

# THE 1898 CHRISTMAS MAP STAMP NEWSLETTER

Volume 4 No. 4

October - November - December 2003

Whole #14

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The Journal of the Map Stamp Study Group of the British North American Philatelic Society (1999)  
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## Editorial

The end of another year gives me pause to look back at what has been accomplished in the last twelve months, and articulate what I am working towards. My major task on assuming the editorship was to make our Newsletter more appealing to all our members and readers. Making the Newsletter a creditable publication and at the same time, a useful educational resource, was the challenge that presented and was met.

In the production of the Newsletter, some decisions were arrived at easily while others presented difficulties. All, however, were met with integrity as a necessity and excellence as a standard to be maintained.

There still, however, exists the problem of obtaining enough material for each issue. This is possibly due to two factors: (i) regular contributors are getting "tired" (ii) competition with Internet, on-line auctions and e-mail reduces members' time available for working up articles. Help your editor by sending articles or by submitting questions relating to a particular problem area. We all have items that require more information. Sending a photocopy or scan to the editor, together with your question, may get you the information you are seeking. Our membership is also a source of much information that can and should be shared. The editor will leave no stone unturned contacting experts relating to the field of inquiry to find a resolution to the problem.

Some time ago I came across a statement in a book that went like this: "the past is history, the future is mystery, this moment is a gift and that is why this moment is called the present." A wonderful thought for the upcoming festive

season. The end of the year is an ideal time for reflection. Our thoughts turn gratefully to those who have made our progress possible.

**Food for thought:** "Enthusiasm is the most powerful force on earth" (Voltaire)

## Obituary

As is the case with most collectors, the unheralded encouragement and support of those near and dear to us is often the key to becoming successful in our chosen pastime.

On behalf of all our members, sincerest sympathies are extended to Ron Brigham on the recent loss of his wife, Lynne.

## Letters to the Editor

**From Richard M. Lamb**

Dear John:

I appreciate your printing my article in full in your excellent Vol. 4, #3 Newsletter. It was an honour to share my personal experiences with our members. The addition of a couple of photographs was a pleasant surprise — thank you!

I also appreciate your kind remarks regarding my Rennie Seeds exhibit at BNAPS 2003 in London, Ont. Yours sincerely, Richard

**From Tony Shaman**

Dear Dr. Anders,

Dick Lamb has sent me a copy of your current Newsletter with his Map Stamp article and suggested it might be suitable for publication in the Canadian Philatelist. I concur. Presumably he retained all reprint rights but you might want to confirm that for me. Also, he tells me that you provided the illustrations accompanying the piece and I was wondering if you would consider making

these available to be run with his write-up. If you have the text available in electronic format, would you send it to me as an e-mail attachment?

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Tony Shaman, Editor, *The Canadian Philatelist*

**Ed. Comment:** We have supplied Tony Shaman with the requested material and await its publication in the *Canadian Philatelist*. It will be a big boost for Map Stamp collectors and historians.

**From John E. Milks**

Hi, John: with regard to my letter in our last Newsletter, ( Whole # 13 ), your question about how to establish what the colour of the original blue printing was can best be answered in the words of Dr. Carrol Chase of U. S. 3cent 1851 – 1860 fame, namely, "...satisfactorily to describe colours and variations of colours in words is almost impossible."

The reason for this is that any effort to produce a colour dictionary which is universally accepted for relating a name to a colour or vice versa has not been successful. No such dictionary will ever be accepted by all unless a compromise is made. For example, there exists a U. S. Indian red and a Canadian Indian red by different colours. In another instance a colour chart has named a colour chip as Indian red but the same chip in another colour chart is named pale claret. So what colour is Indian red?

Also there are numerous instances where word descriptions have been changed over time. One of the extremes is the colour name of the Newfoundland two pence of 1861. Catalogues named the colour as crimson in 1868, as lake in 1886 and as rose in 1944. The name by Gibbons in 1970 is rose-lake and by

Scott in 2000 as rose.

The method adopted to isolate the original blue dye of the oceans was to decompose the lead sulfide covering the dye by a sequential treatment with hydrogen peroxide followed by either dilute hydrochloric acid or diluted Clorox. This treatment produced a lovely blue colour resembling robin's egg blue. Trial and error showed best results with pale green stamps since the lead sulfide present was not only in small amounts but also was amorphous i.e. non – crystalline and hence had the highest reactivity to chemical change.

As mentioned in my article in Topics, the black crystalline form of lead sulfide as found in Galena and synthetic material is virtually inert to chemical change, including peroxide treatment, at room temperature.

A second approach came from a discovery that a blue dye with the same colour and chemical properties had been used about the same time in Great Britain to print the half pence blue-green Queen Victoria and Edward VII issues between 1901 and 1904.

Analyses showed that two different blue-green Queen Victoria colours had been printed. One was derived from a mixture of zinc chromate (yellow) and Prussian blue at the beginning of the issue in 1900. The second blue-green in 1901 came from a mixture of our robin's egg blue and a green, iron – containing organic complex. Care should be taken to avoid a bright blue Queen Victoria which Scott and Gibbons claim to be a colour change. It is not. The printing ink was a mixture of our robin's egg blue and prussian blue.

