



IN MEMORIAM

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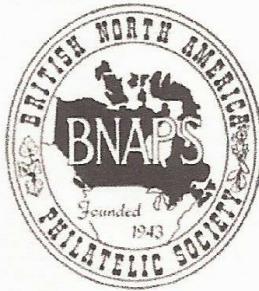
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EDITORIAL

It seemed appropriate to mark the passing of Queen Elizabeth on the cover of this issue. For the majority of our members, she will have been the only monarch they have ever known and, of course, she was not only the Queen of the UK but also the Queen of Canada.

Karen and I consider ourselves very fortunate to live in that part of Scotland known as Royal Deeside. Not for us the endless queues and police barricades of Edinburgh and London. A short walk to the village high street along with what looked like the entire population of Banchory, and a convenient roadside spot, saw us bid a final farewell to someone who every summer for as long as we have lived here has been not only the Queen but also one of the locals. May she rest in peace.

This edition of the journal includes, as an enclosure, the annual reminder regarding subscriptions. If you do not need to take any action in this matter you will not have received the reminder so don't worry. Full details can be found on page 477.

This edition of the journal is also unusual in that all the articles relate to stamps. It seems that not so long ago, I only ever received articles on postal history matters. Whilst I am sure many more of these will appear in future editions it is nice to see some balance returning to our hobby.

Eagle-eyed readers of Maple Leaves may have spotted an error in our July 2022 issue. Due to a mix up between the author and the editor, the tables on the printings of the 3

cents Small Queen had a line missing on page 379. If you were wondering what happened to printing order 94, here are the missing details:-
PO #94 Order date March 11 1885, Predicted First Use date June 23 1885, Paper 15v, Perfs 12.1, Earliest recorded use July 24 1885

Some sad news has reached the Editorial desk regarding the untimely death of Kathy Hartley who was, for several years, the Research Librarian at the Vincent Graves Greene Research Foundation in Toronto. Although not a member of CPSGB, Kathy was our 'go to' person at the Greene for research queries and she attended our 2018 Convention in Welwyn along with Charles Verge to give a talk on the work of the Greene Foundation. We have taken the liberty of reprinting the tribute to Kathy first published by the Greene Foundation and you can find this on page 448. Suffice to say she too will be sadly missed.

Finally, I note that the Editorial cupboard is once again looking rather bare. I would therefore ask members to get busy over the coming winter and put pen to paper (or fingers to keyboards) and contribute articles long or short for future issues. Don't worry about the spelling or the grammar (that is what editors are for); what is important is the content on any BNA related topic.



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NEWFOUNDLAND: FURTHER EXCITING DISCOVERY FINDINGS IN DESIGN SIZES OF PERKINS BACON & Co 1932 FIRST RESOURCES ISSUES.

John M. Walsh, *FRPSC* and Robin Moore

This is a follow up on our two research articles on the subject of stamp image design sizes which were printed in *Maple Leaves* of January and July 2020. They had been undertaken to determine the ability of Perkins Bacon & Co from 1932 to May 1941 to produce both size types of printed stamp images for the 1932 First Resources issue prior to their business being destroyed during the war. A massive hunt was undertaken to find further proof that the information in those initial articles was correct in its assertions. This was done, because those two articles were the first to report and show some image design size findings that gave proof of the incorrect statements of many published reports and even catalogue listings. They have continuously listed and assigned the Newfoundland large postage stamp images in the 21 mm size and with the 13.5 x 13.5 as well as 13.3 x 13.3 perforations as being only from the 1941-49 Waterlow & Sons printing company production.

From co-author Moore's Newfoundland 1932 issue stamp collection containing many stamp development items, further in-depth study was undertaken. Even though this collection had many development items, the *Walsh Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue (NSSC)* does have a greater listing of the 1932 development items that are known to exist. From another collection that had a holding of 2500+ covers the search for use on cover was undertaken. From this cover group another small finding was discovered that shows the stamp image large size difference being postally used.

From this 1932 stamp development collection a comparison of all this stamp issue image sizes was undertaken. We believe that this is the first deep study of these stamp image sizes. We undertook to use the same stamp item which is listed and shown (**1932 die I; 21 mm; Gum; imperf. black; wmkd**) to do all the size comparisons. A large detailed listing is provided overleaf of our examined proof and stamp material that originated from the Perkins Bacon & Co printing presses. We have found that usually when this material is publicly sold, all attention is given to stating the width and height of the piece of paper that the die proof image is positioned upon. Attention was rarely given to the more important and required information, which is the size of the die proof printed image sitting on that sheet of paper. Our research unearthed some completely unexpected findings. These findings provide positive proof that both wet paper and dry paper presses were in use by the Perkins Bacon & Co printing company at the same time in 1932. The findings for the NSSC 177 2¢ green die II image size 21 mm are spectacular. Never has this finding been observed or reported since its issuance in 1932; a time frame of 90 years. The findings concerning the NSSC 176 2¢ green die I sized 20.5 mm also confirms the use of the original wet paper printing press type. The original finding of both dies printed in their separate image sizes as booklet panes was most

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Our October 27th-29th, 2022 sale will feature The Daniel Cantor Collection of Queen Victoria Canadian Leaf and Numeral stamps and postal history. Featuring very nice quality issued stamps plus die proofs, essays and quite an extensive array of postal history, including advertising, rates, and destinations. Please contact us if you are interested in receiving this catalogue.

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Mint NH
XF-Sup 95

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momentous.

With the NSSC 180 4¢ rose lake is provided the findings of the 21 mm size used on covers pre-1941. With the 5¢ Caribou labeled NSSC 181 die I and NSSC 182 die II is provided overwhelming proof that the 21 mm and both perforations 13.5 x 13.5 and 13.3 x 13.3 belong to the 1932 Perkins Bacon & Co printing presses; definitely not with the 1941 Waterlow and Sons presses as many others continue to insist.

Legend for listings: COE = colour of issue NG = no gum

wmkd = has embedded coat of arms # albino = un-inked number

unwmkd = no embedded coat of arms

stamp paper = wmkd paper to imprint stamp images ; wove = not stamp paper

5¢ Caribou has generic 'violet' colour listed for its shades; identifier is die I or die II

ii = shows item is 21 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper; and can be found used on cover
two stamp sizes seen in this issue: >20.0<20.5 mm written for ease as 20.5 mm and the
other being 21 mm

1¢ green has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
January 02 1932 **found all are** 20.5 mm NSSC 173

imperf; black; 20.5 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

black; 20.5 mm; die proof # albino; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (*manuscript*: final; 5/6/31)

COE; 20.5 mm; progressive die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (*manuscript*: final; 22/5/31)

COE; 20.5 mm; progressive die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (*manuscript*: final; 26/5/31)

COE; 20.5 mm; progressive die proof with frame & words; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; progressive die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (*manuscript*: Final; Old Colour)

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 1, 2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

gutter on Booklet item; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x imperf. horiz.; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

gutter on Booklet item; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x 13.2; has gutters; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x 13.2 with imperf. bottom margin.; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

1¢ grey has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp August 15, 1932 NSSC 174

imperf. black; 21 mm; guideline center right; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf. black; 21 mm; no guideline center right; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; black; 20.5 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (lathework)

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper (has centre line right of design)

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 14 x 14; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.75 x 13.75; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

2¢ red die I has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January 02 1932 NSSC 175

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (finish line at 3 o'clock)

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper (imperf. top margin)

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 1 rev, 2 rev, 3 rev; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

gutter on Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

2¢ green die I has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp August 15, 1932 **found all are** 20.5 mm ; has dot in O of TWO NSSC 176

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper
black; 20.5 mm; die proof # 967 rev, albino; NG; unwmkd; wove paper
COE; 20.5 mm; die proof # albino; NG; wmkd; stamp paper
COE varieties; 20.5 mm; double print; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 1 rev, 2 rev, 3 rev; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
COE varieties; 20.5 mm; plate 3 rev; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 14 x 14; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.75 x 13.75; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

