

CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES
STUDY GROUP
NEWSLETTER
Numbers 49 and 50
FALL AND WINTER 1990



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Hello again. This is a double issue--the fourth and final issue for 1990 and also the first issue for 1991. I apologize for #49 being late.

Judging by the volume and diversity of my Study Group correspondence, we are doing well. I hope you will continue to write and send in your comments and newsletter contributions, in spite of the occasionally tardy replies.

I wish to thank the following people for sending in material (some of which appears in this issue): Arthur Beecham, Andrew Chung, Robin Harris, John Jamieson, Jerry Jarnick, Jack Myers, Mike Painter, Bruce Perkins, Dave Smetzer, Dick Staecker, Jeff Switt, Bill Walton, and Ken Wooster.

Thanks also to Keith Ott for financial contributions to the newsletter, and to Ken Radley for the legwork he is doing at the National Archives.

PHOTOCOPIES OF BACK ISSUES

Earlier this fall the supply of back issues was virtually depleted. I have taken over from Doug Irwin the supplying of photocopies of these issues. In responding to inquiries for these, I have quoted various prices for them, and even declined to provide them at one time. However, I feel that ready access to the information is important to new Study Group members. Now that I have located a copy center that can do two-sided copying, I can provide them at a fairly reasonable price, and on a simplified basis.

Please disregard any earlier prices quoted. As of now, copies will be available postpaid by complete issue (not individual pages). The price will be \$1.25 per issue for No.'s 1-45. No.'s 1-3 are counted as one issue. No.'s 46 on will cost \$2.00 each.

DUES

The expanded size of the newsletter has meant that \$5.00 is no longer sufficient to cover all of the costs. Since I believe that we have enough material to maintain the larger format, dues for 1991 will be \$8.00. Please make your cheques payable to John Aitken and send them to my new post office box, given above.

FOLLOW UP TO LAST ISSUE

Virtually every item in the last issue generated some response, including some rather remarkable ones.

PAINTINGS ON POSTCARDS

Bruce Perkins was encouraged to send photocopies of another possible sideline--artist autographed FDC'S. Unusual, and a real challenge to find now, I suspect.

First Day of Issue - Jour d'Émission

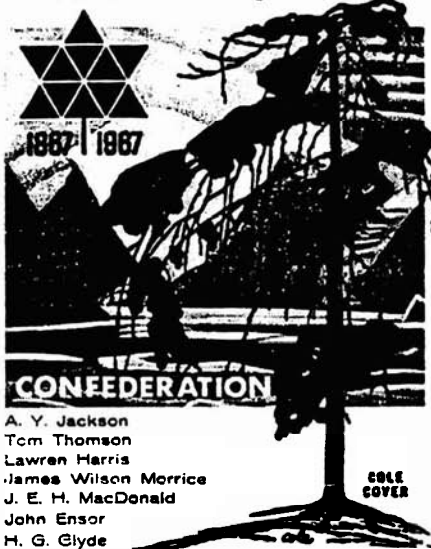


1967 Series



Canadian Art

New Centennial Regular Issues



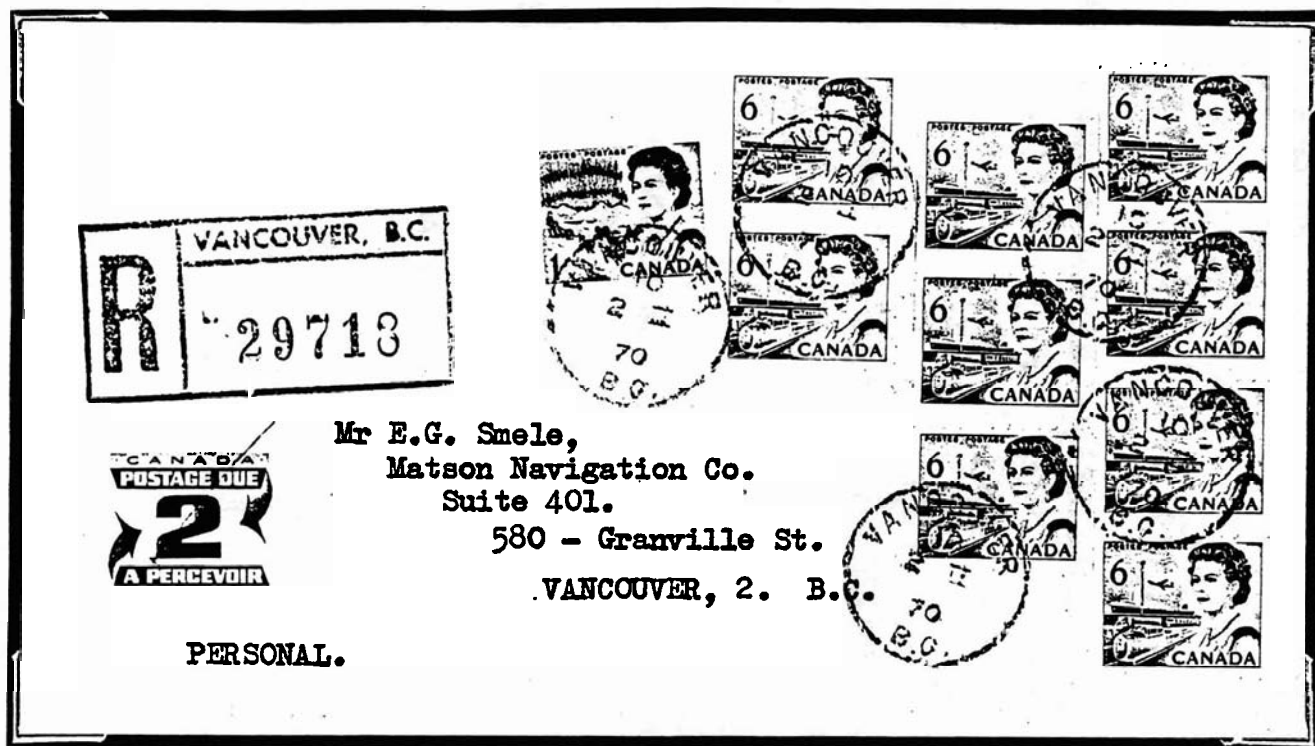
A. Y. Jackson
Tom Thomson
Lawren Harris
James Wilson Morrice
J. E. H. MacDonald
John Ensor
H. G. Glyde



IMPERF COILS

Three bits of news here.

John Jamieson sent a photocopy of another in the series of 6 cent orange imperfs on registered cover (#29718). It "walked up" to him at a show the week after the newsletter arrived. Score one for the power of the subconscious!



John also advises he has now handled several dozen pairs of the 39 cent coil, including a new arrangement, in a strip of 20. The imperfs come on two papers, which John calls DULL (very low fluorescence) and FLRSC (bright but not HB).



Finally, a novelty from Ken Wooster. It's the last stamp from an imperf strip of the tagged 8 cent coil, used on a commercial cover from the Rainy River High School. (My sketch of the top perfs, which did not photocopy properly, is not exact.) Ken called the school, and yes, they did have some trouble separating the stamps, but fortunately all the bad ones were gone! Do you suppose all 10 strips from the Rainy River tube met the same fate?



*This is a Mock-up
of the whole strip
of 68 of the 39¢
containing the Long
IMPERFORATE Strip*

*1-13 normal stamps.
14-18 "Rejection Marks"
19-24 normal stamps.
25-27 "Rejection Marks"
28-29 normal stamps.
30-31 "Rejection Marks."
32-35 Normal stamps.*

36-55 IMPERFORATE

= Strip of 20 =

*Blind Perfs between Stamp
#55 & 56, with progressively
stronger perf impression
to stamp 60 which has
full proper perfs at bottom.*

61-68 Normal stamps

5 Such Strips Exist

*from a group of 7 - 2 were
Cut up for pairs, etc.*

CANADA POST REPLACEMENT/PRESENTATION FDC'S

I took a chance having Ralph Mitchener speculate that the 6 cent orange would not be found on a replacement cover. Well, I was wrong, as the photocopy from Bruce Perkins shows.

Enterprising collectors who wanted the 6 cent orange with the Ottawa "Day of Issue" simply included it with the 5 cent Christmas stamp also issued that day. Apparently some of these were damaged in processing--thus the type 5 cachet usage.

Incidentally, several people also sent a photocopy of a FDC bearing a 25 cent booklet pane (4 x 6 cent + one cent) in combination with the 5 cent Christmas. Both received the Ottawa "Day of Issue" cancel.

Bruce also sent a photocopy of the type 8.2 cachet bearing the 8 cent Centennial of Winnipeg stamp (Scott # 633, issued May 3, 1974). It is backstamped with markings from the R.P.S.C. convention held in Winnipeg at that time, including the R.P.S.C. marking and three from postal agencies: Canada Post, the United Nations, and the U.S. Postal Service.

Dave Smetzer sent in a photocopy of the 7 cent Pierre Laporte CPO cover, used as a replacement cover (issued Oct. 20, 1971). He also reports having a type 6 "Sprig of Leaves" for his 7 cent Christmas stamp.

A letter to the Post Office asking about this cover produced the reply from R. L. Maffett that it was a CPO presentation/replacement, because no "official" covers were issued for the 1971 Christmas stamps.



Both Bruce Perkins and Dave Smetzer sent a copy of an article from FIRST DAYS mentioning the Group of Seven FDC shown in newsletter #47 (page 304). The article is reproduced below.