The above mentioned iron containing organic complex was used alone to complete the printing of the Edward VII half pence issue from late 1904 to 1911. Gibbons names stamps from this dye as pale yellowish green and yellowish green.

To isolate our robin's egg blue it was a simple matter to treat the 1901 – 1904 blue-green with Clorox to oxidize the iron atom, the seat of the colour, in the green complex.

Anyone interested in seeing first hand what the original dye was like in the Map stamp should carry out the isolation with dated used half pence stamps to select the proper time frame. Also the cost is only a small fraction of a mint light green Map stamp.

The best colour match I can make for the dye is "Porcelain blue", colour code 23C6 in the Methuen Handbook of Colour. The colour in the Map stamp should be called "pale Porcelain blue" since, unlike the composition of the blue-green, white lead was used in the printing of the map stamp which diluted the intensity of the blue colour.

John E. Milks

#### From Robert Lemire

John;

I know next to nothing about the Map stamp, though I have read your newsletters, and those of previous editors, with interest over the years. However, as a chemist, I find nothing out of line with John Milks' comment (Map Stamp Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 3) about spontaneous crystallization. A compound (for example, an amorphous form of lead sulfide) might remain in a metastable state for many years. In some cases a metastable form may resist conversion to a stable form for an indefinite period (a common example is diamond, which does not spontaneously convert to graphite at ordinary temperatures and pressures, even though graphite is more stable). The final crystalline form of lead sulfide may be more stable than an amorphous form, but (a) the rate of transformation might be very slow, or (b) even if the rate of transformation is very rapid, the transformation might not occur until there is some initiating event (generally involving the first formation of a crystal in the solid). In either case, the difference in energy between an initial and final state does not directly determine the

rate of transformation. The rate is a function of the energy barrier that must be overcome during the transition – usually a very different proposition.

Sadly, the confusion in possible linkages between reaction rates and relative stabilities is found even in scientific papers, not just in philatelic publications.

Regards, Robert (Lemire)

*Ed. Comment: Thank you for the explanation of spontaneous crystallisation. My personal studies in physical and organic chemistry came to a screeching halt in the middle 1950's, but it is never too late to be updated.*

#### From Bill Pekonen

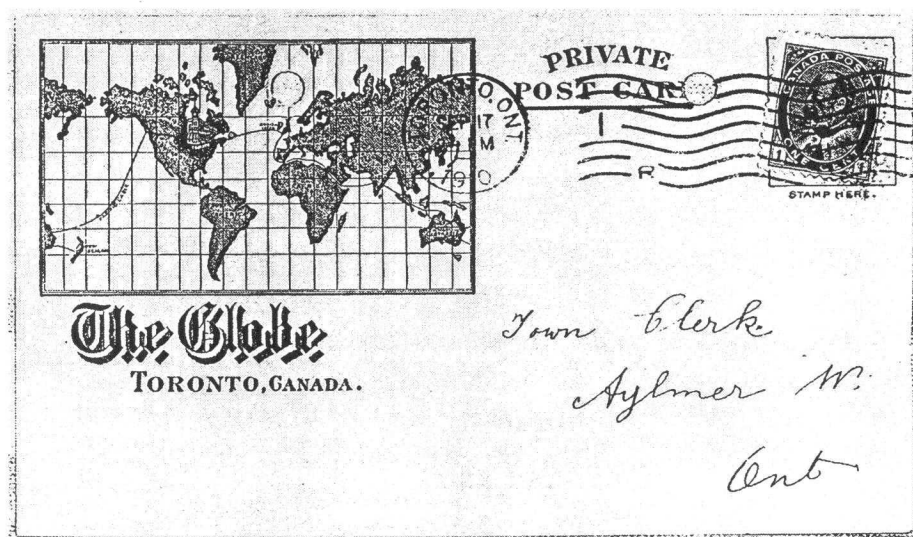
Dear Dr. Anders:

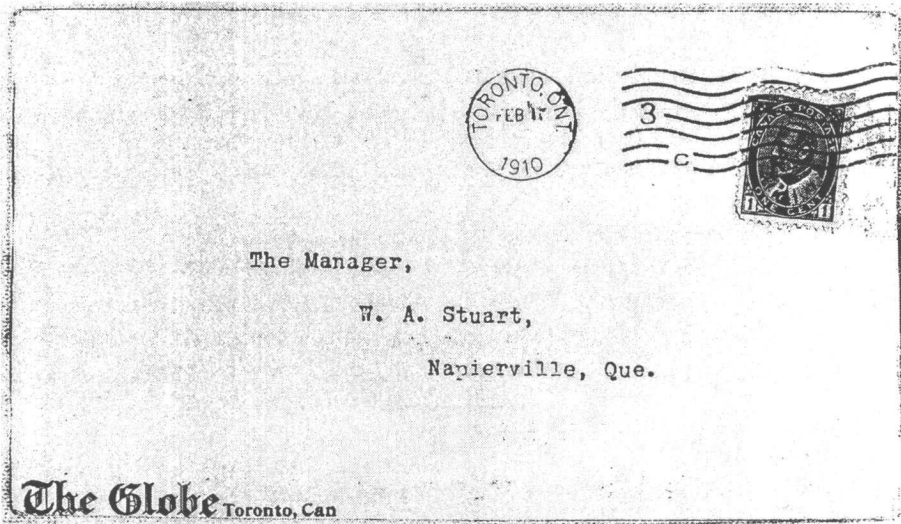
Enclosed is a photocopy of an interesting Private Postcard which recently came to me.

