cancel reads "CANADIAN FORCES MAIL/COURRIER DES FORCES CANADIENNES" and contains a Canadian flag above the date. It is 48mm in diameter.

The spray-on cancel was applied on August 23, 2013 at M4L (Toronto). The marking under the address was applied by the United States Postal Service and is their Intelligent Mail Bar Code consisting of thirty-one digits used for machine sorting. [Thanks Jerry. Can any of our members identify this postmark's origin? Ed.]

[Cont'd.]



"HURRAH FOR CANADA": A GREAT WAR "SILK"

This multi-coloured embroidered card was manufactured in France and is representative of the hundreds of Canadian-related designs. Although sent "from Daddy" to his son in Windsor, Ontario, it is characteristically not



postmarked and was sent under cover. Some research may reveal the sender with a bit of detective work. Regimental cards showing Canadian units are scarce.

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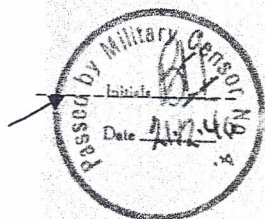
ERRATA-NEWSLETTER NO. 210

Wayne Curtis pointed out a discrepancy on p. 1297 of the August 2013 issue. Prestwick is located in Scotland and not England as noted! Ed.

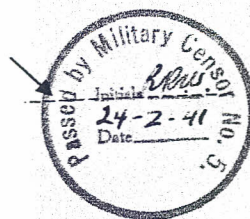
WWII Newfoundland**The Circular Army Censorship Markings – Part 3, Classification**

By Paul Binney

The impetus for this article arose from conversations I had with Doug Hannan¹. He described the censor marks in the 80 series of two ring strikes as having smaller lettering spaced further from the margins of the surrounding ring. This comment caused me to re-examine all of the strikes that I had in my collection, and scans contributors to this study had also provided. This close re-examination provides additional information about the manufacture of the markings, and a better understanding of the time periods within which each group of markings was manufactured. I now have information from over 920 individual covers thanks to Doug's contributions to the study and those of other members including Kevin O'Reilly, Ron McGuire, Dwight Gray, Dave Hanes, Dean Mario, Colin Pomfret, C.A. Stillions, G.E. Taylor, Klaus Wehlt, the late Doug Sayles, and the late John Frith.



TYPE Ia



TYPE Ib



TYPE II

Type I markings are defined by a single circle surround with text of "Passed by Military Censor No. x." The interior text includes "Initials" and "Date" both followed by a line.

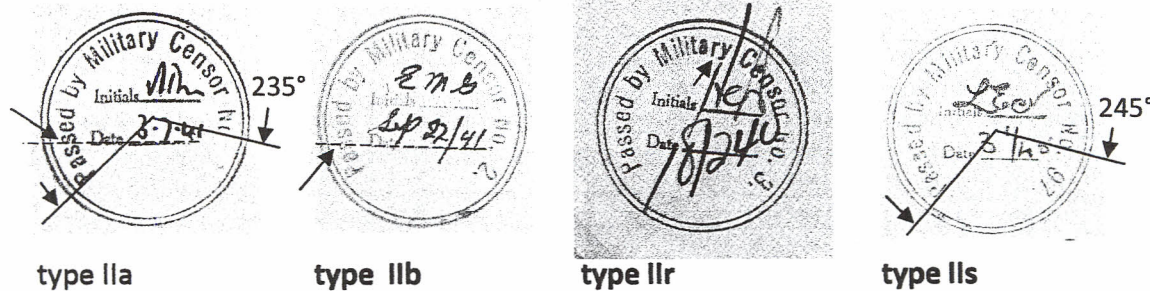
Three distinct variants can be separated based on the orientation of the centre text and line, and a small positioning error in the first "i" of *Military*. For type Ia a line extending from the *Initials* line passes above the "d" of *Passed*. For type Ib a similar line extending from the *Initials* line passes below the "d" of *Passed*. This is a very easy discriminator of the two types of markings.