An anonymous donor has provided me with enough copies of this FDC for everyone in the Study Group to have one. If you wish a copy, please enclose a SASE with your dues remittance, or add an extra 50 cents to your cheque to cover mailing.

300

Canada Post Office Presentation Item FDCs

FIRST DAYS

1981 - Vol 26 - MAY-JUNE
FIRST DAYS

... Marc G. Chevalier, AFDCS 6962
P.O. Box 607 Steilacoom, WA 98388



Figure 1

I have been a collector of Canada First Day Covers for about 15 years, although not in great depth. Recently my interest has turned to the cachetmakers, both past and present, and the following discussion involves this aspect.

A few years ago I purchased a First Day Cover for Sc. 518, "The Group of Seven" issue (Figure 1). I could not identify the cachetmaker nor was the dealer from whom I obtained the cover able to do so. A little detective work was in order.

I noticed the similarity of the cachet design and lettering to the cachet for Sc. 535 "Spring Maple Leaf" issue (Figure 2), which is the first design for Canada Post Office Cachets, generally termed "Official Cachets." I wondered whether possibly the FDC for "The Group of Seven" issue could in fact be the "real" first cachet for this series, or perhaps an experimental forerunner.

I wrote to the Philatelic Service, Canada Post, and the answer turned out to be "no" and "yes." No, it was not the "real" first for Canada Post Office Cachets. Yes, it is a forerunner and actually part of a separate series of cachets in their own right, which appear from time to time in no established pattern. I have termed these "Canada Post Office Presentation Item" FDCs.

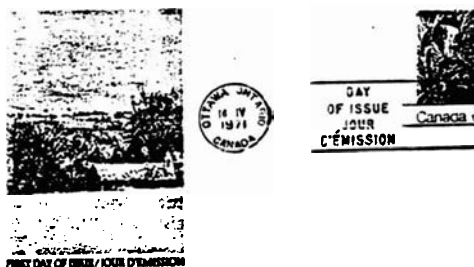


Figure 2

I was unaware that such FDCs existed. My knowledge of this series is actually limited only to two covers that I own. Figure 3 is the other cover, produced for Sc. 612-614, the "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" issue. Figure 4 is the informative stuffer which was included with the cover.

I'm sure other cachets of this series have been prepared in the past, but for how long or for how many issues is a mystery. Possibly only a Canada FDC expert or a member of the Canada Post organization can provide the information. Publicity for these presentation items is usually probably minimal. They are made available to the public, but being in the right place at the right time probably helps in obtaining them.



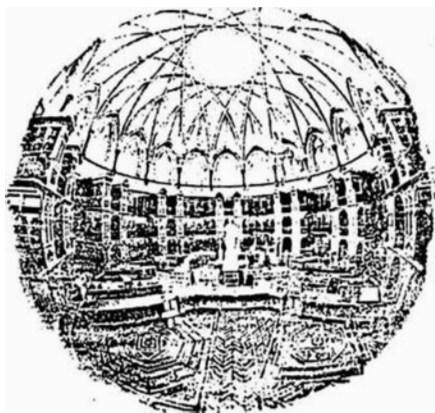
Figure 3

A letter to Canada Post concerning "The Group of Seven" FDC brought the usual excellent reply. "This particular cover was developed by Canada Post prior to the introduction of our Official First Day Covers and was used exclusively as a presentation item at 'Philimpia' in London, England, in September 1970. It was not available from any other source. Many of the characteristics of the 'Group of Seven' cover were retained when Canada Post began producing Official Covers in 1971. These characteristics included the cancellation with 'killer' bars and the style of cachet."

I find these early Canada Post First Day Covers interesting because, just like any other cachetmaker's early efforts, Canada Post experimented and used several styles before adopting its present cachet format. For example, in addition to the lithographed cachets already discussed, an engraved cachet was used for Sc. 544 "Library of Parliament." This design is an attractive rendition of what appears to be a "fish-eye lens" photo of the library interior.

+ In spite of what the letter says, Andrew Chung believes these covers were sold at the C.N.E. in 1971.

Library of Parliament
Bibliothèque du Parlement



Day of issue Jour d'émission

CANADA POST OFFICE
POSTES CANADIENNES



DAY
OF ISSUE
JOUR
D'ÉMISSION

May June 1981

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

The Canadian government is proud to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Northwest Mounted Police. This cachet is a reproduction of the original design of the Northwest Mounted Police, which was created by the artist, [Name], in 1907. The cachet is a reproduction of the original design, which was created by the artist, [Name], in 1907. The cachet is a reproduction of the original design, which was created by the artist, [Name], in 1907.

Figure 4

The cachet for Sc. 552, "British Columbia Entry into Confederation" issue, was printed in thermographic format utilizing only eight lines of script without illustration. At a later date the present large size covers were introduced. These are produced in various styles of lithography, sometimes including embossed elements.

Concerning the "RCMP" cover, F.G. Bryson, an Ottawa dealer who has discontinued his commercial enterprise in order to pursue his own collection, wrote: "The 612-614 RCMP: Gerry Parker in Victoria, B.C. was asked by the Post Office in 1973 to come up with a presentation item for the Postmaster General to hand out at the conference to be held on the 23 May 73 in Regina for the RCMP. Some were cancelled 9 March 73, First Day, and others were cancelled 23 May 73, day of conference."

I would like to ask fellow AFDCS members for HELP! If you know of other "Canada Post Office Presentation Item" First Day Covers, please share your information.

My thanks are extended to R.L. Maffett, Manager, Postage & Product Design, Canada Post, for his letter and information and to F.G. Bryson for his help. Without them my detective work would not have been possible.

Please refer to the March/April 1978 FIRST DAYS, page 44-45, for an excellent article by Dominic L. Sozio. The two

General Purpose cachets illustrated in that piece could probably be classified as "Canada Post Office Presentation Item" FDCs.

Figure 5 can also be classified similarly. This card was made available free of charge to any collector requesting it through the mail. The front is a full color reproduction of the "EXPO '67" stamp issue. Perhaps maximum card cancellations were serviced by some collectors for the stamp's First Day Of Issue. I used the reverse side of this card to service a First Day cancellation for the U.S. 1967 Canada Centennial issue because I had received the card too late for the Canada stamp issue. Please refer to the Jan./Feb. 1968 FIRST DAYS, front cover and page 18, for illustrated use of this card by Cole. □



Figure 5

PLASTIC FLOW

Mike Painter sent in several examples each of three different values printed by CBN showing plastic flow around the numeral. These were on the 6 cent black, the 15 cent and the 8 cent Alaska Highway. The two dated copies (one 8 cent and one 15 cent) come from 1970. Unfortunately, I wasn't able to make a useful photocopy to show these.

SUNLIGHT AFFECTS PAPER FLUORESCENCE

These comments from John Jamieson:

"Some years ago I put a bunch of stuff in my window to see what would happen. If the paper changed - and it did not always - the tendency was to duller.

"You may have noticed that I do not often offer Centennials with "hairsplitting" paper flrsc varieties...the reason is that the exposure to sun can darken the paper a fair bit. Thus I became skeptical of these, particularly on the '67 issue. I recall the 25 cent going very dull, and I'm not sure, anymore, if these dull papers are legit or not. Could be a matter of where the paper stock was stored before printing or where the sheets have been since. Someone with a nice bright south window might like to do a controlled study on this.

"I did not notice any HB papers changing noticeably."

John's experience confirms Mike Painter's observation. His additional comments definitely are food for thought here. See also the fifth paragraph in the Greenhill article (page 346).

MORE CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES

Robin Harris reported finding three copies of #32, the extra spire variety, after searching through 15,000 copies!

There are more varieties from Mike Painter on pages 351-353.

Several other members would like to obtain bundleware so that they too can join the search. Maybe somebody should place an ad?

ORGANIZING THE CENTENNIALS

Guenter Jansen's title page prompted several letters, including one from a member who had seen it at Orapex and admired the way Guenter had organized and presented his material. From an exhibitor's point of view, there are several questions raised. What did Guenter do right? What has presented problems to other exhibitors that Guenter overcame? Were these problems presented by the material (e.g., the best way to show tagging) or by a judge? (e.g., Doug Irwin being told that he "needed" an 8 cent Sony, even though he wasn't showing postal stationery. Doug's solution was to use the Sony on the title page.)

Does anyone care to discuss how he has overcome the organizational roadblocks, or which ones he currently faces? I feel this is a subject worthy of further coverage.

Three pages of Guenter's exhibit follow.

CANADA

THE 1967 - 1973 DEFINITIVE ISSUE

SIX CENT BLACK
IMPERFORATE AND DOUBLE PERFORATION
PRINTED BY THE CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LTD. OTTAWA



DOUBLE PERFORATION



IMPERFORATE

DIE I.

GUM: DEXTRINE
PAPER: HIBRITE
U.V.R: HIGH FLUORESCENT

IMPERFORATE AND DOUBLE PERFORATED STAMPS OF THIS ISSUE ORIGINATE
FROM THE COIL ROLLS.

REFER ALSO TO NOTES UNDER THE SIX CENT ORANGE IMPERFORATED STAMPS.

CANADA

THE 1967-1973 DEFINITIVE ISSUE

FIVE CENT BLUE
 PRECANCELLED COIL STAMPS
 PRINTED BY THE CANADIAN BANK NOTE
 COMPANY LTD. OTTAWA.

