



JOURNAL OF THE
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Maple Leaves

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Whole No. 188

Vol. 18 No. 8

June, 1982



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MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Founder:

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

Edited by L. F. Gillam, F.C.P.S.

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Vol. 18 No. 8

JUNE, 1982

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EDITORIAL

In our previous two issues we have announced the resignations of long-serving officers and, on behalf of members, we have thanked them for the many years of service which they have devoted to the society. As officers they will be familiar, at least by name, to members, many of whom will know them personally. However much they might wish to hide their lights under a bushel it is not possible for those who serve the society in an official capacity to do so.

There are others, however, to whom we have referred from time to time in these columns as an anonymous band of volunteers, anonymous because they wish to be, and volunteers because no one ever had to conscript them, or twist their arms or use the tongues of angels or of men to persuade them to use their talents in the service of the society.

The society had always prided itself on its facility for enlisting help behind the scenes whenever the occasion demanded, and nowhere has this facility been more clearly demonstrated than in the realm of finance.

Anyone who has examined the annual balance sheets of the society in the past cannot have failed to notice their complexity. The many sources of income (and the many avenues of expenditure, we hasten to add) of the society have inevitably meant that the task of auditors has been onerous and time-consuming. That anyone should wish to discharge this duty more than once is, to a layman at least, mind-boggling.

That one, James Macaskie (or Mac as he is perhaps inevitably known to his many friends), should wish to do it for more years than most members of the society can remember is incredible. We suspect that even he would have difficulty in putting his finger on the exact year when he first started to survey the society's accounts with a keen, professional eye. That Mac was well-qualified to undertake the work goes without saying, or at least it would were it not for the well known fact that 'busmen's holidays' are not particularly noted for being extraordinarily relaxing!

On two counts, therefore Mac deserves the thanks of members: one for the long sentence he has undergone uncomplainingly, and one for the hard-labour that he has so willingly endured. Now that he has at last handed over this task to Eric Killingley, the Assistant Editor, he will be able to sit back and relax. He has served the society well and he deserves well of the society.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Part 12 of this interesting series by our Secretary, David Sessions, appeared in our last issue. It will also be the last instalment for a very good reason: a book covering the whole of the history of pioneer machine cancellations has now been published bringing (and completing in up-dated form) the whole of the series originally planned by the author. At the time of going to press we are unable to state when it will be available from our Handbook Manager, and can only advise members to refer to the outside back cover of this issue, or that of our August number. If not available in June it most certainly will be by then. At the moment we are advised that supplies are on the high seas, and needless to say, well worth waiting for.

CONVENTION 1982

Members overseas are reminded that the Annual Convention of the society will be held at the University of Surrey, Guildford from Wednesday, 15th September to the 18th. Applications for accommodation should be sent as soon as possible on the booking form which accompanied our last (April) issue, or by letter to Mr. C. A. King, 10 St. Leonard's Road, Claygate, Esher, Surrey. It is regretted that owing to unforeseen circumstances that further supplies of the form are not available. Members are reminded, however, that single accommodation is available at £14.50 per day, and that twin accommodation in split level duplex rooms is also available at the same rate per person. These rates include bed, breakfast and dinner, with the latter on date of arrival. All charges are inclusive of gratuities and members are asked to advise Mr. King both of the dates of arrival and departure together with the number of tickets required for the banquet on 18th September.

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859 to 1868
The printings of the 12½ cents value (Part 1)
by G. Whitworth, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.

Since my monograph of 1966 describing the stamps of this issue I have added more dated material to my collection of the 12½ cents stamp. I have also been helped by the examination of the collection of David Prichard. My original study started from the stamp collection of Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, with the colours already set out by printing orders. These stamps had been sorted in 1934 as the result of work by Senator J. A. Calder using dated material borrowed from the collections of Messrs. Studd, Lichtenstein and Jones. Upon completion of this study Calder circulated the stamps with a memo describing his method and listing the dated material he had available. This memo will be of interest to every collector today as the information is authoritative and part 1 is reproduced in full.

MEMO from J. A. Calder
February 15 1934
The Printings of the 12½ cents 1859

For Studd & Jones —

Have just completed my set up of above printings and am anxious to return material you so kindly loaned me but wish first to have Lichtenstein check results with me.

This memo will indicate the conclusions I have reached and throughout same I shall refer to each item you sent me. I may also find it necessary to send you for examination and comparison a few entries belonging to Collections of A. F. Lichtenstein and Self.

I am free to admit that for some time I found it most difficult to separate the Printings of this section of the 12½. This was due mainly to one cause, namely, that the great majority of the stamps were badly printed. In all the material I have comparatively few of the stamps — both dated and undated — that are printed normally — that is with plate properly inked, plate properly wiped and burnished after inking, paper just sufficiently moistened and pressure for printing not too great or too little.

In all normally printed stamps the white areas — more particularly those of the forehead and face — should appear as distinctly white unless the paper itself is tinted.

