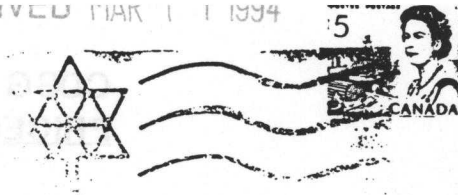


Centennial Definitive
Study Group Newsletter



Vol. 13 No. 2

Whole Number 59

February 1994

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR EDITOR

I hope you had a good holiday, and I wish you all the best in the New Year (a little late, but the thought is important). A bundle of material arrived from John Aitken a few weeks ago; I have digested some of the material, and it appears in this issue. As well, there has been a welcome flood of contributions from members. The support is appreciated. There is one glitch in the turnover of the editorship and I must apologize because it is my fault: I should have included informing you of the deadline for submission of material for the upcoming Centennial/Elizabethan mail auction. You will be receiving the latest auction shortly. Scott Traquair is doing a fine job and I hope members will support him by bidding in the current auction and submitting material to him for the NEXT auction.

I promised a financial statement in this Newsletter, but I just have been swamped with work just getting this Newsletter out before the rate increase to the US. Suffice it to say that we have about 70 paid-up members and with the profit from the last auction (see the following page) and from sales of back issues (which has been brisk in the last month), the Study Group is in the black by a few hundred dollars. I will wait until we publish a few more newsletters before I make the call for annual dues, probably in the fall.

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CENTENNIAL MATERIALS FOR SALE OR TRADE
 Have rate covers, Postmarks, Postal Stationery,
 Hydro Cards and other items. A free list is
 available to all interested
 Wayne J. Harms
 P.O. Box 454
 Milverton, Ontario
 NOK 1M0

Would you like to see your ad in the box above? Send me \$ 10.00 (or whatever you feel is a fair donation). Send all comments / inquiries / contributions / donations to me :

L. Kruczynski
19 Petersfield Pl.
Winnipeg, MB R3T 3V5 or phone (204)-2694708 (after 5 pm C.S.T.)

CDSG / Q.E. II JOINT MAIL SALE #2
PRICES REALIZED / COMMENTS

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
1	\$28.00	31	\$7.50	61	
2	20.00	32		62	\$5.00
3	152.00	33	13.00	63	12.00
4		34	5.00	64	35.00
5	68.00	35	9.00	65	8.00
6	50.00	36	29.00	66	13.00
7		37	21.00	67	8.00
8	30.00	38	13.00	68	7.50
9		39	5.00	69	23.00
10	23.00	40	13.00	70	22.00
11	7.50	41	25.00	71	
12	28.00	42	10.00	72	
13	14.00	43	21.00	73	
14		44	15.00	74	132.00
15	15.00	45	10.00	75	46.00
16	5.00	46	13.00	76	20.00
17		47		77	20.00
18		48		78	7.50
19		49		79	13.00
20		50	5.00	80	16.00
21		51	75.00	81	102.00
22		52	11.00	82	36.00
23	8.50	53	11.00	83	20.00
24		54	11.00	84	7.50
25		55		85	36.00
26	10.00	56		86	30.00
27		57		87	
28		58		88	
29		59			
30		60	40.00		
				TTL	\$1,441.00

Thanks to all participants – consignors and bidders. Most bidders were successful in acquiring something. Approximately one third of the lots were not sold. Interest in postal stationary and postal history was strong. Please study the above prices realized as you will be suprised at some of the results. Consignors please feel free to submit material for the next sale up to the end of December 1993. The better material seems to do well while more common material is often returned. Please try and increase the per lot value even if you have to combine some material. Due to the high costs of postage the commissions from this sale just covered the expenses. Special thanks should go out to those who donated the proceeds from their lots as this generated \$146.50 for the CDSG and \$18.00 for the QE II Group.

*Elmore VonHagen & David Platt

As information on the Centennials becomes more voluminous, there is a danger of reinventing the wheel! I recently became excited when I noticed that the top and bottom panes of the experimental booklet 68 were of different ink shades and fluorescence. Then I found that the footnote to Table 49 of "Canada the 1967-73 Definitive Issue" shows that Keane and Hughes had discovered this years ago.

Their footnote shows that the lower panes of booklet 68 correspond to the single pane in booklet 66 which came out a couple of months earlier on June 30, 1971. The upper panes had a darker ink shade and other differences that led Keane and Hughes to conclude that a special printing may have been made for insertion into the regular 25¢ booklets which were already in stock. I believe they are correct, but there may be a bit more to it.

Thanks to Eric Ranger, who lent me 28 booklets 68 to study with the 26 I have, a couple of interesting facts emerged. The first is that the upper and lower panes are not always different. The second is that when both panes are the same, which doesn't occur as often, it seems to be associated with the larger sticker on the cover. However it doesn't seem to be associated with the type of printing ("Free dispenser...", "Prestamped...") on the cover. The results in tabular form are as follows:

	Number of booklets	
	Panes different	Both panes same
Large sticker "Free dispenser.."	10	4
Large sticker "Prestamped..."	5	2
Small sticker "Free dispenser..."	18	0
Small sticker "Prestamped..."	15	0

In all 54 booklets the bottom panes have the lighter ink shades. This is quite noticeable on the 7¢ green, but close examination indicates a subtler lightening of the brown of the 1¢ and the purple of the 3¢. The fluorescence of the paper is about 2. Finally, the paper, especially noticeable on the seavage which attaches the pane to the inside cover, is slightly brownish or creamy. In the six booklets where both panes are the same, all these features are identical.

In the instances where the panes are different, the top pane has noticeably darker ink. The paper fluorescence is 4 or a bit higher. And the paper is distinctly whiter. It certainly appears that there was a different printing for the majority of the upper panes in booklet 68. But it doesn't appear that this was always the case. And there may be some connection to the size of sticker.

DOES ANYONE HAVE A BOOKLET 68 WITH SMALL STICKER IN WHICH THE PANES ARE IDENTICAL?

