

THE 1898 CHRISTMAS MAP STAMP NEWSLETTER

Volume VI No. 2

SUMMER ISSUE - 2005

Whole #19

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

President Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Cr., Toronto, ON M2K 1W1 email: the.fawnfamily@yahoo.com
Sec/Treas & Editor Orville F. Osborne, 471 Oriole Pkwy., Toronto, ON, M5P 2H9 email: of0471@aol.com

AN HISTORIC MOMENT AND A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

In the last issue of the bulletin we commented on the excellent publication written by Whitney L. Bradley, "THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898 - A PLATING STUDY" being an in-depth study of the plating of the Map Stamp. However we neglected to comment on the fact that The Map Stamp Study Group owes its very existence to the efforts of Whit, and his work with the BNAPS parent group during the early years of 1981-82. It was as a result of his discussion with various other Map enthusiasts that the initial seminar was held at the 1982 BNAPS convention held in Virginia Beach, Virginia, U.S.A.

Subsequent to that inaugural meeting the group came together as a result of that seminar and an initial newsletter was published in Nov-Dec 1982, which was followed by no fewer than twenty-one newsletters over the next eight years. Over that time period the group accumulated over one hundred and eighty pages of research covering innumerable topics.

Whit was the indefatigable author of all of these issues, writing about a variety of topics, seemingly behaving like a migrating species, as he and his wife alternated between their cottage on the Georgian Bay and their winter residence in the sunnier climes of Florida.

Subsequent to Whit's retirement as editor in 1990, there was an eight year hiatus, until Bill Pekonen picked up the challenge and began the newsletter anew in 1990. Roger Boisclair followed along in Bill's regimen, and then John Anders picked up the torch.

During those years, and up to the present time, the group has accumulated a profound quantity of most intriguing research and analysis which has been ably preserved in the archives of the study group. However, the information is of such a great interest that it deserves the respect of being preserved in a more concise fashion for future philatelists and aficionados of the Map Stamp.

PRESERVING THE PAST

While there have been a number of books published over the years, they have primarily focused on the subject of plating, and/or some specialized areas of the stamp itself.

What seems to be appropriate at this time is a general publication on the Map Stamp, incorporating many of the various subjects discussed in the bulletins, as well as other contributions from study group participants.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS 1981 - 2006

Achieving the objective of publishing such a comprehensive document, will probably take some time, however it is an undertaking well worth the effort, and would appear to be an excellent way of recognizing the group's twenty-fifth anniversary.

CAWTHRA MULOCK NATURE RESERVE

William Mulock's mother, whose maiden surname was Cawthra, was a native of the Newmarket area. Wm. Mulock himself, although born in Bondhead, was educated in Newmarket, and had a family farm in the area for many years. Recently, Mrs. Julyan Mulock and the Cawthra Mulock Foundation for the conservation of nature have now generously donated a 108-hectare property, to Ontario Nature, to be known as The Cawthra Mulock Nature Reserve ensuring that the land would be protected in perpetuity.

Located just north of Newmarket, the property is a valuable green space in a highly developed area of Ontario. Surrounded by intense agricultural and urban development, the Cawthra Mulock Nature Reserve provides refuge to a variety of wildlife.

The property hosts a diversity of habitats including a large tract of mature hardwood and mixed forests. Enormous beech trees rub shoulders with tall maples and hemlock. A small wetland area, dominated by birch trees and larch, is part of the larger bushland. Located in the West Holland River watershed, the property boasts two creeks. White-tailed deer, red fox, great blue herons, red-tailed hawks and great-horned owls are just a few of the residents that call this nature reserve home.

WHY A CABLE ?

Many studies have been undertaken to look at the various revisions and re-entries that have taken place and the various plates which were used to print the Map Stamp, however has anyone ever wondered why a cable was used to border the outline of The Map Stamp.

If you examine the stamp closely, and envision it without the cable surrounding the outline, it doesn't appear that awkward, and certainly the overall design would not be impaired greatly if the cable was omitted.

So what was the reason for placing the cable there?

