

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Members of our Society will be pleased to learn that the American Philatelic Society elected the Canadian Philatelic Society a corresponding Society at their recent Convention. The C.P.S. is greatly honoured by this courtesy and will endeavour to prove worthy of association with the other corresponding Societies. In 1939, the American Philatelic Society's list of corresponding societies included the national Society in each of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Norway and Sweden and Great Britain which was represented by the Royal, the Junior and the Herts Philatelic Societies.

I am sorry to advise that our Sales Manager, Mr. A.L. Reid, has been quite ill and there has been some delay in his correspondence. He is, however, doing nicely now and our sales program can be counted on to catch up in no time. Some very good material has been sent in this Fall, but we are not overstocked by any means so send in your lots and turn idle duplicates into good money. Everybody is in the market for good B.N.A. material.

I am pleased to say that your Directors have practically completed negotiations with the management of the Marks Stamp Co. to have the Bulletin appear for a trial period as a part of their house organ, the Emco Journal. The Society will have two pages in each issue for a start and the publishers will provide three pages of reading matter. While there are, of course, objections to the adoption of a house organ as Official Bulletin your Directors feel that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages and have unanimously decided to try publication in this way rather than continue the mimeographed bulletin. This publication will start with the February issue of the Emco Journal which is mailed about January 25th.

Your Directors have had the resignation of Mr. Edward Goodale as Editor of the Bulletin for some months past but we have not yet made appointment of his successor. I would like members to suggest names of possible appointees immediately.

E. S. BALL.

MEETINGS OF TORONTO SOCIETIES.

Canadian Philatelic Society Directors' Meeting, January 10th at home of Mr. W.J. Cafley.
 Toronto Stamp Collectors Club - Royal York Hotel - 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
 East Toronto Stamp Club - Kimbourne Hall, 1482 Danforth - 1st & 3rd Mondays
 West Toronto Stamp Club - Veterans Hall, 722 College St. 1st & 3rd Tuesdays
 North Toronto Stamp Club - Veterans Hall, Roselawn Ave., 2nd & 4th Thursdays
 Mutual Stamp Club meets at members homes - 2nd & 4th Tuesdays.
 Toronto Air Mail & Stamp Club - Jesse Ketchum Hall - 1st Thursday.

PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Mr. G. J. Sas, Jr.,	c/o Chateau Laurier Hotel,	Ottawa, Ont.	by Mr. Herb. Buckland
Mr. Russell Toll,		Christina, Ont.	" " "
Mr. J. H. Benjamin	5267 Byron Avenue,	Montreal, Que.	" " "
Mr. Peter W. Herzog	7812 Delmar Blvd.,	University City, Missouri	" " "
Gunner W.J. Major,	1st A.A. Battery, R.C.A.,	Dartmouth, N.S.	" " "

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(Any objections to proposals for membership in the Canadian Philatelic Society must be made in writing to a member of the board within fifteen days of publication of name in the Official Bulletin)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Miss B. L. Ogden, from Shanty Bay, Ont. to 224 Poplar Plains Rd., Toronto, Ont.

Gunner W. R. Manuge wants correspondents - Address, East Southampton, N.S.

GREAT BRITAIN - THE PAID MARKINGS OF THE FORTIES

by Herbert Buckland

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The advent of the Postage Stamp in 1840 brought many Paid Markings into use. These Post Paid stamps or markings form a desirable addition, from a philatelic viewpoint, to a collection of stamps of these early days. Some objection may be taken by Collectors as to the status of these markings. I would like to point out that these markings were struck at the time of posting with the object of showing that the postage had been paid. From this point of view the paid marking is really used instead of the ordinary postage stamp, and if one is used, the other is not necessary, therefore the paid marking is of equal status to a cancelled postage stamp.

