



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

Jan—March, 2011

Issue 22

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► Chairman's Notes by Gary Steele

My personal impression is that 2011 has started off very well for all philatelic endeavours. As a dealer my observation is that King George VI study and collecting is very strong. New collectors are not only surfacing but are switching to the KG VI issues from earlier periods where material pushes into not only thousands of dollars but tens of thousands for single items, both stamps and covers.

The KG VI period offers a very wide range of subject matter from which to choose. However, I must admit as a collector of this period there is a fine line between rare, scarce and common material. I find I have to be careful with respect to what I collect and am "chasing". For example, I do not collect everything in the 1937-1942 period. Some areas I don't collect but I know others enjoy are hand-stamps, machine cancels, ship markings, slogans etc.

Even if one collects, as an example, "booklets" there are various depths to which one can go. One collector may collect only the basic cover types, another all major varieties with different size staples, cancelled rate pages, colours, paper and gum, used and front cover imprints. It's yours for the choosing.

King George VI Study Group

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

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Unusual Registered Letter Destination—continued

Surface mail to Africa is rare enough, but registered letters mailed at the special surface rate for armed forces personnel are seldom seen. This cover was mailed and registered at Postal Station "B" in Toronto on November 27, 1945. The addressee was an officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps, in what had been the colony of Italian Somalia.

The basic first class surface letter rate to Italian Somalia in 1945 was the UPU rate of 5¢ for the first ounce. The "concession" rate for armed services personnel worldwide, was set at 3¢. Registration was 10¢ to any eligible country.

As a registered item, the letter received back-stamps enabling us to trace its routing. Initially, it passed through Montreal on Nov. 28. It entered the military mail system via the Canadian Base Post Office in Ottawa on Nov. 29, thence through Field Post Office 131 on Dec. 2. It then went by sea, undoubtedly through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to Aden, where it arrived on Dec. 15, 1945. It was stamped at the Mogadishu Registered Letter Office on December 19, 1945. Travel time was 22 days.

► Editors Desk

Issue 22 of Post and Mail features part three of **Donald J. Leblanc's** KG VI War Issue series. This instalment discusses the various plate block cracks that are found on the War Issue, including many that are not documented in Unitrade.

Our second feature article is by **John Burnett**. His article discusses a variety of very colourful telegraph covers. In the concluding paragraph John points out the many opportunities that exist for additional study. I might add, that there are many opportunities for study when it comes to the KG VI era.

The cover story contributed by **Derek Smith** illustrates and discusses a cover to a rather unusual destination for the period, Mogadishu, Somalia.

Donald J. Leblanc contributed another in his series of stunning paper folds. This instalment shows a major fold-over on a cracked plate. A "double error".

I have been able to obtain a copy (as suggested by **Patrick Moore**) of **Charles J. Verge's** article "Designs Behind Canada's War Issue". I'll endeavour to have a synopsis of the article ready for the next issue of Post and Mail.

An excellent review of KG VI FDC's by **Gary Dickinson** was published in the January 18-31, 2011 issue of *The Canadian Stamp News*. For members who do not receive *The Canadian Stamp News*, I will have a synopsis of this article also, for the next issue of Post and Mail.

While we are only in March, plans for **BNAPLEX 2011** are well underway. The conference will be held Sept 2-4, 2011 at **The Clarion Resort Pinewood Park Hotel** in North Bay, Ontario. More information will be available on the BNAPS web-site www.bnaps.org in the coming weeks.

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

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THE WAR ISSUE 1942- PART IV

By Donald J. LeBlanc

Even though "cracked plates" first appeared with the Mufti Issue in 1937 and continued appearing all the way to the Wilding Issue in 1954, they are more often associated with the War Issue. The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue (2011) lists about 23 positions, but this list is incomplete as most of you are aware. The 2011 edition added # 257 Plate 3 UL. In this article and the next one, I plan to list some of the other positions that I have in my collection. If any members of the Study Group have positions that I haven't listed in these articles, I would appreciate a photo to try to complete the list. In a future article, I plan to prepare a list of all reported positions. Hopefully, they will be included in future editions of the Unitrade Catalogue.

Most plate block collectors try to include some of these varieties in their collections; I try to collect at least 3 blocks of each position to show the progression of the ink "cracks".

On page 19 *Issue 7 of the King George VI Post & Mail*, **Larry Goldberg**, illustrates five states of cracked Plate No. 31 of the red 4¢ War Issue stamp. Based on my research, the rarest state is the one listed as # 1 since this particular plate started deteriorating quite early in the printing process. But since the damaged part was always in the selvage and not affecting the stamps, the press operator continued using this plate and printed a very large number of stamps with this particular plate.

Three groups of "Cracked Plates"

Even though they are all stored together in sequence, the positions can be divided into three groups, depending where the fissure or crack originated in the plate. Each group has their own peculiarities and scarcity. A picture is worth a thousand words and the illustrations will help understand my groupings.

