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**Feature**

Reverse Offset on Wilding 38

Copies Mailed: 121

**First Recipient of the “White Queen Award” goes to...**

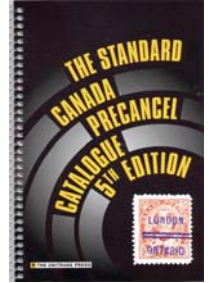
Can you guess?  
 John Arn of course.



Just as the last issue of *The Corgi Times* was going to press, we received word that at this year’s Apple Harvest stamp exhibition, John had won a Gold and Reserve Grand plus the APS medal for excellence 1940-80 for his *Cameo Definitive Issues* exhibit. As well, John won a Vermeil and the APS medal for Research for his *Red Postage Due Issues and Their Usage* exhibit. ♣

**New Precancel Catalogue**

*The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue 5th Edition* was published recently. This is the only source of every known Canadian precancel town and type listing available.



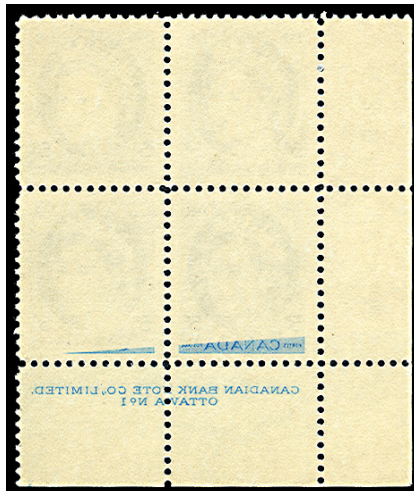
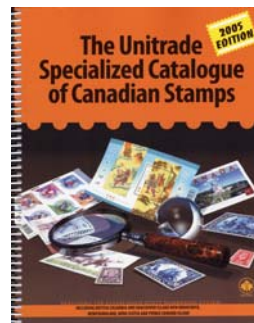
Season’s Greetings and all the best in the New Year

**Unitrade Specialized Catalogue Editor**

*The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* has a new editor — yours truly.

I was asked in mid-November to take over as editor from the retiring Bill Boynton.

I am very much looking forward to making a good catalogue into a great catalogue and reference. Despite the amount of work that will be required it will certainly be an enjoyable job and a labour of love — something I have had a keen interest in doing since I was a young collector. ♣



Wilding Offset  
 See page 38



## Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — *The Society for Canadian Philately*.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

With the exception of the 1967–73 *Centennial Definitives*, we study all aspects of Canadian philately during the Elizabethan era.

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## Canada Post News

Do we like more stamps being issued by Canada? Sure we do! Every new issue is a part of the Elizabethan era — right up our alley. Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

In the last issue of *The Corgi Times* we provided a table outlining the various coil and booklet reprints. Well, time to **add two more to the list...**

### ™49¢ QE II Reprint

The 49¢ Queen Elizabeth II booklet *does exist* as follows:

Canadian Bank Note, F paper, Field reprint  
barcode on back ends with 02800 7

This particular item was marked as "does this exist" in the table in the last *Corgi Times*.



Queen Elizabeth II  
CBN, F paper (bundle of 50)

### ™49¢ Maple Leaf Coil

The 49¢ stylized Maple Leaf coil has a distinctly new printing within the reprint (ie. there was the original coil with the 'perfs' at the top and bottom, then the reprint with straight edges on all four sides, now a *new* reprint):

- < paler blue sky (this obviously won't show up in the illustration to the right)
- < extension of green leaf in lower right corner is shorter (most of the green colour is lighter)
- < the vertical die cutting contains three small little 'nibs' of paper joining the adjacent stamps (this doesn't show in this illustration).



Left: 49c coil reprint  
Right: reprint of the reprint!

By the way, ESG member Barry Danard reports the discovery of a 3-bar tag error on the first reprint. The example is on a commercial cover from Belmont, MB and is a lovely G2aR tagging error. ♣

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## Corgi Times

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Sample or single issues C\$3.50, US\$3.00 each.

(Six issues per volume) Vol I through V C\$17/vol, US\$13/vol; Vol VI C\$21, US\$16; Vol VII C\$18.50, US\$14; Vol VIII to XII C\$20/vol, US\$15/vol

*Corgi Times* is produced with WordPerfect® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi, colour, actual size, JPEG or TIFF, black background), if available, should be sent as separate files from text files.

## Study Group Business

### New members

Dave Bartlet  
Derek Fleming  
Clarence E. Wigmore

### E-mail changes/additions

## Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers. Minimum listing criteria: two day event; 1000 page exhibition; 18 dealer bourse with 50% offering Canadian material.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

### 2005

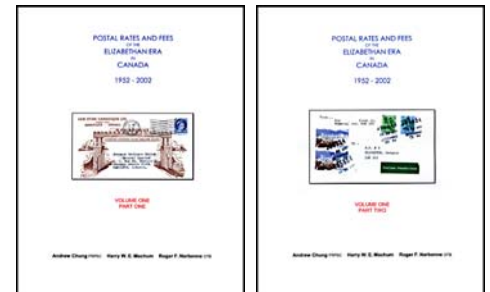
Sep2-4: **BNAPEX 2005**. West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, AB.

## Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era in Canada 1952-2002

The *Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era in Canada 1952-2002* book by Chung, Machum and Narbonne has been printed and has shipped to those who pre-ordered.

The book — Volume 1 — is bound in two parts (245 and 261 pages, respectively). The rate sections on *parcels* are found in Part 2. Both parts are only sold together as 'one book'. [Volume 2 will cover the International postal rates and is now being put together.]

You can order your copy(ies) by sending your cheque, payable to "Elizabethan II Study Group" to: Robin Harris, 770 Inkster Blvd., Winnipeg, MB R2W 0L5 Canada. Pricing for ESG members is C\$62.95; non-members is C\$89.95.



