



JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 202

Vol. 19 No. 10

April 1985



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# MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of  
**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

INCORPORATED 1946

**Founder:**

A E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.

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Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society

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## FROM THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

### Mr. E. Killingley

Members will be pleased to hear that our Editor continues to make satisfactory progress after his recent operation, and has been convalescing at home since January. He has every hope of being able to resume his duties in time for the June issue, and I know that everyone will want to join with us in wishing him a speedy and complete return to full health and vigour. In the confident expectation that by the time this issue reaches members he will be able to assume his editorial role once more I shall be grateful if all future communications, letters, reports and articles could be sent to him. May I also remind members that with effect from the June issue I shall no longer be able to serve as assistant editor, and in view of the lack of response to my appeal in the January issue for a volunteer to succeed me in this post, I have no alternative but to repeat it, as a matter of urgency. Any member who feels able and willing to offer his services is asked to write to the Secretary, Mr. D. Sessions, 3 Langfield Close, Henbury, Bristol, BS10 7ND.

### Convention Auction 1985

Members are reminded that the deadline for the receipt of auction lots for the Convention Auction was the middle of March. This date was set in order to allow Mr. Stalker time to prepare the auction catalogue so that it could be sent out with the June issue of *Maple Leaves*. Any members who have material for sale and have not yet sent it to Mr. Stalker can still do so.

Such material, however, will NOT be included in the Auction Catalogue, but will be offered for sale to room bidders only after the lots that have been included in the catalogue have been disposed of. It will help Mr. Stalker if such lots could be sent as soon as possible. Please refer to page 231 of the January issue for full details.

#### **British Philatelic Exhibition '84**

Congratulations to Mr. E. Dickenson and Mr. D. Sessions on the award of bronze and silver medals at BPEX. '84. Mr. Dickenson, who exhibited B.C. Revenues and the Centennial Issue, received bronze-silver and bronze medals respectively, whilst our Secretary received a silver medal for his Early Machine Cancellations entry.

## **NEW STAMP NEWS**

A note from Gerry Churley informs us that the following may be of interest to collectors of modern Canadian stamps who use their eyes and have a U.V. lamp. We are sure that these items will tempt many members "to have another look".

#### **Jacques Cartier (20.4.84)**

Under a U.V. lamp this stamp appears to have been printed on two papers: one, medium bright (green appearing bright) and one dull (green appearing low).

#### **Tall Ships Visit (18.5.84)**

The regular colour appears to be greenish blue, but I have discovered a number which appear contaminated, the colour of the sea appearing brownish blue.

#### **Canadian Red Cross Society (28.5.84)**

The regular stamp under U.V. lamp appears to have been printed from normal paper, but I have discovered many with what appears to be fluorescent golden fleck.

#### **Canada Day Sheet (29.6.84)**

I have some samples where the colour appears to be affected by the colour red and others by green. At this date I do not have sufficient samples to be more specific. This could be another ink problem similar to that of the 32 cents Christmas stamp.

#### **United Empire Loyalists (3.7.84)**

Here again there appears to be two papers, one dull and one flat (under U.V. lamp).

## NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM CLOSURE

Canada Post Corporation has announced that the National Postal Museum, which has occupied space in the Wellington Building opposite the Parliament Buildings since 1980, closed March 1, 1985 for an indefinite period.

Arrangements are being made to ensure that the National Stamp Collection and the Philatelic Library located in the Museum will be available to the public at another Ottawa location in the near future.

The move from the Wellington Building, which is part of the Parliament Hill complex, is being made because the 3,000 square metres occupied by the Museum is needed to provide offices and other facilities for Parliamentarians.

The Museum is being closed on a temporary basis because Canada Post does not have the lead time and the resources required to provide a permanent home for the institution – a project requiring millions of dollars in capital and several years of planning and development.

In the meantime, arrangements are being made to house the National Stamp Collection – an extensive array of Canadian and foreign stamps – and the Philatelic Library – the largest collection in Canada of books and research materials on this subject – in another convenient location.

All other items now in the Museum will be placed in protected storage.

In announcing the decision, Andre Villeneuve, Vice-President, Corporate Communications, said, "Despite the need to close the Museum at this time, we want to ensure that the National Stamp Collection and the Philatelic Library, two elements of Canada's cultural and historical heritage, will continue to be available to the philatelic community and the public at large.

"We shall be preserving a nucleus of experts to plan for the re-opening of the Museum on a proper scale when this is possible. Consisting of approximately one-third of the present staff of 32, this nucleus will be required to provide the appropriate care for the Collection and Library during the transition period. The Corporation is committed to making every effort to redeploy surplus employees through the established corporate redeployment program."

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## CONVENTION 1985

It's later than you think! Booking forms for the next annual convention are enclosed with this issue, and members who intend to attend are asked to complete them and return to the President, Mr. T. Almond, as soon as possible. It must be emphasized that it is NOT necessary to stay for the whole period of the convention. Members are free to arrive and depart as they wish and, indeed, stay where they wish. But, please let Mr. Almond know what your intentions are NOW.

## MARKET UPTURN AT MARESCH AUCTION

A definite upturn in the stamp market was evident in all sections at the MARESCH AUCTION held in their offices on Bay Street in Toronto, on January 30th and 31st when the "BURLINGTON" Collection and the properties of 44 other owners and estates came under the hammer. There was standing room only when Bill Maresch, the auctioneer, opened this first evening session where Canadian stamps of the Queen Victoria Era from PENCE to the NUMERAL issue were offered. After about 30 lots of POSTAL HISTORY virtually all bought competitively by the floor, the PENCE issues came up for sale.

