



# KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

May, 2017— August, 2017

Issue 37

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## ► "Crease on Collar" Discovery by John Jamieson



The imperforate "crease on the collar" was "discovered" at the New York World Show last year by **Keyle Deveney** in a set of Imperf Pairs and the owner of that set did not realize what he had. I never imagined it even existed.

This is CANADA 233b(i) Carmine CREASE ON COLLAR variety on left stamp of IMPEROATE PAIR. ONLY EXAMPLE of this PLATE VARIETY we know of an IMPORFORATE. From Plate 2, UR position 85-6. Probably unique.

John Jamieson is in possession of this important King George VI discovery.

*Editor's note: this is proof that you have to keep looking as there are discoveries to be made.*

## ► Chairman's Notes - by Gary Steele

Great News – I have noticed several new collectors of King George VI material lately. Interest seems to be in the major and even in minor issues. Collecting plate blocks, coils, pre-cancels including pre-cancel plate blocks, varieties, and covers are especially of interest.

So why the interest in King George VI as compared to Small and Large Queens, Jubilees, Edwards, Admirals and so on? Many of these areas can be much more expensive, although may be more easily obtained as they occur in dealers stocks, auctions and private sales. While research has not been exhausted it requires a large amount of backtracking through previous records and documents written decades ago just to catch up. Familiarity may exist as many remember King George VI while he was alive, and our current Monarch is his daughter Queen Elizabeth II

I have always thought we are just renters of material for short periods of time. Eventually it gets sold again to be sought after and found in the most remote of areas. Enjoy it and please share with others.

**King George VI Study Group**

The King George VI Study Group operates under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS)

- *The Society for Canadian Philately.*

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**On behalf of the King George VI Study Group, I would like to welcome our newest member, Russell Smith**

**► Editor's Desk**

On Page 1 of Issue 37 of Post and Mail, begins we report the amazing discovery of an Imperforate “Crease on the Collar.

**Donald J. Leblanc** continues his series regarding the Royal Train Visit of 1939 (page 3). In Part VI the author reports on the “Production of the Possibles”, in other words the plate blocks that are easier to collect. Donald explains the use of the hyphen and black plate (tint) number which I personally found interesting as I have a number of these plate blocks and never fully understood their use. The article is well illustrated with plate blocks and photographs which help explain the printing procedure.

Starting on Page 10, **Eldon C. Godfrey** presents Part 11 (Incoming Mail) of his series regarding the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The article is heavily illustrated with examples of 1) mail coming from abroad 2) mail coming from government agencies abroad and exempted from examination 3) mail from the United States of America and 4) mail for examination with the purpose of detecting unauthorized financial assets. The article concludes with “Incoming Mail Transferred to Customs and Excise.

**Ingo Nessel**, one of the study groups newest members, reports (page 17) on a registered cover to Germany which escaped being cancelled in Canada. Ingo explains how the German Postal Authorities is their diligence made sure the stamps were devalued.

Finally, **Peter Kritz** sent your editor a note reporting on a First Day Cover which he reported to Gary Dickenson and may be an addition to Gary's study of King George VI FDC's.

**Enjoy Reading!**

**The KG VI study group and the newsletter are intended to share information, research, discussion, and helping each other.**

**If we are to support this goal with quarterly newsletters, we need more contributions.**

**Comments, questions, want ads, items for sale are welcome.**

**A single cover or several that is/are interesting to you, or one or more of your favourites make great articles.**

**Find an interesting article, do some research — please share.**

**THIS IS YOUR STUDY GROUP — PLEASE HELP.**

**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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## The Royal Visit of 1939 — Part VI

### THE PRODUCTION OF “THE POSSIBLES”

*BY DONALD J. LEBLANC*

#### Introduction

This article complements my two previous articles on “The Impossibles” in the last two editions of this newsletter. Here, we will discuss the production of the stamp sheets and panes of the Royal Visit Issue and also deal with the 152 “possibles” plate positions, the common ones.

A serious collector of plate blocks has a better chance of completing the collection of the 152 common ones than obtaining one of the 20 position blocks of the “Impossibles”.

Firstly, let me state that it is very feasible to acquire a complete collection of the 152 common plate positions, thanks largely to the perseverance of the early collectors of the 1940's and 1950's. These collectors had to go from post office to post office in search of these plate numbers.

They may not all be NH, since hinges were the common practice until *Mr. Bileski* invented and produced his four-corner plate block album in the mid-fifties. They will not all be VF centering either, but it is quite possible to complete the set, even today, at a reasonable price.

#### Plate Block numbers

All three stamps were produced on sheets of 200 stamps with margins dividing the sheet into four panes of 50 stamps each. The plate block number is found on the four corners of the sheet. When the sheet is guillotined in four panes of 50 stamps, each pane now only contains the plate number in one corner.

Following the suggestions of a collector and a stamp dealer, the authorities at the Post Office decided to prepare bi-coloured stamps. This topic was discussed at length in previous articles (**ref.1**). To execute this process, two different printing plates had to be prepared for each denomination for a total of 6 different printing plates. For the three frame plates, in green, brown and red called the DUTY PLATES, many copies were required to produce so many stamps.