In all cases where stamps have been badly printed for one or more of above causes it is quite difficult to determine the printing to which they belong and within certain limitations one guess is just as good as another.

From experience I find that in order to determine printings it is essential to have a sufficient quantity of dated stamps or entries with stamps that are

normal or nearly so. This is necessary to decide what I call the *base tint of the shade* – such as bluish green, grayish green, yellowish green, deep yellow green, green &c. &c.

Starting with the normal or nearly normal stamps I separate them into distinctive classes – both dated and undated – and place each class by itself on an empty filing folder. This gives ample room for work. If folder is about 14" x 10" – a bit stiff – it will carry all necessary entires and singles – and can be picked up and laid to one side without disturbance of material.

Every care must be taken at first to place in each group or class only those stamps that are very closely and distinctly allied in shade. At this stage everything doubtful including all badly printed stamps should be completely eliminated. To avoid future trouble there should be no guess work about this first grouping of shades as it constitutes the real basis for the separation of the printings.

Without going unduly into details I am convinced that when orders were placed by the P.O. Dept. for lots of 100,000, 200,000 or 300,000 stamps representing 1000, 2000 or 3000 sheets respectively the printers very seldom if ever, struck off the full order at one printing. I have ascertained that a day's run for a printer with an assistant was approximately 700 sheets. But it must be remembered that the contractors (the present American Bank Note Co.) had all kinds of printing jobs from all parts of the World – but more particularly from South and Central America, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland &c. From the correspondence in the old letter books in Ottawa I know that the Postal Authorities frequently complained of delays in filling orders and urged that Balance of order be forwarded as soon as possible. There is an abundance of evidence to show that the shipping of an entire order at the one time was the exception.

Consequently I feel convinced that when an order was received by the Contractor it was the almost invariable custom for the manager to issue instructions to have struck off a fraction of the order and later on – after under pressure – to strike off the Balance or another fraction &c.

As for the pressman when he received his instructions he would prepare his ball of ink and if the last printing had been done some weeks or two or three months previously he was not required or expected to check up on the ingredients of the ink last used with the result that his new ball of ink was almost certain to produce an entirely different shade.

Assuming that the contractor had received an order for 1000 sheets and that he first issued instructions to have 500 struck off the pressman after these sheets were printed would lay his ball of ink to one side in oiled paper and from day to day would proceed with other work. Later on – say a week, 10 days, 15 days (or as the case might be) – he would be told to print the Balance of the sheets. He would then most likely take his old ball of ink and re-condition it. He might have to add more oil (not at that time constant in shade or quality) or more pigment (and not exactly in the same proportions

as previously) with the result that the 2nd Printing for this particular order the stamps would have a shade very likely allied to that of the 1st Printing but different.

Returning now to the groups of shades laid out on empty filing cases as there were 8 orders for the 11¼ x 11¼ perforation group there should be at least 8 distinctive shades. With or without dates it should not be difficult to locate these. The majority of them are at once easily recognized and as a rule the remainder with a little care are eventually separated.

The above is elementary and for the most part obvious. But as you are both interested in the study and its results I thought it advisable in this general way to give you an idea of some angles of the problem that you may not have heretofore considered.

I shall now, stamp by stamp, deal with the dated material you sent me and I would suggest (should you have the opportunity) you get together and compare notes. If this is not possible this memo together with all materials should pass from one to the other. Eventually will be pleased to have your frank opinion and criticism of classification I have finally fixed in to date and I must ask you to be good enough to return this memo to me.

(To be continued)

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY

Members are asked to note that the following additional works have recently been added to the library stock of the society :—

The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada 1871-1911

(Allan L. Steinhart)

The Admiral Era, A Rate Study 1912-1928

(Allan L. Steinhart)

Canada Precancels, 13th Edition, 1981

(Edited by H. G. Walburn)

Canada — B.N.A. Philately, An Outline

(E. Richardson)

The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada

(Dr. W. G. Moffatt and G. F. Hansen)

The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents Anglo Boer War 1899-1902

(Kenneth Rowe)

Philately in London, Ontario 1925-1927

(S. Shantz and D. Demaray — kindly donated by Wayne Curtis of Toronto)

All the above are available on loan from the Librarian, Mr. C. G. Banfield, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex.

THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA 1897-1898

(Students of this issue will be interested in the following list of references used by Mr. C. R. McGuire in the article on the above issue and which was serialised in whole nos. 181 to 185 of MAPLE LEAVES. We are grateful to him for this additional information – Editor.)

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Various files in the Public Archives of Canada and National Postal Museum Ottawa.
- “*Papers in Reference to Bank Note Contract*”, Queen’s Printer, Ottawa, 1897.
- *Canada Post Office Guide* – 1897 and 1898 editions.
- *Postmaster General’s Report* – 1896-99 editions.
- Boggs, W.S., *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada* Kalamazoo Mich. 1945.
- Gates, H. & Jephcott, C. M., *Imperforates and Part Perforates of Canada*, “BNA Topics”, Vol. 28, No. 10, 1971, P. 284.
- Howes, C. A., *Canada – Its postage stamps and postal stationary*, Boston, 1911.

