



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

January - March 2009

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A Trio of Cheques with 1939 Royal Stamps-by Christopher Ryan

Illustrated here are three cheques from 1939/40, each bearing one of the three 1939 Royal Visit postage stamps, combined with Mufti stamps, in payment of the tax on cheques and related documents. These documents, collectively known as 'commercial paper', included drafts, money orders, travellers' cheques, bills of exchange, and promissory notes.

The use of postage stamps for this tax was reintroduced as of July 1st, 1931, following a prohibition since October 1923, and remained in effect throughout the George VI period. Postal meters were allowed for this tax as of December 10th, 1949. The tax rate during the George VI period was 3 cents for cheques of \$100 or less (with some special, limited exemptions) and 6 cents for cheques over \$100.



Reference- Ryan, C.D., "Canada's Excise Tax on Cheques and other Types of Commercial Paper, 1915-1953," *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, June 2004, No 45, pp. 2-12. (Reprinted as "The Excise Tax on Cheques & other Commercial Paper, 1915-53" in *BNA Topics*, 2005, Vol. 62, No 4, pp. 8-30.)

Continued on Page 3

► Chairman's Notes - by Gary Steele

We are pleased to advise KG VI Study Group members that **Ken Lemke** has willingly taken on the job of Editor of the King George VI Post and Mail. Thank you Ken, and thanks go out to **Mike Street** for getting it all together.

I want to thank **Stephen Prest** for his several years of producing the Post and Mail. Winning the BNAPS John Siverts Award for best Study Group Newsletter is a testament to his hard work in putting the past newsletters together. Stephen created the newsletter's design and structure from day one. This is what happens when you allow people to do their own thing when they are good at it. Of course, all the writers behind the scenes contributed greatly, but now it is up to others to move things forward as Mike mentioned in a recent Topics issue.

I have had little feedback over the years, probably due to the fact we have had many articles and writers contributing so there were few snags. Costs to members were kept to a minimum for printing and mailing as Stephen had taken most of this on himself. **Simon Cloughton** has graciously offered to help with the printing and mailing of future issues. Some of Simon's work will be reduced by those who choose to download the newsletters from Stephen's web-site instead of receiving a hard copy.

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► EFO's & Varieties

This issue's variety is contributed by **Stephen Prest** who sent along a nice example of a 2¢ 1937 Mufti Plate Block (No. 10 UL) with a dramatic "Ink Smear" defacing stamps 2 and 12 of the sheet. As Stephen explained in Issue 12, inking flaws, while striking in appearance, are generally regarded as "Freaks" and are unlikely to occur more than a few times during a printing run.. Sheets with this type of defect were meant to be destroyed as waste so the survival rate of examples was quite low.



Stephen provided a brief explanation as to how this type of flaw might occur when he presented a nice example of 1951 4¢ orange block of ten stamps with a similar inking flaw and asked if other members might have any thoughts as to the mechanisms at work which results in these flaws. So far no one has commented on this subject but hopefully with this second example now identified, other members may have similar items in their collection that they could forward for possible inclusion in future EFO's & Varieties columns as well as their thoughts as to the providence of these flaws.

Chairman's notes cont'd

Please e-mail me with any questions, comments or ideas you may have and I will respond as soon as possible.

One thing I have found since the Post and Mail was started is that there is far more research, study and areas of interest in the KG VI era than I envisioned. With four substantial stamp issues, the 1937—1952 period is one of the most interesting of the 20th century. There are even other Study Groups that cover whole areas such as Military, Censored Mail, Mail Service Suspended, Dead Letter Office, Air Mail, Errors Freaks & Oddities, and all the things to do with inks, papers and gum.

This Issue 14 of the Post & Mail features the sixth installment in **Gary Steele's** series of articles on the 1937-42 Mufti era. Gary's current article features "Postage Rates of the Middle East and India". Gary's article nicely complements **John Burnett's** article on the same subject (Issue 10, page 5).

The second feature article is the sixth installment in **Gary Dickinson's** series summarizing his research into First Day Covers of the KG VI era. This current one deals with FDC's issued in conjunction with July 1, 1947 Canadian Citizenship issue (Scott 275). This issue also features Gary's next installment (part XI) of TOPICS revisited series.

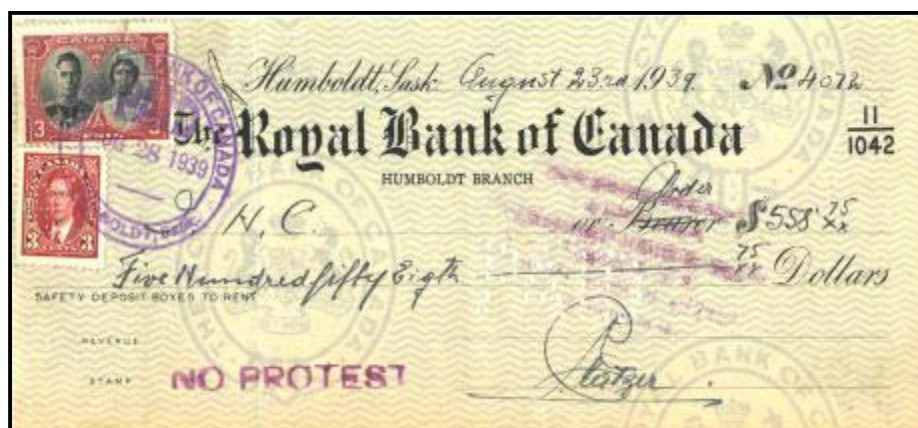
This issue also features a cover story by **Christopher Ryan** about the use of postage stamps in payment of the tax on cheques and related documents.

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KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

King George VI Post & Mail is produced in Word using Microsoft Publisher. Manuscripts can be submitted to the Editor either by mail or, preferably, in electronic format with text documents in M/S WORD. Scanned illustrations (using a black background) should be sent as separate electronic files or colour photocopies.

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A Trio of Cheques with 1939 Royal Visit Stamps cont'dEditor's Desk Cont'd

Mike Street wrote (see page 17) to the Editor with additional insight into the conclusions on **Stephen Prest's** and **Gary Steele's** fine research article on the "PLEASE ADVISE" messages in Post and Mail Issue 13.

As the new Editor of Post and Mail, I would like to thank **Stephen Prest, Gary Steele and Mike Street** for their tremendous support and guidance on preparing this my first issue of Post and Mail.

It is my intention to issue Post and Mail quarterly, contingent of course, that I receive material to publish. I would encourage all members of the KG VI study group to send me material whether it be a full research article, or one cover that you have researched or wish to share with the group. Do you have a cover that is puzzling you? Send me an image with your questions and we'll share it with the study group.

In addition to Postal History, there is much to learn about the postage stamps of the KG VI era, as illustrated by **Stephen Prest's** recent research (Issue 13, page 18) on the Plates, Papers and Gums of the 1937 Mufti Issue. Have you conducted research on paper, gums, varieties or errors etc. of the KG VI era? If you have, please consider sharing your work with the study group. An area that hasn't been addressed in Post and Mail (that I noted) is the KG VI era in Newfoundland.