In this article, we will concentrate on the 1¢ and 2¢, leaving the other denominations for the next article.

Always remember that sheets of the small stamps contained 400 stamps, comprising 4 panes of 100 stamps, each containing one plate inscription per pane. However, during the printing, the operator is looking at large sheets of 400 imperforated stamps.

Group A. The most common plate blocks. The fissure or "crack" originates in the upper or lower outside corner of the large sheet of 400 stamps and the "crack" is clearly visible as an irregular line or lines in the upper or (but mostly) in the lower selvage, and eventually continues along the upper or lower selvage, never cutting into the stamps themselves. If the fissure cuts into the stamps, the plate is scrapped and destroyed or re-melted for future use. If the operator feels that the stamps are not compromised, he will continue using this plate as long as possible. As more sheets are printed, the fissure widens slightly and progresses horizontally. The line will become thicker and deeper in color. The **Goldberg** article illustrates this progression.

Since the fissure never seems to touch the area of the stamps, the operator will continue printing these stamps, either until the end of the order or until the plate becomes unusable.

A block of 4 is sufficient to illustrate this variety, but a block of 8 or 10 is more appealing. I am of the opinion that a block of 8 or 10 should be worth \$10.00 more than the listed price in the catalogue. Others feel that a 50% premium should be added. It would not be difficult to add at the top of the Plate Block section (NH + 50%, BL. of 8 +50%).

In the Unitrade Catalogue (2011) under # 249 (1¢), we have 4 positions in this group (Pl. 16 LL, 18 LL, 20 LL and 21 LL) and none under # 250 (2¢). For the 1¢, my list is much longer: Pl. 7 UL, 10 LL, 11 LL, 16 LL, 18 LL, 18 LR, 20 LL, 21 LL and 24 UR, adding 5 new positions. In Figure 1, I have included two of these unlisted blocks: Pl. 11 LL and 24 UR.

Group B. A much scarcer block requiring almost always a block of 20 stamps, and usually the LL and LR positions. Again, where the fissure begins is the **key**. It can generate at two places, either in the middle of the pane or the other pane and continues horizontally into our pane, but in either case, it never reaches the outside corners to the Plate Number.

Figure 2 is a block of the 2¢ Plate 3 LL position containing 20 stamps. The fissure occurred under the 6th and 7th stamp in the bottom row. It may have worsened, either under the 5th or 8th stamp, but another block would have to be inspected to prove this. It certainly never reached the 1st or 2nd stamp in the outside corner since it is not listed in the catalogue and would be under Group A above.

Figure 3 shows an example where the crack originated in the other pane. The 1¢ Plate 23 LL block of 20 shows the crack under the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th stamp. The fissure originated either at the bottom of this pane or at the bottom of the right pane, that is Plate 23 LR. In any event, it is obvious to me that both the LL and LR panes should be listed. Untrade lists, for the 1¢ only, the Plate 23 LL, block of 20, but certainly Plate 23 LR, block of 20, should be added to this list.

For the 2¢, Untrade does not list any Cracked Plates. Figure 2, mentioned earlier shows a crack plate under Plate 3 LL. Here therefore is my list for Group B, 2¢, blocks of 20: Plates 3 LL, 5 LL, 5 LR, 6 LL, and 6 LR. I have added Figures 4 and 5 to show 2 more of these impressive blocks of 20, Plates 5 LL and 6 LL.

Figure 6 is interesting. It is a block of 12 stamps of the 2¢ and was once part of Pl. 5 LR. How do I know this? The fissure of plate 5 LL illustrated above (Figure 4) lines up exactly with the beginning of the fissure at the cutting line of the above block of 12. It doesn't have much monetary value since the plate block number is missing (Bl. of 8) but it is valuable to prove that a 2¢ Plate 5 LR, block of 20 should be on the list, as I stated above.

Under the 2¢ positions, none are presently listed in Untrade, but these 5 blocks of 20 should be added. At which catalogue value? I am of the opinion that they should all be valued at \$100.00 each to be consistent with the other blocks of 20 listed for the other values (# 249, # 251).

Group C. If you are still with me, you must be curious as to what the 3rd group could be! Again, where the fissure begins is the **key**. A block of 4 is sufficient and is probably the scarcest block of the three groups, since most go unnoticed.

The crack may commence anywhere in the side selvage, but most often in line with the first two stamps vertically at the top, or the last two stamps at the bottom. This is because it lines up with the clamps holding the steel plate in place.

The length of the crack is quite short, from east to west or vice versa, since it is the width of the selvage only. Once the ink crosses over into the printed stamps, the operator would abandon this plate and continue completing the order with the second plate under his watch.

Similar to groups A and B, once the ink reaches the printed stamps, they would cancel the plate. During the war years, paper was rationed like everything else and spoilage was avoided at all costs.

