



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

Feb/13—May/13

Issue 28

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► Mystery Marking



I picked up the above cover at the recent ORAPEX. The cover was mailed to Chicago, Ill. and received a CDS FEB 24, 1941, North Sydney, Nova Scotia. The cover was examined by censor 110 (which is a censor number assigned to Nova Scotia).

At some point after the censor tape was applied, it received a red hand stamp "Not There 191D". I suspect that two hand stamps were used as the "Not There" doesn't seem to line up with the 191 D.

My question(s) is/are, was this hand stamp applied in Canada or the USA? Is the "191D" a secondary censor mark? What's the purpose of the "Not There". Is it referring to the addressee or \?

Any help in answering these questions would be appreciated. You can send me an e-mail at kwlemke@sympatico.ca

► Chairman's Notes by Gary Steele

Just got back from the Ottawa National Show ORAPEX May 4th and 5th. There were a lot of high level exhibits on hand. One great Gold level exhibit by **Doug Lingard** titled 'The 1939 Royal Train Postal Markings and Their Majesties Tour of North America' in the Display Class represented the King George VI era. It is a great exhibit with new material being added all the time.

Another George VI era exhibit by **Michael Deery** was on 'Returned POW/Internee Mail: WWII' that received a Vermeil. Several other exhibits may or may not have contained Canadian material between 1937-1952, however, they were showing material during this period from other countries.

It was also nice to see a new BNAPS book out on Japanese Relocation Mail 1941 to 1945 by **Bill Topping**, with Mufti stamps on the book cover. It is BNAPS exhibit series No. 71. I picked one up and would recommend it to anyone even slightly interested in Canadian postal history.

Here's hoping everyone has a great summer and wants to enjoy some of it in PEI for the BNAPS convention on Labour Day Weekend. All the 134 exhibit frames available have been filled with an incredible amount great material. You won't be disappointed.

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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► New Members

We are pleased to welcome Per-Olaf Jansson (BNAPS Life Member) of Sweden and Jesus Bustillo of Spain to our study group.

► Editor's Desk

This issue features Part X and the last part of **Donald LeBlanc's** series on the "The War [Issue]". This part features pre-cancel blocks and answers questions regarding the rarity of some plate blocks.

On page 9, Part III of **Eldon Godfrey's** series on the FECB discusses the French and bilingual markings found on FECB covers.

This issue welcomes two new contributors. **Peter MacDonald** discusses (page 13) an interesting cover he recently found in a dealers box. Here's hoping Peter finds envelope # 8.

On page 14, **Judith Edwards** writes about two ship wrecks and some recovered covers.

We received a number of "Letters to the Editor", pointing out typo's, and offering additional information and ideas regarding past articles. Thanks to all the writers as sharing information is an important part of a study group.

Speaking of sharing information, there is a cover on page 1 which has your editor stumped and hopefully members will be able to help him.

Your editor's cupboard continues to have very little material available for future issues. At the moment, I have one feature article and a few smaller stories for the next issue. To become a contributor, you do not need to write a full length feature article or a series. One or two pages on a favourite cover or stamp(s) would be a great contribution to our newsletter, and I again refer you to the articles contributed this month by Peter MacDonald and Judith Edwards.

If you collect 1939 Royal Visit covers, have you noticed that the prices, even for fairly common covers are creeping up? Is this a sign that more people are finally discovering that the King George VI era is an interesting collecting area? I will be sharing an example of a 1939 Royal Visit cover that sold for 2—3 times what would have been expected, in the next issue of *Post and Mail*.

BNAPLEX in Charlottetown is only three months away, and from all reports this is going to be a great conference. Check out the study group meetings (see page 17 for web-site info) and you will see that virtually all time slots are full. The King George VI study group meeting will be held on Saturday, Aug 31, 2013 at 2:30PM. All exhibit frames are taken. I know my wife is looking forward to the outings. If you haven't made your reservations or attended a conference, I wouldn't wait too long.

HOPE TO SEE YOU IN CHARLOTTETOWN!

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

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THE WAR ISSUE OF 1942-43 – PART X
The Pre-cancelled Plate Blocks of the War Issue
by Donald J. LeBlanc

Introduction

About 30 years ago, when I started collecting all the plate block positions of the War Issue, I thought that I would never complete the collection. Surprisingly, I managed to complete all of the 568 positions (1¢ to \$1.00) within 10 years! Then I started collecting collateral plate blocks, always with the War Issue.

These are even more challenging and with no limits. In previous articles, we discussed the "Cracked" plate positions, the O.H.M.S. plate blocks, and finally, the Imperforated plate blocks.

