

CORGI TIMES

THE ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Under auspices of BNAPS - *The Society for Canadian Philately*

Volume VII, Number 4

Whole Number - 40

Copies Mailed 115

A new system of placing the footers on Corgi Times pages was tried in the last issue. It worked except in those instances where it did not work. If you maintain a file of the issues you may wish to avoid future confusion by changing the dates on pages 41 and 45 from Sept-Oct. 1998 to Nov.-Dec. 1998.

Also there was a gremlin in the financial report on page 54. The amount of the Certificate of Deposit shown in the details of the Research Reserve Fund should have been \$1 941.05.

It is also a personal pleasure to report yet another correction. In the May-June 1998 issue it was reported based on information published in BNAPortraits that charter member Jean des Rivières was deceased. In early January I received a nice letter from Jean from his current residence in Ireland. It seems he was transferred with a very short lead time and has been doing a great deal of traveling as well as settling in the new job. Shades of Mark Twain and his famous statement "Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated." Many of you will recall Jean is an avid Caricature & Landscape specialist.

Recently in looking through three consecutive issues of Canadian Stamp News to find an article I wanted to save I was suddenly aware of what seemed to me to be a number of new listings in the "Auction Action" section. In particular

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was a new firm: Brigham Auctions Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario which held their first auction on February 26th. It was an impressive offering of over 1,300 lots of material. Two members of the study group are on the Board of Directors of this new firm. This trend to more auctions, both Public and Mail, as well as to e-mail marketing is gaining in numbers and from all indications in popularity.

We are in the midst of the seventh year of the Elizabethan II Study Group. Scott Traquair is in the midst of running the eighth annual joint mail auction of the Centennial/Elizabethan II Study Groups. (The first was before the Elizabethan group was organized). While the auctions do not require an excessive amount of time they do require continuous and meticulous attention to details over approximately a three to four month period. Initially the auctions were quite modest in the range of material and the number of lots offered. Results were iffy with modest net losses being shared by the two study groups. For the past two years and including this year this has changed. The number of lots being offered has increased significantly and the value of material being offered is now in the range of \$5,000 with all expenses being covered and a modest profit being realized. Continuing this trend certainly bodes well for the study groups in terms of both an outlet for surplus material as well as a prime source for new material. In addition there are a number of other benefits to both Study Groups perhaps the most important being providing a significant and fun event for the members. Scott has indicated he would like to step aside and have a new Auction Manager take over for next year. After eight years this is certainly a reasonable request. Leonard Kruczynski will be canvassing the Centennial Study Group and between us we would like to hear from anyone who would be willing to take on this important project. Actually, it need not be limited to one person. There are at least two other Societies with which I am familiar who are running their auctions with a team of two. (One runs the auction and the other manages the auction inventory). Anyone interested or who would like more information please contact the Editor.

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* ANNUAL DUES: US and Canadian addresses US \$11.00. Canadian addresses option of CAN \$15.00. All others US \$16.00. Please make checks payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to John D. Arn, Editor at the above address.

BACK ISSUES: Sample or Single issues US \$2.50. Vols. I through V (Six issues each including Addendums and Index of each Volume) US\$13.00 each. Vol. 1 through V (New consolidated 5 year Index) US \$6.00. Vol. VI (168 pages) US\$16.00.

SECTION I - GENERAL - MAIL BOX - E-MAIL CORRECTIONS / ADDITIONS

There is one correction and two additions to the e-mail addresses shown on page 55 in the last issue;

Correction - Robert Haslewood < robert.haslewood@standardlife.ca >
Additions - Stephen W. Burkart < sburkart@cgocable.net >
- Jean des Rivières < mrsalchert@clubi.le >

&&&&&&

- PROMOTION & EXPLANATION OF ELIZABETHAN II PERIOD -by Ingo Nessel

At the mid-November meeting of the Bramalea Stamp Club, Ingo Nessel gave a 45 minute presentation on Elizabethan Postal History. The talk consisted of a broad overview of the entire Elizabethan era beginning with Karsh, Wilding and Cameo and ending with the Fruits and Flags definitive issues. Each section was illustrated with covers including specialized categories such as postage due letters, postal stationery usage's and registration covers, etc. The common thread of the presentation was that although there is some very elusive material, for the most part it can be obtained at reasonable cost (even free when sourcing from waste-baskets!), as there is lots of fertile ground for study and it is FUN!

The Elizabethan II Study Group was introduced as a primary source of information and fellowship. Robin Harris' publications on Canadian Definitives were shown. There was lots of feedback as questions and answers were interspersed throughout the talk. Opportunities in collecting modern postal history were very much recognized. Ingo plans to give this talk again and has already been booked at another Toronto area stamp club.

Editors comment: Super project and excellent publicity for the Elizabethan period.

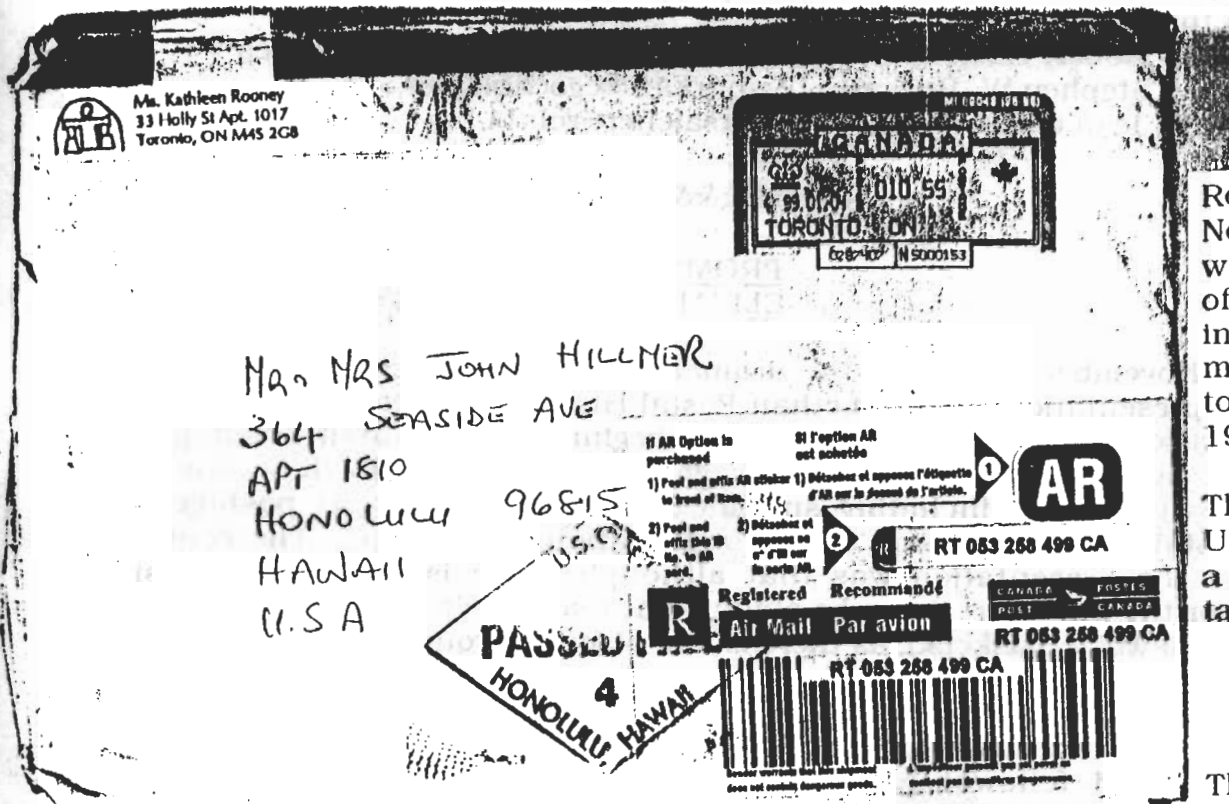
PLANNING CALENDAR

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 - 50% offering Canadian material. The Goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

