



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

February, 2017— April, 2017

Issue 36

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► Cover Story by Gary Steele



EAMS 4 Cent Post Card rate to New Zealand — An Almost Maybe

There are some postal rates that you know exist and try to watch for in the event that one may show up. A few months ago I did a double-take when I saw the above post card with a single use 4c Mufti to New Zealand. I have several post cards mailed via the Empire Air Mail Scheme, but few ever have full payment. The only problem is that this rate did not exist till April 1 1939 to New Zealand.

My original research back in the 80's and early 90's of the *Weekly and Monthly Postal Guide Supplements* clearly indicates when mail from Canada was allowed to be sent "all-up" via the EAMS:

“On and after the 1st April 1939, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand will be included in the Empire Air Mail (All-Up) service.”

By chance I recently obtained a legitimate post card sent via the EAMS to Australia, dated August 23rd 1939 but only with a 2c Mufti coil as payment, marked postage due 4 cents or T20 centimes due. If anyone sees any examples for sale, please contact me.

(See page 16 for the 2 cent card and an article by Stephen Prest about the above card)

► Chairman's Notes - by Gary Steele

Upon reflecting upon where I find my material, you never know where or how you will find the next interesting piece for your collection or subject of interest. I recently bought a standard collection of material, five boxes in all. Canadian mint, used, \$2000 FACE value of stamps including many annuals and sheets, some worldwide but overall nothing outstanding. There were hardly any plate blocks in the collection, except one that stood out. How did a seemingly ordinary collection have this item in it?

That item was an experimental #233 three cent Mufti lower plate block of twenty #13. These plate blocks were printed in sheets of 600 with six panes of 100. The upper middle pane and lower middle pane have the imprints in the middle two stamps instead of the standard corner plate positions. Collecting blocks of 8 or 20 is the only way to know that they came from these center panes.

I am sure many of you remember the strange circumstances while obtaining many of your treasured items. Maybe some have a few short stories that would make an interesting article.

King George VI Study Group

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New Member — On behalf of the King George VI Study Group, I would like to welcome our newest member, Ingo Nessel. Ingo's specific area of interest is the 1946 Peace Issue, especially the eight cent value.

► Editor's Desk

Issue 36 of Post and Mail features the continuation of **Donald J. Leclanc's** Royal Train Visit of 1939 Part five, and **Eldon Godfrey's** Foreign Exchange Control Board, Part nine.

Part five of The Royal Train Visit of 1939 continues the story of "The Impossibles" with interesting information regarding the history of "The Impossibles". Donald also provides us with information regarding his research into these very rare blocks. The article is illustrated with images of "The Impossibles" in Donald's collection.

Part nine of the of the Foreign Exchange Control Board series provides us with a look at "Censorship—Perceived and Specified". While The FECB was not suppose to be used for censorship, it would appear that it was (at least to this reader). On page 14, there is an interesting story about **Franklin Delano Roosevelt's** visit to Manitoulin Island after the Quebec Conference during WW II.

On page 14, **Stephen Prest** discusses the single usage of the four cent Mufti, and the Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS). It is quite interesting that the "Cover Story" and Stephen's article both involve the same post card!

I recently purchased a couple of interesting "Mail Service Suspended" covers and I have prospects of a few more at Orapex .These purchases reminded me of a project I was contemplating a few years ago and that was to do a compilation of "Service Suspended" covers. I would like to resurrect the idea, so if you have a "Service Suspended" cover could you send me a scan and any information you may have about the cover.

Hope to see many of you at BNAPEX 2017 in Calgary.

The KG VI study group and the newsletter are intended to share information, research, discussion, and helping each other.

If we are to support this goal with quarterly newsletters, we need more contributions.

Comments, questions, want ads, items for sale are welcome.

A single cover or several that is/are interesting to you, or one or more of your favourites make great articles.

Find an interesting article, do some research — please share.

THIS IS YOUR STUDY GROUP — PLEASE HELP.