A couple of observations can be added. I have a calendar collection of the 7¢ from June 30, 1971 on into September 1971. Two shades of ink are apparent on the sheet stamps from day one. On the booklet stamps, all my examples are the lighter shade of ink until August 28 when the first darker green booklet stamp appears.

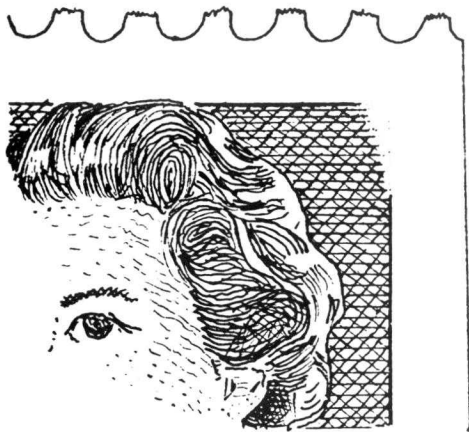
Pending comments or additional information from the Study Group, it looks to me as if the following may have occurred: Booklet 66 came out on June 30,

1971, with the lighter shades of ink. In late August (Keane & Hughes say September, but others say August and my August 28th example suggests it) the experimental booklet 68 appeared. Some of the original booklet 66 printing was left over and was inserted to make up the first batch of experimental booklets. A large sticker was used to cover up the old 25¢ value on the booklet cover. When the original printing was used up, a new printing on whiter, more fluorescent paper, and using darker ink, was used to make the inserts. For a while the larger stickers were used on the covers of these booklets which now had different panes. Finally, smaller stickers were substituted and were thus always associated with booklets with different panes.

If no one produces new data to throw a monkey wrench into the above speculation, then table 49 could be revised by adding a second paper classification ("off white" or "creamy" or "brownish") which would be associated with fluorescence grade 2. The footnote could also be modified to suggest the possible sequence of printing and stickers.

Short-printed Corner of 8¢ Stamp, Booklet 70.

By Mike Painter

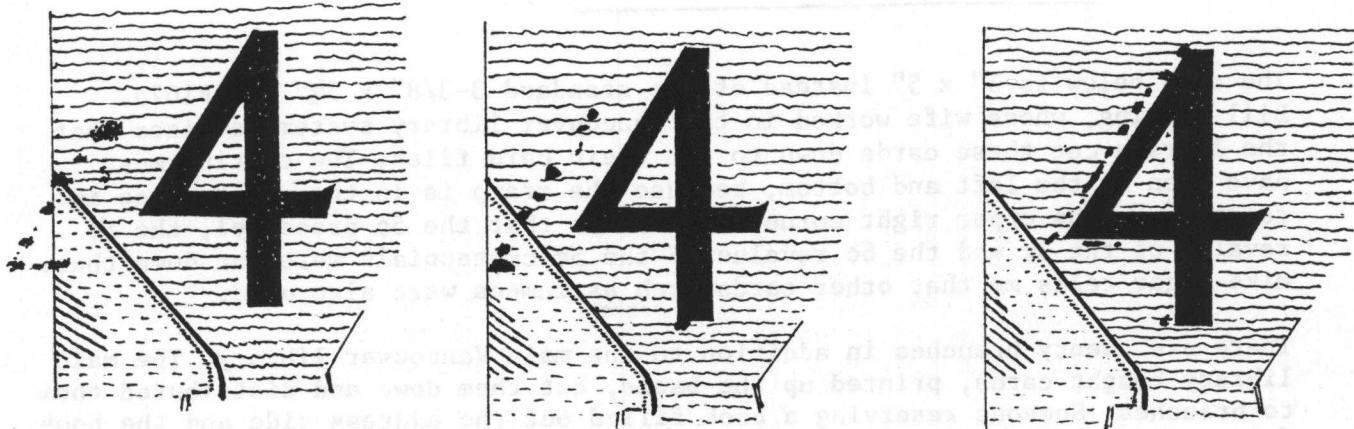


I have a single used 8¢ Centennial Queen in which the upper right corner is missing as shown at the left. The stamp is on plain untagged paper with a straight edge at the right. Thus it must be one of the 8¢ stamps on the right side of booklet 70. Although the ink is missing on the corner, the blank area shows the embossed design. This is the same effect as occurs on the rare "short-printed on the right side" error which occurs at R4/2 of booklet 70 (illustrated on page 72 of Irwin and Freedman's second edition of Keane/Hughes book "Canada: the 1967-73 Definitive Issue"). As that

book describes, "most collectors feel that a thin foreign object became lodged onto the plate, preventing ink contact, but not thick enough to withstand the pressure of the impression cylinder."

That explanation quite likely applies to the similar type of short-print illustrated above. In fact, it is possible that this is just an early stage of the short-printed right side. Perhaps the postulated foreign object had just begun to work its way onto the plate when this impression was struck. If so, perhaps other stages exist. It certainly isn't common, being the only example I have found out of hundreds of thousands of stamps.

DOES ANYONE HAVE AN 8¢ STAMP FROM THE RIGHT SIDE OF BOOKLET 70 WITH AN INTERMEDIATE STAGE OF SHORT-PRINTING BETWEEN THIS MISSING CORNER AND THE MISSING ENTIRE RIGHT SIDE?



DOUBLED DESIGN ON 4c COILS by Mike Painter

The Keane/Hughes book says "The 3c, \$6 and 5c coils have been found with the heavily inked portion of the design doubled, probably resulting from the printed web of stamps momentarily coming into contact with the printing plate a second time". Doug Irwin, in an article in the May/June 1982 TOPICS, says "Portions of the design can be found doubled, with the doubled image appearing faint and usually slightly to the left". Doug also mentions "...traces of a doubled portion of CANADA".