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G. E. Welburn, Victoria.

RECAPITALTION OF PRINTING ORDERS

- Legend:
1. Orders after 20 Feb. 1898.
 2. Orders prior to 20 Feb. 1898.
 3. Totals received.

One Half Cent

1. 10,000 panes – one million stamps
2. (10,000 panes – one million stamps)
3. 20,000 panes – two million stamps

One Cent

1. 120,000 panes – twelve million stamps
100,000 panes – ten million stamps
2. (120,000 panes – twelve million stamps)
3. 340,000 panes – thirty-four million stamps

Two Cent

1. 40,000 panes – four million stamps
40,000 panes – four million stamps
2. (80,000 panes – eight million stamps)
3. 160,000 panes – sixteen million stamps

Three Cent

1. 220,000 panes – twenty-two million stamps
200,000 panes – twenty million stamps
2. (20,000 panes – two million stamps)
3. 440,000 panes – forty-four million stamps

Five Cent

1. 25,000 panes – 2,500,000 stamps
2. (25,000 panes – 2,500,000 stamps)
3. 50,000 panes – five million stamps

Six Cents

1. 3,000 panes – 300,000 stamps
2. (2,000 panes – 200,000 stamps)
3. 5,000 panes – 500,000 stamps

Eight Cent

1. 10,000 panes – one million stamps
2. (4,000 panes – 400,000 stamps)
3. 14,000 panes – 1,400,000 stamps

Ten Cent

1. 2,000 panes – 200,000 stamps
2. (1,000 panes – 100,000 stamps)
3. 3,000 panes – 300,000 stamps

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UNRECORDED POSTAGE DUE RE-ENTRY by G. A. Wallace

In October 1924 a printing of Postage Due stamps in the current red-violet shade was released on a sub-standard paper. All three values of this first issue were produced using Plates:— A3 for the 1 cent, A4 for the 2 cent and A3 for the 5 cent values. These plates were also used to print the same shade on ordinary wove paper for both the wet and dry methods of printing. Plate A3 of the 5 cent was also utilised to print the 1928 dark violet order.

The sheets of 200 impressions were cut into two panes of 100 in a 10 by 10 format. In the right pane of the thin paper on Stamp No. 9, there is a continuous line from the left to right frames slightly below the top frame line. The re-entry shown on the photo has been strengthened, as the line which although clear, was very faint when enlarged.

It would appear quite feasible that the re-entry will also be present on the other printings of the 5 cent of Plate A3. As yet I have not seen the re-entry except on the thin 'experimental' paper.



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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Rule 17, notice is hereby given of the Society's Annual General Meeting to be held at the University of Surrey, Guildford, on Saturday 18th September, 1982.

Nominations for the following offices are solicited :—

1. Vice-President.
2. Secretary.
3. Treasurer.
4. Three committee members, one from each region.

The retiring committee members are J. E. R. Thompson, G. Whitworth and W. Williams. They, together with the retiring secretary and treasurer, are eligible for re-election although Mr. Thompson, by virtue of his current address, is no longer eligible to represent the Scottish region.

Nominations to the Secretary please by 18th June, 1982.

FELLOWSHIP

Members of the Society are eligible for election as Fellows for :—

- (a) Outstanding Research or
- (b) Outstanding service to the Society.

Nominations are solicited for submission to the Fellowship sub-committee in accordance with Fellowship Rule No. 2. Such nominations must be on the prescribed form which is obtainable from the Secretary.

Completed forms to be returned by 18th July, 1982.

NOTTS. & DERBY GROUP

On Saturday, March 20th, the above Group, at the invitation of Mr. L. D. McConnel (late of Derby), ventured beyond its borders into Staffs.

The subject was "Back of the Book" issues and Mac led the field with a discourse on Registration stamps followed by Special Deliveries, Postage Dues, etc.

Some interesting varieties and cover material were produced by the eight members present.

As was to be expected Jim Bacon showed some items that were not even included in the "Back of the Book".

The only "flat" of the afternoon was that on Jim's car and it was a case of all hands to the wheel to see him on his way.

Our next meeting is on Saturday June 19th 1982 at Beeston and if any member would care to join us please ring Derrick Avery on Nottingham 255485.



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**ADMIRAL NOTEBOOK (Part 2) by J. Hannah, F.C.P.S.
2 Cents — Plate 5**

This is the plate with the first significant design relief break which helps us to identify stamps from the plate. The feature to look for is a weakness or tapering of the top of the vertical line in the right numeral box.

The whole question of identifying plates from the Original Die for stamps in the sheet form has been fully dealt with in a comprehensive article which appeared in *MAPLE LEAVES* in December 1968. Nothing has been published as far as I am aware to challenge or vary substantially the findings in that article and I propose to follow the guidance given, in this series of Notebook.

