

# THE 1898 CHRISTMAS MAP STAMP NEWSLETTER

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Whole #15

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

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## President's Note

### Comments on Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 4, 2003

One of the most rewarding aspects of philately is to read fellow members' articles, sharing their knowledge and enthusiasm.

This was the case in our last Newsletter, where a great variety of subjects and research came to light.

The letters to the Editor section also showed remarkable contributions. Dick Lamb's gracious letter and the request by Tony Shaman, Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* demonstrate the ever increasing interest in the Map Stamp.

Thanks go to Professor John E. Milks for his in-depth research of color; Robert Lemire's most welcome professional comments; our past-Editor, Bill Pekonen's article and illustrations; and congratulations also to Professor Ken Kershaw for having taken time out of his extensive plating studies to embark on a new investigation: "The Commercial Pattern of Use of the Canadian Xmas Map Stamp."

These articles evidence hitherto unexplored areas of which there surely must be many others.

Keep up the good work!

## Kudos

Special congratulations from the Chairman to members Ken Kershaw and Roger Boisclair.

Announcement from our honorary member, Harry Sutherland, in *The Canadian Philatelist*, March - April 2004, p. 106:

**GELDERT MEDAL FOR 2004**  
**Awarded for best article in 2003**

I am pleased to announce that the winners for the 2004 Geldert Award are Ken Kershaw and Roger Boisclair for their article on "The 1898 Christmas Map Stamp: The Extend and Sequence of Re-Entries to Plate 5."

Harry Sutherland, RDP, FRPS  
Secretary, TRPSC

*Editors Comment: We all join our President in congratulating Ken and Roger - well done.*

## Editorial

Recently, I came across an editorial by Kenneth Rowe, an Honorary member of our Study Group, published in the *Canadian Philatelist* Vol. 23 No.5 pg.198, Sept. 1972. It is well worth dusting off and bears repeating:

*"When you think about it for a little while, you realize, that of all the collecting and hobby fields, philately is the only one that can stage truly international competitions. The main purpose of any international show is the exhibition. The bourse, the meetings and the social functions are only the icing on the cake. The exhibition is the raison d'être for local, national and international shows, and is the aspect that not only differentiates us from other hobbies, but also acts as a unifying feature at all levels.*

*One of the most important reasons for holding an annual convention is to provide the competitive framework of a nationwide exhibition. Just as in horse racing and motor racing, the competitive effort improves the breed.*

*There are, of course, many collectors who have no desire to exhibit at any level but for a significant percentage of us*

*showing our material is an added attraction which provides almost as much fun as the act of acquisition itself.*

*One can no more exhibit internationally without prior experience than one could enter an untried horse in the Queen's Plate. The function of local and national shows is to provide this experience and the organisers of international shows rely heavily on the awards of the national shows when evaluating exhibits for acceptance.*

*For the individual collector, the participation in competition with other non-local collectors allows him to refine his exhibit and improve the quality of the presentation.*

*Exhibiting is a learning process and those participating must be willing to learn for the experience to be of value. To complain that ones exhibit was not given a high enough award without trying to find the reason is futile. To exhibit the same display without modification in the hope that a different set of judges will give a higher award is also self defeating.*

*Canada's next international exhibit will be held in 1978 and now is not to soon to start getting ready. If you intend to exhibit at this important show, enter your material at the local and national shows over the next few years and let it win the awards which will qualify it for acceptance in 1978."*

As has been mentioned in some of our recent issues, there has been interest and participation by members in showing their collections. The editorial above should offer encouragement and point the way for members who are contemplating taking the plunge into

"show" business. The more exposure the Map stamp obtains through being exhibited at shows across the country and around the globe, the more popular and accepted our specialty will become. Per ardua ad astra.

**Editor's Comment:**

*Unfortunately due to Mr. Rowe's severe illness at the time of publication, I was unable to obtain personal permission to use his material. However, past courtesies by Ken Rowe to our Newsletter would suggest a favorable disposition towards our publishing his editorial from 1972.*

**Letters to the Editor**

**From Doug Lingard**

Dear John:

I am submitting the following which I would appreciate you treating as a letter to the editor.