The mint pair of the 3d on laid paper, once in the GENERAL GILL COLLECTION, opened at \$3,500 and sold for \$11,000. A mint single of the same stamp brought \$5,250 after opening at \$3,000. All realizations quoted here do not include the 10% buyers' premium. A very fine used pair of No. 1 (Lot 52), started at \$2,100 and fetched \$3,500, more than three times catalogue. The wove Three Pence which were well represented in all papers and shades, brought \$625 (Lot 75), \$600 (Lot 72 & 73), \$525 (Lot 65), \$425 (Lot 64), from two and one half to three times catalogue for very fine and better quality. A lovely but faulty block of the 3d (EX FIRTH) sold for \$2,000. A very fine Six-Pence on thick soft wove paper also brought \$2,000. A 7½d unused, in the deep green colour, opened at \$1,500 and fetched \$2,900. The 10d blue, mint, on thin paper from the CASPARY COLLECTION opened at \$1,700 and found a new home for \$3,250. A rich-coloured unused Six-pence brown violet, perforated, also EX CASPARY, opened at \$2,100 and sold for \$3,250. A used, mathematically centered, copy of the same stamp (Lot 105) brought \$2,600 despite a small fault.

The 1859 Issue of the "BURLINGTON" Collection was highlighted by an exceptional, centered block of the 2c that once graced the BERTRAM and CAREY FOX COLLECTIONS, started at \$2,000 and sold for \$2,700, over double catalogue. Whereas, a block of four of the 5c Beaver from the DALE-LICHTENSTEIN COLLECTION opened at \$105 and sold reasonably for \$250 to an aware floor bidder, surely one of the bargains in this auction. The LARGE QUEEN section offered many choice lots. A mint single copy of the 2c blue green on white paper, listed only in CANADA SPECIALIZED, sold for \$650 (Scott No. 24 \$300) to a mail buyer. An imprint block of four of the 12½c mint opened at \$1,100 and fetched \$2,100. The SMALL QUEEN section was particularly strong. A lovely pre-U.P.U. cover to Switzerland brought double estimate when it went for \$1,000, and a 3c copper red, perf 12½. on an R.P.O. cover sold for \$550. The IMPERFORATE PAIRS sold around full catalogue, as did lots of the 10c Montreal Printings, used. The JUBILEE stamps, probably the most depressed area in the recent slump, showed remarkable resilience in the auction. A 5c centered, n.h., block of four brought \$260 (Lot 233), over two and a half times catalogue. A superb used 6c with dated canc. opened at \$280 and closed at \$400, and a superb used 15c sold for \$350 as did a 50c in the same

quality (Lots 243 and 248). A lightly hinged \$2 in deep colour, brought \$1,900 after opening at \$1,000, and the same stamp in a centered block of 4 (the most difficult of all the dollar value blocks as far as centering is concerned), sold reasonably for \$4,750. A \$3 mint brought \$1,450 and a very fine, used copy \$1,300 (Lots 264 & 268). The star of the evening was Lot 278, a mint, n.h., superb \$5.00 which opened at \$2,100 and, after fierce competition, sold for \$4,750 to a mail bidder.

Taken with the results of the second and final sessions of this sale the overall total of prices realised amounted to 135% of the estimated prices as compared with 98.5% and 103% in the previous two sales. The next auction will be held on May 21st to May 23rd.

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## OBITUARY

### RALPH KEMP

Sadly we must record the sudden death of Ralph Kemp on 26th October 1984 at the age of 71.

He joined the Society in 1971 and had been a staunch supporter of the London Group for some years. He was also well known as a great cricketer and latterly as an umpire. He had travelled widely round the world and had many philatelic interests besides British North America, most important of which was his collection of the Levant.

In B.N.A. philately his love was for the Large and Small Queen issues whose designs he much admired even though the stamps themselves were sometimes "cripples". We will all miss him especially his quiet and friendly presence at the London meetings.

G.R.C.S. & M.W.C.

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### **MAPLE LEAVES ADVERTISING RATES**

After several years of maintaining our advertising charges, despite regularly increasing printing and publication costs, a modest increase has now become inevitable.

Starting with our June issue, the rates will be raised from £17 to £18.50 per full page and from £9 to £10 per half-page.

## THE CONVENTION EXHIBITION

The Annual Convention Exhibition provides an excellent opportunity for members to display their work in B.N.A. philately.

The competitive classes into which a display may be entered are as follows :—

- Class 1 Research and Study into any issue.
- Class 2 Displays entered by Regional or Study Groups.
- Class 3a Displays of B.N.A. up to 1911
- Class 3b Displays of B.N.A. after 1911

Members are urged to plan their exhibits and send in the Entry Form enclosed as soon as possible. Non-competitive displays will be welcome, subject to available space.

In addition the Society has several handsome trophies, which the judges can award, at their discretion, to displays entered in the above classes.

The rules applicable to the Exhibition awards are :—

1. Amateur collectors only are eligible to compete.
2. The trophy to be held by the winner for one year.
3. A previous winner is not eligible to win the trophy (with the same exhibit) until three years have elapsed.
4. Entries must not exceed the maximum of 18 sheet.
5. In making the award consideration will be given to Philatelic knowledge, presentation, condition and interest.

### The STANLEY GODDEN Trophy

For the best display of the Classic issues, postal history or postal stationery of :—  
Canada to 1911 (to end of Edwardian era)  
Newfoundland to 1911 (up to S.G.127)  
New Brunswick  
Nova Scotia  
British Columbia and Vancouver Island  
Prince Edward Island

### The BUNNY Cup

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history stationery of Canada or Newfoundland after 1911.

### The ADMIRAL Cup

For the best exhibit of the Admiral issues 1912-27, with emphasis on original research, or for the postal history or postal stationery of this period.