1999

- Feb.** 25-28 AMERICAS 99, Orlando, FL. Info: Ken Martin, APS, P.O.Box 8000, State College, PA, 16803 or (814) 237-3803 or Email: kpmartin@stamps.org
- Mar.** 26-28 EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL & REGIONAL SHOW, West Edmonton Mall. Info: Exhibits Chairman, Edmonton Stamp Club, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6
- Apr.** 23-25 SPRING SHOW - CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY & BNAPS-CALGARY GROUP. Info: Hugh P. Delaney, 105 Pump Hill Landing S.W. Calgary, AB, T2V 5C4
- Apr.** 24-25 ORAPEX 1999 - Info: Douglas W. Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Cres., Ottawa, Ont. K1B 4H3. (Plan extra time and visit the Canadian Archives)
- May** 28-30 ROTAL 1999 ROYALE, Fredericton Inn, Regent Street at Trans-Canada Hwy., Fredericton, New Brunswick. Info: Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Drive, McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 4X2 or (506) 453-1792 or Email: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca
- Sept.** 16-18 BNAPEX '99, Best Western Vernon Lodge, Vernon, B.C. Info: BNAPEX '99, 203-1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, B. C. V1Y 5Y2 or (250) 861-1106 or Email: lee@silkk.net

SECTION I - MAIL BOX - CON'T. - MODERN 1999 POSTAL MATERIAL - VERY COLLECTIBLE - by: John Hillmer

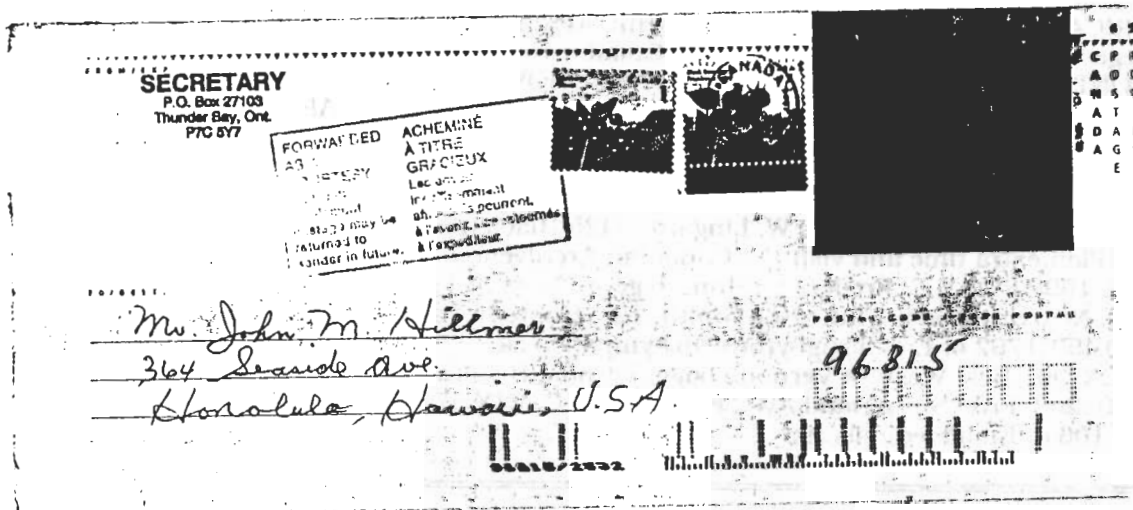


Registered Letter - New self-stick label w/acknowledgment of receipt (AR) feature integrated but in this mailing from Toronto to Hawaii on Jan. 4, 1999 it was not used.

The "OPENED BY U. S. CUSTOMS" is on a bright green sealing tape

Below

This mailing from Thunder Bay in early 1999 to Hawaii with 52¢ postage attracted a "red ink" hand stamp reading - "FORWARDED AS A COURTESY / The amount insufficient postage / may be returned to sender in future"



This resulted from an increase of 3¢ in the first class rate to the U. S. as of the first of the year - to 55¢. John reports this practice was also in effect during the previous postal rate increase.

Both of these covers are excellent examples of current highly collectible material.

SECTION I - GENERAL - CANADA 1998 NEW ISSUE PROGRAM - WRAP-UP

A number of new releases appeared unannounced on Dec. 28, 1998 in make ready for the new postal rates effective Jan. 1, 1999. This was the first rate increase in three years. Nine different items were put on the market in a total of fifteen collectible formats for a cost of \$8.60. This brings the running tally for the year to 102 items for a total of \$59.82.

The Dec. 28 Releases

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FORMAT/S</u>
46¢	Queen Elizabeth II	Pane of 120
46¢	Flag & Iceberg	Pane of 120
		Booklet of 10
		Self-adhesive booklet of 30
46¢	Flag	Coil roll of 100
46¢	Stylized maple leaf	Red maple leaf pane of 50
		ATM pane of 18
55¢		Blue background pane of 50
		Booklet of 5
73¢		Violet background pane of 50
		Booklet of 5
95¢		Orange background pane of 50
		Booklet of 5
46¢	Hairy woodpecker	Stamped envelope*
46¢	Great crested flycatcher	Stamped envelope*

* Also available in packs of 10.

For New Issues: National Philatelic Center
Antigonish, N. S. B2G 2R8
North America 1-800-565- 4362
Fax: (902) 863-6796
Other Countries: (902) 863-6550

Wide Spacing & Jump Strip Variety

by: Dr. James Watt

The new 46¢ Flag coil shows a wide spacing variety between stamps 4 and 5 in the strip of seven shown at the right. But, note also there is a true jump because of plate misalignment in this instance. This is quite unusual in rolls of 100 coils especially post 1968 and recent years.



Initial reporting on the 1999 new issue program will appear in the next issue.