2¢ green die II has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp August 15, 1932. Dot removed. NSSC 177

ii Discovered; all green die II stamps issued as 21 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp Aug. 15, 1932

imperf; indigo black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper
ii imperf; COE; 21 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; blue bookend paper
black; 21 mm; die proof # 1018 rev, albino; NG; unwmkd; wove paper
Colour Trial; violet; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper
COE varieties; 21 mm; imperf. vert; perf. 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper (right margin)
COE varieties; 21 mm; imperf. vert; perf. 14.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; offset; perf. 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; imperf. plate 4; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 2, 4; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; plate 4; perf. 13.5;
horiz. strip 10 with centre row imperf. all sides; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover
all Booklet panes; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

3¢ orange brown has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
January 02 1932 **found all are** 20.5 mm NSSC 178

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

black; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper (top margin)

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper (bottom margin)

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 1 rev, 2, 3; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

four wide margins on Booklet block; 20.5 mm; imperf.; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.2 x 13.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 14 x 14; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Booklet pane; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.75 x 13.75; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

4¢ violet has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
January 02 1932 NSSC 179

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

black; 21 mm; die proof #; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof # albino; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

4¢ rose lake has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
August 15, 1932 NSSC 180

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; brown manila paper

imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 14 x 14; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; block imperf. horiz & vert.; perf. 13.7 right side; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 2 rev, 3; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 14 x 13.7; plate 2 rev; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.7 x 13.5; plate 2 rev; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.9 x 13.9; plate 2 rev; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 13
Oct 1936
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 14
Nov 1936
ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 14
Dec 1936

5¢ violet; die I has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
January 02 1932; no grass by frame; antler even. NSSC 181

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; black; 21 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

ii imperf; COE; 21 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper (*manuscript*: designed; Final
29-7-31)

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof # albino; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 14 x 14; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. vert; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.3 x 13.3; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.3 x 13.3; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 14
Nov 1941

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.3 x 13.3; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 21
Nov 1941

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 22
Oct 1942

ii COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.3 x 13.3; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 7
June 1938

5¢ violet; die II has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp August 15, 1932 grass by frame; antler higher NSSC 182

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

ii imperf; COE; 21 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 14.2 x 14.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; imperf. vert; perf. 14.2 x 14.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; plate 2 rev, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf. COE varieties; 21 mm; *manuscript*: plate 4; full lathework left margin; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 16 Apr 1937

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 19 Apr 1937

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 28 Apr 1938

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 17 Apr 1941

6 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January 02 1932 NSSC 183

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; NG; unwmkd; thin snappy wove paper

Black; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

7 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp August 15, 1932 NSSC 184

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

Black; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. vert; perf. 14.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

8 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
August 15, 1932 NSSC 185

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

Black; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

ii COE varieties; 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper on cover 01
Oct 1932

10 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
January 02 1932 NSSC 186

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 21 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 21 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

Orange; 21 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

14 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp
January 02 1932 NSSC 187

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

black (deep colour; heavy ground shade); 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

15 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January
02 1932 NSSC 188

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 21 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

20 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January
02 1932 NSSC 189

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

24 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp August 15 1932. NSSC 190

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 21 mm; progressive die proof with frame & words; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

25 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January 02 1932 NSSC 191

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; deep colour black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove yellow paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

COE varieties; 20.5 mm; imperf. horiz; perf. 14.2; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

30 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January 02 1932 NSSC 192

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

COE; 20.5 mm; progressive die proof; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

COE; 20.5 mm; die proof; NG; wmkd; stamp paper

black; 20.5 mm; die proof #; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

Colour Trial; purple; 20.5 mm; die #; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

black; 21 mm; photographic essay with drawn box frame; NG; unwmkd; on card

48 cent has been reported issued as 20.5 mm 13.5 x 13.5 stamp January 01 1938 NSSC 193

imperf; black; 21 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; black; 20.5 mm; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

imperf; COE; 20.5 mm; Gum; wmkd; stamp paper

This study now provides many images that present the findings better than in the written form.

The various comparisons throughout this study used the same strip of 5¢ Caribou stamps as follows: 5¢ die I, 21mm perf 12.5 x 12.5; versus 5¢ die I, 20.5mm perf 13.5 x 13.5; versus 5¢ die II 20.5mm perf 13.5 x 13.5

These illustrations are included to show that the presses of Perkins Bacon & Co of 1932 to 1941 consisted of two types; one did wet paper printing and another did dry wove and dry pregummed paper printing.



The two NSSC 175 2 cent red items shown above demonstrate the printing of the same sized die on two different paper types. The die proof on the left is in watermarked (wmkd) stamp paper and that on the right is on unwatermarked (unwmkd) wove paper.

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British Columbia 1860 2½p bright orange rose,
imperforate mint OG pair; 2020 Greene cert.
ex. Edward Gilbert



New Brunswick 1851
6p olive yellow, mint OG;
2000 Greene cert.



Nova Scotia 1851-1857
3p blue mint OG block;
ex. "Foxbridge", Baillie



Newfoundland 1857
6p scarlet vermilion, unused;
1997 RPSL cert.



Canada 15c deep red lilac
with 2-ring '20' (RF 10);
ex. Jim Hennok



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Canada 1859 perforated 6p on superb pink cover;
ex. Denton, Bill Lea exhibit



Canada 1939 Royal Visit, the set of six progressive die proofs – respective frames and vignettes.
Only known complete set.

The Grand Army of Canada,
Aerial Mail, mint NH; 1993 Greene cert.



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Canada Early Postal History, Proofs, Two-Ring Numerals
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Presented below are two 2 cent die proofs from two different sized dies of NSSC176 and NSSC 177. The dies have been printed on the same product. The comparison strips overlaid are those noted above.



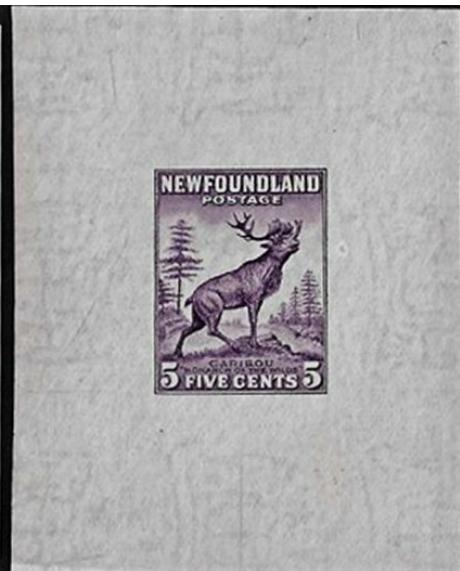
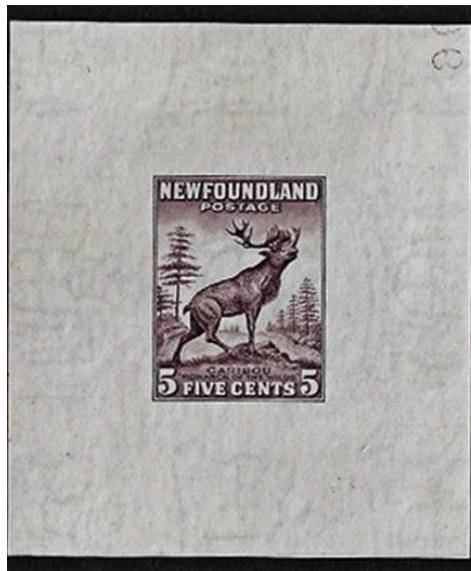
2 cent die I (dot in *O* of TWO); 20.5mm, black on wove paper unwmkd; #967 rev albino. 2 cent die II (dot in *O* of TWO removed); 21mm; black on wove paper unwmkd; #1018 rev albino.

To remove any doubt about the sizes of the booklet panes that were discovered, we present opposite both booklet pane formats of the 1932 issue.

The picture shows 2 cent green NSSC 176 die I at 20.5mm (top block) and NSSC 177 die II at 21mm (bottom block) for comparison. Both blocks are in 13.5 x 13.5 perforation.



Two booklet blocks - at top
NSSC 176 die I and below
inverted NSSC 177 die II,
clearly showing the differ-
ence in design sizes.



This group of three die proofs are all of the 5 cent Caribou die I .

The two above are both on the same watermarked stamp paper with the one on the left showing an inked die # and that on the right showing an un-inked (albino) die number.