For the one cent stamp, 5 different plates were prepared and the numbers 1 to 5 are indicated in each corner of the sheet, printed in the colour green, same as the colour of the frame of the stamp. Naturally, when the sheet was cut into 4 panes of 50 stamps, only one reference to the number, in green, is found on each pane.

For the 3¢ stamp, five printing presses were also used and the number is indicated in red colour in each corner, the numbers 1 to 5. However, only 3 presses were utilized for the two cent stamp, 1 to 3 and the numbers are found in each corner in brown.

The lower left pane of each sheet has an added inscription in the side margin. The plate number (1 to 5) is repeated plus the work order number or control number, all in the colour of the outside frame, the DUTY PLATE. I have already explained the importance of these control numbers in a previous article (**ref.2**).

For the one cent, control number 1358 was used for plate 1 and 2, #1394 for plates 3 & 4 and #510A for plate 5. For the two cent stamp, the work order or control number is 1357 for plates 1 and 2, and 513A for plate 3. Number 1359 is the control number for the 3 cent, plates 1 to 4 and the number 514A is reserved for plate 5.

In summary, 13 coloured or duty plates were prepared, 5 each for the 1-cent and 3-cent stamps and 3 plates for the 2-cent. The duty plates are sometimes referred as the “frame” plates

Now, new plates had to be prepared for the TINT PLATE (face) or center portraits. In all, 10 plates were required, 4 for the one cent, 2 for the two cent and 4 for the three cent.

Again, each plate had to be identified in all 4 corners, but this time, the number, is always in black, and was preceded with a hyphen(-) and both the number and hyphen were placed more to the right of the spot where the coloured numbers had been placed on the DUTY PLATES.

The end result was that when the two different plates (duty and face) were used to print on the same sheet of paper, assuming that they were lined up correctly, the coloured plate number of the sheet would be showed immediately to the left of the hyphen and black number of the tint or face plate to form a bi-coloured plate block number (See **illustration 1**). If they are not lined up, the numbers will be uneven or very close (or very far) from one another.



### Illustration # 1

Plate Block of the three cent Royal Visit stamp, Plate 2-1 LL. Notice the plate number in two colours, the red number 2 to identify the Duty Plate, and the black number 1 (preceded by a hyphen) to identify the Tint (face) Plate. Note the order number in red in the side margin (# 1359).

Another problem facing the printers was to pick a location on the paper sheet to print the work order number of the face or tint plate. This is required for reference in case of plate defects or fissures. Usually, this would be in the side margin of the LL corner pane. However, the duty plates already had printed their work order number at that spot. To avoid overlapping, the printers decided to print the plate number and the work order number in the side margin of the UL pane, always in black ink. (See **illustration 2**).



### Illustration # 2

Plate Block of the three cent Royal Visit stamp, Plate 2-1 UL. Notice the plate number in two colours, the red number 2 to identify the Duty Plate and the black number with hyphen to identify the Tint (face) Plate. Also, note the order or control number in black in the side margin (# 1359).

For the record, the work order numbers for the tint or face plates are as follows:

1- cent: # 1358 for plates 1 & 2 and # 1394 for plates 3 & 4

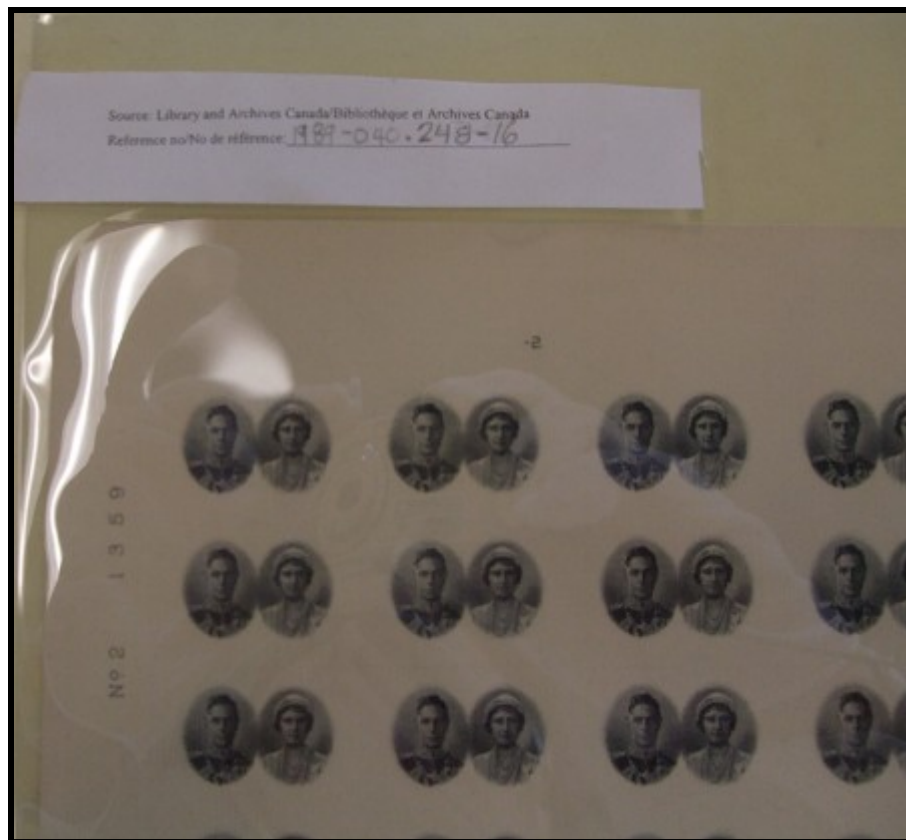
2- cent: # 1357 for both plates 1 & 2

3- cent: # 1359 for the four tint plates numbers 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Illustrations 3 to 8** are examples of the results of the paper sheet passing only one press (**ref.3**). Notice the plate numbers in each corner. The plate number of the DUTY PLATES is always in colour, that is either green, brown or red, while the plate numbers of the TINT PLATES are always in black colour, with a black hyphen preceding the number.



*Editors Note: Illustrations 3 to 8 were taken at Library and Archives Canada. You will note that the items are still in their archival envelopes. An LAC employee was present and would not allow the items to be removed from their protective envelopes in order to take photographs. The photos are part of the die proof sheets.*



**Illustration # 3**

**Illustrations 3 to 8**

Photographs showing corners of the printing on a sheet of paper after one press. All show single plate numbers. The Duty Plates (frame) numbers are either in red, brown or green, while the Tint Plates (face) numbers are always in black preceded with a black hyphen.