### The LEE-JONES Trophy

For the best exhibit of the stamp issues, postal history or postal stationery of the Elizabethan period. Nine sheets will be accepted.

### The MEMBERS Trophy

For the best exhibit submitted by a member who has not previously been awarded a silver trophy at the Society's Annual Convention Exhibition. All B.N.A. material will be eligible but should contain some theme on any subject or period, postal history, postal stationery, postmarks, or stamps. (Nine sheets will be accepted). Only rules, 1, 2, 4 and 5 apply to this award.

### The AIKINS Trophy

For the best article of research in B.N.A. philately printed in *Maple Leaves* during the year prior to the Convention.

*(Overseas members please note that entry forms will be enclosed with the June issue.)*



## ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 12) by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.

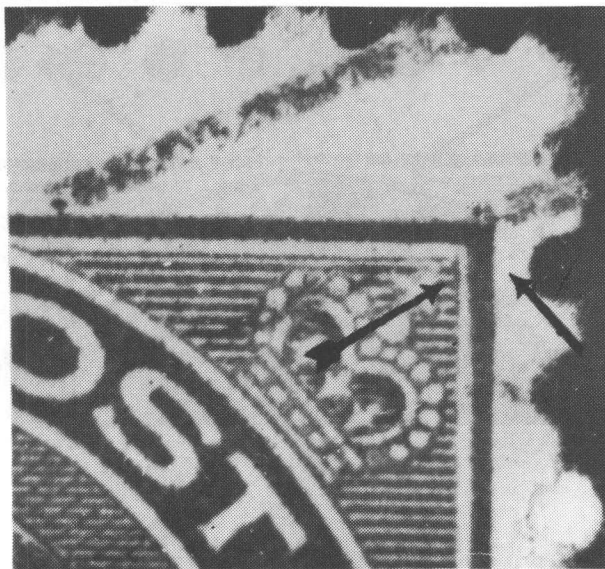
### 2 Cents – Plates 19 and 20

The characteristics of these plates are fully described by Marler and from the three large imprint pieces I have from the top and bottom of Plate 19, they confirm that all the subjects were retouched to eliminate the breaks in the vertical line of the right numeral box which are so typical of these plates.

The accumulated evidence seems to indicate that before being bent and put to press, the weak line in the numeral box was strengthened in all the subjects on the leading and trailing edges of the revolving printing plate of 400 subjects, as in the rapid printing process it is probable they would quickly have suffered further damage, making the elimination of the weak vertical line a distinct possibility.

No retouches are recorded in this group of plates, however I have two copies, one dated 16 December 1912, where a short vertical line has been drawn to close the first 5 lines in the upper right spandrel, along with re-touching of the outer frame to eliminate the nick usually to be found in this corner. The typical breaks are present in the vertical line of the box in both copies.

Presumably this repair work was done after the proof print was taken from the plate. (Fig. 1).



(Fig. 1)

The plate type of Plates 19 and 20 of the Original Die also appears in the coil plate of this period

It may be of interest to illustrate a retouch which is recorded as occurring in Stamp 12 of the upper right pane of the Coil Plate used for the Endwise Rolls, where the top left and right frame junction lines are retouched. This example comes from the middle stamp of a mint strip of three, perf. 12 horizontally. (Fig. 2)

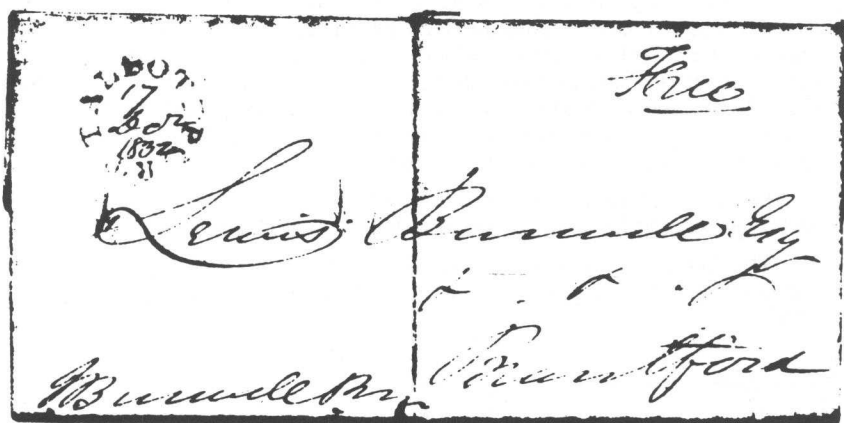


(Fig. 2)

## POSTMASTERS' PERKS by John Donaldson

How would you like to have all your personal mail sent and received free of charge? This was a privilege or 'perk' enjoyed by Postmasters in Canada prior to 1844. The only requirements being that mail received had to be addressed to the postmaster and endorsed whilst those sent had to be endorsed by the postmaster.

Note:— Correspondence to and from postmasters and dealing with postal matters has always been and is still handled free.



*Entire from Manwell BURWELL Postmaster PORT TALBOT to his brother Lewis dated 17 December 1832. Manuscript date and 'FREE'. Signed M. BURWELL P.M. Contents – a furious family row over his re-marriage! All this for 'FREE'!*

Unfortunately research has failed to find when this right of free franking for personal mail or the actual regulations relating thereto were introduced. There is no record in the Canadian National Postal Museum. But almost certainly the introduction was made during the administration of Thomas Allen Steyner, Deputy Postmaster General of North America from 1827-1851. Tragically a disastrous fire on 29 November 1841 burnt the Quebec Post Office and destroyed every book, letter, authority, etc. for the time he was in office. This explains the great gaps in the early post office records which makes research so difficult.

