



**CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVE  
STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER**

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August

2001

**NOTES FROM YOUR EDITOR**

I normally keep my stamp activities going all summer, but this summer is one for the record books. Record heat and rain in July kept me mowing my lawn every four days! As the days get shorter, I can once again return to the stamps. This is the first newsletter I can recall where all the material was contributed by members: thanks to Mike Painter, George Mayo and Joseph Monteiro. I must also acknowledge many members who gave contributions of postage, or a little extra cash for postage, especially our new member, J. Eirwyn Jones, whose generous contribution of postage will allow funds to be used on xeroxing, more colour, longer articles, etc.

Leopold Beaudet has kindly agreed to chair a Centennial Study Group Meeting at the annual BNAPS meeting in Ottawa. Leopold will report on the meeting to me, so look for that in the next newsletter. I actually have enough material on hand for another newsletter to follow this one (hopefully) in a few months, but keep the material coming in!

As promised in the last newsletter, find below a detailed financial report for the Study Group. At this point, 60 members have taken advantage of the member price on the Harris Centennial Book. I still have 6 copies on hand for new members.

**Centennial Study Group Finances - 2000**

Surplus as of Dec 31, 1999 \$2,231.01

Special Offer- Harris' Centennial Book

Expenses	Purchase 68 copies (Saskatoon Stamp Co)	\$ 1,889.01
	Postage(to members)& mailing supplies	\$ 400.18

Revenue	Member's Purchases	\$ 911.40
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Newsletters (No. 74 (Mr), No. 75 (Sp), No. 76 (De))

Expenses	Xeroxing (incl Back Issues)	\$ 217.83
	Postage & Mailing supplies	\$ 196.70
	Copy & mail late Dues notice	\$ 21.10

Revenue	Dues paid by members	\$ 707.00
	Postage & cash donations	\$ 120.00

Excess of expenses over revenue for 2000 (deficit): (\$ 986.42)

Surplus as of Dec 31, 2000 \$ 1,244.59

New Member

J. Eirwyn Jones Manchester, England

**REMINDER**

**If you would like to run a (free) ad or submit an article or just some news, drop me a line:**

**Len Kruczynski  
19 Petersfield Place  
Winnipeg, MB**

**R3T 3V5**

**E-mail: lkruczy@ms.umanitoba.ca**

Cylinder Varieties on 8¢ Library of Parliament,

...a type VII, perhaps

George Mayo

I suspect I may now be able to add to the six types of constant dots reported existing horizontally across the panes of #544. The examples I've provided below come from a pane of 100 of Plate #4 ( BABN Pl#'s all 4 corners), PVA, Fluorescent paper. The dots, being so closely grouped and varying in degree of ink intensity, more closely resemble the already reported Types IV,V,and VI. These three types have been found on W2B, LF/fl, PVA. My pane, would seem to create a Type VII, in that not only is it an untagged pane but the continuous dots are considerably higher than all previously reported types. In addition to the diagrams I provide some written commentary on the specifics of this cylinder variety.

*Location:* Row 4/1 selvedge (entry to row 4/10 selvedge (exit)

*Entry/exit point:* Starting from the extreme left edge of the pane the dots enter the stamps at 9.3 mm above the bottom frame line of the stamp. Two rather accommodating dots, one in the left selvedge and the larger in the right selvedge, enabled me to check the actual entry/exit points and at the same time determine the straightness of the line of dots. I am convinced as to the straightness of the line of dots, indeed using a ruler I also found it rather helpful in determining the presence of the dots between the cross-hatching lines in the stamp design.

*Visibility:* The line of dots is most visible outside the frame of the stamp, the selvedge and the perforated areas. The dots were slightly less visible between R4/2-R4/3, and R4/6-R4/7. Using a ruler I was able to follow the track of the dots into the stamp design. Being of the same ink color as the stamp they become less visible in the darker right side of the stamp and for whatever reason across the left side of the Queen's face.

The diagrams I have provided show some of these continuous dots. I note also several other dots/flaws, e.g. R2/3 a dot above the - T - of postes, magnification not needed.

As always, I am available to discuss specifics of this pane to interested CSG members.

<gmayo@roadrunner.nf.net>

or

Box 41-C  
Portugal Cove, Nf  
A0A 3K0

544 - PVA - Plate # 4

~~.....~~ R4-1 .....

R4-3 .....

R4-5 .....

R4-7 .....

R4-9 .....

R4-10 .....

