



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

September - December 2006

Issue 10

George VI Study Group: The First Three Years

Inside this Issue

KGVI Study Group ...	1	As 2006 draws to a close, the George VI Study Group is completing its third full year. Some Members will remember our first meeting organized by Doug Lingard, then VP Study Groups, at BNAPEX 2003 in London. One of the objectives we set for ourselves at the time of founding the Study Group was to provide a forum where BNAPS members with an interest in the stamps and postal history of the George VI period could share their knowledge and research with other Study Group members and the philatelic world at large. And so how are we doing?
Chairman's Notes	1	
EFO's & Varieties	2	Well from a modest start of eleven philatelists who attended the first meeting in September 2003 and the publication of the four page Issue 1 Post & Mail in November of the same year, the Study Group membership has expanded to 38 BNAPSers as of the end of 2006 while Issues 8, 9 & 10 of the Post & Mail published in 2006 contained more than 60 pages of articles, short stories and research material.
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Mufti Era Postal Rates - Part VI (ME & India)	5	With the fine contributions of our Study Group members it has been most gratifying to see the reprinting in BNA TOPICS of an increasing number of articles which first appeared in our Post & Mail (some nine articles totalling more than 50 pages in 2004 to 2006). These totals exclude George VI related items in Study Group member Mike Street's Cover Stories Column and a number of other short articles and letters related to the postal history of the George VI period published by non Study Group members in TOPICS.
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TOPICS Revisited - Part VI	20	The George VI Study Group website, established in late 2005, provides convenient access to electronic copies of the Post & Mail and the Bibliography of King George VI Canada & Newfoundland Philatelic References. Recently, the Study Group has assisted Members to assemble and publish Study Papers in their specialized areas of philately and a facility has been made available to post these papers on the Study Group website. As of the end of 2006 four such papers have been produced.
Member's Corner	22	
Member's Wants	22	All this is to say it would appear interest in the George VI period has flourished since 2003 and with our own growing membership, these trends will hopefully continue in 2007 and beyond.

► Chairman's Notes - by Gary Steele

Stephen has been hard at work putting together another newsletter for our Study Group as the year winds down. Articles seem to be getting more varied from Members as our membership grows. A question I have been discussing with a few members has been how do we get more involved on a regular basis with something that only takes a few minutes but gets everyone involved and allows many to see more material.

The BNAPS Internet Study Group (ISG) website allows us to post pictures, scans or copies of items directly in-between our comments just like the newsletter. If we can get 10 to 15 posting each week or even a month the interest would keep up to a sufficient level. Members can directly access the George VI FORUM by clicking the **Bulletin Board** link in the Member's area of our George VI website or by following the FORUMS links on the BNAPS' website Homepage. All BNAPS members have the ability to sign in and use it. Whenever the ability to trade, buy, sell, preview, or study material arises, interest grows. When this ability slows down or is restricted, interest fades as do collectors.

In closing I would like to salute all those Members who have exhibited King George VI material of Canada and Newfoundland at various regional, national and international shows in 2006. Two exhibits of note were Doug Lingard's that won a Gold and the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand at BNAPEX 2006 for his exhibit The 1939 Royal Train Postal Marking and Their Majesties Tour of North America and Tom Gosse who won The Grand Award at the Royal 2006 Royale in Calgary for his exhibit Newfoundland - King George VI. My best wishes to all for continued success in 2007.

King George VI Study Group

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- *The Society for Canadian Philately.*

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► EFO's & Varieties

Jeff Wallace forwarded the three items pictured on the left and wrote to say; "For the past months I've been working with Mike (Street) on the BNAPS website. One of my interests is WWII Canadian covers to Switzerland, thus the intersecting interest in KGVI. But before I backed onto the slippery slope of Postal History, I collected EFOs. I enjoy misperfs because they are visually striking whereas other varieties, such as re-entries, are harder for me to appreciate.

"The 1943 7¢ Airmail was described by Saskatoon Stamp Centre as a 'Single from the 4th column (position 14) of the unique Pl. No. 2 LL error sheet of 50'."

Jeff's imperf example of the 1946 14¢ "Hydroelectric Station" Peace Issue is a nice positional piece as well (position 41 of a Pl. No 1 LL sheet). Thanks to Jeff for sharing these EFO examples with us.

► Editor's Desk

This current Issue 10 of the Post & Mail features Part VI of John Burnett's series of articles on postage rates during the 1937-42 Mufti period. John's current article deals with Canadian mail to countries in the Middle East and India and has some nice examples of mail forwarded under the "Empire Air Mail Scheme" initiated by Great Britain in the immediate pre-World War II period.

This issue also features an article by John Jamieson on rare and unique items of the 10¢ Parliament Buildings from the 1942 War Issue series. The second in the series of articles by your Editor on the Papers, Plates and Gums of the 1937 Mufti and 1938 Pictorial Issues is a study of the 1937 2¢ Mufti.

This current issue also features an Eclectic Covers (II) article with contributions from John Burnett (*in conversation with Mike Street*), Doug Lingard, Eldon Godfrey and Hugh Delaney. There is an interesting bit of history associated with the building pictured in Hugh's Eclectic Cover story. All will be revealed in Issue 11 but as a hint, let's just say that one of our Study Group members has fond recollections of the former Pryce Jones & Co. building in downtown Calgary.

While your Editor will shortly be embarking on his annual sojourn to New Zealand, he is nevertheless thinking about Issue 11 which will be assembled upon his return in May-June. A number of contributors have already sent articles for future issues including Gary Dickinson's fourth in his series of First Day Covers during the George VI period. As always, your Editor is on the lookout for material and hopes that over the next few months, Members will be able to submit articles for publication. Material sent to the post office box in Ayer's Cliff, Quebec is forwarded to your Editor in a timely fashion as is any material sent directly to your Editor by email.

Finally, Study Group members are reminded that we have established a facility to post Study Papers on the Research page of the George VI Study Group Website. If any Member wishes to avail themselves of this facility, please contact your Editor.

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

King George VI Post & Mail is produced in Word using Microsoft Publisher. Manuscripts can be submitted to the Editor either by mail or, preferably, in electronic format with text documents in M/S WORD. Scanned illustrations (using a black background) should be sent as separate electronic files or colour photocopies.

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The 1942 10¢ “Parliament Building” War Issue Stamp Rare & Unique Items

By John Jamieson

Introduction

As readers will likely be aware, Saskatoon Stamp Centre has specialized in the unique and unusual items of British North America philately for more than forty years. During that time we have been fortunate to have handled many unusual, rare and unique items from the George VI period. This article describes a number of rare items of the 1942 10¢ Parliament Building War Issue stamp which have crossed our desk at Saskatoon Stamps over the years. I should note for the benefit of Study Group members, that other specialized items of the 10¢ Parliament Building no doubt exist and I am sure it would be of great interest to other Members if scans of these items could be published in the Post & Mail as time goes by.

Imperforate Plate Blocks of 4

Pictured on the right is the Upper Left imperforate Plate Block No. 1 of four of the 10¢ Parliament. There are definitely three plate blocks of this stamp and we have seen the Lower Left Plate Block No. 1 of four example in the early 1990's. The three plate blocks would correspond to the 75 imperforate pairs thought to exist for this stamp.

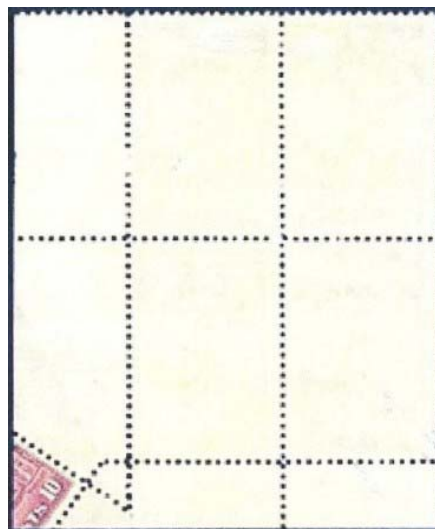
The Corner Foldover & Mis-perforate Plate Block

Pictured below is a unique piece. This is a Lower Right Plate Block No. 2 featuring a pre-printing corner fold-over where the word “POSTAGE”, the last three letters “NTS” of cents, the value “10” and a portion of the Parliament Building design in the lower right hand corner are omitted from the printed side and appear instead on the reverse gummed side of the piece as illustrated below.

The corner fold-over crease, illustrated below with a dashed red line, would have occurred at the stage in the process when the full printer's sheet of four panes was fed into the printing press. The sheet would then have been perforated and then guillotined into four panes (or smaller post office sheets) of 50 stamps. The story of the discovery of this variety has probably been lost in the mists of time but one suspects the original pane of 50 stamps containing this error probably remained undetected in a stack of panes delivered to a post office somewhere in Canada to then be discovered by an alert philatelist perhaps with the assistance of a co-operative postal clerk!



*The 1942 10¢ Parliament War Issue
Imperforate Upper Right Plate No. 1*



The 1942 10¢ “Parliament Building” War Issue Lower Right Plate No. 2 with a Preprinting Corner Fold-over

... Rare & Unique Items - The 1942 10¢ War Issue

by John Jamieson

The Gutter Block

Illustrated on the right is another unique piece of George VI Canada philately. It is the Lower Right corner block of four (from the Lower Left pane of 50) plus a portion of stamps from the adjacent pane at right with a full vertical gutter strip between. Only two such blocks plus one pair are thought to exist today (five pairs in total).