I have also sent to our Editor for the E.F.O. section, photos from my fold-over plate block collection.

In this article, I am including my list of the plate positions for the Pre-cancelled plate blocks of the War Issue in Schedule "A". It is an on-going project, and I am willing to include any new listing in a future article. Send a scan to jeanm@hotmail.com.

Illustrations 1 to 5 are scans from my personal collection. (**Illustrations are after Schedule A of this article**). These blocks can either be collected in the usual fashion, that is, in a block of four, with or without gum, but with no other cancellations. A more exceptional format to collect them is in blocks of 20 showing the Warning Notice from the Post Office and the plate number in one corner.

Those nagging questions about the War Issue

1. Why are there so many plate numbers for the War Issue?

It has long been assumed that one of the reasons for so many plates was the inferior quality of the steel plates during the war years, since the #1 grade steel was reserved for the war effort. This "theory" would also explain why there were so many "Cracked" plates in the War Issue.

However, my research does not support this assumption. In my two articles on "Cracked" plates, I confirmed that many of the plates that were abandoned because of fissures or "Cracks", were used after the end of the war, between 1945 and 1950. Plate numbers were used in the same proportion between 1945 and 1950 as the period 1942-1945. In other words, after the War, the number of plates used did not decrease; if anything, they increased because of the increased amount of letter-writing.

Why then were so many plates needed? At the Postal Archives, I studied the work orders between the Post Office department and the printers, and discovered two consistent oddities. First, even though the request was for millions of stamps at a time, they would only request sufficient quantities to satisfy a 3-month supply for all of the post offices across Canada. The second point is even more surprising; they were purchasing stamps on credit, that is, with no funds in the bank.

One must remember that Canada was slowly recovering from the great Depression when, in 1939, it followed the lead of the other Commonwealth countries in supporting England by entering the Second World War. All of its resources, either: financial, agricultural, industrial and manpower were directed to the war effort.

Here is an excerpt of a Work Order explaining this financial restraint:

Letter from **H.E. Atwater**, Financial Superintendent of the Post Office to **P.J. Woods**, V.P. of Canadian Bank Note Company, dated January 19, 1943.

"Herewith is a further requisition for postage supplies which are required as soon as possible.

The cost of these items has been computed at \$9,784.80 and I am requested by the Chief Treasury Officer of this Department to advise you that payment will be made if and when Parliament grants an appropriation in this fiscal year for the service indicated. At present, our appropriation for this purpose is exhausted, but there is reason to believe that additional funds will be made available. However, the order should be accepted only on the distinct understanding that payment cannot be made, except as indicated above."

These same paragraphs were often added to many orders in 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Even though the orders were only for a 3-month supply, they were still for a very high quantity, in the millions of stamps. It would always take 2 to 3 plates to prepare such an order in a short period of time to meet the deadline. Then, in 3 months time, the whole process would start again and again. For the low values, they were the only stamps printed from 1942 to 1950, with no commemoratives in those years until 1948.

2. Why are some plate corners much more expensive or scarce than the other 3 corners of the same plate number?

These small values were printed in sheets of 400 stamps with one plate number in each corner. These sheets were guillotined into 4 panes of 100 stamps each, but each pane now only contained one plate number in one corner. These panes were bundled in packages of 100 panes, but each bundle only contained the same plate block number in the same corner. These panes were sent out to various post offices across Canada in response to the orders. Accordingly, Plate 1 UL of the 1¢ could be sent to Halifax, Plate 1 UR to Montreal, and the other two positions, out West.

It was common practice for a plate block collector to visit as many post offices in his region to search for all 4 positions of each plate block number. If one of the 4 corners was sent to only small towns where there were no plate block collectors, then this position would not be purchased and collected in a plate block collection, but sold for postage use. Therefore, this position and only this position of the 4 would be scarce and increase in value over the years.

3. Why couldn't one order all the plate positions from the main Post Office in Ottawa?

During the War years and late forties, the Post Office did not keep in stock all of the plate position and for that matter, all of the plate numbers. They would only keep sufficient panes to supply the immediate demand and they only kept the very well-centered panes.

Also, their purchase policy for any request for plate blocks was very strict. An order for a plate block for the low values had to request the purchase of a full pane of 100 stamps, the mid-values (10¢ to 20¢) the purchase of a pane of 50 stamps and finally, for the high-value, a block of 10 stamps, even if you only wanted one block of 4. This policy continued to 1958, until the pressure from collectors convinced the government to change. In the sixties, they introduced stamps with the 4 plate number positions on each pane (1968).