**Illustration #4**



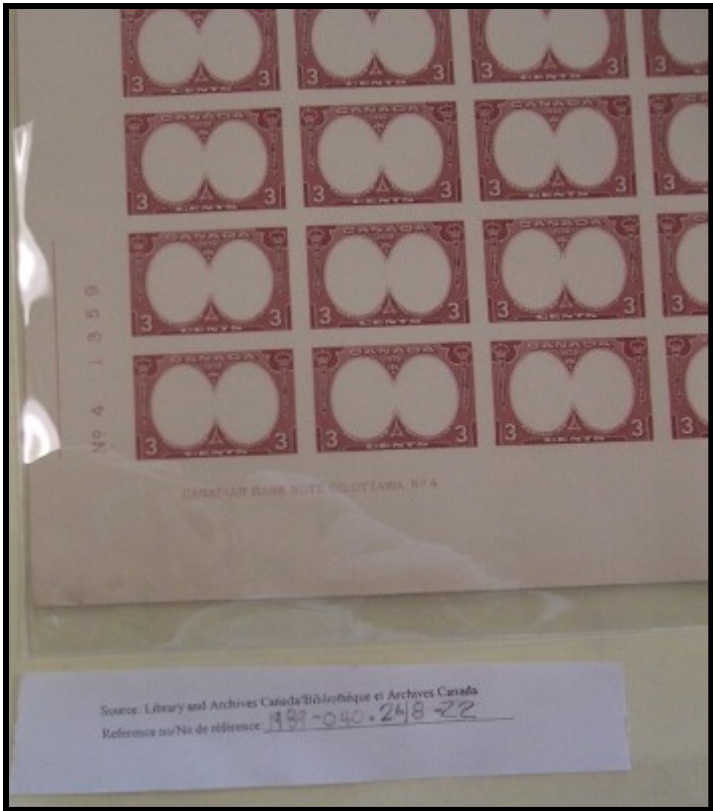


Illustration # 5

Illustration # 6



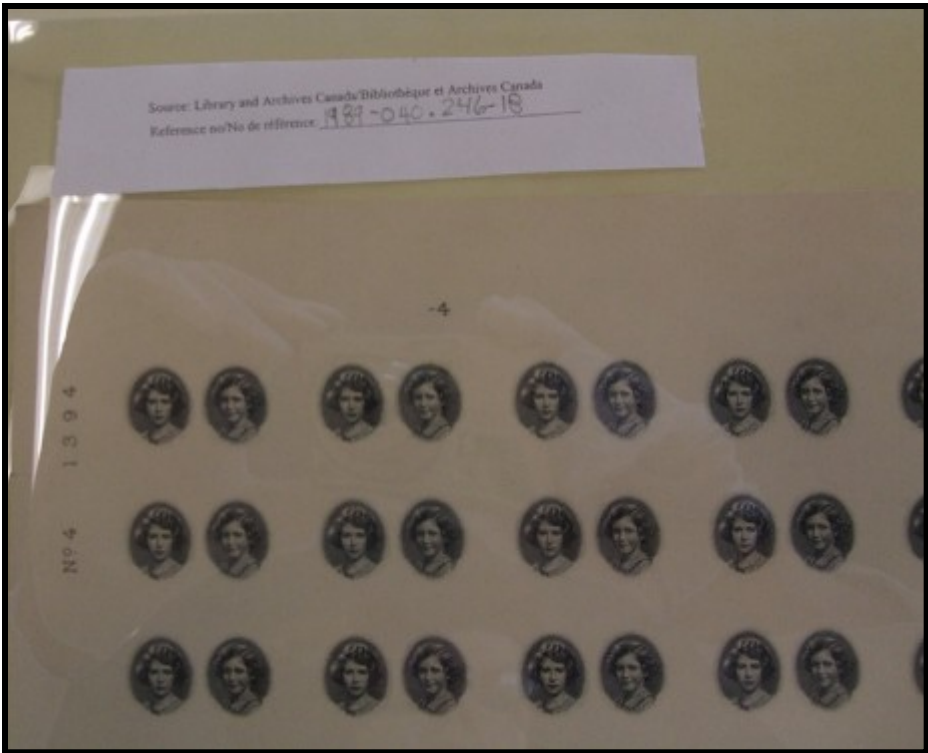


Illustration # 7

Illustration # 8



### Some UL blocks require 6 stamps instead of 4 stamps

An interesting observation is that the information containing the work order number and plate number in the side margin is usually so compact that it is contained in the side margin of a block of 4. However, in some cases, this information was spread out over a longer distance in the margin. Consequently, it takes a block of 6 stamps (3 vertically) instead of a block of 4 to complete the inscription.

In the Royal Visit Issue, this only occurred on the three cent stamp and only for the tint plate numbers 2, 3 and 4. In essence, the plate number in black in the margin is opposite the 3<sup>rd</sup> horizontal row of stamps.

Therefore, this creates 15 possible blocks of 6 positions of the three cent, namely plates 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 5-2, 5-3 and finally 5-4. **Illustration 9** is an example of one of these position blocks to illustrate the requirement of a block of 6 to have the complete inscription. Some collectors are happy with blocks of 4 to properly fit in their albums, but others try to find the complete inscription. Either way is acceptable.



**Illustration # 9**

Plate block of the 3 cent Royal Visit stamp, plate 1-4 UL. A block of 6 stamps is required to have the complete inscription of the plate number (4) and control number (#1359).

### Questions you were always afraid to ask

#### 1. How did the press operator know if his two different plates were perfectly lined up ?

He would simply try to line up the guide lines on the side of the printing press (T lines). It was impossible to have a perfect fit every time, but with experience, they were very close most of the time. **Illustration 10 (See page 9)** shows an example of these guide lines in the side margins. Notice one is in the brown colour and the other, black for the tint plate,

#### 2. With a bi-coloured stamp, why are there no inverts reported as the Seaway or some of the modern stamps?

There were certainly errors, inverts and serious overlapping, but probably, either for security requirements and simply pride in their work, all these errors were considered simple waste and destroyed or burned on the spot. Nothing left the printing plant in lunch pails, unlike modern stamps.





### Illustration # 10

A first day cover ( May 15, 1939) of the 2-cent monument stamp, showing the two T-Lines or guide lines in the margin. Note that one T-Line is brown in colour from the Duty Plate and the other is black in colour from the Tint Plate. The operator tries to line-up these as perfectly as possible.

### 3. How is it that there is no overlapping of colours?

The simple answer is that there is overlapping of colours, but it is unnoticeable to the naked eye. There were three different engravers to prepare the three frames (all different frames by the way) and these excellent professionals had no choice in the matter: a frame is a frame.

However, the three different engravers of the portraits and the monument would shade the outside of their design in very subtle grey and eventually to almost white. Their design was in fact, a little larger than the allowed space within the frame or oval. The extreme part of the grey-white design would overlap the green (or brown, or red) frame design on both sides, but the overlapping was so subtle, that the naked eye cannot see this overlapping. This preparation avoids any white spots in case of a shift in the design. In passing, I had discussed the 6 engravers in a previous article (**ref.4**)

If you have any questions or comments, I can be reached at [jeanmall@hotmail.com](mailto:jeanmall@hotmail.com).

Good Hunting!

Donald J. LeBlanc

### References

1 -The decision to Issue 3 stamps taken in 1938, The Royal Visit of 1939-Part I, King George VI Post & Mail, Issue 29, pages 3-8. June 2013-July 2014

and

The decision for Bi-Coloured Stamps, The Royal Visit Issue of 1939 -Part III, King George VI Post & Mail, Issue 32, pages 15-22, Jan-April 2016.

2 - The Sequence of Control Numbers, The War Issue 1942- Part III, King George VI Post & Mail, Issue 21, pages 4-12, Oct-December 2010.

3 - Photographs of Plate Proofs taken in the National Archives in Ottawa.

4 - The Decision for Bi-Coloured Stamps, The Royal Visit Issue of 1939- Part III, King George VI Post & Mail, Issue 32, pages 15-22, Jan-April 2016.

**Foreign Exchange Control Board****Part 10****“Incoming Mail”*****Eldon C. Godfrey, FCA***

Effective January 31, 1940, it was required that all incoming mail from any country outside Canada be examined.