I enjoyed reading Fred Fawn's article called *To Exhibit or Not to Exhibit That is the Question* in the Oct-Nov-Dec issue of our newsletter. It was most interesting. Over the years, there have been some excellent Map Stamp exhibits and this stamp must be one of the most popular (or perhaps the most popular) single issue stamps to be collected and exhibited to date.

However, in his article Fred states that "...this was the case with the first Map exhibit at the International level by the Reverend Bain at CAPEX 1978."

At CAPEX 1978, they had what was called a National Class/British North America classification for BNA type of exhibits. Reverend Bain had a Map exhibit (frames 472-477) in this category, but there were two other Map Stamp exhibits at CAPEX 1978 as well, so Reverend Bain's exhibit was technically speaking not the *first* Map exhibit to be shown at an international show, but one of the first. The other two Map Stamp exhibits at CAPEX 1978 were from a long-time Ottawa area Map Stamp collector, the late Ray Horning (frames 478-480) and from Narcisse Pelletier (frames 481-484). Actually, Mr. Pelletier showed four frames of Squared Circle cancels on Map Stamps and Covers, and today such an exhibit would probably be in the Postal History section of the show. However, at CAPEX 1978, they seemed to have lumped all BNA Exhibits, including some remarkable postal history exhibits like the

late Alan Steinhart's "Rates of Postage of the Admiral Period 1912 - 1928" into this National Class/British North America classification.

The fact that over 25 years ago there were three Map Stamp exhibits at CAPEX 1978, just shows how popular this stamp has been with exhibitors over the years. I thought this information should be provided, since Fred's fine article indicates there was just one Map Stamp exhibit at the show.

Warmest regards, Doug

**From Fred Fawn**

Re: Member Doug Lingard, BNAPS Vice President, Study Groups

Thank you Doug for your most welcome comments on the Map Stamp and its popularity. You are right: CAPEX '78 had 3 Map exhibits:

**CAPEX '78 List of Exhibitors:**

**A 472-477**

MAP STAMP 1898

Historical material, essay, proofs, First Day covers, varieties, cancellations, etc.

United States, Rev. John S. Bain

**A 478- 480**

MAP STAMP 1898

A detailed study of its design, printings and postal usage.

Canada, L. Ray Horning

**A 481-484**

MAP STAMPS, 1898

Nos. 85 and 86 showing the special Squared Circles.

Canada, Mr. Narcisse A. Pelletier

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It is also obvious that all BNA exhibits were lumped into the National Class/BNA classification at that show.

In today's terms, Bain's 6 frame exhibit would be in the Traditional Class. It is unlikely that later on, especially abroad, Horning's 3 and Pelletier's 4 frames would have been accepted, not only on account of size but also content.

Bain received Silver, Horning and Pelletier Bronze medals at CAPEX '78.

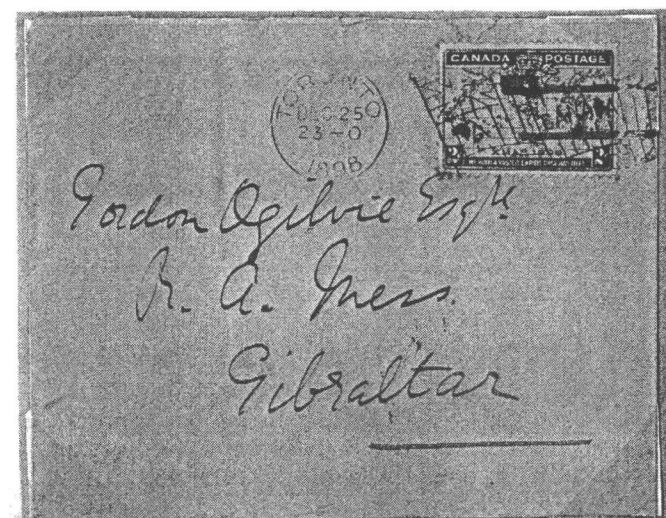
Yours truly was very happy when he received Bronze for 160 pages of Map Squared Circles stamps and covers at a Toronto Stampex.

