



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

Sept—Dec., 2011

Issue 24

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► Season Greetings



The above cover (from **Gary Steele's** collection) is the best way I can think of extending to you my best wishes for the Holiday Season.

The cover (and enclosed telegram) was sent from the Canadian Pacific Telegraph office in Brantford, Ontario on December 27, 1943. As the drop rate was 3 cents, the addressee was in Brantford.

Even though war was raging in Europe and the Pacific, I would like to think that someone was receiving good news (possibly about a loved one who was serving in the Canadian Armed Forces) or a Christmas message from another family member or friend.

I trust everyone had a Merry Christmas and a Happy Holiday Season. I would also like to extend to you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

► Chairmans' Notes by Gary Steele

Another BNAPS Conference has come and gone in North Bay for 2011. There is just never enough time for these conventions. I am always looking for more dealers, collectors and hours in each day to have fun.

As most have read in the recent issue of *BNA Topics*, **Ken Lemke** won the **John S. Siverts** Award for 2010 as Editor of the King George VI Newsletter. No one was more surprised and had as wide a smile on their face than Ken when it was announced at the 2011 Annual Banquet.

When Ken started the task of taking over editorship from **Stephen Prest** (a previous winner of the Siverts Award) I do not think it was a thought in Ken's mind. Rather, just on how he was going to put each issue together and whether enough members were going to contribute enough material for each issue. We all know that story.

Continued on page 2

King George VI Study Group

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Chairmans' Notes cont'd

I would like to thank each and every member who has contributed material, ideas, and promoted our group to others. No comment, note, or article is too small to add to the total. As previously mentioned I have been sending the latest issue of *Post and Mail* to many contacts. You never know when the next collector will become a member, and contribute in ways most never thought of.

Wishing you all a very Merry Season's Greetings wherever you are !

► Editor's Desk

Issue 21 of *Post and Mail* features part six of **Donald J. Leblanc's** KG VI War Issue series. This instalment features the 1¢ to \$1.00 imperforate plate blocks. In his article he provides an overview as to how the imperforates got into public hands as well as information regarding how many imperforate blocks may exist.

Donald J. Leblanc contributed another error from his amazing KG VI War Issue collection. This time he exhibits a lovely block of 20 showing a major perforation shift.

Gary Steele has provided some additional information (See *Post and Mail* Issue 23) regarding single usage of the eight cent KG VI issue (a mufti) from 1937.

Colin Pomfret contributed an interesting article regarding the Ferry Command and how the 3 cent air mail rate to the UK came into existence. The article answers some questions your Editor has had regarding the Ferry Command.

Pages 15 and 16 feature some images from BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay as well as Exhibit Awards received by members our study group and notes from our Study Group meeting.

Judith Edwards sent a note from the UK and provided additional information regarding the 1937 Coronation Cinderellas. This is excellent example where one member starts a topic and another member expands our knowledge by sharing further data.

In his "Chairman's Notes", **Gary Steele** pointed out that your Editor received the **John S. Sieverts** award at BNAPEX 2011. While I was thrilled to receive the award, it would not have been possible without the efforts and help of many people, as follows.

First and foremost are all the authors who contributed the articles for *Post and Mail*. Next is the all the behind the scenes help; **Gary Steele** and **Jane Lemke** who make suggestions and do proof reading, **Stephen Prest** who uploads the newsletters to our web-site and maintains the web-site, and finally **Simon Claughton** who prints and mails the newsletter to members who do not have internet access.

To me, the award was won by the entire KG VI Study Group !

Finally, start making plans for BNAPEX 2012 in Calgary.

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

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► EFO's and Varieties - Donald J. Leblanc



A stunning block of 20, Unitrade # 252, Plate 25 UR. A major perforation shift, where the perforations on the left side seem OK but they shift progressively worse toward the right side. Because of this major shift, the inscription is now spread over 6 stamps instead of the regular block of 4.

Editor's Note: The vertical perforations after position 4, position 6 and position 7 also do not appear to be parallel to the other vertical perforations.