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

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THE ROYAL VISIT OF 1939- PART V

THE HISTORY OF “THE IMPOSSIBLES”

BY DONALD J. LEBLANC

Introduction

In my last article (The Post & Mail, Issue 35), I began a study of “The Impossibles” plate blocks of the Royal Visit of 1939. The article contains a passage from a **K. Bileski** catalogue explaining the rarity of these plate blocks. He terminates his summary with a declaration that there only exists 13 different positions reported of the 24 rarest positions for a grand total of 16 blocks as the total inventory.

I have always been a plate block collector since the 1970's and when I read this declaration in the 1980's, I was intrigued and wondered how accurate it was. As a long term project, I decided to do research in the *Postal Archives*, off and on, looking for articles and going over all of the major auction catalogues of the past 60 years. My conclusion is that the statement is fairly accurate with a few adjustments: 14 different positions have been located of the 20 rare positions for a grand total of 21 blocks!

History of “The Impossibles”

Where does one start such a research project? A valuable journal was *Popular Stamps*, published from 1939 to 1958 by **A.L. McCready**. It contains mostly tidbits of information about stamp topics, but from time to time, fine articles.

In 1941, a columnist, under the pseudonym “**Phil Apps**” requested collectors to inform him if they had found any of the rare 24 plate positions of the Royal Visit Issue. (1)

During the following year, a few collectors wrote to his column confirming that they had found or acquired one or two of the rare positions. Our friend **Mr A.L. Grimmer**, wrote a few times to inform Popular Stamps that he was up to 4 different positions.

Finally, in July 1943, “Phil” published the list: Six collectors reported 9 different positions for a grand total of 13 rare plate positions. (2)

This summary is only valuable for informative purposes since, with no photos, I can't consider it a solid basis to establish the foundation of my research. There is the possibility that bragging rights may affect eye vision.

In 1945, we were privileged to receive a well-written article by Mr A.L. Grimmer indicating the complete list of the rare positions and a first attempt to put a value to these rare blocks (\$20.00 to \$40.00!!). For the first time, the title of “The Impossibles” is mentioned. This article is referred to in my references as well as his biography.(3)

In the 1940's, and 1950's, always in Popular Stamps, we received tidbits of information from collectors reporting that they had acquired a specific rare position. The position is mentioned, but we never knew if these are completely new finds or if the collector purchased it from one of the original six collectors mentioned in the 1943 list. No photos are available. In summary, these are not very valuable references, but they do confirm the interest that a large group of plate block collectors in the 1940's and 1950's had for these rare blocks and for block collecting in general.

These tidbits of information continue in the 1950's in both Popular Stamps and in B.N.A. Topics. We learn that our Mr Grimmer is up to 10 rare “Impossibles”. Finally, we learn that he is helping **Mr Sol Kanee** build up his collection (Translation: he sold his personal collection to him). No photos are available of the rare ones.

The first solid evidence for my research is the sale of Mr Sol Kanee's complete plate block collection by a Private Treaty in 1957. It is contained in the *Sissons Private Treaty Sale*, April 28th 1957 at Fipex. (4)

Item 75 reads as follows:

“The “S. Kanee Royal Visit Collection, 184 mint plate blocks, all of the normal positions complete and 10 of the so-called “Impossibles”, 93 used plate blocks , 3 die proofs, 6 imperforate plate blocks, various covers, position pieces (246-248). \$3,500.”

This ad was prepared and verified by the people at Sissons and its accuracy is not questioned. Also, three of the “Impossibles” are photographed for the first time. This confirms, in my mind, that our friend, Mr Grimmer, had sold his personal collection of the 10 “Impossibles” to Mr Sol Kanee.

The name of the purchaser is not mentioned in the Journals, but we can safely assume that person to be an American, **Mr Geroge Ludlow Lee**, president of his own tool company. This fact is only confirmed in 1963, but Mr Lee did take a very prudent course of action in 1957 and 1958, upon acquiring this collection. He sent these 10 blocks to the *Philatelic Foundation* for certificates from the Expert Committee.