The spacing of the perforation lines and the well centred appearance of the stamps indicate the perforation process on the original printer's sheet of 200 stamps proceeded in a normal fashion. It would appear that this variety then arose as a result of misalignment of the printer's sheet (by about 9 mm) as it was fed into the slitter resulting in the cut line passing down the left hand edge of the first column of the right hand pane or panes of 50. There are two guillotine operations, one with a full printer's sheet and the second to cut the resulting half sheets into individual panes of 50 stamps. If the error occurred during the first operation, some ten pairs of this variety might have existed originally.

Given the large volume of stamps being produced by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., it was not uncommon that production misfires would occur. Normally panes exhibiting defects of this nature would be retrieved and destroyed before delivery to Post Offices across the country. One wonders how this error found its way into the public domain.



*The 1942 10¢ Parliament War Issue
Lower Right Gutter Block of Four*

Major Perforation Shift - Right Hand Margin

The next piece is a major perforation shift that results in an imperforate margin at right. This stamp may possibly be related to the major imperforate margin at right pictured below in that it might be from one of the other panes in the printer's sheet of 200 stamps.

In this example, the right vertical perforations have been shifted 16 mm to the left leaving the right selvage imperforate. The 8 mm gap between the perforation lines on this stamp is the same as found through the gutter block above, perhaps indicating the stamp originates from vertical row 10 of the two left hand panes of the printer's sheet.



*The 1942 10¢ Parliament War Issue
Major Perf Shift single*

Imperforate at Right Margin

The last piece pictured at right is the Lower Right Plate Block No. 3 missing the vertical perforation at the right hand margin of the block of four. As was mentioned in the Post & Mail Issue 7 EFO & Varieties column, this variety has achieved catalogue status as number CS 271i - "imperf at right margin".

It is likely that this block is probably unique although an Upper Right block may also exist. At most only 10 imperforate at margin pairs could exist.

The error was likely the result of a mis-registration of the perforating machine in the vertical perforation mode which caused one row of perforations to be entirely missed. The margin on the right hand side of this block is of a normal width for this stamp. The panes of the 10¢ values of the 1938 Pictorial, War and Peace Issues were laid out in a five horizontal row, 10 vertical row configuration and so it was quite normal for the extreme left and right hand selvage margins to be wider in width than the upper and lower margins of these panes.



*The 1942 10¢ Parliament War Issue
Imperforate at Right Margin
Lower Right Plate No. 3*

Postal History during the King George VI 1937 - 42 “Mufti” Era Part VI - Postage Rates to Destinations in the Middle East & India

By John Burnett

Parts I to V in this series of articles on the Postal History of the Mufti era (1937-42) have covered mail to destinations in Canada, the Americas and Africa. This Part VI article examines Canadian mail to destinations in the Middle East & India.

We have found in dealing with international mail, it is advantageous to segment between mail to British Empire and non British Empire destinations. I have always found it interesting that letters sent to geographically similar locations have different postage charges simply because one country was in the British Empire and another country next door was not.

At the start of the King George VI period, the British Raj held administrative control over jurisdictions stretching from Aden and the present day Gulf States to the west and to Burma in the east. In addition, Britain administered the territories of Palestine and TransJordan under a League of Nations Mandate. Non British Empire countries in the Middle East in 1937 included Syria (including Lebanon) which was under French control and Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan which were independent territories. Events of World War II resulted in Britain bringing Syria, Iraq and Iran under military control by mid 1941 but postal rates to these territories remained in the non-British Empire classification during these periods of occupation.

Readers will recall from my Part V article on mails to Africa in Issue 8 that one of the first casualties of the commencement of hostilities in Europe was the termination of the Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS) in September 1939. Although not formally part of the British Empire, Iraq, or at least the port city of Basra, seems to have been included as one of the destinations which enjoyed the favourable EAMS rate structure. However, when the Post Office announced the termination of both the EMAS and Trans-Atlantic airmail flights via Newfoundland, it also announced in October 1939 that mail sent by ordinary surface means to Iraq, Kuwait and Transjordan would revert to the non Empire U.P.U. rate of 5¢ for the first ounce and 3¢ for each additional ounce while surface mail to other British Empire destinations would remain 3¢ for the first ounce and 2¢ for each additional ounce. A summary of rates applicable to destinations in the Middle East and India is provided below.

...continued on page 6

Canadian Postage Rates and Fees for Mail to the Middle East & India (1937 - 42)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Effective Periods</u>
Letter (First Class Surface)		
British Empire	3¢ first oz., 2¢ per added oz.	Effective July 1, 1931 through the entire Mufti period
Other UPU Countries	5¢ first oz., 3¢ per added oz.	<i>Ibid</i> (& applicable for Iraq, Kuwait & Transjordan from October 1939 through the balance of the Mufti period)
Post Cards (Surface)		
British Empire	2¢ each	Effective July 1, 1931 through the entire Mufti period
Other UPU Countries	3¢ each	<i>ibid</i>
Post Card (Empire Air Rate)	4¢ each	Effective February 23, 1938 to September 1939
Air Mail Letters		
British Empire (Atlantic Surface to UK)	25¢ each ½ oz; then 6¢ each ½ oz;	Effective July 1, 1935 to February 22, 1938; then, from Feb 23, 1938 to September 1939 (Empire Rate)
Other UPU Countries	25¢ each ½ oz;	Effective July 1, 1935 to September 1939
Other Rates to ME & India		
(Surface to UK then Air)	30¢ each ½ oz	Effective October 1939 for balance of Mufti period
(Atlantic Air conveyance)	60¢ each ½ oz	<i>ibid</i>
(Clipper Route via W. Africa)	90¢ each ½ oz	Effective December 1941
Third Class Matter	1¢ per each 2 oz.	Effective July 1, 1930 through the entire Mufti period

Additional Services

Registration	10¢ for \$25 indemnity (only)	Effective July 15, 1920 through the entire Mufti period
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... Mufti Era Postage Rates to the Middle East & India

by John Burnett

The termination of the EMAS did not result in the cessation of airmail services from Britain. In fact airmail services continued generally the same for most destinations through Western Europe, Africa, the Middle East and beyond during the September 1939 to April 1940 period (sometimes known as the "Phoney War" period) as in the period leading up to September 1939. The only immediate change in this period was the decision in October 1939 that civilian airmail was only to be flown upon payment of 1s 3d in postage⁽¹⁾. This rate would correspond to the 30¢ rate announced at the same time by the Canadian Post Office for airmail letters to Empire destinations.

There is a question however as to how mail was treated depending upon whether it was deemed to be addressed to civilian or military recipients. I have been in touch with the BPOA (British Post Office Archives) they confirm that all-up service officially terminated with the out break of WWII but that the British Post Office tried to honor all-up service to British Military personnel whenever the service was available. In his article appearing in Issue 9 of the Post & Mail, David Whiteley notes the growing importance the Atlantic Ferry Organization played in transporting by air, mail addressed to service personnel from mid 1940 but also notes that little is known about the Post Office rules and regulations governing the use and extent of such services. A further point to remember is that air mail originating from Canada destined to service personnel overseas was carried at a Concessionary rate equivalent to the domestic letter forward rates of 3¢ for the first ounce and 2¢ for each ounce thereafter.

The general conclusion I draw from these developments is that Canadian and British Post Office authorities felt it was important to utilize the fastest means possible to route mail to military personnel posted overseas. However, without some specific marking that might identify a letter had been forwarded by military or civilian aircraft, it is really difficult to say that was the case for certain. As I describe some of the examples below of mail forwarded to the Middle East and India, it will become evident how letters bearing postage stamps sufficient only for surface carriage may have in fact been forwarded by air transport for all or part of their journey.

First Class (Surface) Letter to India (1938)

First Class surface mail to British India was charged the same postage as Canadian domestic mail. The seemingly common cover below is one of my favorites and is one that has confused many people in the past. Mailed from Victoria, British Columbia, on April 20, 1938, the envelope has been marked "PAS TRANSMISSIBLE/NOT TRANSMISSIBLE" in large purple stamped letters. A second smaller purple hand stamp reads "MAIL FOR THIS ADDRESS IS PROHIBITED".

For all my research, no one seemed to know why this letter received this treatment. One day, by pure chance, I was speaking with a very senior member of west coast society and he said "oh yes, that was one of the addresses for the receipts to the Irish Sweepstakes Lottery from the west coast". As lotteries were illegal in Canada at the time, my problem was solved! Instead of being forwarded to India, this letter was returned to the Dead Letter Office in Ottawa as evidenced by the DLO receiving strike on the back of the envelope.



*Letter mailed April 20, 1938 from Victoria, B.C. for intended delivery to Bombay, India
franked with a single 3¢ Mufti stamp which paid the First Class surface letter rate to a British Empire destination.*

Ref: 1) "Wartime Airmails - The Horseshoe Route", published by the Chavril Press Abernathy, Perth, Scotland, 1997 Reprint, p 7.