This was no small 'perk' at the time, most postmasters carried on other businesses or professions at the same time, postage rates were high and the rate of their pay was small, being on a commission basis in most cases. The free privilege was looked upon as a condition of their employment. It was recognised that the privilege operated very materially as an inducement for persons to seek or to accept postmasterships.

There is an interesting letter dated 26 August 1836 in the Metropolitan Toronto Library Archives from a postmaster. In this he said he had deferred writing awaiting the confirmation of his appointment as postmaster so that he could send and receive his mail free. In a P.S. he added "when you reply add P.M. after my name so that it may come free".

In 1841 the Legislative Commission investigating the affairs of the Post Office wrote to postmasters asking for their opinions on postal affairs. The Port Hope postmaster replied re franking privilege that the number of letters sent averaged 800 per annum whilst the number received averaged 600 and added "If it was deemed necessary for the economy of the public service that the privilege of franking should be discontinued generally I should consider it my duty cheerfully to give up the privilege and would be willing to accept £50 per annum in lieu of same."

Every postmaster appointed between 9 December 1842 and 5 January 1844 was warned he or she could lose the privilege at any time.

The free franking privilege ceased on 5 January 1844 and compensation was paid to those postmasters who had been appointed prior to 19 December 1842.

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#### **HANDBOOKS MANAGER**

We deeply regret that Dr. M. W. Carstairs died on 7th March and members are asked to note that all enquiries regarding handbooks should be sent to the President, Mr. T. Almond, at 2, Filbert Drive, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks, RG3 5DZ, until further notice. A tribute to Dr. Carstairs will be published in our June issue.



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British North America has always played an important part of our sales and we intend to continue to expand this policy. **BUYING** or **SELLING** it pays to consult Frank Laycock or Geoffrey Manton.

\*\*\*\*\*

**WE DO NOT CHARGE A BUYERS PREMIUM**

The importance of this to the BUYER is obvious – it is equally so to the SELLER who does not have his realisation de-valued because the buyer has reduced his bidding by the amount of the "Premium" he would otherwise be obliged to pay.

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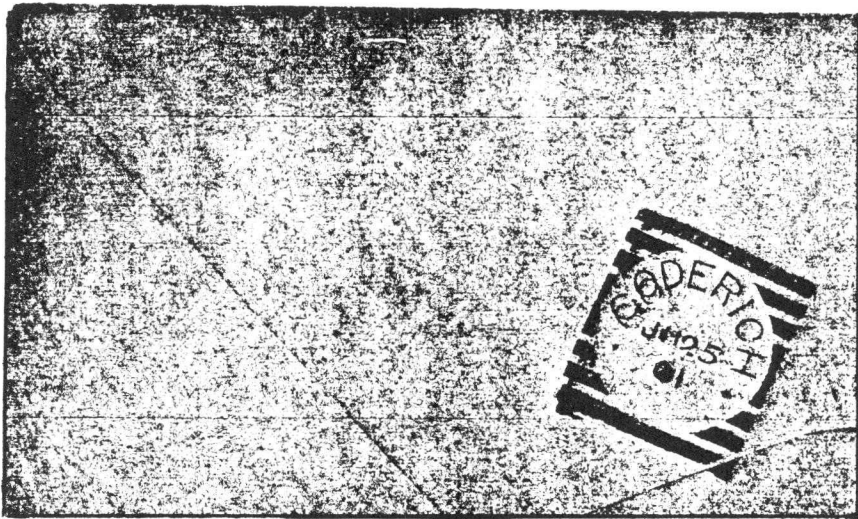
## SOME SQUARED CIRCLE FINDS

by G. Newman

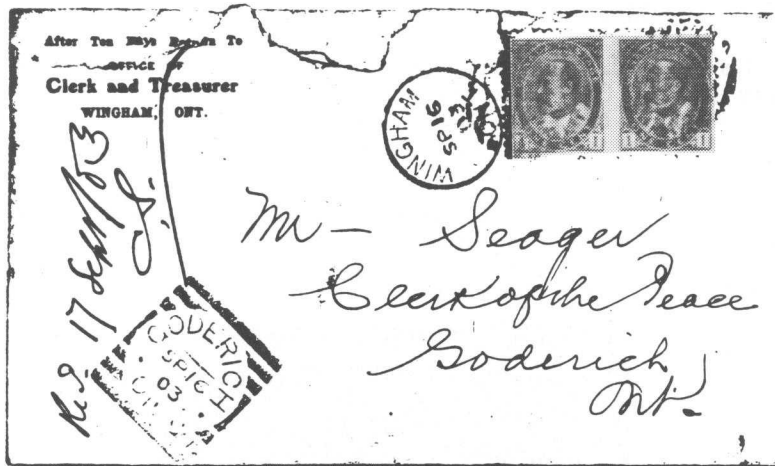
After the publication of Glen Hansen's and Dr. W. G. Moffatt's *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada* in 1981 I had expected a deluge of articles and items on squared circles. This does not appear to have happened, so I submit some recent finds which I have seen or acquired and which may be of interest to collectors of these interesting cancellations.

In a recent auction there was a lot described as "25 raggy covers or fronts". Included therein was a large, tatty envelope, sent from Auburn, Ontario on November 2nd, 1893 to Goderich with that town's receiving mark of November 3rd. This cover has a transit mark of much interest as it is of Blyth, Ontario. This is in the form of a squared circle postmark dated /No 2/93. A check of the handbook reveals that November 2nd was the proof date of this RF 120 hammer.