I had not really understood the variation in doubling, implied in the above statements, until I noticed a considerable difference in the two examples which I have. To the left above I have sketched the doubling of the 4 as illustrated in Doug's TOPICS article (it is also shown in the Milos Handbook). The two sketches to the right show the doubling on my two examples. Both mine also have spots of ink, not numerous enough to give a real appearance of doubling, scattered around the letters of CANADA. Since this results from a kiss-print and not from a plate flaw, other Study Group members are likely to have still different examples.

STILL MORE ON THE 6c DOUBLED A by Mike Painter

I have found another 6c black Die I, this time on plain paper that has doubling on the second A in CANADA (earlier ones are sketched on page 485; Newsletter 57).



This doubled A is very similar to the one on the 6c black hibrite that I found previously. On the latest one, however, I noticed traces of doubling as shown by the arrows in the sketch at the left. On examining the earlier examples, I found similar traces - which I had over-


looked before - on most of them. It is less prominent on the 6c orange and not always present on all letters. Besides the doubled second A, the doubling on the inside of the left leg of the N is the most noticeable. If this is "plastic" flow (as I speculated in Newsletter 57), then it looks as if it affects more than one letter and can extend over a width of some 5mm of the stamp.

The card below is 3" x 5" instead of the standard 3-3/8" x 5 1/2" for P102a. Bill Topping, whose wife worked in the Vancouver library system, advises that the library cut these cards down to fit their card files. The cutting must have been at the left and bottom, because the stamp is in the right place in relation to the upper right corner. Bill says that the 5¢ precancel, the 5¢ revalue of the 3¢ and the 6¢ revalue of the 5¢ centennials were cut down thus. Mike Sagar tells me that other cards such as cameos were also used.

There are twenty branches in addition to the main Vancouver library. The main library bought cards, printed up the backs, cut them down and distributed them to branches. Someone reserving a book filled out the address side and the book details. When it came in, the branch added their branch stamp and dates and mailed the card. This particular card must have come from a batch left over when the 5¢ third class rate went up to 6¢ on July 1, 1971, so a one cent sheet stamp had to be added.

Since all of these cards were cut down they can be collected as a separate item.

POST CARD —
CARTE POSTALE



Mr. H. C. Christensen
107- 2183 W44 Ave
Vancouver 13.

5¢ blue printing precancelled, 24 x 19.5 mm. (1¢ stamp has been added).

Front:

3" x 5" card (white)

Author Scott No. _____

Title Stamp Catalogue Vol. 1

The above book will be held for you until OCT 18 1971

Telephone No. 261-6093

DEC 15 1971

Please bring THIS CARD and your LIBRARY CARD to
KERRISDALE BRANCH
VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY
(CLOSED WEDNESDAYS)

FORM 22

Dates and the "Kerrisdale Branch" and "Closed Wednesdays" are handstamped in green.

Back:

This item submitted by

Wayne Harms:

A postcard in the shape of
the Centennial Stamp Case.
(see next page for other side).

DO NOT write in this space		NE RIEN écrire ci-dessous	
Opened—Ouvert	Date	Remittance(s)	
Verified—Vérifié		Montant(s) reçu(s)	
Cash \$		Cash Clerk	Date
Argent		Cassier	Date
Filled by	Date	Checked by	Date
Rempli par		Vérifié par	

ORDER FORM / BULLETIN DE COMMANDE

Quantity Ordered / Nombre

Price each / Prix chacun **\$2.43**

Amou / Monte

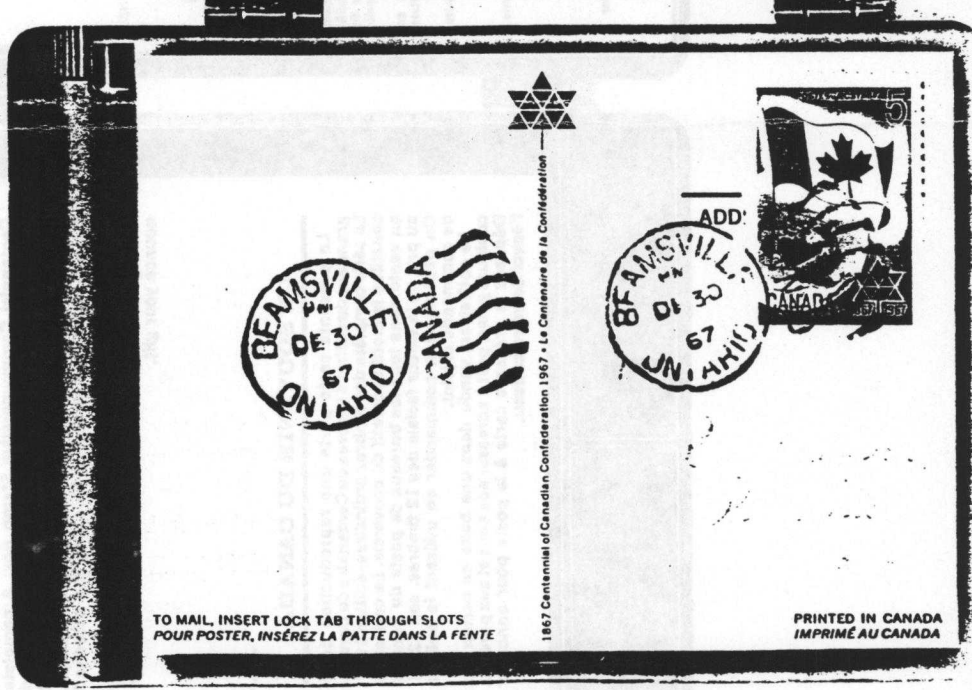
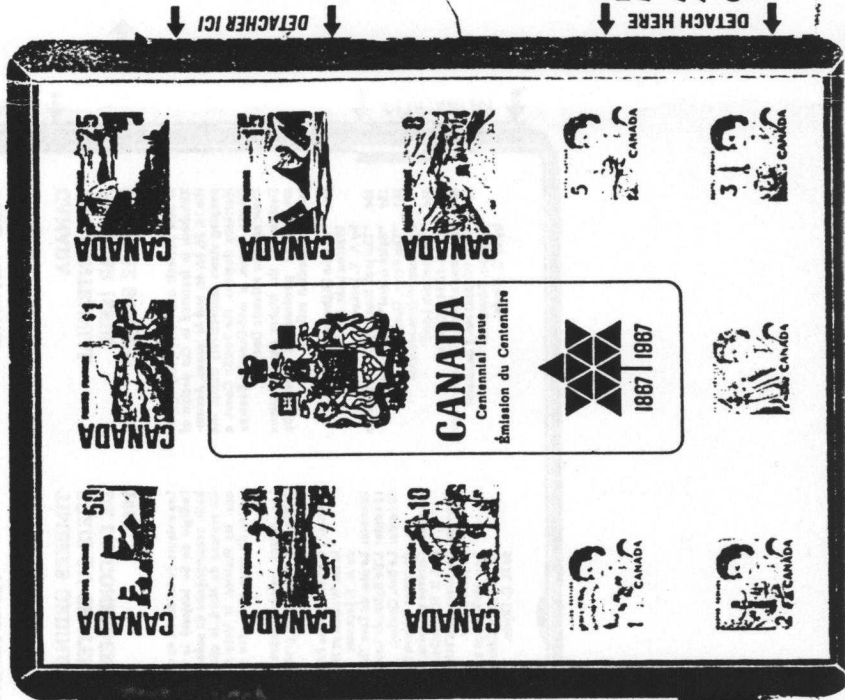
Please Print—En majuscules S.V.P.