From the material examined Plate 5 appears to have had many defective subjects. I have in my collection 36 different plate varieties or repairs, with ten having one or more additional confirming copies. I will refer to the re-entries of which I have six to be noted.

In the first there are the classic signs with lines occurring in the letters "CA" of CANADA on the left and other lines in the letters "GE" of POSTAGE on the right. This type of re-entry is of course also found in other plates and other values (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

There is also a faint line of colour parallel to the outer frame line in the margin to the right of the stamp. I have two copies of this variety.

Perhaps a word about signs of doubling in the design in this area would be useful to students. It is believed that the transfer roller was pressed on to the plate from the centre of the subject in relief, and rocked from this point. It is my view that if the placing of the heavy roller on the plate had to be corrected after its first contact with the plate and before pressure had been applied, then it could well leave traces of a light impression which after re-alignment would remain as an apparent doubling of the design as shown. It should not be taken however that this is what occurred when signs of doubling appear in other areas of a stamp.

There are in this plate at least three other re-entries of this type. In the first I have two copies with signs of a line of colour in the white border on the left, just below the letter "C" of CANADA and with two short lines in the "E" of POSTAGE on the right. In the next example the signs of doubling are confined to the letters "CA" of CANADA and in the adjacent white border areas on the left as illustrated (Fig. 2).

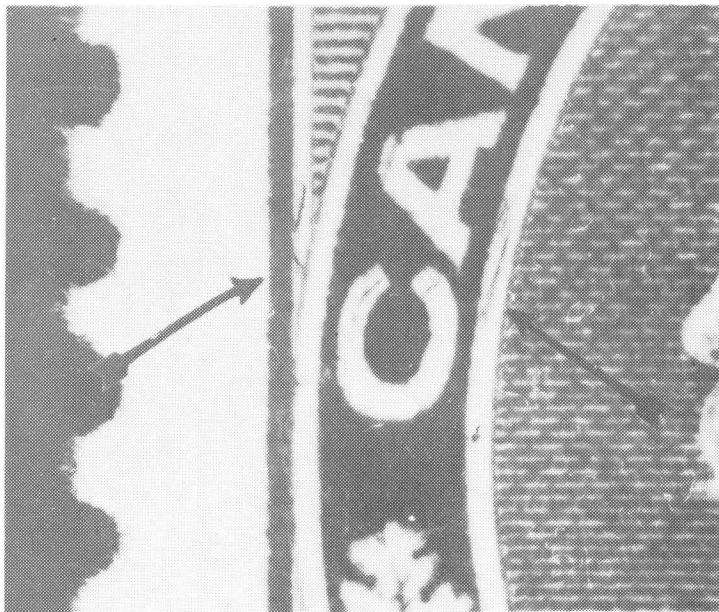


Fig. 2

The third re-entry has a short line in the bottom leg of the "E" on the right. I would add to these notes that, from guide dots and other evidence, these re-entries cannot be taken as being various states of the same re-entered subject.

I illustrate two further re-entries of interest from this plate (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3

In this case there is clear doubling of the pearls of both crowns on the right and on the left, along with doubling of the outer frame line at the top centre, and doubling of the upper spandrel lines on both sides.

The next example is perhaps more minor in nature but is worthy to be noted. (Fig. 4)



Fig. 4

There is doubling of the top and bottom horizontal lines of the right numeral box, and also in the veins of the leaf above the box. There is also what appears to be a plate scratch through the lower part of the numeral. The next article will deal with the numerous retouches to be found in this plate.

THE LETTER AND POSTCARD RATES OF CANADA 1875-1898 (Part 3)

by Dr. M. W. Carstairs, F.C.P.S.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (Including British Guiana and British Honduras)

The postal rates of the American countries caused me a lot of problems as they seemed needlessly complicated. They must have given the many rural postmasters of Canada a dreadful time when they tried to explain to their customers the quickest or cheapest route to send their letters. Even the Postal Guide sometimes lapses into contradictions.

There were five main routes each with different rates:

Route A. The Canadian packet via England and back across the Atlantic by Royal Mail Steam Packet Company three times a month for all the Colonies. Rather expensive at 28c/½oz. for letters and a registration fee of 20c, but reduced to 16c/½oz. for British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad in 1877. At the same time the registration fee was reduced to 16c for all of them. One wonders if pairs of 8c registration stamps were ever used on this service. After Canada joined the U.P.U. this route was abandoned.

Route B. The British Cunard route to England and back again by the Royal Steam Packet Company as above for all Colonies. Even more expensive than Route A as letters cost 2c/½oz. more, but the registration rates were the same. This route was also abandoned after 1st August 1878.

Route C. A British packet from Halifax via Bermuda to St. Thomas monthly serving all the West Indian Islands. At St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies connections were made with small inter-island steamers. This was probably a Royal Mail Steam Packet route.

Letters were carried to Bermuda for 6c per ½oz. (see Fig. 1) and to British Guiana and the other Islands for 12c per ½oz. The registration fee was 5c throughout.