Eight Cent Single Usage Question

By Gary Steele

Further to the short article I wrote (*Post and Mail Issue 23*) on the use of the 8 cent mufti stamp and the 8 cent rates during the 1937—1942 period, I have recently obtained the following item.



Again, not a use of the 8 cent stamp. However, the 5 cent stamp pays the UPU 1st ounce rate and the 3 cent stamp pays the UPU 2nd ounce rate to Belgium.

At the BNAPS Convention this year, the judges mentioned about seeing more single uses of the 8 cent stamp. As far as I know, a single 8 cent stamp paying the correct 8 cent UPU rate for up to two ounces (in period) has never been seen.

This is the equivalent of asking to see a town cancel that no one knows exists, has never seen one, however, a proof has been made but none have turned up. It may take 50 to 100 more years for such to occur if it ever does.

THE WAR ISSUE 1942-43 - PART VI

THE IMPERFORATE PLATE BLOCKS OF THE WAR ISSUE

by Donald J. LeBlanc

Introduction

Between January 1994 and October 1998, I was given the opportunity to write a column on plate blocks for The Canadian Philatelist, the journal of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Since many articles covered the War Issue or the Royal Visit Issue of 1939, I thought I would furnish a list of these 12 articles to the members of the Study Group, as listed in Appendix "A".

Article 2 and 3 refer specifically to the War Issue or to the challenges of collecting the plate blocks of the War Issue. Article 8 is a summary of my research in following the sale of a complete set of the basic War Issue Imperforate Plate Blocks from 1¢ to \$1.00.

That article should be read with this article since I will not repeat the information contained therein. All these articles are easily accessible by clicking to the Searchable Database of The Canadian Philatelist then going to "show volumes by years" and clicking on The Canadian Philatelist (1950-present)

History

The history of the Imperforate stamps, issued from 1927 up to and including the War Issue of 1942 and 1943, was not known to the general public during the 1930's and 1940's. The pieces of the puzzle were put together in the 1950's.

Basically whenever a printing company received a contract to print a new series of stamps, they would send die proofs of each stamp to the Postmaster General's office for approval. When these were approved and the production process began, they would also send at least 4 to 6 panes of each stamp on gummed stamp paper, but imperforated. Once the series was received, one pane of each stamp was forwarded to the P.O. Department Archives, one set sent to Great Britain for "His Majesty's stamp collection" and the remaining three or four panes of each stamp were kept and eventually disposed of "at the direction of the Postmaster General".

These panes of imperforated stamps of the 1930's and 1940's were kept for many years, but finally disposed of in a very particular and controversial manner. An excellent article was put together by BNA Topics in 1971 and is a must-read which explains in detail how these Imperforated panes of stamps were disposed of to "friends of the Post Office." (Reference # 1 and # 2).

Here is a brief summary: In 1935, **Mr. Stanley Deaville**, an executive of the P.O. Dept, was anxious to acquire, for the P.O. files, a set of Mint Canadian stamps of the 19th century. He proposed an exchange to a stamp collector friend. This person would place bids at auctions houses or try to buy these older stamps from dealers and once acquired, would trade these for complete panes of imperforated stamps, taken from the 3 or 4 sheets in the possession of the Postmaster General.

After the first exchange, this practice continued in the late thirties and early forties, with more than one collector and in 1948, the post office announced that no further imperf stamps would be allowed to get into public hands in this manner.

In the mid fifties, **Sissons** bought out a large holding of these sheets from a few surviving collectors. These panes or sheets were cut up into pairs, with scissors, and pairs were offered for the first time. However, the plate blocks were kept intact in blocks of 4 or 6 stamps depending on the size of the Inscription.