I have very fond memories of visiting Ray Horning at his Ottawa home, where the topic was Maps of course. Mr. Horning was a very precise collector, enjoying the hobby but I never heard him speak of his exhibits.

It would be most commendable once again to have 3 Map exhibits presented simultaneously.

#### From Fred Fawn

In response to Editor's comment, Oct-Dec, 2003, p. 127, with reference to the Latchford covers. Thank you John for your comments.



Your question is a very good one, since Latchford's ubiquitous and distinctive handwriting is very evident on this correspondence. In answer to "How would they be judged in a major

exhibition?", I must say from positive to excellent. A number of Latchford covers were always included in my exhibits, although with varying selection. Judges' critiques at Canadian and US National shows, as well as International ones, were always positive.

In Latchford's instance "made to order" is excluded. Commercial gain is the usual motive for that. Also, all letters remained with the Latchford family and none were offered for sale for decades after Latchford's death. We have no proof that Latchford collected stamps. Interesting to note that nice comments have been made on First Day Empire rate letters such as Gibraltar and Ireland. (See photos above.)

However, the response was not as enthusiastic as on the "exotic" Latchford destinations.

#### From Vic Willson

Dear Dr. Anders,

I congratulate you on another fine issue of the Newsletter. I read Fred Fawn's piece on the Latchford covers with especial interest. It is your question concerning the judging of such covers in an exhibit that sparked my response here.

The issue of contrivance in philately is a curious one. On the one hand, there is clear preference for ordinary mail over philatelic mail. By the former I mean letters or other mail matter placed in the Post Office process intended to convey a message or goods. By the latter I mean material placed to secure an example of stamps or process for collecting or selling purposes. From that definition the Latchford covers are definitely philatelic. But is that a problem?

While covers may be philatelic, there can be distinctions among such items. For example, there is currently on ebay a 8c registered letter stamp cover (solo usage for sale at an exorbitant starting price) dated 1914. Since the stamps were never demonetized it is legitimate payment for a registered letter, albeit a 1c overpayment and out-of-date usage. As such, a judge should consider it at best a curiosity. It would not enhance an RSL exhibit, and would detract if it were the only on-cover example of an 8c RSL. It was clearly intended entirely for philatelic usage, since in-period uses of the 8c RLS are very dear (and those can span most of the late 19th century legitimately). On the other hand, I have several Henry Hechler post cards from the 1880s and 1890s to overseas destinations, in which Henry asks for payment for a shipment of stamps previously sent. Hechler is widely known as a prominent Halifax stamp dealer, and his covers and cards are easily spotted due to the lovely backslanted Spencerian type handwritten ink addresses. While philatelic in the sense that Henry often put on combinations of stamps for his customers to remove, the covers and cards performed legitimate postal duty as communications. Were it not for them and their cousins from other dealers, Canadian philately would be substantially poorer in showing destinations in the 19th century. A few years ago an entire correspondence to a Mr. Gibbon of the New South Wales Post Office in Sydney came to light. The covers were late 19th century and included nice combinations of Small Queens, Leaf, Numeral, Map, and Edward stamps from collectors to Mr. Gibbon, ordering stamps from the Post Office. These are extremely helpful covers in that they document the late entry of Australia into the UPU. While most of the British Empire



began to have benefit of the penny post scheme, letters to Australia continued to require 5c per half ounce. The covers allow exhibitors to show this disparity, as well as registration on a few. Again, the distinction is that the covers did legitimate duty. Were they not available, perhaps only two or three examples would be extant. When there is too little material available, collectors go elsewhere, and Canadian philately is poorer.

Examples of philatelic usage are the Port Hope provisional overprints. I would not judge them in an exhibit personally. They were intended for only one purpose, to create a market for collectors. The question of first day covers and flight commemorative covers is a bit more complicated, in that they mark an event. Thus, we can argue that they serve a wider social purpose, to maintain historical continuity for the public. Many people buy and have bought such items, but are not collectors in any organized sense. They want a record to mark an occasion, perhaps to pass on to their children or grandchildren. I received July 4, 1976, items from my parents a few years ago that they had purchased for that reason.

