



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

June/13—July/14

Issue 29

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► Airmail Etiquette Label by Gary Steele



Many may not know this, but there are a small number of collectors that collect Canadian covers not for the hand-stamps, nor the stamps on them or for rates and destinations, but because of other attached items such as the Air Mail Etiquette Labels.

The attached cover is not only a Royal Train cover, but there was attached probably by the addressee a United Air Lines Air Mail label. A seldom seen item on a Canadian cover.

With the advent of Air Mail, various airlines provided fancy and detailed labels to distinguish surface mail from air mail within the postal system. It graduated to a form of advertising on mail.

Labels varied in size and colour, some with just "AIR MAIL" on them and others like this one with a slogan and the name of the airline.

► Chairmans' Notes by Gary Steele

A up-date has been overdue for all members. We have passed the BNAPEX 2013 in Charlottetown and are now heading into the BNAPEX 2014 in Baltimore.

Everyone in Charlottetown, P.E.I. enjoyed themselves and has been talking about going to Baltimore, and several are already planning to go to the show in Niagara Falls in 2015. Whenever you can get in some sightseeing or extend a vacation before or after, it makes it that much more enjoyable.

The George VI study group meeting was a great success with **Donald Leblanc** giving a talk on the plate blocks, imperf plate blocks and other items of the George VI period.

In addition a motion to extend the dues holiday to 2015 was tabled with no members complaining so I guess it passed.

We are still adding new members, new authors for the Newsletter and material is still coming out of the woodwork.

King George VI Study Group

The King George VI Study Group operates under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS)
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► New Members

Please join me in welcoming the following new members to the King George VI study group.

- * **Chris Green**
- * **Bernie Smith**
- * **Ryk Venema**
- * **Sid Mensinga**
- * **John Watson**

► Editor's Desk

First, my apologies for the long delay in getting Issue 29 done, but I have been dealing with health issues for most of the past year. Fortunately, I am on the mend, and hope to see you all at BNAPEX/BALPEX in Baltimore.

Our study group session is currently scheduled for Saturday, August 30, 2014 at 12:00 noon.

To help get Post and Mail back on schedule plus give me some time to catch up on other affairs, our past editor, **Stephen Prest** has graciously agreed to do Issue 30 and 31. Article contributions for Issues 30 and 31 should be sent to Stephen at stephen.prest@gmail.com.

On page 3 of this issue, you will find an article by **Donald LeBlanc** dealing with the fascinating story of how the three stamps for the Royal Visit of 1939 came to be. In addition, we discover how the Royal Couple also ended up visiting the USA.

On page 9, **John Burnett** recounts how he deals with odd shaped items such as boxes, tubes, pamphlets, and booklets and in his collection and for exhibits. It is quite an interesting read.

On page 14, **Eldon Godfrey** continues with Part IV of his Foreign Exchange Board series. In this segment, he deals with the District Directors role in assuring compliance with the FECB.

On page 17, you will find the beginning of a number of letters to the editor which I enjoy as they help us all to increase our understanding of the King George VI era, as we share information.

Finally, I again apologize for the delay in this issue, which was compounded last week by the lower level of our home being inundated with sewer water when Burlington, Ont was hit with a massive rain storm. Estimates are we received between 120 and 190 mm of rain in a few hours. The good news is that health wise, I'm on the mend and look forward to seeing you in Baltimore.

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

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THE ROYAL VISIT OF 1939 -PART 1

The decision to issue 3 stamps taken in 1938

By Donald J. LeBlanc

Introduction

This is the first of a series of articles on the special Commemorative Issue of three postage stamps (#246-248) issued to commemorate the Royal Visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada in May and June 1939.

I have studied these stamps, the plate blocks, the First Day Covers and the Royal Train Covers for the past twenty- five years and I wish to share my research with the Study Group. I therefore welcome everyone on board the Royal Train!

In the beginning....

Where does one start such a journey? We could start on February 12th 1925. On that date, the Canadian government launched an international competition to find an artist and/or sculptor to create a bronze which would be a National War Memorial for those Canadians who had served their country in the Great War of 1914-1918.

This project is a fascinating part of our Canadian history, but I will address it in a future article. Let's instead, go fast-forward to May 1937, to London, England, for the Coronation of George VI as King of England, and consequently King of Canada.

Our own Prime Minister, the **Honorable Mackenzie King**, was present at the ceremony and in a private meeting with the King, took the opportunity to present an official invitation to visit Canada.(1)

The proposal pleased His Majesty, but he had to decline. There was a Civil War raging in Spain and His Majesty felt that he should not be absent from England at that time.(1)

The following year, in June 1938, our Governor General, **Lord Tweedsmuir**, while visiting England, renewed the invitation. Even though Germany had invaded Austria, the British Prime Minister, **Mr. Neville Chamberlain**, approved a royal visit to Canada for the spring or early summer in the following year.(1)

Our Prime Minister was informed of this development, but was asked that this information be kept a secret, for the time being, because of the hostilities raging in Europe.

Our Prime Minister kept the secret from June 1938 until October 1938, with one exception.

How is it that **King George VI** added a visit to the United States on his busy agenda?

It is due to a very particular incident and a slip by our Prime Minister. On August 8th 1938, **President Roosevelt** came to the City of Kingston, Ontario, to receive an honorary degree from Queen's University. While there, he also participated to the opening of an international bridge with our own Prime Minister. At the ceremony, Mr. King discretely informed the President of King George VI's visit to Canada the following year.(1)

Two weeks later, President Roosevelt wrote in his own hand, a letter to King George VI and requested that it be hand delivered by his Ambassador to London, **Mr. Joseph Kennedy**, father of the future President.(1)

An excerpt of this letter, discovered much later, is found in Annex "A" as well as part of the reply from King George. The rest is history.