Therefore, early on, it was more appropriate to visit the local post offices and try to buy the missing plate numbers and positions. There, with a friendly postal clerk, one could avoid buying the whole pane. Also, there were small stamp dealers at every corner and they would purchase full panes, save the plate block corners for a regular customer and try to sell the rest to other collectors.

4. If the Post Office Department didn't announce new plate numbers, how would one be aware of the new numbers?

At that time, formal stamp clubs only existed in very large cities and national associations were in their infancies with very few members. The obvious source was the local stamp dealer. One customer would inform them of a new plate number and in which post office he managed to find which position and this information would be repeated to the other regular customers, mostly on Saturday mornings.

Another source was "Popular Stamps", a monthly periodical "devoted chiefly to Canadian Philatelic Matters", by **A.L. McCready** from 1940 to 1958. New listings came from two sources: First, regular readers would send in "tidbits" such as: "**A.K. Grimmer** writes in that plate 33 & 34 of the 4¢ current issue is in the post office. Be on the lookout." This small magazine was published every month and therefore, the news was quite fresh. Secondly, the column writers had contacts in Ottawa and would find out what plate numbers were used and if Ottawa kept any stock in their head office. They would also inform the collectors which position was scarce, etc.

In conclusion, this article is my 10th on the War Issue and may be my last one for a while. I do not want to go over the same topics and therefore, everything must come to an end. If I receive more questions, I may write a column from time to time on the War Issue.

My other passion is **The Royal Visit Issue of 1939** and I may start a column on these beautiful stamps.

Any questions and comments can be forwarded to jeanmall@hotmail.com.

Schedule "A"**Listing of the Pre-cancelled Plate Blocks positions of the War Issue**

<u>Numerical</u>	<u>Cities</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Position (Plate # and position)</u>
X275	Halifax	1¢	4-249	15LL
		2¢	4-250	6LR
0592	Lennoxville			None reported
0700	Montreal	1¢	10-249	9LL, 10LR,13LL,19LR,20LL,24UR
X809	Moncton			None reported
X910	Saint-John	1¢	4-249	7UR
X945	Sackville			None reported
1050	Quebec	1¢	5-249	5LR, 21LR
1142	Rock Island	1¢		None reported
1470	St- Hyacinthe			None reported
1810	Sherbrooke			None reported
2186	Beamsville			None reported
2310	Brantford	1¢	4-249	5UR, 5LL
2342	Brockville			None reported
2450	Carleton Place			None reported
2575	Cobourg			None reported
2180	Galt			None reported
3080	Guelph	1¢	2-249	5UL,12UL,12UR
3100	Hamilton	1¢	7-249	7UL, 9UL,10UL,21UL,30UR
		2¢	7-250	6UL
3340	Kingston	1¢	3-249	10UL
		3¢	3-252	14UL
3366	Kitchener	1¢	2-249	11UR
3445	Lindsay			None reported
3470	London	1¢	5-249	5LL
3800	Niagara Falls	1¢	5-249	10LL
3893	Oshawa	2¢	3-250	5UR,6UR
3900	Ottawa			None reported
3975	Oven Sound			None reported
4004	Paris			None reported

4035	Peterborough	2¢	3-250	6UR
4260	St-Thomas	1¢	2-249	10LL,25UL
4530	Toronto	1¢	15-249	4LL,4LR,5LL,5LR,9UL,9UR 9LL,10UL,10UR,10LR,18UL,18UR 19LL,20LR,21UL,21LL,21LR,22LL 24UL,24LR,25UL,25LR
		2¢	15-250	5UL,5LL
		3¢	15-252	10LL,20LL,27UR,32UR,33UR,33LR
4900	Weston			None reported
4940	Windsor	1¢	5-249	25LL
4970	Woodstock			None reported
5099	Brandon	1¢	4-249	9UL
5850	Winnipeg	1¢	8-249	10LR,24UL,24LL,31LL,30LL
		2¢	8-250	6LL
		3¢	8-251	6UL
		3¢	8-252	33LR
7120	Moose Jaw	1¢	3-249	9LL,11LL,15LL
7420	Regina	1¢	4-249	12LR,24LR
		2¢	4-250	2UL,5UR
7550	Saskatoon	1¢	3-249	9UR,10UL,10LL,10LR
		2¢	3-250	5LR,5UR
7977	Yorkton	1¢	2-249	13UR
8160	Calgary	1¢	4-249	9UL,24LR
		3¢	4-242	7LR,10UL,10LR
		4¢	4-254	5UL,6UL
8360	Edmonton	1¢	5-249	3UL,3LL,10UR,14LL,25LR
8605	Lethbridge			None reported
8802	Red Deer			None reported
9500	New Westminster			None reported
9780	Vancouver	2¢	6-250	5LR
		3¢	6-252	10UL,16UL
9890	Victoria	1¢	3-249	6LR