Thus, I would conclude that the Latchford covers did serve a wider purpose, to commemorate the penny post inauguration. They also provide examples of usage of the Map stamp to distant locales for 2c. There is precious little material to Sarawak, Borneo, in any period prior to World War II. Simply having a 19th century example is marvelous in itself. Let's not denigrate poor Mr. Latchford for having a collecting instinct that resulted in nice examples of the penny post's inauguration. I would consider them highlights of a Map stamp exhibit or a 19th century rate exhibit.

Sincerely, Vic Willson

**Editor's Comment:** A resounding thank you to Vic Willson for his comprehensive and elucidating reply to my query.

*Just recently I had the opportunity to discuss this question with Harry Sutherland, the Secretary of the RPSC and an also eminent jurist. His opinion on this issue was, and I quote him with his permission, that "of course they are philatelic, but as long as they do not dominate the exhibit and add to its postal history, they are acceptable. If,*

*however, they dominate the display, they would result in the exhibit losing points."*

*That should be a warning to all exhibitors to check and make sure that they present a well balanced display.*

#### From Charles J.G. Verge

John,

The Latchford covers, albeit made to order, are sought after by collectors and are looked for by judges when they judge a "Map" stamp exhibit. Many consider them "philatelic" – whatever that means – but they did travel through the mail and have some great destinations.

I, for one, would not remove points from an exhibit that showed them. I would tend to want to give them points for difficulty of acquisition, and bonus points should the exhibitor find a destination that is not recorded.

Chas.

#### Welcome New Members

This month the welcome mat is out for two new members. We have our first member on the distaff side, Marian Quinlan, whose address is 700 Main St. E. Hamilton ON L8M 1K7. Our other new joiner is Orville F. Osborne, who resides at 471 Oriole Pkwy. Toronto, ON M5P 2H9.

Welcome aboard. I am looking forward to your participation in our study group and Newsletter.

#### Flashback

J. T. Anders

The name of the Rev. John S. Bain has appeared on several occasions in recent issues of our Newsletter. Your editor did some research and came up with some interesting information and tidbits.

The following article appeared in *BNA TOPICS* Vol. 9, No. 8, Sept. 1952. "Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene."

One of the early BNAPSers (No. 19) and an enthusiastic member of our Society is Rev. John S. Bain of Dubuque, Iowa. Born in Toronto, Canada, on May 22, 1915, he started collecting when nine years old. Later, when attending school in Scotland, Mr. Bain was initiated into the art of philately. Upon return to Canada, his collecting interests lapsed and he finally disposed of all stamps.

One day, some children came to the parsonage wanting information about stamps they had received with the purchase of a well known brand of tea. In looking over the stamps, the old interest was awakened and Mrs. Bain was



Rev. John S. Bain

instructed to purchase the same brand of tea on her next shopping trip. This was done and the premium package contained twenty-five different stamps of Canada. From that day Mr. Bain's interest in Canadian stamps has never lagged and today he specializes in the 1898 Map Stamp, used blocks of four, "phantoms", "locals" and the College stamps of BNA and Postal History of Great Britain to the penny black.

An Independent Baptist, Mr. Bain was a delegate to the International Council of Christian Churches, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and has held pastorates in Canada and the United States.

One of the most interesting columns in our magazine, *TOPICS*, "Bringing News About People and Stamps" has been written regularly for about seven years by Mr. Bain, and he has also contributed to the general philatelic press. His other hobby is photography and a familiar figure at our conventions and philatelic exhibitions is Mr. Bain and his camera!

Mr. Bain is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the American Philatelic Society, Trans Mississippi Society and one of three

clergymen in BNAPS. Happily married with four children (two boys and two girls) all members of our Society will wish him a long and useful life in the years to come.

The following are some excerpts from Rev. Bain's column "Bringing News About People and Stamps" in BNA Topics.

