

THE 1898 CHRISTMAS MAP STAMP NEWSLETTER

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Whole #17

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

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EDITORIAL

There is a saying in the business world, which states, that there are 3 types of managers: those who make things happen, those who watch things happen and those who wonder what happened.

A study group is a participatory body. I have pleaded, begged, cajoled and encouraged over a period of time, and through numerous issues of our Newsletter, for every member to participate and share some of their knowledge and material. The response, as is evident from the material published, has been, to say the least, disappointing. Our study group is composed of 36 members at large, and we have heard from a total of 10 of them spread over our last 6 issues – and that includes the “Letters to the Editor”. To those members who have supported the study group and contributed to the Newsletter, my profound and sincerest thanks.

This issue (#17) will **not** be devoted to a theme of “Show and Tell” as was proposed in issue #16. Despite the logo indicating that “we need you”, there was zero response to the request for items of interest from the membership. As a result, this issue will mainly cover articles relating to the Map stamp or Penny Postage as reported in other publications or journals.

Possibly a twinge of guilty conscience will precipitate an avalanche of responses, and the next issue will be the Show and Tell extravaganza.

Letters to the Editor

From Bill Pekonen:

Dear John,

Had letter from Fred Fawn today asking for an update on the ORB cancels. Here it is. Haven't anything new otherwise to write about just now, but will try to get something else to you in a few months.

Best regards, Bill

Editor's Comment: Bill's report on the ORB cancels will appear elsewhere in this issue.

which decolourized the dyes to varying degrees. The other reaction took place between white lead and hydrogen sulfide in the atmosphere to produce lead sulfide.

It is very likely that only non-crystalline (amorphous) lead sulfide was produced in the drying step to give the so-called muddy water oceans, together with pale to colourless oceans from the lavender ink. That from the blue dye gave greens, blue green, and greenish blues.

Many of the stamps today have ocean colours where some or all of the lead sulfide has changed to the black, crystalline form. As an example, the grey colour of the oceans in Sc. 85i is the product of both reactions in the lavender ink.

This change in morphology to a more stable form has a parallel in the properties of vermilion, a bright light-red manufactured pigment. Although it has survived on many paintings for centuries, it

has occasionally reverted to its non-crystalline, more stable, black structure from as yet unidentified causes.

In view of the above results, my question is : Were the steps to produce the plate proofs from the lavender ink (without gum ?), referred to in Whitney L. Bradley's book, and the ocean colours for Sc. 85a and Sc. 86a different from that used for stamps issued to the public? It is noteworthy that the colours of stamps issued to the public are different from the colour descriptions for the stamps in question.

.....WANTED..... EDITOR

As of January 1, 2005, I will no longer be serving as editor of the Map Stamp Newsletter. We are looking for someone to pass the torch to.

Anyone interested in compiling and editing four copies of the Newsletter annually, please contact Fred Fawn, President of the study group, at the address noted above.

From John E. Milks

Dear John;

Studies on the printing of the Map stamp have shown that only two different inks were used to print the colours of the oceans; one containing a lavender coloured dye and the other a blue dye. Also, printed sheets after storage for 2 to 7 days in steam heated drying ovens to remove water in the paper prior to gumming changed in colour, due primarily to two independent chemical reactions.

One of these was a reaction of the dyes with manufactured white lead

One helpful clue would be to check to see if the red dye for the colonies had migrated into the paper on the back side of the stamps in question

Any communications from members of our study group who can help to answer my question in any way would be most welcome. My e-mail address is : asahelx2003@yahoo.com

Sincerely, John E. Milks

Editors Comment: *An interesting concept has been presented. However, would the American Bank Note Company change a process for the relatively small number of proofs issued as compared to the massive regular issue? Would they have noted any differences in the short period between printing and issuing of the stamps? If the chemical changes, and hence the colour changes, did occur during the drying period, would the printer supply and the PMG issue defective material? We are obviously not yet close to solving this conundrum. Members please respond to John Milks with your comments and I am sure he will give us an update some time in the future.*

From Joe Smith

John,

Here are some more dates and TM's on the Map stamp. I noted an error slipped into the last issue of Newsletter. The London 22 inverted – No17 – 98 should read 99.