From August 1878 postcards were allowed to be sent to Bermuda, Jamaica and Trinidad for 4c by this route, but for some obscure reason registered letters could not be sent to the Bahamas until July 1st 1879.

From July, 1879 the letter rate was reduced to 5c/½oz. for Bahamas and Bermuda and 10c/½oz. for the other Colonies. Postcards were accepted at 2c for Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Leeward Islands, but not the Windward Islands. However most of the latter Islands joined the U.P.U. shortly afterwards and accepted cards at 2c each.

All these sailings from Halifax are left out of the 1888 guide, presumably because the contract had expired and the routes from New



Fig. 1

York were more frequent and reliable.

Route D. Overland to New York and then direct steamers to the Bahamas, Bermuda and Jamaica, and continuing in an anti-clockwise direction to Haiti, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Cost Rica and Aspinwall (present day Colon, Panama), with connections to South America twice a week on the main sea-routes and every fortnight on the lesser ones.

Strictly I should separate the Bermuda run, as it was a short route originally operated by the Cunard Line and later by the Quebec Steamship Company on a fortnightly basis;

In 1875 this system called for 6c/½oz. for a letter to the Bahamas and 8c/½oz. for Bermuda and Jamaica, with registration only available on the Jamaica route for a fee of 12c.

From 1877 registered letters could also be carried to Bermuda for 12c fee, and in 1878 the rate to Bahamas was reduced to 5c/½oz.

Further reductions occurred on 1st August 1878 when 5c carried a letter up to ½oz. to any of the three Colonies. The registration fee was fixed 5c and postcards were taken for 2c.

In the 1877 guide there is mention of an 8c/½oz. rate for all the British and Danish West Indies, but this does not make sense and I think it is a misprint, as lower down the page it contradicts it.

Otherwise the rates remained in force until 1898.

Route E. Overland to New York, then by British Packet, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to St. Thomas for distribution to all the Islands "about twice a month". The Danish Island of St. Thomas was the transfer station of the West Indies where the long distance steamers transferred mail and passengers to the smaller inter-island boats. It had serious short-comings. If you missed catching Yellow Fever, then you were likely to find an earthquake or be wrecked by a hurricane. Eventually the transfer point was moved in 1885 to Barbados.

In 1875 the rate to all the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana was 16c/½oz. and 12c extra for registration.

In 1877 British Guiana and Trinidad are quoted at 13c/½oz. for letters, but in the next guide these countries are omitted altogether for this route, probably by accident.

For 16c/½oz. however the following countries are mentioned: "British Honduras, West Indies, viz Antigua, Barbadoes, "Cariaco", Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, Tobago and Turks Island". "Cariaco" may be Curacao, but the others are obvious.

From 1st August 1878 British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad allowed postcards for 4c and reduced the letter rate to 10c/½oz. (see Fig. 2). The registration fee was reduced to 10c. The remainder did not allow postcards at a lower rate and still charged 13c/½oz. for letters. They did lower the registration fee to 10c, however.

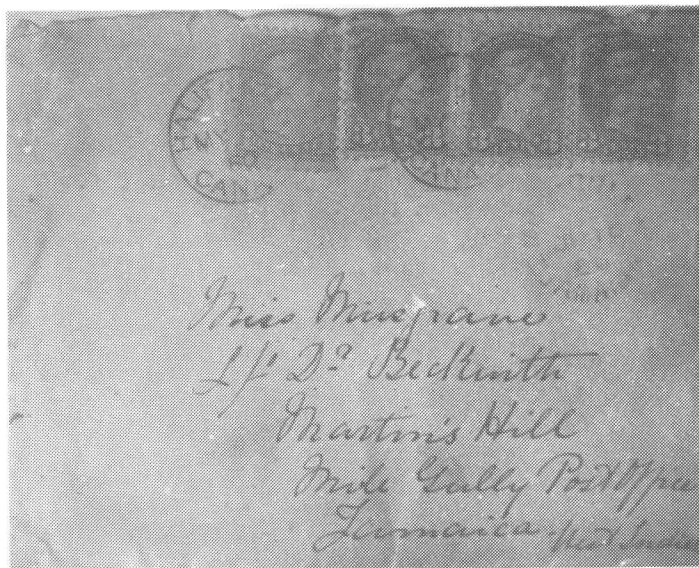


Fig. 2

From 1st July 1879 postcards fell to 2c each and the Leeward Islands permitted them at that rate. The Leewards are recorded as Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola. (Virgin Is.)

The letter rate for the Leeward Islands was reduced to 5c/½oz. and the registered fee to 5c. The registered fee was also lowered to 5c for British Guiana and Trinidad. There is no mention of Jamaica except by routes C and D. For the remainder of the British West Indies there was an increase in postal charges, unusual at this time, to 15c/½oz. plus a delivery charge. (paid in cash?) The fee for registration stayed at 10c.