Please add postage/packaging: within Canada \$10; to USA \$13; International \$16.50 (surface). ♣

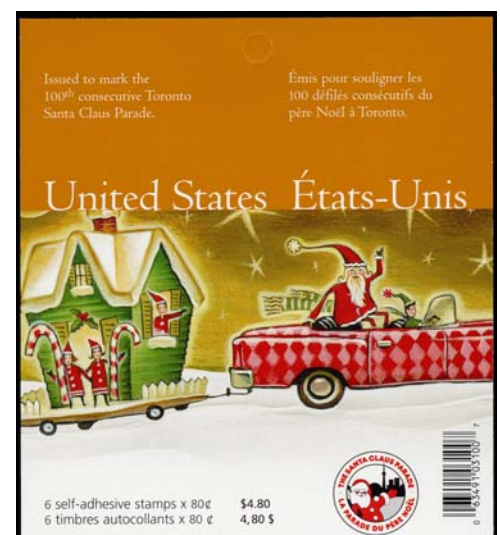
## Booklets printed on Wrong Side

Earlier this year the Canadian Bank Note took over the printing contract of several definitives and other issues from Ashton-Potter. It seems their printing quality on several of the self-adhesive issues has something to be desired.

All three of this year's **Christmas** stamps and the 49¢ **Flag over Edmonton** booklet printed by CBN have been found where the paper stock has been fed into the printing press *upside down*. The result is that when you peel a stamp from the booklet cover you are left with a stamp that has *no gum*.

In all four cases, these are relatively easy to spot. A *correct* orientation of the paper will have the booklet cover printed on the glossy side of the paper. An incorrect printing (ie. a stamp with no gum) will have the *stamp* printed on the glossy side.

By the way, the 49¢ Queen Elizabeth booklet is also printed by CBN. Will we see this booklet printed on the wrong side of the paper? ♣



# Canada Post 2004 Stamp Program

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Scott numbers as of October 21, 2004

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 8	Year of the Monkey < 49¢ single < \$1.40 souvenir sheet < \$1.40 <i>overprinted</i> souvenir sheet < two (\$1.49) postal card (non-denominated) — one for each postage stamp design	Also: uncut press sheet and playing cards  2015 2016 2016a
Jan 24	49¢ National Hockey League All-Stars (5th set in a series) < pane of 6 (6 designs: Larry Robinson, Marcel Dionne, Ted Lindsay, Johnny Bower, Brad Park, Milt Schmidt) < booklet pane of 6 (self-adhesive)	2017a–f 2018a–f
Jan 29	49¢ Tourist Attraction: Quebec Winter Carnival (self-adhesive, booklet of 6, and postal card)	2019
Mar 16	49¢ The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn	2024
Mar 26	Norwegian explorer Otto Sverdrup (joint issue with Greenland and Norway) < 49¢ single < \$1.40 souvenir sheet	2026 2027
Mar 26	49¢ Army Cadets (self-adhesive, booklet of 8)	2025
Mar 30	49¢ Urban Transit/ Light Rail (4 designs in strip of 4)	2028–31
Apr 2	49¢ Tourist Attraction: St. Joseph's Oratory (self-adhesive, booklet of 6, and postal card)	2020
Apr 19	49¢ Home Hardware (self-adhesive, booklet of 10)	2032
May 4	49¢ University of Sherbrooke (booklet of 8) — field (sealed) and philatelic (open) stock available	2033
May 6	49¢ The Montreal Children's Hospital (self-adhesive, booklet of 8)	2035
May 8	49¢ University of Prince Edward Island (booklet of 8) — field (sealed) and philatelic (open) stock available	2034
May 14	John James Audubon's Birds < 49¢ block of 4 designs < 80¢ self-adhesive, booklet of 6	2036–39 2040
May 28	49¢ Sir Samuel Cunard and Sir Hugh Allan: Pioneers of Transatlantic Mail Service (self-adhesive, pane of 16)	2041–42
May 31	<i>Write me...Ring me</i> Greeting Stamps: 4 different designs < Butterfly and Flower < Children on Beach < Rose < Dog	2045 2046 2047 2048
Jun 1	49¢ Tourist Attraction: Festival International de Jazz de Montréal (self-adhesive, booklet of 6, and postal card)	2021
Jun 6	49¢ D-Day	2043
Jun 18	49¢ Tourist Attraction: Traversée Internationale du Lac St-Jean (self-adhesive, booklet of 6, and postal card)	2022
Jun 26	49¢ 400th anniversary of the French Settlement in North America (joint issue with France)	2044
Jul 2	Booklet reprints: 49¢ Flag, 80¢ Leaf, \$1.40 Leaf (new printers with 2 different barcodes); 49¢ QE II (new cover)	
Jul	Booklet reprint: 49¢ QE II (with new barcode)	
Jul 19	49c Tourist Attraction: Canadian National Exhibition (self-adhesive, booklet of 6, and postal card)	2023
Jul 28	49¢ Summer Olympics (pair — Marathon Race and Soccer)	2049–50
Aug 12	49¢ Golfing (pair; self-adhesive, booklet of 8)	2051–52
Sep	Coil reprints: < 49¢ Leaf < 80¢ Leaf < \$1.40 Leaf	2053 2054 2055
Sep 15	49¢ Montreal Institute of Cardiology (self-adhesive, booklet of 8)	2056