Of this third group, none are listed for the 1¢ and 2¢ in the Untrade Catalogue. In my own collection, I have Plates 24 UL and 31 UL of the 1¢ and none for the 2¢. Figure 7 is a photocopy of these 2 blocks. It is obvious that the crack is of a short distance, since the plate was abandoned when the ink approached the stamps.

At which catalogue value? They are scarcer than Group A, but not as impressive as the blocks of 20 of Group B. I would estimate these between \$50.00 and \$75.00.

In closing, a few words on the pencil number 9 added to the block in Figure 3. When a postal clerk opened a bundled of 100 panes of stamps, he would bring a few sheets to his counter. It was common practice to number the remaining sheets with a pencil. Since he took 2 sheets, he would number the top sheet in the stack number 98 then the next one 97 and so on, until he numbered the last one at the bottom of the stack number 1. During the day, he and his fellow clerks would replenish their counter with as many sheets as needed. At the end of the day, he would have to balance his sales and his inventory. Let's say they sold 6 full sheets of 100 stamps plus 40 stamps. They would have to have at their counters, 60 stamps not sold. Then, he would check the stack of full sheets. Since the seventh sheet had been partly sold, he would simply check if the top sheet was numbered 93. If so, he did not need to count the sheets every day, since he knew that the stack still contained 93 sheets and everything balanced. If the top sheet was numbered 92, he knew without counting the sheets that there was a sheet missing and he had to balance his cash receipts again to come up with the proper calculation. Adding these numbers in the same corner at the beginning, when they first opened the bundle, avoided the necessity of counting the remaining sheets every day.

In my next article, we will look at the other values. At the end of the article, I will furnish a complete list of these varieties.

If you have any blocks of the 1¢ and 2¢ that I have not mentioned, send a photo at: jeanmall@hotmail.com, and if you have any questions on the War Issue, send them along and they may be the starting point for another article.

Good hunting!

FIGURE 1



Two blocks not listed in Unitrade. # 249 Plates 11 LL and 24 LR

FIGURE 2



Unitrade # 250, Plate 3 LL. Block of 20 stamps showing a fissure under the 6th and 7th stamps.

FIGURE 3

Unitrade # 249, Plate 23 LL. Block of 20 stamps showing a fissure under the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th stamps.

FIGURE 4

Unitrade # 250. Plate 6 LL. Block of 20 stamps showing a fissure from the 5th stamp all the way to the inside selva.

FIGURE 5

Unitrade # 250. Plate 6 LL. Block of 20 stamps showing a fissure under the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th stamps

FIGURE 6

Unitrade 250. Block of 12, previously part of Plate 5 LR. This block lines up with Figure 4, Plate 5 LL.

FIGURE 7

Unitrade 249. Plates 24 UL and 31 UL showing short cracks.

Telegraph Advertising Covers

By John Burnett

I read with interest the small article by **Gary Steele** on his signature telegraph cover and got to thinking that this is an interesting area to research, not just telegraph covers but in a future article other advertising covers that just might make interesting collections or even exhibits.

Advertising covers can win awards, I remember a very interesting exhibit on hotel covers of the Victorian era garnering a vermeil at a national ranked show.

I have for quite a few years been assembling an exhibit on telegraph covers (I don't have Gary's) and so I decided to write up the King George VI portion of my holdings.

I would guess the two most of us are most familiar with are the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National telegraph companies.

To date I have identified thirteen distinctive Canadian Pacific Telegram envelopes of which seven are from the King George VI era. Figure 1 shows the envelope we are most familiar with. It is enhanced by the CPR perfined 2¢ Mufti stamp and the "Eat Apples for Health" slogan cancel. At 2¢ this Hamilton canceled envelope is paying the drop letter rate. Envelopes can be found paying both the 3¢ first class rate and the 6¢ air mail rate. Many of the examples in my collection also show a "PHONED" hand stamp indicating the letter was a follow up to a phone message.



Figure 1

Initially I found little difference in the covers then it hit me these covers had a distinctive **TELEGRAM** font and that started the search for different versions of the CPR covers.

The next variety I found was the "**Electrified**" telegram envelope mailed from Calgary to Nightingale Alberta. This envelope is heavily inscribed with advertising of CPR Communication services on the back and is shown in Figure 2.

As I kept up my search along came a third envelope this one with a solid blue top border and "**World Wide Communications**" inscribed in the border, which is shown in Figure 3

A fourth envelope design was found later and is shown in Figure 4. Much more spartan in design, gone is the blue border and a simplified “**Telegram**” is on the front of the envelope.

This post WWII envelope is in keeping with an observation I have made before, concerning advertising on envelopes. As the war progressed and eventually ended the money available within companies for advertising was drying up and their envelopes became significantly simpler.