... Mufti Era Postage Rates to the Middle East & India

by John Burnett

Air Mail Letters to Iraq via EAMS (1938)

The two letters below confirm in a way the difficulty post office authorities and the public faced in trying to determine the correct postage for the letters forwarded to EAMS destinations. Both letters were sent from Victoria, B.C. within days of one another in mid December 1938 to Pilot Officer Branson of the RAF No. 203 Squadron based in Iraq. As these letters predated the introduction of trans-Atlantic air carriage, their route would have been by air from Victoria to an east coast port (likely Montreal), by sea to Great Britain and then by air to Iraq. The first letter, dated December 15th, bears 25¢ in postage which was correct rate prior to the introduction of the EAMS February 23, 1938, but in December 1938, was an overpayment of 19¢ for the service requested by the sender.



Air Mail letter posted December 15, 1938 from Victoria, British Columbia to Basra, Iraq franked a 5¢ Mufti and two 1935 10¢ "Mountie" Pictorials which overpaid the 6¢ air mail rate to an EAMS destination.

The letter below, mailed just five days later on December 20th, bears just 6¢ in postage which was in fact sufficient for the mail service requested. But in this case, the letter has a hand written notation, "*Recd by Air Mail*". A circular hand stamp was then applied reading "*T/190/CENTIMES*" indicating the postal clerk believed the letter was due postage for air mail service via a trans-Atlantic conveyance. Given that he may well have been processing the 25¢ letter above from the same place of origin and addressed to the same recipient, who could blame him!

At some stage though, someone must have worked out the first letter was overpaid for, on the 6¢ letter below, the postage due mark has been cancelled out in the same hand writing and ink as the written notation on the envelope. In fact the correct postage in this period was 6¢ for trans-Canada air service which was also sufficient for letters then on forwarded by air under the EAMS.



Air Mail letter posted December 20, 1938 from Victoria, British Columbia to Basra, Iraq franked a 1938 6¢ "Airmail" Pictorial which paid the 6¢ air mail rate to an EAMS destination in the Middle East

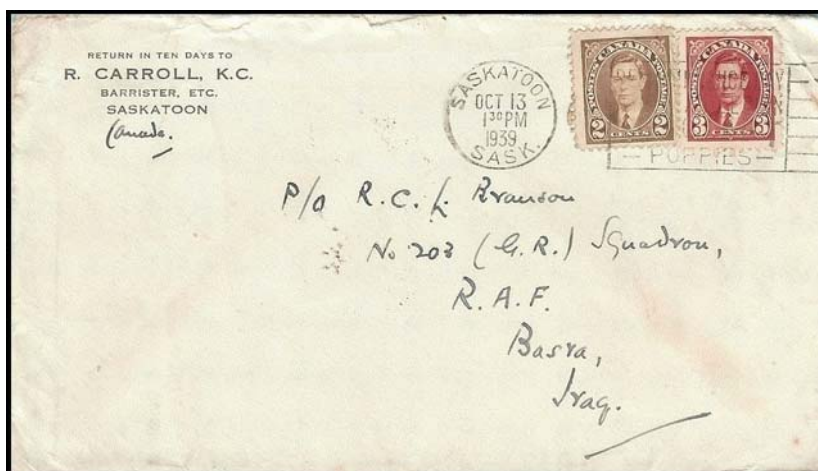
... Mufti Era Postage Rates to the Middle East & India

by John Burnett

Military & Civilian First Class Letters to Iraq & Transjordan (1939-40)

The letter below sent from Saskatoon October 13, 1939 to Iraq typifies the difficulty one encounters in trying to determine routes and rates during the early war period. As Basra in Iraq was an EAMS destination, my first inclination would be that the letter was charged the normal Empire rate for first class mail of 3¢ for the first ounce and 2¢ for each ounce thereafter. The total of 5¢ in postage would mean this was a double weight letter. As the EAMS had been terminated by mid October, the letter would have travelled by surface from Saskatoon to Great Britain and from there it would likely have been given "all-up" air mail service because the letter was addressed to a recipient in the military, Pilot Officer Branson in Basra.

We know however that when the EAMS was terminated, the Post Office moved Iraq, Kuwait and Transjordan into the non Empire U.P.U. countries list. So it could well be that the postage of 5¢ paid the rate for a letter weighing up to one ounce and forwarded directly to Iraq by sea.



First class letter mailed October 13, 1939 from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to Basra, Iraq franked with a 2¢ & 3¢ Mufti stamp to pay the 5¢ first class letter UPU rate to Iraq and the "All-up" mail service to Military personnel

I have sometimes found myself confused by exactly which countries in a given region are within the British Empire. Notwithstanding the October 1939 directive placing Transjordan into the non Empire category, the *Canada Official Postal Guide 1940-1941* states that 'Canadian domestic rates of postage for letters, post cards, printed matter and Canadian Newspapers and periodicals, apply for the under mentioned places in the British Empire' - Aden, Bahrein (Bahrain), Ceylon, Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), India, Morocco (Tangier-British Post Office only), Palestine, Persian Gulf Ports and Transjordan.

The letter pictured below, mailed on March 25, 1940 from Saskatoon to Amman, Transjordan seems to have been addressed to a civilian recipient. The postage of 5¢ therefore indicates the letter traveled entirely by surface means between Saskatoon and Transjordan. The letter would needed to have been franked with 30¢ in postage in order for it to have been sent to a civilian recipient by air after receipt in Great Britain. The letter shows no evidence of being censored in Canada but it does carry three Jordanian censor marks.



First class letter mailed March 25, 1940 from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to Amman, Transjordan franked with a 1939 2¢ "War Memorial" & three 1¢ Mufti coil stamps to pay the 5¢ first class letter UPU rate to Transjordan

... Mufti Era Postage Rates to the Middle East & India

by John Burnett

Civilian Air Mail Delivery to Palestine (1941) via Great Britain

The letter below is a lovely example of a Canadian letter sent by airmail to an overseas civilian recipient in Tel-Aviv Palestine. As it was addressed to a civilian, it was franked with 30¢ in postage. The envelope has an **O.A.T.** oval hand-stamp on the front. O.A.T. means "Onward Air Transit" that is, to be forwarded by air on an Imperial Airways flight departing Great Britain. As scheduled civilian air mail service was only re-established between Canada and Great Britain in 1942, this indicates that the letter either traveled to Great Britain via surface transport or, as outlined in David Whiteley's article in Issue 9 of the Post & Mail, it may have been transported by air across the Atlantic by flights operated by the Atlantic Ferry Organization.



*Airmail letter mailed September 9, 1941 from Stratford, Ontario to Tel-Aviv, Palestine
franked with four 6¢ 1938 Airmail and a pair of 3¢ Mufti stamps to pay the 30¢ per ½ ounce rate to an Empire destination*

Clipper Airmail Service to Aden (1940)

The letter below was mailed December 13, 1940 from Vancouver for delivery to our familiar Flight Officer Branson who was now stationed in Aden. We can glean from earlier correspondence outlined in this article, 203 Squadron was in Iraq in the 1938-39 period but had apparently moved to Aden by late 1940. Postal History will often serve us in ways such as this to help identify who was where and when, especially during wartime.

The letter's route of travel was really quite phenomenal. From Vancouver, it was flown via Seattle and Portland to San Francisco where it picked up the Pan American Airways Clipper Service. From San Francisco it was forwarded via Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, Manila, Hong Kong and then most likely to Bangkok, Rangoon and Calcutta to connect with Imperial Airways service to Aden. There is the possibility that in Hong Kong, the letter could have been picked up by China Air for routing to Calcutta but with Japan occupying large portions of China from 1932, this scenario is unlikely.



*Airmail letter mailed December 13, 1940 from Vancouver B.C. to Aden via the PAA Pacific Clipper Service
franked with two 1938 20¢ "Fort Gary" and a 50¢ "Vancouver Harbour" Pictorial stamps to pay the 90¢ per ½ ounce Clipper rate*

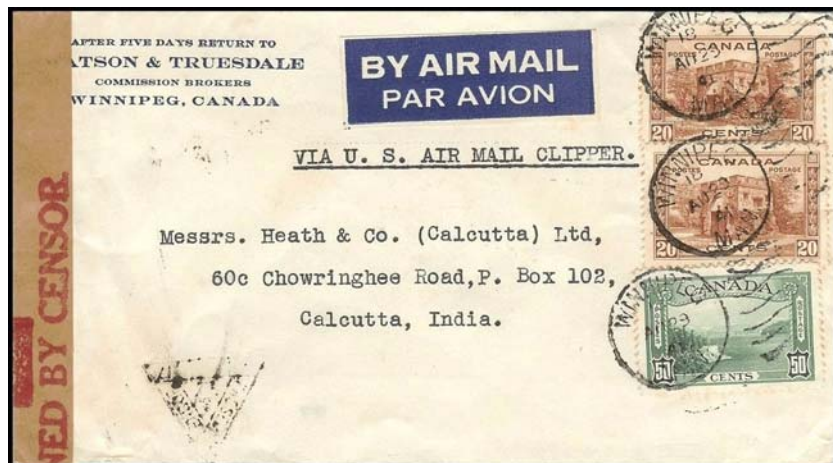
... Mufti Era Postage Rates to the Middle East & India

by John Burnett

Clipper Airmail Service to India (1941)

The letter below was mailed from Winnipeg, Manitoba on August 29, 1941 to Calcutta and franked with a pair of 20¢ Fort Gary and a single 50¢ Vancouver Harbour 1938 Pictorials to make up the 90¢ per ½ ounce rate. Again I would assume that this letter went via Bangkok and not China due to the Japanese occupation.