The intercontinental cables of that time, were essentially the internet of today, and various oceanic cable projects were being pursued at the time of the stamp's release. For a moment we should reflect on the Atlantic Cable, which was the initial connection between Europe and North America.

After many failed attempts, the first success was the Atlantic cable, stretching from Great Britain and Europe, to North America, which was finally completed on 27 July 1866. The cable was pulled ashore at a tiny fishing village in Newfoundland known by the charming name of Heart's Content¹. The distance was 1,686 nautical miles. The ship from which it was laid, The Great Eastern, had averaged 120 miles a day while paying out the cable from its deck.

The first message sent on this, cable was a message from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States. "A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of Union between the United States and England."

This was received in Newfoundland almost immediately but there was still a gap in the link to the mainland of North America and messages from London to New York still took 24 hours because of this gap. While the cable opened for business, almost immediately, only the very wealthy could afford it – the initial rates were \$1 a letter, payable in gold - when a weekly wage for a laborer working 70 hours a week was about \$5.

As with the overland cables, undersea cables were laid rapidly. Within 20 years there were 107,000 miles of undersea cables linking all parts of the world. The original two cables ceased to work in 1872 and 1877 but by this time four other cables were in operation².

Let us now turn to The PACIFIC CABLE and Fleming:

SANFORD FLEMING³ and the PACIFIC Cable

Born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland on January 7, 1827, Sir Sanford achieved his educational background prior to migrating to Canada in 1845. Among his other achievements, Fleming not only designed Canada's first postage stamp⁴, but also became one of Canada's primary railway builders, working as an engineer for the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway. By 1857 he had become the chief engineer of the Northern Railway which earlier had taken over the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, and it was he who made the first practical suggestion for a Canadian railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

Having been entrusted with the construction of the transcontinental railway system from Montreal to Vancouver, he also became dedicated to the unification of a time-reckoning system throughout the world, as well as to the installation of a transoceanic cable system, connecting the various countries of the world, and primarily the far flung reaches of the British Empire.

The establishment of Standard Time came about as the result of his missing a train connection when he was visiting his birthplace in Scotland. Fleming's plan for Standard Time was based on twenty-four standard time zones girdling the entire earth with each zone covering 15 degrees in longitude, with a prime median as the base geographical line from which all nations would measure time. This concept of international standard time was finally adopted throughout the civilized world by the early twentieth century, earning Fleming the title "*Father of Standard Time.*"

Fleming's involvement with various governments, while pursuing these projects, and the requirement to consult with a multitude of government officials during these tenures, brought Fleming and Mulock together, and as a result each was very familiar with the other's pursuits. In fact Fleming had been lobbying various constituents in the Federal Government with respect to a national and international communications network, and Mulock was an active proponent of such a system.

By the time of Mulock's proposal for Imperial Penny Postage, and the issuance of the Map Stamp, Fleming had been struggling for a quarter of a century⁵, with the promotion of a Pacific underwater cable. About the time of the Imperial Penny Postage proposal, Fleming was completing his treatise on the underwater cable subject⁶. In 1887 at Queen Victoria's Jubilee Conference, the idea of laying a Pacific Cable linking Canada and Australia was presented, but it was not until 1901, subsequent to the issuance of the Imperial Penny Stamp, that Fleming's plans to link Canada and Australia by a trans-Pacific undersea communications cable were finally recognized formally.

¹ Heart's Content - Newfoundland Stamp Scott # 151

² It is interesting to note that even though later cables could carry large numbers of signals at the same time, it was not until the 1960s that the first communication satellites offered a serious alternative to the cable.

³ Canada's First Renaissance Man, 1827-1915

⁴ The 3 pence Beaver Scott No. 1, issued in 1851

⁵ This concept was being pursued at substantial financial cost to Fleming himself

⁶ Entitled "Canada and British Imperial Cables", finally published in 1900.