SECTION I - GENERAL - POSTAL DEPARTMENT TRIES TO ELIMINATE PLATE
NUMBER INSCRIPTIONS - By: Harry Machum

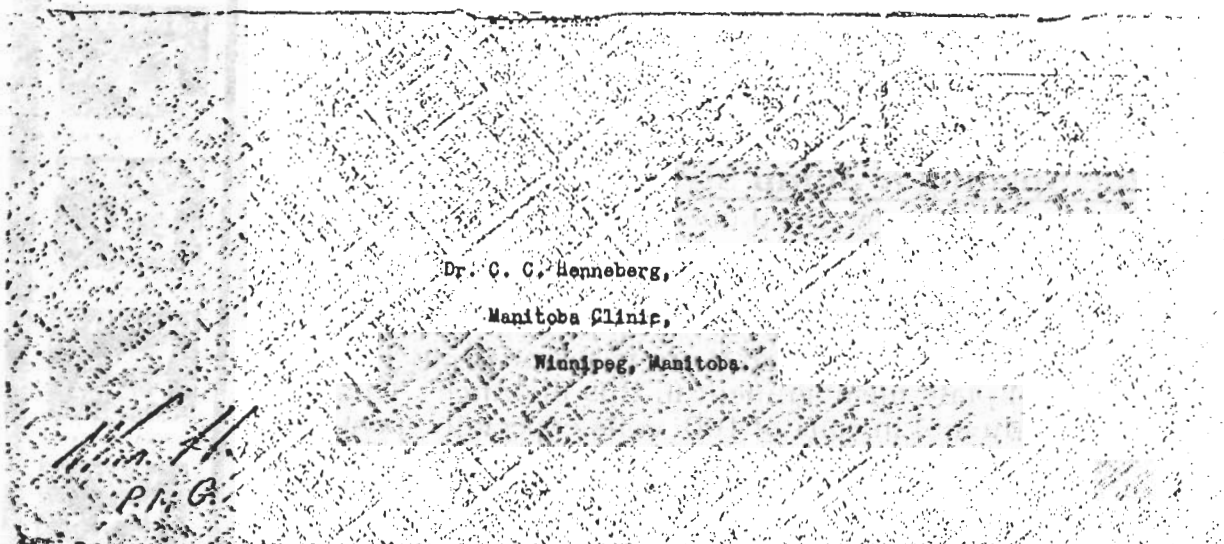
BACKGROUND

By 1957 the demand by collectors for plate numbers was such a disruptive element in Post Office operations the Postal Department decided to eliminate all Plate Block inscriptions in the interest of good post office service and also, mistakenly, in the interest of philately.

In November, 1957 the first issues appeared without Plate Number inscriptions. These were the Regular Issue 2¢ and 4¢ stamps as well as the 5¢. The specific plates affected were the 2¢, Plate 10, the 4¢, Plate 13 and 14, and the 5¢, plate 14.

The negative reaction from collectors and dealers was such that on December 20, 1957, the Honorable William Hamilton, Postmaster General, arose the House of Commons and informed the House that the decision had been changed and plate blocks would be available to collectors as well as others. This would be accomplished through the Philatelic Section of the Post Office Department in Ottawa. Plate Blocks would not be available at the Post Offices as they would be cut from all post office sheets by the simple process of cutting the selvage inside the inscriptions.

COPIES OF KEY CORRESPONDENCE AND HOUSE OF
COMMONS DOCUMENTATION SUPPORTING THIS CHANGE IN
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT POSITION APPEAR BELOW
AND ON THE FOLLOWING TWO PAGES -75 & 76



Envelope used to forward following material to Dr. C. C. Henneberg, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Note the envelope was initialed by Wm. H / . P.M.G..



CANADA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
CABINET DU MINISTRE DES POSTES

OTTAWA, 6th January 1958

Dr. C. C. Henneberg,
Manitoba Clinic,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Dr. Henneberg,

This is in reply to your letter of the 20th December, concerning the announcement of the removal of printing plate numbers from the margin of sheets of postage stamps.

I had wished to consider all aspects of this rather complex subject before deciding on any change in policy. Having heard and considered the various points of view, I made a statement in the House of Commons on the 20th December outlining an amendment to the former policy on elimination of plate numbers. A copy of this statement extracted from the House of Commons Debates is enclosed.

I believe you will be pleased to know that you and other collectors will be able to obtain plate blocks from the Philatelic Section in Ottawa. I appreciate that this arrangement will not be quite as convenient a source as the local Post Office. However, you have the advantage of being able to obtain all four positions of any plate number by merely sending your order to the Philatelic Section. You may purchase them at the face value, including the usual number of stamps required to obtain each plate block.

.....2

- 2 -

I appreciate receiving letters from patrons of the postal service concerning any problems which they may have in their dealings with the Post Office. From my experience in the Department I have found that the employees wish to give the best possible service to the public. There are, at times, conflicting demands on that service which result in unavoidable disappointment to a few. Our policy will be at all times to keep these disappointments to a minimum and to affect as few patrons as possible.

Yours sincerely,

William Hamilton
Postmaster General

Friday, December 20th, 1957

Postage Stamps--Statement on Elimination of Corner Blocks

Hon. W. M. Hamilton (Postmaster General):

Mr. Speaker, I have a brief announcement in connection with stamps. The previous administration decided early this year to eliminate certain identifying marks known as plate numbers on the corner of each sheet of postage stamps sold. While this action was designed to avoid confusion and delays in the public sale of stamps by those collectors who desired special selections to be made by post office clerks, it had the unfortunate effect of denying to those same people the opportunity of pursuing their hobby of collecting corner plate blocks of stamps.

I have been impressed by the representations from these collectors and others, and in accordance with the government's policy of operating as efficiently as possible while still giving due weight to the interests of those who are affected by government action, I have decided on an amendment to the decision of the previous government in this matter.