It could be mentioned that by 1941, Pan Am had established Clipper service from the US west coast to New Zealand. Connecting services were available to Australia and British India and this might have been an alternate route for this letter. In my next article, we will look at mail going to Australasia. Here we will really start to see major interruptions in service to destinations in that part of the world.



Airmail letter mailed August 29, 1941 from Vancouver B.C. to Aden via the PAA Pacific Clipper Service franked with two 1938 20¢ "Fort Gary" and a 50¢ "Vancouver Harbour" Pictorial stamps to pay the 90¢ per ½ ounce Clipper rate

Trans-Atlantic Clipper Airmail Service to Palestine (1942)

A faster air mail service to the Middle East from eastern Canada was via Pan Am's South Atlantic Clipper service via South America and Africa. This route took a Canadian letter forward to Florida, the Caribbean Islands, Brazil and across the Atlantic to Fishers Cove in Nigeria where it connected to Imperial Airways which had a route extension from Fishers Cove to Palestine via Sudan and Egypt. This was the prevalent route during WWII as the Clipper route to Portugal (a neutral country) would require transferred mail to be carried to the Middle East over German occupied territory and was subject to fighter attacks.

The letter below was mailed from Toronto, Ontario on May 10, 1942 to Haifa, Palestine and again franked with three 1938 Pictorials to make up the 90¢ per ½ ounce rate. I would suggest that anyone wanting to learn more about the fascinating story of the development of the "Clipper" route should read some of the stories about Juan Tripp, founder of Pan American Airways.



Airmail letter mailed May 10, 1942 from Toronto, Ontario to Haifa, Palestine via the PAA South Atlantic Clipper Service franked with two 1938 20¢ "Fort Gary" and a 50¢ "Vancouver Harbour" Pictorial stamps to pay the 90¢ per ½ ounce Clipper rate

The Plates, Papers & Gums of the 1937-38 Stamps of Canada

Part II - The 2¢ Mufti Issue - An Interim Study

By Stephen Prest

Summary

This second paper of a series of studies of the 1937-38 stamps of Canada deals with visually observable differences of the plates, papers and gums of some 275 plate blocks of the 1937 2¢ Mufti stamp. An approximate time line for the production of the fourteen 2¢ Mufti printing plates between 1937 and 1941 is put forward based on analysis of Post Office Control Number information. The results of this study suggest that the Narrow Selvedge variety sheets of the 2¢ Mufti stamps were predominantly produced in the 1937-38 period, a similar finding as was determined with the 1¢ Mufti issue⁽¹⁾. The two experimental plates (Nos. 9 & 10) featuring six panes of 100 stamps appear to have been produced in late 1939.

Four types of paper; Ribbed, Wove (diagonally), Hatched and Regular; have been identified by visual observation of differences in physical characteristics of paper texture. Similarly, three types of gum have been visually identified, namely Streaky, Mottled and Smooth. These classifications are the same as those found in the earlier 1¢ Mufti study.

Ribbed, Hatched and Regular Papers appear to have been used in the initial production of the 2¢ Mufti stamps but their general use appears to have fallen away by 1941. Diagonally Wove Paper appears to have been introduced in 1938-39 and its relative use in production grew in importance from 1940 onwards.

There are proportionally fewer examples of the 2¢ Mufti exhibiting Streaky Gum compared to the findings with the 1¢ Mufti. Ribbed Paper examples examined in this survey of 2¢ Mufti's survey predominantly featured Mottled Gum while Wove Paper examples predominantly exhibit Smooth Gum with a slight yellowish colouration.

As is the case with the 1¢ Mufti, further study is required to confirm whether the observed differences between Hatched (and possibly Regular) versus Ribbed Papers are significant or, alternatively, are caused by differences in paper thicknesses. Similarly, further study is also indicated to confirm whether the observed differences between Streaky and Mottled Gum is significant and to confirm time based and other production parameters cited in this current study of the 2¢ Mufti.

Introduction

An interim study of the plates, papers & gums of the 1937 1¢ Mufti issue stamp of Canada published in Issue No. 7 of the Post & Mail identified four visually distinctive paper types and three distinctive gum types among the 215 examples of the 1¢ Mufti plate blocks. Further, two significant classes of selvedge width (Normal & Narrow) were identified. This current study of 2¢ Mufti plate blocks utilizes the same classes of paper, gum and selvedge width types as identified in the earlier study and compares findings between the two studies.

Certain limitations and areas where further research may be warranted were identified in the study of the 1¢ Mufti plate blocks and these apply equally to this current study of the 2¢ Mufti issue. Readers are encouraged to consult the Introduction section of the earlier paper on the 1¢ Mufti for relevant details of these limitations.

Plate Numbers

Fourteen different plates were used for the production of the 2¢ Mufti over the 1937 - 42 period. Post Office records indicate some 1.28 billion stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd ⁽²⁾. The first day of issue was April 1, 1937.

The author is not aware of records indicating the periods of use or the number of sheets produced from each of the fourteen 2¢ Mufti plates. It would seem from first order analysis of the data described in this paper, the plates came into use sequentially over time in ascending plate number order. This aspect needs further study as time and access to Post Office Archives permit but known records related to plate block Control do provide some guidance.

Normal Selvedge



**Lower Left Plate No. 7 with
Post Office Control No. 596 - A**

... Plates, Papers & Gums - The 1937 2¢ Mufti

by Stephen Prest

Control Numbers

Each lower left plate block printed by CBNC during the Mufti period contains a “Control Number” printed in the left hand margin. T.B Higginson’s⁽³⁾ article on this subject provides a detailed listing of Control Numbers found on George VI Stamps of Canada. An important observation in his article concerns the Post Office’s confirmation that control numbers between 500 and 1400 were used for postage work. Some of the numbers in this range were used for printing plates and appear on the lower left selvedge of Mufti and other sheet stamps, while others were assigned to other aspects of postage work.

Tabulating Higginson’s data to take into account the Control Numbers found on the 1937 Coronation, the 1938 Pictorials, the 1939 Royal Visit and the first War Issue stamps, and, assuming that the Post Office Control Numbers were used sequentially over time, one can estimate the likely time period each of the Mufti 2¢ plates were produced as follows.

<u>Mufti 2¢ Plate Nos.</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
1, 2, 3, & 4	Winter 1937
5	Fall 1937
6, 7, 8, 9 & 10	Fall 1939
11 & 12	1940
13 & 14	1941

While printings from these plates could take place at any interval following the time periods noted above, this pattern of dates provides a useful framework against which other observed changes in the papers and gums of the 2¢ Mufti can be considered.

Production Methodology – Normal and Narrow Selvedges

The production method for the 1937 low value Mufti stamps generally involved the printing of a sheet comprising 400 images assembled in four panes of 100 stamps of 10 rows and columns each separated by unprinted gutters. The sheets of 400 were slit through the gutters to create the individual panes of 100 stamps. The printer’s inscription and Plate Number were printed along the top and bottom selvedge generally above (or below) the first two columns of stamps at the four furthest corners of the sheet resulting in an inscription in the selvedge of each pane.

Printer sheets were subject to a perforation process. All Mufti stamps were line perforated 12 gauge with the perforations extending through the sheet selvedge. The author is not aware of any regular perforation varieties having been reported on the 2¢ Mufti.

As was the case with the 1¢ Mufti, two noticeable variations of selvedge width exist for the 2¢ Mufti; Normal and Narrow. Again, as in the case of the 1¢ Mufti, typically the Top, Bottom and Side selvedge are 5 mm wider for the Normal versus the Narrow Selvedge 2¢ Mufti plate blocks. The ranges of selvedge widths in mm found in the 2¢ Mufti examples are similar to those of the 1¢ Mufti.

The study of the 1¢ Mufti plate blocks revealed two examples of a Very Narrow Selvedge type, measuring only 3.5 mm in width. No such Very Narrow examples of 2¢ Mufti plate blocks examples have been identified by the author to date.

Narrow Selvedge



Upper Right Plate No. 3
with Narrow Selvedge

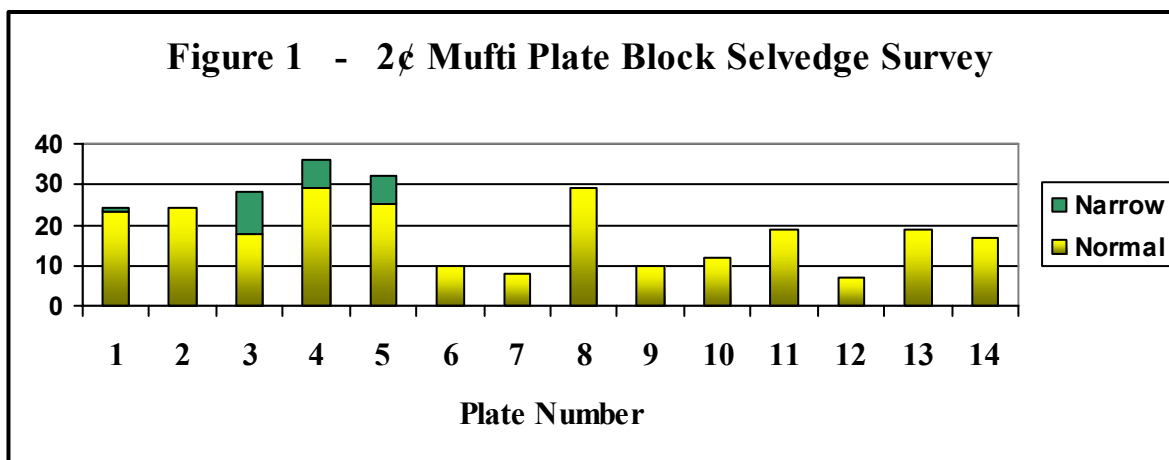
Selvedge Width in mm - 2¢ Mufti

	<u>Top/Bottom</u>	<u>Sides</u>
Normal Selvedge	14 to 18	12 to 13
Narrow Selvedge	9 to 10	7 to 8

... Plates, Papers & Gums - The 1937 2¢ Mufti

by Stephen Prest

About 10% of the 2¢ Mufti plate blocks surveyed can be classified as the Narrow Selvedge type. This is considerably lower than the case of the 1¢ Mufti where 25% of the examples were of the Narrow Selvedge type. As can be seen from data below, all of the Narrow Selvedge plate blocks are found predominantly on Plates 3, 4 & 5 with a single example from Plate 1. None of the later plates (Nos. 6 through 14) have been found with Narrow Selvedge, a trend generally consistent with that observed for the 1¢ Mufti plates..