He kept this collection until 1963 and even acquired 2 more “Impossibles” before that date. He was not just a passive collector, but wrote numerous articles on plate block collecting in stamp journals and became an authority on the matter as well as an authority on Egyptian stamps. I refer to one of these articles in my references as well as his biography.(5)

Finally, he decided to sell many rare items, including his Imperfs and his collection of the 12 “Impossibles” in an *H.R. Harmer Auction*. (6)

This Auction Sale catalogue is a researcher's dream-come-true. All 12 “Impossibles” are listed separately and 11 are photographed. Eleven of the 12 are sold with their certificate from the Foundation, prepared in 1957 and 1958, thus confirming that Mr Lee purchased Mr Kanee's collection.

These photographs are the foundation for my research. I have been able to compare every major sale of an “Impossible” plate block photo since 1963 with these 11 original photographs to determine if the block in a subsequent sale is really the original block sold by Mr Lee, or another copy of the same position. The comparison is made by lining up the perforations in the 2 photos.

This is how I have determined that 2 of the rare positions have 3 copies each (6 total), 3 of the rare positions have 2 copies each (6 total) and that the remaining 9 positions known, there seems to exist only one-of-a-kind for a grand total of 21 blocks! Appendix A is a summary of my research.

Missing photos in my research

I am certain that many of you have already seen a flaw in my research. It is possible to compare all the photos in the Auction catalogues, but where does one get the photos of all the blocks sold in private sales by a dealer or those situations of two collectors conducting a private sale at a club meeting.

Granted, I do not have these photographs. However, these rare blocks change hands on the average of every 10 to 20 years. Stamp collectors are only temporary keepers of our collections. My reasoning is that over a 60- year period, at one time or another, a rare plate block will make it to an Auction catalogue at least once. Some positions have been sold 3 or 4 times in an Auction catalogue and when we compare them, we discover that it is the identical block!

The block sold in the **Ron Brigham** Auction in 2015 is an example of a block that has never appeared in an Auction catalogue prior to 2015. The original owner probably kept it for 20 years and sold it to a buddy. This buddy kept it for 20 years or so and sold it to a dealer. This dealer probably knew Ron's interest in rare items and sold it to him in a private sale. Ron kept it for 20 years or so and then decided to sell his whole collection. Rather than to go the normal route, he had his own auction company and sold his large collection over 8 or 9 major sales.

My point is that this rare block of 6 stamps eventually made it in an Auction catalogue and I could compare it with other photographs in other sales.

It is an ongoing process and my total inventory will certainly change. There are many more examples of the 14 known positions waiting to be discovered. However, chances of finding any of the 6 unreported positions are slim, but not “impossible”.

In conclusion, I have included photos of the 9 rare positions in my personal collection. These were all acquired one at a time over many years with a lot of luck and good timing. I lost out on some bids, but consider myself very fortunate to have purchased these blocks. Most collectors do not realize how rare these blocks are and many are not bidding accordingly. My 20 years or so of possessing them is almost up and they will be in an auction in the near future.

One last point: One of my rare blocks was found on a cover! Those with cover collections should verify the plate number of all their plate blocks on covers, just in case.

If you have any of these blocks or a photo of one of these, please send a scan for my research at jeanmall@hotmail.com. If you have any questions or comments, do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Good Hunting!

References

- (1) Canadian Topics by “Phil Atts”, Popular Stamps Monthly Journal, Vol IV, #4, May 1941 at page 2 and 17.
- (2) Canadian Topics by “Phil Atts”, Popular Stamps Monthly Journal , Vol VI, #6, July 1943, page 5.
- (3) Royal Visit Plate Blocks by A.K. Grimmer, Popular Stamps Monthly Journal, Vol VIII ,#8, September 1945 at pages 11 and 12. A biography of Mr. Grimmer is found in “Sketches of BNAPSers” by V.G. Greene, B.N.A. Topics, 1952, Vol 9, #5 at page 137.
- (4) Private Treaty Sale of Superb British North America held at Fipex in New York from April 28th to May 6th, 1957 by J.N. Sissons Limited of Toronto, Canada.
- (5) Canadian Plate Number Blocks by George L. Lee, The American Philatelist, March 1959, Volume 76, #6, at pages 427-428, 458. A biography of Mr Lee is found in “Sketches of BNAPSers” by V.G. Greene, B.N.A. Topics, March 1962 at page 226.
- (6) The “**George Ludlow Lee**” Collection of 20th Century Canada Imprint and Plate number Blocks Auction Sale, held by *H.R. Harmer, Inc.* of New York, held on December 9th and 10th, 1963.