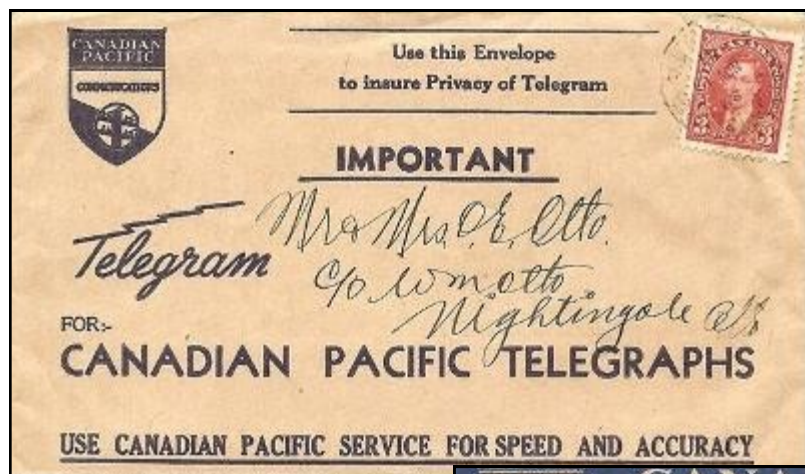


Figure 2

Figure 3



Figure 4

Figure 5 shows a late King George VI CPR envelope, back is the fancy front with a large blue area containing the “**Canadian Pacific Telegram**”. This 1951 version of the CPR envelope also shows that the message has been “**PHONED**” hand-stamped in red on the front of the envelope sent from Simcoe, Ontario



Figure 5

One interesting area within these telegraph envelopes is what I surmise to be an attempt to get people to use the telegraph for happy occasions. During the war years I believe the telegraph was becoming perceived as the carrier of bad news and folks were not using the telegraph for fear of creating anxiety in the recipients. Both the CP and CN decided to make a much more festive envelope (such as Gary displayed in our last newsletter).

Figure 6 shows an envelope entitled “A Social Telegram via CANADIAN PACIFIC” with some festive art work done in two colors. Such an envelope might have been used to congratulate a bride and groom or the birth of a child. Nothing on this envelope transmits any need for anxiety by the recipient.

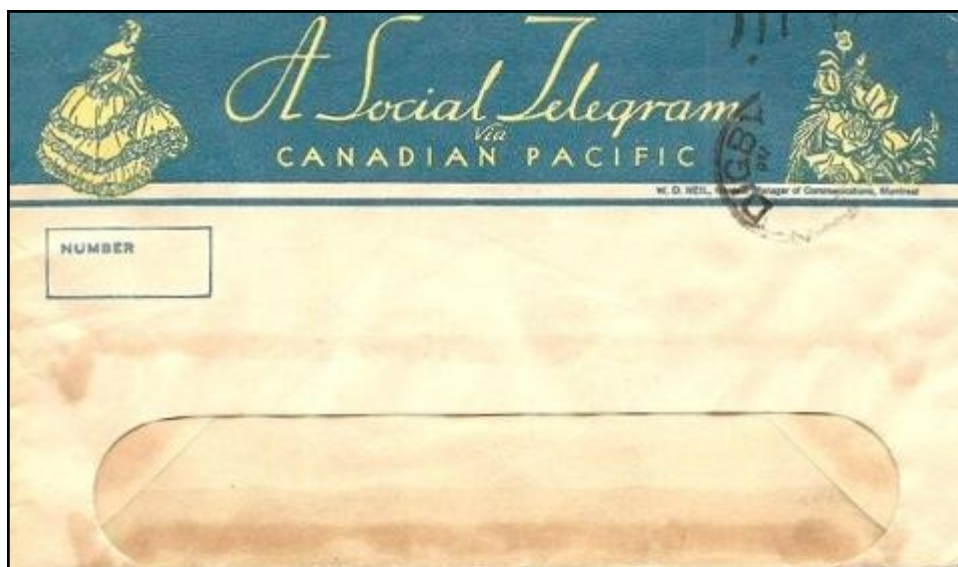


Figure 6

Another envelope shown in Figure 7 is a very colorful piece meant for use at the Christmas Holiday this envelope is a solid blue color with a very neat yellow and red “Seasons Greetings” on the front.



Figure 7

In the case of Figures 6 and 7 these covers appear to be hand delivered as they lack stamps. Neither cover shows any indication this is true but it is an assumption on my part. The social telegram cover does have a Digby, Nova Scotia duplex cancel on the front but no evidence of having been franked with a stamp.

These are some examples of my telegraph covers of the King George VI era coming out of offices of the CPR. There are many more designs going into the QE II years and many going back into King George V and Queen Victoria eras.

As this collection is a work in progress I want to show a couple of telegraph covers for which I need information and would appreciate any input you may have.

Figure 8 shows a cover from the Royal Canadian Signals "**Radiotelegraphic Service**", the cover is marked "**CONFIRMATION**" with a blue ink hand-stamp and has been cancelled at Victoria, BC, MPO 1103 on October 31, 1947. This is obviously a government run service but as of this writing I know very little. The envelope has been sent at the then drop rate to a Victoria address.