Finally, if you have any comments or suggestions regarding Post and Mail, please do not hesitate to e-mail me at kwlemke@sympatico.ca.

Postal History during the King George VI 1937-42 "Mufti Era"

Part VI-Postage Rates of the Middle East and India

By Gary Steele

This article is the sixth in my series on Postal History items from the King George VI Mufti period. Thanks to **John Burnett** for starting off another chapter of postal rates and usages from the early King George VI period.

Many rates and routes to the Middle East and India are similar to those to Africa as they either transit the Middle East to Africa and India or pass through Africa to the Middle East and India. There was also the possibility of sending mail via the more expensive Trans-Pacific route until this route was cut back due to the Pearl Harbor attack in late 1941.

In the period, surface mail usage appears to be much scarcer than air mail, especially to the Middle East.

This article will start with First Class surface mail, including the Empire Air Mail Scheme. Included are letters, post cards and an interesting Acknowledgement of receipt card to India.

First Class Surface mail to Palestine 3 cents first ounce plus 2 cents each additional ounce

Because it was a British Mandate Territory, the rate for surface mail to Palestine was the same as to the British Empire, at 3 cents for the first ounce and 2 cents for each additional ounce. Shown below is a slightly larger than usual double weight letter franked with 5 cents postage.

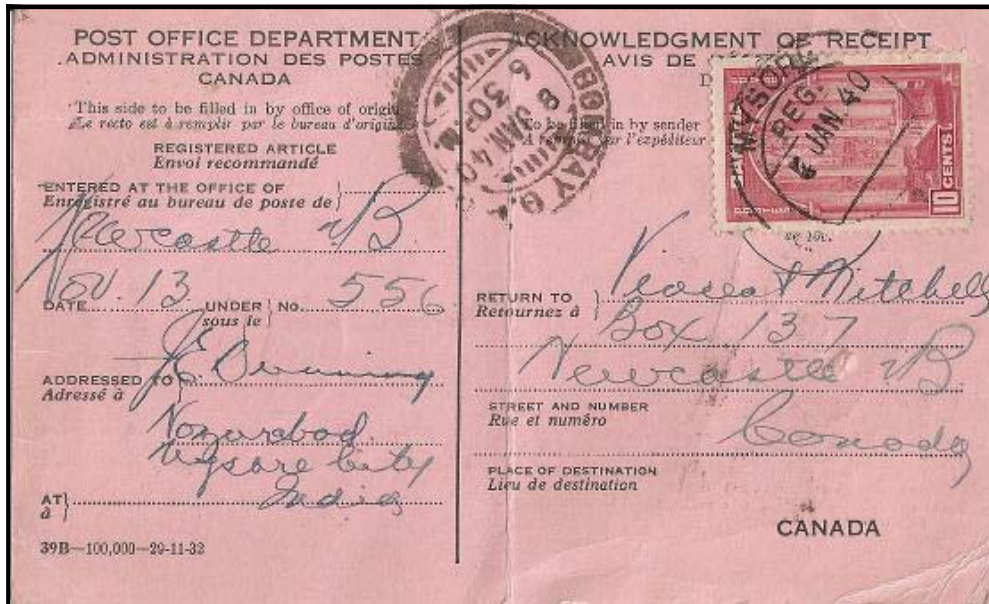


This interesting cover, mailed April 2/1940 in Montreal, was date-stamped in both Jerusalem and Haifa on 4 May. It was opened, examined and passed by Palestine Censor #1123 (boxed hand-stamp on front), and date-stamped on the back by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Palestine Police on 6 May. A handwritten notation "Left Palestine" and a "Parti" hand-stamp give the reason for the letter being returned to Canada. A Haifa back-stamp dated 7 My/40 shows that the cover was 33 days in transit before being returned to Montreal.

10 cent Acknowledgment of Receipt Fee to a foreign Destination

One of the rarest forms of Canadian mail to foreign destinations is an Acknowledgment of Receipt Card (A-R) card sent with the registered item for an additional 10 cents postage, or subsequent to the original mailing for an additional 20 cents.

On Nov 13, 1939 a registered letter was sent from Newcastle, N.B. to Mysore India. Attached was the A-R card (39B-100,000-29-11-32) shown in the illustration below. Both Items were received in India on 4 Jan 40 (manuscript and hand-stamp from Mysore). The A-R card was returned, transiting through Bombay on 8 Jan 40 and getting back to Newcastle on 28 FE/40, a round trip of 108 days. It is interesting to note that there was only a few days difference in the travel time to and from India, 52 days to arrive and 56 days to return.



Empire Air Mail Scheme 6 cents per half ounce letter rate to Palestine

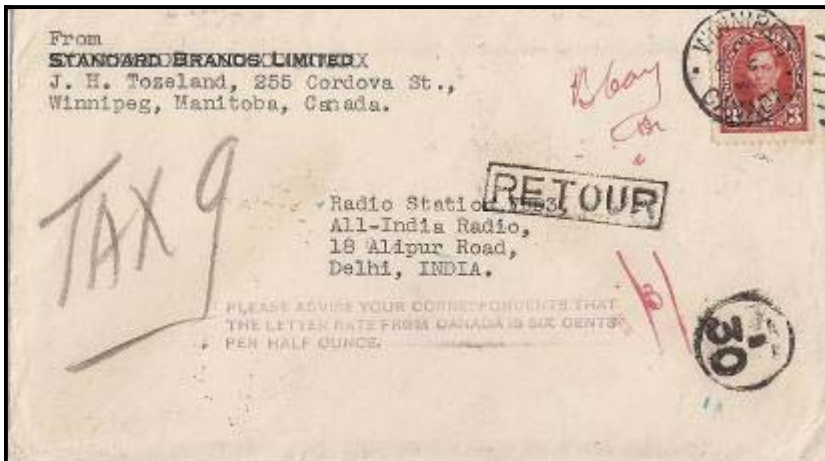
The Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS) was introduced on 23 February 1938. Mail sent to many places in the British Empire went by surface routes to the United Kingdom, and then by air to the final destination. The change was confusing to people and as a result almost half of posted mail to EAMS destinations was noted by the Canada Post Office to have been short-paid, resulting in postage due charges being levied and the special hand-stamp shown (page 6) applied before the letters left Canada. This cover, mailed from Toronto to Jerusalem NOV 1/1938 was short-paid 3¢ postage. The T/30 (Centimes) charge-2 x 3¢ x 5 centimes/¢-mark resulted in 12 mils worth of Palestine postage dues being applied in Jerusalem on 12 NO/38.