It was produced by the *Toronto Globe* of that day. Also enclosed is an envelope of the same period. As you can see, the map representation is similar to the Map stamp, although Australia is on the right instead of the left side of the drawing. In addition, the map also shows the route of the Pacific Cable and a line through the Atlantic Ocean, down through the Mediterranean and Indian oceans linking up with the west coast of New Zealand.

I do not know when this postcard was first issued. It would be interesting, however, to look for this same postcard with a Map stamp affixed, even if out of period. Otherwise, it is a collateral curiosity item following up on Mulock's desire to produce a cheap map of the world which everyone could afford to own.

Bill Pekonen





## To Exhibit or Not to Exhibit That is the Question

Fred Fawn

Collectors have that choice. The single-issue Map stamp has a place in most Canada/BNA collections. These “country” type collections are not exhibited, but are enjoyed privately by a great many collectors.

Even the number of so-called “specialists” who do exhibit and thereby share their work and knowledge, are relatively few.

For many years, the Map, along with other 19th. century stamps, has been shown only in the TRADITIONAL CLASS. This was the case with the first Map exhibit at the International level by the Reverend Bain at CAPEX 1978. This trend continued until recent times.

For Map collectors this was doubly difficult, since both the acceptance and the award level were restricted for a single-issue stamp. Lately, the rules for exhibiting have progressed, both the classes and the categories having been greatly expanded.

This year, for the first time, Maps were shown in the POSTAL HISTORY CLASS, by John Anders at Bangkok 2003. In the THEMATIC CLASS, Canada Map stamps are always included in the “Christmas” and “Maps of the World” exhibits. Now, the THEMATIC CLASS has been expanded into several sub-categories, offering new opportunities to Map collectors.

Other recent venues for Map enthusiasts are: Social Philately, First Days and Philatelic Literature Class.

It is hoped that one day we will see a “Plating Class” appear on the Catalogue and Palmares pages.

To the delight of many collectors, the 1-Frame Exhibit has been accepted as a new Class. It is interesting to note that 125 1-frame exhibits were shown at Bangkok 2003. Another important observation was that the 1-frame Class had been divided into six sub-sections, thus helping even more collectors to find their favourite venue.

As Charles Verge, President of RPSC, informatively wrote:

### *“The One – Frame Exhibit.*

*I am frequently asked how does one start to exhibit. Isn't putting five or more frames together a daunting experience? Well, the answer to this that daunting it can be but there is a solution : The One-Frame Exhibit. On a One-Frame exhibit you get judged on specific criteria that include clarity of title and story, coverage and balance of the philatelic elements presented, your philatelic and related knowledge, the appropriateness and brevity of your written text, the challenge of finding the material and how well the material is presented, how it stands out and encourages the viewer's attention.*

*As with the philatelic elements, each word needs to count. The challenge factor mentioned above should not always be equated with \$ signs.”*

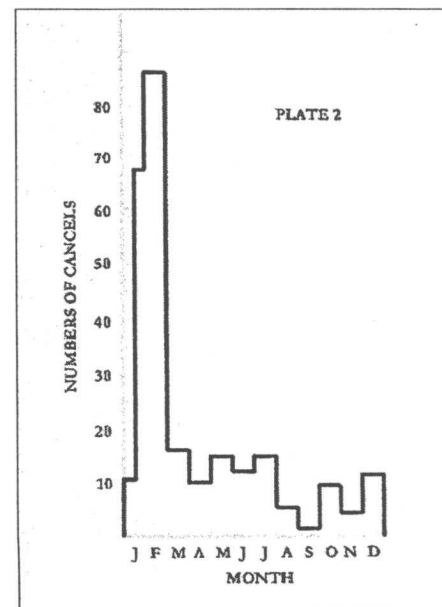
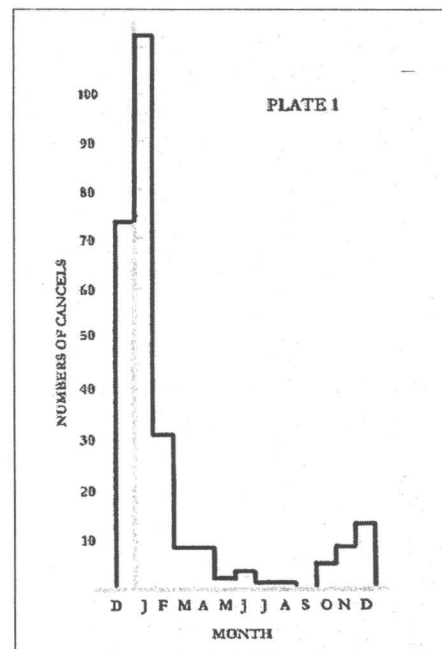
All the above may well whet the appetite of our members to participate in and enjoy exhibiting their preferred choice.