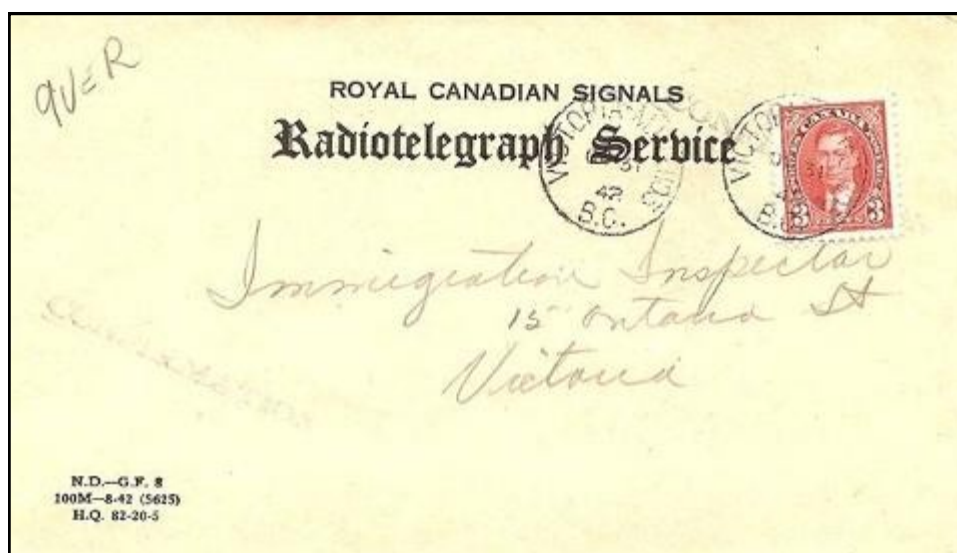


Figure 8

A second cover I need information on is shown in Figure 9, it is from the "Government Telegraph Services, Dominion of Canada". I have four of these covers, two in yellow to buff coloured envelopes and two in a green shade. The envelope shown and all my other copies are from Vancouver, British Columbia and all are war time dated. The illustrated cover is enhanced by the "ENLIST NOW" slogan cancel. Although this cover indicates it's a government run entity I note it is addressed to a commercial venture in Burnaby, (next door to Vancouver) BC. My other examples are addressed to individuals, all have been franked with four hole OHMS perfined stamps. If anyone has information on these two last sources of telegraphs, I would appreciate hearing from you.

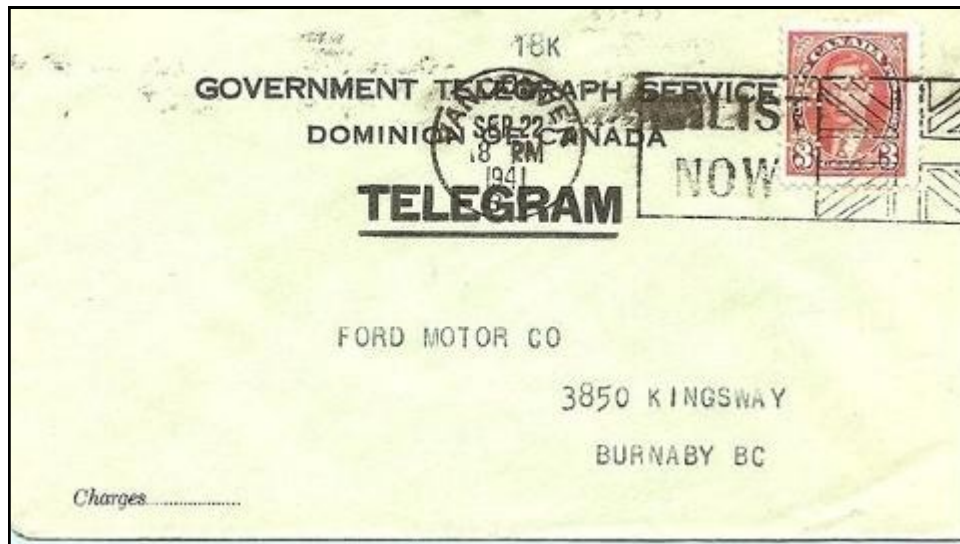


Figure 9

Next comes the other telegraph company we are all familiar with, the CNR. Like the CPR, I was amazed at how many versions I was discovering as I started to build this collection. Figure 10 shows a rather bland, simple cover with standard return of "CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS" in the upper left. The cover bears the admonishment "TELEGRAM/HANDLE PROMPTLY/MAILED" in a boxed hand-stamp in purple ink, a further hand-stamp indicates it was mailed on June 4, 1937 at 5:01PM, and the envelope cancellation indicates it went into the mail at 7:00 PM at the Vancouver Post Office. The insert is a telegram from a gentleman informing his wife that he had arrived safely and that the message had been telephoned to the addressee.