Here are further dates and time marks on London Orbs:

17 – JA23 – 99
18 – JA19 – 99
12 – JA27 – 99
22 – JA28 – 99
17 – MR23 – 99
18 – JA23 – 99
16 – NO22 – 99
13 – NO14 – 99
17 – NO22 – 99
24 – AP18 – 99
17 – AP15 – 99
24 – NO17 – 99
14 – FE 4 – 00
22 – DE12 – 98

Editor's Comments: *Members please note the additional dates and update your files.*

Pages from the Past

**From the Nova Scotia Philatelist,
Vol.1, #8 1893**

If you have some unused stamps which are pasted on envelopes, and desire to remove them with the original gum intact, it is an easy matter. First place your envelope on an even surface, putting a well wet blotter on top over the stamp. After letting it stand for about 10 minutes, or time enough to let the stamp loosen, remove the blotter, and carefully lift stamp from the envelope. After it has dried, face downward, the original gum will be found on the back.

Editor's Comment: *This could be quite frustrating with our present day pressure sensitive or peel and stick issues.*

**From "The Adhesive", Vol.3, #1,
January 1902.**

Mr. Subscriber.

Don't forget that your subscription has expired, and that if you would receive next month's issue, you must not wait till then before subscribing. "The Adhesive" is stopped when the subscriber's time runs out, and the systematic person needs no other notification.

Editor's Comment: *It appears that the problem of paid up subscriptions has been with us for over a century. Let me take this opportunity to remind members in plenty of time that after the next issue (Dec.2004, #18) all subscriptions are due and a fate similar to that noted above, or worse, may befall you.*

Report on Orb Cancels

Bill Pekonen

Update: August 24, 2004

Pleased to get a letter from Jim Felton who is now recovering from his eyesight problems. He wrote to say he has received a corneal transplant. That is the reason we have not heard from him. Hopefully, he will recover his eyesight, so he can report what he has found.

Here is list of previously unreported dates:

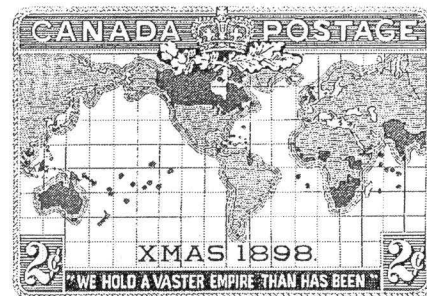
Reporter #6 – Bill Kershaw
Hamilton 3 ring: JA30/99

Reporter #7 – Jim Felton
Hamilton 1899 – JA7

Reporter #8 – Rob Lunn
London 3 ring : 1899

OC4 (1?), NO18 (13), NO25 (17)
Toronto 3 ring: 1899
JAN24 (12AM)
Toronto 2 ring with dots:
1899 – JUN29 (9PM)

**The Centenary of
Imperial Penny Postage**
**British Philatelic Bulletin Vol.35,
No. 10, 1998**



A Quarter of a Century after Rowland Hill's scheme of Uniform Penny Postage was adopted in Britain, people were beginning to suggest that a penny letter rate throughout the British Empire might one day be feasible. In 1866 William Hastings, a Lloyd's underwriter, published a pamphlet outlining a penny rate to all countries, but he did not argue his case cogently, and the matter was ignored. Five years later Frederick Brittain published a pamphlet entitled 'Ocean Penny Postage – Is It Practical?' but concluded that it was not.

This was in answer to Elihu Burritt, 'the learned blacksmith' who had tirelessly championed the cause of Ocean Penny Postage since 1847. By this he meant a penny rate between Britain and the USA. Arguing that cheaper postage meant better communications, and that better communication would prevent war between the nations, Burritt worked through the League for Universal Brotherhood to achieve his aims. Apart from a considerable number of tracts and pamphlets, Burritt used the medium of the Mulready caricature and the pictorial envelope to spread his message, and such items, postally used, are now keenly sought by postal historians.