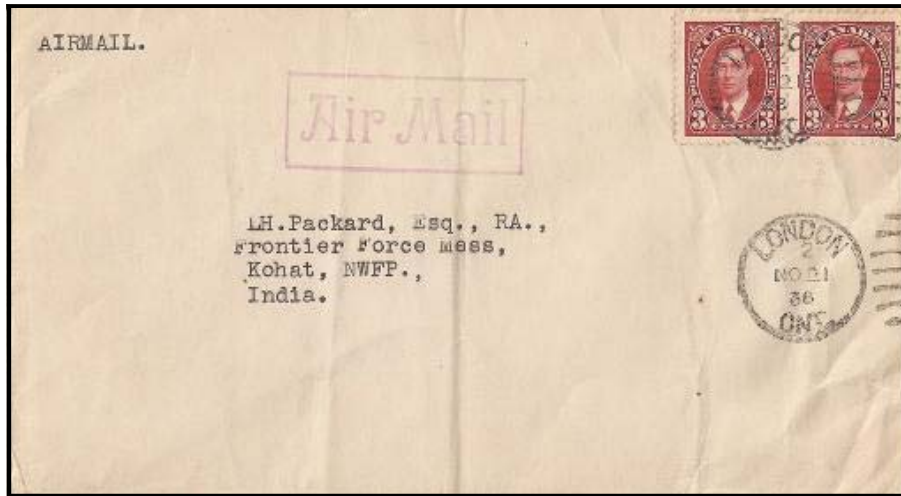
PLEASE ADVISE YOUR CORRESPONDENTS THAT
THE LETTER RATE FROM CANADA IS SIX CENTS
PER HALF OUNCE.

Empire Air Mail Scheme 6 cents per half ounce latter rate to India

Below are examples on incorrectly and correctly paid letters to India during the EAMS period. The first cover, mailed in Winnipeg DE 6/38, was short-paid 3 cents and received the same outgoing treatment in Canada as the cover to Palestine above, including the T30 mark and the “PLEASE ADVISE YOUR CORRESPONDENTS” hand-stamp. Refused on delivery, possibly because the addressee did not want to pay the postage due, it then travelled through three different Indian Dead Letter Offices to the Ottawa Dead Letter Office, where it arrived on JAN 30/39. In Ottawa it was charged an extra three cents Return Letter Fee on top of the 6 cents postage due, resulting in the manuscript “TAX 9”. The second cover, correctly paid, was mailed in London, Ontario No 21/38 and received in Kohat, India on 19 Dec 1938 for a total trip time of 28 days.



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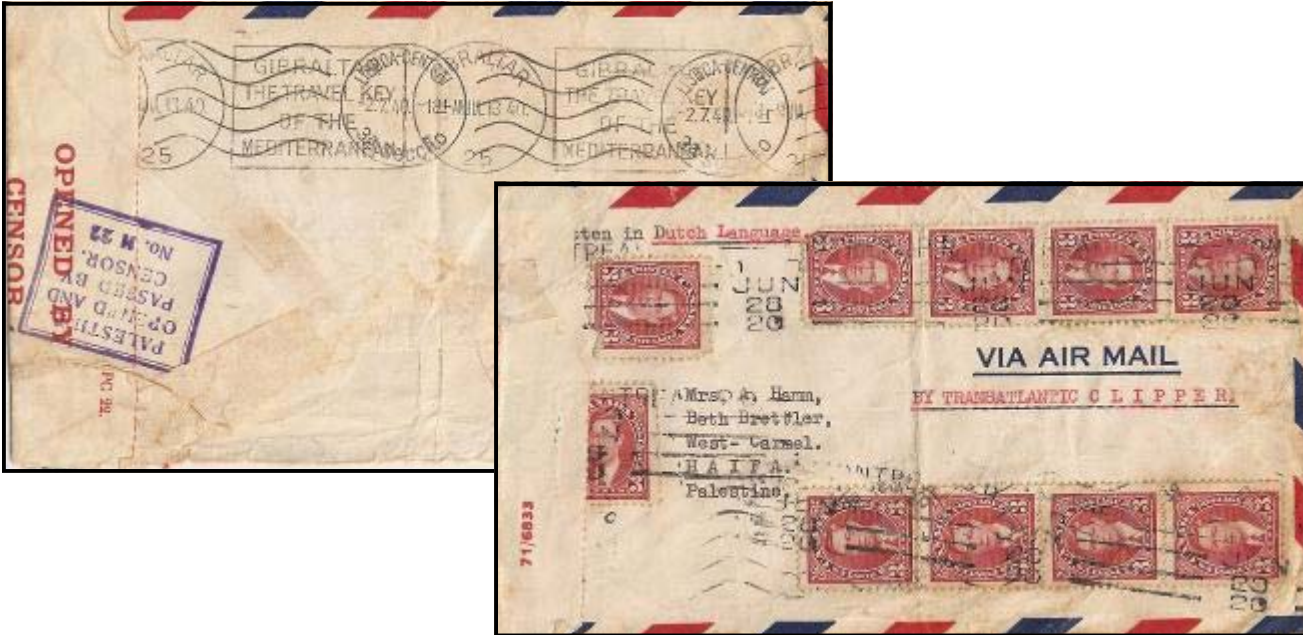
Empire Air Mail Scheme 4 cents post card rate to Palestine

Before EAMS the rate for post cards was 2 cents to Empire and preferred country destinations, and 3 cents to all other countries. After EAMS came into effect, post cards also travelled by air beyond England, so the rate for cards mailed to EAMS destinations was increased to 4 cents. This is one of the more interesting Mufti period rates. All examples to an EAMS destination that I have seen are short-paid, due the fact that the rate was so little known at the time. This card, mailed from OCT 14/1938 from Montreal to Tel Aviv was short 1¢ postage. The T/10 (Centimes) charge-2x1¢ x 5 centimes/¢-mark resulted in a 6 mil Palestinian postage due being applied in Tel Aviv on 27 OC/38.



30 cent per 1/2 ounce air mail rate by the Southern Trans-Atlantic route

While EAMS was suspended on the outbreak of World War II-the exact date is not known although some have said September 3, 5, or 9, 1939 are possible dates of service cancellation. Trans-Atlantic air mail service continued at the higher rate of 30 cents per 1/2 ounce. On 28 June, 1940 ten 3 cent Mufti stamps were attached to the cover below, mailed from Montreal to Haifa, Palestine and endorsed by "TRANSATLANTIC CLIPPER". The cover took a circuitous trip via the United States and the Southern Trans-Atlantic route to Lisbon, Portugal (2.7.40), on to Gibraltar (Jul 13.40) then across the Mediterranean to Palestine, where it was processed by Palestine censor No. M 22.



90 per 1/2 ounce air mail rate by Trans-Pacific route via San Francisco, Hawaii and Hong Kong

In January 1938 the rate for mail to Hong Kong sent by the United States' Trans-Pacific Clipper service via San Francisco was set at 90 cents per 1/2 ounce. The rate was gradually extended to other Asian destinations, and ended on 19 December, 1941 after hostilities began in the Pacific. The letter below was mailed in Oakville, Ontario No 6/40 and passed for export by the Foreign Exchange Control Board censor in Vancouver on Nov. 8, 1940 (back-stamp). Sent via San Francisco, it was carried by Pan American Airways Flight FAM 14 to Hawaii, and reached Victoria, Hong Kong of 22 No/40. From there BOAC carried it to India, where it was censored in Bombay, before being sent on to the final destination in Ceylon.