The die proof on the right is on unwatermarked wove paper, and shows a manuscript 'designed; Final 29-7-31' inscription.

All three are from the same die I and show the same design size of 20.5mm.





Grouping above of 5 cent Caribou stamps with the top three images being our standard comparators of I) 1932 die II 20.5mm; gum; perf 13.5; wmkd II) 1932 die I 20.5mm; gum; perf 13.5; wmkd and III) 1941 Waterlow printing die I 21mm; gum; perf 12.5; wmkd.

Below these we show IV) 1932 die II 21mm; gum; imperf between vertical perf 14.2; wmkd then V) 1932 die I 21mm; gum; imperf black; wmkd (*this item used to measure and compare all the other 1932 items*) then VI) 1932 die II 20.5mm; gum; imperf; wmkd and finally the bottom row shows at left 1932 die II 21mm; gum; perf 13.5; wmkd and at right 1932 die I; 21mm; gum; perf 13.3; wmkd.

Note that all of the 1932 items are Perkins Bacon printings.



5 cent Caribou; 21mm; die II; manuscript '4'; full lathework; NG; unwmkd; wove paper

On the opposite page we show a group of nine 5 cent Caribou die II imperforate pairs which were sold by Kasimir Bileski.

His letter providing evidence of the provenance of these items is shown here on the right.

The text of the letter reads as follows:-

This was a sequence of 9 sheets of 100 that were in the possession of the Chairman of Perkins Bacon when he returned to Bermuda.

I bought all of the hoard of proof sheets. Did have some information on these but where it is now I don't know.

When I run into it will submit the data. Otherwise long since had more left.

Sincerely,

Kasimir.

It will be noted that the vertical gutter spacing differs depending on the plate used.

This was a sequence of 9 sheets of 100 that were in the possession of the Chairman of Perkins Bacon when he returned to Bermuda.

I bought all of the hoard of proof sheets.

Did have some information on these but where it is now I don't know. When I run into it will submit the data.

Otherwise long since had more left.

Sincerely,

Kasimir



On left, from top to bottom:

Plate 2; 21mm; NG; unwmkd; thin wove. Randomly violet stamped *Plate Ptrs 7 Mar 1939*

Plate 2; 20.5mm; NG; unwmkd; wove

Plate 2; 20.5mm; NG; unwmkd; wove.



Above, from top to bottom:

Plate 3; 20.5mm; NG; unwmkd; Wove; verso Blue Moiré printing

Plate 4; 21mm; NG; unwmkd; Wove.; Top of sheet written *very first stage*.

Plate 4; 20.5mm; NG; unwmkd; wove.

At left, from top to bottom:

Plate 4; 21mm; NG; unwmkd; Wove; written on sheet bottom right *Sept 23rd 1938*

Plate 4; 20.5mm; NG; unwmkd; wove, verso Blue Moiré printing written on sheet bottom right *Last impression 5,500 pulls 15/11/38*

Plate 5; 21mm; NG; unwmkd; thin wove verso Blue Moiré printing; left hand sheet side written *8,000(sheets) 12/1/40 A.S.C.*



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15 cents Seal Pup - at left 20.5mm die proof with die # on stamp paper; on right 21mm die proof on wove paper. Both compared with imperf black 21mm; NG; unwmkd pair on wove paper.

The selection of NSSC 188 15¢ images above shows the two die sizes 20.5mm and 21mm when compared to an imperforate pair in black.

No attempt has been undertaken to scan all of the items that all listed earlier in this article; just some to show what was being undertaken by Perkins Bacon & Co to produce their stamp orders in a timely and efficient manner.

The wet paper process was most labour intensive and as the dry pregummed paper presses were in use in other countries, Perkins Bacon & Co. had to change or their business would not get those massive stamp requirement orders and re-orders.

To close out this study we present overleaf several stamps used on cover in the stated time period of Perkins Bacon & Co printing presses from 1932 to May 1941.

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14 November 1936 registered cover (shown here back and front). The stamp image size of the 4¢ stamp has been compared by overlaying digital cuts of the 5¢ Caribou in black 21mm, wmkd, gum and 4¢ Prince in black 21mm unwmkd, NG. The 4¢ stamp on the cover is 21mm perf 13.5



13 October 1936 cover franked with 4¢ stamp. The stamp image size has again been compared using the same digital cuts as above, proving the 4¢ stamp on the cover to be size 21mm with perf 13.5



1 December 1936 cover from Ramea to St John's (only part of cover shown) with enlargement of 4¢ stamp which is 21mm size and perf 13.5 compared to 5¢ Caribou 1942 printing 21mm die I perf 12.5 and 1932 printing 20.5mm design size die I perf 13.5.



17 April 1941 cover from St John's to Ontario showing use of the 5¢ Caribou die II having 21mm design size and perf 13.5. The stamp is compared here to overlays of the following 5¢ Caribou types; from the bottom up; 1942 printing 21mm die I perf 12.5, 1932 printing 20.5mm die I perf 13.5 and 1932 20.5mm die II perf 13.5.



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With this study, and the previous two, definite proof is provided to confirm that the printing company Perkins Bacon & Co had two types of printing press in use over this studied printing timeline from 1932 to May 1941. One press did wet ungummed paper printing, which would cause any stamp printed item placed on that paper to shrink to a slightly lesser size when the paper was dried for the application of the gum. The other press did pre-gummed dry paper printing where the paper did not shrink and the image remained the same as the applied die size stamp.

Possibly other researchers will find examples of other 1932 issue denominations in the larger 21 mm size featuring the Perkins Bacon & Co designed images.

The authors are informed that a *records book* exists that belongs/ed to the Perkins Bacon & Co printing business. It is our understanding it is 'held' in the library of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. We believe its title has the name: *Engraving Book 1923-1935 (Final)*, Perkins Bacon, 1935. Our understanding of what it could contain would certainly benefit philatelic researchers, of all countries that Perkins Bacon & Co printed for, to have this company's record book scanned and placed into the public domain for all to view. It is definitely outside the realms of copyright as it is a record from a defunct business of how their printing techniques were done. It is not a copyrighted authored book printed for profit.

Because it is a 'held' book, it is unavailable to other philatelic libraries upon request. We have asked. Access is by physical presence either as a guest of a member or by being a member of RPS London. Because of the startling discovery information found in these three articles that is contrary to the information provided by all previous researchers we would ask that this *Engraving Book 1923-1935 (Final)*, Perkins Bacon, 1935 book be made available expeditiously by being scanned and positioned so as to be available to all via online searches.

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KATHY HARTLEY 1959-2021 - A TRIBUTE

We have some sad news to share about Kathy Hartley who was known to so many friends of the Greene Foundation and who made such a wonderful contribution to our hobby through her work in the Library from 2013 through to the end of 2019.

Recently we learned that our enthusiastic member of the Library Team had passed away peacefully in her home last September at age 62. We had lost contact with Kathy over the past year and finally by meeting her neighbours we learned the sad news.

She will be remembered forever by all of us for her enthusiasm in reaching out to such a wide array of collectors and encouraging their use of the Harry Sutherland Philatelic



Library. Before Kathy none of us on the management team at the Foundation ever had the ability or the inclination to reach out in the manner personified by Kathy. She opened up the Greene Foundation to the hobby. This was done completely on her own initiative. She became the key marketing representative of the Library to the philatelic community.

Her successes were exemplified by offering open Saturdays at the Foundation, the creation of the Friends of the HSPL Newsletter, which has continued monthly to this day, and by her attendance at many shows and conventions in and outside

Toronto. Kathy arranged visits to places of philatelic interest and made trips across Canada and notably New York 2016 on her own to visit clubs and shows. All of this then received coverage in her newsletters, which attracted several hundred regular recipients.

She became interested in postal history and simply the history of interesting companies which had generated collectable mail. She created an exhibit about Toronto's philatelic heart at Adelaide and Victoria streets where so many dealers were located. This was shown at the 2018 Postal History Society symposium. As a result of her outreach the Library received a considerable amount of donated material. When it became a little overwhelming Kathy generously arranged for us to temporarily store it at a family residence.