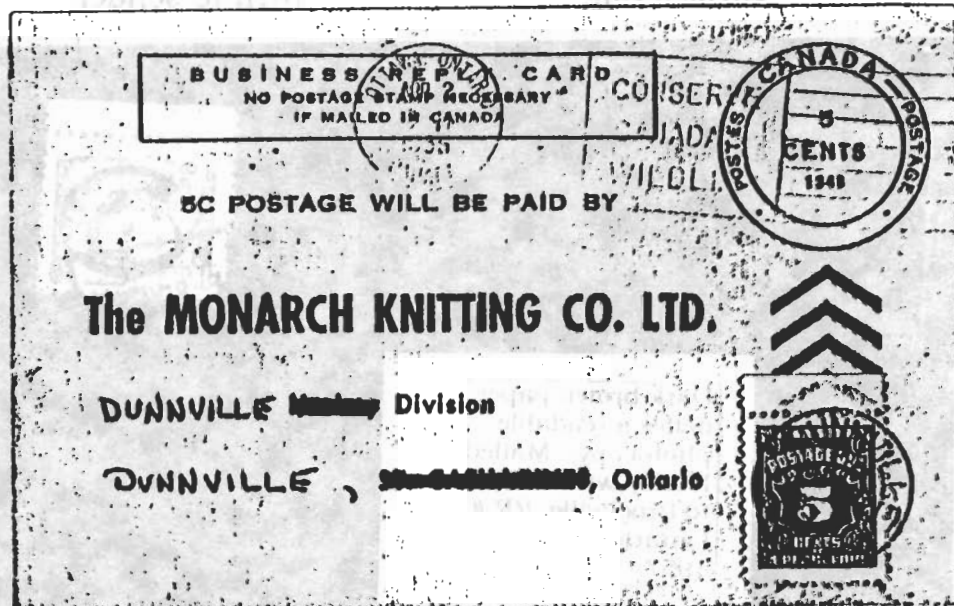
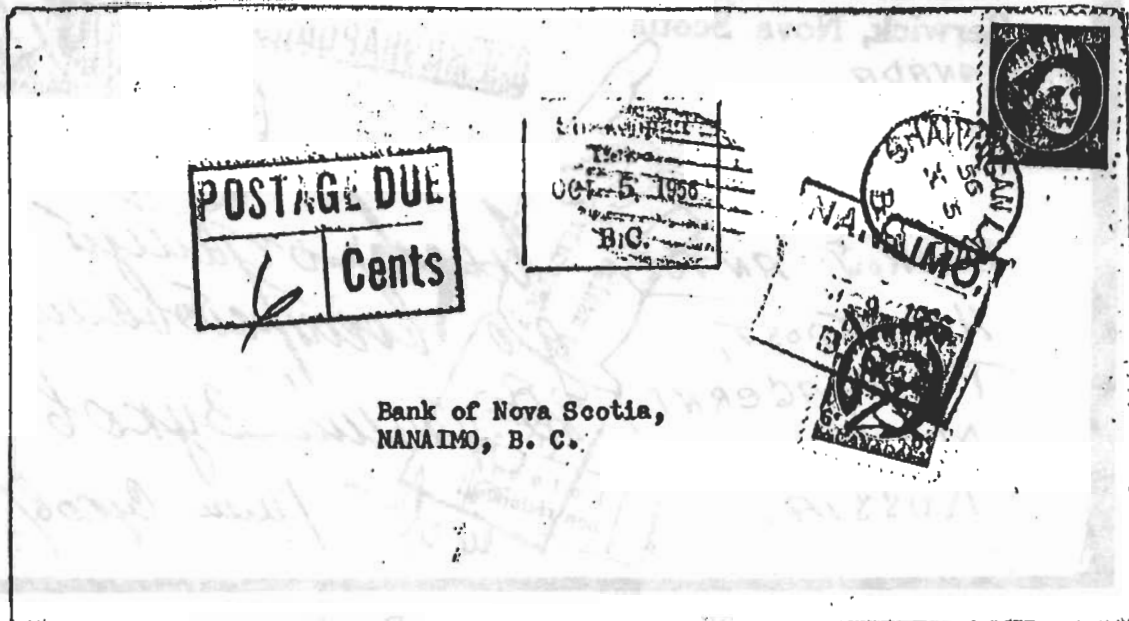
Therefore, while plate numbers will no longer appear on those sheets of stamps sold at post offices throughout the country, thus eliminating a cause of annoyance and delay to those purchasing stamps for ordinary use, sheets bearing such a designation will be available for sale to any interested collector, at the face value of the stamps, through the philatelic section of the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

Since stamps are designed and printed a considerable time in advance of their issue, it will not be possible to apply this new treatment to certain issues designed by the previous administration which were too far advanced in production for it to be applied. However, the new system will enable all collectors who are interested in this branch of the philatelic hobby to continue their collections as in the past, and is yet another indication of the desire of the Post Office Department to offer satisfactory service to every Canadian.

**SECTION II - CLASSICAL PERIOD - SELECTION OF COVERS FROM WILDING
TIME PERIOD SHOWING RATES AND USAGE OFTEN SCARCE OR UNIQUE**

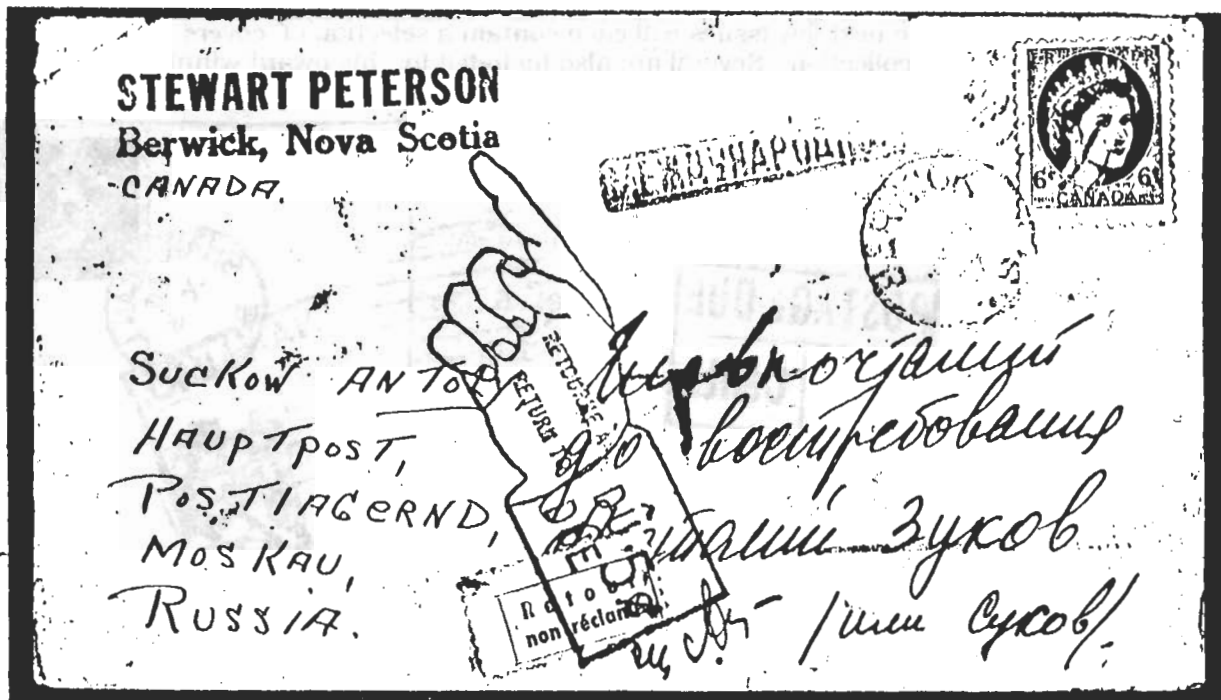
By: Harry Machum

This and the next few issues will each contain a selection of covers from Harry's Wilding collection. Several are also included in his award winning exhibit.