Issued	Description	Scott#
Oct 1	49¢ Pets (four favoured family pets: dog, rabbit, pair of cats, fish; self-adhesive, booklet of 8)	
Oct 4	49¢ Drs. Michael Smith and Gerhard Herzberg (Nobel prize winners in Chemistry) (pair)	
Sep	Coil reprint: 49¢ Leaf ( <i>second reprint</i> )	
Oct 8	(49¢) <i>Picture Postage</i> — 2 designs in individual self-adhesive panes of 20 and 40	
Oct 21	49¢ Canadian Victoria Cross winners (pair)	
Oct 22	Masterpieces of Jean-Paul Lemieux < 49¢ [perforation is different from souvenir sheet] < 49¢, 80¢, \$1.40 in souvenir sheet	
Nov 2	Christmas — Toronto Santa Claus Parade Centennial (all self-adhesive) < 49¢ (booklet pane of 10) < 80¢ (booklet pane of 6) < \$1.40 (booklet pane of 6)	
Dec 20	Rate change definitives: (all self-adhesive) < 50¢ Queen Elizabeth II (booklet pane of 10) < 50¢ Flag over... (5 designs in booklet pane of 10) < 50¢ Wildflower (coil) < 85¢ Wildflower (coil and booklet) < \$1.45 Wildflower (coil and booklet)	

## Coil Reprints – September 2004 – Part 2

Some further information on the 80¢ and \$1.40 Maple Leaf coil reprints is now available. It seems that these two values, printed by Lowe-Martin, can be found rolled in two different directions, as the illustrations below show.



80¢ Maple Leaf coil reprint Roll



\$1.40 Maple Leaf coil reprint Roll

The start of the roll is sliced between the gutter found every 10 stamps. A barcode printed on a clear adhesive label is used to seal the roll.

## Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white TIFF scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad. Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, 770 Inkster Blvd, Winnipeg, MB R2W 0L5, Canada. ♣

## Reverse Offset on 5¢ Wilding

by: Leopold Beaudet

As a variety collector, I especially like varieties that are not only visually appealing, but also provide new insight as to how stamps are produced. Ron Rush, the Elizabethan Study Group treasurer, submitted just such a variety to Robin Harris in October.



Figure 1: 5¢ Wilding lower left Pl #4, plate block of 4  
Left: front (pl#2)

Right: back (offset showing pl#1 inscription)

Ron's variety, shown in Figure 1, occurs on a lower left plate block of the 1954 5¢ Wilding definitive. It consists of a partial reverse offset of the design printed on the gum side. As reverse offsets go, it is appealing but is by no means the largest known. The Nov.-Dec. 1997 issue of *Corgi Times* illustrated a block of 16 of the 5¢ Wilding with a complete reverse offset impression on 12 stamps and a large partial offset on the other four [1]. Other examples of reverse offsets in *Corgi Times* include a partial offset of the 3¢ 1962-63 Cameo definitive [2], a spectacular offset on the 1972 1¢ Macdonald [3], a complete offset on the 1972 2¢ Laurier [3], and a partial offset on a vertical pair of the 1978 14¢ Parliament definitive [3]. Robin Harris illustrated a number of offset varieties in his Karsh-Wilding-Cameo [4] and Centennial [5] catalogues.

What makes Ron's example distinctive is that the plate block was printed from Plate 2, but the reverse offset, as revealed in the mirror image of the inscription, is from Plate 1. How is this possible?

For most stamps, especially those with large print runs, Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) prints the stamps with two plates affixed to the printing cylinder. CBN prepares two flat plates and bends each one to form a semi-circle to fit on the printing cylinder. CBN uses a sheet-fed press to print sheet and booklet stamps. Each sheet fed in the press is printed from an alternate plate. Sheets from the two plates are interleaved as they fall onto a stack at the output of the press. Not all stamps were printed from a pair of plates. For example, only one plate was used for the 1955 5¢ ICAO and 1956 5¢ Hockey commemoratives.

Possible explanations for the reverse offset include [3]:

1. The gum side of a sheet printed on Plate 2 accidentally came into contact with a sheet from Plate 1 while the ink was still wet.
2. The impression cylinder, which applies pressure to the sheet when it comes in contact with the printing cylinder, somehow picked up part of the ink from Plate 1 when the previous sheet was being printed and transferred the ink to the gum side of next sheet.

Besides providing graphic proof that there were two plates affixed to the printing cylinders, Ron's reverse offset also tells us that for at least part of the printing of the 5¢ Wilding definitive, Plates 1 and 2 were paired together.



I know of similar offsets showing two different plate numbers, although none are as dramatic as Ron's 5¢ Wilding example. Figure 2 shows an example on the 1957 5¢ UPU stamp printed from Plate 1 with a reverse offset of just the printing order inscription from Plate 2 in the left pane margin. There is no offset of the stamp design, just the printing order inscription.

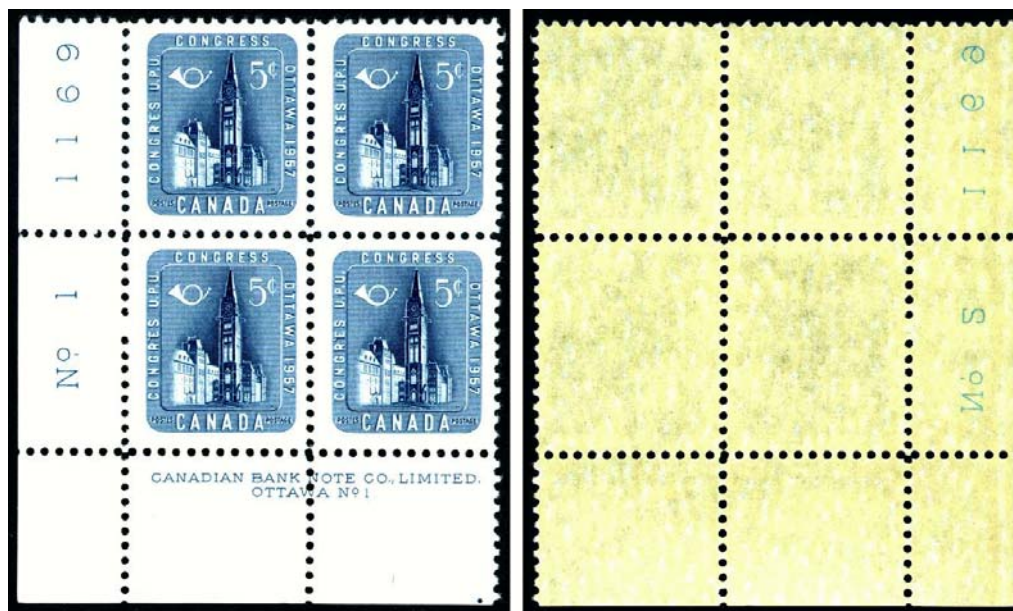
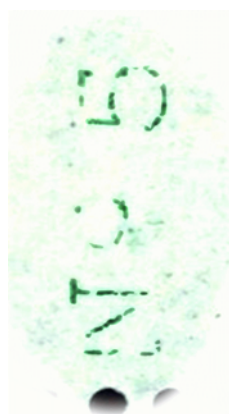


Figure 2  
Reverse offset of the printing order inscription on the 1957 5¢ UPU commemorative.