Finally, the more common Type X (3 sets of two parallel lines)

1¢	249	13LR,14UR,15UR,15LL,18UR,24LL, 25LL,22UR,30UL,30LL,30LR,31UL, 31UR,31LR
2¢	250	4UR
3¢	251	5UR
3¢	252	33LL

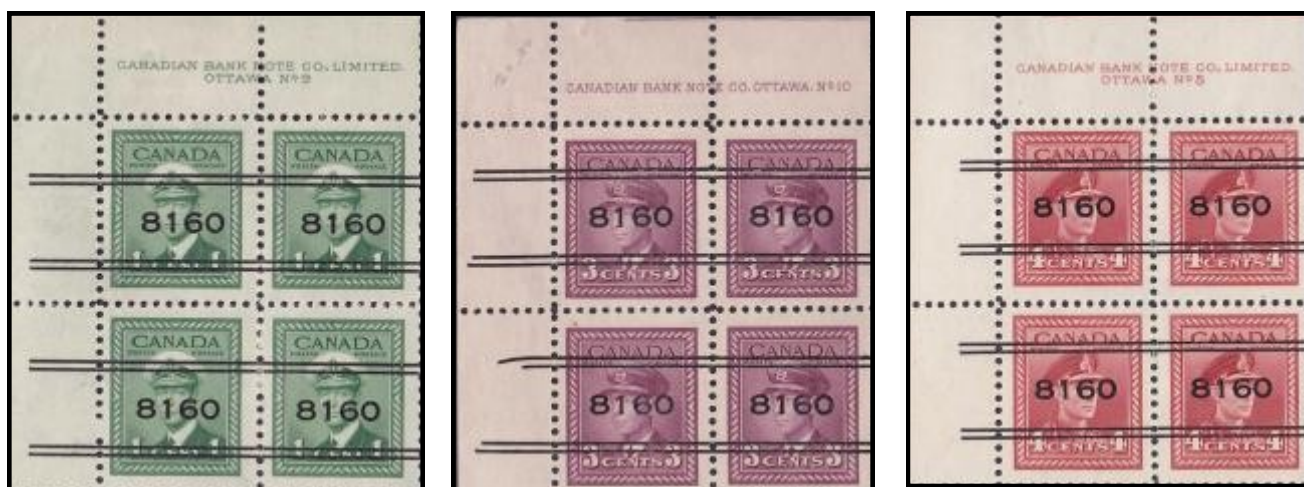


Illustration 1— Pre-cancelled plate blocks of the 1¢, 3¢, and 4¢, all issued from the Calgary Post Office (8160), Type 4



Illustration 2— Pre-cancelled plated blocks of the 1¢, 2¢, and 3¢, all issued from the Toronto Post Office (4530), Type 15.



Illustration 3—1¢ Pre-cancelled Plate 24, upper left block of 20 stamps from the Winnipeg Post Office (5850) with full warning message (Type 8-249).



Illustration 4—1¢ Pre-cancelled Plate 19, lower right block of 20 stamps from the Montreal Post Office (0700) with full warning message (Type 10-249).



Illustration 5—1¢ Pre-cancelled Plate 5, lower right block of 20 stamps TYPE X with full warning message.

Foreign Exchange Control Board Part 3

by Eldon C. Godfrey

FECB Compliance – French & Bilingual**“Accepté pour Exportation” and variations****PASSED FOR EXPORT****WISE POUR EXPORTATION A' L'EXTERIEUR**

In keeping with the Government of Canada practice of providing service in both official languages the certification of compliance with FECB requirements is found in English, French and Bi-lingual format. Part 2 of this series (*Post & Mail Vol. 27*) presented examples of the English certification “Passed For Export”. In this Part 3, the French (“accepté pour exportation”) and Bi-lingual (“PASSED FOR EXPORT // VISE POUR EXPORTATION A' L'EXTERIEUR”) certifications are presented.

As in the case of the English FECB compliance markings, in early days and in smaller cities and towns we find the French FECB compliance noted in *manuscript* form.

The earliest example (Illustration 1) of a French compliance marking in my collection is dated February 13, 1940 (5 months into the operation of the FECB protocol) on correspondence originating in Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière, Quebec addressed to **Col. G. Vanier**, Ministre du Canada, Légation canadienne, Paris, France, taking the form *accepte pour exportation*.