In that same auction lot there were two other squared circles. The interesting one is a receiving mark. It is a partial double strike of the Goderich squared circle which did not fully register (See Fig. 1 below). I don't understand why the lines above and below the date are missing. There is just a hint of part of the "O" of "ONT.", no sign of the "N" and the very bottom of the "T". It is otherwise a clear, dark strike on blue paper. The other Goderich strike (see Fig. 2 below) is on a cover dated /SP 16/03, some two years and nine months later. This shows the "ONT." and the line above the date. Has anyone any ideas about the 1901 postmark impression.



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)

I also recently found a Hawkesbury, Ontario squared circle on a 3 cents Jubilee stamp. The date of the postmark is /Au 22/97, a full five months and eleven days later than that previously recorded.

Lastly I recently saw a Terrebonne, Que., /FE 21/06 with a confirming receiving mark dated February 22nd., 06. This date is seven days later than that recorded in the handbook.

#### POSTAL SALE

Members are asked to note that the deadline for the receipt of bids for lots published in the January issue has been extended to May 1st. Please send your bids NOW if you have not already done so.

## THE TWO CENTS SMALL QUEEN MISPLACED ENTRY

by N. J. A. Hillson

This outstanding and generally misdescribed variety comes from the Ottawa 10 x 20 Plate made about 1892. It is commonly known as the 'Latent Re-entry', but as this article hopes to show, it is not a *re-entry* but a misplaced original entry on the plate, immediately covered over by fresh entries in the correct positions, Vertical Row 8, the bottom two stamps.

Two stamps show evidence of the original error, identified by Hans Reiche in his work on Small Queen varieties as 'Reiche No. 2' and 'Reiche No. 3', and the major part of the variety is to be found in the margin between the two stamps. (*See below*)



(No. 2)

When W. S. Boggs originally described the variety, and illustrated 'No. 2' on Page 206 of 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada' he mentioned that the stamp below the one illustrated could show parts of the doubling in its top margin, and I must confess that until recently I had assumed that it was generally accepted that both 'No. 2' and 'No. 3' were part of the same variety. Due to Ralph Trimble raising the matter with me, I realised that a lot of collectors are under the impression one is dealing with





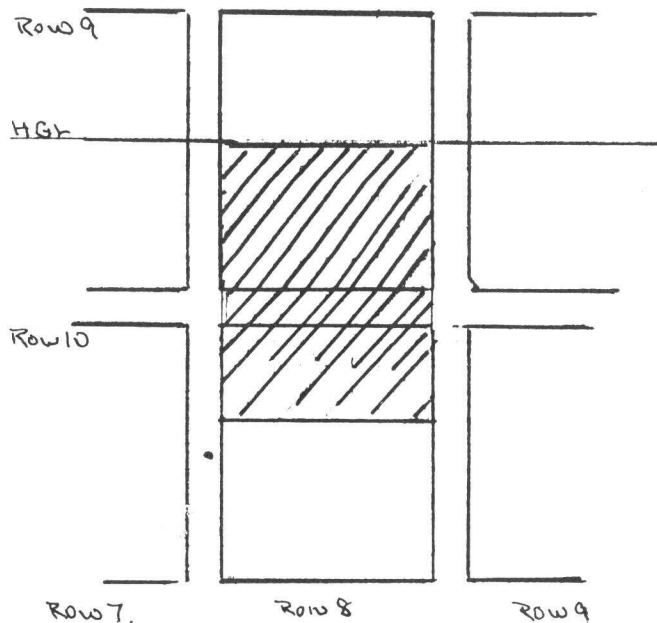
(No. 3)

two quite separate re-entries, and it was only with the help of some excellent photos from Bill Burden that I at last fully appreciated the extent of 'No. 3'. So I have had to rethink the whole thing out.

The 'No. 2' was positively identified as coming from Vertical Row 8, Horizontal Row 9 (i.e. Position 9/8) some years ago, and as I have an example which clearly shows the two top tips of the design at either side of the rim of the vignette just under dead centre – there is also a faint horizontal guide line visible exactly bisecting the stamp – I was able to determine the exact position of the misplacement. I reported this through *Maple Leaves* some time back, and in that note suggested that the variety might have been caused by over-rocking of the transfer roller. This idea is quite wrong.

What had misled me was that knowing that plates are laid in from the bottom up I could not figure why a careless error would occur on the second row from the bottom, rather than on the bottom row itself, because if one gets the bottom stamp right, one is much more likely to get the next one up right and so on. Hence my suggestion of over-rocking, rather than laying in the impression in the wrong place.

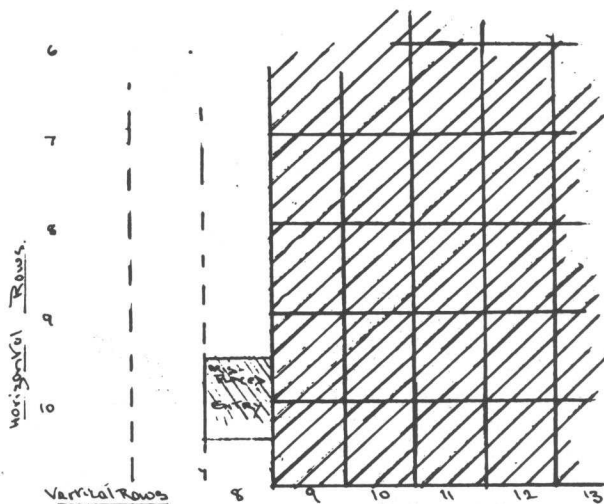
It has taken a long time, but the penny has dropped at least. From the illustration below it will be seen the variety covers two stamps – Positions 9/8 and 10/8.



To remind you, the first impression to be laid into any of these plates was the one at the bottom left, that is the impression that would print the right hand corner stamp, Position 10/20 on this particular 2 Cents plate. The next would print Position 9/20, next 8/20, and so on until the whole 20th Vertical Row was complete. On the plate it appears as the 1st vertical row. So the 2nd vertical row to be laid in, again from the bottom, would print the 19th Vertical Row of stamps – and so on until the very last subject to be laid in would be the one that will print Position 1/1.