**Ed. Comment:** *Hopefully this article will encourage some of you to begin exhibiting your collection.*

## The Commercial Pattern of Use of the Canadian Xmas Map Stamp

Kenneth A Kershaw

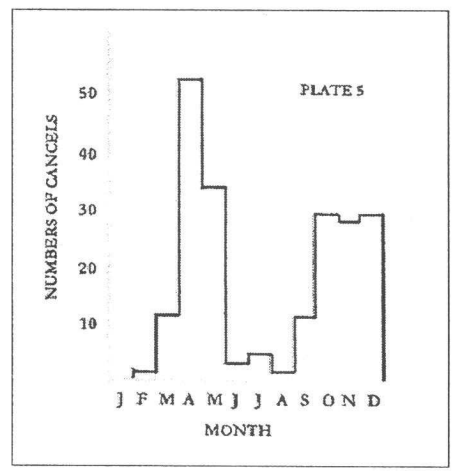
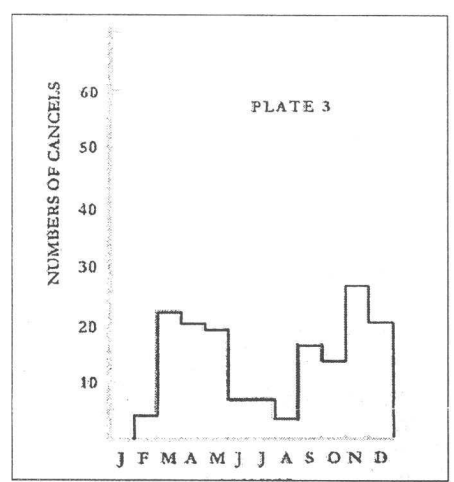
From a collection of over 4000 map stamps, I have now examined all the readable cancelations for the individual plates, 1, 2, 3, & 5, for Dec 1898 (Plate 1) & then throughout 1899. This collection was originally put together for plating purposes, and in particular, to publish a contemporary approach to plating, using computer scanning techniques (Kershaw 2002/2003 *Plating the Canadian Xmas Map Stamp of 1898*. Three Volumes now available.) Accordingly mint or very light cancels were of





priority and are thus common throughout the collection. As a result of this, only about 1000 stamps show clear readable cancels that are included here. The study also involves a careful study of “fly specks” to identify the particular Plate. They are actually not “fly specks” but Tonkin dots left by the scribing tool and essential for identification of each plate.

The Plate 1 data shows a simple pattern of usage, high in December and rising still further in January, declining subsequently to low summer usage. There is a final small increase of usage towards Xmas 1899. It is possible that the true level of initial December sales could be even higher, my own collection being perhaps limited by market demand and scarcity of the December issues. In Plate 2 it was visually evident that the largest proportion of cancels was later in January, and this was confirmed by splitting the month of January into two segments. Sales peaked in February, declined rapidly by September, with again perhaps a small increase over the Xmas period.



The cancels for Plate 3 show an obvious bimodal distribution, with initial issues in February and then a second maximum towards the Xmas period. The cancelations I have for the earliest period are currently Feb 23rd, and two for Feb 28th and it now would seem that Plate 3 was issued perhaps, just after Plate 5.

Plate 5 shows a very clear bimodal distribution, issued probably February 1st with my earliest single example being dated Feb 2nd. The largest usage was clearly in March with a second obvious maximum in the Xmas period Oct - Dec 1899.

It would appear that Plate 3 to a lesser extent, but particularly Plate 5, provided the main Map Stamp usage for the Xmas period in 1899 with the stamps from Plate 1-2 largely being exhausted. The apparent issue of Plate 3 as the final map stamp sheets probably needs to be confirmed by a much larger sample of cancels.

*Ed. Comment: My question - would a sample of "about 1000" from a total issue of 20 million copies constitute a statistically significant sample? Let's hear from the statisticians.*

*Also, allowing for the use of rotary presses in the printing process, each requiring two plates, would it not be reasonable to expect the same number of copies, from Plates 1 & 2, and 3 & 5, to be issued?*

*See article by Gordon P. Lewis below.*

*The lack of usage in Aug/Sep 99 is no doubt due to the issuing of the 1899 Provisional and the 2¢, die 1, numeral issues.*

### Some Information on Canada's 1898 Map Stamp Gordon P. Lewis

The writer has always been interested in the Map Stamp issued to commemorate the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage, Christmas 1898. Recently, Frederick Tomlinson, editor of the C. P. S. of G. B. journal, *Maple Leaves*, wrote seeking help in obtaining a copy of the official report of the destruction of the plates of this stamp in 1928, and also a detailed description of the plate-proof of Plate 5 if this can be inspected.

Mr. Tomlinson wrote: "In the *London Philatelist* for December 1947 on pp 224 et esq., there appears an article on

the Map Stamp of 1898 by the (now) late A. S. Deauville. This article gave some fresh information on quite a few minor matters and established one major point – that the blue and red portions were from electrotypes plates and were not printed by lithography as had always been previously assumed.

Mr. Deauville wrote: "Plates 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of 100 subjects each, were made, but due to certain defects which are apparent in the plate-proof, Plate 4 does not seem to have been used." Later he writes: "...and the five steel plates ...were destroyed ...on November 14, 1928."