Figure 10

The first time I found the CNR on an envelope, is on a cover from New Market, Ontario dated May 12, 1940. Shown in Figure 11 it has been franked with a 2¢ Mufti stamp paying the drop letter rate. I have a number of these covers with envelope colours varying from light yellow to a dark buff.



Figure 11

In the mid 1940's we saw a change in colour and a more stylized CNR logo on the envelopes. Figure 12 shows a very nice cover dated 1943 with "CONSERVE COAL/SAVE/ONE TON IN FIVE" slogan cancel. This is the only cover I have from this group that does not use a "CNR" perfined stamp.

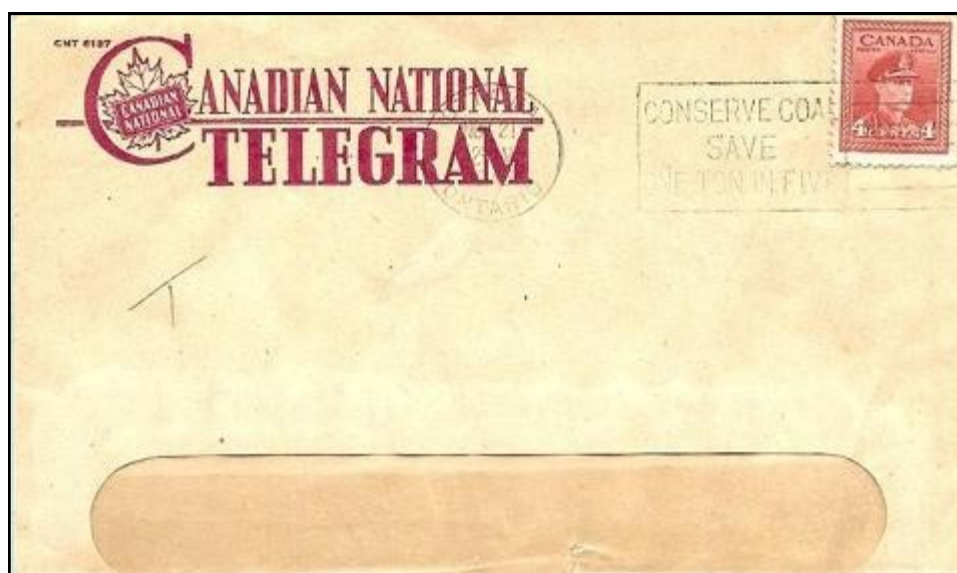


Figure 12

The CNR appears to have become much more aggressive in the use of "happy" envelopes during the war.

Figure 13 shows a very colourful cover with all over, multi-coloured advertising headed up by a yellow "Greetings". There is a black hand-stamp "TELEPHONED" on the front and a Victoria "BUY VICTORY BONDS" slogan cancellation over the 2¢ Mufti stamp which pays the drop letter rate.