Today we are all benefiting from the wonderful contributions made by Kathy. Our Library is extremely well used, and we are able to provide good research capabilities. Kathy was so much more than simply the Research Librarian and will be remembered for how she embraced the collector community. We will all forever remember Kathy in our own personal way for the encouragement she gave us to enjoy our philatelic interests.

(Reprinted, with permission, from the *Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation* newsletter.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mike Street

MAIL TO THE RED CROSS DURING WORLD WAR 2

Further to the letters on this subject in the last two issues of Maple Leaves, readers of ML might be interested in the following two articles on the subject which can be found online:-

www.ciss.uk/topics/occupation/red-cross-message-service

and www.ephemeraltreasures.net/channel-islands-red-cross-message-scheme.html

John Cranmer

CANADIAN? NAVAL CENSOR

I wonder if any of our members can throw light on the censor markings shown on the cover in figs 1 – 2 below and overleaf on page 452. I have so far not been able to find any information about it but from what I have been told that is a bit of a surprise.

The scans below are of a cover that came from eBay a few days ago. The Canadian Tombstone censor hand stamp has had the C removed from H.M.C.S. converting it to H.M.S. The note that came with this lot says that this modified hand stamp was used in New York by the Royal Navy. The sender was a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. and the return address, a hotel in New York, on the cover seems to support this New York idea. Have any readers seen similar examples?



Fig 1 Cover front and blow up of the censor marking

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November 17, 2022

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1851 1sh "cold violet"
mint OG;
ex. *Ferry, Chuan*



1851 1sh "cold violet" used pair;
ex. *J.R. Saint*



2sh6p rate to India; the only known with this franking; ex. *Gibson, Chuan, Wilkinson*



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Cunard Line Rate Cover to France, one of only four Pence covers to France; ex. Chuan



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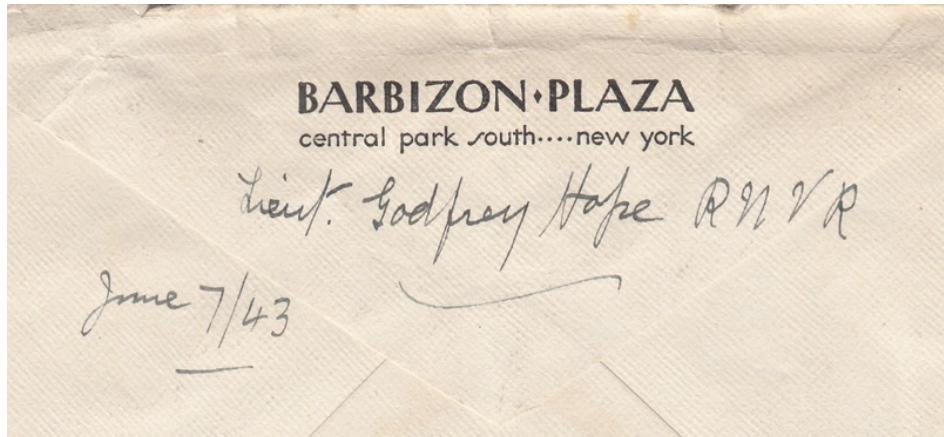


Fig 2 Part of the back of the cover shown on page 449.

A SASKATCHEWAN LAW STAMP VARIETY

5¢ INVERTED CENTRE

Norman Kelso

The stamps of the first issue of Saskatchewan law stamps were all set by hand which resulted in numerous varieties and errors some of which were uniform, and others which only appear in the case of particular stamps in certain values.

One such case concerns the 19th stamp in the 5 cents issue where the Coat of Arms in the centre is inverted. This is the only Saskatchewan revenue stamp known to have generated this error.



Fig 1. The 5¢ stamp with, at left, the normal setting of the centre and, at right, the inverted centre variety.

Whilst this error is not as well known, or indeed as famous, as the Inverted Jenny of the U.S. stamp, this stamp is still somewhat scarce for collectors of this subject.

Only 2000 of the 5 cent stamps were printed in sheets of 25 by "The Regina Leader" which resulted in a maximum of 80 errors being produced. How many of these still exist is currently unknown by the author. They were also used on documents, so it is possible that the documents containing this error are scarcer still.

At the time of writing this short article I had only ever seen one copy of this stamp on a document - see fig 2 below.

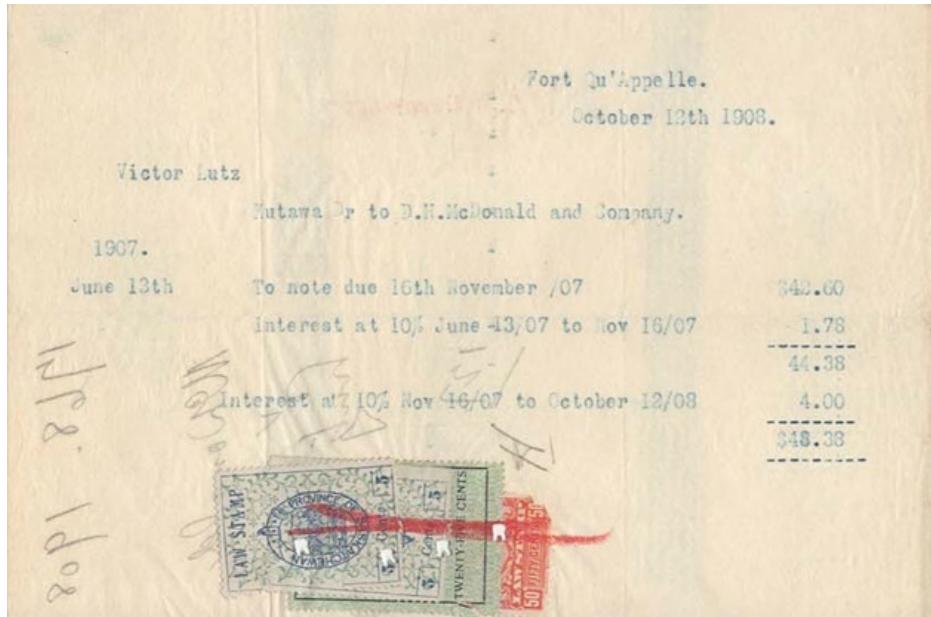


Fig 2 Promissory note document from 1908 with 5¢ stamp from the first issue showing the inverted coat of arms.

Then lo and behold two more inverted centre errors on a document (one a Praecipe for writ of execution document and the other an Affadavit for Garnishment) appear for sale at the turn of the year. So, I can now say there are at least three copies on document.

If any members can shed any light on other copies of either the stamp or on a document I would be interested to know. You can contact me on normankelso54@gmail.com

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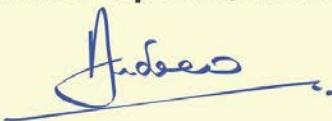
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CONSTANT PLATE FLAWS ON THE ADMIRAL STAMPS – (3)

Bill Burden

Imagine having the opportunity to inspect a shoebox size hoard of Admiral bundles which were packaged well over 100 years ago and untouched since. If you enjoy looking for Constant Plate Varieties (CPVs) in large quantities of stamps, you will know that such a lot is a rare find indeed.

Over the past few months, I have been working my way through just such a lot. In it were about 6,000 7¢ Bistre Admiral stamps of Canada (Scott type 113). My preliminary observations of these stamps are the focus of these notes.

Very early in the process, I discovered that the bulk of the dated examples were generally from about October 1916 to April 1917. This is not a representative sample of the entire printing period of the 7¢ Bistre.

Looking at Marler, we find that there were six plates used to print these stamps. Plates 1 and 2 were 200 subject plates approved in January 1912. Plates 4-6 were 400 subject plates with 3 and 4 approved in October 1913 and 5 and 6 approved in April 1918. From this data, I am comfortable suggesting that the bulk of the stamps in the lot were printed using Plates 3 and 4. It is also likely that most were printed during the later period of use of Plates 3 and 4.

Leopold Beaudet has generously shared with me notes he made from his studies of the printer's proofs which are stored at Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa. Considering Leo's notes and my observations of stamps from the lot, I believe there is strong evidence that Plates 3 and/or 4 were subject to some damage after the proofs were prepared.