We can therefore deduce that Vertical Rows 20 through to 9 were laid in the usual efficient manner. Then for some reason one may guess that the plate was put aside for a period, perhaps quite short. Possibly when work on it was resumed a different siderographer had taken over, but maybe it was the same craftsman – what is certain is that he had a mental block. He used the horizontal guide line bisecting the 9th horizontal row to locate the top of the impression he was about to transfer on to the plate, instead of using the equivalent guide line in the 10th row, on which he should have located

the centre of the impression. Result. Position 10/8 was rocked in, from the top, half a stamp too high, or slightly more than that taking account of the margin :—



No doubt he realised his mistake pretty quickly, and there is some evidence to suggest that an attempt was made to burnish off part of the misplaced entry, in particular the smudgy appearance of 'No. 3' and the incompleteness of the small portion of the vignette rim that appears below the right hand corner on 'No. 2' might support this.

Whatever, Position 10/8 and then Position 9/8 were impressed onto the plate over, and largely obliterating the original mistake, leaving the traces which have given rise to so much speculation over what is to my mind one of the two most interesting varieties to be found among the Small Queens issue.

One last point, some examples of 'No. 3' show a position dot in the centre of the left hand margin. The ones that don't have had it removed by the process of perforating. This dot has nothing to do with the variety or the eighth vertical row. It should be associated with the stamp on its left, in the seventh row, for which it would be the guide for the transfer roller sidepoint. It is so deep, that it looks as if the siderographer was taking no chances that he might make the same mistake twice!

*(Photographs courtesy of Mr. W. G. Burden)*

## THE PLOT THICKENS! by D. F. Sessions, F.C.P.S.

As titular leader of the King Edward VII Definitives Study Group I have not had sufficient controversial material to justify the publication of newsletters. However, when something of general interest is uncovered I feel that *Maple Leaves* is the proper forum, even if the published article is not a fully researched paper with a neat conclusion. There follows just such a paper.

Following the publication of the Kind Edward VII section of 'Canadian Stamp Handbooks' (1), I received a most interesting letter from Dr. Alan Selby which led me to a closer encounter with Marler's epic study (2). Also the letter causes a fresh ripple in the pool of myth and legend surrounding the 2c imperforates of 1909.

Legend had long ago had it that the imperforates, made available to all through the Ottawa P.O. from 1909, had been specially prepared to prevent speculation following a 'find' of a part sheet of imperforate stamps outside the American Bank Note Co. in 1906. M. W. Cryderman recounted the legend in the 1948 Year Book of the British North America P.S. and it is quoted by Marler on p.133 of his study (2). Winthrop Boggs, in his 1945 book on Canadian philately (3), quite reasonably poured cold water over the whole story and made a strong case for the imperforates having been prepared for the benefit of manufacturers of newly developed stamp vending machines. Boggs doubted that any Administration would go to the trouble of preparing fresh plates to produce imperforates merely to prevent speculation :-  
". . . the theory that new plates numbered 13 & 14 were made to make a special supply of these stamps to agree with the found sheet is too fantastic to be worthy of serious consideration."

Marler too obviously had grave doubts concerning the legend but things had moved on significantly since Boggs wrote his book. The Lussey collection held plate strips from Plates 13 & 14, both perforate and imperforate, and inspection showed that the imperforate subjects were substantially different from the perforated ones. Marler, who had access to Harry Lussey's material, also aired the belief that the imperforates came from one plate only, the left hand pane being numbered 13 and the right 14; Lussey uncovered full panes of imperforates from Plate(s) 13 and 14 which appeared to fit together and confirm this belief.

At this stage we have either a barely credible legend or inexplicable behaviour on the part of the Canadian P.O. in having a special plate, numbered 13 *and* 14, prepared for the production of the imperforate stamps when surely the then current plates (numbered in the late 60's) could have served just as well; after all it was only a question of *not* perforating 250 sheets (each of 400 subjects). Marler left his readers to ponder upon this dilemma and who can blame him?

The greater part of Marler's work consists of identifying groups of plates by the various breaks and printing flaws inherent in the plates them-

selves and his 'Type 9' of the 2c value is assigned *only* to Plate 14 (perforated). In Dr. Selby's letter he refers to the discovery of a block of four imperforate 2c stamps in rather poor, creased, condition. The stamps, on vertical mesh paper, are Marler's Type 9 and the width of each is over 18.0mm (consistent with measured stamps from Plate 14 (perforated). Thus the stamps are not from the regularly issued imperforate sheets; Plates 1 or 2 (the proof sheets); the more recently discovered imperforate sheets from Plates 31/2 and 43; nor yet from an uncut booklet pane (which would be on horizontal mesh paper). Identifying the stamps as Type 9 ties them to the original Plate 14 so, bearing in mind their poor condition, could they possibly be from the 'mythical' find of 'a wet and crumpled part sheet'? The evidence to support the 'myth' seems to have grown in recent years!

In a subsequent article I should like to discuss the proposition made by Marler that the first experiments with dry printing were carried out in 1905 (Plate 14 features here too) although the variety is not formally recognised until 1923 when 'dry' printing became normal practice.

#### REFERENCES:

- (1) 'Canadian Stamp Handbooks' ed. Michael Milos. Binder and sections on 1859 issue, Centennials and K.E.VII definitives available from the Handbooks Manager.
- (2) 'The Edward VII Issue of Canada' by Hon. G. C. Marler. Published 1975 by the National Postal Museum (Canada).
- (3) 'The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada' by W. S. Boggs (1945).