Illustration 1

“accepter pour exportation” (note spelling) (Illustration 2) is found on the Prudential with Malartic, P.Q. on September 28, 1942 cancellation. *Editors Note: the manuscript writing is on the left edge of the cover.*

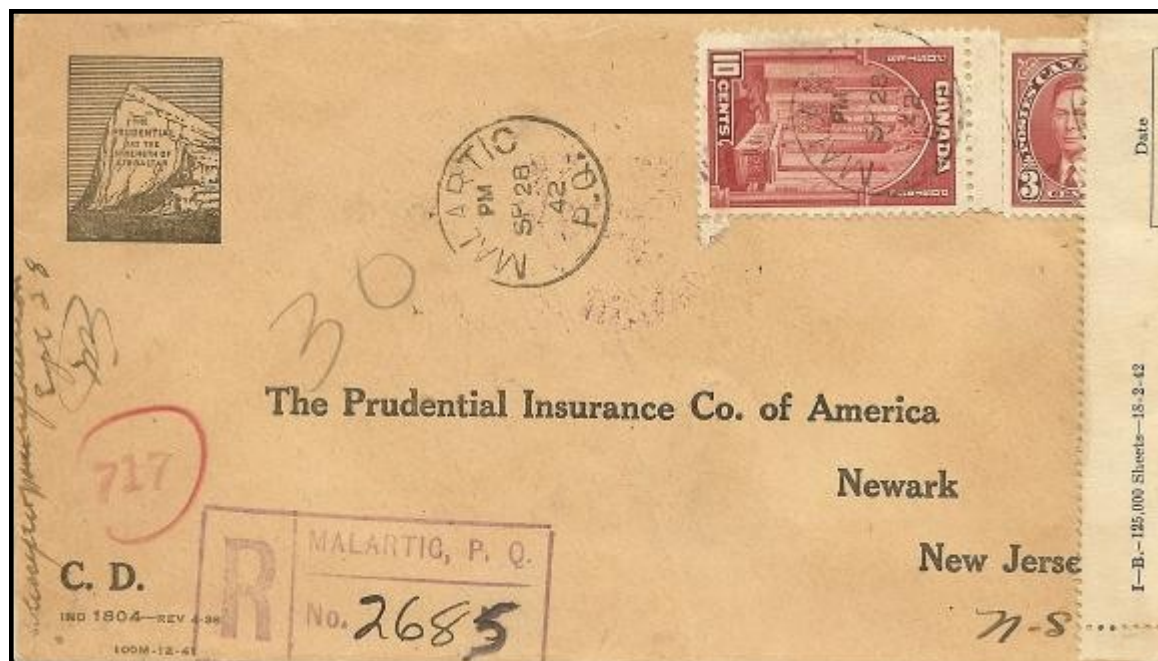


Illustration 2

A variation on the “accepte pour exportation” postmaster’s declaration is noted on March 8, 1941 at the Montreal, P.Q. Sub. No. 14 where it is written “Vise pour envoi à l’étranger”