Stamp 1 in fig 1 below shows a dot in the upper right portion of the first 'A' of Canada and would seem to match Leo's description of 4UL86, "Mark in the top of the first A in Canada." Should this position be confirmed, it would greatly add to the Plate 3/4 theory. This would seem to be a mark on the printer's proofs which could be found throughout the working life of Plate 4.

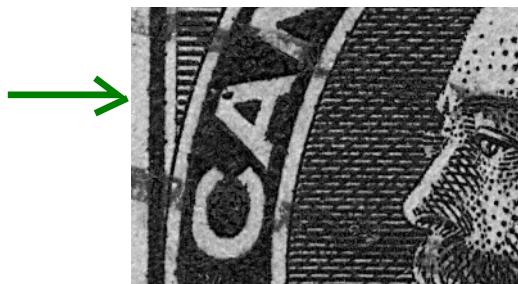


Fig 1

Stamp 2 in fig 2 below has not been plated. It shows a very large guide dot which is intersected by a Compass Arc. It is very likely that this was present during the preparation of the printer's proofs. One example is dated 12 Oct 1916.



Fig 2



Fig 3



Stamp 3, in fig 3 above, shows an interesting, almost linear vertical mark just to the right of the '7' in the right numeral box. The line may actually show a gentle curve and there is a strong dot just to the right centre of the line. This may be a "Compass Arc" variety, but the arc is very shallow and in an unusual place on the stamp. The small dot in the right margin opposite the bottom right corner is very difficult to see on the stamps, but it is also constant. There is also a vertical guide line in the left margin. It is quite strong at the top and weaker at the bottom. Dated examples are from January and February 1917

None of the following stamps seem to have been located on the printer's proofs. While it is possible that *some* could have been missed, I think it highly unlikely that even half of them would be overlooked. As you inspect the various flaws, you should see that most of them suggest plate damage. Where dated examples have been noted, they seem to indicate that the damage may well have occurred late in the life of the plate(s).

For each stamp discussed, I have found multiple examples.

Stamp 4, in fig 4 overleaf, shows a minor retouch of the outer line of the portrait oval below the 'C' of Canada. Dated examples from January 1915 and February 1917. It is possible that this mark is also on the printer's proofs.

Stamp 5, in fig 5 overleaf, is the first to show clear evidence of plate damage. A broken line of colour moves diagonally upward toward the 'AN' of Canada from the left margin. One example shows February only.

Stamp 6, in fig 6 overleaf, is not a major CPV but does clearly show marks of plate damage in and above the 'C' of Canada.

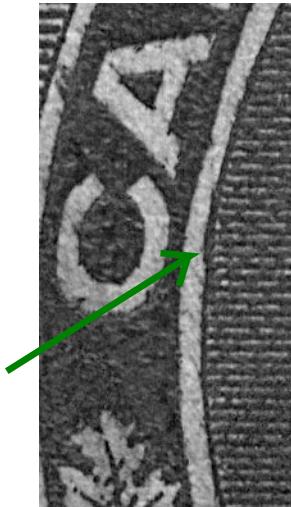


Fig 4



Fig 5



Fig 6

Stamp 7, in fig 7 below, shows more significant plate damage, also in the 'CA' area of Canada. One example is dated in February 1917.

Stamp 8, in fig 8 below, is another clear plate flaw, this time located in the top margin, near the frame and directly above the 'S' of Postage. There is also a constant vertical mark in the top margin in line with the right frame line. This mark could be related to plate production. One example shows (19)17.



Fig 7

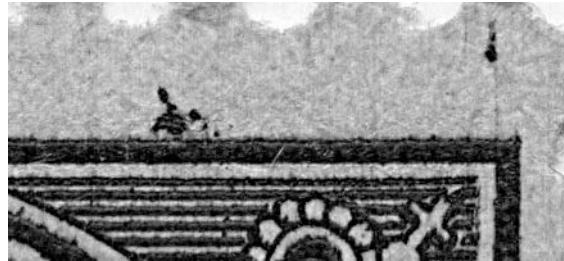


Fig 8

Stamp 9, in fig 9 below, shows a rather thick line through the 'O' of Postage which continues as a thinner line into the outer oval just above the right crown.

Stamp 10, in fig 10 below, shows two almost parallel and almost horizontal lines from the 'A' and 'G' of Postage well into the right margin. Note that while the diagonal slash in the horizontal bar of the 'G' is not constant, the line up from the base of the triangle of colour in the 'A' of Postage is constant. The line in the 'A' is often very faint. One example shows (19)17.



Fig 9



Fig 10

Stamp 11, in fig 11 below, shows some heavy plate damage in the lower right margin opposite leaves 2 and 3. To my eye, this looks like a linear scrape where the top part of the line is more complete than is the rather jagged bottom portion. The cause of the plate damage may be similar to what caused the marks in stamp 5.



Fig 11

Stamp 12, shown in fig 12 overleaf, shows a very strong linear flaw which originates at the base of the 'AN' of Canada and proceeds slightly upward into the King's forehead. Two examples show "Feb." cancels.

I find all these CPVs to be interesting, collectable and hopefully worth sharing, but it is unlikely that any of the above would attain "Catalogue Status". It is quite possible that Stamp 12, shown overleaf, will be deemed "more important" than the others. If I were writing the catalogues, it would be included, possibly as "The Major Plate Flaw" on the 7¢ Bistre or maybe "The A-N Flaw".

Editors Note: we have taken the 'retro' step of illustrating most of the varieties described in this article in black and white for the simple reason that they show up much better this way.



Fig 12 The 'A-N' flaw with, at right, a stamp showing the flaw.

UK-BNA TRANSATLANTIC HANDSTAMPS FOR SALE

Malcolm Montgomery is breaking up his collection of transatlantic handstamps and is offering 'first refusal' to CPSGB members. The collection spans, approximately, 1835-1890 and includes most of the covers attributed 'MBM' illustrated as plates in the BNAPS book of that title assembled by Malcolm and Steve Mulvey. Malcolm has offered to make available a list of approximately 180 covers which will be updated on the first of each month until early 2023, when the remaining covers will be offered in a public auction. He will take orders, initially to a maximum of three covers per member. His preference is to conduct transactions through the internet, but would consider other requests by telephone for members who do not have access to the internet. Scans, initially up to three, would be made available on request and covers would be 'reserved' for a maximum of seven days from the date of despatch of the scans after which time, failing confirmation of the order, the covers would be offered to other bidders. Preferred payment would be by Paypal.

Malcolm's contact details are:

Internet: m0bmontgomery@aol.com (Please note the '0' is a 'zero', not an upper-case 'O').

Address: M.B. Montgomery, Cae Glas, Hendre Road, Conwy, LL32 8DX, UK.
Telephone: 01492 573445 (UK only please!)

This is the third in an occasional series looking at some of the modern Canadian stamp issues and the scope that exists for forming a specialised collection.

THE PATH TO A SPECIALISED COLLECTION - THE DEFINITIVE ISSUES OF 1977 – 1985 (PART 1)

Graham Searle FCPS

Following the Centennial issue, Canada reverted to the practice of issuing partial definitive stamp series. This practice became particularly complex in 1977 when a series of unrelated definitive stamps were issued. These were:-

- a) Low value stamps featuring Floral designs which remained in use until 1982. These had values from 1 cent to 15 cents
- b) First class letter stamps featuring the Queen which remained in use until 1985.
- c) First class letter stamps featuring the Houses of Parliament which remained in use until 1982.
- d) First class letter stamps featuring a Maple Leaf which first appeared in 1981 and remained in use until 1985. This same design was also used for some lower value stamps appearing in booklets.
- e) Low value stamps featuring Tree designs which remained in use until 1982. These had values from 15 cents to 35 cents.
- f) Medium value stamps featuring Street Scenes which remained in use until 1982. These had values from 50 cents to 80 cents and
- g) High value stamps featuring National Parks which remained in use until 1989. These had values from \$1 to \$5.

This first installment of an article on these issues will look at the low value and medium value issues. A later article will consider the various first class stamps and the high values.

The period from 1977 to 1983 was one of high inflation and the first class letter rate rose steadily from 12 cents in 1977 to 32 cents in 1983 with all other postal rates seeing similar large and frequent increases.