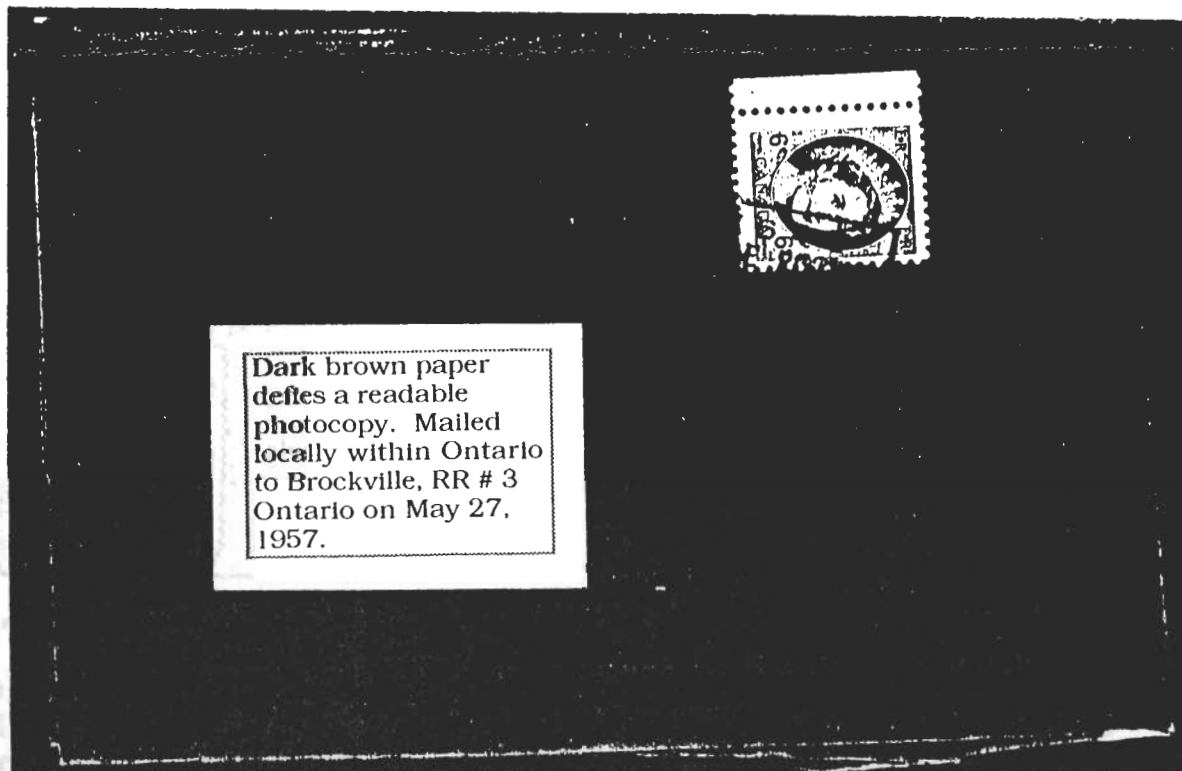


The upper cover from Shawnogan Lake, B. C. to Nanaimo, B. C. on Oct. 5, 1956 was a double weight cover - 1st ounce was 5¢ and each additional or partial ounce was 3¢. Postage due was twice the deficiency and paid with a 6¢ Wilding stamp. This is a rare and probably unique use of the 6¢ Wilding as the use of definitive issues as a postage due stamp was against postal regulations.

The lower 5¢ business reply card from Ottawa, Ont. with a 5¢ purple postage due (J18 from the 4th postage due series) paying the 5¢ return fee at Dunnville, Ontario is scarce in that single use of J18 is quite rare.

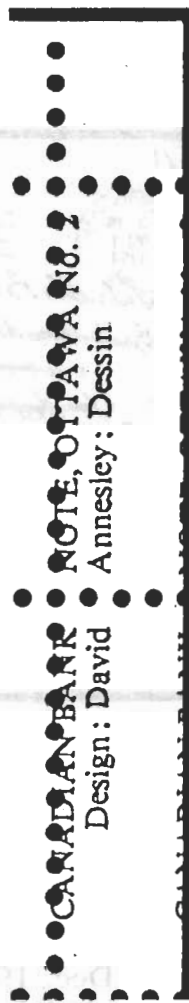


May 11, 1957 Berwick, N.S. to Russia paying 6¢ U.P.U. surface rate to Russia with return to sender markings.



Dark brown paper
defies a readable
photocopy. Mailed
locally within Ontario
to Brockville, RR # 3
Ontario on May 27,
1957.

May 27, 1957 domestic mailing of parcel post. Rates up to 12 ounces at 5¢ for the first 4 ounces plus 1¢ per ounce for each additional ounce. Shown is 6¢ covering a 5 ounce parcel.



Looks here are a hit deceiving. The vertical measurement of a normal strip of twenty or an inscription block of four is 59 mm. The stamps measure 24 mm and the selvedge is generally 11 mm. In this strip of 20 the stamps check out at 24 mm while the selvedge is only 6 mm. This is a mis-fed sheet with the result that portions of the LL and LR imprints from the next sheet are also visible.

↑ space between panes

LL + LR from sheet shown appear at bottom
Plus UL + UR from the sheet below.

SECTION IV - ENVIRONMENTS - SCOTT SHOOTING STAR VARIETIES

by: John Arn with technical contribution by Leopold Beaudet



First the UL block of six with the interesting pre-printing crease is Scott # 785 from the British American printing. This UL FS vertical block crease starts 3.2 mm to the right of the vertical perforations in the top selvage and angle down and right barely passing through the lower left corner of the frame at position 22 and results in a color shift of the red (especially in Col. 1) and in varying skips of white showing on all six stamps. Also the perforations in the selvage do not align correctly although this does not effect the stamps themselves.

The crease was pressed out and no sign of it shows on the Intaglio printing. Note the second "A" in "Canada " at position 1-1 is just fine

The two Plate No.1 LR position blocks on the left are, for practical purposes, duplicates. They are Scott # 710 from the Canadian Bank Note Company printing. Some of you may recognize this variety as being recently offered in an Ian Kimmerly auction. These were known as "pale bud" varieties. (Note: While it was not my intent to acquire more than one block the method I used in bidding was confusing and I did acquire two blocks. This was strictly my own doing and I am pleased as punch.) There were nine of these blocks (same position) in the auction and in talking with Ian at the Great Western Bourse in Richmond, B. C. last week he indicated the entire lot was from a small dealers stock which he was handling in his auction and nothing else is known about this find. The block on the extreme left shows a definite small shift and, for me, results in just a super pair of blocks. (I know - each to his own. But, on to the meat). (Con't Page 82)

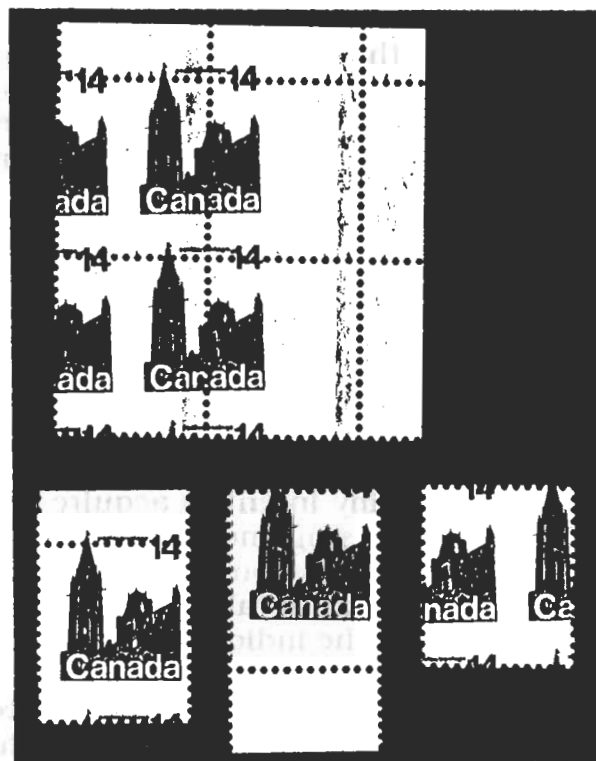
I asked Leopold Beaudet if he would take a look at what was going on to create a variety of this nature. (Remember we had 9 consecutive panes all showing the same variety at the same position.) His comments and analysis follow:

"I agree that it doesn't appear to be a "repellex" variety. I think "a loose piece of foreign matter" is closer to the mark. Let me go back to the color band on the 40¢ QEII definitive. I found these bands extremely interesting because I had never seen anything like it, and didn't have a clue as to what might have caused the variety. I showed the variety to an Ashton-Potter representative at the Royal show in Hamilton last year. He didn't hesitate. His immediate explanation was that it was due to "blanket crash". In offset lithography, the plate picks up the ink from the ink fountain and deposits it on a blanket that travels around a cylinder. The blanket then deposits the ink on the paper. For each colour, there is a separate plate and blanket. If a piece of foreign matter (the Ashton-Potter representative said all it takes is a loose scrap of paper) goes through the press at the same time as a sheet is being printed, it will "smash" the blanket and deform it. Where the blanket is deformed, it will no longer be able to pick up the ink from the plate, and thus the ink will be missing on the corresponding area on the stamp. The blanket stays deformed, and must be replaced. Note that the "loose piece of foreign matter" doesn't have to stay stuck on the plate or the blanket. It travels through the press, deforms the blanket and travels on.