The notion of a universal penny rate was never realised, and the nearest thing to it was the 25 gold centime rate eventually promulgated by the Universal Postal Union in 1875 – necessitating the introduction of a two penny stamp in the

UK – for the basic international rate. The campaigners for cheaper postage, however, were not content to let matters rest at that; if penny rate were not feasible through the world at large, then at least it should be possible within the confines of the British Empire.

Jackaroo to postal reformer

The right man in the right place, at the right time, was John Henniker Heaton. Born in Kent in 1848, he had emigrated to New South Wales after leaving King's College, London. For some time he worked as a jackaroo in sheep stations in the Outback before settling in Paramatta, now a suburb of Sydney, where he joined the staff of the local newspaper. Later he edited a paper entitled 'The Penny Post', little realising at that time how this concept would later dominate his life. In 1873 he married Rose Bennett, the daughter of a prominent Sydney businessman.

Heaton stood for election to the NSW parliament in 1883, but was narrowly defeated. This disappointment induced him to return to England the following year with his family. For several months he was employed in looking after various Australian interests, but in 1885 he successfully contested Canterbury in the general election and entered parliament as a Conservative. Heaton quickly made his mark in the Commons as the champion of postal improvement. Over the ensuing decades he was the bete noir of successive Postmasters General on both sides, but undoubtedly his principal platform was imperial penny postage. According to Heaton himself, he was motivated by several experiences as a young man, both before leaving England and after he settled in Australia.

On one occasion he recalled an old woman who wished to write to her son in the colonies, but could not afford the 6d for the stamp. He paid the postage for her, as a result of which she had a remittance of 5 Pounds from her son who thereafter wrote to her regularly. In NSW he was moved by the sight of a young Irish laborer being carted off to prison for defrauding the revenue. His crime had been to conceal a letter to his mother in Limerick, inside a newspaper. As papers could be transmitted by post for a penny, this ruse had saved him 5d every time – until detected.

By the time Heaton moved his resolution in Parliament on 30 March 1866, France had introduced the 25c rate, not only to her own far-flung colonies but to parts of the British Empire as well, whereas the British Post Office retained the 6d rate for letters to Australia and New Zealand. The rate to India was 5d and 4d to the West Indies, but only 2d to Canada, whereas the French had a simple 25c (2d) rate to India and the West Indies.



John Henniker Heaton MP, Penny-Postmaster-General of the Empire, as portrayed by Phil May in *The Review of Reviews* in 1893, courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London

Mailing abroad

There was an even more glaring discrepancy in the printed matter rates. It cost 1d to send a circular from England to India or Hong Kong, but only 5c (a half penny) from France to the same destinations. One enterprising firm saved 300 pounds a year by sending a clerk over to Calais every Friday to mail its circulars from there. In 1888 France reduced its letter rate to Australia to 25c, but Britain remained obdurate.

In 1890 the Post Office celebrated the golden jubilee of Uniform Penny Postage. At a banquet on 15 January the PMG, Henry Raikes, took the opportunity to attack Heaton, ridiculing his proposals 'which must necessarily diminish the revenue by a great amount and must do it for the sake of a few at the expense of the many'. Raikes seems to have been unaware of the irony of speaking at a jubilee banquet and attacking the very principles for which Rowland Hill had fought so ardently.

Heaton was stung into action. On 28 January 1890 he rebutted Raikes's arguments in a long, well argued letter in 'The Times', stating that Imperial Penny Postage would only cost 60,000 pounds a year and would be great advantage to the Empire. Heaton's argument, however, was undermined from a surprising direction. Julius Vogel, a former premier of New Zealand, said that any attempt to cut postal rates would lead to a deterioration in the mail steamer services, and he argued instead for a half penny letter rate in Britain as a much more laudable objective. Furthermore, the Australian colonies had recently voted against a reduction of their letter rate to Britain, from 4d to 3d, and had no wish for a 1d rate.

Persistence rewarded

Nothing daunted, Heaton persisted in his campaign. The Review of Reviews organised a mammoth petition agitating for Imperial Penny Postage, while Heaton kept up the pressure in newspaper letters and articles as well questions and debates in the House. On 17 April 1890 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, in his budget, that a 2d rate to the Australian colonies would shortly be introduced.