Name / Nom

Address / Adresse

City / Ville

Zone / Zone postale ZIP CODE / Province / State / (Please indicate in CODE ZIP) / (Préciser l'indiquer le CODE ZIP) / Province / State /



TO MAIL, INSERT LOCK TAB THROUGH SLOTS
POUR POSTER, INSÉREZ LA PATTE DANS LA FENTE

PRINTED IN CANADA
IMPRIMÉ AU CANADA

ORDER FORM ON REVERSE

To order Centennial Stamp Boxes, complete reverse side, detach and mail with cheque or Postal Money Order payable to the RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA to:

STAMPE BOIX
CANADA POST OFFICE
OTTAWA, CANADA

**BULLETIN DE COMMANDE
AOUVIERSO**

Pour commander un coffret à timbres du Centenaire, prière de remplir le bulletin de commande au verso, le détacher, puis l'expédier par la poste accompagné d'un cheque ou d'un mandat de poste payable au RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA, à l'adresse suivante:

STAMPE BOIX
CANADA POST OFFICE
OTTAWA, CANADA

DETACH HERE



POSTES CANADIENNES

CANADA
1967 CENTENNIAL
REGULAR ISSUE
POSTAGE STAMPS

TIMBRES ORDINAIRES
SERIE DU CENTENAIRE
DE LA CONFEDERATION
1967

A new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II featured in the design of the 1c, 3c, 5c, 8c, and 12c issues. Accompanying views represent Pacific Coast, a Northern Region, mid-Canada, Seaway View and the Atlantic Coast. Designs for the higher denominations are central portions of works by famous Canadian artists:

- 8c "Alaska Highway between Watson Lake and Nelson"
- 10c "The Jack Pine" by Tom Thomson
- 15c "Splo Island" by Lawren Harris
- 20c "The Ferry, Quebec" by James Wilson Morrice
- 24c "The Solom Land" by J. E. H. MacDonald
- 34c "Summer's Store" by John Ensor
- \$1.00 "Imp. Wildcat No. 3 Escalator Field Nr. Edmonton" by H. G. Olyae.

Les valeurs de 1c, 3c, 5c, 8c et 12c portent la tête de Sa Majesté la reine Elizabeth II accompagnée de scènes évoquant les régions du Nord, le côtre du Pacifique, les Prairies, la Voie maritime du centre du pays et la côte de l'Atlantique. Les autres valeurs représentent, en partie, des oeuvres de grands peintres canadiens:

- 8 cents: L'Autoroute de l'Alaska entre le lac Watson et Nelson.
- 10 cents: Le pin, de Tom Thomson.
- 15 cents: L'Île Bylot, de Lawren Harris.
- 20 cents: Le bac, Québec, Morrice.
- 24 cents: Caniète solitaire, de J. E. H. MacDonald
- 34 cents: Les réserves d'été, de John Ensor.
- \$1: Imp. Wildcat n° 3, Escalator Field, près d'Edmonton, de H. G. Olyae.

A CANADIAN SOUVENIR

This card is a half-size reproduction of the Canadian Centennial Commemorative Stamp Box. A complete set of Canada's new 1967 definitive stamps is mounted in plastic in the lid. The Box is available at all Post Offices in Canada for the face value of the 12 stamps, \$2.43, or may be obtained by using the attached order form.