Schedule “A”

<u>Rare positions</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Total</u>
#246 1-3 UL	Only 1 position block reported *	1
“ UR	Only 1 position block reported	1
“ LL	Two blocks, one mint and one used *	2
1-4 UL	Only one position block reported	1
“ LL	Only one position block reported	1
“ LR	Only one position block reported *	1
2-3 UL	Only 1 position block reported *	1
“ LL	Only one position block reported	1
“ LR	Two blocks, one of 4 stamps and one of 6 stamps *	2
2-4 UL	Three blocks reported in this position *	3
“ UR	Two blocks reported in this position *	2
“ LL	Only 1 position block reported	1
#248 5-3 UL	Three reported, one has missing side margin *	3
“ LL	Only one position block reported *	1
		21

Notes:

- 1) 248 Plate 5-1, most probably does not exist.
- (2) List of 6 positions that have never been reported as yet:
 #246 1-3 LR, 1-4 UR, 2-3 UR, 2-4 LR
 #248 5-3 UR, 5-3 LR
- (3) An asterix (*) indicates 9 blocks in my collection.



Unitrade 246
Plate 1-3 Upper Left



Unitrade 246
Plate 1-3 Lower Left



Unitrade 246
Plate 1-4 Lower Right



Unitrade 246
Plate 2-3 Upper Left

Unitrade 246
Plate 2-3 Lower Right



Unitrade 246
Plate 2-4
Upper Left

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

**Unitrade 246
Plate 2-4
Upper Right**



**Unitrade 248
Plate 5-3
Upper Left**



**Unitrade 248
Plate 5-3
Lower Left**



Foreign Exchange Control Board Part 9

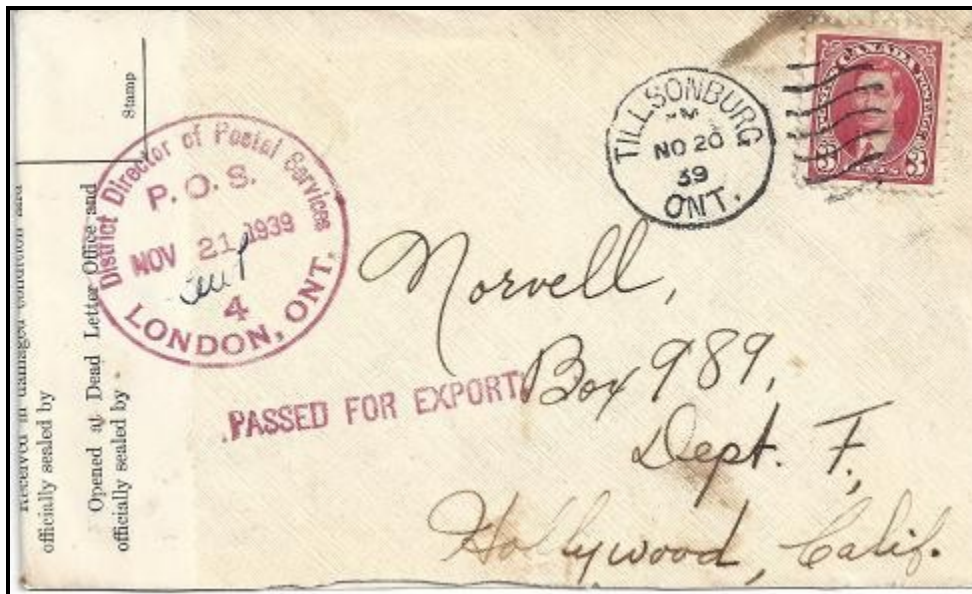
“Censorship -- Perceived & Specified”

Eldon C. Godfrey, FCA

It is essential to understand that examination of correspondence by Foreign Exchange Control Board Examiners was not to be seen as censorship; rather the examination was to confirm compliance with FECB regulations as stated on the face of envelopes marked “Passed For Export” by a postmaster or the self-declaration made by banks, trust and insurance companies and agents and/or as certified by an examiner in the office of a District Director.