This measure temporarily brought the campaign to a halt. For a time Heaton directed his attacks to such reforms as the free re-direction of letters, the adoption of a cash on delivery system and 1/2d inland postage. Meanwhile the Imperial Federation League took up the cudgels, and a postal delegation had a meeting with the PMG in February 1893. Four years later, as part of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the question of reducing imperial rates as the Post office's contribution to the celebration was raised. At the Postal Congress in Washington later that year

the British delegate argued in favour of a reduction of the UPU rate to 2d.

When this was rejected, Britain turned to the question of adopting such a rate within the Empire, but William Mulock, the PMG of Canada, announced that he would introduce a 3c(1d) rate on 1 January 1898.

This unilateral decision was contrary to the rules of the UPU, and Canada was persuaded to postpone this decision till an Imperial postal Conference could be convened in London in June 1898, presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, the British PMG.

Prince's birthday

While Britain and five of the Australian colonies were against the 1d rate, Mulock now went further and proposed a flat penny rate. Cape Colony and Natal supported his motion and in the end Britain gave way. The imperial penny rate was scheduled for 9 November 1898, the birthday of the Prince of Wales. When the Duke of Norfolk told Queen Victoria that the penny rate would come into force on the Prince's birthday, the jealous queen sharply queried, "Which Prince?". "Why, Ma'am," replied the quick-witted PMG "the Prince of Peace of course".

As a result the implementation of the plan was delayed till 25 December, which is why the 2cent stamp released by Canada, is inscribed XMAS 1898. The 3 cent "Maple Leaves" definitive was also re-valued as a 2cent stamp by means of a surcharge.

The Australian colonies were unable to implement the resolution for some time. Ironically it was New Zealand that made the first move, on 1 January 1901, with commemorative envelopes and postcards as well as a new definitive stamp. The Australian colonies combined to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1900 but it was not till May 1911 that an imperial penny rate was adopted, leading to a spate of provisional surcharges in Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia.

The imperial penny rate was an early casualty of the First World War, disappearing in 1915 when the rate was raised to 1 1/2d. At the same time Canada raised the rate to 3cents, but implied that this was a temporary measure, by issuing war tax stamps. Australia abandoned the penny rate in 1918.

Flashback

First Printings

Published in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* – Dec. 15th 1898.

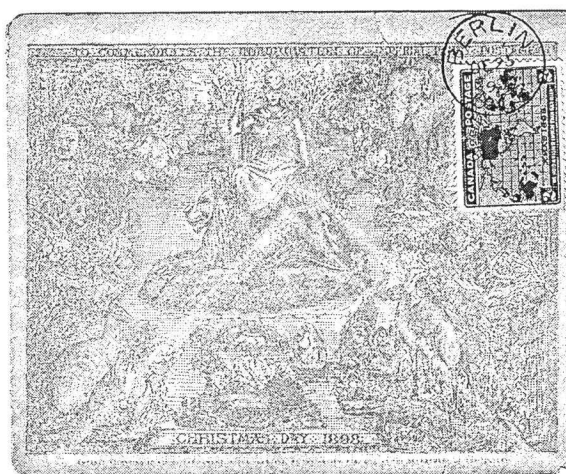
Charles Bailey, Toronto, sends the following to the Toronto Telegram: Ottawa, Dec 2, 1898 – (Special)

The Governor-General and Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General, presided yesterday at the printing of the first copies of the new imperial penny postage stamp. The design is Mr. Mulock's own, and the central subject is a map of the world in black with British possessions blocked out in red. The crown triumphant is the top piece of the design resting on a support of oak and maple leaves, thus symbolizing the unity of the United Kingdom and Canada. As will be seen from the reproduction at the head of these lines, the words "Canada Postage" are clearly lettered, and underneath the map, "Xmas 1898" is recorded, so that the date of inaugurating the imperial penny postage scheme may be a matter of record.

Imperial Penny Postage Cover

By Ed. Richardson. Published in *Popular Stamps*, Oct. 1950.

I guess it was Walt Bayley of Toronto who ran into the lot, - and they were lovely indeed. The covers came in two colours, light rose and light green. The over-all design is somewhat similar to the Mulready envelope with the legend at the top "To Commemorate the Inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage" with the words "Christmas Day 1898" at the bottom. They are 5 1/4 x 4 1/4 and bear the imprint at the bottom "Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1898 by the Review Ptg. Co., at the Department of Agriculture" – all in one



line in small caps.