Figure 3 shows an offset on the 1953 2¢ Karsh definitive. The offset, which is faint and may be difficult to see in the illustration, consists of the characters “No 5” from the printing order inscription in the pane margin opposite stamp 8/1. Obviously the type of offset is different here because it occurs on the face side and is not a reverse image, but, like the previous two examples, the offset was produced by a plate other than the one that printed the stamps. One might expect that the plate with the lower number would be the odd one, but interestingly, that's not the case in this example. I have a similar offset on the 3¢ Karsh definitive. In this case, the stamps were printed from Plate 4 and the offset was produced by Plate 3.



Computer enhanced detail



Figure 3  
Faint offset of part of the printing order inscription, shifted upwards by two stamps, on the 1953 2¢ Karsh definitive.

I would like to thank Ron Rush for submitting the image of his fascinating reverse offset variety, and allowing me to write about it.

## References

1. Harry Machum, “Scott 341 - 5¢ Bright Blue - Two Varieties”, *Corgi Times*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Nov.-Dec. 1997, p 45.
2. Short untitled note on a 3¢ Cameo offset, *Corgi Times*, Vol. 6, No. 6, May-June 1998, p 105.
3. Leopold Beudet, “Corner Folds on the Caricature Definitives”, *Corgi Times*, supplement to Vol. 8, No. 1, July-Aug. 1999.
4. D. Robin Harris, **1952 - 53 Karsh 1954 - 62 Wilding 1962 - 66 Cameo Definitives**, Adminware Corporation, 1998.
5. D. Robin Harris, **Centennial Definitive Series 1967 - 1973**, Adminware Corporation, 2000. ♣



# Canada 2004 Annual Collection

Over the last couple of years we have seen a few instances where an incorrect (ie. *duplicate*) UPC barcode has been assigned to a stamp product (such as a souvenir sheet or first day cover).

Well, this year's Annual Collection has a *different* type of error in it — a *missing stamp*. Actually, this year's book has *several* missing stamps, but one in particular is most noteworthy.

The Canadian Victoria Cross winners issue of October 21st consisted of a *pair* of stamps. For some reason, the 2004 Annual Collection only includes *one* of the two stamps!



2004 Annual Collection  
(within slip case and outer wrapper)



2004 Annual Collection  
(back cover with e-mail and additional stamp affixed)

An e-mail was sent to all post outlets noting this omission and offered a method of “correcting” the mistake. The result, though, is that you are left with two *single* stamps, not a se-tenant pair.

The e-mail, which is typically affixed with tape to the back of the Annual Collection, is as noted at right.

## 2004 Collection Canada

During production, the WHITE NON-EMBOSSSED SIGNED VICTORIA CROSS STAMP was inadvertently omitted from the 2004 Collection Canada.

Prior to selling this product, follow these instructions:

- \* Take a white non-embossed Signed Victoria Cross stamp from you existing stock;
- \* Place this stamp in a Glasline [sic] (Blue Nose) envelope (or a regular envelope if necessary);
- \* Tape the envelope to the back of the 2004 Collection Canada book; and
- \* Inform the customers that the envelope contains a stamp missing from the book and apologize for the inconvenience.

You will receive replacement Victoria Cross stamps in the very near future to replenish your stock.

**IF YOU DON'T HAVE ANY SIGNED VICTORIA CROSS STAMPS, DO NOT SELL THIS PRODUCT UNTIL YOU RECEIVE THE REPLACEMENT STAMPS.**

Future shipments of the 2004 Collection Canada will contain the missing stamp. Continue to place orders for this core product as required.



## Peterborough Sorting Test

At a regular meeting of the BNAPS members of the Manitoba-Northwestern Ontario Regional Group held at the end of November, Bob Elias passed around the covers illustrated below, both mailed from Peterborough, Ontario.



Cancelled Apr 3 / 1957



Cancelled 8 XI / 1961

The cover on the left has a *red AZ* (it *might* be AX) printed vertically near the top middle of the cover. It was applied on top of the stamps. The cover on the right has a *red AT* printed vertically, under the dated cancellation.

It is believed that these are examples from the *first* test of sorting equipment in Canada, starting in 1956 from Peterborough. Does anyone else have any other examples *or* additional information about these markings? ♣

## 2004 Quarter 4 Quarterly Pack

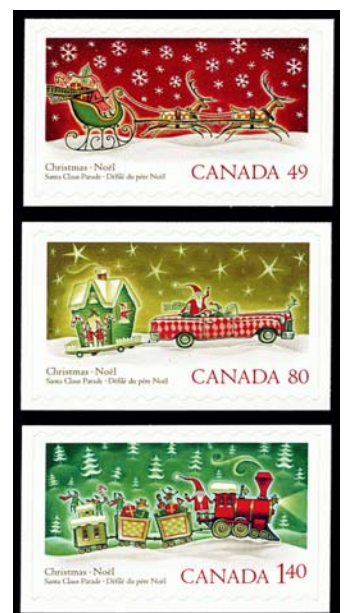
by: Robin Harris

Over the past several years Canada Post has been selling “Quarterly Packs”. These consist of all of the stamps (ok, *almost* all in some instances) for the specified quarter *at face value*. On many occasions though, stamps found in these quarterly packs sometimes *differ* from the original stamp that was issued previously. In essence, a new *variety* is produced.