For the type II marking, the line extensions would indicate a type Ib marking but the first "i" in *Military* is slightly raised relative to the arc formed by the other text (shown by arrow).

All of these type I marking variations are consistent and not affected by age of the censor mark, force of the impression, or poor inking.

Type II markings have a two line surround about the text of "Passed by Military Censor No. x." The interior text once again includes "Initials" and "Date" both followed by a line.

[Cont'd.]



It appears that problems arose with the use of these dies, there were more variations in the initial production run and after this first production batch in 1940 a new "die" was produced for all the remaining markings. In total only 36 of the 92 recorded markings are of type II.

Type IIa, IIb and IIr markings have tall but narrow lettering, identical to all of the type I markings. For type IIa the centre text and line are balanced with the extension of the *Date* line passing through the edge of the second "s" in *Passed*. Type IIb marking is similar but if the *Date* line is extended it will pass through the first "s" in *Passed*. The third type of marking, called IIr, is similar to the IIb markings but due to an error in the placement of text the r in *Military* is slightly dropped below the arc of the other text. The last type of two ring marking is the type IIc. In this case the text is of a slightly smaller font that is not compressed horizontally. As mentioned, Doug Hannan identified this variation by eye, but it can most easily be seen by overlaying scanned markings using a computer graphics program that supports "layers" where transparency of each layer can be modified to see both markings at once. I personally use Corel Photopaint but other programs also have this capability. An angular measurement of the arc of the text shows that the text from "P" of *Passed* to "o" of *No* is 235 degrees for the IIa, IIb and IIr markings but 245 degrees for the IIc marking. Separation differences between text and surround are also slightly larger for the IIc marking.

Type II censor marks of variants a, b and r are only found in the first 21 censor marks, and follow a regular pattern reflecting the manufacture of these devices from a group of three masters. It is interesting to note that each group follows the pattern of IIa, IIb then IIr except for the final group (19-21) where the pattern is reversed. This could be due to distraction, a different day, or a different operator resulting in a reverse of the number sequence.

The following table shows the recorded markings and the classification of the censor marks. The patterns of different types of markings confirms some of the previous suggestions about production groupsⁱⁱ. Where no type is given for the marking (other than I or II) then the examples I had to study were incomplete or sufficiently smudged that they could not be classified.

*****o*****

**SEASON'S GREETINGS
AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR**

[Cont'd.]