Throughout this period, Canada Post were employing two printers (the Canadian Bank Note Co and the British American Bank Note Co) who shared the workload of printing the stamps between them. Needless to say, the two printers employed different perforations, different printing techniques and often different papers for printing, further boosting the number of stamp varieties.

The result is a complex group of stamp issues with a huge number of varieties, most of which are readily available at prices that will not break the bank. There are also a fair number of minor plate varieties to seek, several of which were constant.

This period did however mark something of a low point in quality control at the security printers, particularly the Canadian Bank Note Co. (or if you prefer something of an open back door policy for printers waste into the philatelic market). Missing colours, imperforate and part perforate stamps, printed on the gum side errors etc all abound giving the collector plenty of scope to hunt down some rare stuff.

The large number of postal rate changes also make these issues a great collecting area for the postal historian. Time lags resulting from the need for Parliament to approve changes to the first class letter rate (but not any other rate changes) meant that several registered and special delivery rates had very short lives (in some cases no more than 2 or 3 weeks) making for some howling rarities – often hiding away in dealers 50p boxes! (see ref 1 for more information on these).

The Floral low value definitives.

These were first issued in April 1977 with six values from 1 cent to 10 cents (see fig 1). These initial printings were made by the Canadian Bank Note Co. and were printed in lithography with engraving for the values and wording. The stamps were on essentially dull paper with a perforation of 12 x 12.5. Examples of several of the values can be found on low or medium fluorescent papers but you will need a UV lamp to identify these; to the naked eye they look identical.



Fig 1 Promotional brochures issued by Canada Post to coincide with the new issues

In October 1978, the CBNCo reprinted the 10 cents value from a second plate with a different perforation of 13 x 13.3.

All of these stamps have general tagging (2 bands) but the 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents values can all be found with the tagging bars missing in error.

The 1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents values were also issued in precancelled form (see fig 2).

No less than three of the six values exist printed on the gummed side (see fig 3). Of these the 4 cents value is probably the easiest to find with the 2 cents value being scarcer. The 1 cent value also exists in this form but only in the precancelled state and with only 16 examples recorded. Given that these stamps were printed in panes of 100 (from sheets of 600) one wonders what happened to all the other copies of this latter error – they could hardly have been stuck on mail!



Fig 2 Examples of the precancelled stamps



Fig 3 The three 'printed on the gummed side' errors

The precancelled 1 cent stamp is also notable for another variety showing a double print (or kiss print) of Canada and the numeral 1. Two panes of 100 were reported with this variety which is only known on the precancelled form of the stamp (see fig 4).

The 2 cents value can be found partially imperforate (see fig 5 overleaf) from the bottom of a pane; a variety that exists on several other definitive stamps from the 1970's suggesting this was a not uncommon problem with the perforating equipment.



Fig 4 Double or kiss print of '1' and 'Canada'



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Scott #1123 VAR-1125 VAR



Scott #1454i VAR

Well the moment has arrived! After 15 years of negotiations, the owner of these three UNIQUE imperforate sheets has finally agreed to sell. The editors of the Unitrade Canada Specialized were aware of their existence and they were listed in a footnote. Orders will be taken on a first come first basis and cut up accordingly. Sheets are all VF Never Hinged and were originally bought from an Archive Sale. Prices will be as follows. Payment plans can be arranged. Both offers are unlisted in Unitrade Catalogue.

Canada #1123-1125 CPL set of 3 Plate Blocks XF NH

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Canada Scott #1454i VAR 84¢ Weihnachtsmann "Accent over E of NOËL"

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Fig 5



Fig 6 Corner block of the 5¢ stamp showing the 'pale bud' variety

There is only one minor constant plate variety of note. This is a small green mark through the left hand frame of the 3 cents value from plate position 35. Rather more impressive is a non-constant variety to be found on some lower right imprint blocks of the 5 cents value. This shows a 'pale bud' on the lower right stamp (see fig 6 above). The cause of this variety is something of a mystery (at least to the author!).

These CBNCo printings in lithography also give rise to a number of missing or changed colour varieties. It seems that the inks used to print the litho background of the stamps had a strong tendency to change colour if exposed to sunlight or UV light over long periods. An example of this is shown in fig 7 with a block of 10 cents stamps in a very unusual colour. The adjacent pair of stamps shows a repellex error affecting one of the stamps. This latter error is a genuine printing error and far scarcer than the rogue colour varieties. The message here is clear – buyer beware! Most of these 'errors' will be a windowsill creations by a hopeful ebay seller. If in doubt get a certificate.



Fig 7 Block at left shows a colour changeling caused by exposure to light. The pair above shows a colour change due to a repellex error in printing.

Completely missing colours are equally problematical. Four used copies of the 2 cents stamp have been reported with all of the purple inscriptions missing and a small number of the same value are known with the yellow colour missing (see fig 8). Once again, a certificate of authenticity is essential if you are parting with more than a few dollars and these may well be a ‘trick of the light’ like the 10 cents block above.

These stamps also seem to have produced more than their fair share of colour shifts some of which are quite dramatic. The more extreme examples are most probably printers waste that found its way out of the back door of the printers establishment. Fig 9 shows a nice example of one of these on the 2 cents value. They are, at least, a good deal less expensive than the missing colour errors.



Fig 8 Missing Yellow or maybe just a windowsill creation.



Fig 9 One of the more impressive colour shifts.

In July 1978, following an increase in postal rates a new value appeared. This 12 cents stamp was printed by the British American Bank Note Co. using a different printing technique – photogravure with engraving for the inscriptions. The perforation was 13 x 13.3 and the main printing was again on a dull paper although examples can be found on slightly fluorescent paper. This new value was also issued in precancelled form with a unique set of red precancel bars.

Over the course of 1979, all the other values were re-printed by the BABNCo using the photogravure technique. These also had the 13 x 13.3 perforation and 2 general tag bars. These 1979 printings included a further new value, 15 cents, which was also issued in precancelled form. (The 12 cents and 15 cents values were the very last Canadian stamps to be precancelled – see fig 10 opposite).

Apart from the different perforations on most of the values, these photogravure printings can be told apart from the original lithography printings as they have a rather mottled background – see fig 11 opposite for a comparison.

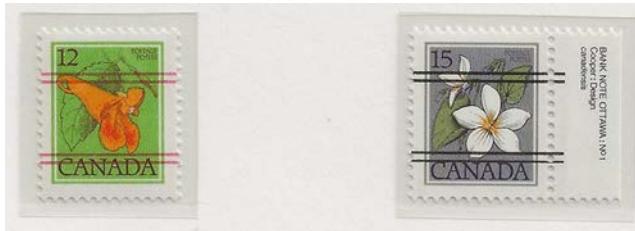


Fig 10 Canada's last ever precancelled stamps.



Fig 11 Comparison of the CBNCo printing (at left) and the BABNCo printing (at right).

These BABNCo printings were mainly on dull paper although a few of the values can be found on slightly fluorescent paper. Once again, a UV lamp will be required to identify these. The 2 cents value can also be found on vertically ribbed paper although the ribbing can be hard to spot – holding the stamp to the light at an angle will help.

The 2 cents, 10 cents and 15 cents values of this BABNCo issue can be found with the tagging bars missing in error. All of the values apart from the 4 cents can also be found with a tagging variety known as the 'hook tag' flaw (illustrated in the Canada Specialized catalogue). A UV lamp will again be required to see this. The flaw occurs on the right-most vertical tag bar on the pane. It 'moves' along the pane so the flaw sometimes falls entirely on a stamp or other times just a portion of the flaw may appear near the top or bottom of the stamp. Good luck with trying to display these flaws at your local stamp club!

Tagging varieties aside, the BABNCo printings of these stamps are mercifully free of other errors and varieties.

The 1 cent and 2 cents stamps from this BABNCo issue were also used in some stamp booklets as 'make up' values (see fig 12 overleaf). These booklet stamps always have a straight edge and have a 12 x 12.5 perforation. As with the sheet stamps, the 2 cents value can be found printed on smooth or vertically ribbed papers. Quite why this ribbed paper was only used for the 2 cents value or booklets containing the 2 cents value remains something of a mystery.

