

STAMP EDE

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

REGULAR MEETING: Lower floor of the Calgary Central Library, MacLeod Trail at 7th Ave. S.W.

Nov. 1	7:30	Trading & Circuits
	8:00	Business Meeting
	8:20	Program
	9:00	Trading & Circuits

AUCTION MEETING: C.U.P.E. Hall, 104-13 Ave. S.E.

Nov. 15	7:30	Viewing of Auction Lots
	8:00	Auction
	9:00	Trading & Circuits

NEW AUCTION RULES

New auction rules have been adopted by the Calgary Philatelic Society. The minimum bid per lot has been raised to \$2.50. Commission will still be 10% but a charge of 25¢ will be levied on unsold lots.

NEW MEETING PLACE NEXT YEAR

Wouldn't it be nice if we could meet in one hall next year for both meetings. Any members suggestions for new hall would be appreciated.



LITERATURE REVIEW

THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 256 pages, 6" x 9", hardbound, illustrated, by Winthrop S. Boggs, published by *Quarterman*

Winthrop Boggs' scholarly monograph, first published in 1942, is a fascinating work based on an exhaustive study of Newfoundland history and research into its postal records. Subjects discussed include early postal history; regular and commemorative issues from 1857 to 1942; airmail stamps and their overprints; postage due; postal stationery; and cancellations and postmarks. Included in this reprint edition is "Postage Stamps of Newfoundland" by Bertram W. H. Poole and Harry E. Huber, one major work preceding Boggs, published c. 1922, and consisting of two articles. A new foreword by A. B. Perlin has also been added to this edition which contains the two major classic works on the subject, of great interest for collectors of Canada and British North America postage stamps and postal history.

Price \$20.00.

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 624 pages, 6" x 9", illustrated, hardbound, by Fred Jarrett, published by *Quarterman*

First published in 1929, Fred Jarrett's *Stamps of British North America* represented the most comprehensive work on Canadian philately to appear until that time. It still remains a work of enduring value because it is more than just a catalog. It also contains essential background information and extensive treatment of postmarks and cancellations, a field almost totally ignored in earlier works. As well as the regular issues of the Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, this handbook also covers revenues, postal stationery, wrappers, bisects, law stamps, and counterfeits. In a new foreword to this republication Vincent G. Greene reported that in his 86th year Fred Jarrett was the oldest living signatory of the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists," an honor headed by King George V in 1921, and that he was among 66 Canadians in 1974 receiving the Order of Canada, the first time this award was granted for significant achievement in philately. *Stamps of British North America* is one of the cornerstones of Canadian philately and an essential addition to the library of the B.N.A. collector.

Price \$35.00.

OLD SCOTISH POSTMARKS

This group of undated postmarks is confined to the smaller villages and hamlets whose postal importance did not warrant the issue of a cancelling stamp or even a dated postmark. Until recently little was known of these marks which nevertheless are of great interest as relics of rural Scotland in the middle of the 19th century. Some of the hamlets where they were used no longer exist and because of the small quantity of mail handled in most of the places concerned it has been difficult to record the full story of this series. It is almost certain that several of the individual postmarks have failed to survive as, in some cases, only single specimens from villages have been recorded.

KILBIRNIE

BUSBY

The essential feature of a Local Name-stamp is that it bears no date whereas the contemporary postmarks of the larger and more important offices were dated. The series was in use from about 1844 to 1860 and should not be confused with postmarks of earlier days as most of the original provincial stamps were also undated. They varied considerably in size and design, and were frequently struck in coloured inks. For a period in the late 1860s they were also used to cancel the adhesive stamps.

ASCENSION

Ascension like many of the various British colonies used the stamps of Great Britain before they issued their own. Ascension is also closely connected to St. Helena. The first stamps for use specifically in Ascension was the 1912 set of St. Helena overprinted Ascension. The next set was of similar design to St. Helena set of 1922 but is inscribed Ascension.

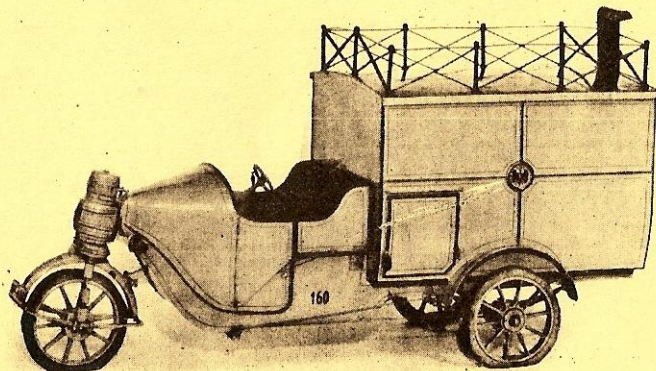


NEW \$5.00 Stamp for CANADA

There is a possibility Canada will issue a \$5.00 stamp. That will cost you \$80.00 for a set of plates. Everyone will complain about it but it will probably prove to be a good investment. (Australia will be issuing a \$10.00 stamp)

Electric three-wheeler mail-wagon

of 1910.



AN INTERESTING CANADIAN VARIETY

The Province of Canada post office received 150,200 3-penny beaver design stamps for issue on April 23, 1851. This first issue had been printed by soft steel plates in comparison with the diamond hard plates of today. As a result, the early plates wore down in some places causing absolute need of repairs.

The repairs to the plates resulted in varieties that create interest among philatelists, especially the variety known as the major re-entry. That is a technical description of one type of repairs made in engraved plates, and in no other kind of printing plates.

The steel engraving process depends on four units: a steel die, transfer roller, a flat steel plate and a transfer press. An engraver inscribes the stamp design below the surface on the die. It is usually a palm-size piece of steel. When the die is finished and hardened, the transfer press operator places it on the flat top of the press, and rocks the transfer roll back and forth over the die until the design in the die projects from the roll.

The transfer press operator uses the finished transfer roll to impress or enter the required number of subjects on the flat steel plate. Like the lines in the die, those forming the many designs in the plate are all below the surface as pockets to hold ink. Little change has taken place in this process for 135 years.

When the plates became worn through use, and the impressions on paper were light, the transfer press operator used the correct roll and re-entered the worn portions of the plate. In 1851 the printers could not make steel plates hard as they can today. The old plate makers, therefore, could re-enter the plates by

inserting the projected lines on the roll into the recessed lines on the plate. Once again they rocked the design into the plate.

Visible re-entry

When the operator did not match design on the plate with the projected lines on the transfer roll he created a visible re-entry. In contrast, when he matched the lines perfectly no person could be certain that the design had been re-entered. Of all Canadian stamps, the major re-entry in the 3-penny beaver is by far the most popular re-entry. It may have been re-entered twice or more since the visible lines are so prevalent.

During the Second World War, the late Paul Hahn found a major re-entry in the Peterborough area and sold it for less than \$50 to Cleo H. Fee, a Toronto collector. George Wegg paid Mr. Fee \$70 for it and sold it to Herman Jacobi of Hamilton. In 1949 Mr. Wegg bought the stamp again and sold it to Alex T. Galt. Two years later J. Grant Glassco bought it and kept the stamp until he sold his Canadian pence stamps in 1963.

The stamp went to Bridger and Kay in London, but it was in the lot stolen during their large burglary. Earlier this year when the police recovered the loot, Mr. Webb bought it for \$300 in U.S. funds, and has sold it for the fourth time since 1947. This major re-entry has now accumulated a lineage few stamps can equal.