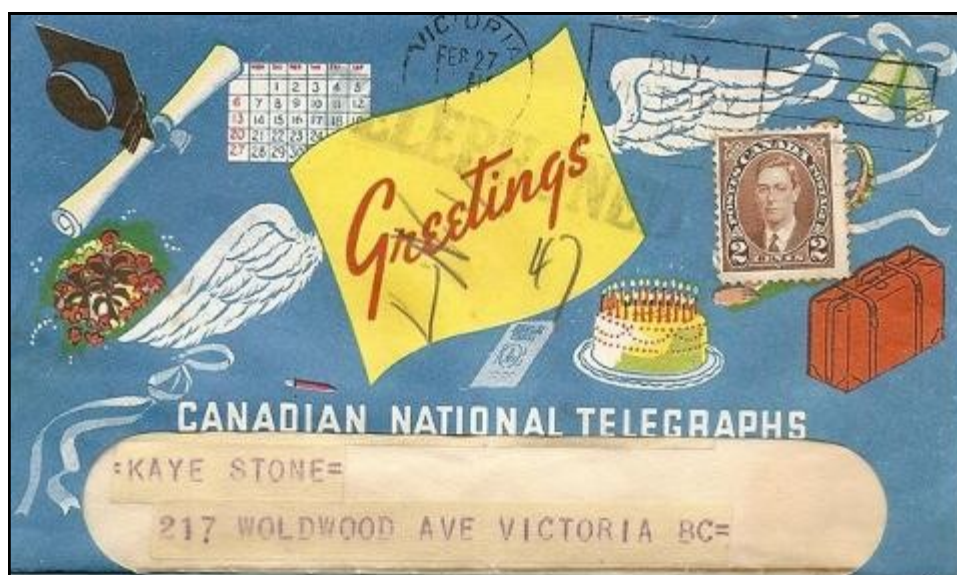


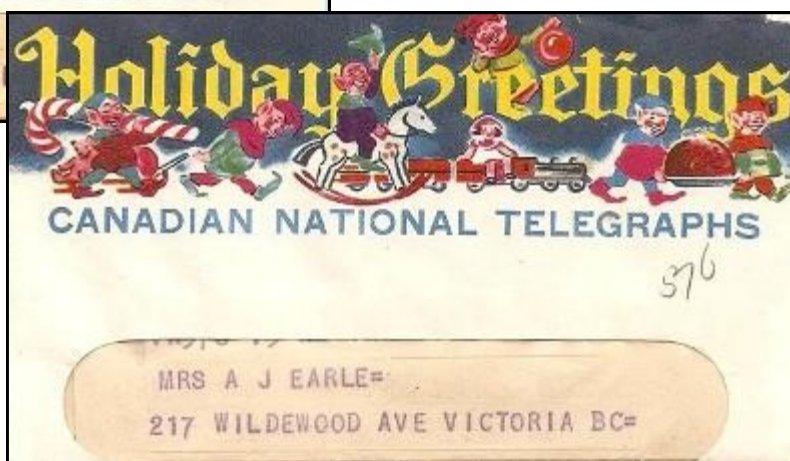
Figure 13

Figure 14 and 15 show a pair of Christmas Greetings covers that the CNR produced during the war, both are multicoloured and quite beautiful. Both of these covers appear to have been hand delivered and both have inserts dating the telegram to the war years.



Figure 14

Figure 15



The final two companies I want to show are both companies that had offices in Montreal and all their cables ended up in the postal system.

Figure 16 shows such a cover from Anglo-American Telegraph. This cover is franked with a pair of 3¢ Mufti stamps paying the air mail rate to Vancouver from Montreal. The envelope carries a large “URGENT/POST LETTER CABLEGRAM” in red on the face of the envelope.



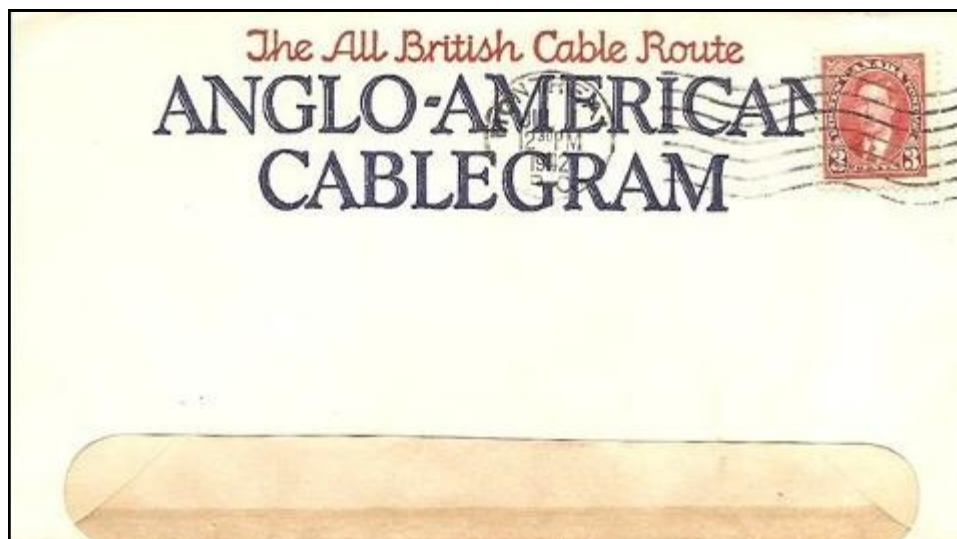
Figure 16

I have two copies of Anglo-American Telegraph covers. Figure 17 shows a striking cover with a red bar running diagonally with a large **URGENT CABLEGRAM** and a **VIA "ANGLO"** with **THE ALL BRITISH ROUTE** in the lower right of the envelope. I need to do more homework on the All British Route. It seems an overt touch of British nationalism in a time of war and when Britain was becoming dependent on America for life giving supplies.



Figure 17

Figure 18 is another more tame version of the same theme for Anglo-American. Both covers (Figure 17 and 18) carry wartime cancels from Montreal as they both pay the 3¢ first class rate. One must assume that the addressee was outside of Montreal. In my mind a cable was an important message and I wonder why Anglo-American didn't use either CP or CN as a forwarding agent. I guess that's just more home work for me to do on this small collection!

**Figure 18**

The final two illustrations are of another company which only had offices in Montreal and forwarded all their cables via the Canadian Post Office once received in Montreal.

Figure 19 shows a “**CANADIAN MARCONI/POST-LETTER TELEGRAM**” with a pair of 3¢ Mufti stamps paying the 6¢ air-mail rate within Canada. There is no insert or receiving strike so I have no idea just where the cable was addressed. The envelope is striking with its wide bright red top border and it certainly adds a nice piece to my collection.