90 cent per 1/2 ounce air mail rate by Trans-Atlantic route via Miami, Brazil and West Africa

The fall of the British colonies in Asia in December 1941 resulted in many rate and route changes. In February 1941 a Trans-Atlantic Clipper rate of 90 cents per 1/2 ounce was set for mail to Palestine, which travelled via Miami, Brazil and West Africa. The cover below is a nice example of the \$1.00 Chateau de Ramezay stamp used alone to pay the 90 cent rate and 10 cent registration fee. Posted in London, Ontario AP 20/42 to Jerusalem –Rehavia, Palestine. It was marked “PASSED FOR EXPORT” before being sent on. Transit marks show that it passed through Montreal on April 21 and Miami, Florida on May 2, 1942. There are no receiving marks other than the Palestine censor’s hexagonal hand-stamp tying the censor label.



\$1.00 per 1/2 ounce air mail route by Trans-Atlantic route via Miami, Brazil and West Africa

Also in February 1942, a Trans-Atlantic Clipper rate of \$1.00 per 1/2 ounce was set for mail to India, again sent by the Southern Trans-Atlantic route via Miami, Brazil and West Africa. Shown below is another nice example from the well known Sinclair correspondence, of a \$1.00 Chateau de Ramezay stamp used to pay the \$1.00 rate for a letter to Bombay. Mailed in Toronto JUN 22/1942, the letter was received 23 July, 1942 at the Cadell Road post office in Bombay.



Studying King George VI First Day Covers

Part VI-The Canadian Citizenship Issue *By Gary Dickinson*

Introduction

July 1, 1947 marked the 80th anniversary of the Canadian Confederation and followed closely after the passage of the Canadian Citizenship Act in 1946. To commemorate these events, a 4 cent stamp (Scott No. 275) was issued on July 1. It has achieved something akin to iconic status for philatelists, at least in years ending in “7.” For example, it served as the “poster stamp” for VANPEX 2007 and as the subject of an article (which included illustrations of two FDC’s) celebrating 50 years of Canadian citizenship in 1997. (1) At least 68 different First Day Covers were produced in 1947 to accompany the issue, and these encompassed a wide variety of themes and interpretations of Canadian citizenship. The purpose of this article is to highlight some of the more interesting FDC’s for the Citizenship stamp, such as the one shown in Figure 1, while describing a method of organizing them for a collection.

Previous Studies

Several philatelists have previously reviewed the cachets produced for the Canadian citizenship commemorative. The first study, by Melvin L. Baron (2), was published in the periodical *First Days* in 1980 as one in a lengthy series of articles covering the FDC’s of the 1940’s. Baron identified fifteen cachets, four of which were produced by J. C. Rosenbaum of Montreal. Baron’s review stimulated a follow-up article by George A. O’Neill five years later. O’Neill (3) listed 23 cachet designs, and he also noted the existence of eight other covers with first day cancellations on business and personal stationery.

O’Neill also published a two-part review (4, 5) in the *Canada FDC Specialist* in 1986 which included some additional cachets and commentary while Bruce Perkins included 35 different cachets, including sub-types, in his 1992 unpublished review (6) of Canadian FDC cachets from 1947 to 1959. Finally, Gary Dickinson (7) identified 64 distinct cachets in his 2007 monograph dealing with the FDC’s of the Citizenship issue and presented a method of classifying them.

There was no compatibility among the numbering systems used by Baron, O’Neill, and Perkins for the cachets of this issue. Each author presented his examples in apparent random order and independently of each other’s approach. For example, Baron listed the four JCR cachets first and assigned a separate number to each of them. O’Neill, however, noted the existence of four different JCR cachets in the middle of his listing but assigned the same catalogue number to all of them. Perkins assigned Types 2 A, B, C, and D to the JCR cachets.

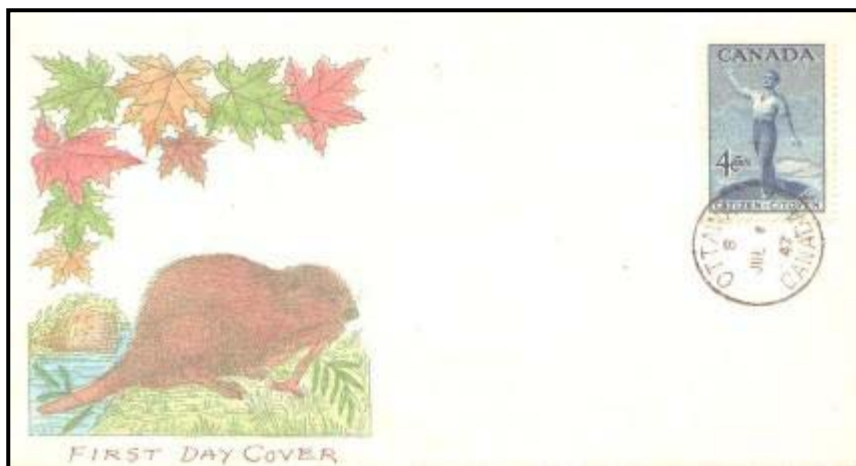


Figure 1. A colourful, unaddressed W. R. Smith cachet in red, green, orange, blue, yellow, and brown showing her standard pictorial elements and “FIRST DAY COVER” text at the bottom, with an Ottawa CDS July 1, 1947 cancellation.

Organizing the Cachets

A total of 68 different cachets were identified for the Citizenship issue of 1947 which is two to four times the number listed by Baron, O’Neill, or Perkins. These cachets were organized in three general categories as has been done elsewhere in this series of articles and monographs. The first group consists of *thematic* categories of cachets, that is, cachets that show similar themes related to the Citizenship issue. The second general group consists of *standard* categories, or types of cachets that appear frequently on a wide variety of FDC’s. Finally, provision was made to accommodate the great range of *uncacheted* FDC’s that accompany

any stamp issue.

As Table I shows, five thematic categories were developed for the Citizenship issue including Canadian symbols, globes

TABLE I
CATEGORIES OF CACHETS FOR CANADA’S CITIZENSHIP ISSUE

CATEGORY	CATEGORY NUMBER	NO. OF CACHETS
<i>Thematic Categories</i>		
Canadian Symbols	275.100	8
Globes and Maps	.200	6
Miss W. R. Smith	.300	10
The Stamp	.400	4
Miscellaneous Themes	.500	7
<i>Standard Categories</i>		
Hand-made, painted or drawn	.650	6
Predominantly text	.800	10
Rubber stamp	.850	2
General Purpose	.900	15
TOTAL		68

and maps, the stamp itself, and miscellaneous themes, together with a separate category for the work of cachet-maker Miss W. R. Smith. The standard categories of cachets included hand-made, painted, or drawn, rubberstamps, predominantly text, and general purpose. Several examples of uncacheted FDC’s are shown in the Dickinson monograph cited earlier, but none is included here. These are classified into six different groupings according to their use for business or personal correspondence and whether they may be identified as FDC’s by postmark only or if they have typed or hand-written first day indicators.