Production Methodology – The Experimental Plates

One collectable variation of the 2¢ Mufti are the centre plate blocks of the two experimental plates (Plates 9 & 10). These plates were prepared comprising 600 images assembled in six panes of 100 stamps laid out in a configuration of two rows by three columns. The inscription block of the two centre panes are placed above and below stamp columns 5 and 6 of the top and bottom sheets respectively as illustrated below.

Upper Centre Plate No. 9



Lower Centre Plate No. 10

... Plates, Papers & Gums - The 1937 2¢ Mufti

by Stephen Prest

Papers

It has long been recognized that the Mufti stamps were apparently printed on a number of different papers^(4,5). Four main paper types, Wove, Ribbed, Hatched and Regular were identified and described in the earlier 1¢ Mufti study. The paper types of the 2¢ Mufti plate blocks examined in this survey fell into one of the four previously defined categories illustrated below.



Wove



Ribbed

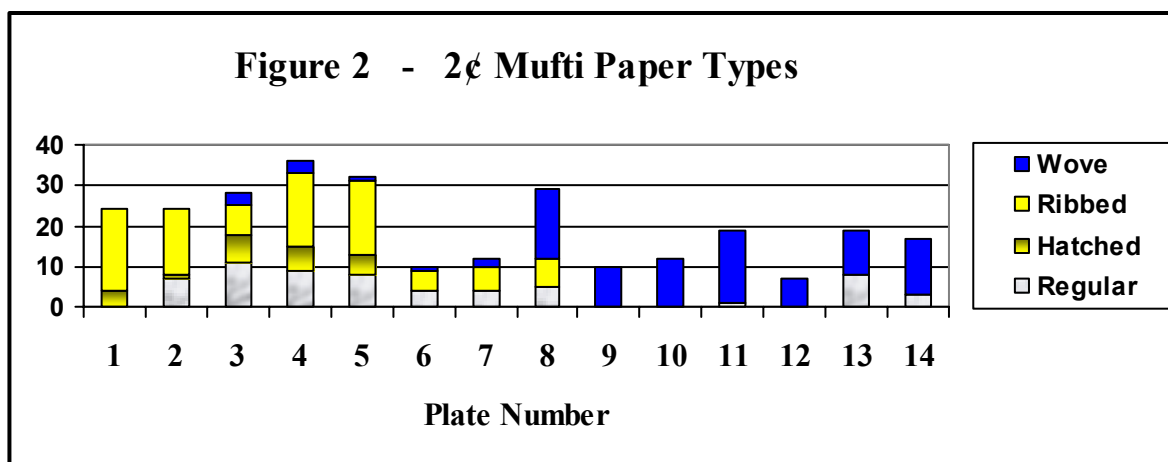


Hatched



Regular

Figure 2 depicts the number of each of the four defined paper types identified among the fourteen 2¢ Mufti plate numbers examined in this current study.



A number of trends are evident. The Ribbed and Hatched Paper examples represent some 70 % of the total 2¢ Mufti plate blocks under study, considerably higher than was the case of the 1¢ Mufti at 45%. However, as was the case with the 1¢ Mufti, it would appear that stocks of these papers were exhausted by 1941 as there are no examples of these types of paper appearing among the Plate Nos. 9 through 14 of the 2¢ Mufti's. A similar pattern is observed with the Regular Paper type although some Regular Paper examples do appear among the Plate Nos. 13 & 14 blocks of the 2¢ Mufti examined for this study.

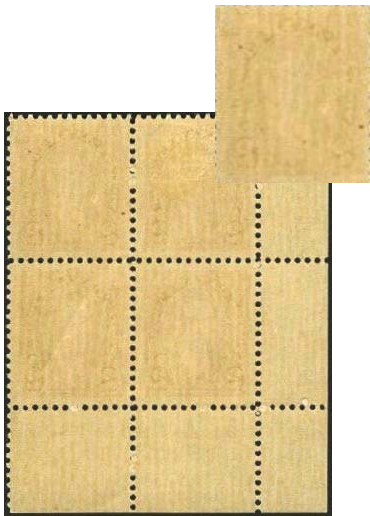
The Wove Paper would seem to have been first introduced sometime in 1938 given its general absence from the Plate Nos. 1 & 2 examples in this survey. While a limited number of Wove paper examples appear in blocks examined from Plates 3 through 7, it would seem that Wove Paper began to be predominantly used in the production of the 2¢ Mufti stamps from the early 1940's. This pattern of use is fairly similar to that observed with the 1¢ Mufti.

... Plates, Papers & Gums - The 1937 2¢ Mufti

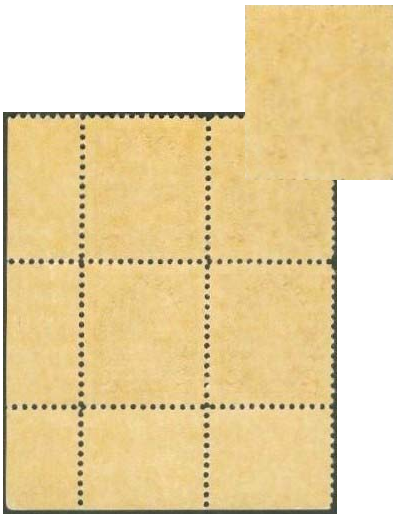
by Stephen Prest

Gum Types

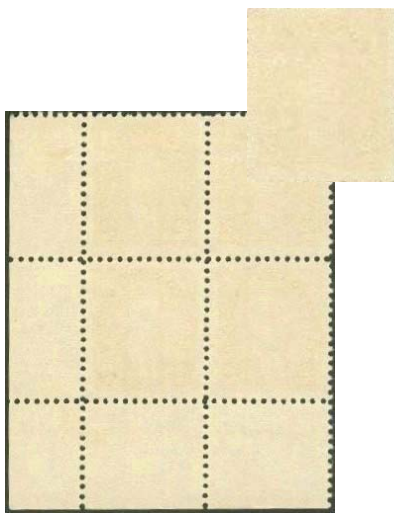
Three main gum types were identified as appearing on the back of 1¢ Mufti stamps and plate block examples evaluated in this study of 2¢ Mufti plate blocks can be classified in the same way; namely, streaky amber, mottled amber and smooth shiny (sometimes yellow-toned) gum. As was the case with the 1¢ Mufti stamps, the colouration of the gummed surface of the 2¢ stamps studied in this survey can range from dark amber-brown to light honey for the Streaky and Mottled Amber gum types. The Smooth gum type ranges from creamy off-white to light honey. Images of selected examples of these gums are illustrated below.



Streaky Gum

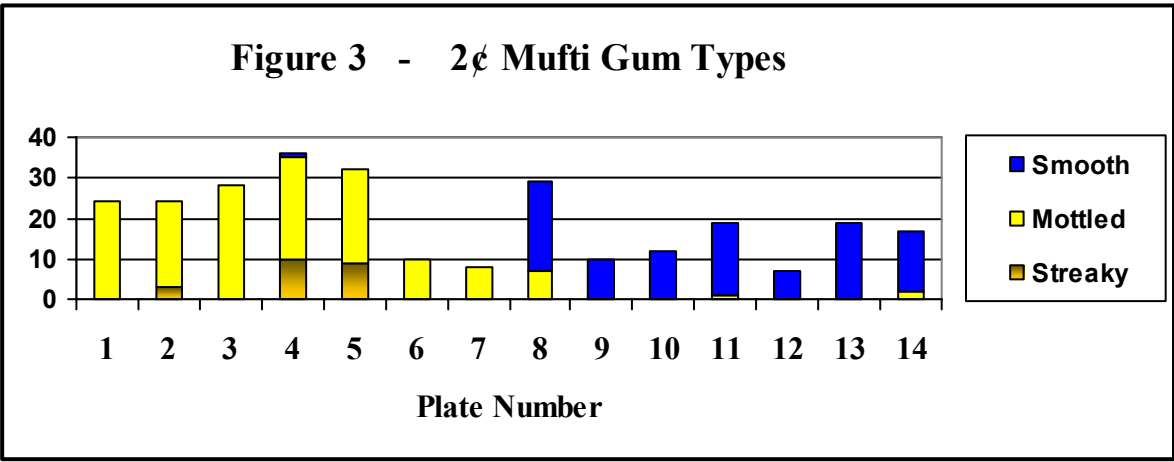


Mottled Gum



Smooth (Clear) Gum

Figure 3 depicts the number of each of the three defined gum types identified in the fourteen 2¢ Mufti plate numbers examined in this current study.