Sequence	Cen sor #	type	EKD	LKD	pre- CAPO	CPC No 1	CPC No 2	CAPO 1	CAPO 2	CAPO 3	CAPO 4	CAPO 5
		1	TYPE IIa	1941.07	1942.06	X		X				
	IIabr	2	TYPE IIb	1940.12	1944.10	X	X	X	X	X		
		3	TYPE IIr	1940.11	1945.02	X		X	X	X		
		3	TYPE Ia	1942.07	1945.02			X	X	X		
		4	TYPE Ia	1940.12	1944.12	X		X	X			
lab		5	TYPE Ib	1941.02	1942.08	X		X	X			
		6	TYPE Ia	1941.06	1944.11	X	X	X				
		7	TYPE IIa	1941.01	1944.10	X		X		X		
	IIabr	8	TYPE IIb	1941.03	1945.03	X		X		X		
		9	TYPE IIr	1941.01	1944.12	X	X	X	X	X		
		10	TYPE Ia	1941.01	1942.12	X		X	X			
lab		11	TYPE Ia	1941.02	1942.04	X	X	X	X			
		12	TYPE Ib	1941.01	1945.05	X		X	X			
		13	TYPE IIa	1941.05	1945.05	X	X	X	X			
	IIabr	14	TYPE IIb	1941.12	1944.04			X	X			
		15	TYPE IIr	1942.02	1943.12			X				
		16	TYPE I	1945.03	1945.04			X				
lab		17	TYPE Ia	1942.03	1945.05	X		X				
		18	TYPE Ib	1941.02	1945.03	X		X				
		19	TYPE IIr	1941.05	1945.04	X		X				
	IIrba	20	TYPE IIb	1943.07	1943.07			X				
		21	TYPE IIa	1941.10	1945.02			X				
		22	TYPE Ia	1941.11	1945.03			X				
ii		23	TYPE II	1941.08	1943.03	X		X				
		24	TYPE Ia	1941.06	1944.10	X		X	X			
		25	TYPE Ia	1941.08	1943.05	X	X		X			
ii		26	TYPE II	1943.03	1944.09			X				
		27	TYPE Ia	1941.12	1943.06					X		
		28	0	0.00	0.00							
ii		29	TYPE II	1941.12	1944.12			X				
		30	TYPE Ia	1941.07	1945.03	X		X	X	X		
		31	TYPE Ia	1941.08	1944.12	X		X	X	X	X	
ii		32	TYPE II	1941.09	1945.03	X			X	X		
		33	TYPE Ia	1941.09	1944.03			X	X			
		34	TYPE Ia	1941.09	1944.01					X		
		35	TYPE Ia	1941.10	1945.05			X		X		
		36	TYPE Ia	1942.01	1944.12				X			
ii		37	TYPE II	1942.05	1945.01			X	X			
		38	TYPE Ia	1942.09	1944.07			X		X		
		39	TYPE Ia	1944.03	1945.04			X				
	IIIs	40	TYPE IIIs	1941.11	1943.03			X		X		
ii		41	TYPE II	1941.12	1944.10			X	X			
		42	TYPE Ia	1942.09	1944.03				X	X		
		43	TYPE Ia	1942.07	1942.07				X			
		44	TYPE I	1942.09	1942.09			X				
		45	TYPE Ia	1942.10	1945.01			X	X			
		46	TYPE I	1943.11	1943.11			X				
		47	TYPE Ia	1945.04	1945.05			X				
ii		48	TYPE II	1942.01	1943.12				X			
		49	TYPE Ia	1943.06	1945.05			X	X			
	IIIs	50	TYPE IIIs	1942.09	1944.01					X		

[Cont'd.]

Sequence	Cen sor #	type	EKD	LKD	pre- CAPO	CPC No 1	CPC No 2	CAPO 1	CAPO 2	CAPO 3	CAPO 4	CAPO 5
		51	TYPE II	1942.05	1944.05				X			X
	lls	52	TYPE IIs	1942.12	1944.05			X		X		
	lls	53	TYPE IIs	1943.02	1945.05			X				
	lls	54	TYPE IIs	1942.11	1943.12			X				X
	lls	55	TYPE IIs	1943.06	1943.09			X				
		56	TYPE Ia	1942.09	1945.04			X	X			
		57	TYPE I	1944.04	1944.04				X			
la		58	TYPE Ia	1944.02	1944.11				X			X
		59	TYPE Ia	1943.02	1943.07			X				
		60	0	0.00	0.00							
		61	TYPE Ia	1943.03	1945.05			X				
	lls	62	TYPE IIs	1943.03	1944.02				X			
	lls	63	TYPE IIs	1943.05	1943.12			X				
		64	TYPE II	1944.11	1944.11			X				
lab		65	TYPE Ib	1942.12	1942.12			X				
		66	TYPE I	1944.04	1945.05							X
		67	TYPE Ia	1943.03	1943.03			X				
		68	0	0.00	0.00							
	lls	69	TYPE IIs	1943.06	1943.08				X			
	lls	70	TYPE IIs	1944.03	1945.08			X				
	lls	71	TYPE IIs	1944.03	1945.02			X				
	lls	72	TYPE IIs	1945.01	1945.01			X				
		73	TYPE Ia	1943.06	1943.12			X				
		74	TYPE Ia	1944.12	1944.12			X			X	
lab		75	TYPE Ib	1943.12	1944.03			X				X
		76	TYPE Ib	1945.02	1945.02			X				
		77	TYPE I	1944.06	1944.06			X				
		78	0	0.00	0.00							
	lls	79	TYPE IIs	1943.07	1944.02					X		
	lls	80	TYPE IIs	1944.04	1945.01			X		X		X
	lls	81	TYPE IIs	1945.04	1945.04							X
	lls	82	TYPE IIs	1943.06	1945.05			X	X			
		83	TYPE I	1943.09	1943.10			X				
		84	TYPE Ib	1944.04	1944.11			X		X		
lab		85	TYPE Ib	1943.09	1945.02			X	X			
		86	0	0.00	0.00							
	lls	87	TYPE IIs	1943.01	1945.03				X			
	lls	88	TYPE IIs	1944.11	1945.05			X				
		89	TYPE II	1943.07	1943.07				X			
	lls	90	TYPE IIs	1944.04	1945.04			X				
		91	0	0.00	0.00							
		92	0	0.00	0.00							
		93	0	0.00	0.00							
		94	TYPE Ib	1944.03	1944.03			X				
	lls	95	TYPE IIs	1944.10	1944.10			X				
		96	TYPE Ia	1943.06	1943.06				X			
	lls	97	TYPE IIs	1944.05	1945.06			X				
		98	TYPE Ia	1944.03	1944.04			X				
		99	TYPE Ia	1943.11	1943.11				X			
lab		100	TYPE Ia	1943.09	1944.10			X				