Gradually however the "remainder" joined the Postal Union, and rates dropped back to a uniform 5c/½oz. for letters, 2c for postcards and a 5c registration fee. In 1881 it was Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago and late in the year Turks Island and in 1883 the rest of the Windward group. Finally in 1888 the rates were reduced to the uniform 5c for British Guiana, British Honduras and Trinidad and remained so until 1898.

Those not in the U.P.U. remained at 15c/½oz. with a 10c registration fee, but I have no idea what Islands these might be, and it seems to be purely an academic point and of no practical importance.

ARTICLES, REPORTS AND LETTERS

FOR PUBLICATION IN

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ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED

'FREE' MARKS (Part II)

by J. Donaldson

I have been greatly encouraged by the interest taken both in Canada and the United Kingdom in my article on 'Free' Marks last year.

I sincerely thank all those who have written to me and sent me material or details of items they have.

I particularly wish to acknowledge the help given me by the National Postal Museum of Canada, Dr. F. Stulberg, Robert A. Lee and Eric Killingley.

1. Earliest Straight Line Types

In a letter in *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 18 No. 3, June 1981, Mr. Bellack asked for identification of a frank on an 1832 letter from Quebec and whether it could be the first 'FREE' handstamp. This boxed handstamp was introduced by T. A. Stayner, who was Deputy Post Master General from 1827 to 1851. Dr. Stulberg possesses a similar 'FREE' boxed handstamp dated Ap.25, 1832. But I have a photo-stat of a cover dated 22.9.1828 from Niagara with a straight line 'FREE', unboxed, 20x5mm, with serifs. Other post offices with 'FREE' marks before 1840 include York, Toronto and Hamilton. Any further information re pre-1840 straight line types would be welcomed.

2. Postmaster's Private Mail

I wish to amend the information given in my previous article on this topic. No regulations can be found granting the franking privilege to Postmasters in Canada for their private mail. It is believed that this was a British custom that simply was started automatically in British North America and practice established its validity. The privilege was abolished on 5th Jan. 1844. Compensation was paid for loss of privilege but not to Postmasters appointed after 11th Dec. 1842. The National Postal Museum of Canada very kindly supplied me with transcripts of the directives relating to loss of privilege.

3. Letters sent 'collect'

In Canada, until 1875, letters could be sent either pre-paid or collect. Unpaid postage was to be rated in black ink on the letter in sterling. My example cover addressed to the Commissioners of Crown Lands bears two 6 Ring Target Cancels surmounting a large black figure '1'. The collecting postmaster has negated the charge of one penny with the use of the 'FREE' handstamp, no postage being due on letters to Commissioners of Crown Lands. (Fig. 1)

4. 'Dater' Type

A few have written asking about the use of a 'Dater' type 'FREE' and not mentioned in my previous article. This bears the words 'OTTAWA CANADA FREE' together with the date in a circle, diam. 21mm (Jarrett Type 1520). My earliest and latest dates of use are 6.3.86 and 1895. Although sometimes used on its own, it was frequently used in addition to

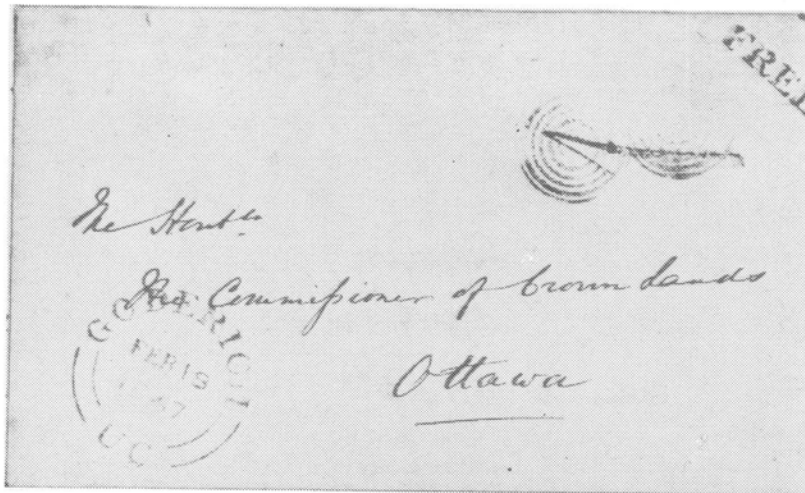


Fig. 1

Senate and House of Commons 'FREE's. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 2

5. 'Duplex' Types

Set out below is a revised list of 'Duplex' Types from 1880–1945. No. 8 is an interesting type, the word 'FREE' being supported on the left by 'HELP CANADA' and on the right 'CONQUER CANCER'. I believe this is the only slogan incorporating a 'FREE'. My example surmounts the printed stamp of the Department of Mines. (Fig. 3)