As with papers, a number of trends are evident. First, Streaky and Mottled gums predominate among examples of the early plates 1 through 8 but become relatively less important with the later plates. The proportion exhibiting Streaky Gum (about 8%) is considerably lower than was the case with the 1¢ Mufti's where nearly half of the plate blocks surveyed exhibited Streaky Amber Gum..

... Plates, Papers & Gums - The 1937 1¢ Mufti

by Stephen Prest

Unlike the findings with the 1¢ Muftis where all 49 examples of Ribbed Paper surveyed had Streaky Gum only some 20% of the 2¢ Mufti plate blocks with Ribbed Paper have Streaky Gum with the balance exhibiting Mottled Gum. Only one example of Regular Paper and three examples of Hatched Paper were identified as having Streaky Gum. No examples of Wove Paper exhibiting Streaky Gum were observed among the 2¢ Mufti examined in this study. In fact no examples of Streaky Gum appear among the later Plate Nos. 6 through 14 of the 2¢ Mufti.

Smooth Gum examples generally begin to appear with production associated with the later plates. About 85% of the 104 Smooth Gum examples are associated with Wove Paper with the balance, Regular Paper. There are no examples identified to date of Ribbed or Hatched Paper having Smooth Gum.

Of the 149 examples of Mottled Gum, the majority (53%) were associated with Ribbed Paper plate blocks, followed by Regular Paper (27%), Hatched Paper (13%) and the balance (7%) with Wove Paper. This pattern is quite different than that observed with the 1¢ Mufti where no Ribbed Paper examples were associated with Mottled Gum. Again as was the case with Streaky Gum, use of paper stock with Mottled Gum appears to have been in the early part of the period although two examples appear among the Plate No. 14 blocks.

Other Features

Paper Colouration & Varieties

Paper colouration noted in the 2¢ Mufti plate block examples in the author's collection are various shades of "off-white". There are no examples similar to the "whitish" papers one finds in later issues of the King George VI reign. Further, no examples were identified in this survey of fugitive ink colourations of the paper such as the aniline ink variety of the 1938 \$1 Chateau de Ramezay Pictorial or the "rose" paper variety of the 3¢ Mufti. These observations are consistent with those made in the study of the 1¢ Mufti stamps.

Thin Paper

There were no Thin Paper examples identified among the 2¢ Mufti plate blocks examined during the course of this study.

The Pale Yellow Brown Shade

The 2¢ Mufti is the only George VI low value definitive to have a shade variety with catalogue status. The pale yellow brown shade must have appeared among the early printings as catalogues also note the existence of first day covers. Plate numbers 1 through 4 all have the same Post Office Control Number - 907 - which indicates these may well have been prepared and used to produce printings prior to April 1, 1937. Among the examples examined in this study, those printed from plates 3 & 4 generally exhibit a pale yellow colouration versus deeper brown shades found on Plate Nos. 1 & 2 examples. Pale yellow brown examples were observed on stamps printed from other plates, notably Plates Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11.

Bibliography

- (1) "The Plates Papers & Gums of the 1937-38 Stamps of Canada; Part I - The 1¢ Mufti Issue - An Interim Study" by Stephen Prest, **King George VI Post & Mail**, Issue 7, July-Dec 2005, pp 7-13.
- (2) "The 2¢ (Mufti)", Canadian Postal Archive website at www.collectionscanada.ca/postal-archives/080608_e.html; via, in sequence, the "Canadian Stamps" and "Canada 1935 - 39" links.
- (3) "Control Numbers on George VI Stamps of Canada" by T.B. Higginson, **BNA TOPICS Vol. 9 (Whole No. 89)**, March 1952, pp 66-71.
- (4) "Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America" (1954) p 90, Editor L. Seale Holmes.
- (5) "Collecting the Canada King George VI 'Mufti' Issue", by D.H. Whiteley, **Gibbons Stamp Monthly**, November 1998, pp 69-71.

► Eclectic Covers - Part II

... a column featuring an eclectic mix of Canadian postal history items from the King George VI period. This Part II column features parcels sent at letter rates, bisects and a telegraph cover. The Eclectic Covers column is a great place for Study Group members to display individual unusual or special items in their collections. Members are encouraged to send such items to share with your fellow collectors.

The Parcel Sent at Letter Rates ... by John Burnett & Mike Street

A few months back, John Burnett sent a number of Study Group Members the cover piece pictured below. John mentioned in his note that he was puzzled about certain aspects of the piece. One of our Postal Historians "par excellence", Mike Street replied in a jiffy. Your Editor thought members would appreciate seeing a recount of their email discussion which is provided below. The exchange between Mike and John a great example of how Members can "put the question" to other members to stimulate discussion and discover new aspects of postal history during the George VI period.



*Overweight Registered letter piece mailed
October 12, 1938 from the
Adelaide Street Postal Station in Toronto, Ontario
to Atlanta, Georgia*

franked with

*a pair of 1938 20¢ "Fort Garry", a single
10¢ "Memorial Chamber" Pictorials and
a single 1937 1¢ Mufti*

to pay

*the Registered Letter Forward rate for a letter
weighing up to 1 lb. 4 oz. to a destination in the USA*

and

*franked with 10¢ in US Postage Dues by the
US Postal Service to pay the
USA Customs Inspection Fee*

John: Good day all,

I am sending each of you the image above of a piece I recently bought on EBay simply because I didn't understand the item. I chose you guys as you are all accomplished and knowledgeable postal historians. (Ed. Note: John is such a kidder!). I purchase items like this a lot only because I often end up with some off the wall item showing some obscure rate. Here's what I know and my assumptions, any help you can give will be appreciated. I know:

- (A) It is dated October 12, 1938.
- (B) It is marked "LETTER RATE".
- (C) It's registered &
- (D) It carries 51¢ in postage.
- (E) The Piece is on reasonably heavy (I estimate 20#) black paper made to look like leather.
- (F) It was mailed out by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to a Coal Company in Atlanta, Georgia.

And here's what I assume with some queries and would appreciate your views and comments.

- (A) 10¢ pays registration fee

Mike: *A philatelic puzzle - just what the doctor ordered when the humidex is above 40°C (late May in Ancaster, Ontario)!!
Yes, the 10¢ pays the registration fee leaving 41 cents for actual postage.*

John: (B) 10¢ in USA postage dues pay Customs clearance, but isn't that for a package?

Mike: *No, the US Customs inspection fee was 10 cents. Parcel delivery in the US was an additional 5 cents. Since this was being treated as a letter, only the inspection fee of 10¢ applied.*

... continued on page 18

The Parcel Sent at Letter Rates (cont'd) ... by John Burnett & Mike Street

John: (C) If this was sent at the letter rate then we have 3¢ first ounce and 2¢ for remaining 19 ounces. Doesn't that seem a pretty heavy letter to you?

Mike: *Let's see, 41 cents (after 10¢ Registration Fee) less 3 cents for the first ounce leaves 38 cents for the next 19 ounces = 20 ounces or a 1 lb, 4 oz package - heavy, but not overly so.*

John: (D) And if a letter why the customs clearance? Do you think it might have been a parcel containing circulars given the letter rate? Sure hope someone can shed some light on this kind of nifty item. Thanks in advance for any thoughts. Best regards ...

Mike: *Customs clearance because it was clearly not a normal letter. The answer is in the 'LETTER RATE' handstamp. In Canada at that time (and still today except under special circumstances) if you put a letter in with a parcel the whole thing got charged at letter rate. I'm pretty sure that's what happened here. Hope this helps...*

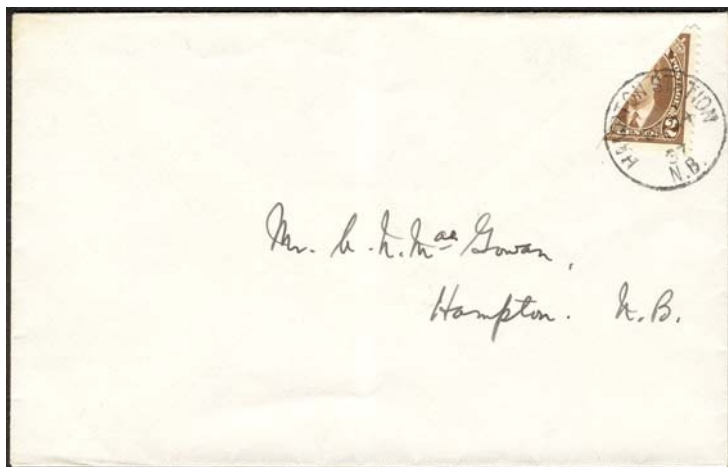
And so the mystery of the 51¢ Registered Parcel (Letter) rate was solved. Mike has a real knack for solving these philatelic problems. But maybe there is an item in your collection that might stump him! Send it through for the next Eclectic Covers column.