Canadian Symbols

Canadian symbols featured on Citizenship FDC’s included the Parliament Buildings, maple leaves, and Canada’s Coat of Arms. Figure 1 shows a vivid red, blue, and green cachet featuring a maple leaf. There is a sticker in the lower right corner with the French wording, “Premiere journee d’emission.”



Figure 2. Machine-cancelled Ottawa postmark on an unaddressed FD with a blue, green and red cachet featuring a maple leaf and with a lower-right corner first day label in French.

Globes and Maps

Several FDC's for this issue featured globes and maps to promote the notion of Canadian (and world) citizenship. The example shown in Figure 2 is one of four variations on covers of different sizes and colouring published by the Canadian Philatelic Society. In this case it is a #10 cover in blue and red with a copper-coloured maple leaf in the background as well as on the margins at the bottom and lower left sides.

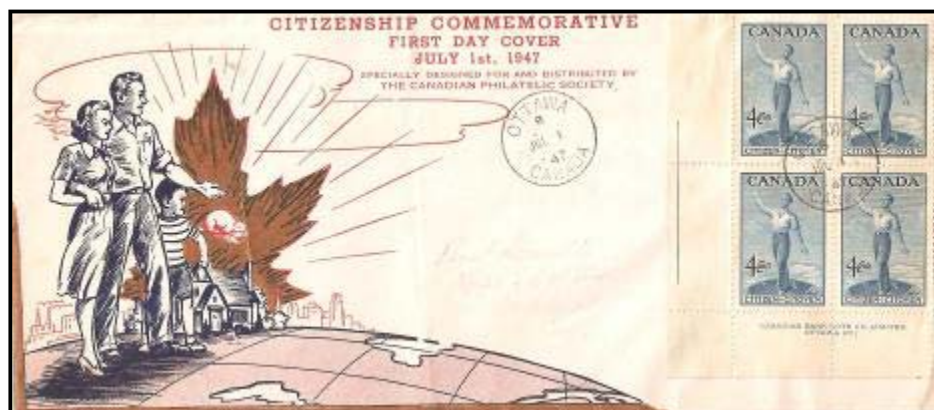


Figure 3. Unaddressed Canadian Philatelic Society Cachet in red, blue, and copper with Ottawa CDS first day cancellations and franked with a lower left pane number 1 block of four. An enclosed stuffing solicited memberships in the Society at \$ 2.00 per

Miss W. R. Smith

Toronto resident Miss Winifreda. R. Smith designed FDC's for a number of issues during this period but seemed to take a particular interest in producing a varied collection for the Citizenship issue. Her basic pictorial design for this stamp (Figure 4) featured a beaver gathering material at the shoreline for its home shown in the background, with an array of maple leaves overhead. Miss Smith's initials, "W.R.S." were shown in small letters in the lower left corner of the design.



Figure 4. W. R. Smith cachets, both postmarked with Ottawa machine first-day cancellations, showing the common pictorial treatment used on her designs and two variations in colour (brown and blue) and in text.

Two mono-coloured versions of the Smith cachets were prepared in brown and in blue, and there were at least two multi-coloured versions with one of them shown earlier as Figure 1. Apparently the pictorial elements were printed first as they are consistent throughout the series of cachets, then various elements of text were added by hand later. The various combinations of text and colours are shown in Table II.

TABLE II

TEXT INCLUDED ON “W.R.S.” CACHETS	
LINE OF TEXT	COLOUR AND POSITION
Canadian Citizenship	Blue, brown, and multi-coloured at top. Brown at bottom.
First Day Cover	Blue and multicoloured at bottom. Brown at top.
First Day Cover, July 1st	Blue and brown at top. Blue, brown and multi-coloured at bottom
First Day Cover, July 1st Commemorating	Brown at top.
First Day of Issue	Brown at top, Blue and brown at bottom.

At least ten different versions of the “beaver” cachet are known, but Miss Smith also used a different design showing a branch of maple leaves with a dove flying overhead and the text “Commemorating Canadian Citizenship” at the top. This cachet had originally been prepared for the 1946 Peace Issue but was re-used with the new text for the Citizenship issue. O’Neill illustrated this cover was purportedly signed by Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King on his last day in office.

The Stamp

The Citizenship stamp itself was depicted on several FDC cachets for the issue. The red version shown as Figure 5 was quite close in size and details to the actual stamp, with the main differences noted being the absence of the words “Postes-Postage” on the cachet and different facial features on the citizen. The figure shown on the cachet is the same as the figure taken from the Post Office news release about the stamp issue.

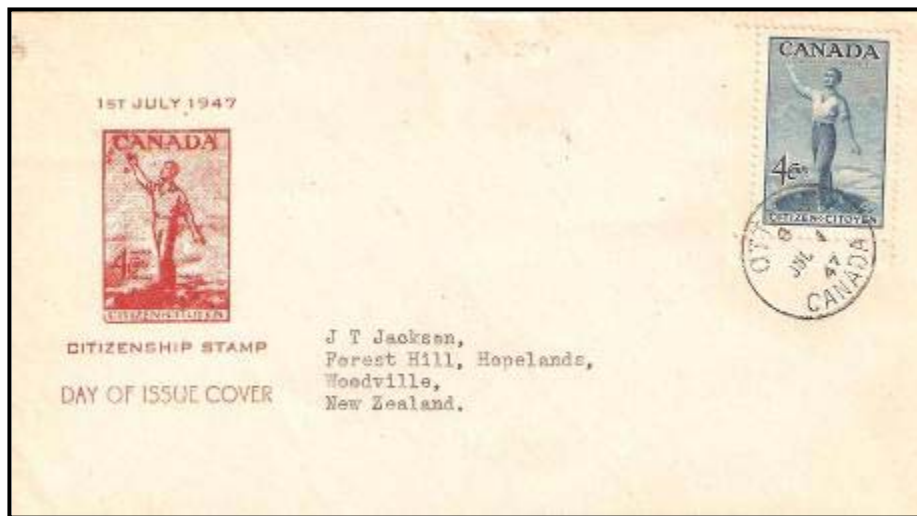


Figure 5. FDC using the stamp design as part of the cachet, only in red instead of blue, with an Ottawa CDS day-of-issue cancellation and addressed to Woodville, New Zealand.

Miscellaneous Themes

The miscellaneous themes featured on some cachets included the Ford Employees' Stamp Club, two different family groupings, and a cover and maximum card designed by Michael Sanders showing the citizen figure from the Post Office's news release against the background of a yellow leaf. Figure 6 shown here has a brown design featuring three figures turning a large wheel in an allegory of Progress.