Those I have seen are unaddressed, all bear the Penny Postage commemorative of 1898 cancelled Berlin, Ont. Dec. 25, 1898. Very nice.

What a silly question! Of course I have one of each in my collection, - think I'd miss up on anything as nice as these.

Food for Thought

Good judgment comes from experience and experience comes from bad judgment

Author unknown

Idleness is not doing nothing. Idleness is being free to do anything.

Floyd Dell

Quotable Quotes

Some people might say, "Who would want to be 90?" and I say, "Anyone who is 89."

Phyllis Diller

I hate to spread rumors, but what else can you do with them?

Amanda Lear

I'd like to see the fairways more narrow. Then everybody would have to play from the rough, not just me.

Seve Ballesteros

Patriotic Cards and Covers

J. T. Anders

Collectors of postal history and material dating from the late 19th and early 20th century are aware of these patriotic covers and cards. They became popular at the time of the Spanish-American and Boer Wars.

Prior to 1897, the use of this type of card at the official post card rate was not permitted. They had to be posted at the full letter rate. After December 9, 1897 the official post card rate was sanctioned for these cards, and that happens to be coincide fairly closely with the advent of the Map stamp era.

Patriotic cards and covers bearing the Map stamp are relatively rare, but several different designs have been recorded.

Illustrations A, B, and C show representative examples of these cards and covers.



Illustration "A" (Card)



Illustration "B" (Card)

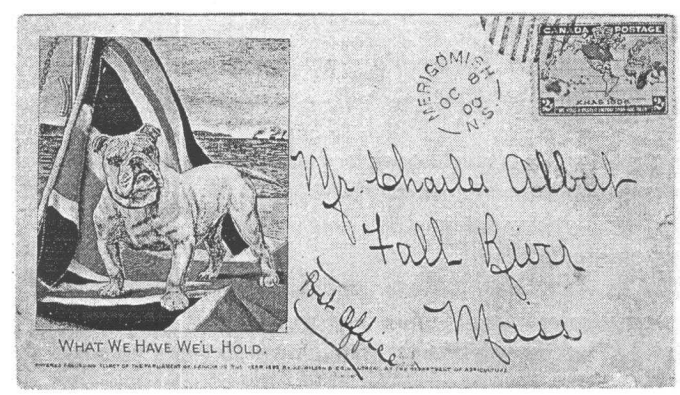


Illustration "C" (Cover)

Interest is added by the presence of the Map stamp. It provides additional patriotic implication by emphasising the British Empire in red and having the phrase "We hold a vaster empire than has been" across the bottom of the stamp.

All the examples of covers that have come to my attention have the notation "Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1898, (or 1899, or 1900), by J. C. Wilson & Co., Montreal at the Department of Agriculture." In fine print along the bottom of the cover.

The products of J. C. Wilson & Co., Montreal are almost synonymous with patriotic stationery. Their designs completely dominated the market place from 1898 to 1903. All the cards and covers shown in this article are J. C. Wilson designs.

An interesting aspect of the Wilson series is the additional

printing of patriotic songs or poems on the reverse of the envelope. Some designs are known with at least six different reverses. This subject is more fully discussed in an article by Kenneth Rowe, "Canadian Patriotic Stationery South African War Period" published in Can. Phil. Vol. 31, No. 4 July Aug. 1980.

Two examples, that specifically refer to the Boer War, shown in illustrations D and E, have patriotic songs on the reverse of the cover. There also is a notation "Patriotic Envelopes with Patriotic Songs on the reverse for correspondence with our Soldier Boys in South Africa." J. C. Wilson & Co., Publishers/ Montreal.