The 2¢ Mufti Bisects ... by Doug Lingard & Stephen Prest

At BNAPEX 2005 Doug was showing Steve some covers he had recently acquired, a cover with a bisected 2¢ Mufti postmarked December 24, 1937. Steve remarked that he thought he might have a similar example in his collection. Well it took a while but in May, Steve located his example and sent it though to Doug by email, overloading Doug's email server in the balance one might add. Anyway, with patience Doug downloaded Steve's image and wrote the following note to share with us.

"I found my bisect and it is cut from the top left to the bottom right, in an opposite direction to yours. It is from the same correspondence on an unsealed envelope and going to Mr. MacGowan as well (dated Hampton Station N.B./DE 24/37). There were also a couple of these in a recent Firby Sale. In view of the quantity, I wonder if the post office at Hampton Station ran out of one cent stamps due to the demand for the one cent stamps to pay the Xmas card rate? I am somewhat surprised that the Post Master at Hampton Station would allow at least 4 of these covers to be processed, unless there was a good reason, as he/she would face a serious reprimand for doing so if caught, and there was not a good reason. I just checked George MacManus's book on NB Post Offices, and see that the Post Master at the time was a R. Smith, who was PM from April 1, 1904 to 20 Dec 1938. In view of the PM's length of service on the job, he/she would be well aware that bisecting of stamps was not allowed." ...

... and Steve's take on why the Hampton Station staff cancelled these envelopes - perhaps they were moved by the "Spirits" of Christmas!



Courtesy of Stephen Prest

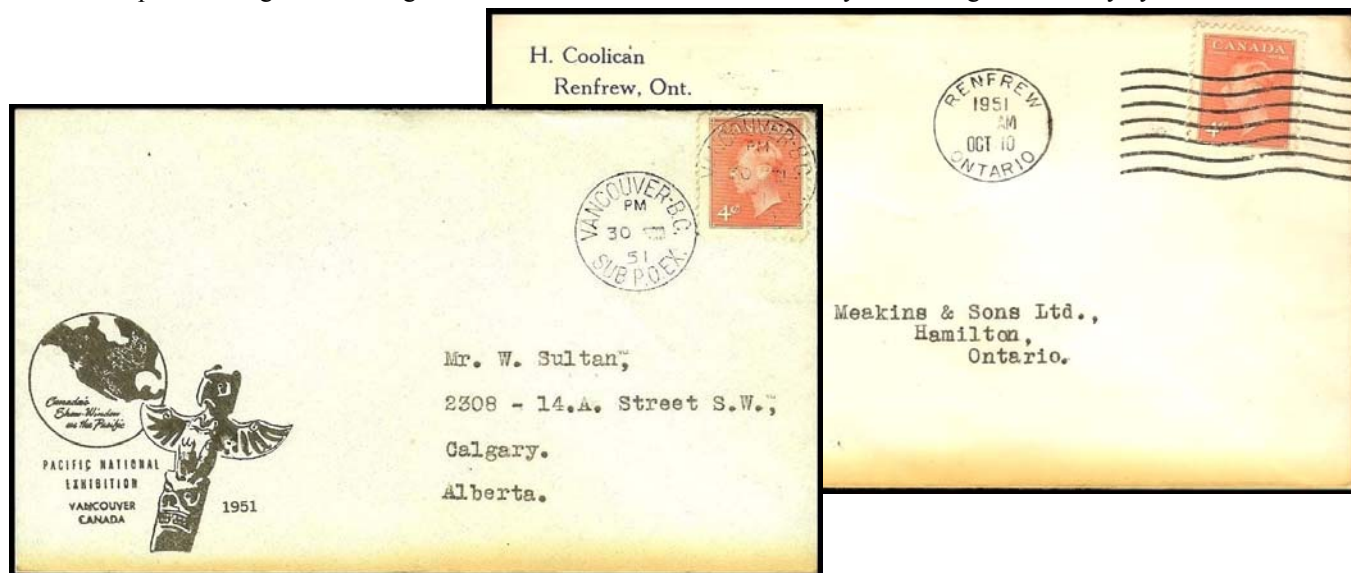


Courtesy of Doug Lingard

Bisected 2¢ Mufti stamps pays the 1¢ Third Class (Christmas Card) rate on a pair of unsealed envelope posted at Hampton Station, N.B. on December 24, 1937

The 1951 4¢ Orange ... by Eldon Godfrey

Having re-activated my BNAPS Membership after several years absence, I seem to be re-energized by the articles and letters found in the "King George VI Post and Mail". I have been sorting through some 306 Covers after reading about the difference in issue dates as reported by "Unitrade" and the Canada Post website and commented upon by Andy Ellwood in Issue 8. The first one that I came across was posted in Renfrew, Ontario dated October 10, 1951. Well wouldn't you know it -- after reporting the Renfrew find in my covers to Andy and Stephen, I located an August 30, 1951 date among in my "Exhibition Covers. Guess I had better keep on looking because August 30th is still 5 weeks later than the July 25th date given to Andy by Canada Post.

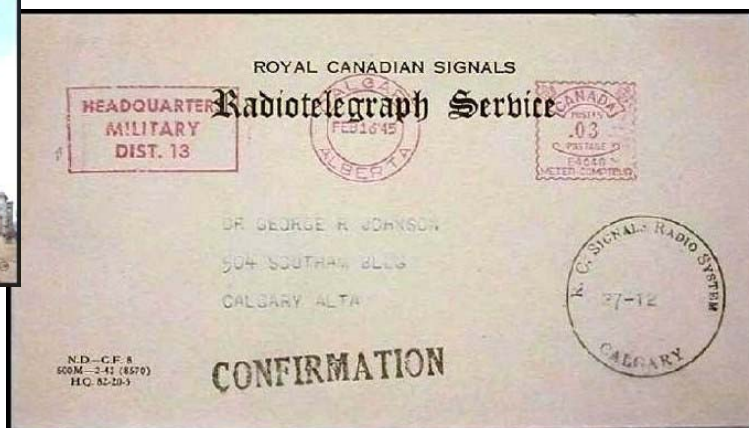
**RCS Radiotelegraph Service, Calgary, Alberta ...** by Hugh Delaney

Shortly after I received Issue 9 of the Post & Mail with John Burnett's article on Telegraphs Covers, I secured the Royal Canadian (Corps of) Signals Telegraph Service cover illustrated below. The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals was established as a stand alone unit in 1920 after having served conjointly with the Corps of Engineers in WWI. The Signal Corps was attached to every Canadian military unit in WWII, operating the radio and telegraph services. I suspect that one could form quite a collection of these covers from different units and locations around the world during the King George VI period.

As a long time Alberta and Calgary resident, the cover has for me some interesting postal and Albertan history associated with it. First, as the machine cancel would indicate, the cover was posted February 16, 1945 from Military District 13 Headquarters in Calgary. During WWII, District 13 Headquarters was located in the former Pryce Jones department store building on the corner of 1st Street and 12th Avenue SW in Calgary. Pryce Jones was a Welsh mail order house which established in 1911, as its Canadian branch, the first major department store in Calgary. The building has undergone many changes over the years and today is known as The Manhattan which houses condominiums just a few blocks away from Calgary's business district.



Canadian Army Services Corps Headquarters
Military District 13, Calgary, Alberta
(Photo: Pryce Jones & Co circa 1914)



TOPICS Revisited - Part VI (BNAPS TOPICS Vol. 13 & 14)*by Stephen F. Prest***Introduction**

This TOPICS Revisited column covers references to KGVI related items that appeared in BNA TOPICS Volumes 15 and 16 (Whole Nos. 153 to 174) issued in 1958 and 1959.

1951 Prime Minister Issues

Background information about the Rt. Hon. Robert Borden who appeared on the 1951 3¢ stamp bearing his likeness appears in an article entitled "*Thumbnail Sketches of Canadian Prime Ministers*" in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 157** (May 1958) p. 131.

"Blackout" Cancellations

A note on small town "Blackout Cancels" appears in **F. W. Campbell's** letter in "The Editor's Mailbag" column in **BNA Topics, Vol. 15 Whole No. 154** (Feb 1958), pp. 46-47.

Crash Covers

An article entitled "*A Crash Cover*" in **N. Pelletier's** "Notes on Canadian Airmails" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol 15, Whole No. 155** (Mar 1958) p. 68 describes the recovery and subsequent Post Office markings of mail from plane wreckage near Port Alberni which had crashed on May 27, 1937 on a flight from Victoria to Zeballos, B.C.

Military Mail & Postmarks

In a Letter to the Editor entitled "*Free Mail, World War II*" in **BNA Topics, Vol. 16 Whole No. 174** (Dec 1959), p. 309, **C. Arthur Ayre** describes the regulations associated with free franked mail of service personnel.

Newfoundland

Perforation varieties on Newfoundland stamps issued in the King George VI period are discussed in **Marshall Kay's** article entitled "*On The Industrial Issues of Newfoundland*" in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 155** (Mar 1958) pp 57-60.

The late use of the "Costal North T.P.O." Traveling Post Office canceller (December 16, 1946) was mentioned in **Dan Meyer-son's** "Trail of the Caribou" in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 160** (Sept 1958) p 210.