Figure 6. Allegory of Progress cachet in maroon for the T. Eaton Company's stamp department, with July 1, 1947 Ottawa CDS cancellation.

Hand Painted

The cachet maker's skill is often best revealed in FDC's that are hand-drawn or hand-painted. There does not appear to be a great number of such covers produced for the Citizenship issue, but Figure 7 shows one of the more striking efforts for this or any issue. It was produced by Limited Edition Covers and includes design elements in red, green, blue, yellow, and brown.



Figure 7. Colourful hand-painted cachet featuring a modified version of the central portion of the Ontario Coat of Arms and a pair of maple leaves. The cover is undressed, franked with a block of four stamps, and has Hamilton CDS cancellations.

Predominantly Text and Rubberstamps

Foremost among the cachets consisting primarily of text were the four variations published by JCR (J. C. Rosenbaum) of Montreal. The four are shown in Figure 8 and have the identical design containing ten lines of text with small graphic elements such as maple leaves and dotted lines. Rosenbaum used colours to create variety, with brown/green and brown/blue colour reversals shown in the top and bottom pairs of cachets.



Figure 8. Four JCR cachets emphasizing the text, with typical JCR paired colour reversals. All are postmarked Ottawa on the day-of-issue, with the upper right cover franked with a lower left block of four stamps and including an Ottawa registration marking.

Only two cachets classified as rubberstamps were observed for the Citizenship issue. Both of these consisted of a simple “First Day of Issue” one-line impression although the fonts used were different.

General Purpose

General purpose cachets are those that could appropriately be used with any stamp issue as they do not refer to a specific stamp or series. Among the fifteen different general purpose cachets bearing the Citizenship stamp are a pair (red and blue) by L. W. Staehle that were developed for the 1946 Peace Issue, a Teaneck Stamp Club cachet, and at least two patriotic covers left over from World War II. The pair of cachets shown as Figure 9 feature identical Canada Coat of Arms designs, but one is all in red and the other all in blue. Different fonts were used for the legend, “First Day Cover.”



Figure 9. Two general purposed cachets, one red and one blue, with identical Coat of Arms designs except for different fonts on the text.

Day-of-Issue Locations

Ottawa was designated the official first day-of-issue city, and Baron (2) listed four additional locations with known first-day cancellations. O'Neill (3) increased that number to twelve locations, however the number has since been increased to 34. Ontario had the greatest number of towns with first-day cancellations at 21, and every province except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island has at least one known day-of-issue location. A complete list of known first-day cancellations is shown in Dickinson (7).

Conclusion

The 1947 Citizenship issue of Canada was accompanied by a broad array of FDC cachets, although it was not as extensive as such earlier issues as the 1947 Bell commemorative, the 1937 Coronation issue, or the three stamps issued for the 1939 Royal Visit. A few cachet-makers such as J. C. Rosenbaum, Canadian Philatelic Society, and above all Miss W. R. Smith published several variations on a common cachet theme. New cachets continue to surface some 60 years after Scott No. 275 first appeared and the number of first-day locations continues to rise, raising expectations that previously unknown material still remains to be unveiled in the future.

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- (1) Anonymous. "50 Years of Canadian Citizenship." *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 48, No. 4 (July-Aug. 1997), pp. 257-258/
- (2) Baron, Melvin L. "FDC's of the Canadian Postal Issues of 1940-1950: Part II-Sc. 275-Canadian Citizenship Commem. Issue of 1947." *First Days*, Vol. 25, No. 6 (November-December, 1980), pp. 779-780.
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- (4) O'Neill, George A. "1947 Canadian Citizenship Commemorative, Scott #275, Part I. *Canada FDC Specialist*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (May, 1986), pp. 129-148.
- (5) O'Neill, George A. "1947 Canadian Citizenship Commemorative, Scott #275, Part II. *Canada FDC Specialist*, Vol. 2, No. 10 (June/July, 1986), pp. 153-165.
- (6) Perkins, Bruce. *Canada First Day Cover Cachet/Catalogue*. Pre-publication draft manuscript, March, 1992.
- (7) Dickinson, Gary. *First Day Covers of the 1947 Canada Citizenship Commemorative Issue*. FDC Monograph No. 3, Edition 2, July 1, 2007. See: http://www.kgvi.ca/docs/1947_Citizen.pdf

Letter to the Editor:

Thanks very much to **Stephen Prest** and **Gary Steele** for the fine research article on the "PLEASE ADVISE" Messages in Post & Mail Issue 13, and to **Doug Lingard** for supplying the cover which sparked the article and discussion. I would like to add a few comments to the Discussion and Conclusions summary on p. 17:

a) There can be no doubt that "these markings are Canadian in origin". If they were applied in destination countries then all those countries would have required a copy of this hand-stamp at strategic offices. If the destination countries had a hand-stamp for a Canadian rate, then they would have needed hand-stamps for similar situations from countries other than Canada - there is simply no way that this would have happened. Further, I can't see why there is any doubt that the hand-stamp was produced by the Post Office specifically to coincide with the start of Canada's participation in the EAMS service. It was such a significant change in operations that the Post Office would have wanted people to know about it, if only to make sure the extra revenue was collected. The only task remaining is to determine the earliest and latest dates the mark was used.

b) The conclusion that "only a limited number of these "Please Advise" hand-stamps were produced for use prior to dispatch by surface mail to England", i.e. only in larger post office centres, is sound. The Montreal (British & Foreign Office) must have had them - it was the main eastern transfer point for mail going across the Atlantic. The way to confirm this is to look at the routing on covers. Letters to Europe would simply not have gone via Vancouver. Whether a letter from New Brunswick to England would have gone to Montreal first is questionable, so the presence of the hand-stamp on such cover could indicate that Halifax had the hand-stamp as well. The routing method may also help determine if larger cities such as Winnipeg and Toronto also had the hand-stamps. Halifax had a 'British' office in the 1930s and Toronto had one at least in the 1950s, so both are possible.

c) Finally, the suggestion that the "Please Advise" message might have been added to the cover upon its return to Canada is brilliant. More research should confirm this.

Mike Street

THE ANNUAL BNAPEX CONVENTION

BNAPEX-2009-SEAWAYPEX —September 11-13, 2009

The annual BNAPEX convention will be held September 11-13, 2009 at the Ambassador Conference Resort, 1550 Princess Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7M 9E2. This year's convention will be hosted by the Seaway Regional Group of BNAPS and the Kingston Stamp Club.

The year 2009 is the 50th anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway and what a better way to celebrate this event than in historic Kingston, the first permanent settlement of Upper Canada in 1784. Kingston was the capital of the joined Upper and Lower Canada from 1841 to 1844. The year 2010 marks the 225th anniversary of the founding of Kingston.

