



# The Nova Scotia Post

The Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club

November 2014  
Volume 44, Issue 443

## UP and COMING

**November 8** Moncton Stamp Fair

**November 11** Club Meeting

**November 14-16** CSDA  
National Postage Stamp Show  
Toronto, ON

**November 20** Friends of Philately

**December 9** Club Meeting

**December 18** Friends of Philately

**Travelling?** Check out time and  
place of other shows at  
[www.rpsc.org/shows.html](http://www.rpsc.org/shows.html) or  
[www.csdaonline.com/shows](http://www.csdaonline.com/shows)



... At the going down of the sun and in  
the morning, We will remember them.

## Buckingham Palace - Part 1 - The Building

by Michael Peach

One of the tourist attractions in London is Buckingham Palace, and the changing of the guard. In April 2014 Royal Mail issued a set of six first class stamps tracing the history of the Palace and a miniature sheet of four first class stamps showing some of the magnificent state rooms.

In the early 17th century the site of the Palace was a mulberry garden. After a fire destroyed the original house near the garden, Arlington House was built on the site by Henry Bennet, later the Earl of Arlington. In 1698 the House was purchased by John Sheffield, who was created Duke of Buckingham in 1703. The Duke demolished the house and built an ambitious three story brick block with flanking pavilions, Buckingham House. This became the core of the Palace and is seen on the first two stamps.

In 1761 King George III purchased the House for his wife, Queen Charlotte as a comfortable family house close to St. James's Palace where many of the Court functions were held. The third stamp shows the House in 1819. The House was transformed into Buckingham Palace in the 1820s by the architect John Nash for George IV. There was an ambitious programme of remodeling and enlargements including the state rooms and semi state rooms on the garden side. These rooms have remained virtually unchanged. A Marble Arch was planned as a triumphant entrance to the Palace. Just 3 weeks after her accession Queen Victoria moved in to the Palace, becoming the first sovereign to live there. The fourth stamp shows the Palace in 1846, and the Marble Arch can be seen in the front.

Queen Victoria married Prince Albert in 1840. Within a few years the Palace was found to be too small for the large court and an expanding family. It was again extended, by closing off the east side, forming a courtyard inside. The famous balcony was built on the outside. It was first used by Queen Victoria in 1851 during celebrations for the opening of the Grand Exhibition. This is seen on the fifth stamp, an 1862 colour lithograph. The Marble Arch had to be moved, and was relocated at the northeast corner of Hyde Park. Due to the widening of Park Lane in it is now part of a large traffic island.

Continued ... page 2

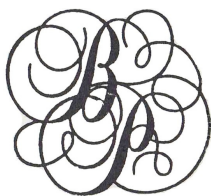




**Buckingham Palace...continued**

The forecourt where the *Changing of the Guard* takes place was created in 1911. In 1913 the Palace gained its familiar Portland stone facade when the original soft French stone that had deteriorated due to the London pollution was replaced. This is the present picture that represents Buckingham Palace, and is shown on the sixth stamp, a 2014 watercolour and gouache picture.

Part 2 (see the December issue) will take you on a tour of the state rooms.

**Royal In the News**

CTV's Jason Baxter dropped by the Royal 2014 Convention and Bourse in May and presented the following 2:21 minute video piece that highlights interviews with RPSC President George Pepall, Royal 2014 Chair John Hall and Court of Honour Exhibitor Lorraine Rasmussen.

<http://tinyurl.com/ATV-Royal14>

This link was still valid on Nov 1 2014.

### Nova Scotia Stamp Club Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

<http://www.nsstampclub.ca/>

Nova Scotia Stamp Club meets at 7:30 p.m. on every second Tuesday of the month (except July and August) at the Nova Scotia Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, N.S. The club publishes a monthly newsletter (except summer) which is released on the first week of the month.

Membership is C\$15 per person (C\$20 US, C\$25 International) or C\$22.50 per couple payable to:

Nova Scotia Stamp Club  
102 Birch Bear Run  
Lewis Lake, NS B3Z 4B8  
[webnews@nsstampclub.ca](mailto:webnews@nsstampclub.ca)

Advertising rate for the newsletter or website is \$50 (CDN) per year.

**BRANCH DEAD LETTER OFFICE**

I  
AUG 18 1918  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

#20 Continuing Series by Gary Steele  
New Handstamp (OKC)

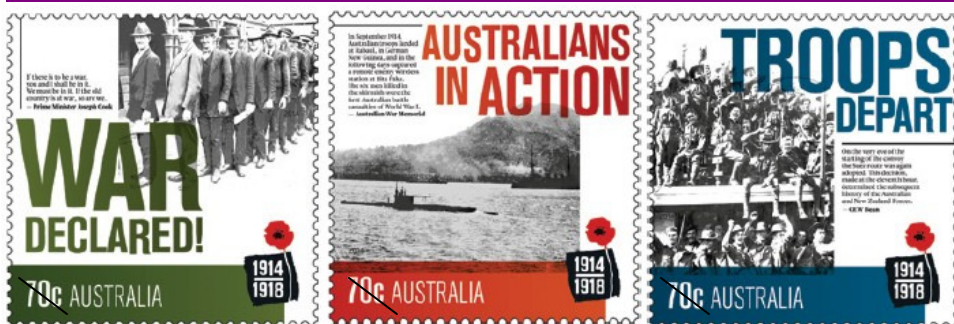


This particular DLO handstamp is noticeable for a few reasons besides being an only known copy. There are ten different Montreal double oval handstamps with letters over the date 'A' through 'J', however, all have mixed lettering in the upper line rather than capital letters in this case.