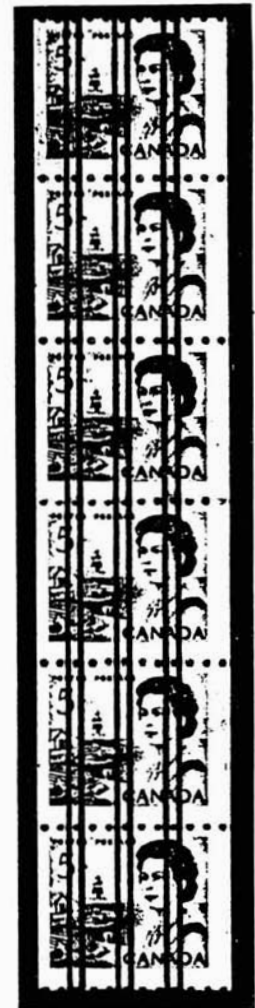
PERFORATION - 9.5 - HORIZONTAL
 ISSUED IN ROLLS OF 500

START OF ROLL

PRECANCELLED

5c

END OF ROLL



REGULAR STRIP OF 7 REGULAR STRIP OF 6
 HAIRLINE VARIETY

ISSUED: FEBRUARY 8, 1967
 GUM: DEXTRINE
 PAPER: CREAM
 U.V.R: DULL

CANADA

THE 1967-1973 DEFINITIVE ISSUE

FOUR CENT CARMINE
COIL STAMPSPRINTED BY THE CANADIAN BANK
NOTE COMPANY LTD. OTTAWAPERF: - 9.5 - HORIZONTAL
ISSUED IN ROLLS OF 500

REGULAR PAIR



PASTE UP

JUMP STRIP, INCLUDING
WIDE SPACING VARIETYISSUED: FEBRUARY 8, 1967
GUM: DEXTRINE
PAPER: CREAM, UVR: DULL

START OF ROLL

END OF ROLL



4MM

5MM

4MM

EARLIEST REPORTED POSTMARKS

As a side benefit to all the close scrutiny, several new dates surfaced.

Robin Harris reports VI 1971 for the 8 cent Alaska on HB paper. Previously July 1971 was the earliest.

He also sent in a beautiful corner copy, postmarked on the nose GREAT VILLAGE N.S. 30 VII 69, eclipsing the previous date of Aug. 12/69.

Dave Smetzer has Scott 459i and 459ii on Nov. 1/68 FDC's.

Some time ago, I found a copy of 544iii cancelled ST. PORBERT MAN. II IV 72 (K&H shows May 72).

Mike Painter sent in the following letter, dated September 3, 1990:

"In the Newsletter #32 the earliest date given for the 2 cent Ottawa tagged is March 10, 1973 (versus December 1972 in the Keane Hughes book). I can push that date back now.

"I enclose two stock mounts. The first has three 1972 dates which I think are errors in the year. They are January 30, 1972, May 1, 1972, and November 12, 1972. The first two are so much earlier than reported that it seems unlikely they really were postmarked in 1972. The November one is a possibility, but after going through around 3,000 tagged 2 cent I have not found a single postmark for December. It seems probable that I would have found the odd December postmark if the stamps had been around since November.

"The second card has some January 1973 postmarks. The earliest is a nice Norman Wells cancel of January 4, 1973. I think this can be taken as the new earliest dated. The others of January 6, 17, 17, and 18 simply confirm that these tagged stamps were in use that month. I also have stamps marked January 19, 26, 26, and 27; February 5, 5, 7, 9, 20, and 28; and March 1 and 5. This sort of frequency in each month is what makes me think there should be at least one December date if the November date was correct. The lack of December dates makes me wonder if these tagged stamps may have come out rather late in the month."

Mike raises a good point about confirming cancel dates by having more than one example. Mistakes do happen.

The cancels Mike sent in included:

1. NORMAN WELLS BC	JAN 4/73	C.D.S.
2. LAC LA HACHE BC	17 I/73	C.D.S.
3. PRINCE GEORGE BC	17 I/73	MACHINE
4. CLAYBURN BC	6 I/73	C.D.S.
5. ?	18 I/73	ROLLER
6. PRINCE GEORGE BC	1972 I?/30	ROLLER
7. CALGARY ALTA	12 XI/1972	M.O.O.N.
8. VANCOUVER BC	1972 V/1	ROLLER

I find it strange that two of the three questionable dates (no's 6, 7, and 8) are rollers. Perhaps it was difficult to change the year on these? Does anyone know about these devices?

PRINTING METHODS LITERATURE

My request for literature about printing processes generated some very helpful responses. Mike Painter sent in copies of relevant sections from a number of handbooks, including the Centennial section of Milos, Hansen, second edition; Charlton; Gronbeck Jones, fourth printing; and a very interesting group of illustrations from a Swiss PTT pamphlet issued in 1981, and supplemented with Mike's notes from Boggs' Canada, and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

From Andrew Chung came three issues of the Canada Post Philatelic Bulletin (no.'s 81-2, 81-3, and 82-1). The article in 81-2 I was searching for was included, although it doesn't shed much light on Canadian Banknote printing methods. The third article, about British American Banknote, looks promising. These will be a useful addition to the Patrick book, and the booklet from the Queen's Printer about stamp printing that I already have.

Arthur Beecham sent in a pair of photocopied articles, one of which in particular is remarkable. I refer to "The Second Queen Elizabeth II Issue" by R.S.B. Greenhill. Although no sources for his information about plate size are cited, most of his other assertions seem to follow from the empirical evidence he presents.

These articles are reproduced in this issue of the newsletter.

As Arthur likes to point out, these articles help emphasize that the Centennials are part of a continuing flow of definitives, and not an island unto themselves. As such, studying the other issues can sometimes provide clues about the Centennials. Arthur gives his study of the "G" overprints on the 2 cent Cameo as an example. It was the position of the misplaced "G" in the bottom selvedge that led him to the sheet arrangement of 600, illustrated, (taken from his exhibit of the Cameo issue).

SOMETHING FOR THE PLATE BLOCK COLLECTOR

In the articles by Mssrs. Greenhill and Roling that follow, both authors discuss ribbed paper and the implications that can be drawn from it.

Both authors determined the direction of the ribbing visually, which was not always possible.

Arthur Beecham has devised a simple method for checking mint multiples. He has noticed that simply holding them in the palm of the hand will cause them to start to curl slightly, with the axis indicating the direction of the ribbing.

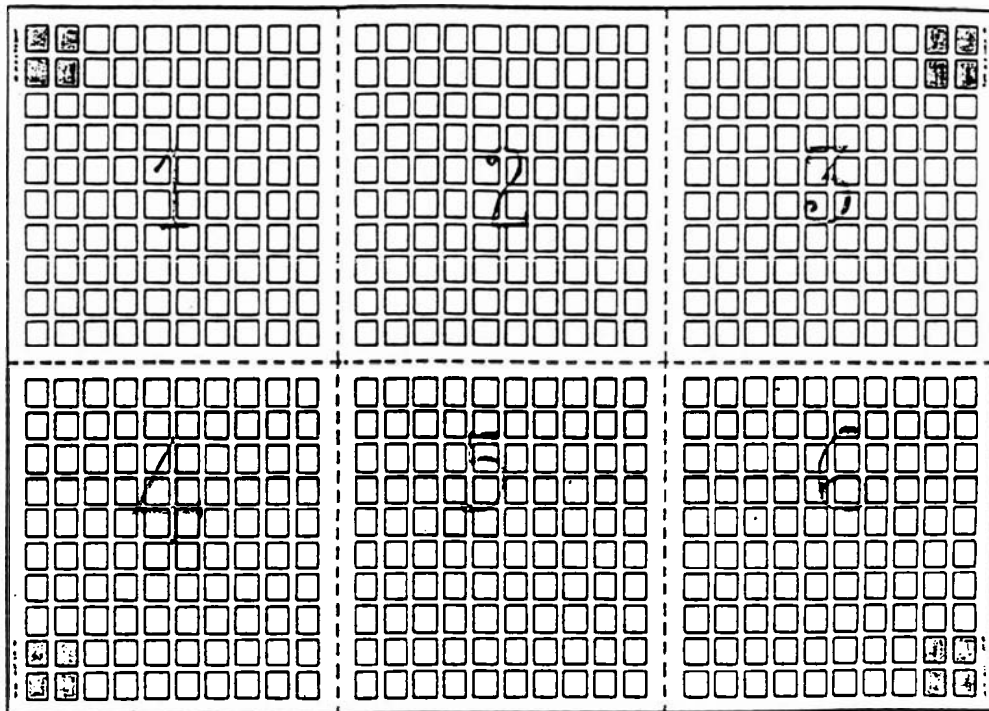
It should be possible for owners of mint multiples to confirm the findings of Mssrs. Greenhill and Roling fairly quickly.

Naturally, neither Mr. Beecham nor the editor can be held responsible for any accident! Your editor has already approached a plate block owner about conducting the experiment. He was rebuffed with the comment that several thousand dollars had been spent on air conditioning to try to ensure that the blocks would not curl.

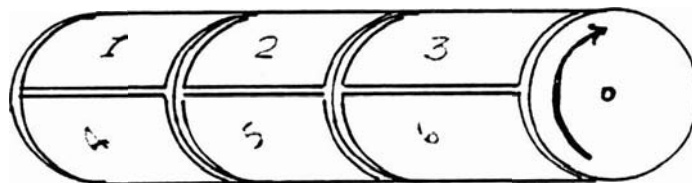
CANADA

CAMEO ISSUE - SHEET LAYOUT

SHEETS OF 600 (6x100) PANES PRINTED SIDEWAYS



RED SQUARES ARE LOCATION OF IMPRINT BLOCKS



SKETCH OF PRINTING CYLINDER WITH PLATE WRAPPED ROUND IT.