Official Stamps - Overprinted

A checklist of "Missing Periods" varieties on Overprinted O.H.M.S. stamps appears in **Roy Wriggley's** article entitled "Checklist: Missing OHMS Periods" in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 157** (May 1958) p. 115. **Hans Reiche** wrote a follow-up note on missing periods in the "Mailbag" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 159** (July-Aug 1958) p. 184.

Official Stamps - Perforated

In **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16 Whole No. 167** (Apr 1959) p. 100, **Roy Wrigley's** article entitled "*Canadian Officials not Provisionals*" contains information about the perforated OHMS 2 and 3 cents stamps of the 1949 Revised KGVI Definitive issue and the relationships between their release and the release of the overprinted official stamps of the same issue.

R. J. Woolley's "The Perfins Study Group" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16 Whole No. 171** (Sept 1959) pp. 203-204, contains a list of plate blocks of the George VI era in his collection which had been perforated with the 4-hole OHMS perforator.

Perforated Stamps - Private

An article entitled "*Canada Perfins Precancelled*" appeared in the "Perfins Study Group" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 158** (June 1958) pp. 146-147 contains a list of precancelled George VI definitives that had been privately perforated by various corporations. An updated list of precancelled perfins appeared "Perfins Study Group" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16, Whole No. 167** (Apr 1958) pp. 94-95.

Philatelic Literature

Updated listings of publications and other philatelic material held at the time in the BNAPS Library can be found in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16, Whole No 172** (Oct 1959) pp. 242-246 in **Robert J. Duncan's** series of articles entitled "*The Library*".

George VI Study Group Meeting - BNAPEX 2006

by *Simon Cloughton*

Eight Members attended the George VI Study Group meeting & session held in conjunction with BNAPEX 2006 in Sudbury. **Simon Cloughton** chaired the meeting and provided the photographs below. Simon started the Members show and tell segment by displaying some Coronation memorabilia and a small collection of post office post cards produced during the period.

Mark Issacs (pictured below) presented some covers from Liverpool, Nova Scotia where during the Blackout Cancellor period,

(Photo courtesy of Simon Cloughton)



the canceling device was a modified duplex canceller which when applied showed only the blackout ring portion and hid the striped "killer" bars of the canceller. Close examination of the covers though showed faint evidence of the killer bars proving the use of the modified duplex canceller.

Cimon Morin mentioned that the Library and Archives Canada Philately had just acquired a new collection of blackout cancels that almost cover the entire period of use for Quebec City. Thousands of items from this collection and other philatelic material are in the process of being catalogued at the present time.

Members exhibiting at BNAPEX 2006 included **Doug Lingard**, **Gary Steele**, and **John Wynns**. Exhibits featuring material from the George VI period included Doug's exhibit on the 1939 Royal Train Postal Markings and Their Majesties' Tour of North America, and Gary's exhibit on Postage Due and Forwarded Mail.

Doug Lingard	Robert Lemire	John Hillner	Mark Issacs (insert)
Cimon Morin, Robert Hasselwood			
(front row)	Leo Beaudet	John Wynns	

► TOPICS Revisited (Part VI - BNAPS TOPICS Vol. 13 & 14) ... continued

Postal History

Paquebot markings associated with B.C. ports during the George VI period was reviewed **Leonard's Joesten's** article entitled "Posted on the High Seas" in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 160** (Sept 1958) pp 207-209. A follow-up note on Paquebot markings appeared in **Bill Topping's** letter in "The Editor Mailbag" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 15, Whole No. 163** (Dec 1958) pp 311 & 317.

Postal Stationary

C. P. Arnold's article entitled "Canadian Postal Stationary: George VI and Elizabeth II Checklist" appeared in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16, Whole No. 174** (Dec 1959) pp 296 & 297 contains a detailed listing of postal stationary items from the George VI era.

Secret (or Hidden) Dates

Ed Richardson's "Secret Dates or Dated Dies of Canada" column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16 Whole No. 171** (Sept 1959) p. 217, describes the location of the Secret Date on the 1938 6¢ Airmail stamp. A second article describing the location of the Secret Date on the 1935 10¢ Royal Mounted Police stamp appears in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16 Whole No. 174** (Dec 1959) p. 313.

Slogan Cancellations

Lloyd W. Sharp's "The Origin, History and Postal History of the Canadian National Exhibition" series Part Four article entitled "Yearly Types of Cancellations form 1912" in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16, Whole No. 169** (June 1959) pp 143-147 describes CNE slogan cancels used during the KGV period. Further examples from the KGV period appear in Lloyd W. Sharpe's Part Five article entitled "Special Cancellations and Other Markings" which appeared in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 16, Whole No. 170** (July-Aug 1959) pp 179-183.

► Member's Corner

Eight BNAPSers have joined the Study Group over the past few months including **Earl Covert**, **Louis Fiset**, **Eldon Godfrey**, **Tom Gosse**, **Harold Houston**, **Patrick Moore**, **Greg Spring** and **Jeff Wallace**.

John Hillson wrote to say "Intrigued by the problem of when the 1951 4¢ orange was issued (I can't personally remember the date but bought it when it first came out!). Thought I would check what various catalogues had to say. Holmes last said August 11th, 1951, booklets in October and coils on November 27th. Latest Commonwealth Catalogue go along with Canada Post, July 25th, Coils October 27th, and booklets, October 9th. Gibbons (who like me were around at the time so should know (sic)) have it June 2nd, coils November 27th, and booklets on October 25th." John concludes, "There is nothing quite like having accurate records!" Post & Mail readers will be interested to learn that in September, John was awarded a BNAPS' Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award.

Speaking of awards, **Doug Lingard** won Gold and Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand at BNAPEX 2006 for his exhibit "The 1939 Royal Train Postal Marking And Their Majesties Tour of North America". Meanwhile, **Tom Gosse** won The Grand Award at the Royal*2006*Royale in Calgary for his exhibit "Newfoundland - King George VI". Study Group Members **Earl Covert**, **Gary Steele**, **David Whiteley** and **John Wynns** also successfully exhibited at BNAPEX 2006 and the 2006 Royal.

Louis Fiset wrote to say his primary focus in philately is World War II mail relating to civilians, particularly internees. Related to that he is assembling a collection of postal history relating to the Mufti issue thanks to John Burnett's rate study of that issue. Louis adds that "John is to be congratulated on this ongoing study".

New Member **Harold Houston** wrote to say he has thoroughly enjoyed receiving and reading back issues of the Post & Mail. Harold mentions that "I have already made many notes for follow up on my own collection based on the information in a number of articles and am looking at a couple of items to submit that might be of interest to other Members."

Gary Steele reports that **Jeff Wallace** participated in the November BNAPS Atlantic Regional Group meeting held in Gary's home in Lower Sackville, N.S. via an internet audio/video link from his home in Jersey, Channel Islands. This was certainly a first for the Atlantic Group may well have been a first for BNAPS at large.

Gary Dickinson writes to say he hopes to publish a series of monographs on First Day Covers of commemorative stamps issued by Canada in the George VI period. The first three have been published and can be accessed via the Research page of the Study Group Website. Gary reports that a number of collectors have already contacted him with further examples of First Day Covers which he plans to include in future versions of the monographs.

► Members' Wants

1942 War Issue 1¢ Green John Munro-Cape specializes in the 1¢ War Issue (in all its forms) and is looking to buy/sell/exchange items related to these issues. John can be contacted by mail at RR #3 Picton, Ontario, Canada K0K 2T0 or by telephone at 1-613-476-5133

KGVI Booklets - All Issues Eirwyn Jones is looking to buy/sell/exchange KGVI booklets and has duplicates to offer. Eirwyn can be contacted by mail at 10 Low Green, Atherston, Manchester, United Kingdom M46 9HS or by email at jennifer.jones45@btinternet.com

KGVI Used Plate Blocks Ed Harris is interested in used plate blocks for his KGVI collection and has a few duplicates for trade or purchase. Ed can be contacted by mail at 620 75th Ave. NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K 0P9 or by email at harrise@shaw.ca

1937 - 42 Mufti, Pictorial Issue etc. Gary Steele is looking for covers, proofs, plate blocks, misperfs etc. of all issues in the Mufti period.

Dead Letter Office Covers - All Issues Gary is also looking for DLO covers for the 1937 - 52 period.

KGVI Covers with Foreign Postage Dues Gary is also interested in underpaid Canadian covers to foreign destinations charged/marked Postage Due and paid with foreign dues or regular stamps. Gary can be contacted by mail at 6 Braemont Court, Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada B4E 3A1 or by email at gary.steele@ns.sympatico.ca

1949 Postes - Postage OHMS Peter Kritz is looking for O285 & O286 (2 & 3¢ KGVI Poste - Postage issue) on cover. Peter can be contacted by regular mail at RR #3, Hanover, Ontario, Canada, N4N 3B9 or by email at pkritz@coldwellbankerpr.com

1949 - 51 Poste Postage Greg Spring is looking for in period postal history items featuring the last Canada KGVI issues incl. overprints postally used to destinations outside of Canada and the US particularly, dated 1949 but no later than Feb 6, 1952 (the King's death). Greg can be contacted by email at g.m.spring@asch.co.uk.

KGVI Period Articles or Want Lists Your Editor is always looking for articles or images of special items from Members for future Post & Mail Issues. Also this space is available for any member who wishes to place a Want List ad. Detailed want lists can be published on the Study Group website. Contact Stephen for further info at snail mail or email addresses given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.