Many stamp publications were outraged at these imperf stamps flooding the stamp market since they were never offered through the local post offices. Eventually, over time, they have been accepted and a set of imperf pairs are a prized possession. In hindsight, when comparing these with the modern imperf stamps of the 1970 and 1980 which were really printer's waste, and probably left the printing plants in employee's lunch pails, these seem to have a more acceptable history than the modern ones. Please read the 1971 article mentioned above to get a more detailed explanation. (Pages 318-319)

War Issue Imperforates

In 1995, I was very fortunate to acquire the only known full set of the basic War Issue plate blocks, from 1¢ to \$1.00. I wrote an article explaining the history of this set. (Appendix A- Article 8).

It had been purchased in 1973 and the same collector kept it until his death in 1994 or 1995. His heirs requested **R. Maresh & Son** to liquidate his stamp collection, including this set. They felt that such a set of 14 blocks should be sold as a complete set and in 1995, dealer **Gary Lyon** of Bathurst, New-Brunswick, was the highest bidder. I was able to acquire the set from him and I still have it today. Needless to say it is my most prized possession.

Here are two footnotes to my previous article: The collection was shown at CAPEX in 1996, in **Mr. Firby's** "*Gems of Canadian Philately*". Illustration 1 and 2 are photocopies of the two pages in that exhibition and are also included in his book of the same name, at pages 116 and 117.(Reference #3)



Illustration 1



Illustration 2

Illustrations 1 and 2 show the only known complete set (1¢ to \$1.00) in private hands and was exhibited at the 1996 CAPEX show in Mr Firby's "Gems of Canadian Philately"

Lastly, a final footnote to my 1996 article: Further research has confirmed that the same set was originally part of the **Alfred F. Lichtenstein** collection and was sold on November 1st 1954 by **H.R. Harmer Inc.** It was listed as follows: 1¢ to \$1.00 complete Issue of Imperforate Plate number blocks of 4 (various positions) N.H. very fine. In 1954, this unique set was sold for \$700.00!!! At today's prices, one block would be a bargain at that price.

Listing the positions of the Imperforate War Issue

The purpose of my article is to furnish a list of all verified plate position of Imperforated Plate Blocks. With the basic set, we have 14 stamps (1¢ to \$1.00) issued in 1942 and 1943. To these, we should add the 5 stamps at the back- of –the- book (C7, C8, CE1, CE2 and E10) for a total of 19 stamps.

These stamps were printed in 3 different formats:

1- The low-value smaller stamps (1¢ to 8¢) were printed in sheets of 400 stamps divided by a blank selvage into 4 panes of 100 stamps, each containing a Plate block in the outside corner of the pane. Therefore, if three panes were distributed to "friends" in the forties and these were later cut up in pairs, these 300 stamps would form 150 pairs, in theory. However, there exist 3 plate blocks of 4 stamps each, which reduces the number of pairs available to 144 pairs.

2- The high-value stamps (10¢ to \$1.00) as well as C7 and C8 were printed in sheets of 200 stamps divided by a selvage into 4 panes of 50 stamps, each containing a plate block of 4 stamps in the outside corner of the pane. Again, three panes were given to "friends" and therefore, 75 pairs were available in the fifties. However, since there are 3 plate blocks, only 69 pairs are available to prepare sets.

3- The last group is composed of 3 stamps (CE1, CE2, E10) and are a little larger than the high-values. These were printed in sheets of 100 stamps divided by a selvage into 2 panes of 50 stamps, each containing TWO plate blocks of 4 stamps in the two outside corners. Illustrations 3 and 4 show these two panes, proving that there are TWO plate blocks per pane. Again, three panes were given to "friends" but there now exist 6 plate blocks for each of these three stamps. However, this would reduce the number of pairs to only 63 pairs, instead of 75 pairs.



Illustration 3

The left pane of 50 stamps of CE 1 perforated, proving that each pane contained **TWO** plate inscriptions.

(Courtesy of the Canadian Postal Archives)



Illustration 4

The right pane of 50 stamps of CE 1 perforated, again proving that each pane contained TWO plate inscriptions.