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Fig 12 Stamp booklets with the floral definitives used as make up values. These booklet stamps have a different perforation to the sheet stamps and always have a straight edge.

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Unofficial overprints

One unusual feature of these Floral definitives is the number of unofficial overprints that can be found. It appears that some of these were even tolerated by the post office for a while as postally used examples can be found.

The first such overprints came from a stamp club in Hinton, Alberta in 1977. Some catalogues list the 1 cent stamp with the HINTON/PEX/1977 overprint in black but the souvenir card produced by the club (see fig 13 below) suggests that all six of the original values may exist overprinted in this way.

The following year saw overprints on the 1 cent value for the EXUP XI event held in Montreal in May 1978. This particular overprint appears to have had some official status. In 1979 overprints appeared to mark the downfall of the Liberal government lead by Pierre Trudeau. These 'FUDDLE DUDDLE' overprints can be found on the 1 cent (both upright and inverted) and 12 cents values. In 1980 a small quantity of the 1 cent BABNCo stamp were overprinted for the PHILABEC philatelic exhibition – these can also be found with the overprint upright and inverted and finally I have seen overprints with a slogan against Unilateral Partition in Quebec on the 2 cents stamp. A selection of these overprints is shown in fig 14 overleaf. No doubt more types and different values may exist and whilst most are entirely unofficial they make a nice sideline collection.

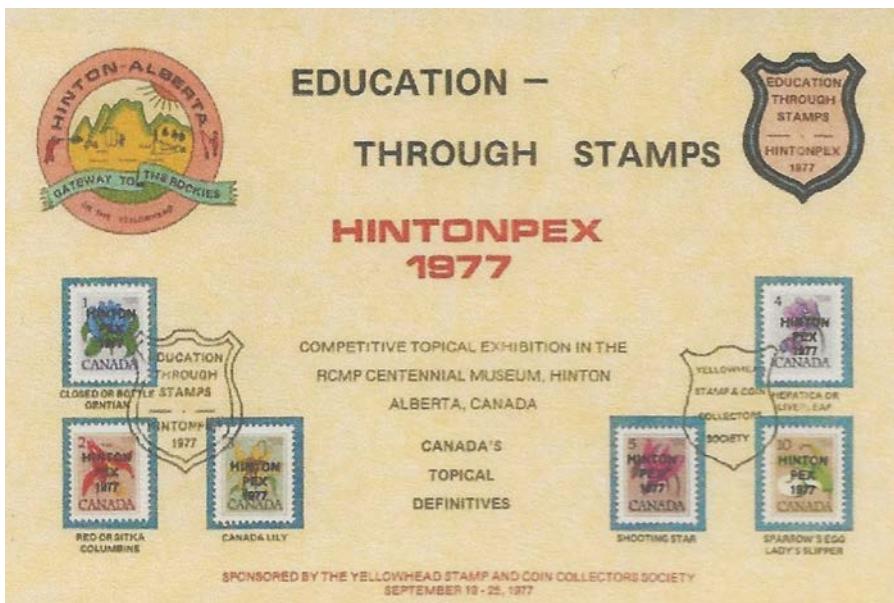


Fig 13 Overprints produced for the Hinton philatelic exhibition in September 1977.

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Fig 14 Some of the many unofficial overprints to be found on this issue.

There is also at least one privately produced stamp booklet featuring one of these stamps. This is a special booklet produced for the 50th anniversary of the Hamilton and Buffalo Stamp Exhibition in November 1981. The booklet shown in fig 15 overleaf sold at \$1 but contained only 80 cents worth of stamps including four copies of the 3 cents Floral definitive.

The Tree low value definitives

A set of three of these stamps was first issued in August 1977. Postal rate increases caused the issue of a 30 cents value in March 1978 and a 35 cents value in March 1979. All five stamps were printed by the British American Bank Note Co. in photogravure with engraving for the inscriptions and values. The stamps were all perf 13.3 on very slightly fluorescent paper with two general tagging bars (see fig 16 overleaf).

This set of stamps produced the fewest varieties of any of the issues being described here.



Fig 15 Privately produced booklet for the 50th anniversary of the Hamilton - Buffalo stamp exhibition.



Fig 16 The Tree low value definitives.

A few very minor paper varieties exist with differing levels of fluorescence but as with the Floral stamps these can only be observed under UV light. These aside, few varieties are known on these stamps. Double paper varieties (from repair paste ups) are known on the 15 cents, 25 cents and 35 cents values.

There is one significant and quite impressive variety to seek out on the 20 cents value. This is a semi-constant variety from plate position 21 (in a pane of 50) which shows the denomination missing (see fig 17 below). It is unclear how many panes of the stamp were affected by this error.

For several years collectors got quite excited about a variety on the 30 cents value known as the 'winter leaf' variety which shows white edges on the leaves. This is, however, simply the result of a minor colour shift and is fairly common.



Fig 17 Missing denomination error

The Street Scene medium value definitives

This small group of attractively designed stamps first appeared in July 1978. Three values were included in the initial set all printed by the British American Bank Note Co in photogravure with engraving for the inscriptions (see fig 18). The stamps were perf 13.3 with the 50 cents value having two general tagging bars and the 75 cents and 80 cents values being untagged.



Fig 18

As with some of the issues described above, some of the values can be found on papers with small differences in fluorescence but a UV lamp would be required to see the differences.

These initial three values were free of any major varieties. One minor plate variety can be found on the 50 cents value from position 5 in the pane of 50 and this same stamp can be found with the tagging bars missing in error.

In December 1978, the 50 cents stamp was reprinted from new plates by the Canadian Bank Note Co. This reprint is in lithography with the inscriptions engraved as before.

The same company was responsible for the printing of a new 60 cents value in May 1982. Both these new stamps were perf 13.3 and both have two general tagging bars. As with the BABNCo printings, minor paper variations can be found on both values.

The CBNCo record of producing significant printing errors (or at least allowing them out into the philatelic marketplace) continued with the 50 cents stamp. The most famous of these is the so-called 'ghost town' variety which has all of the engraved inscriptions missing (see fig 19 below). Some 150 of this variety have been recorded which is three whole panes.

Perhaps to compensate for the missing inscriptions, the stamp can also be found with the inscriptions doubled. A range of varieties occur here from a rather impressive complete full doubling of all the inscriptions (see fig 20 below) to a number of lesser doubling or kiss print varieties. The full doubling type is rare and a certificate of genuineness is recommended for this one.

For those with less deep pockets, this stamp also has a number of more minor plate varieties, some of which are constant.

Finally, a very impressive fold over error on this stamp is shown in some catalogues where both the magenta litho colour and the brown engraving are missing. Like many such fold over errors, this one is probably unique.

References:-

1. Look Out for the Unusual – Some Postal History Rarities; *Maple Leaves*, Volume 33, No. 6, April 2014, pp 338 – 342.

TO BE CONTINUED.



Fig 19 Inscriptions missing



Fig 20 Inscriptions doubled

SOCIETY NEWS

FROM THE PAST PRESIDENT

As the Scottish bard, Robert Burns, once observed '*The best laid schemes o' mice an' men, gang aft agley (oft go astray)*' and so it proved with our planned 2022 Convention. Having worked out all sorts of contingencies regarding the Covid pandemic we were finally forced to cancel the event when our chosen venue announced they could no longer accommodate us as they had chosen to be contracted to house Ukrainian refugees.

I must, however, thank those members who rallied round at short notice to allow us to put on a full programme of philatelic displays over Zoom during the Convention week. Whilst this can never be the same as meeting old friends in person, I hope it did, at least, provide a good and varied range of interesting topics and a chance for those who would not have been able to travel to Dundee to participate and meet up 'virtually'.

By the time you read this, I will have passed on the Presidential badge of office to John Watson and I wish him every success in 2023 when, hopefully, we really can '*all meet again*'.

Karen Searle FCPS

FROM THE TREASURER

The Society Accounts for the year ending on 30th June 2022 appear on pages 478 and 479. If members have any queries relating to the accounts, please contact me (see inside back cover for contact details).