Conclusions

The detailed analysis of markings demonstrates that censor marks 1 to 21 were produced from a set of masters that show a consistent pattern of variation, especially for the type II marks. This clearly establishes the provenance of these early marks as being produced from the same set of masters, most likely at the same time, prior to November 1940. After this initial production run, all of the Type II dies appear to have been withdrawn and destroyed as no further double ring markings with this type of text or consistent errors were produced. One anomaly exists in this first sequence. By 1942 a second censor no. 3 device of Type Ia had been manufactured and was used concurrently with the Type IIr device, apparently through the remainder of the war. This censor number will be dealt with in a future article.

The second group of markings are dominated by type I markings with a single surround. The earliest recorded date for this sequence of markings is June 1941 (censor 24). The presence of a typography error in one of the master dies produces a regular variation in the "i" of Military that occurs approximately every third censor mark or every fifth marking when the pattern has been reversed. Some of these patterns are not definitively established as for some numbers I do not have a sufficient number of examples to clearly classify the censor mark. The first type IIs mark appears at Censor 40, but no clear demarcation in date of first use occurs about this point. It could be a single marking was tested to see if the new master die was acceptable. I have chosen censor number 49 as the end of this production sequence as this marks the end of the Type II markings and a renewal of use for the type II devices.

The third group of markings appear to form a continuous sequence of Type IIs, Type Ia and Type Ib devices. The earliest date for markings in this sequence is May 1942 (censor 51). For the most part no clear pattern occurs within these censor marks although groups of four of the Type IIs markings do appear within the sequence and the Type I and Type II markings alternate in their use.

This "plating" of the censor marks provides additional insight into the manufacturing sequence of the markings. The dies used to manufacture the Type I devices were used throughout the war and markings made from these dies appear in all groupings of manufacture. The single thicker ring perhaps provided more durability and reliability in the casting process. The one exception to this statement was an adjustment or new die that was produced and used in the second manufacturing group. In this die a small placement error was made in the "i" of Military. This die was withdrawn and not used after the manufacture of the censor 48 marking. The Type II censor marks used in the first production batch were withdrawn and not used after the casting of the censor 21 marking. It appears that a test casting of the new marking with smaller text was used for censor 40 and the new dies for type II entered production starting with censor 50. No variants are noted in this die.