(Courtesy of Canadian Postal Archives)

The starting point for my list was taken from **Mr. Bileski's** 7th Edition of *CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE* (pages 121 – 124). I next verified all of the major Auctions catalogues starting in the 1950's to the present for photos of these blocks, and I am grateful to **John Jamieson** of Saskatoon Stamp Centre for sending me photocopies of all the Imperforate plate blocks that were sold by his firm. I am also grateful to **Charles J.G. Verge** for furnishing copies of all the Imperforate War Issue plate blocks contained in **Ron Brigham's** exceptional personal collection.

The problem with dealing with older auction catalogues is that the auction houses would rarely describe each position of a set, if dealing with a set, or would only photograph the higher values.

At first, I had assumed that the plate positions were all different, from different panes, but as my research intensified, it became obvious that this is not the case. In many cases, two identical panes were given to the P.O. in 1942 and in one case, the 8¢, three identical panes of stamps were transferred, Plate 1 UR.

How then can we confirm that two different photocopies of the same plate position are really two different blocks? When comparing two different perforated plate blocks of the same position, we quickly see the difference: the centering of the stamp and the intersection of the perforation lines. When comparing photocopies of the same imperforate plate position, these factors do not help. How does one compare? Only two factors remain: the position of the cutting dot situated on the cutting line and the irregularities of the scissor cut when these panes were cut up in the fifties. The slightest error in the procedure is a plus in identifying a "signature" to a specific block.

I conclude that there were 3 panes of each value from 1¢ to \$1.00 plus the back of the book stamps which reached public hands in the forties. There are at least 3 plate blocks for 16 of these stamps and 6 plate blocks of CE1, CE2 and E10.

Appendix "B" is a list of these positions and is almost complete. Illustrations 5, 6 and 7, show the 3 positions of the 4¢ red, 5¢ and the 10¢ taken from my collection. Illustration 8 shows 2 different blocks of the same position of the 8¢, both from my collection. If any member wishes to have photos of the other values, send me an email.



Illustration 5

The three known positions of # 254c, 4¢ carmine, positions 6 LL, 6 LR, and 6 UR, all from the author's collection.



Illustration 6

The three known positions of # 255a, 5¢ blue, positions 1 UL, 1 UR, 1 LL, all from the author's collection.



Illustration 7

The three known positions of # 257a, 10¢ Parliament, positions 1 UL, 1 LL, 2 LL, all from the author's collection.



Illustration 8

Two plate blocks of 256a, both Plate 1 UR. The author is of the opinion that the third block is also of the same position. These two blocks are in the author's collection.

Illustration 9 is a photocopy of a matched set of CE2a offered in a 1962 auction catalogue. In the same auction, there was also offered a CE2a Plate 1 UL block, proving that the 3rd pane was on the left side.

Over the last 20 years, I have acquired various blocks besides the complete set that I have purchased from dealer, **Gary Lyon**, usually one block at a time. I am working on completing the second set, but this will be for a future article.

My next article will be to furnish a list of the perforated O.H.M.S. Plate Blocks of the War Issue. Any photocopies, by members of the Study Group, to jeanmall@hotmail.com would be appreciated.

Good Hunting!



Illustration 9

Photocopy of a matched set (4 different corners) of CE 2a offered in a 1952 auction catalogue. These 4 blocks were contained in only 2 panes of 50 stamps each.

References

1. Anonymous, Imperforates and Part Imperforates of Canada, 1859 to 1942.
Part 1, *BNA Topics* Vol.28, No.10 (1971) pp.282-286
2. Anonymous, Imperforates and Part Imperforates of Canada, 1859 to 1942.
Part 2, *BNA Topics*, Vol.28, No.11 (1971) pp. 314-319
3. *Gems of Canadian Philately* by **Charles G. Firby**, Charles G. Firby Publications, Waterford, Michigan. (Limited edition of 250 copies)

Appendix "A"

1. A new plate block discovery in the Royal Visit Issue.
The Canadian Philatelist, January – February 1994, Vol. 45 # 1, P. 25-29
2. The War Issue – The ultimate plate block challenge- Part I.
The Canadian Philatelist, March – April 1994, Vol.45 # 2, P. 111-114
3. The War Issue- The ultimate plate block challenge – Part II.
The Canadian Philatelist, May – June 1994, Vol. 45 # 3,P. 181-184