**Vol. 9, No. 7**

**July/August 1952 pg. 19:**

I would like to hear from any BNAPSers who have sheets of the 1898 Map stamp, Scott #85 and #86 that they would be willing to loan for study. Also any other material related to the Map stamp. Especially I would like to hear from someone who has the forgery described in BNAPSer Jarrett's handbook. Postage on these items will be paid both ways. There is still some work to be done on these fascinating stamps. Can you help in any way?

**Vol.9, No. 8**

**Sept.1952, pg. 222**

While making the rounds of stamp dealers in San Francisco, I came across one who reminds me of a concern in New York. I went in and asked for Canadian stamps. "Just what ones did I want to see?" I was asked. I gave a general reply of "early cents." "What specific Scott numbers do you wish to see?" was the next question shot at me. In answer to this I said I would like to examine copies of Scott #85 and #86. "We shall be glad to show you one or two copies of each number, but will not permit examination of the rest of the copies in stock!" was the reply. With a polite "thank you" I left the store wondering how a man could stay in the stamp business with such a method of dealing with collectors.

**Vol. 9, No. 9**

**Oct.1952, pg.278**

While on the subject of forgeries, there is one Canadian item said to exist, but I have never seen it. In making inquiries of others who are interested in this field they too report that they have never seen it. I refer to the famous Canada Map stamp, Scott #85 and #86. Jarret, Hamilton and Boggs all mention it in their books, but where a copy of it reposes I have not the least clue. Perhaps some reader can help me out. I would just like to have a look!

## **Hear Yea - Hear Yea**

**Fred Fawn**

### **Map Stamps at Auctions**

Some noteworthy prices were realized for Map stamps at recent auctions. Samplings:

**Ron Leith Auctions**

**Nov 1, 2003**

Lot #118 : #85 2c Map stamp with silver-grey oceans posted at Hamilton on Dec. 6 1898, a rare early pre-issue date, F-VF est. \$500+

Hammer price : Cdn. \$1100.-

**Charles G. Firby Auctions**

**Jan. 24, 2004**

Lot # 271 #86v. 2c. Map, the lower imprint block of 6 (3x2) in Black only. Very rare as only 4 can exist. As plain pairs cv \$3000.

Hammer price : US\$3000.-

It appears that the first item was purchased by a dealer, the second by a collector.

## **Forgeries of the Canadian Map Stamp**

**J. T. Anders**

Answering the question posed by the Rev. Bain in 1952, the following is a brief review of material available relating to forgeries in general and Map stamp forgeries in particular.

A forgery is a counterfeit, an imitation, of a genuine stamp, produced with the deliberate intent to deceive.

Modern convention has little applause for the showing on an album page of a forged stamp appearing to be the genuine item. This, however, does not mean that forgeries have no place in present day collections. A mounted and annotated forgery, shown side by side with an original example, improves the quality of a collection and is part of the philatelic history of that country.

Regarding the Map stamp, Jarret published the following in 1929:

"There is a lithographic reproduction bearing a forged cancellation, circular type, reading in four lines "Montreal 24 - 12 - 98". The figures indicate that it was done in Europe as they are of the Continental type not common in America."

Tomlinson's Handbook "The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898", published in

1960, has the following comments regarding forgery. "There is an interesting imperforate lithographed forgery, purporting to show use at Montreal on 24th. Dec. 1898. It will deceive no one, even the postmark bears no resemblance to anything I have ever seen used in Canada, and the stamp itself is extremely poorly produced. Nevertheless it is an extremely scarce item and if the smallest number of Map stamp collectors decide a copy ought to grace their collection - well, it should command a very high price indeed. There are hundreds of the highly priced imperforates in existence for each copy of the forgery."

In Maple Leaves Vol. 15, No. 12 Jan 1976 the following article was presented:

### **Map Stamp Forgery**

*By Sandy Mackie*

Most collectors of the Map Stamp, I would say, wish to add a copy of the well known Lithographed Forgery to their holdings.