Finally, on September 28th 1938, His Majesty informed our Governor General that he and the Queen proposed to visit Canada on May 15th 1939. (1)

In early October 1938, our Prime Minister would announce in Parliament the planned visit of King George VI, the first visit of a reigning monarch on Canadian soil for the spring of 1939.(1)

The idea of a series of Commemorative Stamps takes form

In 1938, all decisions to issue new stamps were taken by the Postmaster General, in consultation with his staff. Politicians and the general public could send in suggestions, but everything moved very slowly since the only method of communications were by regular mail or memos. It is difficult to imagine a world without fax machines, emails and modern communications tools.

However, the idea to issue this special series of stamps occurred quite fast. Within a few days of the announcement in Parliament, the first memo on the subject that I have found in the Postal Archives is dated October 13th 1938, and we can sense the urgency:

Memorandum for the Deputy Postmaster General

"In view of the official announcement that the King and Queen are to visit Canada next year, the undersigned would suggest that steps be taken immediately to prepare for a special issue of postage stamps. The event is one of the most unique and important in Canadian annals, and it will be a fit subject for a special stamp issue.

"It is suggested that preparation should be made for three stamps, one of the King and Queen, one the picture (the view) of the new Confederation Square showing the Peace (War) Memorial... and the third to be decided on later as the trend of events may indicate a more fitting subject than might be obtained at the moment.

"It is also suggested that these stamps should be in low denominations...

"It takes so long to prepare models and get the proper subjects for special stamps that, if anything of the kind is to be done, it should be decided upon in the near future...(2)

H.E. Atwater

Financial Superintendent

Financial Branch, P.O. Dept

Quickly, there are two replies to this memo, one on the 17th of October and finally, one on the 18th. Here is part of the more important 2nd memo.

Memorandum for H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent

"...regarding the suggestion that a stamp or series of stamps be issued on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen....

"If a third stamp is issued, and if it be true that the Royal Princesses are to accompany the King and Queen, it might be appropriate to have one stamp showing T.R. H. Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

"It may not be found advisable to wait for photographs until the completion of Confederation Square, as completion of the entire layout, shrubbery, etc, may not be neared until close to the Royal Visit. The (War) Memorial alone would perhaps be a better subject for a stamp, and it may be argued that the people of Canada would be more interested in the Memorial as a national undertaking than in the Square.

"The two portrait stamps could be arranged horizontally and the picture of the National War Memorial could be arranged vertically....if this is thought advisable.

"Hitherto (in the past), our double-size portraits stamps have been considerably loaded with ornaments... It is accordingly suggested that the contractors (printers) be asked, when models (proofs) are requested, to submit designs for borders and frames that are dignified and simple in tone.(3)

A. S. Deaville

Chief of the Philatelic Division

Here, in a nutshell, within a week, the major decisions have been taken to issue three (3) stamps to commemorate the first Royal Visit to Canada in 1939. The rest should be a piece of cake. WRONG! In my next article, I will explain all of the problems the P.O. Dept had to accumulate all of the information and the portraits to the printers to meet the deadlines.

There are also two other letters found in the Postal Archives that had a direct bearing on these stamps, one from a stamp company and the second from a philatelist.

A letter from the Empire Stamp Company to the Postmaster General dated October 13th 1938.

"The writer hopes that the department will give favorable consideration to the issuance of a special series of stamps commemoration the visit of the King and Queen, which according to the press, is planned for 1939.

"In the past, many important historical events have been symbolized by the issuance of just one commemorative stamp or a very short series. The writer feels that the significance of this proposed visit and the important position Canada occupies in world affairs, merits a complete series of commemorative stamps, from the half- cent to the dollar and that the department considering the idea of having those stamps bi-colored .

"While it is true that this incurs additional printing expenses, this is more than offset by the added prestige such an issue would give to Canada as a nation. In addition, the demand for such a bi-colored commemorative series from all over the world would alone, more than justify the expense. (4)

H. Martin, Manager

Empire Stamp Company

Letter from **Mr. G.J. Crux** to Mr. Atwater, Philatelic Dept, dated December 31, 1938

"I see by press reports that the P.O. Dept is considering the issue of three different face value stamps to commemorate Their Majesties visit to Canada next May.

"May I suggest (that) these be printed in two (2) different colors, that is, the center in one and the frame in a contrasting color, and line engraved.(For example) the same as British South Africa- Rhodesia, issue of 1910-16. I believe these to be classed as gems among modern stamps issues and would be very appropriate for this notable occasion in Canadian history and eagerly sought after by collectors of the British Empire."

"....Hope I am not intruding, just a suggestion.(5)

Yours Truly

G.J. Crux

These two letters certainly had a bearing on the final decisions since the three issued stamps are the first bi-colored stamps in Canada since the 1898 Map Stamp. I have added some photos from the National Archives.

Any comments may be sent to the author at jeanmall@hotmail.com .

Good hunting!

Donald J. LeBlanc

1. The Royal Tour of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Canada and the United States of America 1939 by **Gustave Lanctot, K.C., D. Litt, LL.D.**, Dominion Archivist and Historian of the Royal Tour, July 1964
2. Memorandum for the Deputy Postmaster General from the Financial Superintendent, dated October 13th 1938, File 13-7-1, Vol. 2, received Oct. 14th 1938, National Postal Archives
3. Memorandum for H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent from **A.S. Deaville**, Chief, Philatelic Division dated October 18th 1938, File 13-7-1, Vol.2, received Oct. 18th 1938, National Postal Archives.
4. Letter from Empire Stamp Company, on official company letterhead is dated October 13th, 1938 and received Oct. 15th 1938 and found in File 13-7-1, Vol.2, National Postal Archives.
5. Hand-written letter to the Philatelic Dept. from a stamp collector dated December 31 1938 and received Jan .3rd 1939, File 13-7-1, Vol.2, National Postal Archives.