*Post Office Service Circular 133 – Re: Importation of Securities and Currency by Letter Mail [1]*

In part the Circular states:

**Arrangements**

*Arrangements are to be made at once to have all incoming letter mail – both ordinary and registered – originating in countries outside Canada, looked over, immediately upon receipt at the Post Office, by competent postal officers for the purpose of picking out letters or other articles prepaid at letter rate of postage, which are suspected of containing securities (such as stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other similar values) or currency, which, under the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, require an Import Licence.*

*The post officers will be guided by the appearance or make-up of the items as well as by the names of the addressees and senders.*

**Incoming letter mail not to be opened**

.....

**Transfer to Customs Officers**

*The suspected items picked out are to be held and submitted to the Customs Officers at the earliest possible moment in the same manner as articles of mail suspected of containing dutiable matter.*

*If any suspected item submitted to the Customs Officer is not accepted by him, he is requested to stamp such item to show that it has been submitted to him.*

**To be entered on Form E-19**

.....

**Registered letters**

.....

**Acknowledgement**

.....

**Geo C Avery**

*Acting Chief Superintendent of Post Office Services*

Six days later on February 6, 1940

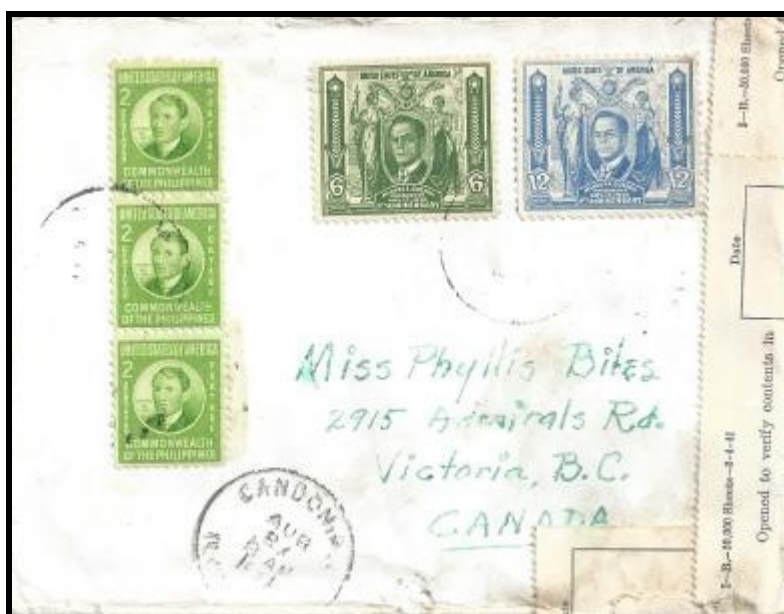
Post Office Service Circular 134 – Re: Importation of Securities and Currency by Letter Mail [1]

.....  
Collectors of Customs have been instructed that letter mail addressed to Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies is excluded from examination

.....  
Geo C Avery

Acting Chief Superintendent of Post Office Services

### Examples of incoming personal mail from abroad



Correspondence from the **Commonwealth of the Philippines**

**Ordinary Mail** from Candon Ilocos Sur on August 27, 1941

Received and examined in Victoria, B.C. on November 24, 1941



Correspondence from **Fiji**

**Registered Mail** from Natuvu clearing Suva on September 14, 1942

Received in Vancouver, B.C. on October 12, examined and forwarded on October 13, 1942

There is no receiving acknowledgement in Vernon, B.C.

The addressee, Mr. E. Openshaw, is believed to have “dabbled” in stamps. [2]





Correspondence from **Newfoundland**

**Registered Mail** from St. John's on  
December 23, 1942

Received and examined in Ottawa, Ont.  
on **December 25, 1942**

### Examples of incoming mail from government agencies abroad exempted from examination

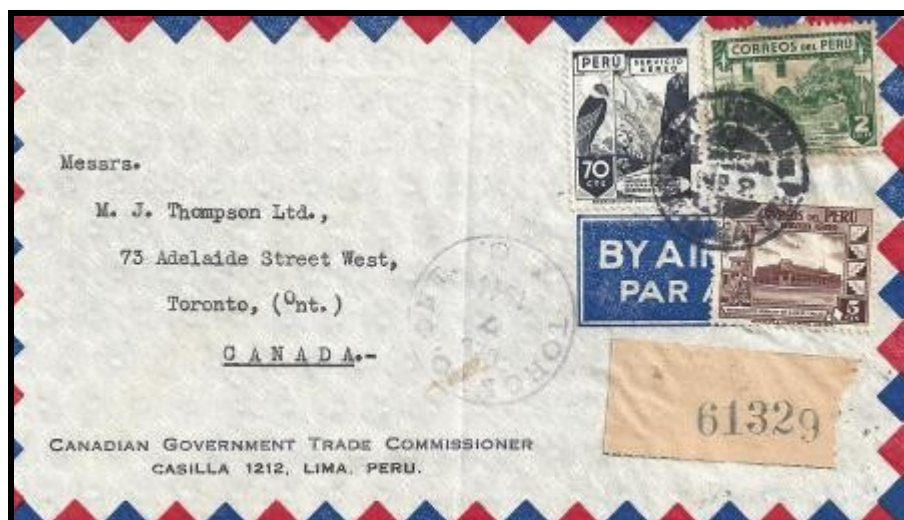


Correspondence from the **Canadian Government Trade Commissioner**  
— CUBA

**Regular Air Mail** from Havana on  
August 26, 1943

Received in Toronto and directed to  
FECB examiner (TORONTO  
ONT. // E.C.)