Imagine my surprise on discovering one in a dealer's stockbook, which had emanated from a schoolboy's collection he had bought. As I had set aside some other copies, I was fortunate in having to pay no extra for my find when settling my purchases.

The most dominant feature of the forgery is without doubt the postmark, and it was this that lead me to my find, so much so that it was not until later I realised my copy was perforated (after a fashion).

To the best of my knowledge, all copies in the various books of reference are mentioned as being imperforate. I cannot understand why anyone in their right state of mind would attempt to perforate a really good imperforate copy, and turn it into the sorry specimen I have.

Should anyone having a similar item, or can explain this act of vandalism, I would be pleased to hear from them.

R. B. Winmill, in his book "The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and the Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp" published in 1982, does not deal with forgeries of the stamp per se. He writes about several items he considers fakes, including covers, cancels and precancels. He concludes the chapter with the following

remarks: "Fakes, forgeries, counterfeits and fantasies can all enhance a collection, serve as invaluable reference tools, and add to the general interest of the collection. Regrettably, they can also sour a collector who is stung by such an item. Caveat emptor!"

Kenneth W. Pugh in his publication "Reference Manual of BNA Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits" lists two forgeries and one faked watermark for the Map Stamp of 1898. The watermark fake was illustrated and discussed in our Newsletter -Whole # 11, Vol. 4 ,No. 1.The "Crown and CO" watermark is entirely bogus as it never existed for any country, let alone Canada. This is just one of many Frodel's creations intended to be a novelty item with no fraud seriously intended.

It would be interesting to find out if any of our members have this fake watermark in their collections.



According to Pugh:

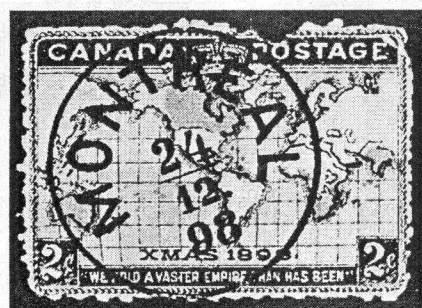
The other two forgeries are both lithographed.

#### Type 1 A

Crude attempt at perforation to try and achieve some degree of authenticity.

The date stamp does **not** touch the cable on the left side of the frame

The style of lettering on the cancellation would suggest a European origin. (This is the example shown in Mackie's article.)



#### Type 1 B

Imperforate

Crude design. No horizontal lines of shading on continents.

Cable around design is too thick.

Cancellation – Bogus "Montreal 24/12/98." has been lithographed onto stamp. No such Montreal cds has ever been used.



Both of the above copies are presently in the author's collection.

### Pages from the Past

*BNA Topics, August 1956*

*Reproduced from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News – Jan. 12th.1899*

#### The Two Varieties of the Imperial Stamp

By this time most of the collectors in the West have seen specimens of the new two-cent stamp issued by the Canadian government to commemorate the Imperial penny postage scheme. The design, which shows at a glance the position and vastness of the British colonies upon a map of the world, has been admired on all sides. One happy feature of the design is that Canada lies naturally in the center and at the top, right next to the crown, just as she does in the hearts of the people.

How many of those who have pored over these latest additions to the Canadian album have noticed that there have already been two distinct issues of the imperial stamps? The first batch which came west numbered 5000. They were put on sale at the Winnipeg office and were quickly bought up in small lots, not only by collectors, but many people who wanted them for souvenirs or for ordinary use. On these stamps the sea was printed in lavender or pale blue, and thus have been chronicled by the various stamp journals. The second shipment, which arrived on Dec 13th. were of an entirely different

print, although the fact passed unnoticed for some days. The sea on these stamps – and on all the thousands received since – is printed in pale green! These differences are not merely shades, but distinct colors, blue and green. No one who places the two specimens side by side can be deceived. The important question, therefore, to collectors is, how many of the blue sea stamps were issued, and will there be any more of them forthcoming? If not, these stamps are bound to become rare and collectors should go through all correspondence since early in the month and procure as many of the coveted blues as they can. – Stamp Column in *Free Press*, Winnipeg.