For many years the public had the option of prepaying postage in cash or postage stamps. The privilege of paying in cash was gradually withdrawn, first in the provinces and later in London until 1855, when prepayment on Inland letters by postage stamps was made compulsory, except at the Head Office, London, if the value of the postage exceeded one pound. In the case of foreign letters the privilege was allowed to a much later date.

Perhaps the chief reason for these Paid Markings was the difficulty in the separation of the stamps. There was no perforation, stamps had to be cut out with scissors or knife, or the sheet was creased and the stamp torn out, whatever method was used it was not easy to separate the stamps.

Another reason may be found in the fact that some members of the human race are always slow to adopt anything new. Here was a new thing, a postage stamp. A label with a glutinous wash on its back, it was termed. This same glutinous wash may also have been another reason. People refused to lick the glutinous wash back, it certainly did not look clean. The Times of Feb. 23rd, 1849, quoting an article from another newspaper refers to it as 'a thick, yellow-looking gum to which, we should imagine, the Queen would long hesitate to apply her Royal tongue.' Whatever the reason, it is a significant fact that these interesting markings came to an end when these two chief objections were overcome.

The simplest Paid Mark was that employed in small offices, merely a figure written across the face of the letter in red, usually accompanied with the postmark of the office. This was not always dated, many small offices did not possess date stamps. This type was only in use at the very small offices.

The larger offices used a design that was left more or less to the individual postmaster. These as a rule were as simple as possible. Maidstone, for instance, which was a fairly large centre, used a Paid Mark of a simple P in script form followed by a figure thus -P1.. This was struck in red and accompanied with the dated postmark struck in black. There are many other designs of this type lettered Paid 1d. or Paid 2d. with or without the name of the town added.

In London in the Chief Office, two types were in use, one which was generally used on letters posted in London consisted of a double lined circle with PAID over the index letters and the date which was in two lines. The word PAID is curved around the top of the circle, the remainder of the lettering being straight.

The second type was used on letters passing through London but can also be found on letters posted in London. This type is a single line square with a semi-circular top, the two lower corners are also slightly rounded, the index letter is at the top, then the word PAID, under this is the date in two lines, the day is shown before and after the month thus: - 17SEL7.

At the Sub or Receiving Offices, undated straight stamps were in use, having 1d. Paid or 2d. Paid under the office name. These were usually struck in black, but can be found in red or blue. In my collection I have a nice specimen, King William St. 1d. Paid in blue. All other Paid Markings were nearly always in red.

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The Branch Offices of the General Post Office used a special type of a peculiar design similar to a Maltese Cross. These had the word PAID on the top, then the initials representing the name of the office as follows:- L.S. Lombard Street; C.X. or C+ Charing Cross; B. Borough; O.C.S. Old Cavendish Street; V.S. Vere Street. The date appeared below these initials in two lines.

Scotland used a Paid Marking in the larger Towns of a rectangle shape, having the words PAID AT, with the name of the town. Aberdeen used a rectangle type, Aberdeen Paid in two lines, with the date also below in two lines.

A plain square was used in Ireland, with PAID over the date, with single or double outline. Later, in Dublin, a circular marking with index letter or figure or both, PAID, date and year in three lines was used.

It will be noticed that with the exception of the London Sub Offices and the small offices none of the stamps indicated the amount of postage paid. This was usually written or stamped on separately.

In conclusion, I would like to express the hope that this little article will encourage collectors not to overlook these interesting markings. They fill a place in any collection. I have one, for instance, an Irish cover, posted in Youghal Co. Cork, bearing a Paid Mark March 23rd, 1841. The Youghal Postmark dated March 24th. A London Paid Mark dated March 27th. And a Maidstone Postmark dated March 27th. This tells the whole story of the cover. Handed over the counter at Youghal Co. Cork, where it was stamped Paid, the next day it was despatched, when it arrived in London at the G.P.O. it was stamped with the London Paid Mark before it began the final stage of its journey to Maidstone, where it received its parting mark from the Post Office. Interesting items like this add zest to any collection.