Annex "A"

Hand-written letter from President Roosevelt to King George VI

August 25, 1938

My dear King George:

When I was in Canada a few days ago, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told me, in confidence, that there is a possibility that you and Her Majesty will visit the Dominion of Canada in the summer of 1939.

If this visit should become a reality, I hope very much that you will extend your visit to include the United States. I need not assure you that it would give my wife and me the greatest pleasure to see you, and frankly, I think it would be an excellent thing for Anglo-American relations if you could visit the United States.

As you know, an International Exposition is to be held in New York City in 1939.... If you could come from Montreal or Ottawa to New York, it would be only an overnight journey.

.....it would give us the greatest pleasure to have you and Her Majesty come to visit us at our country home at Hyde Park, which is on the Hudson River, about 80 miles north of New York, and therefore, on the direct route between New York City and Canada. Also, it occurs to me that a Canadian trip would be crowded with formalities and that you both might like three or four days of very simple country life at Hyde Park – with no formal entertainments and an opportunity to get a bit of rest and relaxation.

I am asking Mr. Kennedy to give you this, but I think that we can keep any talk of your visit out of diplomatic channels for the time being.

I forgot to mention that if you bring either or both of the children with you, they will also be very welcome, and I shall try to have one or two Roosevelt of approximately the same age to play with them!

With my sincere regards

Faithfully Yours

Franklin D. Roosevelt

King George answered by the following warm dispatch.

Balmoral Castle

October 8, 1938

My Dear President Roosevelt,

Your letter, which Mr. Kennedy handed to me last week, came as a pleasant relief at a time of great anxiety, and I thank you warmly for it.

The Queen and I appreciate most sincerely your kind invitation to visit Mrs. Roosevelt and you in the United States in the event of our going to Canada next summer. I can assure you that the pleasure, which it would in any case give to us personally, would be greatly enhanced by the thought that it was contributing in any way to the cordiality of the relations between our two countries.

I hope that it will not be inconvenient if I delay my answer until the plans for a visit to Canada are further advanced, and I am in a position to judge how long it may be possible for me to be absent from this country. I will then communicate with you again.

Although the suggestions which you make for a visit sound very attractive, I am afraid that we shall not be taking the children with us if we go to Canada as they are much too young for such a strenuous tour.

Before I end this letter, I feel that I must say how greatly I welcome your interventions in the recent crisis. I have little doubt that they contributed largely to the preservation of peace.

With all good wishes and many thanks for your kind invitation.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

George, R. I.



First day cover showing the three stamps issued for the Royal Visit and cancelled with the Royal Train CDS.

1939 Royal Visit Stamps



HRH Elizabeth and Margaret



National Memorial Ottawa



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth



First Day Cover showing the three stamps issued for the Royal Visit and cancelled with the Royal Train CDS

Great Collectibles Lousy Size or Shape

By John T Burnett, OTB

Over the years I have found really interesting items that pay sometimes very obscure rates and therefore belong in my collection and hopefully in my exhibit. The problem I often run into is the darn things sometimes are really hard to mount and exhibit.

In this small article I wanted to show a few of my interesting acquisitions and what I elected to do with them to make them exhibit able.

Shown in figures 1 and 2 is the first example is a box cover for a pair of glasses with 4¢ postage attached on the side. The box is dated 1939 with a roller cancel and is addressed locally. At first I thought this would be some sort of "parcel" rate but upon doing some research I found that anything containing glass was mandated a "Fragile or Breakable" notification on the box and so I have concluded it was actually a triple rate drop letter and one of the very few rates requiring 4¢ postage. The box material is thin enough that I am able to flatten it out and it will mount on a page. I often look at it and just wish it had been franked with a single 4¢ stamp which is one of the truly hard franking to find paying the proper rate.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Figure 3 shows a really difficult and quite scarce piece for its time. This is a photographic tube shown in the picture and it had an envelope wrapped around it as an address label and was mailed as a 3rd class printed matter item (photographs qualified as printed matter at this time). I show the label (envelope) with a single 4¢ stamp attached in figure 4.

As I said earlier finding a 4¢ stamp used in a single franking is difficult and I needed a way to show this. First of all what did I have here, it was a heavy cardboard tube that measured approximately 1½ in. (38mm) in diameter and 8½ in. (216 mm) long. This tube also had heavy cardboard end caps on each end and a photograph of an army regiment, measuring 8½ in by 24in (216mm x 610mm) inside bringing the weight to 8 oz. (227 gr.). At the rate of 1¢ per 2 oz. for a 3rd class domestic item such as this photo tube, required 4¢ postage. This piece is obviously something that was not going to mount on a page or in a frame! Enter the computer! I scanned the tube as shown in figure 3 and simply imported the scan (Fig 4) onto my exhibit page with an explanation of what was shown. I show that portion of my exhibit page in figure 5.



Fig 3



Fig 3

Scan of envelope that was used as the mailing label.

Fig 5

Scan of Exhibit page

Domestic and USA	Third Class Rate
Printed Matter, Overweight	
Eight Ounce Photographic Tube	
<p>No <u>single stamp use</u> from the 1937 - 1942 era is harder to find than that of the <u>4¢ Mufti</u> definitive stamp.</p>	
<p>This cut down envelope has been used as an address wrapper around a heavy cardboard photographic tube. I show a reduced scan of the tube below. The tube contains a photograph of an army unit. The photo measures 8½" x 24". The tube originally had two heavy cardboard end caps and the total weighed 8 ounces, requiring 4¢ postage (rate 1¢ per 2 oz.)</p>	
<p>Reduced scan of how the photographic tub was originally found</p>	

Figure 6 shows a piece I recently picked up in a junk box at our local HUNTSPEX show here in Alabama. This is another use of a 4¢ Mufti and here I have had to make an assumption about what the label says. I assume what I have here is another printed matter rate, this time to the USA. The printed matter rate to the United States was 1¢ per 4 ounces. The label says this was the Vacation Edition a supplemental edition advertising vacationing in Peterborough, Ontario. Sent to a commercial establishment in Buffalo, New York I make the assumption that this item weighed up to 4 ounces and thus qualified for that rate.