Illustration "D" (Maple Leaf Cover - Front)

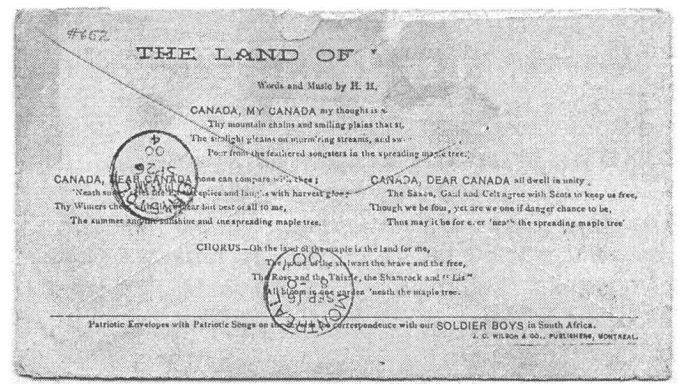


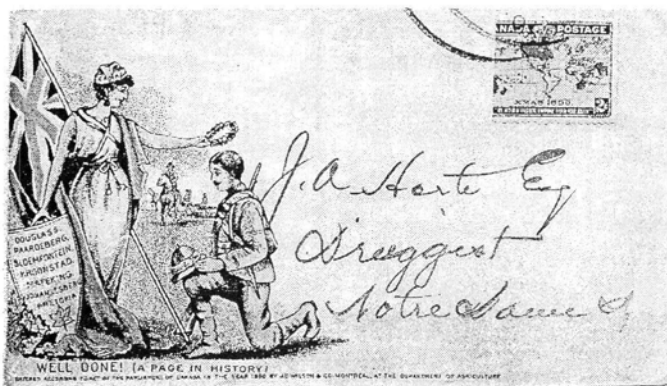
Illustration "D" (Maple Leaf Cover - Back)

This cover shows "The Maple Leaf Forever & Patriam Amamus" together with a figure holding the British Ensign and surrounded by Maple leaves on the front and the patriotic song "The Land of (the Maple)" on the reverse.

The cover is addressed to Bristol, England, with the following cancels noted:

RPO Port Hope & Midland M.C. No. 1, S/SP15/00
On reverse: Transit CDS Montreal Sep16/80/00
Receiver CDS Bristol 10.43AMISP26/00/4

The following cover shows Britannia placing a laurel on the head of a kneeling soldier whilst holding a shield listing the battles of the Boer War above the phrase "Well Done" on the front, and the patriotic song "When Johnny Canuck Comes Home" on the reverse. The cover is addressed to Notre Dame, Q. but no identifying cancels are noted to indicate its origin. The cancel itself is rather unusual, but ties the stamp to the cover. These covers are colourful, historic additions to any Map stamp collection.



The Winnmill Treasure Trove

Instalments 1 and 2 appeared previously in our Newsletter. It was noted that Maple Leaves has started a series written by the R. B. Winnill. The following is taken from Maple Leaves, July 2004, Vol. 28, No. 7, Whole No. 293, p.281:

From the Archives

This is the initial article in a series featuring reprints of various departmental orders and related documents which delineated the framework under which the post office in Canada labored, during its infancy.

of the editor that this series will prove to be of use and value to many of the members of the Society.

It is rewarding to see the late Ron Winmill's articles in print, albeit this one is not directly related to his favorite Map stamp.

A letter (no date) to Ron from the Rev. John S. Bain, who was the first to exhibit Maps at the International level, Capex 1978. (I must disagree with Rev Bain on the subject of Henniker Heaton.)

Dear Ron:

I cannot recall accurately where I obtained my die proof of the map stamp. However, Harmer's rings a bell as I recall making several purchases around that time including some from the Lichtenstein collection.

Heaton died September 8, 1914 in Geneva on a journey back home when the war broke out.

I am a loner out there when it comes to Canada Maps. No one else around is interested in them, so I have to chase the material alone. Nothing much turns up, and as you say the high prices are causing some to either give up or stop for the present. I have bought nothing since Capex, so interest has not been quite as keen.

Cordially
Rev. John S. Bain

Another letter from Bain, no date, but clearly written shortly after Capex '78. The disagreement on the subject of Henniker Heaton is definitively spelled out when Bain gives full credit to Henniker Heaton for his effort to promote Imperial Penny Postage. I had not read this letter before, but for many years my vote went to Bain, by having placed the Henniker Heaton manuscript "Appeal for Imperial Penny Postage" at the front of my exhibits. The item is referred to in the last paragraph of Bain's letter.