Complementing the exhibits and study group meetings will be a bourse, featuring in excess of 30 BNA dealers from across Canada. Saturday night will involve dinner at the oldest (1837) stone church (now a restaurant) in Kingston and Sunday night will feature the Past Presidents' Reception and Awards Banquet.

Kingston's many attractions include:

- * The City Hall built originally to house Canada's first parliament (1841—1843).
- * Museums: Canada's Penitentiary Museum, the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes, the Pump House Museum.
- * Military Establishments; Martello Towers, the RMC Museum, the Princess of Wales Regiment Museum, Old Fort Henry.
- * Bellevue house: home of Sir John A. MacDonald—Canada's first Prime Minister.
- * Queen's University: the Miller Museum of Geology, the Agnes Etherington Art Gallery.

NOTE: The KG VI Study Group meeting is scheduled for 3:00 to 4:00 P.M. on Saturday, September 12, 2009.

For additional information regarding BNAPEX-2009-SEAWAYPEX, please check the BNAPS web-site at www.bnaps.org.

TOPICS Revisited - Part XI (BNAPS TOPICS Vol. 31 - 38)by *Gary Dickinson***Introduction**

This edition of TOPICS Revisited covers the KGVI-related items appearing in **BNA Topics** volumes 31 to 38 (1974 to 1981) which included whole numbers 330 to 386. Volume 32 in 1975 was the last one with eleven issues and beginning in 1976 there were six issues per year.

1942-43 War Issue

A. L. Steinhart's article "The War Issue Christmas Booklet" described the genesis, production, and distribution of this booklet, issued in 1946, in **BNA Topics Vol. 34, Whole No. 360** (Jul.-Aug. 1977) pp. 10-12.

1948 Princess Elizabeth Marriage Issue

A.L. Steinhart's "Rambling Through the Records" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 35, Whole No. 366** (Jul.-Aug. 1978) p. 45 cited a Post Office notice from December 20, 1947 announcing the delay in issuing this stamp from January 15 to February 16, 1948.

Flag Cancellations

In his article titled, "Flag Cancellations—Something New Always Keeps Turning Up!", **Ed Richardson** reported some new variations on flag cancellations from the KG VI period including types 50, 53, and 54 in **BNA Topics Vol. 32, Whole No. 343** (March, 1975) pp. 60-61.

First Day Covers

Stuart A. Clarke inquired as to whether anyone could identify two KGVI FDC's in his illustrated note "Cachets" in **BNA Topics Vol. 38, Whole No. 382**, (Mar.-Apr. 1981) p. 30.

"Little Norway"

The story of the "Little Norway" post office near Toronto during WW II was recounted in an article by **J. Colin Campbell** in **BNA Topics Vol. 31, Whole No. 335** (June 1974) pp. 124-125. Further information was provided in a follow-up article by the same author in **Vol. 32, Whole No. 350** (Nov.-Dec. 1975) pp. 265-266.

Military Mail & Postmarks

In a profusely illustrated article, **W. Whitehouse** described the origin and use of "Canadian Armed Forces Air Letters" during WW II in **BNA Topics Vol. 35, Whole No. 363** (Jan.-Feb. 1978) pp. 36-49.

A.L. Steinhart's "Rambling Through the Records" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 35, Whole No. 366** (Jul.-Aug. 1978) p. 44 noted a Post Office Bulletin from 1945 reporting on the loss of mail in a plane crash. In the next issue (**Vol. 35, Whole No. 367**, Sep.-Oct. 1978, p. 29-30), Steinhart cited from the June, 1944 Monthly Postal Guide Supplement reports of similar losses resulting from several enemy actions.

Official Stamps - Perforated

"A Perforated Insignia Coding System" by **Gary Tomasson** and **Jon Johnson** in **BNA Topics Vol. 38, Whole No. 385** (pp. 14-18) described an elaborate method of identifying stamps with faked official perforated initials.

Perforated Stamps - Private

Trelle A. Morrow contributed a note about perforated initials on airmail stamps, concentrating on the C6 to C9 period, in the "Perfin Study Group" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 31, Whole No. 333** (April 1974) p. 77.

Philatelic Literature

"The Publications of Dr. L. Seale Holmes" were observed in a brief article by **Trelle A. Morrow** in **BNA Topics Vol. 31, Whole No. 338** (Oct. 1974) p. 209.

Postal History

In "The Mystery of Box 252, a World War II Accommodation (sic) Address" in **BNA Topics Vol. 33, Whole No. 352** (Mar.-Apr. 1976) pp. 14-17, **Ken Rowe** described how some mail had been directed from Germany to Canada via New York in the early stages of the War.

A lengthy article compiled by the **National Postal Museum** described the history of postal services, including the KG VI period, to Teslin, YT in **BNA Topics Vol. 34, Whole No. 357** (Jan.-Feb. 1977) pp. 6-15

► TOPICS Revisited (Part XI - BNAPS TOPICS Vol. 31 - 38) ... *continued*

Postal History (cont'd)

Trelle A. Morrow, in an article titled "Officials in Review" in **BNA Topics Vol. 34, Whole No. 362** (Nov.-Dec. 1977) pp. 6-13, discussed the guidelines for official stamps and franking privileges for the 1939 to 1963 period from a postal history perspective.

Robert C. Smith's "Chronological Listing of the Post Offices of Elgin and Norfolk Counties" included offices that opened during the KGVI period, in **BNA Topics Vol. 36, Whole No. 373** (Sep.-Oct. 1979) pp. 18-20.

Part II of **Graham J. Noble's** three articles on "Bobcaygeon: The Rise of a Small Ontario Town, Its Postal History and the Saga of a Venerable Squared Circle" appeared in **BNA Topics Vol. 37, Whole No. 375** (Jan.-Feb. 1980) pp. 53-57 and included several illustrations from the KGVI period.

Bill Topping's overview article on "West Coast Ship Mail" in **BNA Topics Vol. 37, Whole No. 377** (May-Jun. 1980) pp. 45-48 included the KGVI period, with particular reference to ship marking practices.

Postal Stationery

Max Preisler illustrated "Some Varieties of Revalued George VI Postcards" in a brief note in **BNA Topics Vol. 32, Whole No. 343** (March 1975) p. 74.

Dr. Earl L. Covert described and illustrated "Canadian Envelope Stamp Sizes and Designs 1922-1952" in his article in **BNA Topics Vol. 38, Whole No. 386** (Nov.-Dec. 1981) pp. 30-31.

Post Office History, Correspondence & Regulations

John Wilsdon briefly traced the history of "Connaught Camp" (near Ottawa), including two examples of WW II postmarks, in **BNA Topics Vol. 32, Whole No. 347** (Aug. 1975) p. 179.

"Rambling Through the Records," a column by **A.L. Steinhart** in **BNA Topics Vol. 33, Whole No. 351** (Jan.-Feb. 1976) p. 14, noted the opening of an experimental, automated post office in Ottawa in 1944. On the same page, Steinhart cited a 1942 Post Office bulletin indicating that the 16 cent Air Mail Special Delivery stamp was not to be used for regular postage.