WHY A CABLE ? (cont'd)

Presented with these details, and pursuing these facts while contemplating the design of the Imperial Penny Postage stamp could one be motivated to suggest that there was an ulterior objective for incorporating in the stamp's design a cable which surrounds the globe? Was Mulock attempting to assist Fleming while furthering yet another Canadian suggestion for linking the Empire? When one researches the history of the Pacific Cable proposal within the Federal Government of the day, it is interesting to note that it was William Mulock, M.P., who introduced the Bill in the House of Commons⁷?

Let us also consider some other areas of the Map Stamp. Cable & Wireless has had a long relationship with Aden which began with the laying of the first submarine telegraph cable to India. The link between Suez, Aden and Bombay was completed in 1870 and from this time, Aden was a major station on the system.

Only 35 square miles in size, Ascension Island is located approximately half way between South America and Africa, just South of the Equator. It first came into British possession in 1815 when it was claimed in the name of King George III to prevent the French from using it as a base from which to recapture Napoleon who was in exile on St Helena. The Eastern Telegraph Company first came to the island in 1899 when a cable link was built between Britain and South Africa via St Helena and Ascension. Within a few years the island was established as an important station on long- distance submarine cable routes to South America.

And thus we begin to see how so many of these dots on the Map Stamp, begin to assume some political importance

In 1887 at Queen Victoria's Jubilee Conference, the idea of laying a Pacific Cable linking Canada and Australia was presented, but it was not until 1901 that the Pacific Cable Bill finally received Royal Assent. The first Pacific telegraph cable flowed between Canada and New Zealand, and the cable link was finally opened to the public on the 8th December 1902, four years after the issuance of the Map Stamp.

Now may we ask: **WHY A CABLE ?**

Congratulations Fred!!

Our Study Group participant, and President, Fred Fawn entered his superb Map Stamp collection in the Ropex Show at Westchester, New York, which show was sponsored by the Rochester Philatelic Group. The competition at the show was substantial, however Fred was able to capture the top award. Our heartiest congratulations Fred.

⁷ Pacific Cable Act - 1899 c.3

Congratulations John!!

Congratulations also to the previous Editor and fellow Map Stamp Group member John Anders on his recent top award for the display of his bisect collection, which features The Map Stamp, at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Specialists Society. Two of John's Map Stamp bisects follow, together with John's notes which appeared in the March 2002 issue of the newsletter.

Bisect Map Covers

Bisecting although not officially sanctioned was allowed in the Maritimes especially in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Stamps were usually cut in half to create values that the Postmaster did not have on hand.



Figure 1:

Unofficial diagonal Map Stamp bisect pays 1 cent drop letter rate and appears to be accepted without any postage due.

Tied by Toronto 'D' Flag cancel- Dec 20/1899

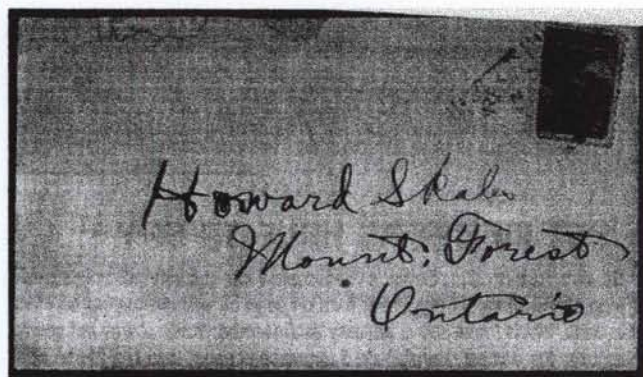


Figure 2:⁸

Unofficial vertical bisect. One cent drop letter rate.

Tied by Mt. Forest On Type 1 square circle

⁸ Note: The upper right portion of Figure 2 above is on the original but was missing from the scan from which this image was made

THE VASTER EMPIRE

Numerous studies have been undertaken to analyze various re-entries and printing varieties that exist within The Map Stamp. However this stamp, which utilizes the Mercator projection of the globe, still poses the query *"What was this empire in 1898?"* and *"what colonies comprised that vast empire?"*

Commencing with this issue of the bulletin it is proposed to revisit the Vaster British Empire in successive issues of the Bulletin, and attempt to identify those areas as they appear on the Stamp. A great deal of controversy has ensued in the years since the Stamp was issued, as to whether certain areas, were in fact part of the British Empire, and we hope to answer some of the queries raised by previous critics.