Mr. R.B. Winmill,
P.O. Box 4691,
Stn. C.,
London, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Ron:

Thank you for your letter about my exhibit at Capex. I am glad that you enjoyed it. This (is) part of what philately is about, sharing with others the joys of your own collecting.

I was sorry to have missed you at Capex. Mr. Pelletier and I made a point to look for you for several days, but to no avail. Evidently the days you were there we failed to make contact. This I did with another party. Too big a show.

I am very happy to comply with your request and enclose a copy of the Mulock letter as requested. Your appraisal of Henniker Heaton is in my opinion not accurate. To call him "a rabble rouser" reflects opposition opinion of the day.

In 1912 a baronetcy was conferred on him and the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, together with the Premiers of all the States, signed an illuminated address, which read in part: "We, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth, desire to express to you our sincere congratulations for the long, arduous and heroic fight you have made for Imperial Penny Postage throughout the Empire.

From your first speech in the British Parliament in 1886 till the adoption of Penny postage in the Commonwealth last year, you have never failed or flagged in your unselfish devotion to this great principle.

You have had to fight against vested interests, prejudices and apathy, and have often stood alone, but now have triumphed, we thank you for your magnificent work.

Your name will be associated with

our postal system in the future along with that of Sir Rowland Hill, and it will shine more brightly as the generations of men come and go."

I believe this is a more correct appraisal, and from the postal history I have read he certainly deserves the credit in my estimation, hence the "Henniker" item as a prologue to my collection.

(Not signed)

A letter by Mr. J.W. Palmer, giving credit to Henniker Heaton, but not thrilled by the prospect of "Ocean Penny Postage."

Ocean Penny Postage

Sir, - The "Ocean Penny Postage" of which we have heard so much lately, is no new idea; but it is none the worse on that account. Les beaux esprits se recon-
trent, and without wishing to detract from the credit due to Mr. Henniker Heaton, it may be pointed out, as a curious coincidence, that such a project was before the world so long ago as 1840. I have in my possession three "envelopes" - a la Mulready - bearing each an appropriate device or sentiment. The first represents a ship upon the ocean, floating an ensign bearing the word "Peace", and beneath a black and white hand joined in a fast grip is a motto which suggests that the Ocean Penny Postage will make all Britain's children one fraternity; the second has a symbolical drawing of Britannia receiving the industry of all the nations; and the third represents a British sailor standing on a quay, overlooking all the world, in his hand a great flag bearing the legend "Ocean Penny Postage". It came to nothing; absit omen.

Yours truly, J. W. Palmer, 281,
Strand, London, W. C. , Oct.9 (1886 ?)

1889 Feb. 13, House of Commons
Debate on the subject of "Reduction of
Letter Postage."

Canada, House of Commons Debates
Feb. 13, 1889 Vol. XXVII

Reduction of Letter Postage

Mr. Turcot asked, Whether it is the intention of the Government to reduce the postage on letters within the Dominion of Canada to three cents per ounce weight; and to lessen the charges

for the carriage of parcels sent by mail?

Mr. Haggart. It is the intention of the government to introduce a Bill to reduce the postage on letters within the Dominion to 3 cents per ounce weight. It is not the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to lessen the charge for the carriage of parcels sent by mail.

Editor's Comment: Once again our thanks go out to Fred Fawn for his diligent search of the "Treasure Trove" and coming up with this information. It will be of great help for future students and researchers to have all this material available in one set of Newsletters.

Book Review

Imperial Penny Postage of 1898.

An Exhibit Prepared by Fred G. Fawn

As would be expected from a collection awarded an International Gold, the breadth and detail of the material illustrated is remarkable. This book, printed in full color, will become one of the major reference works on Canadian philately.

The book starts with illustrations of several of the original early documents from notable supporters of the concept of an Imperial Penny Postage. These letters are then followed by several illustrations of a number of Stamp Essays, the engravers model, and the Die Essay, leading to definitive evidence for the sequence of printing: Black-Red-Blue.