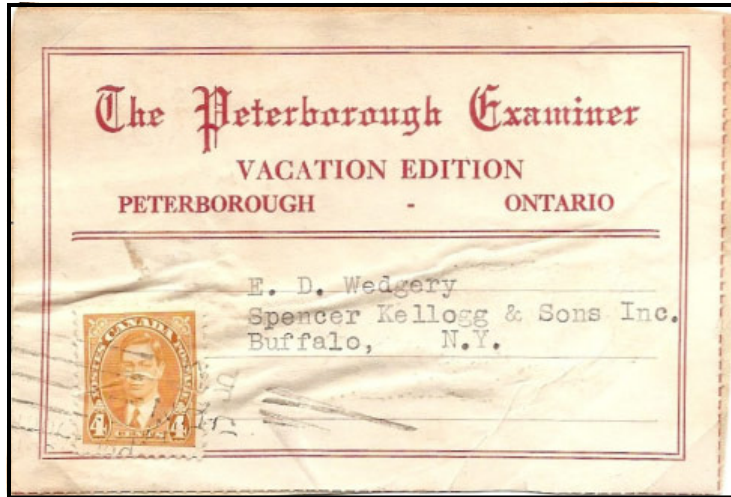


Fig. 6

The next item I have had to work with is a quiet scarce full sized Sudbury Daily Star newspaper (fig 7) addressed to Toronto and paying the 1¢ per 4 oz Second Class postage rate. The paper weighs more than four ounces and was allowed to weigh up to eight ounces, hence the 2¢ postage affixed. This is a large newspaper measuring 17 x 12 inches (432 x 305 mm) and has been folded to be 17 x 6 inches. I cannot tell you how many people of my generation have told me they would love to read that paper just for the memories of their youth it would bring back. There is no easy way to exhibit this one except to use two pages side by side.

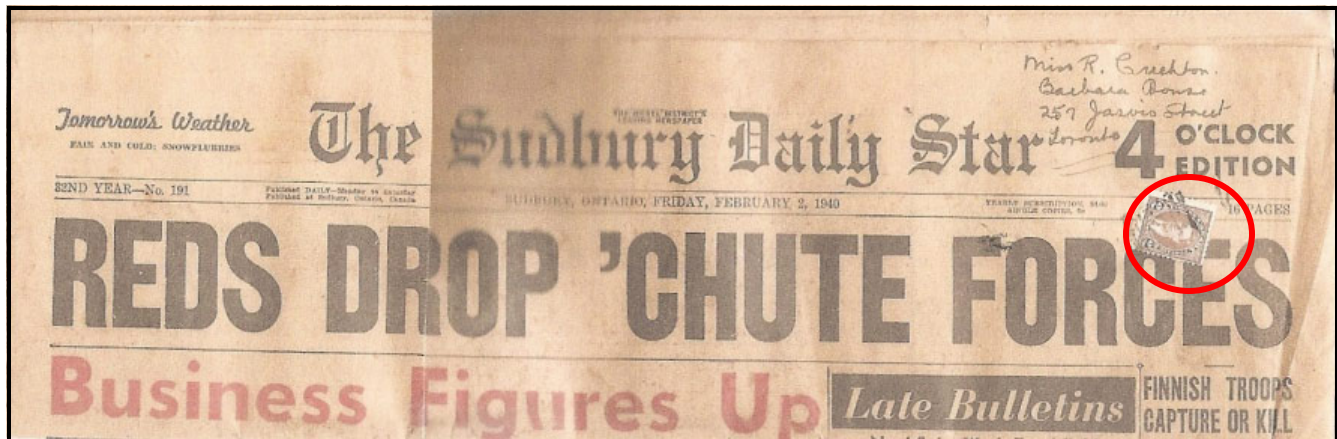


Fig. 7 Sudbury Daily Star, paying double rate up to 8 oz.

Another 2nd class newspaper I have in my collection pays the 1¢ postage rate. Shown in fig 8 is a folded copy of the "Benito Broadcast" of Benito, Manitoba and mailed to Dauphin, Manitoba a small town 2½ hours drive south east of Benito which is located right on the Saskatchewan border. In this case the newspaper was thin enough that I could fold it to fit on my standard 8½ x 11 page using oversized corner mounts.



Fig. 8 "The Benito Broadcast, paying for the single rate of up to 4 oz.

One of my favorite pieces is shown in fig 9 this is a four page price list that measures a full 8½ x 12 inches and was just too colorful not to show. Here is a 1¢ printed matter rate that really did use the rules of the post office for its benefit. This piece weighs right up at the maximum allowed for 1¢. I decided that the only way to handle this was to put a small heading at the top of the page over the piece as shown in fig 10. This piece proved to be too heavy to stand by itself when I mounted it in a frame and so I had to add a cardboard backer to stiffen it. I found a cardboard stock sheet works very well for this stiffening purpose.