I think "blanket smash" may also explain the "pale bud" variety on the 5¢ Wildflower.

Scott # 715 - 14¢ Parliament has been subject to a number of shifts of the perforations. shown here are a representative number of what have been found. The major perforation shift on the UR corner field stock block of four is unique. The tagging lines up with the perforations. The vertical perforations run between the "na" of Canada & the horizontal perforations cut the value tablet - "14". The right two stamps have large white spaces and the left two stamps show parts of four stamps on each stamp.

The three single perforation varieties are from an entirely different set of perforation errors.



ONLY HER HAIR DRESSER KNOWS FOR SURE !

This title borrows from a well known advertising slogan. I have used it to highlight a collection of definitive stamps featuring the Queen on the 43 cent issue.

According to Dean Karakasis, Director Stamp Products for Canada Post, the 43 cent Queen issue was printed in five colours plus tagging, on offset lithographic presses. Four process colours, (cyan, magenta, yellow, black) were used to render the photographic image; a special colour, (metallic silver) was used to create the background. One unit on the press prints the tagging.

To control costs, the stamps are designed to be printed entirely in one pass on the supplier's available presses. Thus a six colour press was required to print these stamps.

As of June 1995, The Queen stamp was printed by five different printers. According to Dean, each printer is free to vary the sequence of colours on press to produce the best product with the paper, inks and presses which he or she must work. Because that variation in sequence, among other things, allows the printer to produce a better and hence more competitive product, detailed information about sequence is, to some degree, the proprietary knowledge of the printer.

The colour bullets (aka traffic lights) in most cases accurately reflects the sequence of colours on press.

Referencing a question I asked he indicated "Yes a colour can be missed during the printing process. During startup, colours can indeed be omitted. However, most of those sheets are set aside by the pressman. Moreover, all of the good sheets are rigorously inspected within the printing plant, and any stray sheets lacking colours that survived the pressman's cull, are later removed. Anything that might slip through and escape the QA program of the printer is brought to their attention for a thorough investigation."

With these comments in place you can now follow the bouncing ball that I will give you on a trip through a hundred thousand envelopes processed with stamps featuring the Queen. While searching for post marks from western Canada and the various commemoratives that are used in mailings I was throwing out most of the "mundane" regular issue stamps. While sorting through the envelopes about 4 years ago (1994) I tossed aside an envelope when I noticed something different about the 43 cent Queen stamp. Under the magnifying glass I found the Queen with Kelly Green hair. Now my interest was piqued. I started looking at all of the 43 cent Queen stamps to see if this was just an aberration. To my surprise there were other copies with varying degrees of green, probably as the sheets ran through subsequent printings the over use of the mixture producing green cleared up.

THAT WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING

Closer examination now turned a large number of varieties. Some of these appear major. In the sense that they occur with some frequency. Along with various hair colours the printing over the metallic silver of the Queen's image resulted in major shifts of the main picture so that there are silver bars of varying widths across the top; then there are two silver bars left and right on the bottom of the stamp portrait. In fact there are some narrow bars to the left and right of the picture. These all have the effect of changing the lettering of the word Canada so that it shows up in three dimensional block lettering.

Besides the very green hair, the Queen on other stamps has black hair, auburn hair (in several shades) blue hair, light brown hair, dark brown hair, red brown hair, medium brown hair, and grey hair, which in reality is the true color of her hair today.

Another printing effect is a subdued grey bar all around the picture acting as a frame. There are several varieties which show either the top and one side of frame or the bottom and one side of frame. As well there is a thin black line that runs across the top of the stamp just above the basis structure. Something that is not uncommon with lithographic printing is various solid colours in a donut variety, and this issue is replete with red and blue donuts in the Queen's hair and on her dress.

Next on the list of varieties on this stamp are the Crown and jewelry worn by her Majesty. The crown is a diamond tiara and the necklace and earrings are in what appears to be black onyx. However there are stamps with the tiara with rubies, garnets, emeralds and sapphires and these are also part of the necklace and earrings.

There are what appear to be a double printing of the various facial marks, eyes, nose and mouth, with two sets appearing on her face. I am at a loss as to how this could occur, unless there was some form of double printing of the sheet.

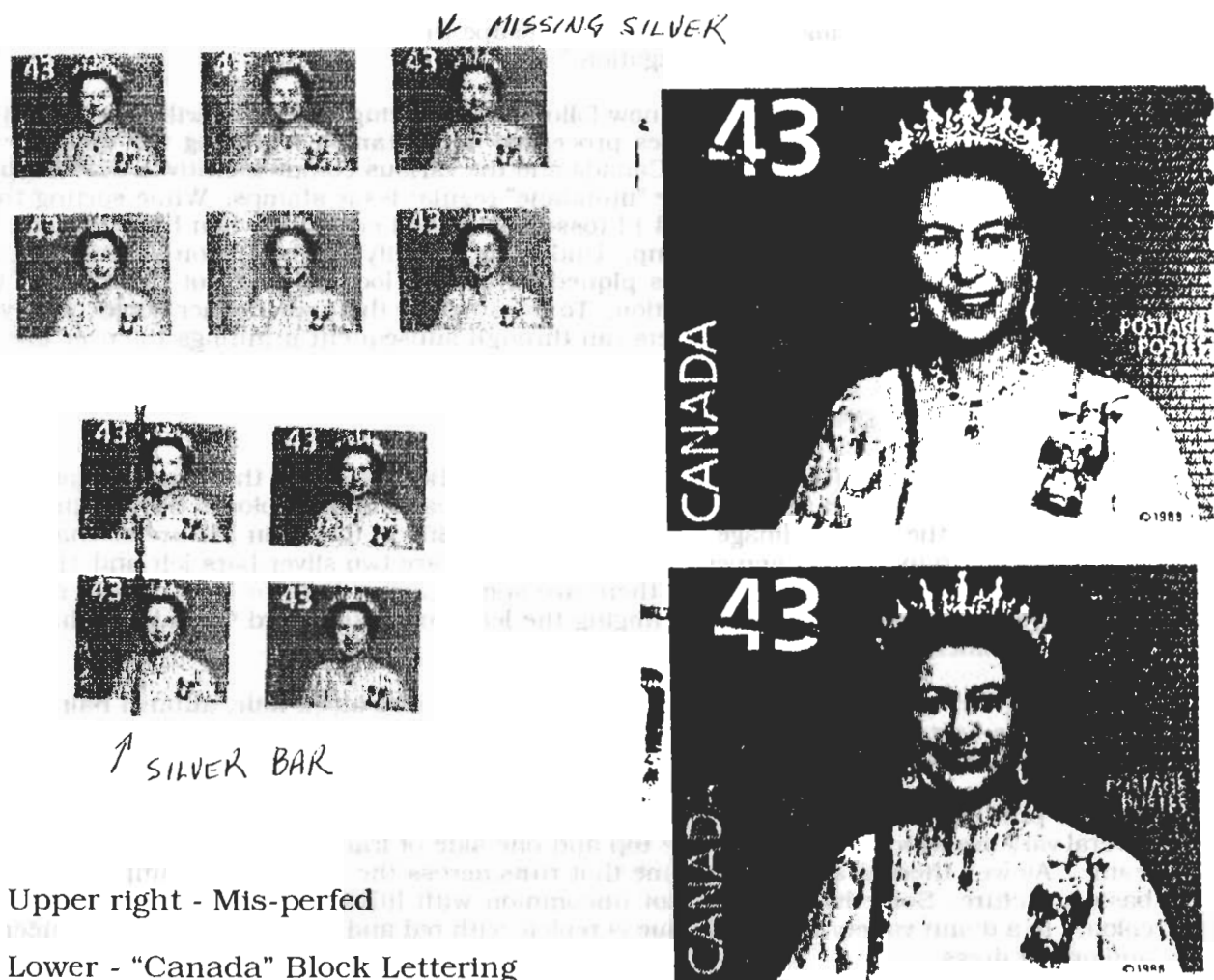
Aside from the multiple coloured stones in the crown, there are crown that are totally green, totally brown, and indeed a pink crown.