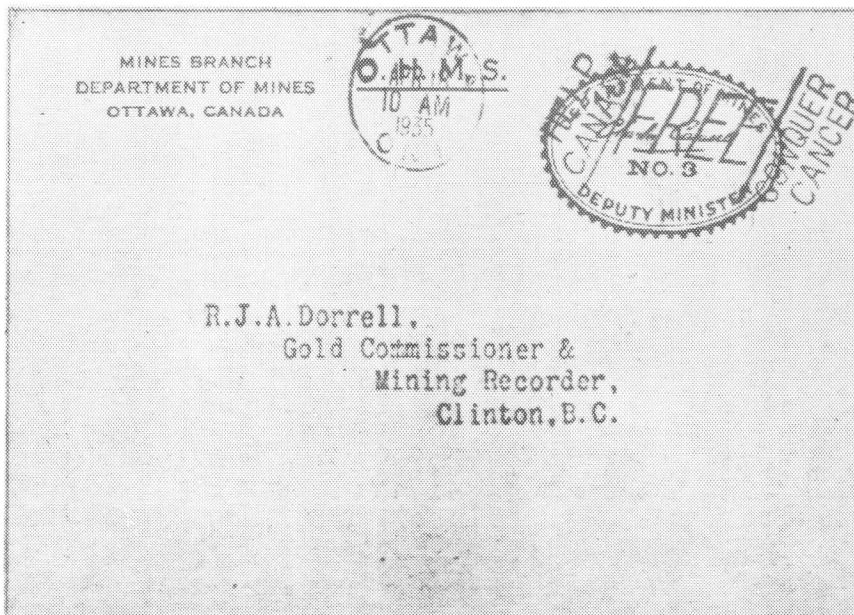


Fig. 3

Between 1945 and 1952 there are several more 'Duplex' types, some of these overlap in time of use, suggesting that various dies were in use at the same time. Further information is required before these can be classified. Please help.

(N.B. Illustrations used are reduced in size except Fig. 2 – Editor.)

'DUPLEX TYPES –1880-1945'

	Diam. mm	Ltrs. mm	Space mm	Base mm	Hgt. mm	Earliest Dates	Latest Dates
1. OTTAWA (S)	20	3	4	16	4½	19. 7.80	31.8.80
2. OTTAWA (S)	20	3	7½	15	5	19. 3.82	13.7.82
3. OTTAWA ONT.	20	3	12	35	8	5. 5.13	31.7.17
4. OTTAWA ONT.	22	2	13	35	8	20.11.24	3.8.29
5. OTTAWA ONT.	22	2	13	30	8	23. 3.31	20.7.31
6. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	16	35	8	8. 8.31	19.9.32
7. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	13	30	8	24. 4.33	
8. OTTAWA ONT.	22	3	25	22	10	14. 3.35	18.4.35
						HELP CANADA / FREE CONQUER CANCER	
9. OTTAWA ONT.	22	2	18	40	6	9. 1.36	28.1.39
						Double wavy lines above and below.	
10. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	13	33	8	10. 3.41	
11. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	20	35	8	12.11.41	22.5.44
12. OTTAWA ONTARIO	22	2	18	45	15	3. 4.45	4.6.45

Note: Allowance in the dimensions of one millimetre above and below should be made for stretch or contraction.

More information is required especially as regards earliest and latest dates. Photocopies of any particular type would be welcomed. I hope members will continue to co-operate. It would be appreciated. Letters should be sent to me at 23, Lingen Avenue, Hereford, HR1 1BY.

STAMP NEWS

International Philatelic Youth Exhibition – The two values of this set issued on March 11th were pre-released from some philatelic counters as early as March 2nd, and can be fairly commonly seen on mail cancelled before the official first day. Is the “real” first day cover to become a collectable item again? The stamps are beauties, but many collectors are disappointed that the steel engraved process was not used for the old stamps in the design. A Canada Post design manager has advised that there are good reasons for this, primarily due to the souvenir sheet which will contain all five of the stamps. In the sheet there are a total of nine ink colours, and the press does not exist in Canada that can print even the necessary five intaglio plates. Furthermore, he said that the engravers do not exist any more that can do justice to the original engravings used on the old stamps, and like the CAPEX issues the designs would be only an approximation of the originals.

The stamps of this issue use a new and distinct form of tagging. The bars of tagging are not on the usual sides of the stamp, but are on the sides of the depicted older stamp, and of the same height as the depicted stamp. The reason for this seems obvious . . . if one were to cut out the design stamp and use it for postage (possible but not authorized), the mini-stamp would still be tagged and receive machine sortation. Is this recognition by Canada Post that the cut-out mini stamps are valid for postage? No one at Canada Post will say so! Watch for lots of these as the rest of the issue comes out.

End of Two Eras – Effective January 1st 1982 Canada Post Corporation ceased usage of postage due stamps and stopped selling precancelled stamps to the general public. There will be no more. The presently available dues and precancels in philatelic stock will remain available until June 30th, and then there will be no more. The Corporation obviously felt that these were archaic and unprofitable items which did not contribute to Corporate efficiency. I hope they don't determine that all stamps are inefficient!