Having had his appetite whetted by this letter from Mr. Tomlinson, the editor (Lewis) got in touch with BNAPS member Hans Reiche of Ottawa, who had contributed several articles to the pages of *BNA Topics*. Mr. Reiche was able to get the following information after a lot of diligent searching. We quote his letter in part: "With the help of the Philatelic Agency and Mr. Carpenter, we were all unable to locate the actual destruction of the printing plates used for the printing of this stamp issue. Evidence has been found of the destruction of the die and transfer rolls but not of the plates.

The manufacturer of this stamp, the Canadian Bank Note Company, confirms that five printing plates were made from steel engravings and were numbered 1 to 5 inclusive. The company cannot say positively that Plate No. 4 was not used, but all the evidence appears to indicate this. The rotary presses used for manufacturing of stamps use two plates at one time. The fact that five plates were made indicates to the company that one plate was unsuitable and an additional plate was made in order that stamps could be printed from two presses using two plates each.

"In addition, they have evidence that Plate No. 4 displayed a lot of scratches which would justify their condemning the use of the plate. They also mentioned to me that the plate was not fully polished and cleaned which is normally done to a printing plate before it is hardened.

"The ocean in blue and the ocean in green, as well as the Imperial possessions in red, were printed from an unknown number of electrotypes plates which, as a rule, are not numbered. These plates were used to print the

ocean and the red possessions by the letterpress printing method. This information confirms the statement by Mr. Deauville to the effect that the colored portions of the stamp were not printed by offset printing."

That the colored portions of the Map Stamp were not printed by lithography should have been apparent long before it was to anyone with any knowledge of printing processes. We have seen, as many others must have, copies of this stamp in which the dots representing some of the island possessions practically punched through the paper, something which would not occur with lithography. Boggs lists this stamp as typographed,, which is sometimes used as another name for letterpress printing. In actual fact, "typography" refers to the printing from type, or the results ( good or bad ) of printing from types. The correct name for the process of printing is letterpress, as opposed to lithography.

If any member can add to the information about the plates or other details of the printing of the Map Stamp, please get in touch with the editor, so that anything further can be published in BNA Topics, and also passed on to Mr. Tomlinson for publication in "Maple Leaves."

(This article was reprinted from *BNA Topics* Vol.10, No.2, February 1953)

# **Maps to the World's Four Corners.**

**Fred Fawn**

In the history of the Map stamp, four First Days took place within less than a month. Paramount among these was the December 25, 1898 inauguration of the 2¢ = 1d rate within the British Empire.

Covers with this date mailed to far-away countries are rare and may be called "unique" without presumption. Reference is made of course to the famous LATCHFORD cover collection.

Francis Robert Latchford, 1851 -1938, jurist, practiced law in Toronto and Ottawa after being admitted to the bar in 1885. From 1899 to 1904 he was Commissioner of Public Works in the Ontario Legislature. He was later appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and in 1923 he became Chief Justice in appeal in this court.

It seems that Latchford was a proud fancier of the Imperial Penny postage

Ottawa, Canada.

December 2 5th, 1898.

Dear Sir,

The inauguration of Penny Postage throughout the greater part of the British Empire, takes place this Christmas Day. As a memorial of the event, I desire to have an envelope addressed to your distant city carried thither by a penny stamp, and sent back to me. I should accordingly take it as a very great favor if you would kindly return to me the envelope containing this letter with the stamp attached which has carried the letter to you.

I send you one of the new unused Canadian stamps, and a view of a scene in this city.

I shall take it as an additional favor if the envelope enclosed in this letter is returned bearing only a penny stamp.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am,

Yours very truly.

(Sgt) F. R. Latchford

scheme and a friend of P.M.G. Wm. Mulock. There is no known record of Mr. Latchford having been a stamp collector. However, by mailing letters franked with the 2¢ Map stamp on the first day of the 2¢ Empire rate to

Postmasters of British Colonies and Possessions in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, the North and South Atlantic, and Scotland, he initiated a most unusual and precious cover collection.