### The Winmill Treasure Trove

Fred Fawn

At the October 4, 2003 Hennok auction, Lot #297 was well hidden in the Canadian Philatelic Literature section: "*Carton of Ron Winmill correspondence with much related to his Map Stamp book and older philatelic journals etc. interesting reading. Floor sale only. E 50.-*"

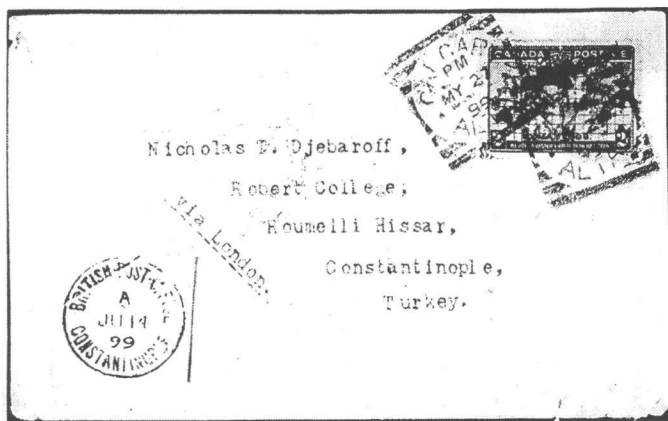
After meeting with our editor, John Anders, it was decided that we should bid for this huge carton. The reasons were not only sentimental for the late Ron Winmill but also in the hope of finding material for new and unresearched articles. Our bid was very low but successful. The heavy box is now an asset of our Study Group. Cost was well under \$100, thus avoiding our Study Group's need for bankruptcy protection.

The contents of the box consisted of nothing but photographs of Map items, some with stickers, identifying the owners at that time.

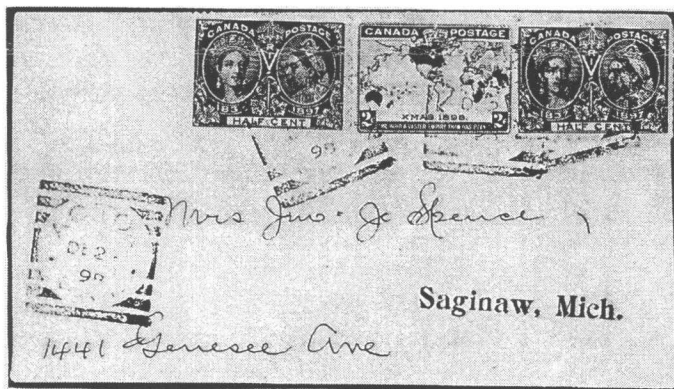
Obviously, some of the actual stamps and covers eventually were part of Winmill's collection.

Cover My 27 99, Calgary to Robert College, **Constantinople, Turkey**. The Empire rate was paid by a single Map and accepted by the British Post Office, Constantinople. The 5 cent UPU rate would have applied in other parts of Turkey. The photo has a N. A. Pelletier sticker; later purchased by Winmill. It was on exhibit in my collection when Alan Steinhart viewed the Postal History section of the exhibit and exclaimed: "this looks like an underpaid cover but it is **NOT**".





Another Pelletier photo : 1898 – 3 cent rate to the US. After having purchased the Winmill collections, I sold the actual cover to a Jubilee collector in England.