Emphasizing that censorship was not the purpose of FECB examination F.E. Jolliffe, Chief Postal Censor, wrote to E.J. Underwood, Chief Superintendent of Post Office Services on September 22, 1939 advising “As regards mails to the United States..... 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 the Dead Letter work rather than a censorship label, which might indicate general censorship, whereas such is not the case.” [1]

Examples of the use of the Post Office Dead Letter re-sealing sticker are shown in *KGVI P&M Part 2*; one example is reproduced here



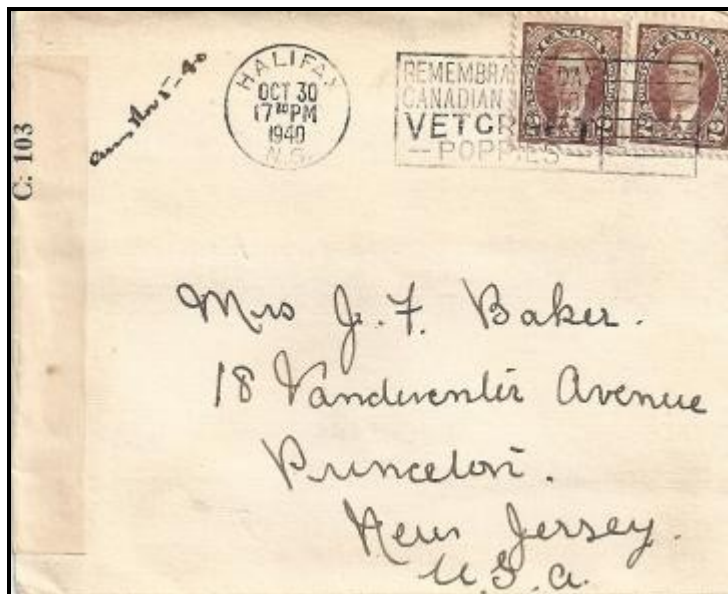
Tillsonburgh, Ont—November 20, 1939

FECB examined by District Director Postal Services—London, Ont., November 21, 1939

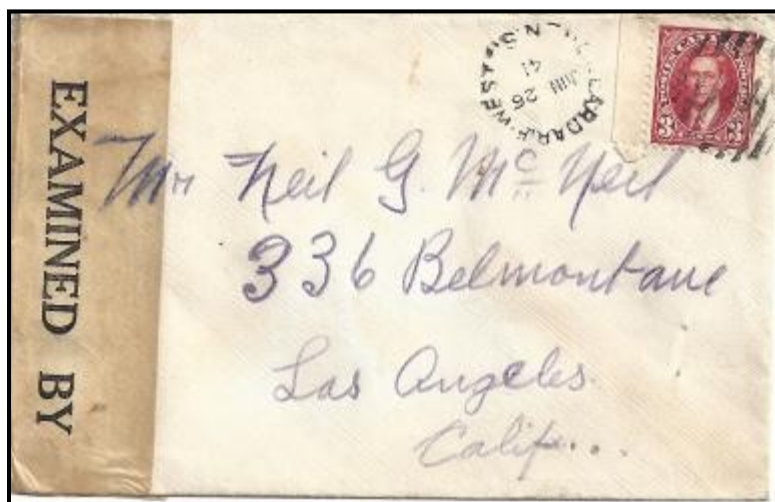
Despite the instruction noted above many post offices (three examples below), notably in the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, continued to apply the re-sealing label used in general censorship.

Continued on page 10

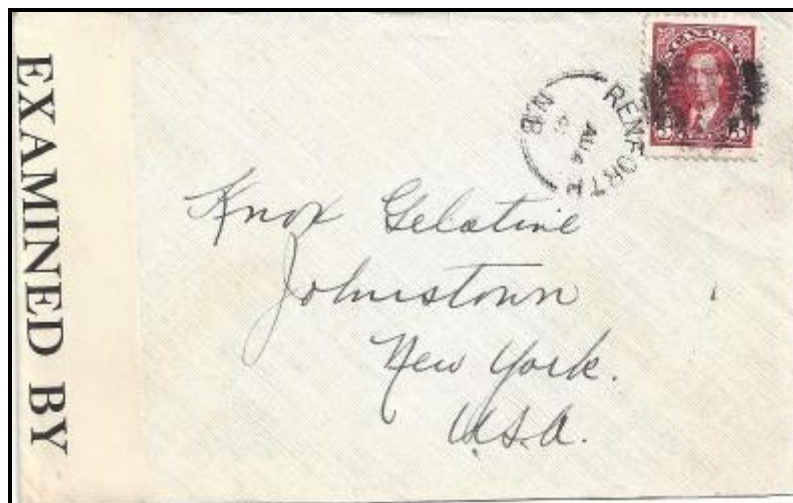
KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL



Halifax, N.S.—Oct 30, 1940
Censored (C 103) Halifax, N.S.



Boulardarie West, N.S.—June 26, 1941
Censored (C 320) St. John, N.B.



Renforth, N.B.—August 4, 1941
Censored (C 144) Moncton, N.B.

On August 20, 1940 a “Postal Censor Prohibitory List” was distributed which advised and instructed: “Prohibitory orders have been issued against the undermentioned by the Post Office Department and mail addressed to them will be intercepted. Drafts and other payments of all descriptions to any of these parties must not be issued without first communicating with the Enforcement Section.”

Most of the companies and individuals on the list contained surnames such as *Aichenger, Bauer, Denherdt, Ertinger and Knopff* or adjectives such as *Deutches, German, Hanover and Slovak*. [2]

It is apparent that FECB examiners were drawn to ordinary mail addressed to individuals with German, German sounding or foreign names and even foreign style handwriting.

Examples of “perceived censorship” follow:



Schmalzreidle
Vancouver, December 12, 1941



Krebs
Calgary, August 31, 1942



Schwartz
Toronto, December 15, 1942
A Christmas Greeting Card

Subsequent to December 7, 1941, Asian addressees also became suspect.



Mays Photo Studio
Vancouver, January 23, 1942



The Chinese Republic News
Vancouver, June 29, 1942



Sam Wah
Moose Jaw, April 8, 1944

Quite unusual is the clearance of post card communications by examiners of the FECB.

It should be noted that both the post cards shown have addresses related to the aircraft industry.

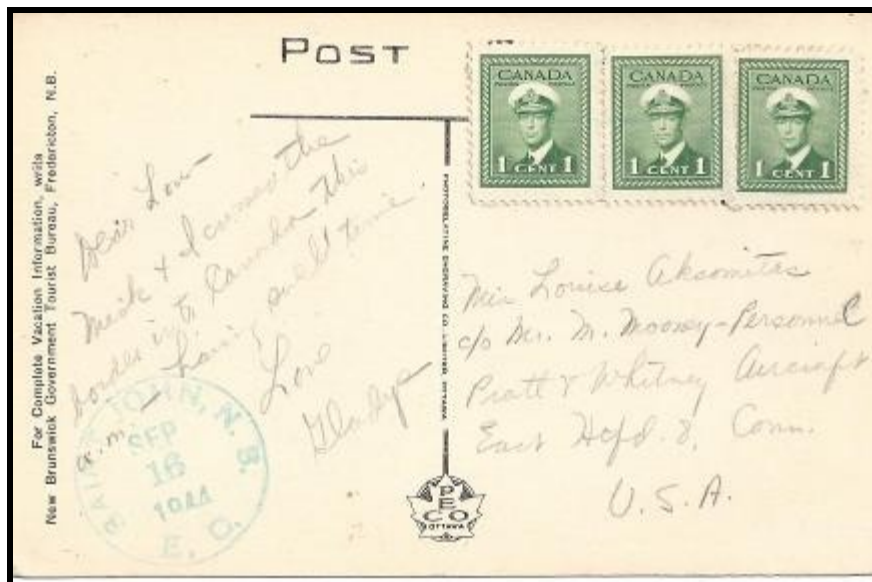


CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT

Mailed from Toronto, Ontario on February 22, 1943 to Fort Worth, Texas, USA

Examined, “censored?” and passed by District Director – Toronto Ont. E.C. February 22, 1943

Fort Worth is the home of Consolidated Aircraft, manufacturer of the B-24 Bomber.