ⁱ Doug Hannan, 2012, 2013, personal communication

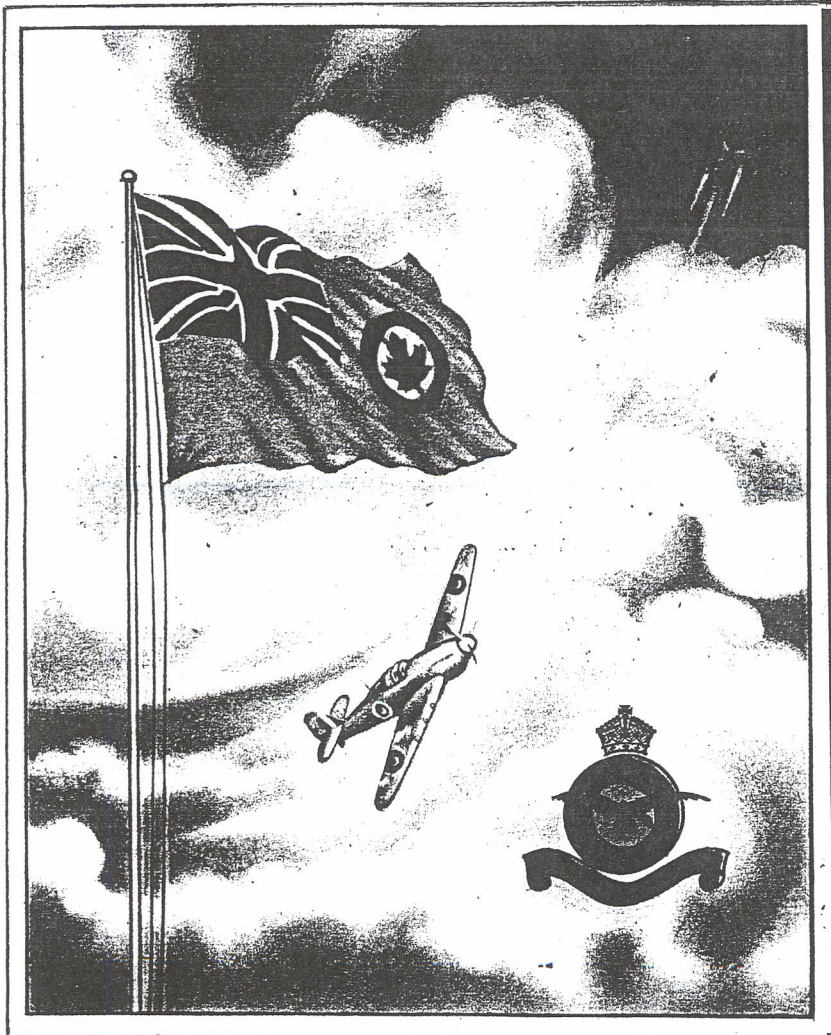
ⁱⁱ Paul Binney, 2013, The Circular Army Censorship Markings, Newfoundland: Part II, in Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter, May, 2013, Number 209, pp 1286-1291