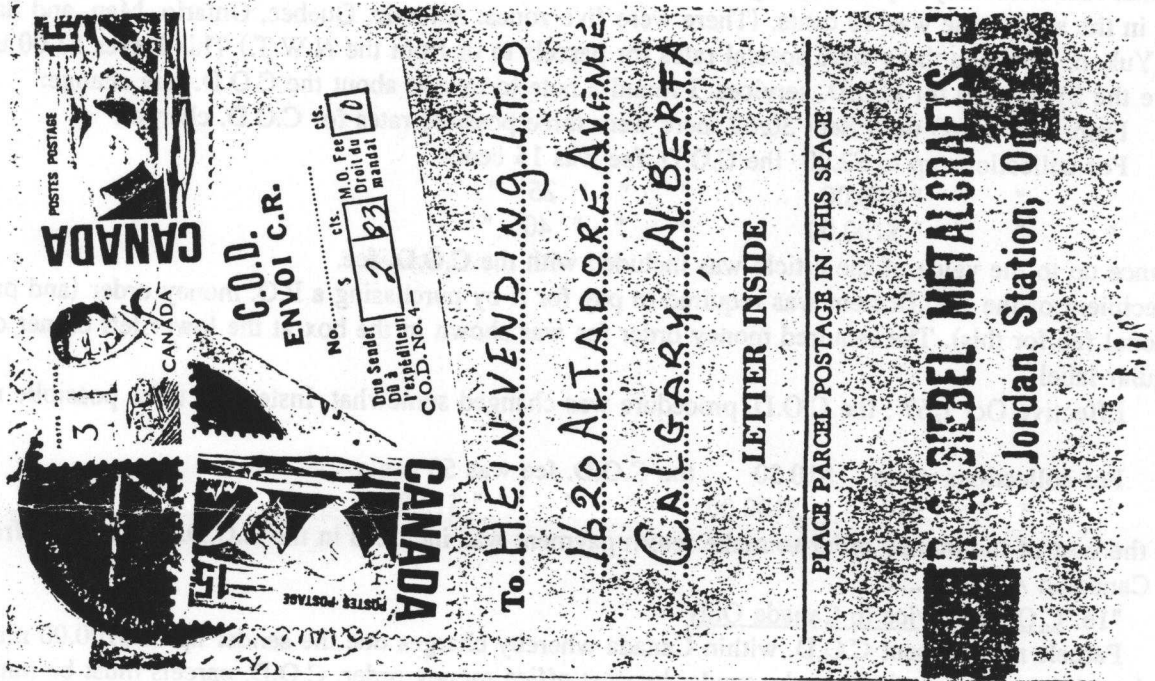
The Stamp Box is attractively packaged ready for mailing to friends and relatives. Mail this card to announce your gift.

UN SOUVENIR DU CANADA

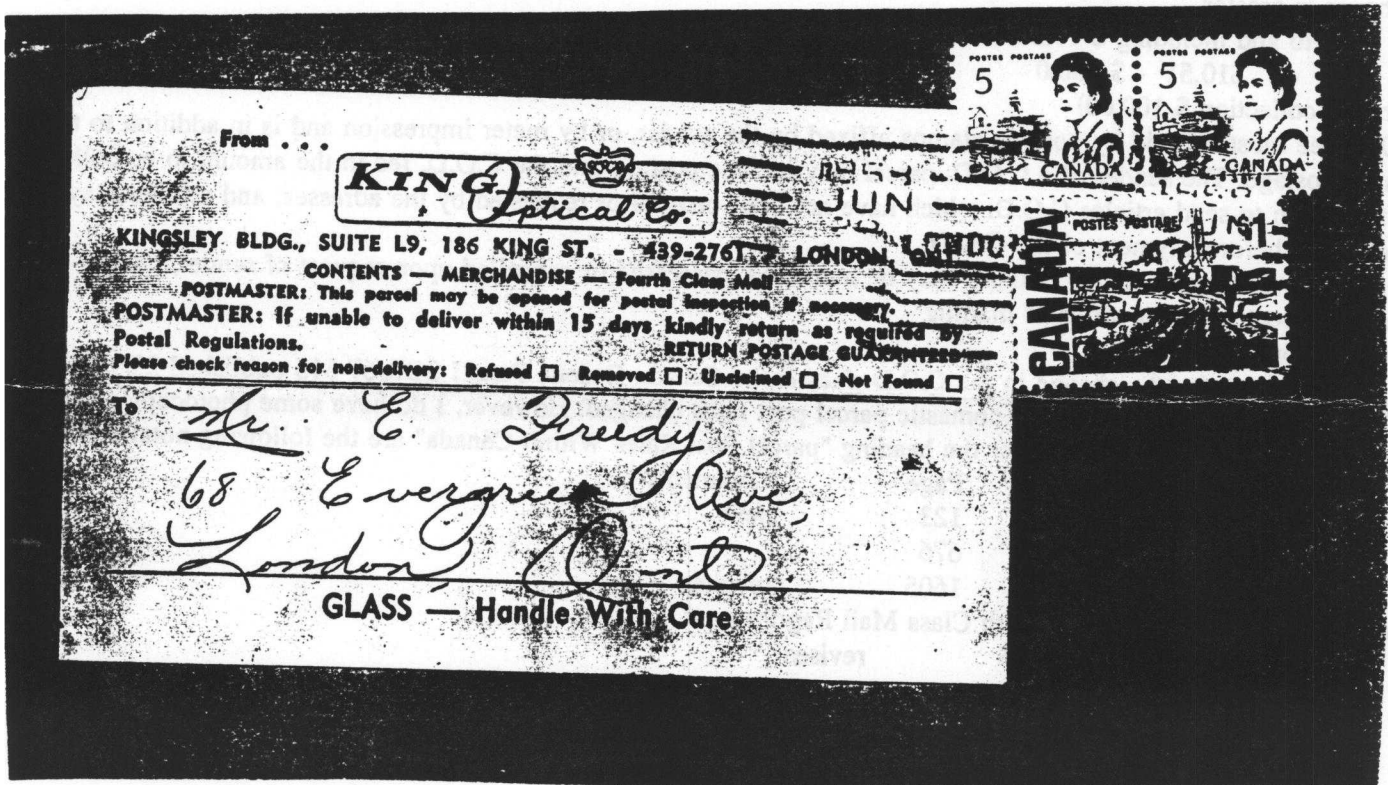
La présente carte porte une reproduction demi-grandeur du coffret à timbres du Centenaire du Canada. La série complète des timbres ordinaires, édition 1967, constitue le motif décoratif du couvercle. Le coffret est en vente dans tous les bureaux de poste du Canada, au prix de la valeur faciale des 12 timbres, soit \$2,43. On peut aussi le commander en utilisant le bulletin de commande ci-joint.

Le coffret est vendu dans une boîte en carton aux couleurs gales, prêt à adresser aux amis et aux parents. Déposez la présente carte à la poste pour annoncer l'envoi de votre cadeau.