In pursuing this objective, we will be utilizing Bradley's copy of the "perfect" stamp and will be dividing the red features of the Empire! into somewhat the same ten segments that Whit proposed. For comparative purposes we have set out below Whit's designation of the various segments, and how we propose reallocating the identified areas:

- (i) **Islands in the Pacific** – have been grouped with Australia & New Zealand & Hong Kong.
- (ii) **Islands in the Indian Ocean and India** – have been segregated into the Islands with India, Ceylon & Burma being dealt with separately.
- (iii) the **China Sea Group including Hong Kong** – has been grouped with Australia, New Zealand & the Pacific Island Group.
- (iv) **Ascension – St Helena** – has been grouped with the North Africa segment.
- (v) **Australia and New Zealand** – incorporates the Pacific Island group as well as Hong Kong
- (vi) **Africa** – has been expanded to include Ascension & St Helena as well as the Gulf of Aden.
- (vii) the **Mediterranean** – is included with the United Kingdom
- (viii) **United States** is now re-identified as the West Indies and Canada;
- (ix) **South America** – the northern sector has been included with the West Indies and the Falklands are now identified.
- (x) **The United Kingdom** – has been included with the Mediterranean areas of Gibraltar, Malta & Cyprus

The British Empire in 1898, at the time of issuance of the Map Stamp, occupied about one quarter of the world's surface and had a combined population equal to 1/4 of the world's people. The *raison d'être* for the existence of this empire was twofold.

(i) the domination of the seas by a powerful naval presence;

and

(ii) the granting of monopolistic charters by the monarchs of the day to harvest certain resources within far flung territories.

The exploitation of these possessions by the British merchants continued for several generations, and over time the trade was expanded to include such illicit commodities as opium and slaves. It was contended by the English gentry that the British Empire was so vast, and widespread, that Queen Victoria could easily claim, that the sun never set on her kingdom. However, the exploitation of such resources without regard for the indigenous people was bound to catch up with the perpetrators, and thus it was that the empire as depicted on the Map Stamp, was beginning to suffer.

An effort was made to bring about a reconciliation of the various colonies through the establishment of the Imperial Federation League, however this organization was rejected by the colonial premiers at the Colonial Conference of 1897. It was within such a political climate that the Map Stamp was conceived, and it was possibly for similar purposes that the artistic imagination was stretched, and the imagination was utilized in the design to achieve an overall effect.

There is no doubt that there has been a dramatic change in the British monarch's role in the century that has elapsed since the Map Stamp was issued, however it is also reasonable to assert that Britain's role in settling those areas has left a distinctive mark on the global landscape.

CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND & THE TERRITORIES AREA OF THE MAP STAMP

While the area on the Map Stamp which was designated as Canada in 1898, it should more properly have been referred to as "British Territory".

The railway, which was such an essential motivation to encourage British Columbia and Vancouver Island to join confederation in 1870, had scarcely been completed, and Manitoba which entered confederation in 1871, was still a very small settlement on the Red River. The hinterlands of the North had only been acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869, and were not officially allocated to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario or Manitoba until some time later. Prince Edward Island had only been in Confederation a mere 15 years when

the Map Stamp was issued, since the Intercolonial Railway, which was to link the Maritimes with Quebec had only been finished in the mid 1870's.