1942 GREETINGS FOR THE SEASON, R.C.A.F.--By Robert Henderson



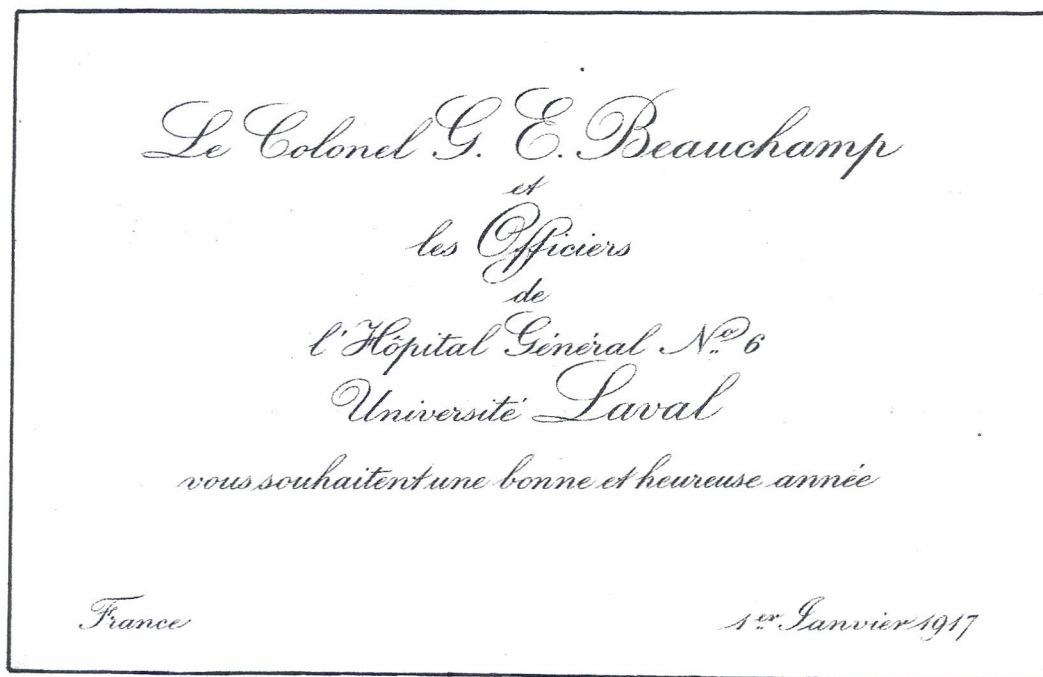
*Greetings of the season
and best wishes
for the New Year
Sincerely*

Bill Yurchison



-1942-

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NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS 1917 FROM NO.6 (LAVAL UNIVERSITY) HOSPITAL

No. 6 was organized at Montreal in September 1915. On January 1, 1917 the hospital was located at Joinville-le-Pont, France.

CHRISTMAS 1918, HOEYLAERT, BELGIUM MENU, "C" CO., 116TH BATTALION

« C » COMPANY
116TH CANADIAN INFANTRY
BATTALION.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

GIBLET SOUP	
ROAST TURKEY & DRESSING	
CRANBERRY SAUCE	PICKLES
POTATOES	CELERY
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	
PLUM PUDDING	
BRANDY SAUCE	
BISCUITS	CHEESE
APPLES	ORANGES
NUTS	RAISINS
COFFEE	
CIGARS	CIGARETTES
	LIQUEURS

HOEYLAERT BELGIUM
DECEMBER 25 - 1918.

The 116th had its headquarters on mobilization at Uxbridge, Ontario. It sailed to England on July 23, 1916 and was originally commanded by Lt. Col. S. Sharpe with 36 officers and 943 other ranks.

BNAPEX CHARLOTTETOWN 2013 STUDY GROUP MEETING REPORT--By Henk Burgers

The meeting was held on Friday at 1200 hours. Attendance was pretty good with twelve members being present. Henk Burgers chaired the meeting and first went over some housekeeping topics to bring members up to date.

Following this, he made a presentation on Henry Hechler; the famous (or infamous?) Halifax stamp dealer, soldier, and counterfeiter. This was well-received by all and it was followed by a spirited discussion. The abbreviated version should appear on the BNAPS website soon to invite people to join our study group.

To conclude, several members had some material for show and tell to share with all those present. [Thanks Henk for this update. More on BNAPEX in the Editor's comments which follow. Ed.]

IN MEMORIAM

It is with great sadness that I must report the passing of several well-known students of military postal history.

Long-time member G.E. (Ged) Taylor passed away on July 23, 2013 (1929-2013). He was a past-President of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain (2003-2004), a long-time member of the Forces Postal History Society, and several other philatelic societies.