R1-3

BTES  
R2-3

R3-2

R10-2

R10-4

R10-6

R10-10

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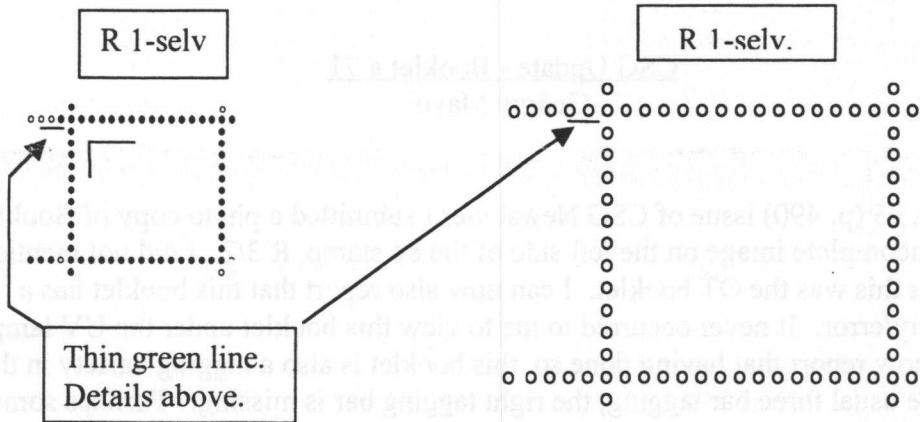
Stamp # 543 / 7¢- W2B / Dex

George Mayo

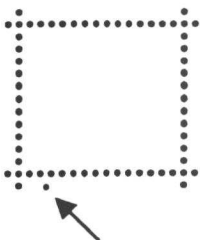
The examples below are taken from one intact pane, 10 x 10, W2B, Dextrine. As the flaws are more precisely located using perforations, I have opted for this type of diagram. I have no idea whether these flaws have any degree of constancy. I suspect all of them would be missed by 'joe citizen' as he went about his 'lick and stick' routine. In addition to the previous detailed study done on the constant flaws of the 7¢ issue, my attraction in this instance was that this was a pane with Winnipeg tagging. In the event other members have noticed these specific flaws, this submission give them a location. Readers should have a look at the two previous articles submitted to CSG by Michael Painter (cf. CSG pp.143-147, 151-153/Mar and May 85) and used by Robin Harris (cf. Pp.229-240) in his recent book.

The first flaw noted on the pane occurs in the selvedge just to the left of stamp # 1, R1/1. This is a very thin green line located 5.5mm from the left side of the pane. It measures 2.5 mm in length. In comparing each of the W2B flaws with those listed in the above sources, I noted var. 7-59, which continues into var. 7-72. While somewhat similar the Winnipeg pane flaw is closer to R1/1 by over 2 full perforations. The following two diagrams represent the same flaw.

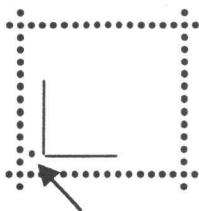
Except where otherwise noted, all flaws consist of a single green dot, each varying in size.



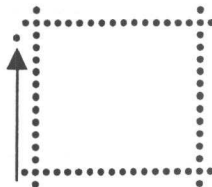
R 4 / 1



R 6 / 7



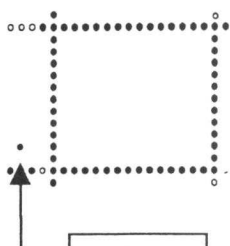
R 7 / 2



2 irregular lines



Extended framelines



R 9 / 1

R 9 / 3

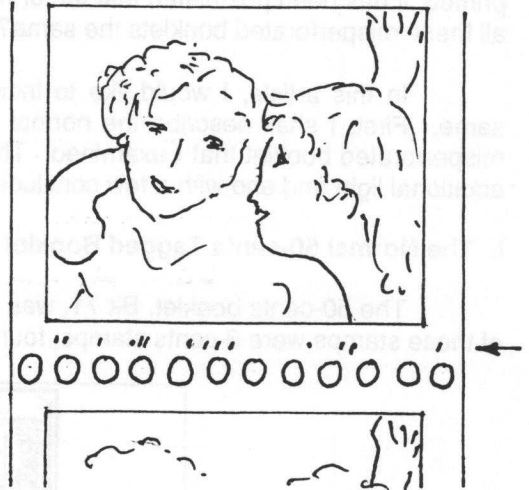
R 9 / 6

CSG Update - Booklet # 71  
George Mayo

In the March 93 (p. 490) issue of CSG Newsletter I submitted a photo copy of Booklet # 71 with an incomplete image on the left side of the 8¢ stamp, R 3/2. I did not mention at that time that this was the OT booklet. I can now also report that this booklet has a second variety/error. It never occurred to me to view this booklet under the UV lamp. Well, I can now report that having done so, this booklet is also a tagging variety in that instead of the usual three bar tagging, the right tagging bar is missing. Perhaps someone in CSG can refer me to any sources mentioning just this tagging variety.

