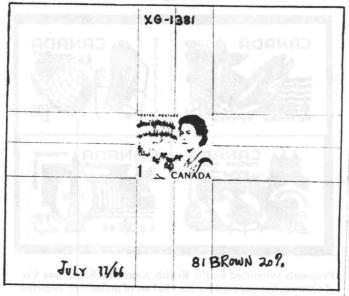
CENTENNIAL
DEFINITIVES
STUDY GROUP
NEWSLETTER
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Copy of the 1¢ die proof displayed at CAPEX 87 Canadian Bank Note Company

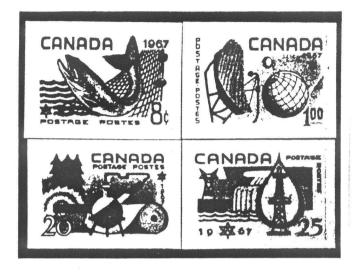
IT IS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME OF 1988. Our membership dues for 1988 will once again be \$5 Canadian for Canadian members and \$5 U.S. for American members as the bank charges a \$1.50 service charge for cashing a cheque drawn on a non-Canadian Bank. Please make any cheques payable to Doug. Irwin.

Our revalued postcards will continue in a future newsletter. However I felt that you would probably want to see some of the material displayed at Capex 87 first.

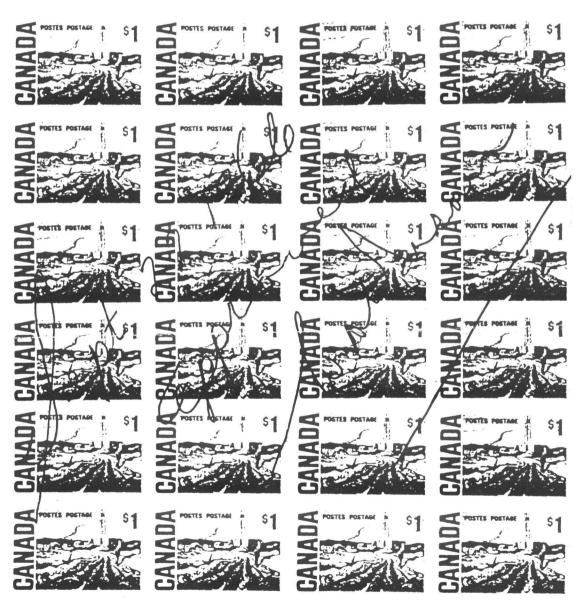
#5.-# 2388 Aug 29/87



The die proof for the 8¢ was approved May 30, 1966 (copied from a slide)



Proposals submitted by the British American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa, but not used for the 1967 set of definitives, depicted various economic activities in Canada.



The plate proof of the \$1 was approved September 22, 1966 (copied from a slide)

This past spring at CAPEX in Toronto, the National Postal Museum displayed for the first time, the die proofs, plate proofs, essays and artwork for the Centennial Definitives. It was the twentieth anniversary of the release of the original eight sheet stamps by the Canadian Bank Note Company (1¢ to 5¢ and 8¢ to \$1). None of the British American Bank Note Company proofs were on display. All material was wrapped in plastic and displayed behind plexiglas and so reflections provided problems in photographing the material. Some items had to be rephotographed three times in order to obtain some good quality slides of the material on display. I will offer copies of the 70+ slides I took of the Centennial material in convenient packages at \$1.75 per slide.

Orders for slides (see enclosed form) must be received by November 1, 1987.

## The Low Value Definitives

In 1965, the post office announced that they were planning to release a new set of low and high value definitives for Canada's Centennial. Three coloured essays of a 5¢ value by the British American Bank Note Company were shown. All were bright blue; a vertical format with the portrait of the Queen, and two horizontal formats with the Queen and the parliament buildings and the Queen with an open book inscribed "THE FIRST 100 YEARS". The CBNCo submitted a set of horizontal definitives with a portrait of the Queen and solid coloured backgrounds similar to the Cameo definitives which were current at the time. Five additional black and white essays by the CBNCo had a frontal view of the Queen (as the central feature) with the new Canadian flag as a background (2¢ and 5¢ values), Niagara Falls on a 3¢ and a map of Canada on another 5¢.