**Figure 19**

My final illustration (Figure 20) is a revised Canadian Marconi Cable envelope, here the title has become “**MARCONIGRAM**”/“**WORLD/WIDE/WIRELESS**” all contained in their distinctive bright red top margin. Once again there is no insert or receiving strike to indicate where the envelope was going. I note it is franked with a single 3¢ Mufti stamp so it was going to travel by train or truck so we can assume it wasn’t going far from Montreal. The stamp has been killed by a very nice French/English “**SAVE YOUR SCRAP METAL**” slogan cancellation



Figure 20

Isn't it amazing how a simple Cover Story from Gary helped me create a twenty image illustrated article. These covers and the whole issue of the telegraph have not had enough study and I think it is an important area with which the study group could get involved. Things like when did the style change, why did it change, who bought these companies and how did they merge, why was "All British" important or why didn't the Montreal based companies utilize the existing Trans Canada telegraph services to more quickly move their information?

► EFO's and Varieties—Donald J. Leblanc

Below is the continuation of **Donald J. Leblanc's** stunning paper folds. Shown is a 4 ¢ red, block of 10 of Unitrade # 254, Plate 31 LL showing a major fold-over error prior to printing of a "Cracked Plate". On the back, we can clearly see the bottom part of the portrait, part of the inscription and part of the "Cracked Plate". A rare "double-error" plate block.



► Letter to the Editor

It was nice to see **Colin Pomfret's** Third Class article in *Post and Mail Issue 21*. Some of the ad illustrations were spectacular. Two comments if I may: A) it should be noted that the 1¢ printed matter rate for the Thousand Islands postcard folder only applied if there was no writing inside the folder. If there was writing, then the first class rate, possibly more if the folder was heavy, would have applied. B) Figures 7 and 9 — the captions refer to an “undated cancellation” and give the impression that this was unusual. In fact, this was normal for third class matter that went through cancelling machines, in larger post offices because third class items went into the mail stream as conditions permitted, not immediately. By using an undated canceller the Post Office confirmed the originating post office without committing itself to a specific delivery time frame

Mike Street

► Recent Awards won by KG VI Study Group Members

Novapex 2010, Nova Scotia, Sept. 24-26

Gary Steele, Vermeil, PHSC Award — The postal history of the 1937-1938 Definitive Issue

Jeff Parks, Silver — First Days in Halifax-First Day covers of the Halifax Bicentenary Issue

Jeff Parks, Silver-Bronze — Finding Halifax, The Halifax Bicentenary Issue, June 21, 1949

APS Stampshow, Richmond, Virginia, April 12-15, 2010

John Jamieson, (Open Competition) Prix d'Honneur — The 1610-1910 Newfound Tercentenary Issue

Editor's Note: If I have missed listing an award by any other member of the study group, please let me know and I will list the award in the next issue of Post and Mail.

New Large Inventory George VI material for sale

Gary Steele has acquired a large inventory of George VI material including plate blocks, coils, complete booklets, booklet panes, pre-cancels, pre-cancel plate blocks, varieties, imperf pairs, large die proofs, errors, used stamps, mis-perfs, large quantities of used per 1000 and covers.

Gary can be reached by telephone at [902-864-3976](tel:902-864-3976) or e-mail at gwsteele57@gmail.com



► **Members' Wants****New Member**

We are pleased to welcome Alister Duncan as our newest member of the King George VI Study Group.

KG VI Patriotic Covers

Bill Verbruggen is assembling a collection of KG VI Patriotic Covers for the purpose of studying the Postmarks used. He is 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**

For Sale - George VI Plate Blocks, 35% off Cat.

Mufti Issue, War Issue, Peace Issue and Post Posters. Including many OHMS and G overprint. E-mail with want list to **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.

1937 3 cent Mufti Issue Ken Lemke is looking for the following pre-cancel on the 3 cent mufti (Unitrade #233) # 4940 – Windsor. Varieties and errors of Unitrade #231, 232 and 233 are also sought. **He is also seeking private perfins of Unitrade 231—236.** He can be reached at **kwlemke@sympatico.ca**

Special Delivery stamps and usage David Whiteley is working on Special Delivery stamps, usage and regulations during the King George VI era. His special focus is Air Mail Special Delivery Express Issues (Unitrade CE1-4). Any input from members would be appreciated. His e-mail address is **david-whiteley@hotmail.com**

For Sale –George VI Booklets, 35% off Cat.

Large inventory of Mufti and War Issue Complete Booklets. E-mail with want list to **gwsteele57@gmail.com** or write per address in George VI Newsletter (page 2)

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**

Covers Wanted

Eldon Godfrey is seeking “Mail Suspended Service” and “Foreign Exchange Control Board” covers. His e-mail address is **ecg@godfrey-godfrey.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 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 contacted by mail at 6 Braemont Court, Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada B4E 3A1 or by email at **gwsteele57@gmail.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. He can be contacted by email at **pkritz@coldwellbankerpbr.com**

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**.

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 ad. Detailed want lists can be published on the Study Group website. Contact Ken for further info at snail mail or email address given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.