TWO PLATES MAY HAVE BEEN PRINTED BACK TO BACK ON THE CYLINDER AT THE SAME TIME
BECAUSE THE CELLOPAQ SHEETS ORIGINATED FROM THE 600 FORMAT SHEETS, BOTH THE
SHEETS OF 100 (POST OFFICE SHEET) AND THE CELLOPAQ SHEETS SHOW A HORIZONTAL
RIBBING OF THE PAPER (FROM THE BACK). BOOKLET PANES HOWEVER SHOW A VERTICAL
RIBBING WHICH INDICATES THAT THE SPECIAL BOOKLET SHEETS WERE PRINTED
UPRIGHT.

The Second Queen Elizabeth II Issue

by R. S. B. Greenhill

Mr. Hans Reiche's excellent article in *Maple Leaves* of February, 1964, gave at least one member the urge to delve deeper into the stamps of the 1954 issue of the present reign, and I express at once my indebtedness to Mr. Reiche for the foundation he laid in his article.

The 5 cent value of the sheet stamp was issued on the 1st April, 1954, to coincide with the date of increased letter rate, and the remaining denominations—1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent and 6 cent followed on the 10th June of that year.

Initially all these stamps were printed from plates of 400 subjects on a horizontally ribbed paper with a vertical weave or grain. These were then cut into sheets of 100 subjects. In 1958 the lay-out of the plate was changed to one of 600 subjects whilst still retaining the sheets of 100 stamps. To accomplish this change the plate was moved 90 degrees on the paper which, after printing, gave the appearance of a vertical ribbing with horizontal weave. It is important to keep this point in mind for there was actually no change in the paper, but only in the positioning of the plate. On examination some stamps will appear to fall into neither category but this is due to wear on the blanket during manufacture of the paper, making ribbing and weave extremely difficult to see.

This change in printing lay-out does not apply to the 3 cent and 6 cent values as adequate stocks were printed initially from Plates 1 and 2 in both cases.

Whilst on the subject of paper it is as well to repeat Mr. Reiche's note that, for rotary printing, the requirements for paper storage are very exacting, and any variation in humidity results in poor inking, smudged appearances and toned paper. Paper thickness varies considerably but is due to the wide tolerances required in its manufacture.

We now turn to the matter of Plate Numbers and Imprints. The provision of these on sheets at Post Office counters was discontinued from November, 1957, as it was claimed that their sale caused queues and consequent delays to the public. In order that complete sheets might be produced for counter sales the Plates laid down from this date had the Imprint moved to the edge of the horizontal selvedge. The sheets were then trimmed to destroy the inscription before issue to Post Offices. The Plate and Control numbers in the lower left vertical margin were not printed. As an interim measure it would seem that some sheets already in stock were also trimmed, resulting in a narrow selvedge which omitted the Plate and Control numbers, but just included the Imprint.

Representations from philatelic circles about the omission of Imprint and Plate numbers were so great that, from Plates laid down after May, 1958, the trimming of sheets was abolished, and we find the Imprint in the horizontal selvedge at a distance of 14½ mm. from the stamp, instead of 4½ mm. as heretofore. A further major change was that the Plate and Control numbers in the left margin were not replaced, leaving that selvedge wide and blank.

Our lower left corner blocks therefore fall into the following categories:—

<u>Original</u>	Imprint $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below stamp. Plate and Control numbers in vertical margin.
<u>Trimmed</u> (a)	Imprint as above but selvage narrow. No Plate and Control numbers in vertical margin.
(b)	No marginal printing at all.
<u>Revised</u>	Imprint $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below stamp. No Plate and Control numbers in vertical margin.

We now combine our information regarding Imprints with that of the change in plate lay-out from 400 to 600 subjects. In the following table 'V' indicates vertical, and 'H' horizontal weave.

			Original	Trimmed (a)	Trimmed (b)	Revised
1 cent	V	Pl.	1 to 8	8	—	9
	H		—	—	—	11 & 12
2 cent	V		1 to 9	7 to 9	10	—
	H		—	—	—	11 to 20
3 cent	V only		1 & 2	—	—	—
4 cent	V		1 to 12	10 to 12	13 & 14	—
	H		—	—	—	15 to 19
5 cent	V		1 to 13	—	14	—
	H		—	—	—	15 to 19
6 cent	V only		1 & 2	—	—	—

1 cent Pl. 10 was not put on the press.

Cellophane Packages—In October, 1961, Canada made an experimental issue from the 1954 design of 2 cents and 5 cents stamps in miniature sheets. They were enclosed in cellophane bags to sell at 1 dollar, i.e. one contained two sheets of 25 2 cents stamps, and the other one sheet of 20 5 cents stamps.

The original issue was packed by the Post Office Department. One open edge of the bag used for filling was subsequently sealed by a heat process, and a notch was cut at the top left corner to facilitate opening. Printing in red on the package was:—

TEAR HERE—DECHIREZ ICI
FOR POCKET OR PURSE
50 x 2 cents — 1 dollar
FORMAT DE POCHE
POSTES CANADA POSTAGE

The experiment proved a success and a further printing was packed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa. This type is distinguished by being heat sealed along all four sides. The red printing on the cellophane pack now appears as:—

1. 'Postes Canada Postage' runs continuously upwards along the left side, and 'Tear here—Dechirez ici' continuously downwards along the right side.
2. The white rectangle with detail of value appears in the centre at right angle to the side inscriptions, and is repeated at intervals with a 21 mm. space between the rectangles.

The numbers issued were:—

	Original	Reprint
2 cent	954,000	5,515,400
5 cent	170,000	3,961,200

None of the sheets was issued with phosphor lines and, once taken from their bags, there is nothing to distinguish between the stamps.

Determining the Origins of 1954 - 1967 Straight-edged Canadian Stamps

by Paul V. Roling

From 1954-1967, straight-edged (SE) definitive stamps came from two sources — booklet panes and miniature panes.

Booklet panes of the era consist of five or six stamps arranged in two rows with SE's on three sides of the pane, resulting in four different types of SE stamps. Miniature panes consist of 20 or 25 stamps with SE's on all four sides resulting in eight different types of SE stamps (Figure 1).

In this period, five different stamps were issued in both booklet pane and miniature pane format. Thus, these five stamp issues have four different SE stamps that could come from either booklet panes or miniature panes.

Is it possible to distinguish between single copies of SE stamps that could come from either booklet panes or miniature panes? The answer appears to be yes.

Mint Panes

Examination of over 30 mint Wilding and Centennial booklet panes showed the presence of a ribbed effect in the paper on the back of the stamps (or in a few cases on the front). For the Wilding issue, the ribbed effect was horizontal — for the Centennial issue, the ribbed effect was vertical as viewed from the front with the stamps in the proper position.

Several mint miniature panes of the same issues were examined. The ribbed effect was found to be in the opposite direction, that is, vertical on the Wilding issue and horizontal on the Centennial issue.

These observations suggested that the origin of single copies of SE stamps could be determined. However, a large sampling

of SE stamps from many sources was needed to ensure a realistic conclusion. Checking through hundreds of mint panes was not feasible.

Used Singles

The approach taken was to check through a large number of used SE stamps. About 50,000 definitives from the years 1950-1980 were obtained and sorted for SE stamps from the Wilding, Cameo, and Centennial issues. This process resulted in 2,461 stamps for study — 2,403 with a ribbed effect and 58 without any ribbed effect. The 2,403 stamps were sorted for SE position and direction of ribbed effect. These data are collected in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Wilding Issues

The 1¢ and 4¢ values of the Wilding Issue were printed only in booklet pane format. The data in Table 1 show that only booklet pane position singles were found and only with horizontal ribbing for these values.

The 2¢ Wilding was issued only in miniature pane format. All SE positions were found, as expected for miniature panes, and only with vertical ribbing.

The 5¢ value was released as booklet panes and as miniature panes. SE stamps with vertical ribbing should be from miniature panes, since all positions, except one, were found as with the 2¢ value. Stamps with horizontal ribbing then would be from booklet panes. Statistically, the distributions found for the 5¢ stamps are in agreement with that expected, further supporting the origins of the SE stamps.

TABLE 1

1911 Wilding Issue (Scott No. 337-341)



Value									Total
Horizontal Ribbing Effect									
1c	0	15	12	0	18	17	0	0	62
2c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4c	0	15	14	0	4	11	0	0	44
5c	0	109	47	0	64	60	0	0	280
Vertical Ribbing Effect									
1c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2c	3	12	8	24	6	11	6	12	82
4c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5c	3	8	6	6	4	6	0	3	36
									504

Cameo Issue

The Cameo issue is like the Wilding issue, but the ribbed effects should be reversed since the direction of the designs is reversed (Table 2). Vertical ribbing occurs as expected on the 1c value issued only in booklet pane format and horizontal ribbing occurs as expected on the 2c value issued only in miniature pane format.

In this issue, both the 4c and 5c values were issued as booklet panes and miniature panes. The direction of the ribbing, as suggested by the 1c and 2c values, distinguishes the origin of these SE stamps.

Centennial Issue

The 4c and 5c Centennial issues were released in booklet pane and in miniature pane format. Table 3 shows this issue to be the same as the Cameo issue. Again, the distribution found for each value with the horizontal ribbing and vertical ribbing are in agreement with that statistically expected.