Well, this year’s Christmas stamps that are found in the Oct–Dec 2004 Qtr 4 quarterly pack [and Annual Collection] are *unique* stamps, compared with the original stamps that were issued only in self-adhesive booklet form on November 2.

The original Christmas stamps were printed such that one stamp “touches” another. In addition, if you were to ‘cut’ a mint single stamp from the booklet, the resulting backing paper (ie. the booklet cover) would show a portion of the booklet advertising.

Surprisingly, the stamps found in the quarterly pack show paper surrounding the stamps that is *not* another postage stamp. As well, the backing paper has absolutely no printing on it. Where did these particular stamps come from — how were they printed? Perhaps we will get these answers from Canada Post some day. ♣



Christmas stamps from the quarterly pack

# Canadian Change of Address Cards: Postal Stationery?

by: Robert Lemire

[this article first appeared in *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 16, No. 5]

In the April 15, 1955 issue of the "Post Office Weekly Bulletin", the following notice appeared:

2: - CARD TO NOTIFY CORRESPONDENTS OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS - In an attempt to reduce the volume of mail to be re-directed, it is intended to introduce as an experiment, a new postcard (Form 86B English and 86½B French) for the public to use in notifying their correspondents of a change of address.

These cards are to be distributed free of charge, to persons who furnish a change of address notice to the Post Office. This is particularly pertinent at Letter Carrier offices.

These cards will require 20 postage on mailing, which, of course, will have to be paid by the patrons using the cards.

Care should be taken to avoid any form of wastage of the cards.

In due course, the Department will request a report as to the success of this experiment.

Thus was begun a large series of Post Office forms that continues to the present. The first cards seem to be those bearing a form date of 1-55 (based on a copy of form 86½B in my collection.). The initial experiment must have been deemed a success; 800,000 copies of form 86B dated 9-55 were printed. These and later forms required 2¢ in postage, the printed matter rate rather than the 4¢ post card rate. This was not a new use of the printed matter rate, as the 1940-41 postal guide first indicated that change of address notices were permitted at the printed matter rate.

In April 1961 the regulations were altered. According to the April 29, 1961 issue of the Post Office Weekly Bulletin:

The change of address announcement card (Form 86B) has been revised to permit its transmission through the mail free of charge to addresses in Canada, the United States and Mexico

A small initial supply of the card is being sent to all Postmasters and additional stocks are available from Postal Stores Depots.

Postmasters are to impress upon all staff members concerned - wicket personnel Letter Carriers and others who may receive changes of address from the public - that they are to offer a Supply of Card 86B in every instance where a notice of change of address is tendered.

The change of address cards (all bilingual, form 86B) could be mailed to other countries, but postage at the rate of 2¢ was then charged. The earliest form dates found so far on the prepaid cards are 28-11-60 and 2-2-61 (both prior to the April 1961 announcement). Also, at least one variety of the older forms (86B-400M-20-10-59) that had required 2¢ postage was marked "FREE" and was used until the new prepaid forms were available (or in parallel with them).

New forms were issued as required. The date on a form may reflect the date the form itself was changed or perhaps, in some cases (especially when the printing quantity is included with the form number) the printing date. Certain cards that are printed on completely different stocks have the same form date and it is quite likely that there were several different printings. Regardless, it is improbable that cards were printed earlier than the form date on the card.

The printed matter rate was raised to 3¢ on April 1, 1964, and the overseas rate for the change of address cards was raised accordingly. However, the new style cards with a form date of 7-67 no longer bear any printed restriction as to destinations that required additional postage.

Form 33-86-0 (4-72), on buff

Form 33-86-037 (8-66), on green

Form 33-86-037 (7-67), on blue



Cards bearing a form date of 1-72 still have no destination restriction; however, cards with a 5-72 form date bear the notation "ACCEPTED FOR DELIVERY IN CANADA ONLY" The 9-73 cards are marked "Affix postage when addressed for delivery outside Canada and the U.S.A.". From the mid-1960s on, the "Form 86B" cards also bear the form number "33-86-037" (the last card designated "86B" has the form date 5-71). The cards printed from late 1980 onward (beginning with form 10-80) are tagged.

In 1985 Canada Post announced that, effective June 24, 1985, it was reverting to making the customer pay the postage when change of address cards were mailed. However, in the Canada Post Bulletin Vol. 64, No. 28 (1985-07-29) it was noted that until the production of a complete moving kit "Canada Post ... continue(s) to provide the current cards ... to customers free of charge". The new forms appeared, dated 7-85, with form numbers "40-076-545" or "40-076-547". In Vol. 65, No. 12 (1986-03-31) of the Bulletin, it was ordered that all existing copies of forms "33-086-37 be removed from counters as of April 1, 1986. It was also indicated that all cards "distributed before April 1, 1986 are to be honoured in the system for delivery within Canada (or the United States where stated) without postage, even if posted on or after April 1, 1986. There will be no time limit for the acceptance of these cards.)".

However, this was not the end of the "free postage" cards. Even now, if a customer has a "change of address" that is the result of a change instituted by Canada Post (for example, a closure of an office or a change of a postal code), the customer is supplied with a limited number of "courtesy" cards. The regulations governing the use of these cards (form number "33-086-450") were described in the Canada Post Bulletin, Vol. 65, No. 33 (1986-09-01). The courtesy change of address cards, like the 1966-1972 regular change of address cards, "may be sent to all countries" with "No postage required". Several different cards have been reported.