PRATT & WHITNEY

Mailed from Saint John, New Brunswick on September 16, 1944 to East Hartford, Conn., USA

Examined, “censored?” and passed by District Director – Saint John, N.B. E.C.

East Hartford, Conn. was the head office of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft

Over 51 percent of all military aircraft used in World War II were powered by Pratt & Whitney engines of various hp. P & W radials powered military aircraft as small as the Vultee BT-13, Lockheed Model 10 and Model 12, Texans/SNJ's, Corsairs, Thunderbolts, Hellcats and even in some early Korean-era helicopters. [3]

In a very special circumstance, embracing international security, censorship was authorized on July 31 through August 7, 1943. Censorship was exercised by the office of the District Director of Postal Services, North Bay.

En route to Quebec City to attend the First Quebec Conference, at which USA **President Franklin Delano Roosevelt** and **British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill** met to resolve strategic issues related to the Normandy Invasion and the war in the South Pacific, President Roosevelt spent three days fishing in McGregor Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ontario.

On July 31, Chief Postal Inspector F. E. Jolliffe, in a letter addressed to the District Director of Postal Services – North Bay wrote **“Most Secret”** as follows:

“...divert to your office during the next week all letter mail posted...on Manitoulin Island addressed to the United States. This mail is to be examined for information to the effect that the President of the United States is visiting a point on the island.

The harmless mail may be closed with the usual Foreign Exchange Control Board label and sent on for delivery.” [4]



Mailed at Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island on August 2, 1943

Examined at North Bay, Ont. and resealed for onward transmission on August 4, 1943

On August 5, 1943, Chief Postal Inspector F. E. Jolliffe again wrote **“...it will be in order to discontinue this examination from Saturday, the 7th instant.”** [4]

On August 14, 1943 it was reported **“...about 2500 items of mail were examined...187 were diverted to us. In 30 cases deletions were made...in 72 cases the letters were temporarily held...85 were released on August 9th.”** [4]

I believe this cover was discovered by Jeffery Switt. The cover is believed to be the only recorded example of this interesting moment in Canadian postal history.



Postcard of the three national leaders (Roosevelt, Churchill and host Mackenzie-King).[5]

Of anecdotal interest is the fact that a “U.S. Army Air Corps **Beechcraft UC-43B Traveler Staggerwing** dispatched as a mail plane while FDR was on a fishing trip at Manitoulin in August 1943 crashed during takeoff on **MacGregor Bay** for the return to Michigan. The pilot and a crew member were rescued” [6] The plane’s engine, its floats and other parts were later discovered by a Manitoulin resident, **Richard Hammond**. [6]

- [1] National Library and Archives NA, RG3, Vol. 2590/3, File ARC3
- [2] National Library and Archives NA/RG 19 Vol. 658 FILE 184N
- [3] “Google” – Pratt & Whitney – World War 2
- [4] National Library and Archives NA/RG2/4 Vol. 5 File# 142
- [5] A B-H PUBLICATION, 2642 Ellendale Place, Los Angeles 7, Calif.
- [6] <http://manitoulin-island.net/birchisland.html> (Gerry Volgenau - Free Press Travel Writer)

Part 10 of this F.E.C.B. series will look at the role of the F.E.C.B. in the examination of “Incoming Mail” for the purpose of identifying financial assets held abroad.