The Newsletter has interesting items on these Centennial era experimental stamps on pages 142 and 673. Both have illustrations showing horizontal rows of dots on some stamps. I recently bought eight of these stamps from Saskatoon Stamp Centre's June 25, 2001 offering. Three of them have horizontal rows of dots.

One example, on a coil strip of five in black, has dots different from the ones illustrated in the Newsletter. A sketch of these is at right. These are very similar to the Type II dots on the 8¢ slate, illustrated on page 390 of the Newsletter. However, they are in a bit different position on the stamp, have a couple of gaps wider than occur on Type II on the 8¢, and they don't match any of the constant patterns that I have found on the 8¢. Nevertheless, they certainly look as if they were caused by the same unknown printing glitch that resulted in dots on the Centennials.



The other two of my "Baby Sisters" with rows of dots, on a red and a brown stamp respectively (all dots are in the colour of the stamp), are in the same three places on the stamps as can be seen in the illustration on page 673 of the Newsletter. These dots are very similar to the Type IV dots on the 8¢ and would appear to be the result of the same unknown cause. The patterns of individual closely spaced dots are different on each of these two stamps and don't match any of the Type IV on the 8¢ that I have.

This doesn't bring us much closer to establishing a cause of the dots, but it suggests a couple of things. Since the same kind of dots appear on other than the Centennial stamps (and I've seen something similar on the 8¢ caricature as well), it looks as if it was caused by something basic to BABN's Goebel press or else by the way they produced printing cylinders in that general period. And although they appear to be constant on a given printing, but are different from similar dots on another printing, it seems unlikely that they are the result of some ink spatter or bit of inky machinery touching the paper. I think something caused rows of small recesses across the printing cylinder and these retained ink and printed the dots as long as that cylinder was used. When a different printing cylinder was used and was damaged by the same problem, a different pattern occurred.

# The 50-cents Centennial Misperforated Booklet Are They All The Same?

by: *Joseph Monteiro*

1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue, Hull, Québec, Canada J8X 4E8

In an article on the 50-cents Centennial booklet published in the Centennial Definitives Study Group Newsletter, I described the existence of the 50-cents misperforated booklet to the left as very little was known about its existence. Given the format in which these booklets were printed, it has been postulated that ten or more booklets should exist with different covers. But are all these misperforated booklets the same?

In this article, I would like to indicate that all these misperforated booklets are not the same. First, I shall describe the normal booklet. Second, I shall describe the two varieties of misperforated booklet that I examined. Third, I shall inquire as to whether this misperforated sheds any additional light and end with a few concluding remarks.

## **I. The Normal 50-cents Tagged Booklet - Scott No. Bk71/Darnell No. BC512**

The 50-cents booklet, Bk 71, was issued in November 1972 containing ten stamps. Five of these stamps were 8-cents stamps, four were 1-cents stamps and



one was a 6-cents stamp. These three stamps in the booklet depict different designs. The 1-cent depicts the Northern Lights, the 6-cents depicts Communication, Transportation and Vital Services and the 8-cents depicts the Library of Parliament of Canada. This booklet was printed by BABN using the intaglio (line engraved) method or recess printing and was issued in ten different blue covers. The stamps were perforated by a H-comb perforator and were perforated using a 12.5x12 gauge. They were Ottawa tagged with tagging on two sides of the stamp. The tagging passes outside the basic frame and design of the stamp. This booklet was printed on papers with various types of fluorescence ranging from null to hibrite and on papers that were smooth to ribbed. The normal booklet is illustrated above.



## II. The Two Varieties of Misperforated Booklet on the Left

In general, the vertical perforations that are shifted to the **left** pass through her Majesty's hair on the first column of stamps and through the 'D' of 'CANADA'. As a result of this misperf, the stamps in the first column of the booklet are horizontally smaller than the normal stamps, and the stamps in the second column of the booklet are horizontally larger than the normal stamps. There are two distinct varieties of this error. The distinction is caused because of the tagging, which I shall describe hereafter. The tagging on the two booklets examined indicates that the tagging is slightly shifted to the right.