Also, when the postal code was originally introduced, postage free cards were issued so that people could notify their correspondents of their new postal code. There are at least three different cards. One (printed in brown and tan) is form "33-84-025 (6-71)". A second type of card, printed in purple, blue and red, was probably prepared slightly later. The indicium reads "On Postal Service" as also seen only on the 5-72 and later change of address cards; these cards have no form number. Two varieties of this second type of card are known. One, unlike the "(6-71)" card, is marked "Accepted for delivery in Canada only", the same wording as on the 5-72 change of address cards.

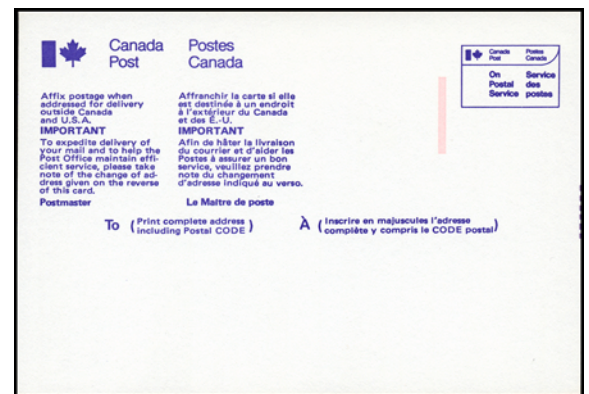
Two additional types of card should be discussed. From at least 1890 onward, post offices sent cards to publishers notifying them (for a small fee) of reasons for non-delivery of items and providing address changes. The latest "publisher" card in my collection is dated 1975, but it is probable later cards exist.

Also, as early as 1932, the Post Office supplied cards so that customers could notify the local postmaster of a change of address. These "postmaster" cards were "Postage Free" in the "Local Delivery Area only" until some time between 1955 and 1960 when the indicium was changed to read simply "POSTAGE FREE". By 1964 the printed message was changed to read "CANADA POSTAGE PAID". In 1976 a fee of \$1.00 was imposed for re-direction of mail, and while it was required that stamps be applied to the card to pay this fee, it appears the *postage* itself was still free! The fees for temporary and permanent redirection of mail were then rapidly increased over the next quarter century to their current high levels.

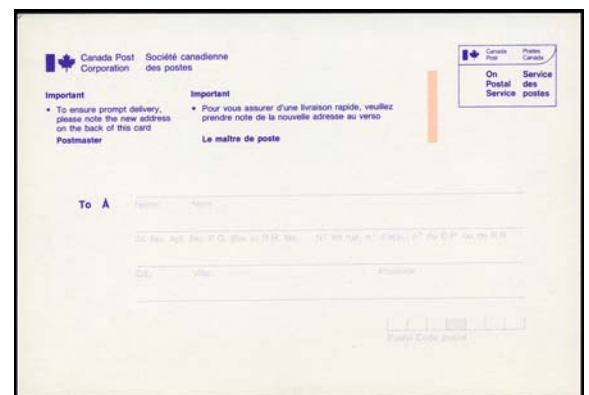
Most of the change of address cards from 1960-1984 are fairly common; but a few, such as the provisional card on the 1959 form, are quite scarce, and are known only from one or two copies in collectors' hands. Harry Machum has provided the only report so far of a copy of the 86B-(8/64) card on which the normal form number was replaced in



Form 33-86-037 (9-73)

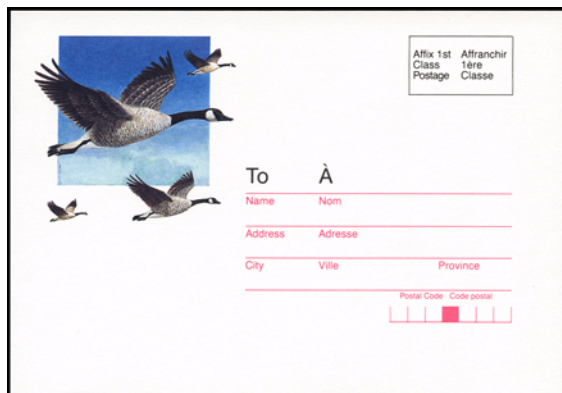


Form 33-86-037 (5-82)



Form 33-086-450 (5-86)

(printed) typescript as 33-86-037 (8/64) 86B. This card appears to be from a late printing. The new 7-digit form number printed on this variety of the 8/64 card is typical of form numbers that were introduced in 1965 or 1966, and the positioning of the form numbers is similar to that found on the 8-66 card. I suspect that there still are one or two further varieties of change of address cards remaining to be reported. For example, in a September 1968 article by M.E. Harvey, in the Post Office employee magazine "Postmark" (Vol. 22, pp. 8-9), there is reference to a "test" printing of 10,000 cards distributed in the Cornwall, Ontario area a year earlier (this card was designed with a box for the new telephone number). Perhaps the test involved the 7-67 card shown in the article (the same card is known used from other parts of Canada); perhaps it involved an unreported card bearing an earlier form date.



Form 40-076-545 (8-86)

Among the later cards, those with printing dates of 9-73, 7-77, 10-80 and 5-82 are particularly common, whereas the moderately scarce 84-08 card seemed to be unknown to the author(s) of Canada Post Bulletin Vol. 64, No. 28 (1985-07-29), who indicated that the then "current" card was the one dated 5-82 (or had the 84-08 card even been printed and distributed by mid-1985?). The "courtesy" cards are quite difficult to find, though I believe more than one of the reported varieties may still be in use.

The author wishes to thank Harry Machum, Dick Staecker, John Aitken, Robert McGuinness and Earle Covert for providing information on items in their collections.