The examiner, following protocol,  
forwarded the letter without opening  
on August 31, 1943



Correspondence from the **Canadian Government Trade Commissioner** —  
PERU

**Regular Air Mail** from Lima on No-  
vember 28, 1944

Received in Toronto and directed to  
FECB examiner (TORONTO ONT. //  
E.C.)

The examiner, following protocol, for-  
warded the letter without opening on  
December 7, 1944



**Examples of incoming mail from the United States of America**

On August 15, 1945 the examination of incoming mail ceased. [3]



**Registered Air Mail Special Delivery**  
correspondence from San Francisco on  
June 4, 1945

Received and examined in Vancouver,  
B.C. on **June 5, 1945**

(Note – Return Receipt Requested)



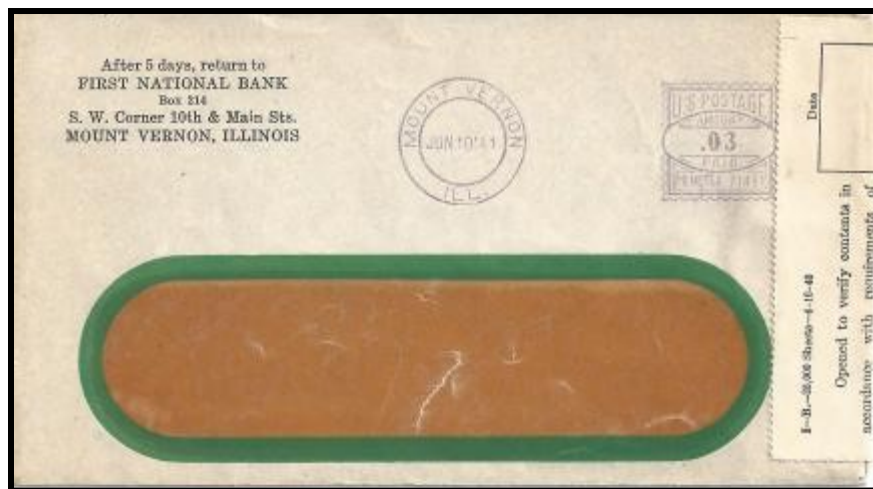
**Registered Air Mail** correspondence from  
New York on February 20, 1946

Received in Toronto on **February 21, 1946**

In accordance with the revised regulations  
the correspondence was not examined

**Examination for the purpose of Detecting Unauthorized Financial Assets**

Between June 2, 1941 and July 31, 1944 all ordinary mail from U. S. banks, insurance and trust companies and brokerage houses was subject to examination. Examples of correspondence from each of the noted sources are illustrated below.



**Bank correspondence** from First National  
Bank – Mount Vernon, Illinois

**Ordinary Mail** from Mount Vernon on  
June 10, 1941

Opened, examined and resealed at Hamil-  
ton, Canada on **June 12, 1941**



**Insurance Company correspondence** from Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, Boston

**Ordinary Mail** from Boston, Mass on April 30, 1943

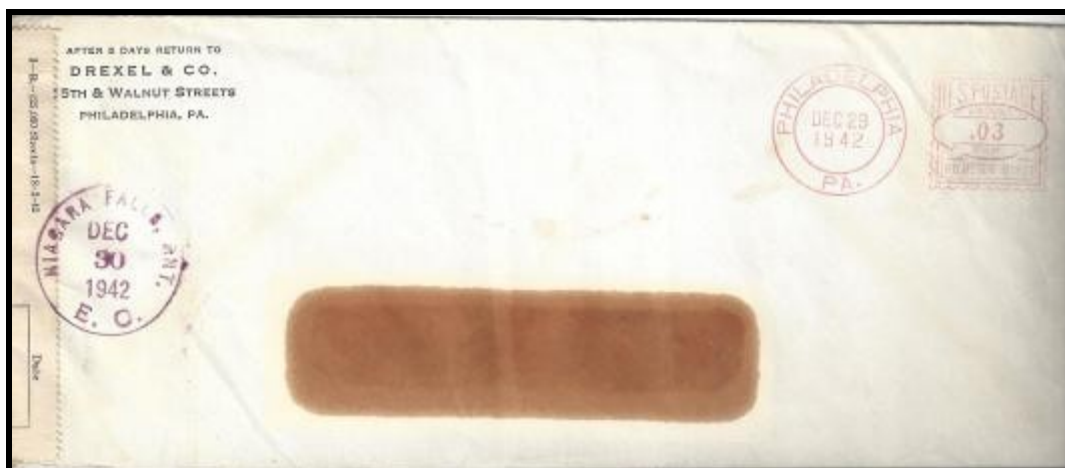
Passed without opening by District Director of Postal Services // London, Ont. **May 4, 1943**