4. The Perforated O.H.M.S. Plate Blocks

The Canadian Philatelist, July – August, Vol. 45 #4, P. 269-274

5. Why are some positions of plate blocks more valuable than others having the same plate number?

The Canadian Philatelist, November – December, Vol.45 # 6, P. 425-428

6. Modern Plate Block Collecting.

The Canadian Philatelist, July – August, Vol. 46 # 4, P. 246-247

7. Pre-cancel Plate Blocks.

The Canadian Philatelist, January – February 1996, Vol. 47 # 1, P. 20 -25

8. The Imperforate Plate Blocks of The War Issue.

The Canadian Philatelist, May – June 1996, Vol.47 # 3, P. 177-182

9. CAPEX and the 1939 Royal Visit Imperforate Plate Blocks.

The Canadian Philatelist, November – December 1996, Vol. 47 # 6, P. 420-423

10. Revised Pre-cancel Plate Blocks Listing.

The Canadian Philatelist, May – June 1998, Vol.49 # 3, P.185-189

11. The Confederation Issue of 1927 – Plate Positions.

The Canadian Philatelist, July- August 1998, Vol. 49 # 4, P. 256-261

12. The Historical Issue of 1927 – Plate Positions.

The Canadian Philatelist, September – October 1998, Vol. 49 # 5, P. 327-331

Appendix "B"

War Issue Imperforate Plate Block Checklist

<u>Unitrade Cat. No.</u>	<u>Face Value</u>	<u>Plate No. and positions</u>	
249d	1¢	1LR, 2LR,	(Note 1)
250c	2¢	1LR, 1LR, 2LR	(Note 2)
251 b	3¢ carmine	1 UR, 1LL, 2LL	
252d	3¢ rose violet	11UL, 12LL, 12LR	
253a	4¢ grey black	1 UL, 1UR, 1LR	
254c	4¢ carmine	6 UR, 6LL, 6LR	
255a	5¢	1UL, 1UR, 1LL	
256a	8¢	1UR, 1UR, 1UR	(Note 3)
257a	10¢	1 UL, 1LL, 2LL	
258a	13¢	1UL, 1LL, 1LR	
259a	14¢	1UR, 1LL, 1LR	

260a	20¢	2UL, 2UL, 2LR	(Note 2)
261a	50¢	1UR, 1LR, 1LR	(Note 2)
262a	\$1.00	1UR, 1LR, 1LR	(Note 2)
C7i	6¢ (Imp.at upper margin)	1UR	
C7a	6¢ air	1UR, 1LR	(Note 1)
C8a	7¢ air	1LL, 1LR, 2UR	
C8i	7¢ (Imp. at right margin)	4LR	
CE1a	16¢ air/sp.del.	1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR	
CE2a	17¢ air/sp.del.	1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR, 1UL, 1LL	
E10a	10¢ sp.del.	1UL, 1LL	(Note 4)

(1) Only 2 of 3 positions confirmed. The third is probably one of these two positions, since all of the auction catalogues over 50 years, always refer to one of these two positions, most of the time with no photo.

(2) For the 2¢, 20¢, 50¢ and \$1.00, two of the positions are the same. I was able to compare the photos and found different positions of the cutting dot as well as differences in the scissor cutting line. I am convinced of the existence of two same position blocks.

(3) Whenever the position of the 8¢ is listed in these older auction catalogues, it is always the UR position. I have in my collection two identical blocks of that position. I am convinced (but no proof) that the third, if it still exists, is also Plate 1 UR.

(4) Whenever an E10a was offered in an auction catalogue in the past 60 years, it was always one of these two positions. This leads me to believe that if six plate blocks still exist, they are all from the left pane.

► Letter to the Editor

Thanks for the very kind words about my FDC articles in Issue 23 of the *KG VI Post and Mail*. The series that I did for the P & M was a research-based effort and was intended to demonstrate that FDCs were much more varied than had been thought previously and were worthy of study in their own right as a significant branch of philately.