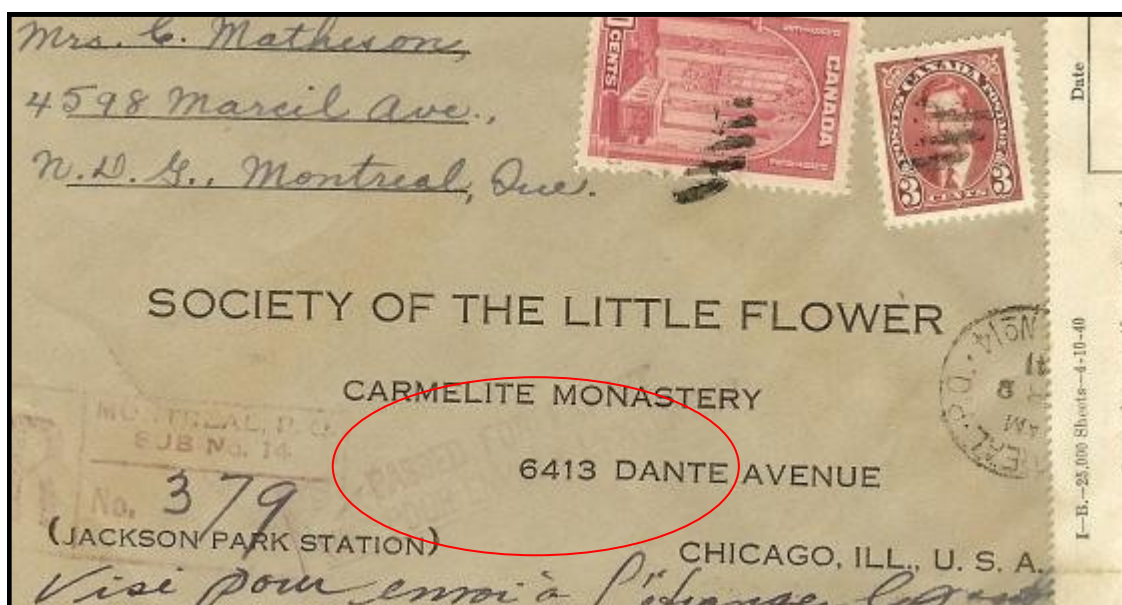


Illustration 3

The regulations regarding Registered Mail will be discussed later but, suffice to say for the moment, this correspondence was forwarded to the office of the Montreal District Director for further examination, where it was opened, examined, resealed and forwarded to the addressee.

The bilingual hand stamp

PASSED FOR EXPORT

WISE POUR EXPORTATION A' L'EXTERIEUR

appears in the lower centre of the cover stamped in a faint lilac colour, different from the deeper colour of the Sub. No. 14 (very faint marking circled in red on Illustration 3) which leads to the assumption that the hand stamp was applied at the office of the District Director.

Registered Mail, addressed to Durban, South Africa (Illustration 4) mailed at Montreal, Station H did not require further examination and was forwarded bearing the bilingual hand stamp

PASSED FOR EXPORT

WISE POUR EXPORTATION A' L'EXTERIEUR



Illustration 4

It is not unexpected that we should find variations in *manuscript* markings since each individual postmaster appears to have a personal approach to the compliance task.

The postmaster (see Illustration 5) of Montreal, P.Q. Delormier Sta., in 1944, wrote

acc. pour exp. à l'extérieur



Illustration 5

The postmaster of the much smaller centre of Ste. Adele, in 1946, wrote the French line of the bilingual hand stamp (Illustration 6)

Vise pour envoi à l'extérieur



Illustration 6

I feel certain that other variations of the *manuscript* markings are lying in the dark corners of collectors' unsorted accumulations. If you have a variation to share, please drop a note/scan to me (ecg@godfrey-godfrey.ca) or to our editor **Ken Lemke** (kwlemke@sympatico.ca).

Part 4 will introduce the operation of the offices of the District Directors in compliance with regulations with regard to Registered Mail, particular addressees and/or matters arising at the postmaster level requiring further consideration.

Seeking Envelope #8By Peter MacDonald

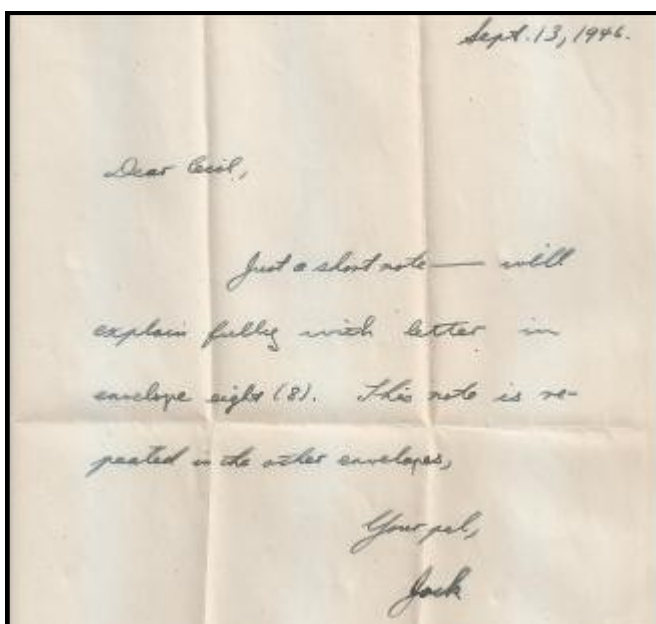
While rummaging through a box of covers at a local dealer recently, I came across a Peace Issue cover (see Fig 1 and Fig 2) that caught my eye - not so much for the rate and reason for its particular franking, but for the day-before-the-first-day cancellation. I paid a whopping \$5.00 and took it home for a closer look.

**Fig 2****Receiving mark****SP 16/46****Fig 1****CDS—SP 15/46**

The contents surprised me (Fig 3) since they hint that a series of such covers may exist. Addressed to **Cecil de Bretigny** in Montreal, sender **Jack Bowie-Reed** of Ottawa writes on September 13, 1946 that he "will explain fully in envelope eight." Surely this is a favour item, but what is the story behind it?