**Trust Company correspondence** from Manufacturers Trust Company, New York

**Ordinary Mail** from New York on September 13, 1941

Opened, examined and resealed at District Director of Postal Services // Winnipeg, Man. **September 16, 1941**



**Brokerage House correspondence** from Drexel & Co., Philadelphia

**Ordinary Mail** from Philadelphia on December 29, 1942

Opened, examined and resealed at Niagara Falls, Ont. // E.C. on. **December 30, 1942**



**Incoming Mail Transferred to Customs and Excise**

“To Postmasters – Foreign Exchange Control Board

Export and Import Licenses and Enforcement of Foreign Exchange Control Board” [4]

*All imports of goods and property other than goods (including letters which may be considered as containing any such imports) by letter or by parcel post must be submitted to the Collector of Customs and Excise for examination. The Collector will not release them until suitable import forms have been filed.*

**N.A. McLarty**

Postmaster General



A **Registered Personal Letter** mailed on November 19, 1943 from Ashbury Park, N.J.

Received (in transit New York) in Toronto Registration Division on November 20, 1943

Initially forwarded to the District Director – Toronto, opened, examined and resealed on November 21, 1943 (Toronto. Ont. // E.C.) and forwarded to National Revenue Toronto Ont., National Revenue hand stamped DUTY FREE on November 22, 1943 albeit there is no evidence of the letter being opened by Customs and Excise



**Ordinary Mail** from Sea Girt, N.J. addressed to a stamp dealer on October 16, 1941.

Opened, examined and resealed on October 17, 1941 (Toronto. Ont. // E.C.) and forwarded to Alliston and received on October 18, 1941. The letter was then transferred to Customs and Excise – Collingwood, Ont. per instructions (see **RED Label**) where the letter was again opened, examined and resealed and passed DUTY FREE October 21, 1941 and finally received in Alliston, Ont. on October 21, 1941



**Ordinary Mail** from Santiago, Chile dated April 29, 1942 to St. Catharines, Ont. via Panama, New York (May 30, 1942), Ottawa R (June 4, 1942) where the letter was opened, examined and resealed by Censor DB/C.54 and forwarded to St. Catharines received on June 5, 1942.

The letter was forwarded to National Revenue – St. Catharines per instructions (**see RED Label**) where the letter was passed DUTY FREE.

There is no evidence that the letter was opened by Customs and Excise.

Part 11 of this series will deal with “Money Enclosures - (Permissible and Excess)” and the environment of “Post-War FECB”.

- [1] National Library and Archives NA, RG3, Vol. 979, File 11-13-1, Vol 1
- [2] “War Times” – Journal of World War II Study Group of B.N.A.P.S.  
Whole number 11 – November 2000  
Attributed to **Ken Ellison** by **Chris Miller**  
“Foreign Exchange Control and the West Indies”
- [3] National Library and Archives NA, RG2/14, Vol. 7, File 200/2
- [4] Author’s Apology – I have misplaced my reference source for this direction.

**Norman Alexander McLarty** was Postmaster General for Canada during the period from January 23, 1939 to September 18, 1939. It is not unreasonable to assume Postmaster General McLarty would have been involved in the drafting of Order-in-Council 2481 “Establish Censorship Regulations” enacted on September 1, 1939 and Orders-in-Council 2499 “Further Censorship Regulations”, 2506 “Authorizing Postal Censorship” and 2513 “Approving the Censorship Coordinating Committee” each enacted on September 2, 1939 and Order-in-Council 2716 “Foreign Exchange Control Order” enacted on September 15, 1939. On September 19, 1939 he became Minister of Labour.



## ► Registered Cover to Germany by Ingo Nessel

Subject cover is a 5c surface rate letter to Germany with additional 10c for registration to UPU countries. Mailed from Ottawa in late October 1950 the post office omitted cancellation of the stamps (although the 10c is partially tied by the registration handstamp). This is an unusual oversight as registered mail is handled at post office counters and normally cancelled in the presence of the sender. Upon arrival in Berlin the receiving Post Office noticed the untied adhesives and cancelled them with the auxiliary double ring CDS dated November 14, 1950 with the appellation “Nachträglich Entwertet” roughly translated as “Retrospectively Cancelled”. Interestingly the phrase in the CDS is in old Gothic script. A literal translation of the word “Entwertet” means “devalued” in the sense of having been stripped of all its monetary worth. This shows the German postal authority’s philosophy of stamp cancellation.



The reverse has three circular date stamps:

1. Ottawa with “21” time mark (?) dated October 27, 1950
2. Montreal with “9” time mark dated October 28
3. Weida, Germany double ring CDS showing arrival at destination November 16. Note Weida was in the recently established (October 7, 1949) German Democratic Republic or East Germany.

The adhesives are a combination of the 4c dark carmine coil issued April 20, 1950, the 1c green “postes-postage omitted” issued January 19, 1950 and the 10c fur resources medium value definitive of October 2, 1950.