The series in the *Canadian Stamp News* that you mentioned is written for a more general audience and hopefully will attract some new collectors to FDCs. The emphasis in these articles is on the stories behind the stamp issues and the cachets they inspired. KG VI FDCs are, as you noted, included in some of these articles but that era is not the exclusive focus of the series.

I've also been doing a series under the general title Canadian Cachets for the periodical *First Days* which is published eight times a year by the American First Day Cover Society. About half of the 20 or so articles I've written for them have dealt with KG VI material. The articles emphasize the work of U.S. cachet makers and usually feature six covers along with an overview of the documented cachets for the particular issue under discussion. In tone the articles are about midway between the research emphasis of the P & M series and the more general approach of the *Canadian Stamp News* series.

All of this has been aided considerably by the FDC Study Group website (www.canadafdc.org) which has accumulated a gallery of almost 20,000 FDC images. This provides a significant amount of material for a student of FDCs and can be accessed by anyone.

Thank you once again for the recognition of my FDC work in the *Post & Mail*.

Gary Dickinson

Origin of Three Cent Air Rate to the UK**By Colin Pomfret**

A British postal censor was running a random check of domestic mail and discovered a cover or covers from Canada which were posted in England. The covers had been flown to England by Ferry Command.

When the Canadian Post Office became aware of this, they originally demanded that the thirty cent air mail rate to Britain be applied. However, since the Canadian Post Office had not handled the mail, they didn't put up too much of an argument.

A compromise was arrived at in which Ferry Command paid the Canadian domestic rate of three cents and posted the mail at the civil Post Office at Dorval and then took the mail to Britain and passed it over to the civil censor.

When the Lend/Lease planes became available early in WW II, they were flown to Britain by primarily civilian pilots who were returned to Canada by sea and later by air as a backlog of planes continued to build up. The problem was solved when trained aircrew became available on completion of their courses from the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP). They gained valuable transatlantic flight experience with the Ferry Command before joining their squadrons.

Ultimately the Ferry Command became No 45 Group of the RAF's Transport Command with headquarters still in Dorval.

Editor Comments: Ferry Command was established early in WW II to improve aircraft deliveries to Britain from North American factories as surface ships were slow and the space on board ships was needed for other cargo. Also ships were exposed to attack from U-boats. The initial group of pilots were a few experienced transatlantic BOAC pilots who worked with sevicemen and civilian pilots.

More information regarding "Ferrying Aircraft Overseas" can be found at www.junobeach.org/e/4/can-tac-air-fer-e.htm.