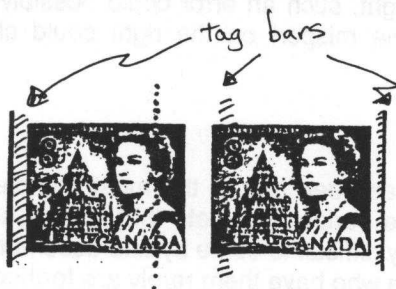
A. The first misperforated booklet examined indicates a hairline of tagging on the right of the booklet which is clearly visible under UV light. Therefore, the left column of misperforated stamps has a 1 bar tagging error, often described as a 1 GaL error. The right column of misperforated stamps have the normal two tags (even though tagging on the right of this column is a hairline). These tagging errors would occur in a booklet that was tagged perfectly.

B. The second misperforated booklet examined indicates no tagging on the right of the booklet. Therefore, the left column of misperforated stamps and the right column of stamps have a 1 bar tagging error, often described as a 1 GaL error.

Therefore, the difference in the two booklets lies in the right column of misperforated stamps, one contains one column of normally tagged stamps and the other contains a 1 GaL error. An illustration of these two errors is shown hereafter.

In both cases, it is worthwhile noting that the tagging is shifted away from the left side of the stamp on the right column due to the misperf, and in the case of the left column it is shifted rightwards on the left side so that it falls within the frame of the design.

### Illustration of one row of the misperforated booklets



First Booklet Described



Second Booklet Described

In my previous article, I mentioned that there are also two variations of the misperforated booklet with the perforations shifted to the left one with the perforations touching the right of the 'A' and the other touching the left of the 'A' (i.e., the second A) of the name of the country 'CANADA'. I have not examined these booklets so I cannot comment on them

### III. Do These Misperfs Shed Any Additional Light

In my previous article, I also described the misperforated booklets with the perforation on the right. Since the misperforated booklets with the perforation on the right were found first it was speculated that misperforated booklets with misperforation on the left existed. This was because it was believed that the booklet panes were printed tête-à-bêche and then perforated. I think that this belief is likely to be true. I took the two booklets and inverted them so that the panes were reversed. Then I asked what would happen if the misperforation occurred in the exact position as the left side. It appears that the misperfs on the left side falls in the exact position as one would expect (i.e., the vertical perforations that are shifted to the right pass to the right of the value '1' for stamps in the first and second row of the second column and through the value '8' on the second column of stamps in rows three to five). My belief will likely be confirmed by the tagging which will appear on the right rather than on the left.

What would this lead us to expect in terms of tagging errors on the misperforated booklet, where the perforations are on the right. One first quick response would be a mirror set of tagging errors, that is tagging shifted to the left (i.e., a 1 GaR). In some booklets, we would find both columns have a 1 GaR tagging error and in some booklet the right column would have a 1GaR tagging error and the left column the tagging would be normal.

I have not seen any of the 50-cents booklets where the misperforated booklet stamps, have no tags (i.e., an error with no tags). Technically, if the printing format is as indicated this would not be possible, since the tags would be shifted to the right. However, if there is a misperforated booklet similar to the one described in B (i.e., with the tagging shifted to the right) above but with the tagging shifted to the right, such an error could possibly exist. Those who have these misperforated booklets with the misperf on the right could check and verify my theorizing.

### IV. Concluding Remarks

The low value Centennial series has been one of the most complex definitive series to study which has been compounded by the various booklets that were issued. Information on misperforated booklets has been particularly difficult to come by and document, partly because few such misperforated booklets exist and those who have them rarely are forthcoming in sharing such information. The two misperforated booklets that I examined had two different types of booklet covers one indicating the first motorized vehicle and the other indicating the stagecoach. It would be interesting to know if any of the other misperfs with the perforation shifted to the left were also found with the same booklet cover.

#### c) A bibliography of the 50-cents Centennial Misperforated Booklet

1. "Booklets", Centennial Definitives Study Group Newsletter, Number 26, September 1985, p. 162.
2. John H. Talman Auctions, Coin & Stamp Auction, Sale No. 193, Wednesday, April 22, 1998.
3. Monteiro, Joseph, Perforating Errors of Canadian Postage Stamps (1953-1996), 1996, pp. 378-389.
4. Monteiro, Joseph, Printing and Perforating Errors of Postage Stamps in Canada (1953-1997) - An Analysis, 1998, pp. 267-269.
5. Monteiro, Joseph, The 50-cents Centennial Misperforated Booklet, Centennial Definitives Study Group Newsletter, Vol 17, No. 2, November 1998, pp665-657.