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## PRISONER OF WAR FREE FRANK LABELS by The Yellow Peril

On 1 February 1940 the Post Office Department authorized Prisoner of War Free Franking labels to be used on parcels originating in Canada and sent to prisoners of war interned in Canada. A label had to be affixed to each parcel otherwise full postage would be required. It appeared that there was no limit as to the number of parcels anyone could send provided that these parcels were franked with one of these labels. The use of Free Frank labels, which were available free from designated stores and societies, was discontinued 31 January 1947. On or after 1 February 1947 parcels mailed by or addressed to prisoners of war in Canada could be sent without postage.

Additional information came to light when a Prisoner of War Information Bureau cover, bearing a POW label and backstamped with Ottawa June 15 1943 "FREE" machine cancel, was recently acquired. This cover contained an interesting list of prohibited articles. (See below)

Further details of these fascinating POW FREE Frank labels can be found in Holmes' *Catalogue of Canada & B.N.A.* and in the Robson Lowe *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*. There is also a comprehensive account in the 1960 American Philatelic Congress book by Lieutenant Colonel L. W. Sharpe.

(continued on page 276)

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If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and you would be interested in joining the "Royal", please write to The National Secretary, Department C, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station "F", Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. D. F. Sessions writes:

### The Type 5 Jubilee Flag

Since submitting to the Editor the article which appears in the January issue of *Maple Leaves*, I have received a batch of reports from Larry Paige and one from John Hannah, and have been fortunate enough to acquire a commercial cover dated 17 July.



*(Note dater normally seen with Type 7 flag die 5)*

The additional information serves to confirm the published notes but collectors of flag cancellations may be interested to learn that reports of commercial use of the Type 5 flag at Montreal now read :-

10 July (1 cover); 11 July - Sunday (1 cover); 12 July (1 piece); 13 July (3 covers); 14 July (1 cover); 15 July (2 covers); all with the dater that subsequently accompanied the Type 7 flag, die III; 17 July (2 covers, 1 front) with different dater - normally seen with Type 7 flag, die V. The three examples from 17 July are timed at either 14.00 or 15.00.

Whilst more examples of Type 5 use undoubtedly exist than are listed in my records, whether commercial or philatelic, the period of use, particularly commercial use, now seems fairly well established. It can also be safely said that somewhat less than 25% of surviving examples will be found to be of commercial origin.

An illustration of a commercial cover dated 17 July, with the 'different' dater, is shown above as an example did not accompany the original article.

Mr. A. F. Hobbs writes:

#### **S.S. Lapland Postcard**

I wonder if your readers can shed any light upon the story behind a picture postcard that I possess? It depicts the steamship "S.S. Lapland", flying the United States flag and appears to have an overprint or a cachet on the reverse reading "Returned Soldiers' Letter S.S. Lapland" in three lines. Part of the overprint is obscured by the stamp so I assume that it was on the card when it was purchased. The message on the card states that the writer is "still at Liverpool, just a little way out . . ." But the postmark dated 11th August 1919 is a Halifax N.S. slogan of the immediate postwar period.

Clearly it is not a paquebot item, as had it been, it would have had a G.B. stamp and presumably a Halifax paquebot postmark. I would greatly appreciate any suggestions which are forthcoming.

*(We regret that we are unable to reproduce the photocopy of the postcard to which Mr. Hobbs refers; but his letter contains all the essential detail required. The postcard is franked with a 2 cents Admiral stamp – Editor.)*

Mr. G. A. Wallace writes:

#### **Postage Due Stamps**

In reply to Mr. Lazenby's Postage Due article, a glut of material and stamps have come available since 1979. I did find out about the different dies made for the last plate of each value from Hans Reiche, but at the same time I discovered that the last plates produced stamps slightly larger. The measurement of the height of the 'wet' printings averaged between 17 to 17.5mm. The wet nature of the paper caused a variance in shrinkage upon drying. The original die on the 'dry' printings was quite constant at 17.6+ and the new die (Die 2) measured a hairline under 18mm. These distinct three types give rise to the span of overlapping and the length of use. In the Admiral Stamps by Reiche, he states that both methods of printing were in use between Dec. 26, 1922 and Jan. 1926, but as Mr. Lazenby says, this does not seem to apply to Postage Due. The earliest copy of a 'dry' printing I have is a 2c of Sept. 10 1925 (Die 1), but running very close to this is my first



Die 2 dated Dec. 13 1925. As the approval date of Plate 5 was March 13 1925, it would appear that both Plates 4 & 5 were in use at the same time.

I cannot agree with Mr. Lazenby about all 'dry' printings coming from Die 2 and the 'wet' printings from Die 1 as I have Die 1 stamps used until mid 1927 as listed below. The 1c of 1928 I have never seen, but I have a few covers in the deep reddish-violet shade (in use from 1920 to 1927), the first Die 2 is dated Oct. 9 1926 (1c Plate 3 approved Mar. 1 1925).

	LAST WET	FIRST DRY (die 1)	LAST DRY (Die 1)	FIRST DRY (die 2)
1c	Mar. 26 1923	July 12 1926	Sep. 22 1926	Oct. 09 1926
2c	Oct. 1925	Sep. 10 1925	June 23 1927	Dec. 13 1925
5c	Oct. 1924	Oct. 09 1926	no information	no information

## REPORT ON THE 1984 AUCTION from D. Avery

In presenting this late report I am well aware that some vendors were not happy about the delay in receiving payment for sales. The reason for this was the decision to allow time for overseas buyers to receive their lots and to inspect same; not having had the opportunity prior to the Auction, and thus, hopefully, relieving the Society of any financial embarrassment.