Conclusion

The data strongly suggest that the direction of the ribbed effect can be used to determine the origin of the SE stamp. For SE stamps from booklet panes, the

Right - miniature pane;
Below - booklet pane.

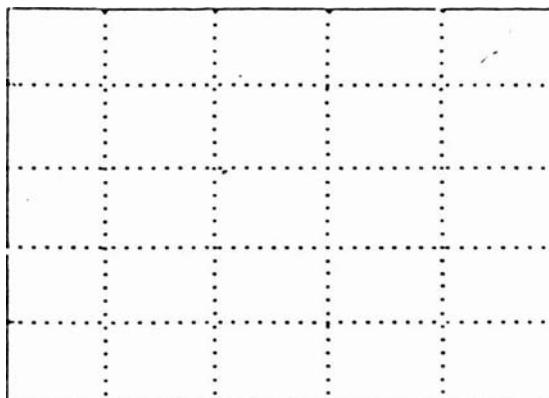
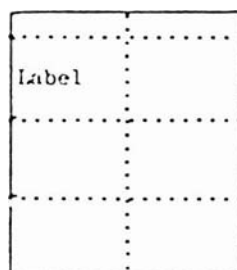


TABLE 2

1962 Cameo Issue (Scott No. 401-405)



Value									Total
Horizontal Ribbing Effect									
1c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2c	3	11	0	9	5	9	2	7	46
4c	0	20	7	6	2	13	5	8	61
5c	19	47	21	53	19	43	22	42	266
Vertical Ribbing Effect									
1c	0	0	0	106	61	0	59	38	264
2c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4c	0	0	0	127	65	0	60	48	300
5c	0	0	0	140	68	0	67	66	341
									1278

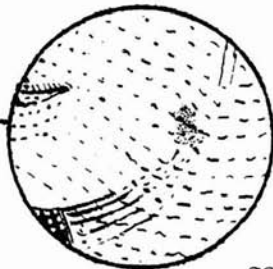
TABLE 3

1967 Centennial Issue (Scott No. 457-458)



Value									Total
Horizontal Ribbing Effect									
4c	5	12	4	4	4	11	3	4	47
5c	11	21	11	34	5	20	8	27	137
Horizontal Ribbing Effect									
4c	0	0	0	98	67	0	50	50	265
5c	0	0	0	71	31	0	28	42	172
									621

ribbed effect is horizontal on the Wilding issue and vertical on the Cameo and Centennial issues. For SE stamps from miniature panes, the ribbed effect is vertical on the Wilding issue and horizontal on the Cameo and Centennial issues. □



43. SMUDGE ON CHIN. This is unusual in that it is a light smudge rather than a distinct dot. It also has flaw 66 in the lower margin (#66 occurs separately as well). Since #66 occurs with selvage left, presumably the smudge is in the first column (R 1-9). Hi (K/H 7-8) on general tagged paper. About one in 30,000.



44. DOT ON NECK. Occurs on plain general tagged and Hi (K/H 8) both tagged and untagged, suggesting different plates? It seems to show up on about one in 10,000 sheet stamps.

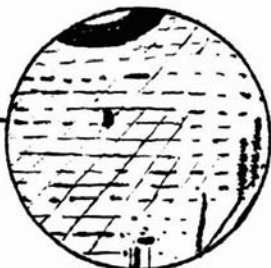


45. DOT ON NECK. Another dot a little lower than #44. It occurs on dull (K/H 2) untagged and on Hi (K/H 7) both general tagged and untagged. About one in 20,000+.



46. DOT ON ARM. This is lower and to the right of the usual "mole on arm". It occurs on general tagged paper of both dull (K/H 2) and Hi (K/H 8) fluorescence. Again, from the catalogue, this would suggest different plates. About one in 10-20,000

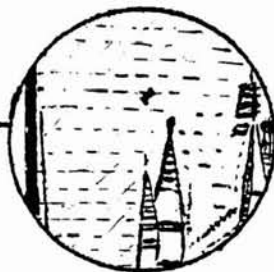
I have single examples of two other dots that occur very close to this position.



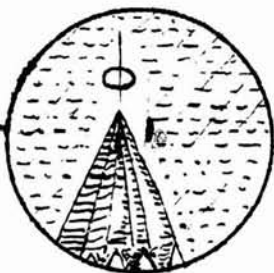
47. DOT BELOW 3. This occurs somewhere in the first nine rows. It is on Hi (K/H 8) general tagged paper. It is found on around one in 30,000.



48. DOT LEFT OF ROOF. This is somewhere in the first nine rows and columns two to ten. It is on Hi (K/H 7-8) general tagged paper. It is not common - perhaps one in 40,000.



49. DOT OVER LEFT SPIRE. This is on general tagged paper of fluorescence Hi (K/H 7-8). It appears in about one in 10,000.



50. DOT RIGHT OF ROOF PEAK. This is in row 10, positions between 2 and 10 inclusive (One is the right one of a pair with bottom selvage). These are Hi (K/H 8) general tagged. Not common, they occur about once in 50,000+. A light smudge with the do



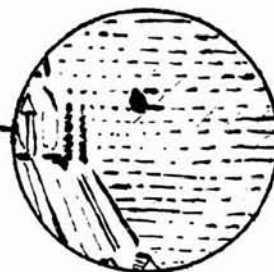
51. DOT RIGHT OF ROOF. These are plain (K/H 0) untagged. Occur on about one in 30,000.



52. DOT RIGHT OF ROOF. Another dot a little lower and left of #51. On H3 (K/H 3) general tagged. Not common - one in 50,000.



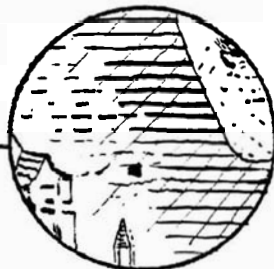
53. DOUBLE DOT RIGHT OF ROOF. This is a sausage-like double dot with some extra smudging of the spire. It is on Hi (K/H 7-8) general tagged stamps. It is found on about one in 30,000 stamps.



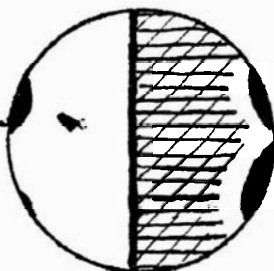
54. LITTLE MOON TO RIGHT OF LIBRARY. This was found on the third stamp in a strip of four so is R1-10/ position between 3 and 9. It is on Hi (K/H 8) general tagged. It is fairly common, showing up on about one in 5,000 to 10,000 sheet stamps



55. DOT RIGHT OF ROOF. This is found with selvage at the top, so is in row one. It occurs on plain (K/H 0) general tagged and Hi (K/H 7-8) both tagged and untagged. About one in 30,000.



56. DOT BETWEEN CHIM & ROOF. Occurs on Hi (K/H 3) general tagged and untagged. Not common - one in 50,000.



57. DOT IN MARGIN LEFT OF 8. This is on plain (K/H 0) untagged paper. It is not common, being found on about one in 50,000 sheet stamps.



58. DOT IN UPPER RIGHT MARGIN. This is on medium (K/H 6) general tagged and Hi (K/H 8) both tagged and untagged. About one in 30,000.



59. CRESCENT IN UPPER MARGIN. This is on Hi (K/H 7-8) general tagged stamps. About one in 30,000.



60. DOT IN LOWER RIGHT MARGIN. This is on Lo (K/H 4) general tagged stamps. It is not common - one in 50,000.

RE-DELIVERY RE-VISITED

Dick Staecker provided examples of the Delivery Notice Cards used. A buff coloured one is illustrated. Dick also has a bright red card labelled "FINAL NOTICE" advising that the article indicated will be returned in 10 days if not called for.

POSTES CANADA POST		ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE SERVICE DE SA MAJESTÉ		CANADA POSTAGE PAID PORT PAYÉ	
DELIVERY NOTICE - AVIS DE LIVRAISON					
Name - Nom					
P.O. Box R.R. No. or Apt. No., No. & St. - Case postale; n° de la route rurale, ou d'app., rue et n°					
City - Ville				Zone	Province
33-86-174 (5-70) Card 26					

No.		DELIVERY NOTICE AVIS DE LIVRAISON		Date	
THE ARTICLE INDICATED		L'OBJET POINTÉ CI-APRÈS →			
could not be delivered as no answer was received at your door when delivery was attempted. We are holding the article for 15 days only. You may take delivery on presentation of this card on or after:		n'a pu être livré, personne n'ayant répondu chez vous. Il sera gardé en instance 15 jours seulement. Il vous sera remis sur présentation de cette carte, n'importe quand à partir du:			
		MONDAY TO FRIDAY LUNDI au VENDREDI		8:00 - 5:30	
		SATURDAY - SAMEDI		8:30 - 4:00	
At Post Office - Au bureau de poste					
STATION "G" 3760 WEST 10TH AVE. VAN. 8					
or - ou					
If you wish to have it delivered please telephone.		This additional delivery service will cost you 25¢ per item.			
Si vous désirez qu'il soit livré, veuillez communiquer par télé.		Ce supplément de service coûte 25¢ par objet.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Reg. Mail Obj. récom.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Parcel Colis			
		<input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D. ch. Droit C.R.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Post. Due Port			
		<input type="checkbox"/> News & Magazines Journaux périodiques			

Ken Wooster showed me a registered letter from CZECHOSLOVAKIA to Toronto, Ont. which appears to have received the "requested delivery" service in early Oct. 1965. It does not bear one of the red Re-Delivery labels, but does show the 25 cent fee paid with postage due stamps.

Other examples are still sought.