**Three cent Trans Atlantic rate—for members of Ferry Command**

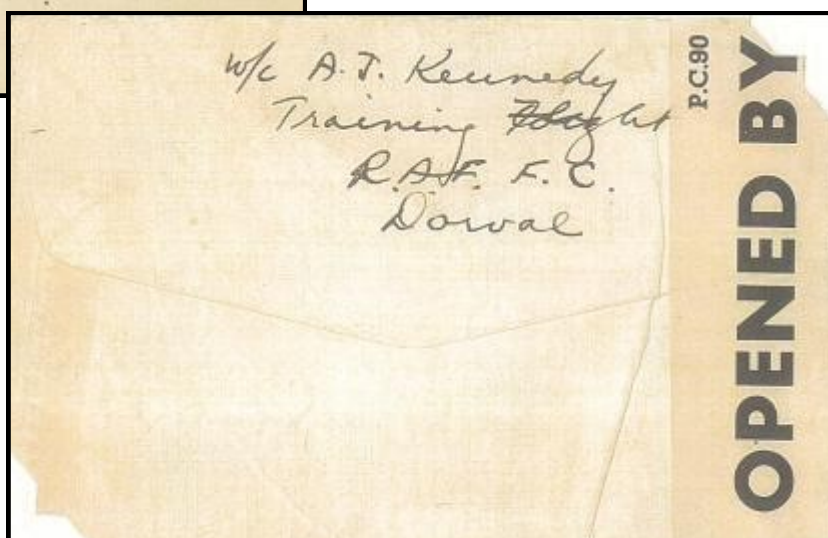
Cover flown to UK by Ferry Command

Montreal A.M.F./P.Q. 42/Jun 20

Return Address

W/C A.T. Kennedy/Training Flight

R.A.F. F.C./Dorval



► **BNAPEX 2011—North Bay**



KG VI Study Group Chairman Gary Steele



John Burnett OTB, presenting at the KG VI Study Group meeting



BNAPS members arriving for the dinner cruise on the Chief Commanda II



KG VI Study Group meeting

BNAPEX 2011 continued

► King George VI Study Group

We had an excellent meeting of the study group (group photo on page 15) with the following members and guests in attendance: **Robert Haslewood, Peter MacDonald, Mike Street, Gary Steele, Derek Smith, Doug Lingard, Stephen Sacks, Ken Lemke, Jim Woodfill, John Burnett, Simon Claughton, Paul Sneyd, Mark Isaacs, Don Fraser and Rick Carson.**

The study group was treated to a very interesting presentation by **John Burnett, OTB** (photo on page 15) regarding covers mailed from Canada to Europe aboard the **SS Eros**. On June 3rd, 1940 the SS Eros was attacked and seriously damaged by **U-48**.

SS Eros was taken in tow by the **HMS Berkley** with assistance from the **HMS Bandit**. The SS Eros was ultimately beached on Tory Island off the coast of Northern Ireland. During the presentation John showed us covers from the two holds which contained mail.

One cover was from the forward hold which was high and “dry” and another from the aft hold which was flooded. The one cover has all it’s contents stuck together as a result of being underwater.

I’ll delay reporting any further information regarding John’s presentation as I am hoping that he will submit it for publication (hint hint) in Post and Mail.

► KG VI Member Exhibit Awards at BNAPEX 2011

Hendrik Burgers	Canadians in Russia 1928-1920: The Last Contingent of WW I —Multi Frame Gold
	Sam Nickle Award — Best Military Mail
	Horace W. Harrison Award
Earl Covert	1897 Tobacco Stamps of Canada — Multi Frame Gold
	Wilmer Rockett Award — Best Revenue
Gary Steele	1937 1938 Definitive Issue — Multi Frame Gold
Coin Pomfret	King George VI Printed Matter Rates –1 cent per 2 ounces, 1937-1951 — Single Frame Silver
Hendrik Burgers	Boer War Connections — Canadians in South Africa 1899-1902 — Single Frame Gold
Derek Smith	Transatlantic “Ship Letter” Mail between Great Britain and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—1780—1835 — Single Frame Gold
	Meyerson Award — Best Province or Territory before Confederation.

► Non Exhibit Awards

VG Greene Award for the best Article in BNA Topics in 2010 — Brian Stalker and H. M. (Mike) Street Labrador Winter Mail — Challenges and Heroics-Mail Courier Ernest Doane’s Crossings of the Strait of Belle Isle, 1910 & 1911—A Centennial Tribute, *BNA Topics*, vol 67 # 2, pp 5—10 (2010).

E.R. (Ritch) Toop Award for the best article, book or other publication on Canadian Military Mail—Hendrik (Henk) Burgers, Canada’s “Stealth” MPO’s, *BNA Topics*, vol. 67 # 1, pp. 49-55 (2010).

► Other Meetings

Your editor attended a number of study group meetings and there were two in particular which in my opinion are relevant to the KG VI era. I have joined these fledgling study groups, and would suggest that our members investigate them. The first is the FDC cover study group which we all have been introduced to through Gary Dickinson’s writings in *Post and Mail*. Their web-site is www.canadafdc.org.

The other is the Fakes/Forgeries study group which is relevant to all areas of study. With respect to the KG VI era, there are many forgeries of the OHMS perfins as well as the overprinted OHMS and G officials showing up. The Chairman is Ken Pugh and he can be reached through his web-site www.kenpugh.ca

► Letter to the Editor—1937 Coronation Cinderellas

Hello Ken

I see in the latest *Post and Mail* that on page 14 there is reference to the 1937 Coronation Cinderellas.