Ged was a dedicated correspondent and always found time to respond to members' questions and those frequently posed by your Editor. His distinctive hand-written letters were always a joy to receive. He recently contributed some of his wonderful C.S.E.F. material for our group's 200th anniversary issue. Ged served on HMS Unicorn in the Fleet Air Arm and subsequently joined the Metropolitan Police and rose through the ranks. He eventually became Chief Inspector of the canine section. He was an active gardener and served for over two decades as Treasurer for his local branch of the Royal British Legion.

Our sincere condolences are extended to his wife, Eve, his four sons, eleven grandchildren, and other family and friends.

F.P.H.S. President Peter High has been commissioned with the dispersal of Ged's philatelic holdings through the kind generosity of Eve and family. It is hoped that some of his Canadian-related material will be offered to study group members (along with others) and details are being finalized. I've agreed to act as the Canadian "agent" volunteer with a percentage of sales going directly to our study group. On behalf of all members, I would like to thank both Peter and Eve for their kind and generous offer. Details to follow and we are looking at a specialized auction conducted both in Canada and the U.K.

Keith Spencer has written to inform our members of the sad passing of noted naval postal historian Morris (Mo) Hampson on October 23, 2013 at the age of 89. Although not a study group member, we are all very famil-

[Cont'd.]

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iar with Mo's excellent series on Royal Canadian Naval censor markings and R.C.N. mail. Our sincere condolences are also extended to Mrs. Hampson, the Hampson family, and close friends.

Keith has written to inform us that Mrs. Hampson has commissioned him to dispose of Mo's collection and his "hundreds of bundled covers" which he studied to form the basis of his book series. Should any member be interested in Royal Canadian Navy mail and censor markings, they are advised to contact Keith (in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada) at: (780) 437-1787 or email him at: keithr.spencer@shaw.ca

We are appreciative that Mrs. Hampson and Keith have been so kind with this offer before the collection is dispersed at auction elsewhere. Also thanks to Mike Street for passing along the referral.

We are also saddened to learn of the passing of Colin Pomfret's wife recently and extend our heart-felt condolences to him and his family.[Ed.]

Dear Study Group Members:

In light of the approaching holiday season, Henk and I would like to wish members the very happiest at Christmas and an exceptional New Year! Our congratulations are extended to those who excelled with their exhibits at BNAPEX 2013: **J. MICHAEL POWELL**, Gold, Sam Nickle Award (Best Military), "Domestic Censorship of P.O.W. Mail To and From Camps in Canada During WWII," (multi-frame); **HENK BURGERS**, Vermeil, "Boer War Connections: Canadians in South Africa, 1899-1902," (one frame). Congratulations to members who had other non-military exhibits too. Kudos are extended to **PAUL BINNEY** who was awarded the V.G. Greene Award for his G.P.O. Triangles on Naval Mail articles in BNA Topics (Parts I and II).

Next year will bring many commemorative events remembering the Great War. Keep in mind the BNAPS E.R. "Ritch" Toop Award for the best military-related article/book/monograph (not just Great War subjects). Seasons' Greetings and the best to all in 2014!

SMALL ADS

Small ads from members are always welcome. Buy/Sell/Trade. Only Cdn. \$1 per insertion (or mint Cdn. postage @ face ok). Copy and payment to the Editor please.

WANTED: Camp Hughes, Sewell Camp, Camp Shilo postal history on covers and postcards. Buy, sell, trade. Contact: Darcy Hickson, R.R. #2, Box 24, Brandon, MB R7A 5Y2; (204) 725-0621; or hicksondj@mts.net (5/10)

WANTED: All covers/cards related to Great War Newfoundland; Canadian POW's IN Germany (WWI/WWII); Canadians in Gibraltar/Malta during WWII. Contact: The Editor or blueputtees@hotmail.com (5/5)

WANTED: Camp Borden MPO 208 and MPO 210--MOOD's and REGISTERED markings on postcard or cover. Contact: Dave Hanes (705) 722-6316 or dhanes@sympatico.ca (4/5)