The next section illustrates the early proof material of plates 1, 2, 4 and 5, either as part sheets or blocks, leading on to a short section on re-entries, re-touch positions, paper varieties, pre-cancels, and the range of cancels found on the map stamp, ranging from fancy cork cancels to the early machine cancels.

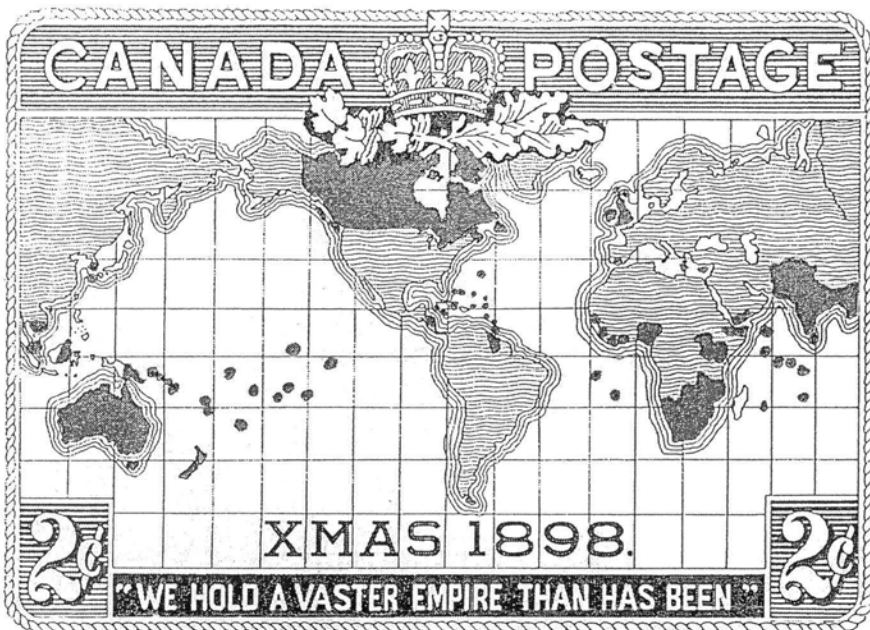
The rest of the illustrations in the book are devoted to Domestic covers and Postal History. This major section leads off with December the 2nd and 7th cancels as the earliest days of issue, including a Dec 7th with Special Delivery stamp, valid only within Toronto city limits, and so far the only recorded example. Examples then follow of Domestic Letter Rates, Postage Due, Special Delivery, Domestic Registration, Military Postmarks, Bisects & Territorial Cancels. There are several examples of "Mulready-inspired" Canadian Covers, Patriotic Covers leading to the final sec-

tion with numerous outstanding illustrations of Empire rate covers, Rates to the US including Alaska and Hawaii, and finally a remarkable sequence of Foreign Rate covers to many parts of the world. At the end, almost as an appendix, is a series of reproductions of Fred Fawn's original publications in *Maple Leaves*, *BNA Topics*, *The Canadian Philatelist* and *The Map Stamp Newsletter*.

This is a most important contribution to Canadian philatelic books, and is strongly recommended to anyone interested in the Map stamp itself, as well as to enthusiasts of postal history in general. The layout of the book is simple and clear with excellent color illustrations throughout. The text is succinct and to the point, and Fred is to be congratulated on providing this wonderful book. Mike Street and Richard Wagner also deserve our thanks for all the work they have put into the production of this work.

CANADA-IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE 1898. Fred Fawn 2004. Spiral bound, 154 pages, 8.5 x11 BNAPS Exhibit Series #32. Published by the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS) and Auxano Philatelic Services, Calgary, AB Stock #99923.321 (Color version) \$C96.00; 99923.32 (Black & White Version) \$C34.95; Shipping is extra: add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is only applicable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; phone 613.235.9119; email: kimmerly@cyberus.ca. Orders can be placed via www.iankimmerly.com/boutique/books.html.

Professor K. A. Kershaw September 22nd 2004.



Empire Rate

Single weight letter rate plus registration = 7 cents
February 13/1899 Duplex from Parkdale 2, Toronto,
to London N. England
London receiver (in red) 25 Feb 99

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. 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.



Halifax duplexes #2 and #4, and #1 is shown on Page 149