I thought you might be interested in the attached scan which shows the three colours that were produced for these cinderellas; (red, purple and blue). The unoverprinted sheets were produced by The British Poster Assn – I am uncertain where they were printed. The Canada overprints came in a commemorative envelope but I have not seen how the US overprints were packaged.

A British dealer recently offered me two sets of the Canada overprints, so I am not sure if they are that rare!

Regards

Judith Edwards



Large Inventory of George VI material for sale

Gary Steele has acquired a large inventory of George VI material including plate blocks, coils, complete booklets, booklet panes, pre-cancels, pre-cancel plate blocks, varieties, imperf pairs, large die proofs, errors, used stamps, mis-perfs, large quantities of used per 1000 and covers.

Gary can be reached by telephone at [902-864-3976](tel:902-864-3976) or e-mail at gwsteele57@gmail.com



► New Member

We're pleased to announce that **Robert Timberg** has recently joined BNAPS and the King George VI Study Group.

Welcome to our group, Robert !

I have learned that **Olivier Phillibert** (non member) is selling his extensive collection of OHMS and Private perfins. If you are interested in KG VI era perfins, Olivier who is located in Sherbrooke, QC can be reached via e-mail at cultivons_des_chenes@hotmail.com

For sale –KG VI plate blocks and Postal History

Described and scanned — available from my web-site at <http://www.donslau.com>

KG VI Patriotic Covers

Bill Verbruggen is assembling a collection of KG VI Patriotic Covers for the purpose of studying the Postmarks used. He is interested in corresponding with study group members who can assist him with:

- * Postmarks used during the KG VI era
- * Cachets produced during the era.
- * Any references pertaining to the above mentioned subject.

His e-mail address is verbill@dccnet.com

For Sale - George VI Plate Blocks, 35% off Cat.

Mufti Issue, War Issue, Peace Issue and Post Posters. Including many OHMS and G overprint. E-mail with want list to gwsteele57@gmail.com

Mufti Pre-cancels Bruce Field is seeking any values of Mufti pre-cancel warning strips of 20. Bruce can be contacted by e-mail at a.b.field@sympatico.ca

Peace Issue Rates and Destinations Mike Street is looking for Peace Issue Stamps (Sc #s 268-273, C9, CE 3-4 and E11) on mail to China and the American Pacific (Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Philippines) up to June 1952 but especially Sept 16-Nov 15/1946. Also Parcel post anywhere, legitimate paquebot and unusual foreign destinations, including Russia and components of the USSR from 1946 to June 1952.

1937 3 cent Mufti Issue Ken Lemke is looking for the following pre-cancel on the 3 cent mufti (Unitrade #233) # 4940 – Windsor. Varieties and errors of Unitrade #231, 232 and 233 are also sought. [He is also seeking private perfins of Unitrade 231—236.](#) He can be reached at kwlemke@sympatico.ca

► Members' Wants

For Sale –George VI Booklets, 35% off Cat.

Large inventory of Mufti and War Issue Complete Booklets. E-mail with want list to gwsteele57@gmail.com or write per address in George VI Newsletter (page 2)

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, ATHERTON, Manchester, United Kingdom M46 9HS or by email at jennifer.jones45@btinternet.com

Covers Wanted

Eldon Godfrey is seeking "Mail Suspended Service" and "Foreign Exchange Control Board" covers. His e-mail address is ecg@godfrey-godfrey.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 gwsteele57@gmail.com

George VI Postes-Postage production materials

Peter Kritiz is asking for members help in locating any production materials for the George VI Postes-Postage or withdrawn issues including any press releases or correspondence they may have for these issues. He can be contacted by email at pkritiz@coldwellbankerpbr.com

1949 - 51 Postes-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 ad. Detailed want lists can be published on the Study Group web-site. Contact Ken for further info at snail mail or email address given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.