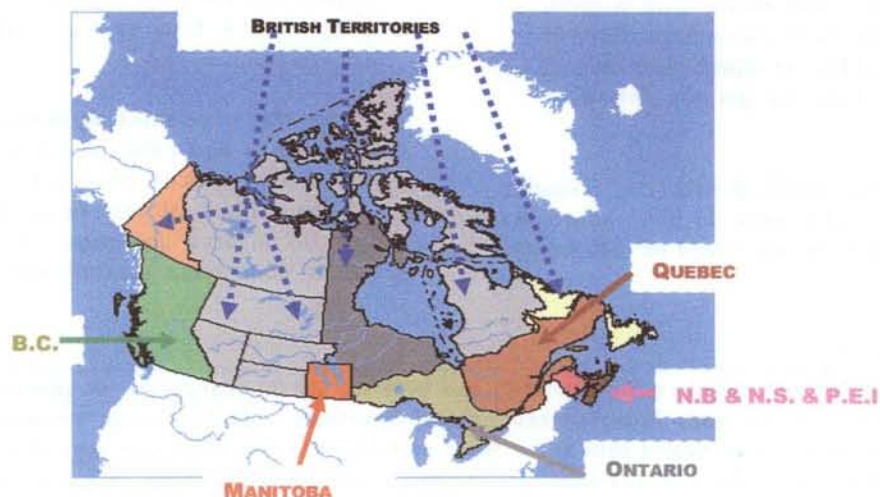
In addition, the designers took some literary license, to include the holdouts to confederation, now known as Alberta and Saskatchewan. These areas were located in what was then known as The Territories, and they would not join Canada until 1905.

Of course Newfoundland and Labrador were still outside the group, and continued as British Colonies only to become part of the Canadian entity almost fifty years later

THE 1898 MAP STAMP OF CANADA



CANADA AS IT REALLY WAS IN 1898



The following is a direct transcript from Whit Bradley's Newsletter Vol. 1, No.2, issued Feb-Mar 83, so please remember that when reading the values he assigned on that date.

How many survived? - How many map stamps are there today in used condition? How many in Mint? It was a popular stamp at that period in history - the advent of penny postage throughout the Empire - Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the previous year. Patriotic fervour was rampant throughout Canada - **"We Hold a Vaster Empire than has been"**.

Philately was in its infancy relatively.
(Ed. in 1898)

Unfortunately no record exists of how many of each plate number and how many of each colour of Ocean were printed. The only record I know of is what appears in Tomlinson's handbook on Page 8 and this is a Summary only of Col. Adams examination of about 5,000 copies. He reports that the totals are approx:

PLATE	COLOUR	PCT	QUANTITY	SHEETS
Plate #1	Lavender	10	1,992,750	19,927
Plate #1	Pale blue-green	8	1,594,200	15,942
Plate #1	Deep blue-green	8	1,594,200	15,942
Plate #2	Very deep blue-green	21	4,187,775	41,878
	Lavender	10	1,992,750	19,927
Plate #3	Lavender	24	4,782,600	47,826
Plate #5	Lavender	6	1,195,525	11,955
Plate #5	Bright blue-green	13	2,590,575	25,906

It's a ready statistic that the total printing order was 20,000,000, with half having the Oceans in blue and half in lavender, and that 19,927,500 were delivered from the printer.

Now you have to use some imagination.
How many did survive?

Percentages vary, Kasimer Bileski is quoted in Canadian Stamp News Jan 4/83 to the effect that only one in 500 of Canadian Stamps is saved by collectors.

I doubt if this figure, 0.2% is valid for the period 1898 and to the Map Stamp. Ron Winmill told me once he believes 3% were kept. Even if you used 5% and kept in mind that this is probably an upper limit, we get the following data:

For example lets use **Plate 5** with the lavender ocean - 6%; of the total issue 11,976 sheets. (Ed 11,955) Applying the percentage saved of 5% we get

about 600 copies of any one plate position existing today.

There are two major re-entries on this plate # 29 and # 91. This has got to be one of Canada's rarest stamps.

Now think of the numbers of Maps that are in collections where it is just one stamp among thousands of other Canadian stamps and Nos 29 and 91 are unrecognized.

Most dealers cannot or do not bother to try to identify it. What a field day we Map collectors could have, and considering most good used copies sell for \$3 - \$4 and a VF Mint is about \$15r what a find this re-entry could be if recognized.

Apply this same thinking to the other re-entries, recut links and cable retouches and we have a hatful of rarities on our hands. How many of the 12 pence black of 1851 exist? And what does it sell for in used condition - \$25,000? I think about 1500 were printed and about 100 exist today.