The Society remains in good financial health. Income was once again greatly helped by significant advertising revenues and record auction results. At the same time, our major expenditures were subject to only limited inflation. The bulk of the Society assets remain in Canada where they accrued a higher interest rate than that available in the UK. The significant fall in the value of the £ sterling vs the \$ over the last year resulted in a sizeable exchange rate 'gain' as expressed in £'s.

I am recommending to the AGM that Subscriptions be held for another year at the current levels.

I once again extend my thanks to Mike Street who has managed the Canadian accounts.

Special thanks go to Jim Bisset who has been our Honorary Examiner. Jim has undertaken this task for over 20 years but has now decided to 'retire' and handover to a younger member. Jim has given me lots of help and advice over the years, particularly when I was new to the position. If you think you may be able to help the Society by taking on this role please see the advert on page 476 and contact me if you require more information.

Karen Searle FCPS

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED TO FILL SOCIETY POSITIONS

The Society is seeking volunteers to fill the following positions which are currently vacant:-

HONORARY EXAMINER

This role involves a single, once a year, task – completed in the July – August period. The task is to check through the Annual Accounts and associated documentation on behalf of the wider Society membership to confirm that the Accounts provide a full and true picture of the financial status of the Society.

Each July, the Society Treasurer completes the Annual Accounts for the Society for the 12 month period ending 30 June. The Treasurer then sends the Accounts along with the account ledger and all associated documentation (such as bank statements, invoices etc) to the Examiner. Any queries from the Examiner are normally dealt with by e mail or phone, as are any required amendments, and once the Examiner is satisfied that the Accounts provide a full and true picture he or she is required to sign them to this effect.

It should be noted that the role is not the same as an Auditor who may perform similar tasks for limited companies. It is merely an informal check on behalf of the wider membership of the Society.

As the task involves the passing of fairly large bundles of paperwork to and fro by mail in a limited time frame the role is best undertaken by a member living in the UK.

Although some past holders of the position have been Chartered Accountants, this is not a requirement of the position; though doubtless an ability to add up is useful!

If you feel you may be able to help the Society by undertaking this role or you would simply like to have more detailed information on what is involved, please contact the Hon Treasurer (contact details on the inside back cover) or Jim Bisset, e mail james@bisset.org.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO ORGANISE THE 2024 CONVENTION

As this issue goes to press, the Society currently has no nominee to fill the position of First Vice President beyond 2022. This, in turn, means we have no-one willing to organise an Annual Convention in 2024.

Ideally, this event would be held in either the South of England or the Midlands so a volunteer for the role would best be located in one of these areas of the UK.

If you feel that you may be able to undertake this important role, please contact our past President, Karen Searle, or our current President, John Watson, either of whom would be able to furnish you with a full job description for the role and provide advice and assistance on what is involved.

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

Enclosed with this issue of Maple Leaves is the reminder regarding subscriptions for 2023 for those members who need to act regarding payment. (If you had no such enclosure with your copy, you need take no action). Subscriptions fall due on 1st January 2023.

As usual, payments can be made by cheque (in £ mailed to me or in \$US or \$CAN mailed to Mike Street) or via PAYPAL on the Society website. You may also pay by direct BACS transfer to the Society account.

Members who have paid in advance for 2023, have a life membership or have been a member for over 50 years continuously need take no action and will not have received the reminder with this issue. If you are unsure if one or any of these apply to you, please contact me or Mike Street by e mail or phone and we can confirm your status. Contact details can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Ken Flint.

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

My thanks to all members who participated either as sellers or buyers (or both) in the recent auction. Assuming the usual prompt payments by buyers, I would hope to have this sale fully concluded with all payments out to vendors by the end of October.

Our next auction will take place in March 2023 as a postal/ web based sale. Consignments for this auction should reach me no later than **Friday 16 December**.

Graham Searle FCPS

SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND GROUP

Our final meeting of 2022 will be 'in person' chez George on **Friday 21 October at 1300hrs** in Glasgow (please note change of date). We also plan to have a *Zoom* link up and running for this meeting so those who cannot get to Glasgow can still attend.

Full details will be circulated to the regular attendees by e mail nearer the time. If you would like to attend by *Zoom* but do not normally do so, please e mail me and I will add you to the list for the *Zoom* links.

As usual, please bring along a few sheets to display (in person or digitally) and/or some questions needing answers.

Graham Searle FCPS

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2022

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT TO YEAR ENDED 30 June 2022

INCOME	£
Subscriptions and Donations	3923.33
Maple Leaves Advertising Revenue	2665.96
Bank Interest	491.61
Exchange Packet Surplus	162.61
Convention Auction Surplus (Internet)	1101.29
Internet Auction Surplus	2616.09
TOTAL INCOME	<u>10960.89</u>
 EXPENDITURE	
Maple Leaves Printing and Distribution	5412.84
Administration Expenses	524.59
ABPS fee	141.00
Insurance	228.28
Website running costs	254.39
Bookcase for Library (Miscellaneous)	169.00
Fellow's Ties (Miscellaneous)	227.88
Book Purchase	94.94
Convention Deficit (mainly postage)	93.46
Overall surplus for year	3814.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>10960.89</u>

Notes:- Canadian funds have been converted to sterling at C\$1.58= £1

** payments exclude £1472 for one lot awaiting RPSL Certificate.
Money held in escrow awaiting certification



Hon. Treasurer
16/9/22



Hon. Examiner
22/08/2022

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET FOR
YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2022

		£	£
ASSETS			
	Cash balances:RBS Accounts	8409.84	
	Meridian Bank	8122.81	
	Sub-total cash		16532.65
	Investments at cost:		
**	Janus Henderson Unit Trust	3000.00	
	Interest bearing Canadian bank bonds	37487.85	
	Sub-total investments at cost		40487.85
	* Library books as valued		4772.70
	* Trophies as valued		3420.96
	TOTAL ASSETS		<u>65214.16</u>
LIABILITIES			
	General fund balance at 30/6/21	10894.70	
	Sterling surplus 2021/22	515.14	
	General fund balance at 30/6/22		11409.84
	Canadian General fund balance at 1/7/21	39324.61	
	Exchange rate gain over 2021/22	2986.68	
	Canadian \$ surplus 2021/22	3299.37	
	Canadian General fund balance at as 30/6/22		45610.66
	Library fund		4772.70
	Trophy Fund		3420.96
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>65214.16</u>

Notes:

For 2021/22, Canadian funds have been converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.58 = £1,
whilst in 2020/21 Canadian funds were converted to Sterling at the rate of C\$1.70=£1
This difference gives rise to an exchange rate gain (expressed in Sterling) at 30/6/22

*These are disposal values. Insurance (Replacement) values are £9,000 and £23,720 respectively.

**These had a market value of £4987.34 on 30/6/2022


Hon. Treasurer
16/9/22


Hon. Examiner
22/08/2022

AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP to 15th SEPTEMBER 2022

New Members:-

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Removed for non-payment of dues:-

2171	Jamieson	3020	Burse-Hanning
3035	Globe	3081	Cohen
3085	Moreland	3092	Meyers
3095	McCullough		

Revised Total:- 243

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2022

Oct 15 - 16 CANPEX, National Philatelic Exhibition, London ON
Oct 21 CPSGB Scottish Regional Meeting, Glasgow
Oct 23 Banbury Festival of Stamps, Banbury
Nov 18 - 20 CHICAGOPEX, Itasca, IL USA

2023

Jan 20 - 21 York Stamp and Coin Fair - York Racecourse
April 14 - 15 Scottish Congress - Perth
May 6 - 7 ORAPEX, Ottawa
July 1 MIDPEX - Warwickshire Exhibition Centre
July 21 - 22 York Stamp and Coin Fair - York Racecourse
Sept 1 - 3 BNAPEX - Halifax/Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Sept 20 -24 CPSGB Convention - Barnsley, Yorkshire
Sept 27 - 30 Stampex - BDC - Islington, London

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 2022/23

President and Secretary:

John Watson, Lyngarth, 106 Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire S36 7BX
e mail: john.watson1949@btinternet.com

Treasurer:

Karen Searle *FCPS*, Ryvoan, 11 Riverside, Banchory, Aberdeenshire, AB31 6PS
e mail: karensearle28@btinternet.com

Editor, Website Manager and Auction Manager:

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Auction Announcement

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