Sometime in late 1993, or early 1994, a variety showing the silver colour missing on the "3" of 43 was found in Ontario. It occurs in the top row, third from the left. It is believed that 39 copies were found, all mint. Another variety occurred when a wide silver bar was printed down the left row of several? sheets, placed between the number 43 and the Queens Image.

There are numerous other shoddy printing jobs as borders have green dots, blue dots, and red dots from improperly wiped plates.

The final variety occurred in the last use of the 43 cent Queen stamp and this produced for me a confounding result. The 43 appeared with block printing. The cause is not apparently the same as that which occurred on the Canada. I have about a dozen copies.

There is enough material in issue to keep everyone busy for years.



BACKGROUND

In late 1965 there was a notice to District Directors of Postal Service noting "changes in postal regulations effective 1st January 1966 adopted by the UPU Congress held at Vienna in 1964." Certain of the changes were necessary as it was decided Canadian post cards should bear the heading necessary to make them acceptable for international mails. These changes included:

1. General Conditions

(b) Post Cards

(2) Only illustrated post cards of private manufacture will not be required to bear the heading "Post Card", and,

(d) Printed Matter

(3) Cards marked "Post Card" will be acceptable at the printed matter rate the same as illustrated cards not bearing the heading "Post Card" provided they satisfy the general conditions applicable to printed matter,"

Post Card With Red Postage Due

This B. C. Telephone Co. post card was mailed on 28 Aug. 1968.* It was unpaid and sent locally in Victoria, B. C. The card was considered printed matter, as provided in the above regulations, and was taxed at twice the 3¢ deficiency. (The printed matter rate effective 1 Oct. 1967 was 3¢ for the first 2 ounces) The tax was paid with a 6¢ red postage due from Series I.

*This was two months before a major change in the status of post cards as effective 1 November 1968 the post card rate was abolished and post cards were liable to first class letter rates for which concurrently the 1 ounce letter & card rate was established at 6¢.

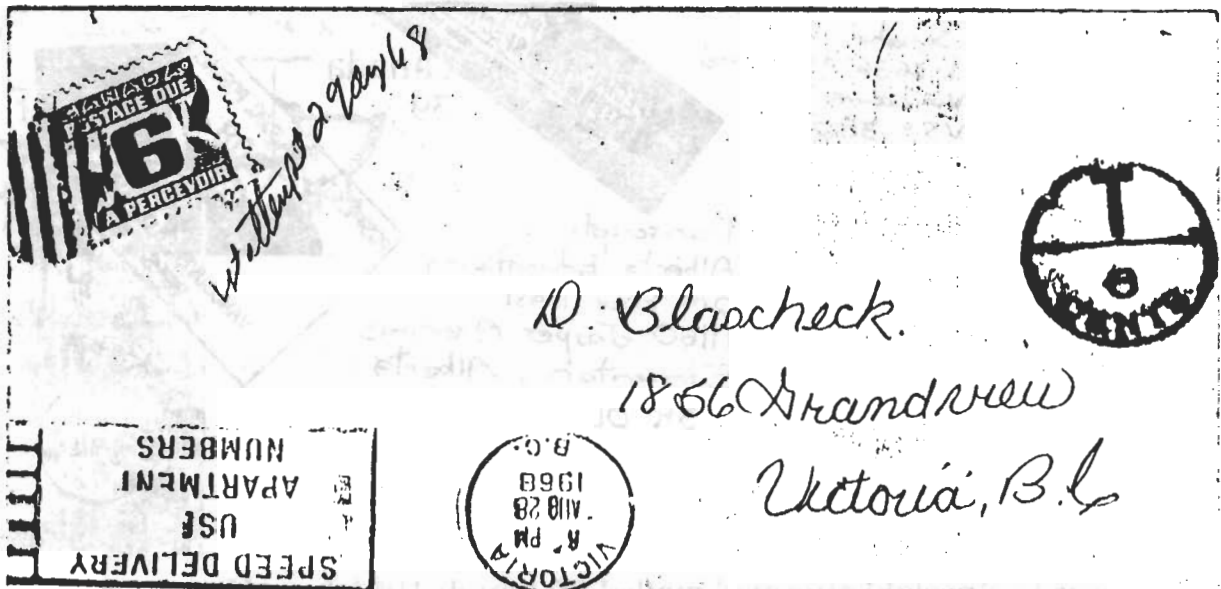
FORM C. 65 (REV. 4-66)
C.I. IS USE WITH ENV. M. 301

B.C. TEL



BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

Dear Mrs. Blackcheck.