The First Day Covers
of
British American Bank Note Inc.

B. PERKINS
859 OLD LILLOOET RD.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7J 2H6

British American Bank Note (BABN), Canada's oldest securities printer, has a rich tradition of involvement in the printing of Canadian postage stamps. Founded in 1866, the firm was an amalgamation of an Ottawa group headed by William Smillie and a Montreal group under George Burland. Both sides realised that Confederation offered exciting prospects for engraved printers and at the urging of Sir George Cartier, the Dominion's first Minister of Militia and Defence, they agreed to combine resources.

With the passage of the British North America Act of July 1, 1867, new postage stamps representing the Dominion of Canada were required. BABN was awarded this contract and on April 1, 1868, the Queen Victoria "Large Queens" issue was released. For the next 29 years the company was the exclusive printer of Canada's postage stamps. Over the years BABN has been involved in a wide variety of secured printings. Besides the postage stamp functions the firm has also produced bank notes, bonds, stock certificates, debentures, trust deeds, revenue stamps and other important 'papers'.

For reasons that are not entirely clear, BABN lost the postage stamp contract to the American Bank Note company in 1897. American Bank Note became the Canadian Bank Note company in 1923, a subsidiary of the parent firm. With the exception of a five year period during the 1930's when BABN regained the contract (1930-34), Canadian Bank Note printed all of Canada's postage stamps from the Diamond Jubilee issue of 1897 to the Gray Jays issue of 1968.

Sometime during the mid 1960's BABN decided to aggressively pursue new stamp contracts and purchased a new press to accommodate this strategy. At the same time it was also decided to initiate a

first day cover program to promote both the new equipment and company know-how. The decision to start the program was made by K.S. Sargent, General Manager and R.B. Young, Marketing Manager, both of whom are now retired.

The FDC program got its start when BABN was awarded the contract to print the United Nations Expo 67 issue. These stamps, released on April 28, 1967, were valid as postage if mailed at the U.N. pavilion during the fair. BABN prepared its first FDC for this issue showing all five stamps on one cover (figure 1). The first Canadian FDC appeared the following year when BABN was awarded its first Canadian stamp contract in 35 years for the Meteorology issue of March 13, 1968. Initially the mandate of the FDC program was to prepare covers for only those stamps printed by BABN. Thus only 12 issues were prepared during 1968 and 1969. Beginning in 1970 however, BABN began preparing covers for each new stamp, not just the issues it printed. The program is still active today making it one of the few FDC series servicing modern Canadian stamps.

Figure 1

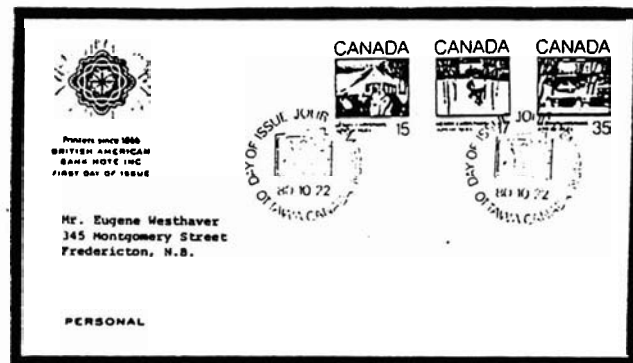


The first BABN FDC. This was the only non-Canadian cover prepared by the firm

BABN used the same cachet design for all of its first day covers. The cachet consists of the company logo and the accompanying text, "Printers since 1866 / BRITISH AMERICAN / BANK NOTE / Company

Limited / FIRST DAY OF ISSUE", in green (see figure 1). The only major change to the cachet occurred in 1980 when the company incorporated. This change was reflected in the cachet text as the firm's name changed to "British American Bank Note Inc." (figure 2). Some minor changes also occurred. Prior to 1970 the covers carried the firm's name and address on the rear envelope flap while subsequent releases did not. Another change took place in 1971 when the word "Personal" was printed in the same color and script as the cachet. Prior to this time the word had been printed on the envelope in black after the cachet had been produced. For some of the earliest covers it was typed on or not used at all.

Figure 2

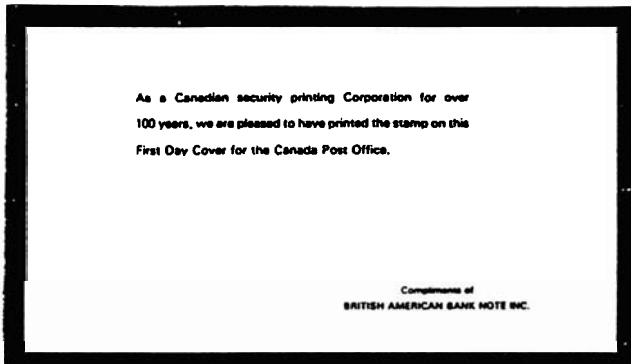


The first cover to reflect the company name change in the cachet. All subsequent covers are of this type.

The covers are sent to a select client base that is computer generated by the firm and are not available to the public. Even employees are for the most part excluded from the list. BABN is not prepared to release production figures but have noted that the amount of covers sent out in the early years of the program was very small. It is difficult to place a figure on current production levels as the covers seldom show up in the philatelic market place but an estimate in the range of 1000 units may not be out of line.

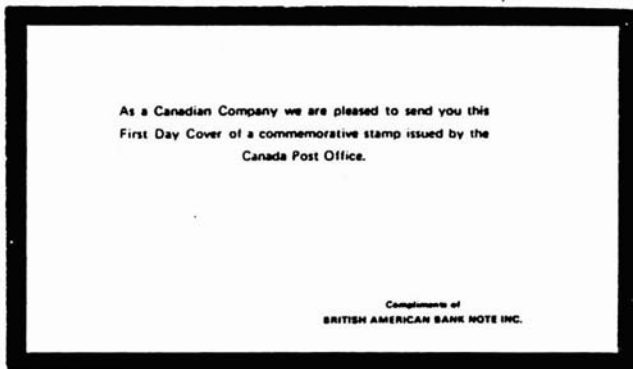
The program is administrated out of the Ottawa headquarters of the firm where the envelopes are printed and prepared. The covers are then shipped to Antigonish, Nova Scotia for servicing. An enclosure sent with the cover indicates whether the stamp was printed by BABN (figures 3 & 4).

Figure 3



This enclosure is sent with covers bearing stamps printed by BABN.

Figure 4



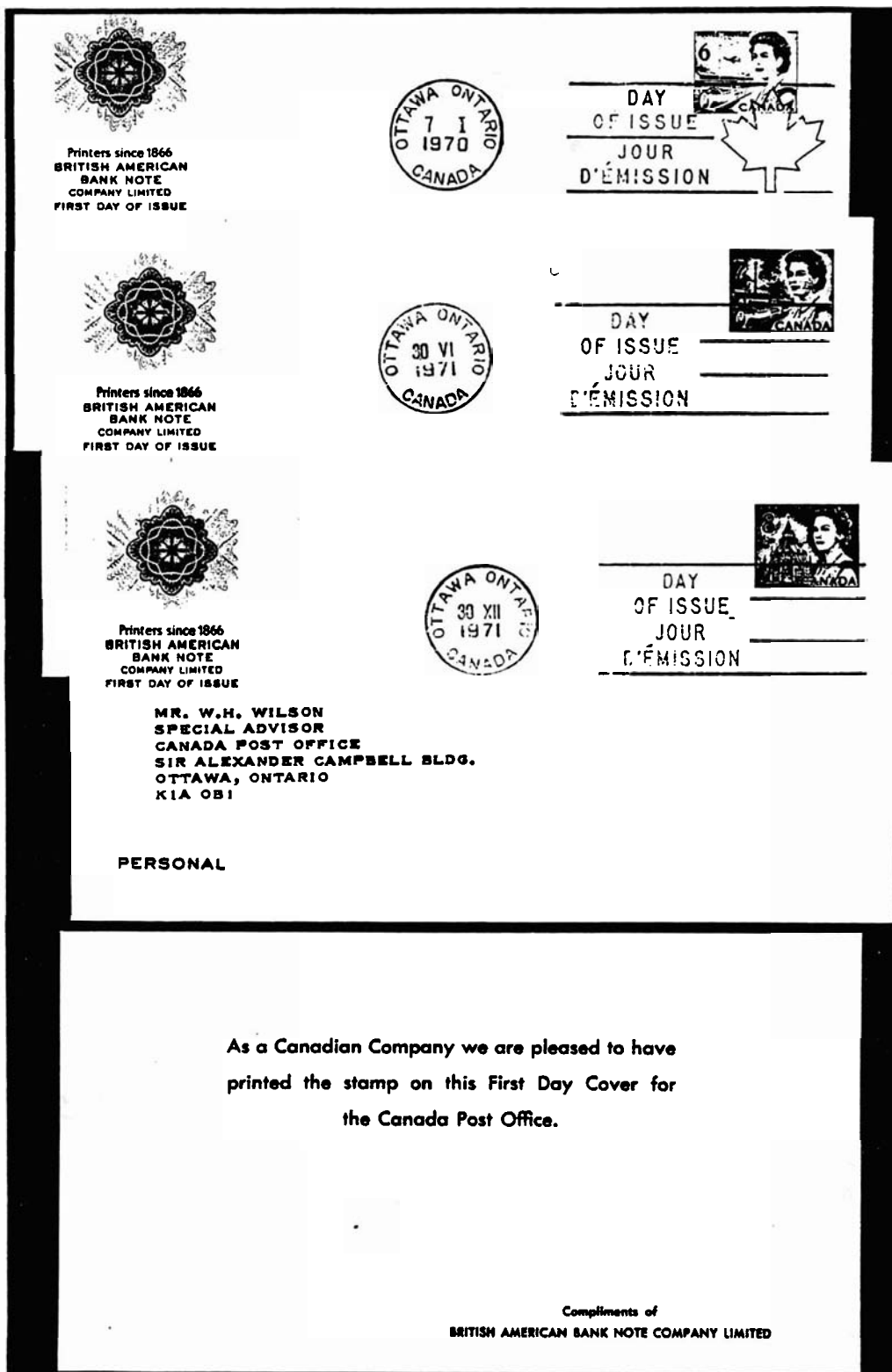
This enclosure is found in covers bearing stamps not printed by EABN.