Fig. 9

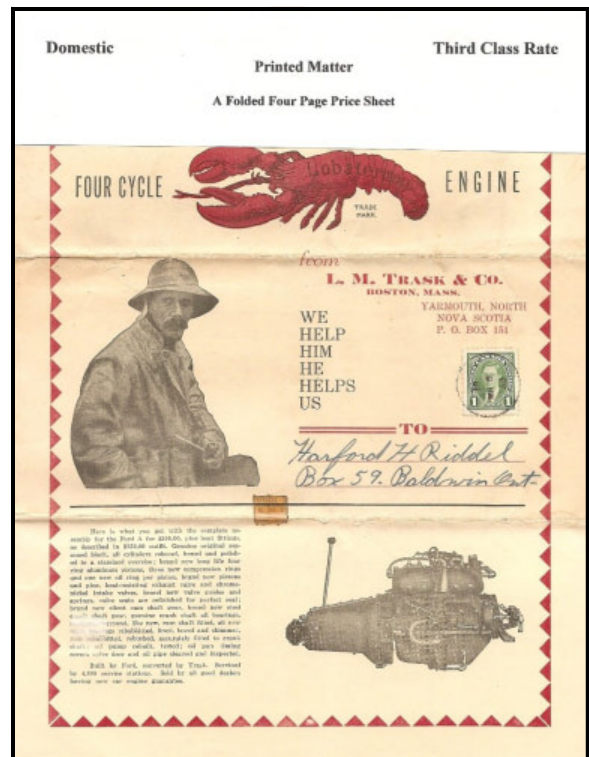
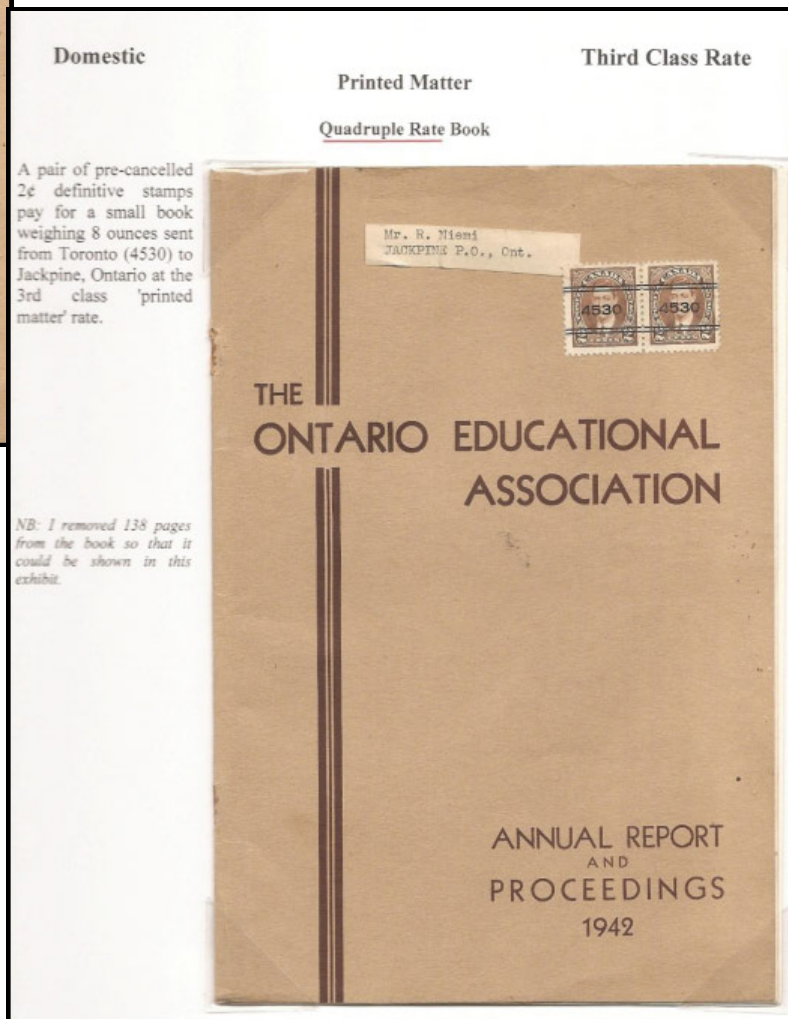
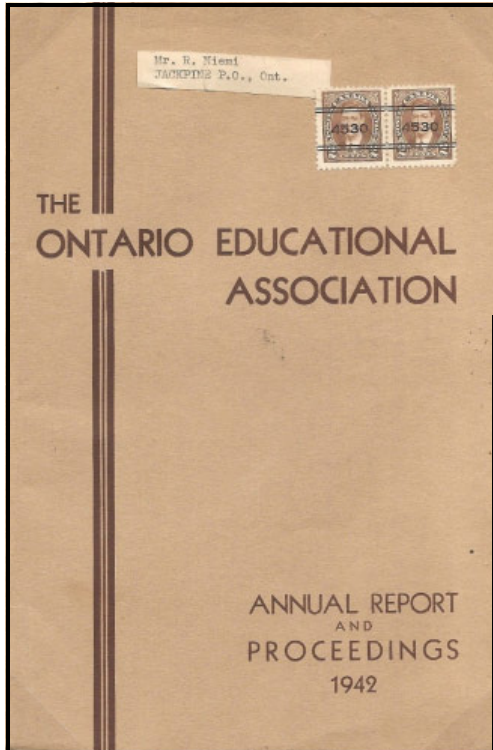


Fig. 10

My biggest challenge came when I found a quadruple weight, printed matter rate piece (how many have you seen?) and knew I had to show it in my exhibit! This is a small book produced by the "Ontario Educational Association" in 1942; besides the front and back cardboard covers this book had 138 pages. making it 8 oz in weight requiring 4¢ postage. This postage was not only paid for by Mufti stamps it used pre-cancelled Mufti stamps. The book had been stapled on the binding and so I carefully opened the staples and removed all 138 pages and then just mounted the front and back covers. I did make sure to note on the exhibit page that I had done this so judges could see that it truly was a quadruple rate piece.