*Shown above is Latchford's form letter.*

**To date 13 letters have been found and recorded. These are their destinations:**

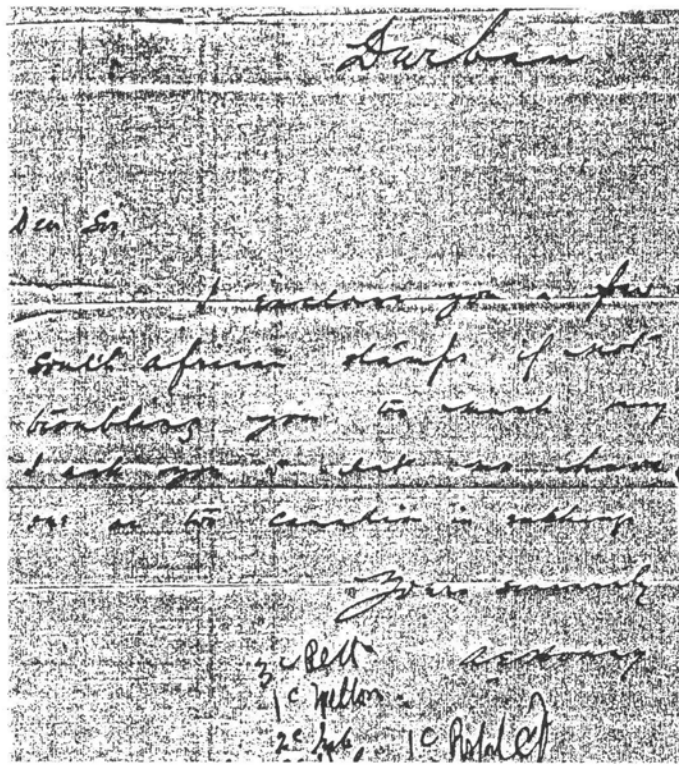
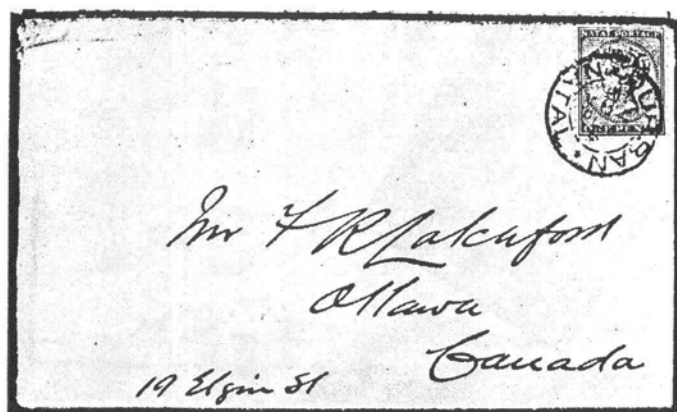
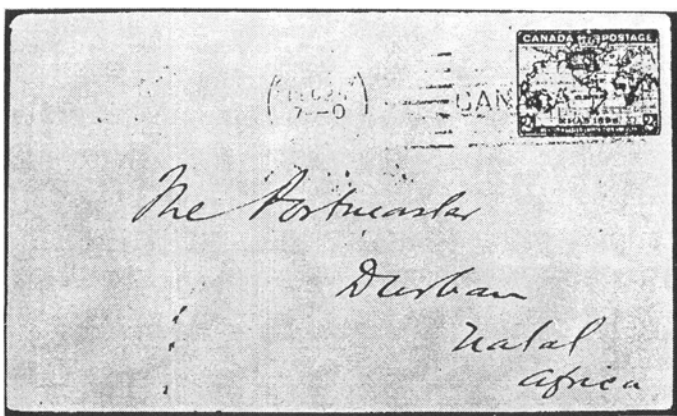
Destination		Receiver b/s:
Aden-Arabia	via London	Ja 15 99
Ascension	via London	Ja 4 99 Lndn. transit
Bahamas	via New York	Ja 3 99
Barbados	via New York	Ja 9 99
Borneo	via London, Singapore	Fe 11 99
British Central		
Africa	via London, Aden	Fe 25 99
British Guiana	via New York	Ja 12 99
British Honduras	via New York, New Orleans	Ja 9 99
India	via London	Ja 23 99
Jamaica	via Boston	Ja 4 99
Natal	via London	Ja 27 99
Niger Coast	via London	Fe 7 99
Scotland		Ja 6 99

It is indeed possible that Latchford mailed letters to all countries within the Empire, but no evidence thereof has yet been found. He did, however, mail to Colonies which were not adherents by December 25, 1898, for example Jamaica. No Latchford covers were discovered either to New Zealand (entered as late as January 1, 1901) or to Australia (entered in 1911).

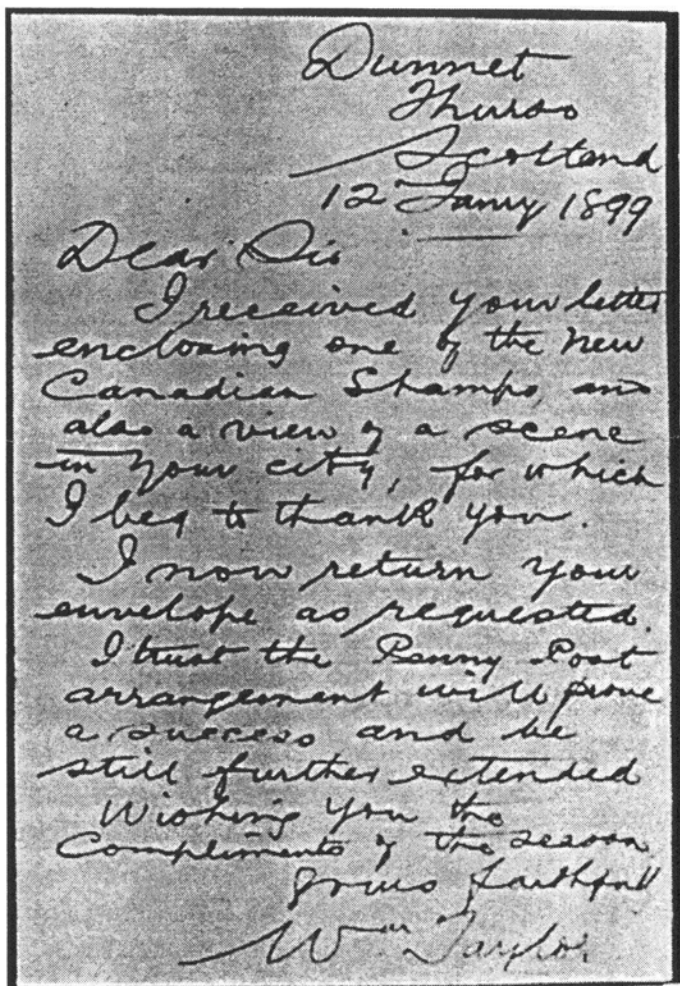
Stamps on all covers are tied with an Ottawa December 25, 1898 machine cancel (Type M4). All covers bear arrival backstamps and some have interesting route markings. Only one cover, to Borneo, has the receiver postmark on the front.