The following COD item from Jack Myers (dated June 29, 1967) was sent to John Aitken with a request for an explanation:



John replied with his own recently acquired COD cover :



With the following explanation:

This parcel with \$ 1.10 in postage is the one I'm really tickled to get. It's a "Jiffy" mailer, big enough to hold a pair of glasses in the case. Just for fun, I weighed mine. They came in at 3 oz., so I suspect this parcel weighed less than 4 oz. It has a London Term. A roller post mark of 1968/JUN(E)/28. I'm guessing a bit here because

I don't have accurate records for the parcel rates. All I'm going by is a photocopy of postal information in the Canadian Almanac. Anyway, according to the table in that source, the rate for a parcel of up to 4 oz. sent to any post office in the same zone was 10 cents. (There were five zones: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Man. and Sask. and Alta., B.C., Yukon; I believe there were special rates for parcels to or from the N.W.T.) This leaves \$1.00 unaccounted for. I believe the \$1.00 paid for C.O.D. services. I found a note to myself about the C.O.D. rate change:

From Dec 11/63 until Sept 30/67 there were three possible rates for C.O.D. charges.

For collections up to \$2.00 the C.O.D. fee was 15 cents

"	"	"	"	\$50.00	"	"	"	"	25	"
"	"	"	"	\$100.00	"	"	"	"	40	"

Insurance up to the value of the article was included with the C.O.D. fee.

The recipient of the C.O.D. item was required to pay for it by purchasing a P.O. money order (and paying an additional fee for this). The required money order fee was shown in the box at the lower left corner of the C.O.D. triangular label.

Effective Oct 1/67, the C.O.D. procedure was changed somewhat. Instead of three possible rates, there were two.

For collections up to \$10.50 the C.O.D. fee was 50 cents

" " from \$10.50 to \$100.00 " " " " \$1.00.

Also, the cost of the money order to make return payment was included in the C.O.D. fee. I quote from p.220 of the 1968 Canadian Almanac.....

"16. C.O.D. Service in Canada Only

Parcels may be sent C.O.D. within Canada whereby charges due the sender up to \$100.00 may be collected from the addressee and remitted to the sender by post office money order. C.O.D. parcels must be mailed at any accounting post office but may be addressed to any post office in Canada or to any rural route. A C.O.D. tag, procurable at all accounting post offices must be used. (Ed. Note: this is different from the triangular (yellow) sticker shown on Jack's item). Rural routes are for this purpose considered accounting post offices. C.O.D. fees cover all aspects of C.O.D. transactions (collection-remittance-indemnity). Amount to be collected or Indemnity desired, whichever is greater

up to and including \$ 10.50	C.O.D. fee: 50 cents
\$10.51 - \$ 100.0	" " \$ 1.00

(limit of collection \$ 100.00)

C.O.D. fee must be paid by postage stamps affixed by the sender, or by meter impression and is in addition to the ordinary postage. The sender of a C.O.D. parcel may include postage and the C.O.D. fee in the amount to be collected. It is forbidden to send articles C.O.D. which have not been ordered or requested by the addressee, and articles may not be examined before payment of the C.O.D.

The charges on C.O.D. articles may be increased, decreased or cancelled upon request of sender, made through the postmaster at office of mailing"

A note re sources:

My source for the change in the C.O.D. fees is the Canada Gazette Part II SOR/67-515 published 25/10/67 p. 1628. I have no record of when the domestic parcel post rates changed. However, I do have some photocopies of index listings in the Canada Gazette. Under the heading "parcel Post Rates Within Canada" are the following notations:

SOR	Date	Page	Comments
61-30	25 Jan 61	123	new
67-190 25	Apr 67	676	
67-514 25	Oct 67	1605	revokes

These are then superceded by "Fourth Class Mail Regulations"

67-514 25 oct 67	1605	revises
68-507 27 Oct 68	1431	
69-91 12-03-69	364	
69-496 8-10-69	1483	
69-619 24-12-69	1738	
72-1 26-1-72	94	(effective 30/12/71)
72-79 12-04-72	399	(effective 21/3/72)

If someone is interested in looking these up, the precise dates that the parcel rates were in effect could be established.

THE CONTINUING SAGA OF THE MINT HB WT 6 CENT ORANGE

The story starts in Newsletter # 39 (spring '88) when Ed Butler reports the discovery of 26 copies of the mint WT HB 6 cent orange including four corners which were dispersed to four collectors. In the fall '88 issue (# 41) the story gets more complicated: only the LL corner remains intact, other corners broken into singles. The original mint find seems to be from TWO partial sheets. A single from the right side of one sheet (centered high and to the left) got an OK from the Greene Foundation (certificate shown in issue # 41). A single from the left side (position 83), also shown in issue # 41, did NOT get certified. The centering on this item is a little high and to the right. My examination of a full sheet of the 6 cent orange indicates that centered left and right cannot occur on the same sheet. My comments on centering in Newsletter # 58 prompted the following article.

THE WINNIPEG TAGGED 6 CENT ORANGE HIBRITE STAMP

by Jim Watt

This represents one collector's tale of acquisition of a very rare multiple. I will tell what I know; how I acquired the genuine article, cost, & the criteria used to examine the stamps to determine good or bad.

This stamp was always scarce but no mint examples were found until J. Hennok (a Toronto dealer) found one in an auction- I believe it was in a lot in a R. Laird auction. Ed Butler, a Hamilton collector, had a mint single from a multiple rejected by the V. G. Greene foundation (previously photographed and written about in an earlier Centennial newsletter). I was offered a block of six by Ted Wright in 1989. This was a LL block of six (see picture on p. 515). The source I believe was C. Beaulac in Quebec & I'm not sure but I believe it was a part sheet multiple of 29 including the LL corner.

Ed Butler told me of an original find of a matched set of 4 blocks - but only the LL is now still intact. It is in the hands of a 'true collector' and will remain intact. (He did know who but I can't recall the name & for all I know he may not wish his name published). I myself have waited for some years to come out of the woodwork on this story.

At the North Toronto Stamp Show in February 1989, Ted Wright, Doug Irwin and I extensively examined a block of 6 with the assumption of "fake until proven otherwise" [severe caveat emptor]. First, we were satisfied the stamp was not bleached & the gum not regummed (having a large multiple of 6 helped in examining for regumming - more so than a single copy would).