Thanks are extended to Ted Small and Pat Gilles of BABN who provided information about their firm and it's FDC program.

BABN 1988

BABN CACHETS ON CENTENNIAL FDC's

Andrew Chung has provided photocopies of the only three Centennials on FDC. Although BABN printed the 6 cent orange issued Nov. 1/68 they do not appear to have prepared a FDC for it. Curious, considering that Canadian Banknote managed!

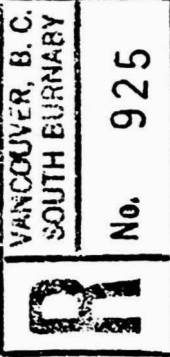


L. BAKKE
5242 Eglinton
North Burnaby
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada



First Trust & Deposit Company
201 So. Warren Street
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

SPECIAL DELIVERY
3386 149
(3 66) EXPRES SD 8



PAR AVION VIA AIR MAIL CORREO AEREO

\$1-SINGLE USAGE ON COVER

Doug Irwin sent in a photocopy of this very pretty rate cover. Dispatched the afternoon of July 4, 1972, it arrived in Syracuse on the 6th.

The \$1 postage paid for airmail (10 cents) + special delivery (40 cents) + registration (50 cents) with indemnity up to \$50.00 (as in Canada). Only registered mail to the United States could be indemnified for more than the basic international amount--at this time \$14.13.

Previous issues of this newsletter have featured various usages on cover of the one dollar value of the Centennial issue. This adds a use which has apparently not been reported; airmail, special delivery, registration to England.

Bearing a total of \$1.05 in postage, this franking represents 15 cents airmail to England, 40 cents special delivery fee, and 50 cents registration fee.

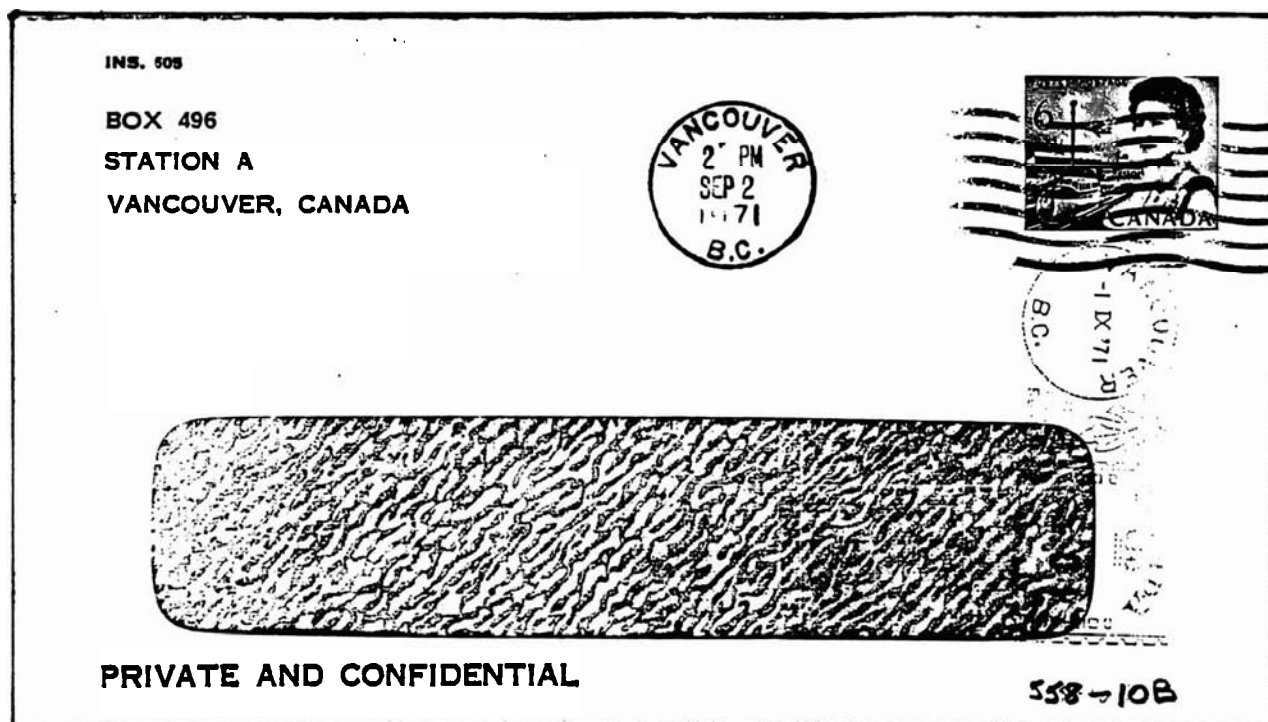
Of added interest is the origination of this envelope, CLINTON CREEK, YUKON. The postmark date is February 8, 1972. Transit marks on the reverse are WHITEHORSE, YUKON (February 9) and MONTREAL, A.M.F. (February 10). There are no English receivers.

This writer would appreciate an explanation of the manuscript mark, which appears to be "N/AR", written in duplicate on the front of the cover. My only guess is that it is a notation for No Acknowledgement of Receipt, but this is pure conjecture.



POSTAL STATIONERY

CORRECTION--Robert Lemire sends a photocopy from Pierre Gauthier to correct a mistake in newsletter #16 and Keane & Hughes p.106-first 6 cent black listing. Box 492 should be Box 496.



NEW E.R.P.'S

Bill Walton reports Sept. 22/69 for Webb EN95a (Scott U94). Illustrated earlier on p.290.

John Aitken reports July 4, 1967 for the #10 size 5 cent envelope on unlined paper EN85a/U89a.

NEW FINDS

After the discovery of EN90a was reported last issue, several people wrote asking for a copy. I regret I do not have this envelope.

I did find one mint copy of EN94u/U96a while looking for FDC's.

At Capex, Doug Irwin found EN97h/U101f mint. Also, Allan Steinhart had several mint copies of one of the #8 size 4 cent cameo envelopes, revalued by Gasparo to 6 cents. Does anyone know which one it was?

SONY MULTIPLE INVOICE FORMS

By Dr. Earle Covert, January, 1990

MULTIPLE INVOICE FORMS

These are very interesting examples of SPECIAL ORDER POSTAL STATIONERY of Canada. SPECIAL ORDER POSTAL STATIONERY are items (envelopes, postal cards, post bands, self-mailers and multiple invoice forms) printed under government control which differed in some way from stock inventory Post Office items. The stock items were available over the Post Office counter to the public, whereas, the special order items were available to the purchaser of the postage who might be the user or a printing firm supplying items to a customer.

There have been four users of SPECIAL ORDER MULTIPLE INVOICE FORMS in Canada. These were the Municipality of Montreal, with three slightly different court documents; the City of Mississauga with a meter reading card; Dow Chemical with a pay stub showing deductions and wages deposited in the bank; and General Distributors with their invoice for Sony Products sold to retailers.

The Montreal form had a six cent Centennial stamp; the Mississauga form had a six cent Centennial stamp on each of the two attached parts; the Dow form had an eight cent Centennial Alaska Highway stamp in BLACK. All these forms were produced by Moore Business Forms probably in their Delloville Ontario plant.

These forms appeared both before and after the postal stationery usage in an unstamped manner for use with a postage meter. It was stated that the usage of postal stationery forms were discontinued because of wastage and the loss of prepaid postage.

ALASKA HIGHWAY POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPES

The first class postage rate in Canada was increased from six cents to seven cents on July 1, 1971, and further increased to eight cents on January 1, 1972. Shortly after the seven cent rate came into effect, businesses began to order envelopes at the eight cent rate in preparation for the January 1972 increase.

The Township of Vespra (E. Richardson) took delivery of 3,956 eight cent Alaska Highway envelopes on September 20, 1971. The Barrie Press (for a fraternal order) took delivery of 3,407 eight cent Alaska Highway envelopes also on September 20, 1971 as did the Town of Orangeville with 2,796 envelopes. Later, on November 29, 1971, the Orangeville Banner took delivery of 5,000 eight cent Alaska Highway envelopes for Arthur Public Utilities Commission. These four had the stamps printed by International Envelope in Montreal on already produced envelopes. (Stamps can be printed on flat sheets which are then cut to be folded to produce envelopes, or they can be printed on already manufactured envelopes.) International Envelope printed the regular postal stationery envelopes on flat sheets before manufacturing the envelopes but they also had the capability of printing on already manufactured envelopes for special orders.

The Post Office supplied a negative of the stamp design to International Envelope which in turn produced the plates to print the stamps. The negatives were customarily sent from the Post Office in Ottawa to the Postmaster in Montreal who controlled the negatives supplied to the usual producer (at that time) of both regular issue postal stationery envelopes and the special order envelopes.