Only one other similar handstamp has the same dimensions, an 'H.' with a period after it. Over periods of years handstamps had little similarity as employees ordering the handstamps were probably different and the workers supplying the handstamps probably had no similar templates to work from. This creates a very interesting area of study, as we have no idea what the full listing really looks like yet. The more one is familiar with the overall study area, it then becomes easier to see the larger picture and know when a new item comes up.

Originally this post card was mailed with a War Tax stamp paying the regular postage fee of 1 cent, since 1915 an extra 1 cent was required sending this post card to the Montreal DLO. Payment was received and the stamp was cancelled with a pen rather than a required handstamp over it. On August 10 1918 it was forwarded to the addressee in the U.S.

Of note, recently I have had an envelope returned to me due to shortage of payment for 22 cents, probably an equivalent or less than the 1 cent due compared to 1918.



Australia released, on 22 April 2014, 5 - 70c stamps commemorating the World War I Centenary. Anzac Day, April 25, marks the anniversary of the first Anzac campaign.



## Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force (CSEF)

submitted by Dennis Bedley

The Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) was a field force, of mostly volunteers, created by Canada for overseas service during World War I. Allied intervention in Siberia was a result over concern that military supplies would be used, directly or indirectly, by the Germans. It was also thought that access to the natural resources of Russia's far east could alter the outcome of the battles on the Western Front and potentially other trade opportunities and perceived economic interests of the Allied Governments. Winston Churchill was particularly hostile to the Bolsheviks. Then there was the case of the Czech prisoners of war who were being offered safe passage. The Bolshevik Government threatened them with internment in Concentration Camps which aroused sympathy on the part of many Governments, particularly the USA. When the Czech troops attempted to battle their way out of Russia and eventually controlling much of the Trans-Siberian railway, various Western governments chose to intervene.

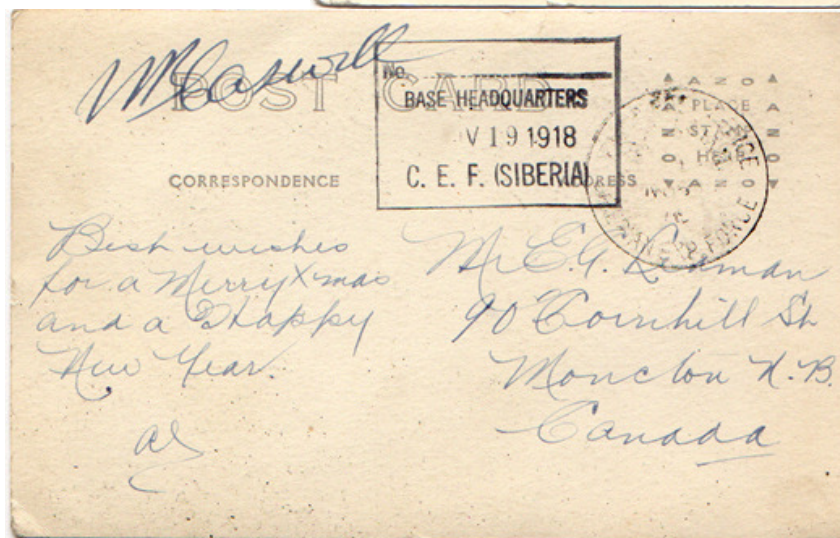
Canadian intervention in Siberia is an initial episode in the Canadian struggle for complete control of her foreign policy after World War I. In Canada, the expedition was presented to the public as a trade and economic opportunity. Some quarters of the Government believed that the Bolshevik revolution would be unsuccessful and there would be business and trade opportunities as a result. Canada appointed, in October 1918, the Canadian Siberian Economic Council. Based upon this information the Royal Bank of Canada opened a branch in Vladivostok. The sent three employees and a 57 ton prefabricated building to Siberia by vessel from Vancouver on November 28, 1918. The building was not used and the branch was closed in Oct 1919 after the withdrawal of the Canadian and British troops.

In August 1918, the CEF had organized the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force (CSEF) that would eventually reinforce the anti-Bolshevik (White) army in Vladivostok during the winter of 1918-1919.