I have many more examples of odd shapes and sizes of King George VI era material, there are also items that require you to show the back of an envelope or mailing piece. I think of a piece I have using the "sample" rate, here the postal rules mandated that the envelope "not be sealed" so that post office personnel could inspect the contents of the envelope. In such a case you really need to show the back of that envelope.

With today's computers and printers we have the answer in our ability to scan such items and show whatever portion is appropriate. Try to be inventive with the "hard to display item you have in your collection.

Foreign Exchange Control Board

Part 4

District Directors' Role in Assurance of FECB Compliance

By Eldon C. Godfrey

The offices of the District Directors played a vital role in assuring compliance with FECB regulations with regard to regular mail, registered mail, particular addressees and/or matters arising at the postmaster level requiring further consideration.

FECB regulations initially required the local postmaster to submit to the District Director 1 of every 50 pieces of mail handled in his/her office marked "Passed For Export" [1]; additionally, the local postmaster was required to forward any letters which he/she was unable to be satisfied regarding content by the mailer and any other mailings thought to be suspicious in nature for further clearance by opening and examining the contents of the letter by an "examination clerk" especially designated by the Director for this purpose.

"This check will be conducted at offices where District Directors and District Superintendents are located, viz. –

<i>Charlottetown</i>	<i>Ottawa</i>	<i>Saskatoon</i>
<i>Halifax</i>	<i>Toronto</i>	<i>Moose Jaw</i>
<i>Saint John</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>Edmonton</i>
<i>Quebec</i>	<i>North Bay</i>	<i>Calgary</i>
<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Winnipeg</i>	<i>Vancouver " [1]</i>

Subsequently, offices to conduct examination were increased to include:

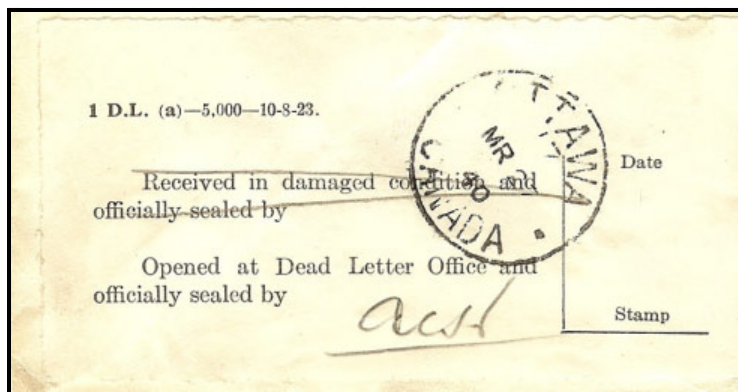
Hamilton	Niagara Falls	Moncton
Regina	Victoria	Windsor

being 21 offices in all.

The opening of envelopes for examination gave rise to the need to re-seal and forward the envelope on to the addressee when content was determined to be in compliance with regulation.

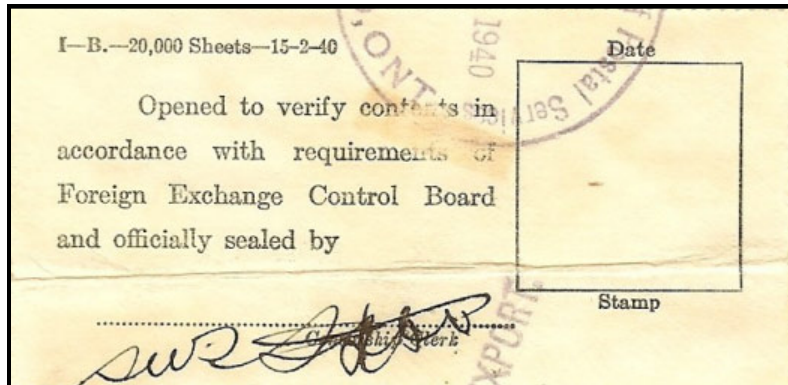
On September 22, 1939, with respect to mail addressed to the United States of America, **F.E. Jolliffe**, Chief Postal Censor wrote as follows to **E.J. Underwood**, Chief Superintendent of Post Office Services "..., *I beg to say that we do not censor mails to this country, but as it is necessary to conform to the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and examine certain suspected items, we have instructed our District Directors that these, if harmless, are to be closed with the official Post Office sticker used in Dead Letter work rather than a censorship label, which might indicate general censorship, whereas such is not the case.*" [2]

The use of the sticker (Form 1 D.L. (a)) used in Dead Letter work by examiners is later confirmed in correspondence of E.J Underwood to District Directors, District Superintendents and the Inspector of Postal Services (Charlottetown) on January 12, 1940.[3]



On February 1, 1940, **P.T. Coolican**, Asst. Deputy Postmaster General, advised **George C. Avery**, Asst. Chief Superintendent of Postal Services by memo *"In some instances the letter has been closed with a "Received in damaged condition" stamp. I presume this stamp is not in use for the purpose of concealing the fact that the article was opened. If any stamp is used, it should designate that the article is opened under Foreign Exchange control Board authority."* [4]

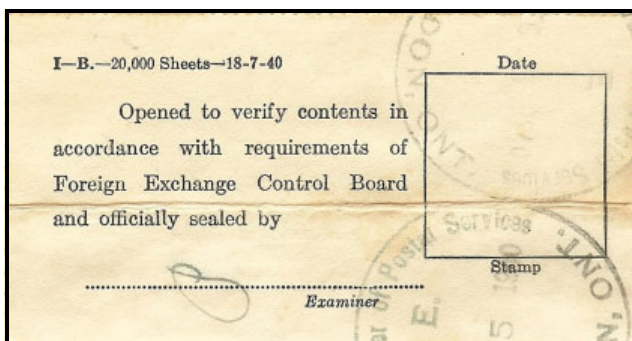
This communication gave rise to the requisitioning of gummed labels stating the reason the letter had been opened and identifying the Foreign Exchange Control Board. **H. Fortier**, Chief Inspector of Inspection Services was so advised by G.C. Avery on February 15, 1940.[5] Initial production of the labels bore the identification as follows:



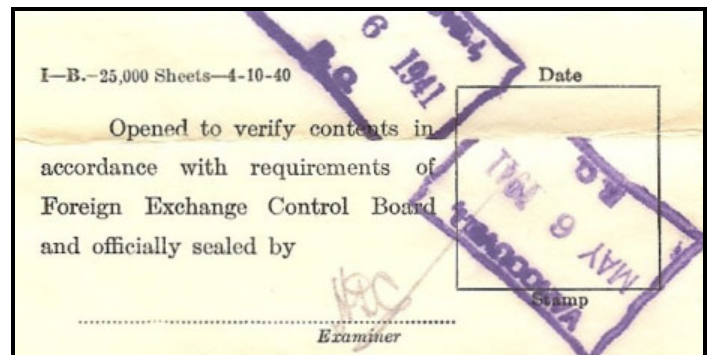
On April 2, 1940, the Acting Chief Superintendent of Post Office Services advised District Directors and Superintendents *"... a supply of official labels No. 1 B (reading as above) is being forwarded to his Office. This new label is to be used instead of official label 1 D.L. (a) for sealing letters and parcels which are opened and examined under Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations."* [6]

The production of FECB gummed labels went through 8 printings. Beginning with the 2nd printing and continuing throughout the terminology "Censorship Clerk" was changed to "Examiner". The term "Examiner" appears to be less troublesome to USA addressees, as the USA remained "neutral" in the war at that time; the terms "censor", "censored" seem to appear in the USA postal service in 1942.

A summary of printings 2 through 8 follows:

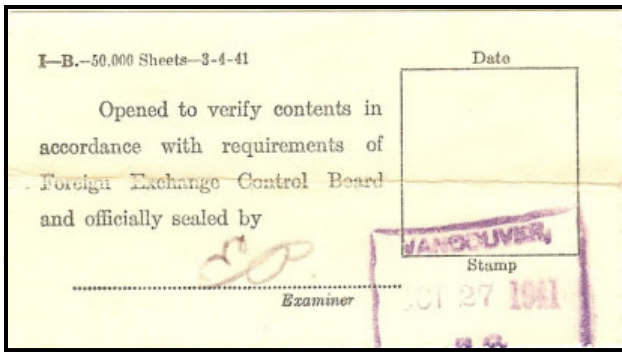


2nd printing 1-B-20,000 Sheets- 18-7-40



3rd printing 1-B-25,000 Sheets-4-10-40

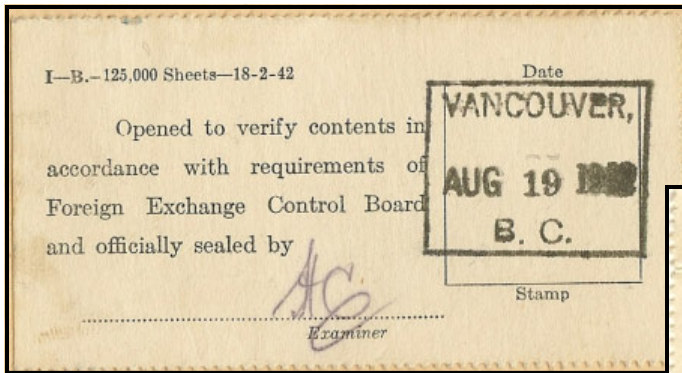
KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL



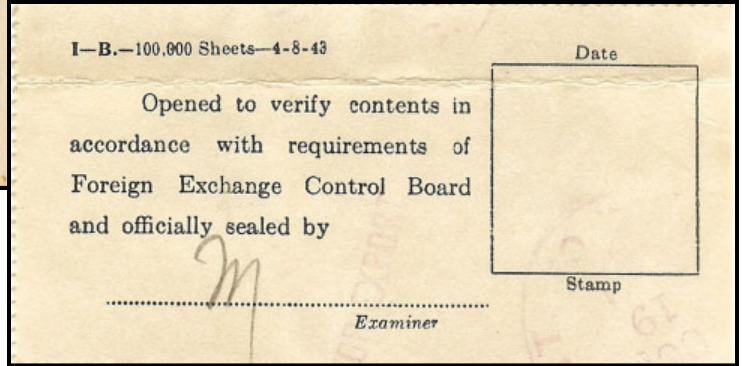
4th printing 1-B-50,000 Sheets-3-4-41



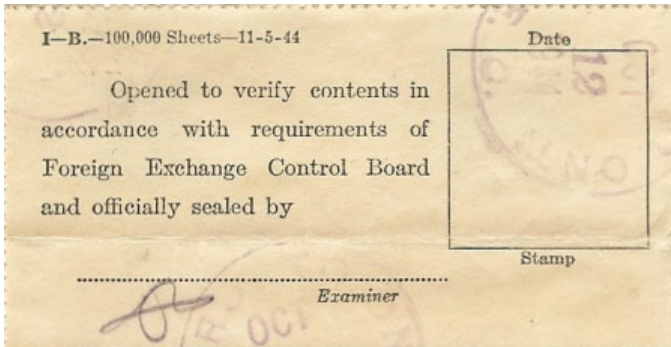
5th printing 1-B-80,000 Sheets-18-7-41



6th printing 1-B-125,000 Sheets-18-2-42



7th printing 1-B-100,000 Sheets-4-8-43



8th printing 1-B-100,000 Sheets-11-5-44

In total 520,000 sheets of labels were printed. Each sheet comprised 3 columns containing 5 labels (15 labels) yielding 7,800,000

1] **P.T. Coolican**, Asst. Deputy Postmaster General Oct 27, 1939 to **Major L.A. Wilmot**, FECB c/o Bank of Canada

This communication confirms "one in every fifty articles which have been accepted and marked "Passed for Export"" and confirms 15 District Offices at which checks shall be conducted.