Pictures of the largest precancel multiples : blocks of 4 and 6

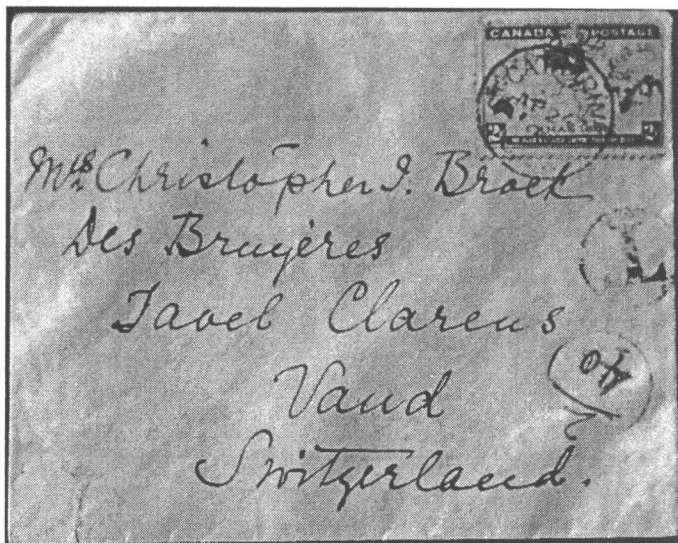


5 cent UPU rate to Denmark with two magnificent squared circle cancels. Believe the actual cover is now in John Anders' collection.

(Ed. Note: Sorry, I don't have it, but wish I did!)



Shortpaid cover to Switzerland with postage due markings. Has anyone seen or know the whereabouts of this letter?



To be continued...

## Classified Ads

### Wanted:

Map covers and/or post cards to Mexico; in period. Write with description: Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Crescent, Toronto, ON M2K 1W1

### For Sale:

Map stamps - mint / used. Singles, pairs, blocks, Plate #'s, imperf. pairs, precancelled, RPO's, fancy cancels, squared circles, early dates, covers of all kinds. PO Box 122, Barrie, ON L4M 4S9

## News Flash

### Just Published

A book on the unissued Plate 4 of the Map stamp is available now. Co-authored by Kenneth Kershaw and Roger Boisclair, it is titled

*Plating the Canadian Xmas Map Stamp of 1898.*

*IV. Positions 1-100, Plate 4.*

To order your copy, please contact member Ken Kershaw, email: kenkershaw70@cogeco.ca, or call 905.648.6947

## Map Stamp - Late British Empire Usage

J.T. Anders

In light of the Latchford Covers, discussed in Whole #14, the following cover to Barbados creates some interest.

The cover was mailed in Winnipeg on August 15, 1910 to Bridgetown, Barbados, West Indies.

The cover is franked with F2, #52 and #85 (issued in 1875, 1897 and 1898, respectively) and shows an unusual, numbered purple registration stamp with an added ms 200. The franking indicates double-rate registered. The front of the cover also has an Exchange Registration label from New York and an ms 19706 and 3 in blue pencil.

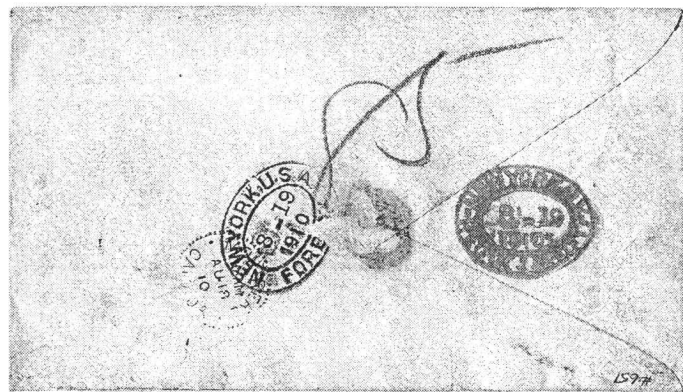
Back Stamps show a CDS from Montreal, August 18, 1910,

a blue ms 85, and red and black oval cancels dated August 19, 1910 from New York. The black cancel states "NEW YORK U.S.A. FOREIGN" and the red cancel (somewhat smudged) appears to state "NEW YORK NY RECD REGY"

Unfortunately there appears to be no Barbados receiver, unless the blue numbers shown on the front and back of the cover originated in the West Indies.

Although this cover went through the postal system in the normal, approved manner, because of the late usage of the stamps involved, it could be considered a "philatelic" item.

Members comments are invited.



### Quotable Quote

Remember – thousands of geniuses live and die undiscovered  
- either by themselves or by others.

*Mark Twain*

### Membership Dues

For members not renewing their subscription for 2004, this will be the last issue sent to them.

### 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.**