#### Prepaid Canadian Change of Address cards

##### provisional issue; "FREE" marking on formular card

CAC-1 black on buff, 86B-400M-20-10-59 bilingual formular marked "FREE" over 2¢ postage box

##### 1960-1964 cards prepaid to Canada, U.S.A., Mexico (150 x 89 mm)

CAC-2 black on buff, 86B-1,000,000-28-11 -60  
 CAC-3 black on buff, 86B-2,000,000-2-2-61 (shades, thick and thin papers)  
 CAC-4 black on buff, 86B-5.000.000-16-6-61  
 CAC-5 black on blue-green, 86B-14-12-62  
 CAC-6 black on blue-green, 86B-(8/64) (shades)  
 CAC-7\* black on blue-green, form number 86B-(8/64) replaced in typescript as 33-86-037 (8/64) 86B

\* This card appears to be a late printing. The new 7-digit form number (33-86-037) that is printed on this variety of the 8-64 86B form is typical of form numbers that were introduced in 1965 or 1966.

##### 1966 cards prepaid with no restrictions (150 x 89 mm)

CAC-8 black on green, 33-86-037 (8-66) 86B

##### 1967- 1971 revised design, prepaid with no restrictions (153 x 89 mm)

CAC-9 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-037 (7-67) 86B  
 CAC-10 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-037 (6-68) 86B  
 CAC-11 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-037 (3-69) 86B  
 CAC-12 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-037 (8-69) 86B  
 CAC-13 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-037 (6-70) 86B

##### 1971-1972 same design but with boxes for the postal code, prepaid with no restrictions (153 x 89 mm)

CAC-14 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-037 (5-71) 86B  
 CAC-15 black, blue and grey on white, 33-86-03 7 (1 -72)

##### 1972 change in design, prepaid to Canada only (153 x 89 mm)

CAC-16 purple on white, 33-86-037 (5-72)

##### 1973, prepaid to Canada and U.S.A. (147 x 102 mm)

CAC-17 purple on white, 33-86-03 7 (9-73)

##### 1976-1985, prepaid to Canada and U.S.A., vertical format for the form (147 x 102 mm)

CAC-18 purple on white, 33-OS6-037 (12-76)  
 CAC-19 purple on white, 33-086-037 (7-77)  
 CAC-20 purple on white, 3 3 -086-03 7 (8-79)  
 CAC-21 purple on white, 33-086-037 (8-80)  
 CAC-22 purple on white, 33-086-037 (10-80), tagged  
 CAC-23 purple on white, 33-086-037 (5-82), tagged, large dots in bar below the form date  
 CAC-23a purple on white, 33-086-037 (5-82), tagged, small dots in bar below the form date  
 CAC-24 purple on white, 33-086-037 (84-08), tagged

##### 1985-1997, courtesy cards, prepaid to all countries (147 x 102 mm)

CAC-31 purple on white, 33-086-450 (5-86), tagged  
 CAC-32 black on white, 33-086-450 (5-86), tagged  
 CAC-33 black on white, 33-086-450 (94-03), tagged  
 CAC-34 black on white, 33-086-450 (97-02), tagged  
 CAC-35 black on white, 33-086-450 (99-05), tagged

## Articles Wanted!

Please pass along any Queen Elizabeth II-era articles on Canadian stamps — large or small.



# Picture Postage™ – 2004

by: Robin Harris

New domestic, non-denominated *Picture Postage*™ stamps were issued October 8, 2004 featuring two new frames: a ‘silver ribbon’ and a ‘photo album’.

A ‘generic’ image featuring the Maple Leaf (printed directly onto the stamp rather than a separate peelable label) is available at face value — currently this is the prevailing rate of 49¢ per stamp.

These ‘generic’ Picture Postage stamps are advertised by Canada Post as “panes of 20 stamps” when in fact there are **21** stamps on the pane. By the way, these stamps include the “perforation guide dots” that we described in the last issue of *The Corgi Times* as it related to the Montreal Heart Institute stamp.

The stamps are also available with *your* image or logo printed directly onto the stamp. Two different advertising pamphlets have been prepared. One targets the personal usage while the other is geared towards business “branding”.

These customized *Picture Postage* stamps are available in “Keepsake” panes of 20+1 or a full sheet of 40. Pricing starts at \$24.95 for a pane of 20 (\$1.25 per stamp) and \$39.95 for a pane of 40 (\$1 per stamp) (when buying 1 or 2 sheets). If you order *over* 100 sheets, the pricing is \$16 (80¢ per stamp) and \$26 (65¢ per stamp) per sheet respectively.



‘Silver Ribbon’ frame



‘Photo Album’ frame



Picture Postage: “Photo Album” Keepsake pane of 20 + 1



Picture Postage pamphlets



An internal Canada Post newsletter distributed to staff and postal outlets notes the following *handling procedure* related to Picture Postage:

“Please exercise special care when handling mail bearing these stamps. Customers spend a lot of money for this product, so let’s minimize the possibility of Picture Postage stamps being cancelled and/or defaced:

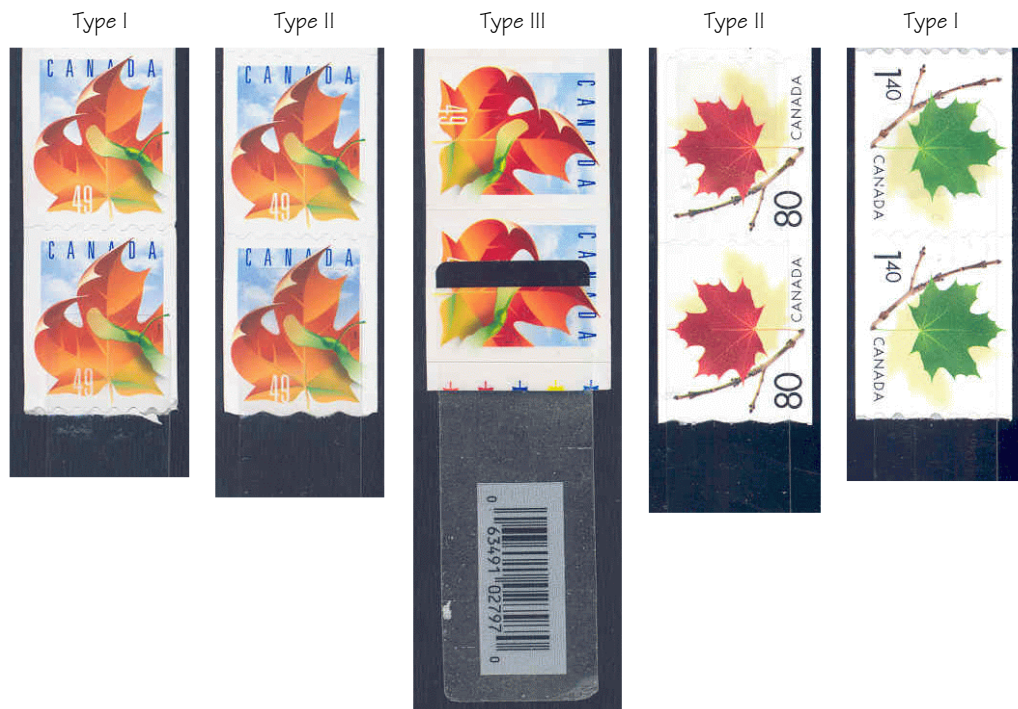
- Separate Picture Postage items from the regular mail stream and handle them in the Turnaround stream.
- Hand cancel Picture Postage stamps using a philatelic cancel and ensure that as little as possible of the personalized area is marked.” ♣