Major Withdrawals – On June 30th, many items will be withdrawn. These include all values connected with the old postal rates . . . the 17c stamps in sheets, coils, booklets and postal stationery, the 30c Tree, and the 75c and 80c Street Scenes. As well, as previously stated, all precancels and all postage dues (even the pre-packs).

Souvenir Items – The 1981 Aircraft issue Presentation Pack was made available from Philatelic Counters on February 1st. It follows the previous Aircraft pack format and sells for \$2. It is very attractive and should be popular in future as it is listed by Gibbons Catalogues. The Wildlife presentation pack was put on sale last October 1st and is in similar format to the aircraft packs. Also to be catalogue listed and worth getting . . . priced at \$3. In this pack is a card showing the stamps which can be used for a “maximum” card or regular post card if you wish. The 1981 Souvenir Album is also out and worth getting.

Canada Post is also back in the poster business and for \$15 will send you a set of three well-printed posters depicting all Canadian stamp designs, good for wall-papering your den. The posters are supposedly available only by mail, so you will have to take a chance . . . but I have seen them and they’re very nicely done.

(We are indebted to Stuart Clark, our Winnipeg Contact Member, for this interesting and useful information – Editor.)

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

“A” = 30 cents

On December 29, 1981, for the first time in its 130-year history, the Canadian Post Office issued a stamp with the value shown by a letter. The red maple leaf stamp bearing the letter “A” has a value of 30c. It was prepared for the post office while the size of the increase in first class mail rates was still being decided, and allowed the rapid implementation of the new rate without waiting until large stocks of 30c stamps could be printed.

Under the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, the “A” stamp should only be used for domestic mail. However, postal employees have been instructed that any fully paid international mail bearing one or more “A” stamps should be sent on to its destination.

The stamp has been printed, in sheets, from three plates – plate 1 by the British American Bank Note Co., and plates 2 and 3 by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Coil “A” stamps have also been released. Strong offsets have been noted, where the slow drying ink has been transferred to the gum of stamps from the sheet below.

(With acknowledgements and thanks to the Editor of “The Buffalo” for kind permission to reproduce this information – Editor.)

Amendments to Membership to 15th April 1982

New Members

- 2347 UZNANSKI, William, RR#5, 130th & Archer, Lemont, I11 60439, USA. B, C.
2348 SANSON, Mrs. P., 124 Southborough Road, Bromley, Kent, BR1 2ER. C.
2349 PARKER, C. Angus, Argyll Etkin Ltd., 55 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9DG.
2350 WATSON, John D., Lyngarth, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Yorks, S30 6GF.
CG, RPO.
2351 SHOTTON, L., 7 Peak Road, Clanfield, Hants, PO8 0QT. C.
2352 CORBETT, Miss Heather, 137 Dudden Hill Lane, London, NW10 1BN. C.

Reinstated

- 2166 TERRY, Mrs. Stella, 34 Brookwell Close, Chippenham, Wilts, SN15 1PJ. C.
2257 SHAPIRO, Barry L., P.O. Box 9865, College Station, Texas 77840, USA. CR-CG,
N, SC, F, PS, PH.
2264 PUTZEL, R. F., 5 Hiddingh Road, Bergvliet 7800, S. Africa. PH.

Resigned

- 2081 CROTON, A. H.
2050 TOMLINSON, R.

Deceased

- 721 PELLETIER, N.
1299 DENTON, B. K.
1345 ST LAURENT, J. C.

Alterations to Handbook

Add

- 2302 SLAUGHTER, D., Box 8002, London, Ontario, Canada, N6G 2B0.

Delete

- 866 ATKINSON, F. G.

Amend

- 2053 HILL, D. I. address should read - 19 Westby Street., Lytham, Lancs, FY8 5JF.
2167 MALENFANT, Mrs. C. should read -
2167 MARTIN, Mrs. C., 560 Queen Street, P.O. Box 56, Station A, Fredericton, N.B.
Canada E3B 4Y2.
1602 GOODHELPHSEN, F. Add CG to interests.

Change of Address

- 1726 BAIN, R. W. - 32A Wellington Avenue, Fleet, Hants.
1756 DIXON-NUTTALL, Colk. J. F. - c/o BHM Munster, BFPO 17.
239 GREENE, V. G. - Apt. 305, 561 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4V
2J8.
1177 HARRISON, H. W. - 10405A Stevenson Road, Stevenson, Md., 21153, USA.
2269 HEASMAN, R. G. - #2104, 9925 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada,
T5J 2X4.
2205 McCANN, W. J. - 170 Dixon Road, Weston, Ontario, Canada, M9P 2L8.
1929 SCOTT-FOX, C. - Brambles, HMS Daedalus, Lee-on-Solent, Hants PO13 9NY to
Dec. '82 then Ayshford House, Westleigh, Tiverton, Devon EX16 7HL.

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WANTED — Any item which even remotely connects The Salvation Army and the post; stamps, covers, PPCs, meters, stickers, essays, etc. Please send, with price. Especially needed the recently-discovered forged USA FDCs of 1965. Harry Hayes, 48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, Yorkshire.

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