Some quick research sheds some light on the characters named: Cecil seems to have been a student at one of Concordia University's precursors and Jack seems to have been a young PR flack in Ottawa working for the Conservative Party of the day, but also involved in the creation of numerous chapters of a Canadian Science Fiction association across the country. The connections between these worlds is delicious and requires further research.

Can any Post & Mail readers shine some light on this supposed series of early-release stamps and the resulting covers, or on Jack and Cecil?

**Fig 3**

A Tale of Two Ships

by Judith Edwards

The first of our two stories concerns the Royal Mail Ship *Scythia*, a 20,000 ton gross liner of the Cunard White Star Shipping Company. At the end of April 1945 she left Canada with nearly six thousand bags of mail, in addition to her passengers, destined for Great Britain. After an uneventful journey during which the surrender of the German forces in Europe was celebrated, the *Scythia* approached Liverpool towards the end of her voyage. On the 25th May 1945 she entered the River Mersey making her way to the Liverpool docks. At this point fire broke out amongst the 5954 bags of mail in Number 1 hold. The Captain brought the ship alongside the Prince's Landing Stage, the most northerly stage at Pier Head, where the British National Fire Service were able to extinguish the fire. However, almost three quarters of the mail was either destroyed or beyond salvage. Illustrated is a water damaged cover from St John's Newfoundland to Dar es Salaam in Tanganyika. The sender has identified his unit as C A P O 1 at St John's Newfoundland and the front has a censor mark:

Passed by Military Censor No. 35. Initials *IS* Date *24 Apr 45*

A portion of the C.A.P.O. No. 1 postmark dated ?? 24 ?5 (presumably AP 24 45) can be seen. C.A.P.O. No. 1 was allocated to the Royal Canadian Air Force at St John's.



RMS Scythia

Wreck Mail, RMS Scythia

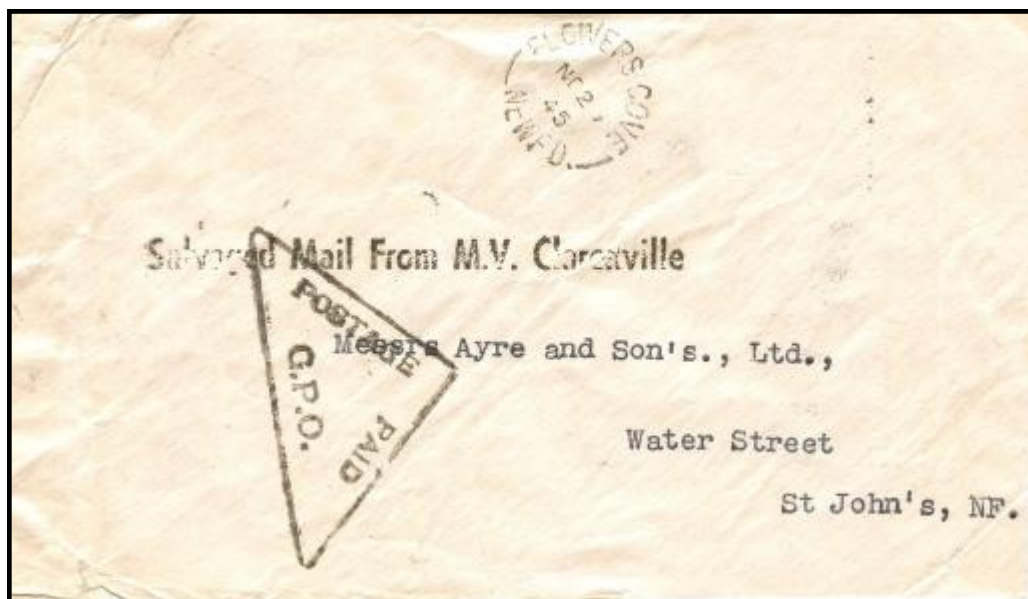


The second of our stories concerns a much smaller vessel and occurs in Canadian waters. The *Clarenville*, a wooden motor vessel of 322 ton gross belonging to the Government of Newfoundland, was in collision on 29th November 1945 with the steamer *Kelowna Park*, a 2878 ton ship owned by the Canadian Government, off Meer Point, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. The *Clarenville* was cut down to within 2 feet of the keel opposite Number 1 hatch and was so severely damaged that it became waterlogged and had to be abandoned. All the passengers and crew were saved by the *Kelowna Park* and taken to Corner Brook but only a small amount of

mail was recovered. The stricken ship was towed to Corner Brook and then to Humbermouth for temporary repairs and later to St John's Newfoundland for permanent repair. Illustrated is an envelope sent from Flowers Cove to St John's Newfoundland. It has the originating FLOWERS COVE NEWFD. split ring cancel dated NO 25 45. When received from the wreck it was stamped with the straight line cachet

Salvaged Mail From M.V. Clarenville

and on the back the two ring CORNER BROOK NEWFD DEC 6 45 cancel. The stamps (presumably two 2 cents King George VI stamps) had been washed off the envelope and at St John's the triangular cachet **POSTAGE PAID G.P.O.** was struck on the front in lieu.