NA, RG3, Vol. 2592 File ARC – 3/2592/5

[2] **F.E. Jolliffe**, Chief Postal Censor to **E.J Underwood**, Chief Superintendent of Post Office Services

NA, RG3, Vol. 2590/3 File ARC3 – 1939 – 1940

[3] **E.J. Underwood** confirmation of use of Dead Letter work sticker

NA, RG3, Vol. 2592 File ARC – 3/2592/5

[4] **P.T. Coolican** to **G.C. Avery** -- Improper use of Form 1 D.L. (a)

NA, RG3, Vol. 2592 File ARC – 3/2592/5

[5] **G.C. Avery** to **H. Fortier** advising the requisitioning of gummed labels for the FECB

NA, RG3, Vol. 2592 File ARC – 3/2592/5

[6] Acting Chief Superintendent of Post Office Service to District Directors and Superintendents -- Formal instructions to use Form 1 B

NA, RG3, Vol. 2592 File ARC – 3/2592/5

References to National Archive Files are taken from files which I have examined at the National Library and Archive and from copies of research files of **Robert Lemire** and **Jeffery Switt** to whom I am extremely grateful.

Illustrations are taken from items in the author's collection.

Part 5 of this series will show examples of compliance by District Offices and the role of the Canadian chartered banks in service to the FECB and in accordance with mailing requirements for passage of correspondence without delay.

Letters to the Editor

Louis Fiset wrote: (re Mystery Marking, Issue 28, page 1)

Hi Ken

Just read the current P&M and found your query. A colleague in Portland is an expert on USA auxiliary markings and Return to Sender mail and sends the following reply.

Hope you find this useful.

I'm a silent but appreciative reader of P&M. Nice work, all of you.

Louis Fiset

Begin forwarded message:

Fortunately, an easy one. Both markings were applied in Chicago. The number was a carrier number/markings who in turn marked the cover 'Not There' as the addressee (kind of weird since it's to a business) wasn't at the address.

Tony,

Per-Olof Jansson wrote: (Passed for Export, Issue 27, Page 3)

Found among my letters a much later date than December 12 1951 mentioned in the article by Eldon C. Godfrey.

This letter is a registered letter to the U.S. It is cancelled 15 April 1952 and sent from Toronto to Detroit. The letter is also cancelled Passed Free, Detroit Mich. US Customs and arrival cancelled Detroit Mich. April 16 1952 and Detroit Mich. Southfield Station April 17 1952. The letter is also provided with Customs label, with the text "Stamps for the collector."

Greetings from a cold Sweden.

Per-Olof Jansson

**Mike Street Wrote:** (re Seeking Envelope #8, Issue 28, page 13)

Guys, I hate being a party pooper but there's a real problem with the cover shown in "Seeking Envelope #8", "While rummaging through a box of covers at a local dealer recently, I came across a Peace Issue cover (see Fig 1"

It isn't Peace Issue, it's War Issue. The stamp is CE2 (16¢), not CE3 (17¢). The cover is still pretty neat because it was postmarked the day before the Peace Issue stamps were released, which was a SUNDAY. It appears that it was cancelled on a weekend because it was Special Delivery and I'd like a good scan of it for the 'Transition' section of my book if possible please.

BTW, the "one of Concordia University's precursors" was Loyola College, where including high school I spent nine very pleasant years.

Mike

Peter MacDoanld responded

...which is why I also stated that it's not for the "particular franking" but because of the cancel date and the mystery of the enclosure. My suspicion is that envelope number eight may have contained something really neat and peace-related. My piece was designed to be a conversation starter. Look - it worked! Let's see what others contribute to the discussion before sending off any letters to the editor.

And yes, I know that Loyola was the institution in question. I need something to include in the follow-up as my research and queries yield a real story. Ken wanted new contributors. I'm one.

Peter

Larry Ballantyne wrote: (re Isse 28, page 13)

Ken,

A very enjoyable issue as always. Thank you for all of your hard work.

However, Peter MacDonald's article on page 13 regarding a supposedly early-release Peace Issue cover is mis-identified. It is not a Peace issue stamp, but rather Unitrade #CE1, a war issue stamp, that was issued on July 1, 1942. So no early-release.

Regards,

Larry Ballantyne



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For more information, go to www.bnaps.org/bnapex/index.htm

Large Inventory of George VI material for sale

Gary Steele has a large inventory of KG VI material including plate blocks, coils, 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.

NEW "WAR ISSUE" PLATE BLOCK INVENTORY — additional inventory of approximately \$ 100,000 catalogue of 1 cent to \$1.00 War Issue plate blocks. If anyone is looking for that elusive position of one or more, e-mail me your WA|NT LIST anytime.

Check my ads on E-Bay under SPORTSTER with over 1500 items listed.

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



► Members' Wants

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.

Postmarks on KG VI wanted: Patrick Moore in Bonn, Germany, is looking for a nice large collection or collections of clear and readable postmarks on KG VI stamps. Geographic diversity rather than scarcity is important. His e-mail address is patrick.moore@snaflu.de

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

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 reached by email at

George VI Postes-Postage production materials

Peter Kritz 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 pkritz@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

Dave Jones has a few hundred MNG Unitrade 285 plate blocks (3, 6, 7 and 8); 286 (plates 12, 13 and 14) for sale and a few 306 (plate 18) also some mint and NG singles for these issues. If or interest to anyone studying these issues please email shibumi.management@gmail.com. Not looking for a million dollars.