That was where Whit left off the discussion in 1983 and here we are 22 years later, so just how would we view these quantities today, or are we any more knowledgeable about quantities today? Suppose we utilized these statistics, and attempted to extrapolate those numbers into some form of table. On the following page is a summary of what those statistics would produce, with the relevant numbers at various percentages, based on a presumption that between 3% and 5% of the stamps were saved by collectors, and that about one third of those stamps so saved were mint.

Assuming that some of the statistics in Whit Bradley's article are correct and that the percentages saved vary from between ½ of 1% to 5% the following table will provide a guide as the number of Map Stamps saved by collectors initially, establishing percentages as between .3% and 5%. This illustrates that somewhere between 60,000 and 1,000,000 stamps were saved by collectors, and this probably in the initial stages of issuance.

Shades and Plate numbers			Numbers Printed		Percentages Saved			
			QUANTITY	SHEETS	5.00%	3.00%	1.50%	1.00%
Plate #1	Lavender	10	1,992,750	19,927	99,638	59,783	29,891	19,928
Plate #1	Pale blue-green	8	1,594,200	15,942	79,710	47,826	23,913	15,942
Plate #1	Deep blue-green	8	1,594,200	15,942	79,710	47,826	23,913	15,942
Plate #2	Very Deep-Blue Green	21	4,187,775	41,878	209,389	125,633	62,817	41,878
Plate #2	Lavender	10	1,992,750	19,927	99,638	59,783	29,891	19,928
Plate #3	Lavender	24	4,782,600	47,826	239,130	143,478	71,739	47,826
Plate #5	Lavender	6	1,195,525	11,955	59,776	35,866	17,933	11,955
Plate #5	Bright blue-green	13	2,590,575	25,906	129,529	77,717	38,859	25,906
					996,519	597,911	298,956	199,304

It is a matter of speculation as to which of these numbers we should utilize for estimating those stamps which are still extant, however we have to make some broad assumptions, and one basic assumption would how many mint stamps were initially preserved. Certainly there appears to be greater quantities of the used stamps held, and the basic assumption we would suggest is that approximately 30% of those stamps saved were Mint. Utilizing this ratio, the following table illustrates those mint stamps which would be in circulation at various ratios of retention.

PERCENTAGE OF STAMPS SAVED		5.00%	3.00%	1.50%	1.00%
Pale blue-green	Plate #1	79,710	23,913	7,174	4,783
Very Deep-Blue Green	Plate #2	209,389	29,891	8,967	5,978
Bright blue-green	Plate #5	129,529	38,859	11,658	7,772
Deep blue-green	Plate #1	79,710	23,913	7,174	4,783
		<u>498,338</u>	<u>116,576</u>	<u>34,973</u>	<u>23,315</u>
Lavender	Plate #1	99,638	29,891	8,967	5,978
Lavender	Plate #2	99,638	62,817	18,845	12,563
Lavender	Plate #3	239,130	71,739	21,522	14,348
Lavender	Plate #5	59,776	17,933	5,380	3,587
		<u>498,181</u>	<u>182,380</u>	<u>54,714</u>	<u>36,476</u>

Assuming that there are between 5,000 collectors and 7,500 collectors of the BNA stamps or the Map Stamp the following table indicate the number of stamps available to provide the quantities for their collections utilizing the above ratios and assumptions.

NUMBER OF STAMP COLLECTORS		5,000 COLLECTORS				7,500 Collectors			
		5%	3%	1.5%	1%	5%	3%	1.5%	1%
Pale blue-green	Plate #1	16	5	1	1	11	3	1	1
Very Deep-Blue Green	Plate #2	42	6	2	1	28	4	1	1
Bright blue-green	Plate #5	26	8	2	2	17	5	2	1
Deep blue-green	Plate #1	16	5	1	1	11	3	1	1
		<u>100</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Lavender	Plate #1	20	6	2	1	13	4	1	1
Lavender	Plate #2	20	13	4	3	13	8	3	2
Lavender	Plate #3	48	14	4	3	32	10	3	2
Lavender	Plate #5	12	4	1	1	8	2	1	0
		<u>100</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

When reading the above table - Pale Blue Green would indicate between 16 - 5 stamps available for 5,000 collectors or 11 - 3 for 7,500 collectors
 Very Deep Blue Green 42- 6 available for 5,000 collectors or 28 - 4 for 7,500 collectors , Bright Blue Green 26 - 8 etc.