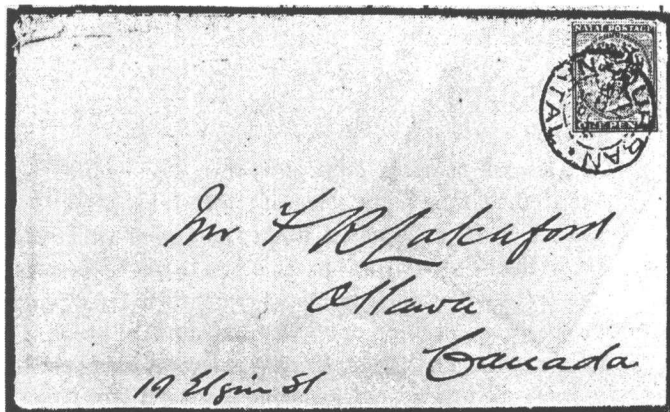
It is almost certain that the majority of Latchford's mailings were destroyed, lost or simply remained unanswered. Latchford's request to the Postmasters to return his envelopes could not have been received with wide-spread enthusiasm, since only 13 were returned. Even fewer than that took the trouble to write to Latchford; the following are the very rare exceptions:



Text: "I enclose you a few South African stamps if not troubling you too much, may I ask you to let me have one or two Canadian in exchange."

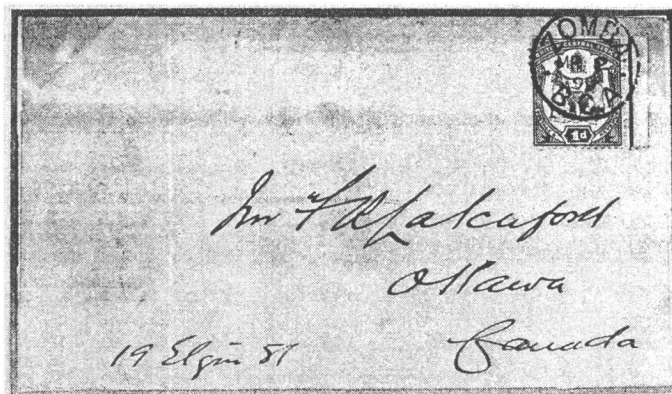
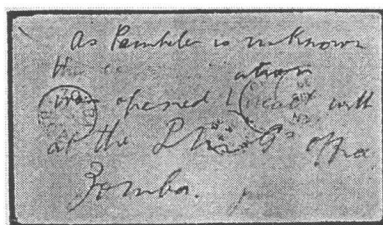
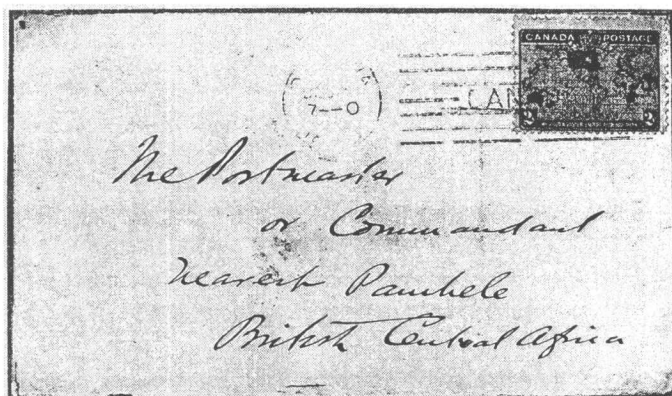






Cover containing the above letter (Page 1216)

The cover addressed to "The Postmaster or Commandant" British Central Africa, has a notation on the reverse: "As Pambele is unknown this communication was opened and dealt with at the PMG Office Zomba". Verified by the Zomba receiver postmark:



It is noteworthy that from December 25 to 31, 1898, it was 1/3 less costly to send a letter from Ottawa to Africa or Asia, than to Toronto.

The escalation of postal rates from 1898 to the present day stands in marked contrast to the 60% reduction accomplished by the Imperial Penny Postage scheme.

*Ed. Comment:* Thank you, Fred, for your research into the Latchford covers and the presentation of your findings in our newsletter. However, while these Latchford covers are very interesting and no doubt unique, I wonder how they would be judged in a major exhibition. Could they be considered "Made to Order?" Comments are invited.