Secondly, we were dealing with HB of uniform flsc. front and back (stamp was perf 12 1/2 x 12). We could assume that perhaps a HB stamp had then had W2B tagging applied. However, the tagging afterglow time (after the light was shut off) matched perfectly with W2B tagging on non-HB stamps. There was no evidence of any fading or running of tagging bars as does happen if you try to bleach a normal stamp. (I did try a 'Javex experiment' on normal W2B orange stamps). At the Toronto show, several known fakes were compared with the gum, tagging and paper flsc. of this 6 cent block of 6. The HB paper grade was 9, not quite 10 of the HB untagged types. The "afterglow" of all tagging bars was good. Because it was a LL block there was also a tiny tag band in the selvedge at left... which also supported the thought that it was good. (A faker would not likely put a perfectly straight tiny W2B tag band in the selvedge- because he wouldn't think to). Thirdly and most importantly, Doug went home and got his genuine used cancelled Brandon, Manitoba copy on piece on a brown wrapper. This is a dated 1969 example. Under UV light the orange ink is jet black in appearance while bleached copies go 'steel blue' in UV ink colour. My multiple passed the final test: 'jet black' under UV, not 'steel blue'. Doug was convinced it was good enough to lay out the money for his needed single copy mint. (Took a long time to fill that space). I had to break up the block to finance it but also because I didn't dare lay out the money for a corner block if Doug didn't want to for a single (the "misery loves company" theory). The price for the block of six was \$ 3,250.00 or \$ 543.00 per stamp. Not bad in retrospect. I must say it was a major nuisance comparing and contrasting stamps in the dark at a show & having Doug run home and get the genuine used Brandon copy on piece. The multiple was purchased pending certificate and a good V. G. Greene certificate was issued by the committee. The committee was aware of our comparisons because Ted Wright told them and the certificate was issued to G. Wegg Ltd. The block was broken down by D. Irwin and myself and position # 83 became the "Irwin single copy"; position # 93 became the "Hany" copy (it was resold back to G. Wegg Ltd.) & I kept the corner block of four. (The only one with a good certificate, to my knowledge). I still have to go back to the marketplace for a mint single... but of course it's easier with the reference mint block. From available knowledge, there had to be at least two sheets at one point. Incidentally, the centering is similar: you can see in the block of six that the centering got worse as one went more to the right of the sheet (the first two vertical rows were the best centered). Ed Butler indicated to me that the other LL was still intact although I've not had the opportunity to examine it...all were a pale shade of orange ink as if it happened late in the printing of orange die I, say, spring 1969. I hope you find this detail helpful.

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

No 4285

P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place
Toronto, Canada
MSX 1B2

Extra in David Solvège

CERTIFICATE NO: 4285

DATE: May 26, 1989

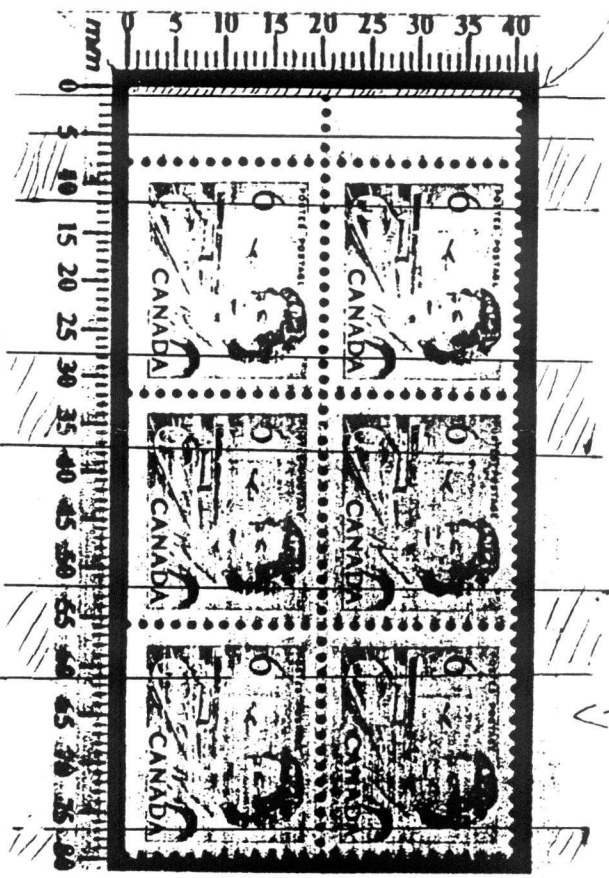
COMMENTS: Canada, Canada Specialized 1988-89 No. 410f, block of six, Mint, O.G., N.H., genuine in all respects, variety Winnipeg tagging on hibrite paper.

ISSUED TO: George S. Wegg Ltd.

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

By: *[Signature]*

authorized signature



#83

#93

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ANY TAMPERING WITH THIS CERTIFICATE RENDERS IT VOID

*Tag Bars Drawn in
-only Approx.
P.K.*

To summarize again:

1. check gum (regummed?)
2. very pale orange ink shade is the norm..(plate showing wear)
3. perf 12 1/2 x 12 W2B has same tagging properties & "afterglow" time as non-HB stamps.
4. Flsc. of HB W2B 6 cent is always uniform front & back of stamp & is less than the untagged HB being at least 1 Keane & Hughes grade of flsc. less. (It is quite similar to the 7 cent green coil level, whereas the untagged 6 cent HB is brighter).
5. UV ink colour "jet black" not "steel blue" (best test).