Wreck Cover, M.V. Clarenville

► Letters to the Editor

Mike Street wrote

I liked your (I assume) CN 'Must Have' cover on page 1. Getting one is great, and to get one mailed at the drop rate is super.

Here's a little background on **Robert Timberg's** Suspended item on page 13. People might ask, "Why was a letter to neutral Switzerland stopped and turned around?" The answer is found on page 16 of **Charles J. LaBlonde's** and **John Tyacke's** 2008 book, "The Postal History of World War II Mail between Canada and Switzerland". They wrote, "The USA and Canada suspended mail (air and surface) to Switzerland at the end of 1942, the USA for the duration of the war and Canada only until 6 February 1943. This was a result of the Nazi occupation of Vichy France, cutting off the last remaining route for Canadian mail to reach Switzerland without being subjected to German censorship. The suspension was for US non-Red Cross mail and Canadian personal mail."

To get a cover in the brief period of the Canadian embargo is pretty good. The book is available from **Ian Kimmerly**, BNAPS member price \$26.95.

Dave Hannay wrote (re *Post and Mail Issue 27, Page 4, Figure 3*)

did you catch the error on Figure 3 of your KGVl newsletter? The name NOVAK Ontario was repeatedly used instead of the correct name NOVAR as it appears on the CDS cancel, the Registration hand-stamp and the return address!

Letters to the Editor continued**Per-Olaf Jansson wrote (re *Post and Mail* Issue 26, page 34)**

Have read with great interest the article about Suspended Mail Service by **Gary Steele**. Got stuck a bit of the letter that was sent to Sweden and the address to which it was sent. This was a Refugee camp during WWII in Mossebo or rather in Öreryd. It was during the war up to 40,000 refugees, mainly Norwegians, but also Poles who fled from the Nazis.

Even the name **Jens Nicolai Jenssen** sounds Norwegian, so surely he was a refugee from Norway. This gives the extra spice to the letter.

Örerydslägrät built in 1939, initially for "unreliable Swedes". after the war, in the summer of 1945, Öreryd became a camp for the survivors from the German camp archipelago.

Peter Wood wrote (re *Consular Mail Mystery*, *Post and Mail* Issue 26, page 41)

This comes under the influence of WHI "wild hair idea". Just for the exercise and fun of it, I did a search about this cover. What I found were several INCO newsletters from the 40's mentioning a smelter plant in Port Colborne. Apparently what I read the "King", it would have to be KGVI knighted several men from Inco for their "nickel" work in the war. Now knowing Chile is a very mountainous country, it stands to reason that some of the miners and or leaders were Chilean citizens or at least from Chile.

Now for some conjecture – could the letter have required a 'surcharge' for war costs, that perhaps did not fall under the "Free" category, or better yet sent to a nearby site – the paper's actual printing plant, requiring the automatic 1 cent extra? Or, more likely a very overzealous postmaster, who automatically required the surcharge whether FREE or not?

Peter Wood— just my own ideas.

Large Inventory of George VI material for sale

Gary Steele has a large inventory of KG VI material including plate blocks, coils, 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.

NEW "WAR ISSUE" PLATE BLOCK INVENTORY — additional inventory of approximately \$ 100,000 catalogue of 1 cent to \$1.00 War Issue plate blocks. If anyone is looking for that elusive position of one or more, e-mail me your WA|NT LIST anytime.

Check my ads on E-Bay under SPORTSTER with over 1500 items listed.

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



► **Members' Wants****For sale –KG VI plate blocks and Postal History**

Described and scanned — available from my web-site at <http://www.donslau.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 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.

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

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

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 reached by email at

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.

**Hope to see everyone at BNAPEX 2013
in Charlottetown, PEI.**

**Check out the web-site, link is at the top
of the BNAPS web-site (www.bnaps.org).**

Aug 30 to Sept 1, 2013

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 or interest to anyone studying these issues please email shibumi.management@gmail.com. Not looking for a million dollars.