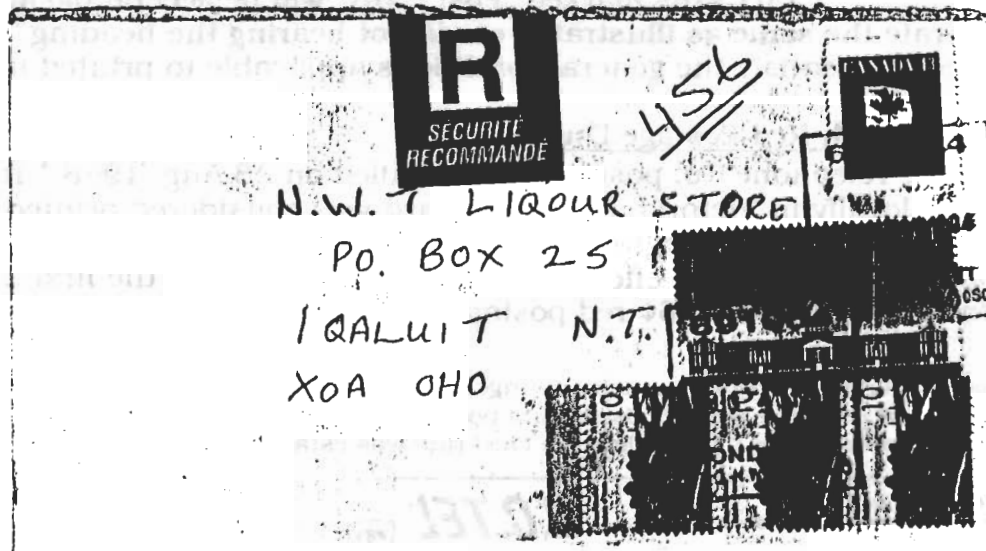


ALL OTHER - ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS & RATES ON COVERS
APPEARING IN VOL. VII, NO. 3 - PAGE 66

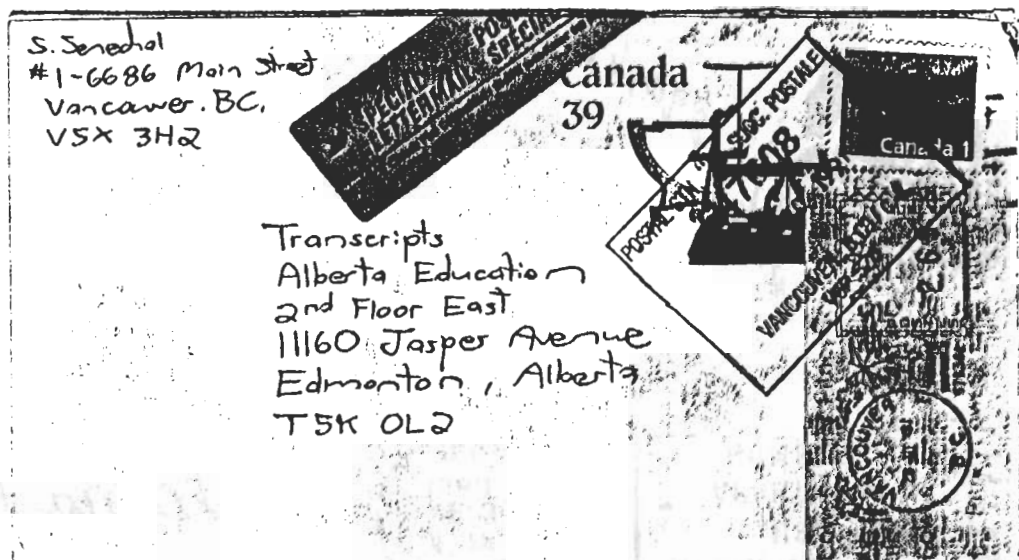
Page 66 - top - Total postage paid was \$5.74. (Cover G from Ontario to Denmark) The rate was calculated as \$4.90 paying the security registered rate for an indemnity up to \$40.00 plus 84 cents for up to 20 grams airmail - a total of \$5.74. (Rate information was supplied by Scott Traquair)

Page 66 - bottom - no one supplied an answer on Cover H and it is being re-run this issue.

PROVIDE RATE EXPLANATION & ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON THE TWO COVERS BELOW. Send answers to Editor to arrive before April 15, 1999.



Cover H - Franked with \$5.73 on Aug. 4, 1994 and mailed registered to N. W. T. Liquor Store in Iqaluit, N. T. Please explain what is a bit unusual about this cover as well as the construction of the rate..



Cover I - Special Lettermail mailed 20 March 1991 from Vancouver, B. C. to Edmonton, AB using a 39¢ commemorative envelope, a meter for \$2.65 and finally a 1¢ definitive was added for a total of \$3.05. How was the rate determined and was there any significance to the 1¢ definitive?

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 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 or if U. S. funds at 75% to Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005.

FOR BNA

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2/98

HELP! HELP! The following needed to complete Caricature & Landscape Series Scott 586-605. Perforated Initials, Horizontal Pairs, Blocks of 4, Corner Blocks (and P. O. sets), Imprint Blocks (and sets), also Landscape 1 bar tags. Will pay premium. Will accept single but prefer above configurations. Need 593 P. O. stock ribbed all four corner blocks. As a fellow collector I need your help. John M. Hillmer, 34 Seaside Ave. #1810, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815



12/97/5

Interested in booklet and miniature sheets - **20 stamps or less.** Require Corner positions with selvedge and in booklets those with selvedge top and bottom so that I can reconstruct. Will exchange for same stamps without selvedge or pay a reasonable sum. Hugh P. Delaney, 105 Pump Hill Landing S. W., Calgary, Alberta, T2V 5C4.

1/99

Need mint precanceled matched set and a lower right block of #591 (Pearson) on **ribbed paper.** John M. Hillmer, 364 Seaside Ave. #1810, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

5/99

Wanted: Red Postage Due issues - all series - used tied on cover, cards or parcel post mailings. Unusual usage special interest. Also need printed on gum side. 509-467-5521 or Fax 509-467-2282 - John D. Arn, N 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005 (e-mail: JohnDArn@aol.com)

1/98

KRIEGHOFF - Scott #610 - Not one cover at Orlando. Somewhere there must be a few - especially tagged 610p variety. Multiples of all varieties both 610 & 610p also needed. John D. Arn. See Red Dues above.

1/98

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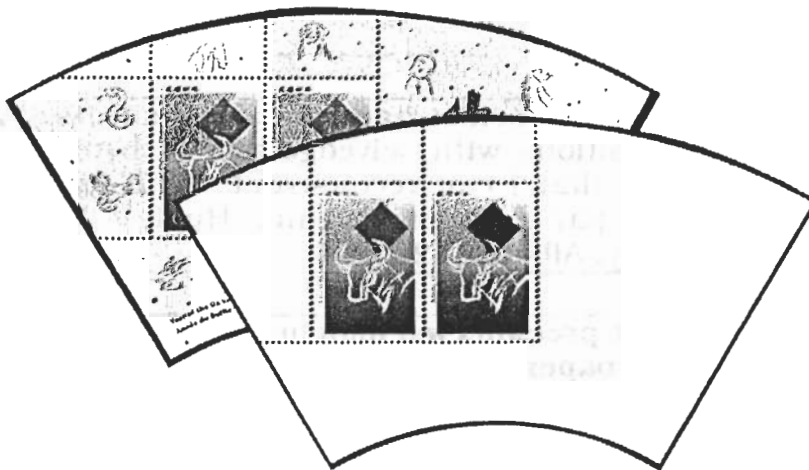
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- *Canada Definitive Series* (5 volumes by Harris)
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- *Canadian Postage Stamps 1953-1974, The Elizabeth Era* (Bileski)
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- *Canadian Tagged Errors, 1995 Edition* (Rose)
- *Moon Cancellations of Alberta & BC* (2 titles by Sagar)
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