FLOURESCENCE TABLE UPDATE: THE 1 CENT SHEET STAMPS

I am continuing my update of the Keane & Hughes Tables. I have broken down the 1 cent sheet stamp varieties into three parts: Untagged(dex), Tagged & Precancelled(dex), and PVA gum varieties. To cut down on the number of columns, pairs that vary only by streaky and smooth gums are coded in the same column. For example, in the Table on p. 517, the column headed "1c/1d", "1c" refers to the streaky, and "1d" the smooth gum variety. Had it been the other way around, the heading would be "1d/1c". I think it is important to point out an instance where the heavier coating of gum that occurs in the smooth gum variety may have resulted in a grading of the paper colour to the next brighter notch. Look at the entries 2a and 2b in the Table on p. 517: they are identical except that 2a, the smooth gum variety has a paper shade of light cream, and is one notch higher on the brightness scale than the streaky gum variety (2b) which rates a "cream" for paper colour.

The columns labelled "Q and R" in the NO ID section of the Table on p. 517 were added in the second edition of Keane and Hughes, along with two more entries in the uv color rows: "dark brown/dark brown" and "black/bright blue". Column Q has a fluorescence grade of 10, yet a paper colour of "dark brown"; this does not make sense. I suspect that the dot got misplaced, and that Q should have the "bright blue" paper classification. That leaves the "dark brown" row with NO dots. I believe that this paper colour was originally intended for column R, but in the update in Newsletter # 35, a new colour "dark grey", was introduced for R, because the "dark brown" paper classification as used in the 1 cent+4 cent two pane booklet (Table 35 in K & H), is MUCH darker than any sheet stamp. Please check your stock of sheet stamp varieties and if you find any 1 cent sheet stamp as dark as the 1 cent pane from the 1 ct+4ct two pane booklets, please let me know!

Turning to the Table on p. 518, I find that there is another misplaced dot: look at the precancel listing "D & E" in the Keane and Hughes (2 nd Ed) Table and you will see a paper colour of "black/bright blue" for a variety that rates 0 on the fluorescence scale. Bright blue is not usually associated with a 0 (non-fluorescent) paper, so I have moved the dot for this entry up to the "dark brown/brown" row. If anyone has a 1 cent dex precancel that rates the dark brown/dark brown(black/dark grey) classification (the same paper shade as the 1 cent pane in the 1 ct+4ct two pane booklet) please let me know.

I have also included a new plate 3 variety, "3d", and removed item "G" in the NO ID category, replacing it with "5b", and renamed entry "5" to "5a". This last set of changes were OK'd by Doug Irwin.

PLATE

NO ID

Keane\Hughes		1a	1b	1c 1d	2a	2b	2c 2d	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	4c	4d	4f	A	B	D C	Q	R
PAPER	off-white	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
	bright white																		•	•	
GUM	dex(streaky)		•	•		•	•	•	•				•			•		•	•		
	dex(smooth)	•		•	•		•			•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	•
INK SHADE	brown		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				•	•				•
	light brown								•				•	•	•			•			
	light red-brown																		•	•	
	red-brown	•																			
UV BRIGHTNESS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	10	0
UV COLOR	dk.brown /lt.ivory								•	•					•	•					
INK/PAPER	dk.brown /ivory							•				•	•					•			
	dk.brown /ivory,flkd													•							
	dk.brown /lt.cream	•			•																
	dk.brown /cream		•			•															
	dk.brown /lt.brown										•						•				
	dk.brown /brown			•			•														
	dk.brown /dk.brown (black /dark grey)																				•
	black /bright blue																				•
	black /blue-white																		•		
NOTE		a	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	a	a,e	a	a	a	a	a	a	d	c	c	b

a- PL,Dex Feb /8/67
 b- i: Very Dull CP,Dex ?/?/68
 c- ii: HB,Dex July/?/71
 d- no Scott listing(should be LF,Dex)
 e- new listing: this newsletter

		WT2		WT1						Precancel	
Keane\Hughes		A B	C	A	B	C	D	E	J H	A C	D E
PAPER	off-white	•	•	•	•	•				•	•
	bright white						•	•	•		
GUM	dex(streaky)	•				•				•	•
	dex(smooth)	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
INK SHADE	brown	•	•	•	•	•				•	•
	light brown										
	light red-brown							•	•		
	red-brown						•				
UV BRIGHTNESS		0	0	0	0	0	11	12	10	0	0
UV COLOR	dk.brown /lt.ivory			•							
INK/PAPER	dk.brown /ivory					•				•	
	dk.brown /ivory,flkd				•						
	dk.brown /lt.cream										
	dk.brown /cream	•									
	dk.brown /lt.brown		•								
	dk.brown /brown										•
	dk.brown /dk.brown (black /dark grey)										
	black /bright blue										
	black /blue-white						•	•	•		
NOTE		e	e	f	f	f	g	g	g,h		i

e- 454p: W2Bar,Dex Feb 8/67
 f- 454pi: W1Bar,Dex Dec/?/68
 g- 454pii: HB,W1Bar,Dex Sept/?/71
 h- added: CDSG Newsletter # 35
 i- uv colour changed from "black/bright blue"

		Plate		NO ID												WT1 GT		Precncl		
		5a	5b	E	F	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	F	G	A	B	B	F	
Keane/Hughes																				
PAPER	white	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
GUM	PVA (dull)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
INK SHADE	light brown			•																
	lt. red-brown	•			•				•	•			•	•		•		•		
	red-brown								•						•		•		•	
	bright red-brown		•			•	•						•							
UV BRIGHTNESS		2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
UV COLOUR	black/med.violet	•											•							
INK/PAPER	black/violet,flkd		•																•	
	black/dark violet													•		•	•	•		
	dk.brown/med.violet,flkd								•						•					
	black/lt.violet,flkd							•												
	black/bt.blue-violet												•							
	black/lt.violet					•				•										
	black/med.violet,flkd			•	•															
	dk.brown/lt.ivory																			•
	black/blue-violet,flkd														•					
	NOTES		a, d	a, e	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	c	c	

- a- iii: LF,PVA Dec/?/71
- b- 454piv: LF,W1Bar,PVA Jan/?/72
- c- 454piii: GT,PVA Nov/?/71
- d- formerly "5"
- e- formerly "G" in "NO ID"