This table clearly illustrates that the greatest quantities available are the Lavender shades, in all plate numbers.

PLEASE NOTE Reader comments on these assumptions and ratios used are invited.

THE NEW CARTO-PHILATELIST

While browsing the Internet, in search of interesting web sites, and more particularly web sites that might feature the Map Stamp, we came across an interesting publication entitled **The New Carto-Philatelist**, which is a periodical published by The Carto-Philatelic Society, a world-wide group of collectors focusing on map stamps, and a revival of a similar group founded fifty years ago in 1955. Your editor was so fascinated, that he decided to join the society, and recently received some of their back issues. Their publication features maps of every shape size and description from countries and nations around the world.

They circulate a very attractive publication, in full colour, which contains articles on the variety of map stamps issued, and the history of these stamps as well the stories behind their issuance, together with fascinating stories of cartography. One of the other features of the publication is "**Errors on Map Stamps**" which itemizes the diverse flaws on the map stamps issued by various countries, and Canada is no exception as the publication reports that our Map Stamp has among the items of interest the following:

"German South Africa, Portugues East Africa and the Republic of Transvaal and the Orange Free State and Borneo are clored red but were not British"

The article goes on to point out that the more recent Canada \$2 stamp (Sc# 977) issued to commemorate Commonwealth day in 1983 is also deficient in that there are a number of areas on this stamp which were incorrect. The publication also points out that one additional Canada stamp with an error is Canada's stamp to Commemorate David Thompson's mapping of the Northwest Territories (Sc# 370), The contention is that the map on that stamp is fictional.

The publication is issued quarterly, and In the January 2005 issue they reported on exhibits shown at their second annual meeting held in New York, in October 2004, at which one of the members of this group, Miklos Pinther, exhibited a special exhibit being a cancellation study of the Canada Map Stamp. We have written to the editor to obtain Miklos' address in the hopes of finding out more on this exhibit.

LATE BREAKING NEWS

We heard a rumour via the grapevine that one of the countries leading philatelic merchants had entered into an agreement with another leading firm to sell off their inventory.

We checked this out by calling the subject merchant who has stated emphatically that they had simply liquidated some surplus duplicate inventory, which was acquired by another merchant in Eastern Canada.

CORRECTION OF PREVIOUS ISSUES

In our December issue we published a list of our current members and we reported with incorrect spelling the name of **Marian Quinlan, of Hamilton, Ontario**

Request for Map Stamp Material

In our last issue we published a request by Dr. James Watt. We erroneously suggested he wished to sell certain items.

What we should have indicated is that Dr. Watt is desirous of **acquiring** Map Stamp covers.

With the dates of

- December 7, 1868
- December 25, 1898
- Any Date, with very fine Map Stamp showing P.P 89, major re-entry
- Any Date, with very fine Map Stamp showing P.P 91, major re-entry

Any one having such an item for sale please contact: Dr. Jim Watt,

700 Main St. East, Hamilton, ON, L8M 1K7

We apologize for our previous error

NEW MEMBER

We are very pleased to welcome a new member from the United Kingdom to our study group

David Latchford from Kempton, Brighton, East Sussex, UK joined as a member in June 2005.

David contacted us through a referral from Ken Kershaw, and we are most pleased to have him join us at this time.

The Map Stamp Newsletter is published Quarterly and is distributed free to all members of The Map Stamp Study Group

The Map Stamp Study Group is affiliated with The British North America Philatelic Society.

Membership Rates
\$30 Cdn per year for residents of Canada
\$35 Cdn per year for U.S. residents
\$40 Cdn per year for overseas residents

Please Forward Applications for Membership to:
THE MAP STAMP STUDY GROUP
471 Oriole Pkwy., Toronto, ON, M5P 2H9