► **BNAPEX, Calgary, Sept 1-3, 2017**



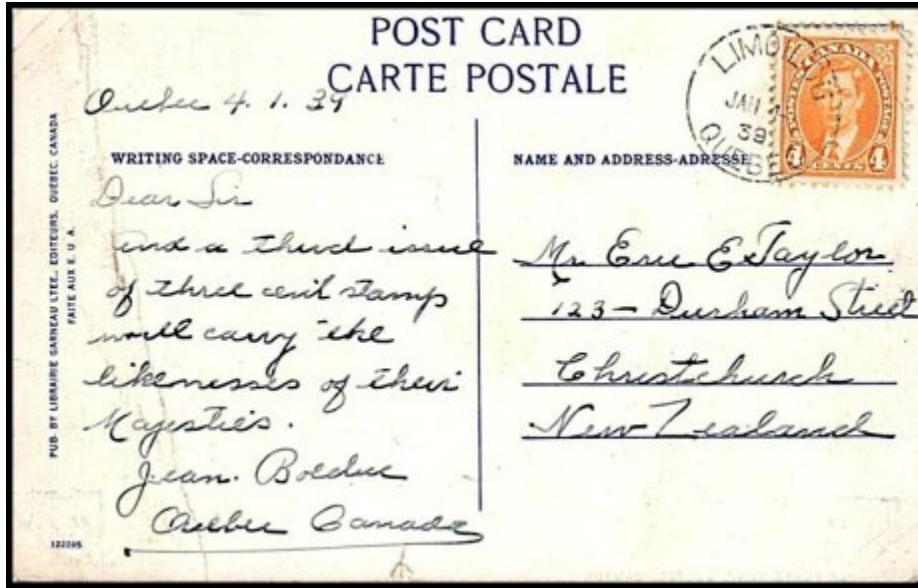
If you have never been to Calgary, this is a great time to combine your philatelic interests with a holiday. Close to Calgary you have the spectacular Rocky Mountains, Banff National Park, the Columbia Ice Fields, Royal Tyrell Museum (dinosaur fossils) and much more.

To satisfy your philatelic needs and interests there will be dealers and 160 frames of exhibits, as well as study group meetings. **See our website at www.bnaps.org and click on the BNAPEX icon for more details.**

At the moment the time of our Study Group meeting has not been set.

Single Use of a 4¢ Mufti - by Stephen Prest

John Burnet's article in *Post & Mail Issue 26* described the relative scarcity of a single 1937 4¢ Mufti used to pay a four cent rate. One obvious candidate would be the Empire Air Mail Scheme postcard rate that prevailed between February 23, 1938 and September 1939. However, surviving examples of such postcards are not very common and, to date, none have been reported in these pages. Recently I acquired a postcard sent to New Zealand in early 1939 as illustrated below.



Now, unfortunately, the EAMS rates only began to apply for New Zealand destinations as of April 1, 1939. This postcard is post dated JAN 4 39, and the correct postcard rate to New Zealand was 2 cents at the time. The 4 cent rate had been in force since late February 1938 for many other Empire destinations however.

The message on the card is interesting; it reads: "... and a third issue of (a) three cent stamp will carry the likeness of their Majesties." It would seem that the writer (**Jean Bolduc**) is referring to the upcoming Royal Visit Issue and that the message on this card is a continuation of a message sent on a companion card which likely describes the 1¢ & 2¢ issues. Perhaps these cards were two of several Mr Bolduc was sending to contacts in overseas Empire destinations where the 4¢ rate applied and so he affixed the 4¢ Mufti to this card without much thought to the prevailing lower rate to New Zealand.

Regardless, the hunt for a single 4¢ Mufti stamp paying the correct in-period postcard rate to EAMS destinations is still on. Perhaps one of our members has an example to share with us in a future edition of the *Post & Mail*.



Continued from page 1

Two cent EAMS card referred to in the Cover Story.

► Members' For Sale Corner

For sale –KG VI Stamps and Postal History

Member Dealers can help you find that special item you are looking for

See the back page of Issue 30 for further details

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 of interest to anyone studying these issues please email shibumi.management@gmail.com Not looking for a million dollars.

► Members' Wants

Precancel plate blocks, precancel varieties and precancels on cover wanted: Gary Steele, is willing to trade for anything he has listed on Ebay under Sportster.

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 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.

Members

Your Want Ad or For Sale List Could be Here

Contact Ken at kwlemke@sympatico.ca

► Members' Wants

Covers Wanted Eldon Godfrey is seeking "Mail Suspended Service" and "Foreign Exchange Control Board" covers. His e-mail address is ecg@godfrey-godfrey.ca

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

KG VI Patriotic Covers Bill Verbruggen is assembling a collection of KG VI Patriotic Covers for the purpose of studying the Postmarks used. He's 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

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. Also looking for #285 Plate #4 UR. Peter can be contacted by email at pkritz@coldwellbankerpbr.com

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

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 Wanted 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 Ken or Stephen for further info at snail mail or email addresses given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.