**► Letter to the Editor** *from Peter Kritz*

I sent this as well to Gary Dickenson. Maybe you can use it for show and tell in next newsletter. London was not listed in Gary's study of FDC of the last King George VI issues of Canada

This cover was at our local show in Hanover along with a postcard that has an OAT FS hand cancel applied from Jordan.

Never know when the next interesting item will turn up.

Peter Kritz

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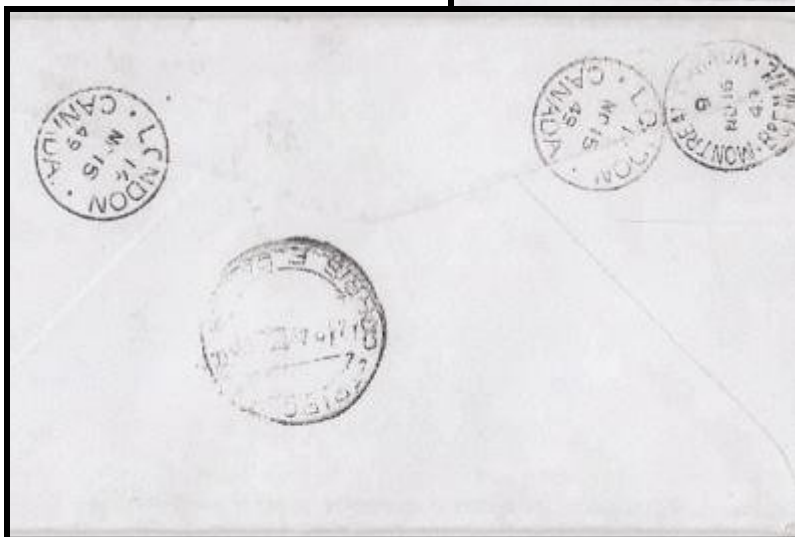
Hello Gary

I did not see London Ontario listed as a city that had FDC cancels for the revised issue in your published study on those.

I have included a scan for one I purchased at our local show last Saturday.

The revised and unrevised issue of George VI is a topic I have studied for a while.

Peter Kritz



## ► Members' For Sale Corner

### For sale –KG VI Stamps and Postal History

Member Dealers can help you find that special item you are looking for

See the back page of Issue 30 for further details

**Dave Jones** has a few hundred MNG Unitrade 285 plate blocks (3, 6, 7 and 8); 286 (plates 12, 13 and 14) for sale and a few 306 (plate 18) also some mint and NG singles for these issues. If of interest to anyone studying these issues please email shibumi.management@gmail.com Not looking for a million dollars.

## ► Members' Wants

**Pre-cancel plate blocks, pre-cancel varieties and pre-cancels on cover wanted:** Gary Steele, is willing to trade for anything he has listed on E-bay under Sportster.

**Dead Letter Office Covers - All Issues** Gary is also looking for DLO covers for the 1937 - 52 period.

**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 reached by email at gwsteele57@gmail.com

**Mufti Pre-cancels** Bruce Field is seeking any values of Mufti pre-cancel warning strips of 20. Bruce can be contacted by e-mail at a.b.field@sympatico.ca

**Peace Issue Rates and Destinations** Mike Street is looking for Peace Issue Stamps (Sc #s 268-273, C9, CE 3-4 and E11) on mail to China and the American Pacific (Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Philippines) up to June 1952 but especially Sept 16-Nov 15/1946. Also Parcel post anywhere, legitimate paquebot and unusual foreign destinations, including Russia and components of the USSR from 1946 to June 1952.

### Members

Your Want Ad or For Sale List Could be Here

Contact Ken at [kwlemke@sympatico.ca](mailto:kwlemke@sympatico.ca)

## ► Members' Wants

**Covers Wanted** Eldon Godfrey is seeking "Mail Suspended Service" and "Foreign Exchange Control Board" covers. His e-mail address is ecg@godfrey-godfrey.ca

**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

**KG VI Patriotic Covers** Bill Verbruggen is assembling a collection of KG VI Patriotic Covers for the purpose of studying the Postmarks used. He's interested in corresponding with study group members who can assist him with:

- \* Postmarks used during the KG VI era
- \* Cachets produced during the era.
- \* Any references pertaining to the above mentioned subject.

His e-mail address is [verbill@dccnet.com](mailto:verbill@dccnet.com)

### George VI Postes-Postage production materials

**Peter Kritz** is asking for members' help in locating any production materials for the George VI Postes-Postage or withdrawn issues including any press releases or correspondence they may have for these issues. Also looking for #285 Plate #4 UR. Peter can be contacted by email at [pkritz@coldwellbankerpbr.com](mailto:pkritz@coldwellbankerpbr.com)

**Postmarks on KG VI wanted** Patrick Moore in Bonn, Germany, is looking for a nice large collection or collections of clear and readable postmarks on KG VI stamps. Geographic diversity rather than scarcity is important. His e-mail address is [patrick.moore@snaflu.de](mailto:patrick.moore@snaflu.de)

**1949 - 51 Postes-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](mailto:g.m.spring@asch.co.uk).

**KGVI Period Articles Wanted** 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 or Stephen for further info at snail mail or email addresses given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.