## Down Memory Lane

A Sidelight On The Designer Of  
The Famous "MAP" Stamp

From the "Montreal Star", May 7, 1955,  
appears the following:

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

Tuesday, May 7, 1935

Toronto. — Fishing in a snowstorm in his 93rd. year, Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, caught 42 speckled trout in his ponds at Holland House, Markdale, during this weekend.

\* \* \* \*

Sir William was also the instigator and designer of Canada's celebrated "Map Stamp". During the time he was Postmaster-General and after, I sent him a letter of congratulations on his birthday. This time I asked him to be good enough to return the cover which had two Maps and a Special Delivery. I was surprised and delighted to receive from him the cover on which he had added his full signature on all three stamps. I also had the satisfaction, and was very proud and glad to have had the opportunity of direct communication with this worthy and talented gentleman and having his signature on these stamps which, as far as is known at this time, are the only ones extant. Some inquiries have been made as to why the seas on the Map Stamp are of different colors. In my opinion, this is to conform with the waters of the world — for instance, the lovely blue of the Mediterranean and the dark grey-green of the North Pacific or the Kurile Islands, which I have noted in my travels.

At this time, these two specimens previously mentioned, are very rare and the writer is not aware of any others. Sir William Mulock died a short time afterwards. Honored and regretted, he left behind him the best traditions of a public servant and a high-minded gentleman.

Major Harry Morell #1115

*Ed. Comment:* This article was reproduced from BNA Topics, Vol. 12, No. 8, Sept. 1955. If the statement of Maj. Morell's regarding the signatures is correct, then there must be a large number of fakes of Mulock's signature in existence. It would be interesting to research this in more detail.

## Pages from the Past

BNA Topics, December, 1944

## The MAP STAMP OF 1898 (F. Walter Pollock)

Those who await my every word with bated breath will have to inure themselves to the unhappy fact that their favorite oracle, like so many of his ilk, sports pedal extremities compounded of aluminum and silica (clay).

Another of the Delphic tribe, one Steven Rich by name, has for some time disputed the popular understanding and belief that the Map stamp of 1898 was produced by a process or method of lithography, and in these pages and elsewhere, and on the basis of oracular utterances of the past, I have undertaken to tell Steve that he was slightly more than merely damp.

And now it appears that the wetness is of my own personage; in brief, Steve is right and I and Howes and Deaville are wrong – the stamp was typographed and not lithographed; that is, as to the colors thereon.

Howes has said that the color work was “doubtless printed on the sheets by lithography “ and those who followed this authoritative writer were pleased to accept his statement without question, as he seems to have been in close touch with the authorities when he wrote his standard book. The facts, as revealed by an official examination of the original sources in

Ottawa, are “that the colour printing was done by means of electrotypes plates ...the plates would consist of a zinc base with a copper surface. The first printing was the oceans; the second printing was the British Empire in red; and the third printing was the steel-engraved basic design in black.”

Of what small matter of prestige as compared with the revelation of truth and the suppression of error!

Editor's Note (G.P. Lewis): A further note from Mr. Pollock appeared in the February issue in which he corrects his theory regarding the order in which the colours on the Map stamp were printed. The actual printing order was stated to be; black, red, blue. He also states that the electrotypes plate was likely backed up with lead rather than zinc, this being the usual procedure.

*Ed. Comment: This article was reprinted from BNA Topics Vol. 18, No. 9, 1961. It goes to show that there is always room for a little “mea culpa .....”*

## Welcome New Members

Once again I am happy to put out the welcome mat and report that Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL,

President of RPSC, has joined our study group. Mr. Verge has informed me that he is not a Map stamp

collector per se, but hopefully he will find time in his busy schedule to occasionally submit items of interest to our group. His address is: PO Box 2788, Station “D” Ottawa, ON ,Canada K1P 5W8

## Classified Ads

### WANTED

19th. Century Christmas Cards (1876-1900)  
By Canadian Publishers In Their Original Mailing Envelopes.  
Loose Cards Of The Same Period And Publishers  
Also Welcome: Write With Description:- Ken Rowe,  
5280 Lakeshore Road, Burlington, ON L7L 5R1

### FOR SALE

Map Stamp Plating Study – Plates 1, 2, 3 Complete  
(300 copies) Each Stamp Mounted And Identified  
By Plate Number And Position. Includes Re-entries,  
Retouches, Cable Variations etc. Mostly F-VF.  
CV\$2100+. Contact Editor PO Box 122, Barrie, ON L4M  
4S9 or Email johntanders@hotmail.com

## Quotable Quote

“Experts never make mistakes; they misjudge the situation.  
And even if they do make a mistake, it is an interesting mistake.”

*Stephen R. Gould*

## Membership Dues

Fees for 2004, \$10.00 CAN for North America, \$15.00 CAN overseas,  
are now due for members that are not prepaid.

Thank you to Ron Brigham for adding a little extra to cover postage.  
(We're well beyond the 2¢ rate these days!)

## Your Contributions to this Newsletter are Eagerly Awaited!

Please send your typewritten contribution, including photos, to the editor. (See masthead for address.) You can also email your material to [khs@csolve.net](mailto:khs@csolve.net) Documents can be in any

word-processing format; photos should be scanned in high-quality jpeg format (level 10-12) at 300dpi. Thank you in advance for your interesting and timely contributions. J.T.A.