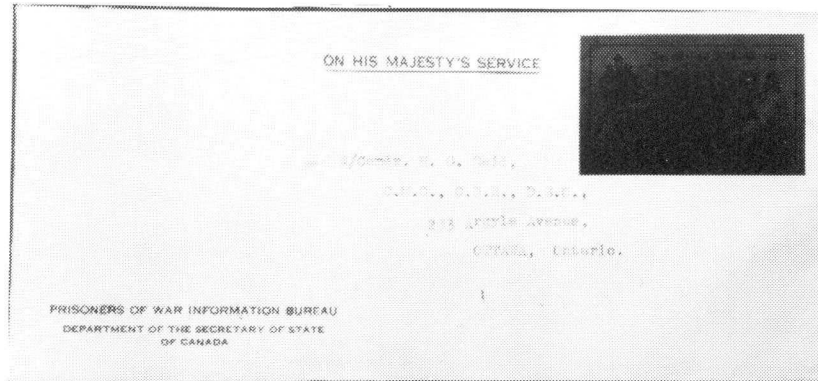
Adding further to the delay is the late payment of accounts rendered. At the time of writing, December 17th, 1984, I am awaiting receipt of the final payment. Herewith the facts and figures :-

Floor Sales	272 Lots	Sold at £3,669.00
U.K. Book Sales	107 Lots	Sold at £ 955.50
Overseas Book Sales	<u>137 Lots</u>	<u>Sold at £2,044.50</u>
	<u>516 Lots</u>	<u>Sold at £6,669.00</u>

Unsold 192 Lots – Valued at £2,555.00

These figures illustrate the keenness of members to acquire interesting material and they show that members who place "Postal Bids" stand a very good chance of beating the opposition and they also show that 'YOU' should become a "vendor member".

(continued from page 271)



### List of Prohibited Articles

#### INTERNMENT OPERATIONS CANADA

The following articles are prohibited from inclusion in prisoners' parcels :-

- (a) Perishable food. (Chocolate is permissible.);
- (b) Cigarette papers or paper cigar or cigarette holders;
- (c) Photographic apparatus, field glasses, sextants, compasses, electric torches and other instruments for use of Military and Naval purposes;
- (d) Medical comforts, drugs and pharmaceutical products;
- (e) Written communications. Letters must be sent separately by letter post;
- (f) Printed matter, maps, pictorial illustrations and photographs;
- (g) Money;
- (h) Writing paper, notebooks, stationery, stamps and playing cards;
- (i) Fountain pens, pens and ink;
- (j) Telegraphic and telephonic materials;
- (k) Radios and radio materials;
- (l) Heating apparatus, inflammable materials, matches, spirits and solidified spirit;
- (m) Liquors or wines;
- (n) Tins and other receptacles which cannot be conveniently opened for inspection;
- (o) Weapons including also large pocket knives and scissors, other than nail scissors;
- (p) Newspapers or periodicals from abroad;
- (q) Outer civilian clothing, if sent in a parcel, will not be delivered to the prisoner until he is discharged. (New underclothing, socks, etc. may be sent.)

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2432 CAMPBELL, J. Colin, 1450 Ross Road, Kelowna, B.C. CANADA, V1Z 1L6.  
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2433 TOMLINSON, John, 258 Commercial Blvd., Lauderdale by the sea, Florida  
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2434 GALLOP, W. John, 563 Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, PQ, CANADA, H3Y 2S6.  
Postcards.  
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2436 HOLYOAK, Dr. Brian, "Oaklands", Grove Road, Mollington, nr. Chester, CH1  
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2437 COLE, Calvin L., 3839 Ezie St., San Jose, California, 95111, USA. PD.  
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CS.

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- 422 ALLEN, J. Millar, FCPS.

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- 1628 Bosch, W. L. - 1528 Meyer St., Elgin, Illinois 60120, USA.  
2364 Burega, P. - Box 15765, Stn F., Ottawa, ON, CANADA, K2C 3S7.  
211 Hedley, R. P. - 120 Hedge Row Drive, Hamburg, NY 14075, USA.  
2413 Hourihan, R. L. - PO Box 1678, Homestead, Florida 33090-1678, USA.  
2290 McBriar, D. - 25 St. Peters Way, Mickle Trafford, Chester, CH2 4EJ.  
2383 Minarsky, G. - 1986 Queen St. E, # 200, Toronto, ON, CANADA, M4L 1J2.  
1157 Ludlow, L. M. - 5001-102 Lane N.E., Kirkland, Washington 98033, USA.  
1574 Perkins, C. M. - c/o Mrs. J. Rogers, Baytree House, 11 Artillery St., Colchester,  
Essex.  
2426 Skrepnek, R. J. - Box 1364, Peace River, AB, CANADA, T0H 2X0.  
2284 Talman, J. H. - 211 Yonge St., Upper Mezzanine, Toronto, ON, CANADA,  
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2263 Wilson, Dr. J. D. - 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF, CANADA, A1B 2S4.

### Amendments to Address

- 1802 Christian, H. R. - for 'Ottawa' read 'Gloucester'.  
2341 Frost, R. J. - PO Box 6454, Victoria, BC, CANADA, V8P 5M4  
2076 Jarrett, D. - Amend zip code to 10163.  
736 Kraemer, J. E. - for 'Ottawa' read 'Nepean'.  
2172 Lyon, G. J. - amend Box No. to 450.  
2347 Uznanski, W. - substitute 'Archer Ave' for 'Arthur'.  
1678 Whiting, E. J. - amend '23' to '25'.

### Amendment to status

- 1354 Young, Miss J. E. - now Mrs. J. E. Harriss.

### Addition of interests

- 1870 Salmon, Dr. A. - C, NWT, Cov, P(Numerals).

Revised membership 548.

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