Unsuccessful attempts to raise volunteers and a mutinous event by troops in Victoria delayed the departure of the initial CSEF contingent. There was strong criticism of the campaign from labour and the public. An advance party of Canadian troops finally arrived in Vladivostok in late October 1918, under command of General Elmsley. He quickly secured base headquarters at the Pushkinsky Theatre, an ornate building in the centre of the city, that elicited a strong protest from leading Vladivostok businessmen, who demanded that Elmsley vacate the premises. The Canadians were quartered at three main sites: the East Barracks, at the head of Golden Horn Bay, the former Czarist barracks at Gornestai (today the town of Shitovaya), and the Second River Barracks north of Vladivostok. The main body of the force arrived in mid-January 1919, aboard *Teesta* and *Protesilaus*. The *Teesta's* departure from Victoria on 21 December 1918 had been delayed by a mutiny of troops in the 259th Battalion; the *Protesilaus* also faced difficulties reaching Vladivostok, losing a propeller off the Russian coast when it got stuck in the ice.

The CSEF was composed of 4,192 soldiers and returned to Canada between April and June 1919. During their time in Russia the CSEF saw little fighting with fewer than 100 troops proceeding "up-country" to Omsk to serve as administrative staff for the British troops aiding the White Russian Government of Admiral Alexander Kolchak. The majority of the Canadians remained at Vladivostok undertaking routine drill and policing duties.

A portion of the Churkin Naval Cemetery in Vladivostok contains the graves of 14 Canadians and 14 British soldiers alongside French, Czech, Japanese who died during the Siberian Intervention. A memorial there also recognizes ten British and three Canadian soldiers whose graves are found in other parts of Siberia. Largely neglected during the Soviet period; the site was visited by the crew of a Canadian warship in 1996 who restored the graves and memorial.



## Classifieds

Wanted: 1-Cent Small Queens cancelled on Aug 28/97 and Oct 8/97. [keithmackay@eastlink.ca](mailto:keithmackay@eastlink.ca) / 902-421-1376.

**STAMP SWAP:** Available - Better worldwide and Canada for trade by want list:

[penny.auction.stamps@gmail.com](mailto:penny.auction.stamps@gmail.com)

## Douglas J. Gray Supplies Sale

While supplies last! (tax included)

Vario Sheets: 4 packs for \$20.00

Hinges: 2 packs for 5.00

All mounts: 20% off cat.

Call me with your order at 461-0528 and I will bring them to the next meeting.

## Framed Bluenose Keepsakes

consisting of the 1929 50c Bluenose stamp, a 1937 Dime and a piece of the new replica Bluenose II $\frac{1}{2}$ , is available for \$50 each and can be purchased through Marcus Brauer (466-4339). Photos of the project development and available frames can be viewed at <http://tinyurl.com/c42o6te> and <http://tinyurl.com/c5hy7vz>. This endeavour is supporting local Scouting.

## Newsletter Material - WWI

This being the year to commemorate the beginning of the First World War. I am looking for your material - cover, stamp or other philatelic related items that have some link to 1914 to 1918. A short write up or even some notes that can be edited will be satisfactory for this endeavour.

Please forward any material the editor.



## War Shorts

German New Guinea was occupied by the Australian Expeditionary Force in 1914. The need to produce postage stamps of the occupied territory was met by overprinting existing stocks of Deutsch-Neu-Guinea stamps depicting the Kaiser's yacht *SMY Hohenzollern II* with G.R.I. (short for *Georgius Rex Imperator*) referring to British King George V, and an appropriate denomination from 1 penny to five shillings. The first overprints were ready on 16 Oct 1914 and a second printing on 16 December producing 50 distinct stamps.



This 1910 postcard depicts the Cunard ship RMS Lusitania five years before it was sunk by German submarine U-20 of the southern coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915 while sailing from the New York USA to Liverpool UK. Prior to its sailing on 1 May, German authorities in the USA published warnings that she would be attacked by sub-

marines and advised passengers not to sail. On the 7th, two torpedoes hit her starboard side. She sunk in under 20 minutes with the loss of 1,198 lives.

During WW1 the UK Post Office had its own battalion - The Post Office Rifles comprised entirely of postal staff. The battalion fought at the Western Front and suffered heavy casualties at the Somme and Ypres. By 1917 the PO had released 75,000 of its 250,000 work force for war services that also included the Postal Corps and regular forces. The history of The PO Rifles dates back to 1816 when volunteers went to Paris to assist British forces with communications following the defeat of Napoleon. Sorters also served in the Crimea (1853-56).

## Membership

**DUES.** If you have not paid your 2014-15 dues yet, please do so ASAP. Final Invoices will be sent in the December newsletter. Member cards are now available. Dues are payable to:

**Nova Scotia Stamp Club, c/o Marilyn Melanson, Treasurer**  
**28 Birch St Halifax, NS B3N 2V1**

## New Members

Kevin Kiley (#1066) has been accepted as a member of the club.

Robert Ferguson of Halifax has made application to join NSSC. Bob collects British Commonwealth (pre-1969) and Canadian RPOs.

## In Memoriam

We regret to note the recent passing of members Peter Doig (#447) of Halifax, NS on 17 August 2014 and Hugh Bignell (#513—Life) of Glen Margaret, NS on 22 October 2014. Our condolences to both their families.