An item in **Haughton E. Sanguinetti's** column on "Semi-Official Airmails" in **BNA Topics Vol. 33, Whole No. 351** (Jan.-Feb. 1976) p. 19 discussed how pilots for Mackenzie Air Services in 1942 had been given post office kits. They were designated Postmasters while their planes were Post Offices.

In his "Rambling Through the Records" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 33, Whole No. 353** (May-Jun. 1976) p. 15, **A.L. Steinhart** cited a 1940 Post Office Guide Supplement which chastised postal workers for providing "irregular" cancellations for philatelists.

A Post Office Weekly Bulletin in 1942 instructed postal workers to accept O.H.M.S. perforated stamps only for mail to or from Federal government departments, as noted by **A.L. Steinhart** in "Rambling Through the Records" in **BNA Topics Vol. 33, Whole No. 354** (Jul.-Aug. 1976) p. 21.

Postal workers were notified in 1951 that a 2 cent post band was available for sale in addition to a 1 cent post band that had been available for many years, as cited by **A.L. Steinhart** in his "Rambling Through the Records" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 33, Whole No. 355** (Sep.-Oct. 1976) p. 28.

W. G. Robinson's series of articles on "Canadian Airport Mail Facilities" concluded with "Part 7—Western Canada Listing" in **BNA Topics Vol. 34, Whole No. 357** (Jan.-Feb. 1977) pp. 29-35. The series covered the regions of Canada and included the years in which facilities opened and gave examples of some of their postmarks. This article had more listings from the KG VI period than did the previous articles. Amendments to this and previous lists were published in **Whole No. 360**.

A.L. Steinhart's "Rambling Through the Records" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 35, Whole No. 364** (Mar.-Apr. 1978) p. 38 noted a 1950 advisory to post offices to return their stocks of obsolete stamped postage supplies.

Allan Steinhart traced the evolution of "Acknowledgement of Receipt" regulations over the years in **BNA Topics Vol. 36, Whole No. 370** (Mar.-Apr. 1979) pp. 4-8.

Production & Quantities Issued

A.L. Steinhart listed dates of issue for booklet and coil stamps for the 1935-1950 period in "Some Further New Dates" in **BNA Topics Vol. 34, Whole No. 361** (Sep.-Oct. 1977) pp. 35-36.

Royal Visits

In "Letters and Announcements" in **BNA Topics Vol. 38, Whole No. 383** (May-June 1981) p. 29, it was noted that a volume on the 1939 Royal Visit was being planned and that relevant information was sought by **Graham J. Noble**.

► Member's Corner

Stephen Prest wrote to say that he gave a presentation to the Auckland Philatelic Society on the Penny Half Penny and Two Pence issues of the New Zealand KG VI period. There is a connection to Canadian Philately with these two issues. The Penny Half Penny paid the EAMS rate for outbound New Zealand mail in 1938-39 and the Postcard rate to empire destinations from October 1939 until the end of the reign. Similarly, the Two Pence issue paid the regular surface mail rate to Canada and other Empire destinations from October 1939 to the end of December 1952.

Study Group member **Gary Steele's** Horace Harrison's Grand Award (BNAPEX 2008) winning exhibit "Dead Letter Office Hand-stamps 1874 to 1954" has been published. Additionally Study Group member **Derek Smith's** Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award exhibit "Transatlantic Stampless Mails to and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island from 1757 to 1859" has been published. Both publications are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps (www.iankimmerly.com/books/).

Group member **John Wynns** won a Large Vermeil at Sescal/Americas 08 (FIAF/FIP) and a Gold (Sescal/APS) in Los Angeles, CA., with his exhibit "Canada Confederation Issue of 1927".

Group Communications

Your editor has set up a group e-mail list in order to inform members who have e-mail addresses when new issues of Post and Mail have been uploaded to the group's web-site.

Additionally, if a group member wishes to send an e-mail to the group, the group e-mail can be used to forward a member's e-mail to the group. To use, simply send your e-mail to the Editor and he will forward it to the group. Please include your own e-mail address in the message, so that members can respond to you directly.

Three Cent Mufti — Ken Lemke is looking to purchase the three cent KG VI Mufti issue with the "cracked ear" variety. Scott 233ii. Ken's contact information can be found on page 2 of the Post and Mail.

1937—1942 KG VI Mufti Issue Ken Lemke is looking to purchase mufti covers to foreign destinations (excluding the USA and the UK). Particularly interested in covers with enclosures/letters. Ken is also interested in mufti pre-cancels both on and off cover. Ken's contact information can be found on page 2 of the Post & Mail.

► Members' Wants

1942 War Issue 1¢ Green John Munro-Cape specializes in the 1¢ War Issue (in all its forms) and is looking to buy/sell exchange items related to these issues. John can be contacted by mail at RR #3 Picton, Ontario, Canada K0K 2T0 or by telephone at 1-613-476-5133

KGVI Booklets - All Issues Eirwyn Jones is looking to buy/sell/exchange KGVI booklets and has duplicates to offer. Eirwyn can be contacted by mail at 10 Low Green, ATHERTON, Manchester, United Kingdom M46 9HS or by email at jennifer.jones45@btinternet.com

KGVI Used Plate Blocks Ed Harris is interested in used plate blocks for his KGVI collection and has a few duplicates for trade or purchase. Ed can be contacted by mail at 620 75th Ave. NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K 0P9 or by email at harrise@shaw.ca

1937 - 42 Mufti, Pictorial Issue etc. Gary Steele is looking for covers, proofs, plate blocks, misperfs etc. of all issues in the Mufti period.

Dead Letter Office Covers - All Issues Gary is also looking for anything from 1954 down in DLO material.

KGVI Covers with Foreign Postage Dues Gary is also interested in underpaid Canadian covers to foreign destinations charged/marked Postage Due and paid with foreign dues or regular stamps. Gary can be contacted by mail at 6 Braemont Court, Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada B4E 3A1 or by email at gary.steele@ns.sympatico.ca

1949 Postes - Postage OHMS Peter Kritz is looking for O285 & O286 (2 & 3¢ KGVI Poste - Postage issue) on cover. Peter can be contacted by regular mail at RR #3, Hanover, Ontario, Canada, N4N 3B9 or by email at pkritz@coldwellbankerpr.com

1949 - 51 Poste Postage Greg Spring is looking for in period postal history items featuring the last Canada KGVI issues incl. overprints postally used to destinations outside of Canada and the US particularly, dated 1949 but no later than Feb 6, 1952 (the King's death). Greg can be contacted by email at g.m.spring@asch.co.uk.

KGVI Period Articles or Want Lists Your Editor is always looking for articles or images of special items from Members for future Post & Mail Issues. Also this space is available for any member who wishes to place a Want List ad. Detailed want lists can be published on the Study Group website. Contact Ken Lemke for further info by snail mail or email address given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.