The proposed artwork for the low value definitives featured a fuller facial view of the Queen by Anthony Buckley. Slight differences are evident in the background features; the dog sled on the 1¢, the totem pole and mountains on the 2¢, the prairie scene on the 3¢ and the seaway on the 4¢. The artwork for the 5¢ depicted Percé Rock rather than a maritime fishing village.

A different Anthony Buckley portrait was chosen for the actual stamps. Full die proofs of the 1¢ to 5¢ were on display along with the approved cut out die proofs of the 2¢ to 5¢ values. An approved plate proof of 100 of the 1¢, plate number 2 was shown, with each stamp having a hole punched through it (none of the other plate proofs shown were defaced in any manner). The plate proofs for the 2¢ to 5¢ were most interesting. They were imperforate sheets of 100 with four inscriptions

Canadian Bank Note Co., Limited Ottawa No.

but no plate number. These were engraved later onto the actual printing plate.

I questioned Yves Baril of CBNCo, the actual engraver of the 1¢ to 5¢ Centennial stamps as I was currious why the plate proofs had four inscriptions and the final panes of 100 had only one inscription. Yves informed me that a plastic copy is made of the master plate and this is used to lay down six panes of 100 on the printing plate. At this stage the inscriptions an easily be removed. The printing plate is later chrome and nickel plated. It was apparently not unusual to have to make repairs to the printing plates once every week or so (paper clips seemed to find their way onto the plate and damage it). Therefore all the subsequent printing plates for any one value was made from the one original master plate of 100.

## 1¢ Centennial



Copy of the approved plate no. 2 proof of the  $1\ensuremath{\updownarrow}$ 

Printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company

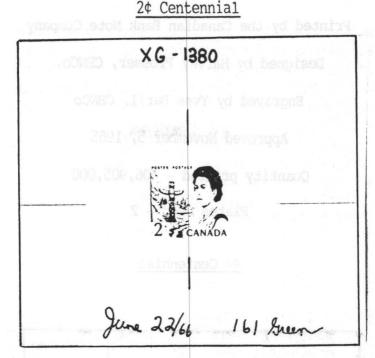
Designed by Harvey Prosser

Engraved by Yves Baril, CBNCo

Approved September 12, 1966 (plate no. 2)

Quantity printed - 737,370,000

Plates used - 5



Copy of the 2¢ die proof displayed at CAPEX 87 Canadian Bank Note Company

Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company

Designed by Harvey Prosser, CBNCo

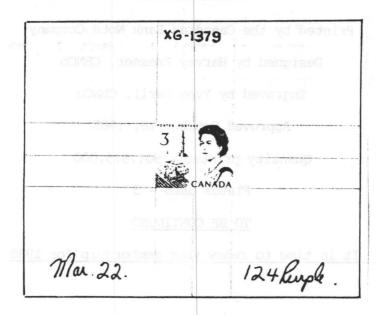
Engraved by Yves Baril, CBNCo

Approved January 11, 1966

Quantity printed - 262,320,000

Plates used - 2

3¢ Centennial



Printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company

Designed by Harvey Prosser, CBNCo.

Engraved by Yves Baril, CBNCo

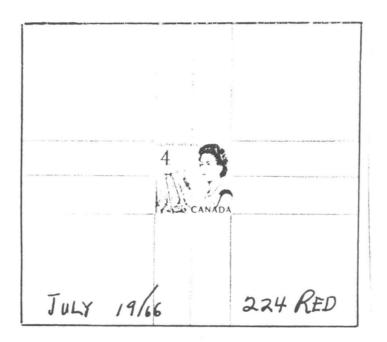
Approved November 5, 1965

Quantity printed - 406,905,000

Plates used - 2

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## 4¢ Centennial



Copy of the 4¢ die proof displayed at CAPEX 87

Printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company

Designed by Harvey Prosser, CBNCo

Engraved by Yves Baril, CBNCo

Approved October 28, 1965

Quantity printed - 901,915,000

Plates used - 3

TO BE CONTINUED