## Start Strips on Current Coils

by: *Jim Love*

It appears that there were at least three types of start strips or leaders used on the current issue 49¢ Stylized Maple Leaf self-adhesive coils. Two of these types appear on the Ashton-Potter “first printings” and the other appears on the second printing.

Type I (it is not known which of Types I and II appeared first) is a clear plastic strip narrower than the stamps at 16mm and 130 mm long. The four corners of the strip are rounded. It is affixed (glued) to the first stamp in the roll beginning about halfway up the stamp. The first stamp is like all of the others with die-cut perforations at both top and bottom, although the strip of stamps is cut with a straight line just below the perforations.



[Ed Note:

An internal newsletter sent to all postal outlets across Canada at the beginning of November notes that...

“When the sealer around the stamp coils is removed too quickly, it can sometimes damage the first two or three stamps on the coil.

New coils are being remanufactured to fix this problem and will be available AFTER November 1, 2004. In the meantime, continue to use the existing coil.”]

Type II is a similar clear plastic strip of the same dimensions and shape. It is also affixed (glued) to the first stamp in the roll beginning halfway up the stamp. However the first stamp is not like all of the others with die-cut perforations at both top and bottom. Instead, it has ordinary die-cut perforations at the top and a “wavy” cut at the bottom similar to the “wavy cut” found on some of the backing paper on the 48¢ coils (see Harris, Robin, “New Start/End Strips on Current Coils”, *Corgi Times*, Whole No. 67, Vol. XII, No. 1, p. 12). The difference between the “wavy” cut found on the 48c coil backing and the “wavy” cut on the bottom of the Type II 49c coil first stamp is that while the former had 5 peaks and 4 ½ valleys, the latter has 4 peaks and 3 ½ valleys.

Type III appears on the new Canadian printing of the coils. The start strip for this type is, again, narrower than the stamps, but is 20 mm wide and is only 60 mm long. It is affixed (glued) to the first stamp about ¾ across the new horizontal format stamp and has a black strip 3mm wide where it affixed to the stamp. There is a white printed tablet on the strip with a black bar code printed on the tablet. The numbers on the bar code are 0 63491 02797 0. Again the four corners of the start strip are rounded. As has been previously reported this printing has a gutter strip every 10 stamps with five maple leaves with stems to the left in the gutter (see Harris, Robin, “Coil Reprints – September 2004”, *Corgi Times*, Whole No. 74, Vol. XIII, No. 2, p. 28). With Type III the beginning of the roll has ½ of a gutter showing ½ (the stem and part of the bottom of the leaf itself) of the 5 maple leaves.

The 80¢ coils and the \$1.40 coils also show the three types described above. However, I have only seen Types II and III on the 80¢ coils and Types I and III on the \$1.40 coils. The numbers on the bar code on the Type III 80¢ coil is 0 63491 02802 1 and on the Type III \$1.40 coil they are 0 63491 02804 5. The only differences in the three bar codes is the last number which is “0” on the 49¢, “1” on the 80¢ and “5” on the \$1.40. These are the same bar codes as appeared on the cards on which the Ashton Potter printings of the coils were sold. ♣



## Red Dues

by: John Arn

A post card from Gravenhage, Netherlands to North Vancouver, Canada on 17 VII 1968 was noted short paid by the Netherlands postal service with a stamped T 20/45 in a circle buried in the postal markings at top of the card.

The calculation of the tax due was determined by multiplying the fraction by the international surface letter rate of the first weight step from Canada. During the period January 1, 1966 through October 31, 1968, the rate was 10¢. Thus,  $20 \div 45 \times 10 = 4.4$  or rounded to 4¢. (Series I Red Due)

In calculating the postage due the Canadian postal regulations provided a single formula regardless of class of mail: letter, post card, printed papers.



A cover from Paris, France to Montreal, Quebec 29 April 1971 with the French postal service noting postage due using a T 20/80 in red ink.

The numerator of the fraction is the amount of the under payment and the denominator of the fraction is the charge in France for an International surface letter of the first weight step.

Canada postal regulations provide the following to determine the tax on International incoming mail during the period September 1, 1966 through December 31, 1975:

The tax is calculated by multiplying the fraction by the international surface or air letter rate (as applicable) of the first weight from Canada. The initial air letter rate was established as of July 1, 1971. Prior to this date the regulations provided a first step International Surface letter rate of the first weight from Canada of 12¢ for the period November 1, 1968 to June 30, 1971.

Using the Surface letter rate of 12¢ the tax due ( $20 \div 80 \times 12$ ) was 3¢. Paid with a Series I Red Due stamp. The practice of doubling the deficiency was not implemented on this type of mail until January 1, 1976.