When the Post Office in Ottawa received the request for an eight cent stamp, they did not have a design for an eight cent postal stationery stamp. However, there was a large size eight cent stamp in the current Centennial stamp series. This large stamp in purple was based on A.Y. Jackson's painting of the "Alaska Highway between Watson Lake and Nelson". A negative was prepared using this stamp as a model. Later the smaller sized eight cent Library of Parliament stamp was used for the model to produce the negative used for regular issue envelopes as well as further special order envelopes. The regular issue eight cent envelopes were released December 30, 1971 to be available for the January 1, 1972 rate increase. The last of the special order Alaska Highway stamped envelopes (the Arthur PLC) was delivered on November 29, 1971 but the first of the eight cent Parliamentary Library stamped special order envelopes was not delivered until January 10, 1972.

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY FORM

On October 19, 1971, General Distributors, 1370 Sony Place, Fort Gary, Winnipeg 19, paid for and took delivery of 26,000 pre-stamped invoice forms from the Post Office in Winnipeg. These were produced by Moore Business Forms probably in Belleville, Ontario. Again, the local Post Master would have supplied a negative to the printer, in this case Moore Business Forms. Whether or not the Post Office stipulated a colour to the printer will never be known. Moore Business Forms, however, had printed six cent stamps for the Cities of Montreal and Mississauga both in BLACK. They may have assumed black was the colour to be used. It certainly cut down their costs as it eliminated one colour, and possibly one press run depending on the capability of their equipment. It must be acknowledged that Moore Business Forms, in the same plant, printed postage on Express Delivery Advice Forms which were not in Black.

General Distributors used an exactly the same unstamped form before and after they used the Alaska Highway stamped form.

PERIOD OF USE

The eight cent rate did not come into effect until January 1, 1972. General Distributors, for some unknown reason, jumped the gun and wasted postage. Perhaps they ran out of forms, or perhaps a clerk saw new forms and started to use them because they were new or different. Whatever the reason, they appeared used as early as November 1, 1971. It has been shown through postage meter dates that they used the same size but unstamped forms as late as November 1, 17 and 30, plus December 10, 14 and 15, 1971 at the seven cent rate. An official with General Distributor stated that perhaps 500 were used during the seven cent rate period. Meters used at the eight cent rate are known May 11, 12, 19, 29, etc. On March 10, 1972 a shorter form 8-1/2" instead of 11" was used with an eight cent meter.

Thus stamp and unstamped forms were both in use at the same time prior to the increase to the eight cent rate. After the rate changed to eight cent the unstamped forms were not used until they finished using the stamped forms.

AVAILABILITY

An employee of the Post Office in Ottawa who was looking at post office files noted the unusual item and obtained probably 10 copies for himself. These were given to several collectors. At least two other collectors, independently, became aware of the forms and each obtained ten copies. Apparently General Distributors supplied the top half of the stamped page in the multiple form to several others before they became annoyed and then refused or ignored requests for more from collectors.

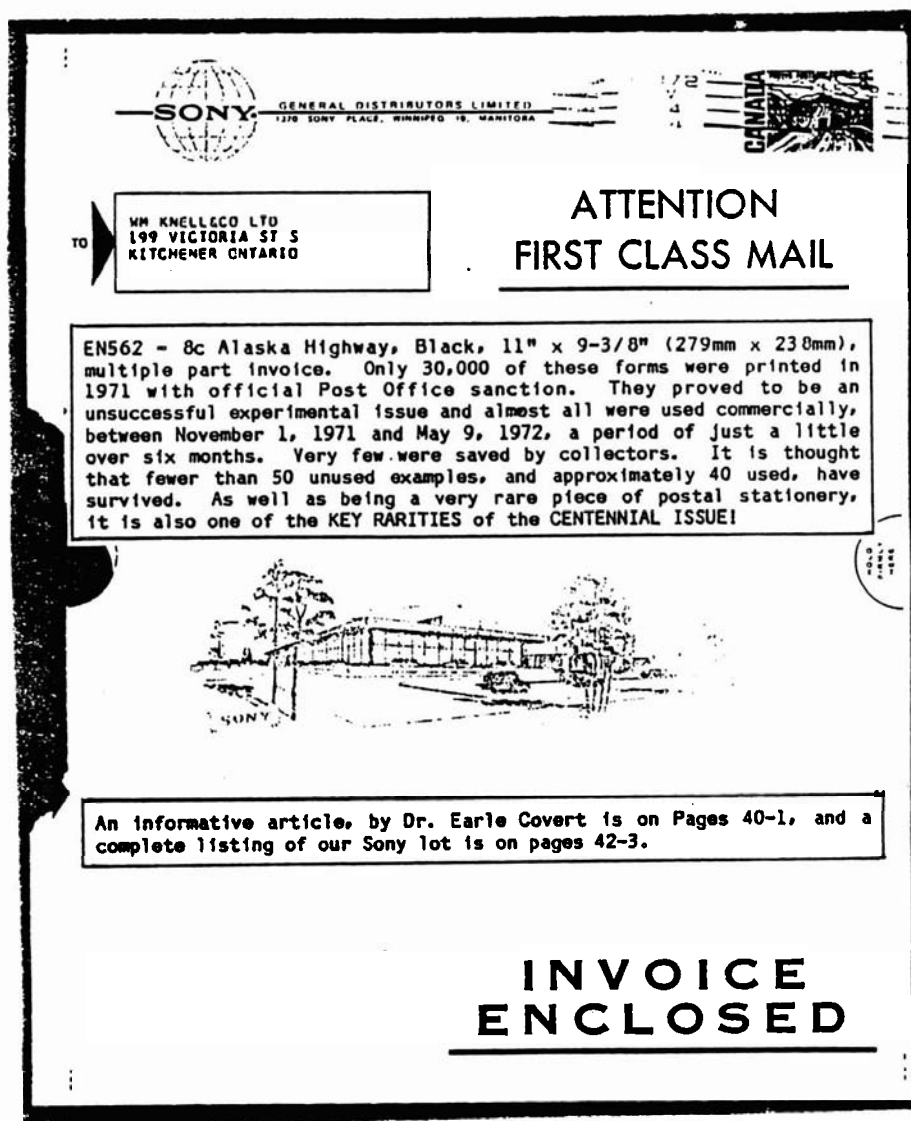
There was only one more unused lot known to be released and that was to the Postal Museum in Ottawa.

ALL the used forms in collector's hands EXCEPT for TWO or POSSIBLY THREE were sent to one Kitchener, Ontario address. After examining the carbon on the back of the front page (pre-stamped) it appears that they were used in the course of business and not merely run through the mail for a cancellation. Several of the used forms were sold to collectors shortly after 1972, but 30 used copies remained together until Saskatoon Stamp Centre obtained them last year.

SCARCITY

Considering the number of Centennial and Postal Stationery Collectors, these are scarce items. With the exception of the items remaining in Saskatoon Stamp Centre's hand, there are no stocks of this Centennial item available.

It has been estimated there were 35 unused complete forms, 15 upper half of the single sheet, and up to 35 used copies in the hands of collectors and Saskatoon Stamp Centre.



Dr. Covert's article originally appeared in John Jamieson's catalogue #129.

NEW TAG ERROR ON 6 CENT BLACK, OTTAWA TAGGED

The Sept. 11, 1990 edition of Canadian Stamp News, on p.19, contains the "TAGGED ALONG" column of Ken Rose. Ken reports that a new error type has been found. Here is his description:

"...The stamp is the six-cent black Centennial with Ottawa or General tag ... There are two bars in ... the normal positions on each upright margin. In addition ... there are two more down the centre of the stamp. The four bars are an exact distance apart, so that under the lamp it looks like a jail window ... The tagging is a little faded, but there is no doubt that it was run through the tagging process at least twice, and probably three times."

NEW CENTENNIAL STUDY GROUP PROJECTS

Several members have written within the last year asking where they could find a priced listing of varieties, particularly of the errors, freaks and oddities. To the best of my knowledge, other than the Ken Rose handbook for tagging varieties, there is no such listing available.

Now, William Muttera has agreed to act as the co-ordinator for those interested in putting such a list together.

Suggested categories at present are:

- MISPERFS, DOUBLE PERFS, IMPERFS
- MIS-TAGGED
- FOLDOVERS
- PRINTED ON THE GUM SIDE
- PLATE FLAWS AND PRINTING VARIETIES
- BOOKLET COVER VARIETIES

William would like to receive photocopies of the stamps, etc. showing the error, and mentioning the Scott #, perf, gum, tag, and paper fluorescence. As well, any information about quantities known and prices realized is desired--from price lists or auctions, for example.

William hopes to include the information in the newsletter periodically. This could become a very interesting column if we support William. Please make an effort to do so. To participate, write:

WILLIAM H. MUTTERA
15973 A ALTA VISTA DRIVE
LA MIRADA, CA 90638
U.S.A.

Bruce Perkins has started work on a listing of all known cachets on Canadian First Day Covers. As part of this project, the newsletter will be illustrating various cachets for Centennial FDC's, and where possible including some background about the producers. With luck, we can find some new varieties for Bruce, and make the Centennials section of his listing one we can be proud of.

In his letter to me of Oct. 3, 1990, Arthur Beecham relates two of his current interests.

"I have been trying for a long time to find out the names of engravers of designs. The designer is usually known (though for the Wildings, only the source of the photograph is given, and not the true designer). The Centennial issue engravers-designers were shown on the artwork at Capex '87". [Ed. note: see newsletters 37-40, 42].

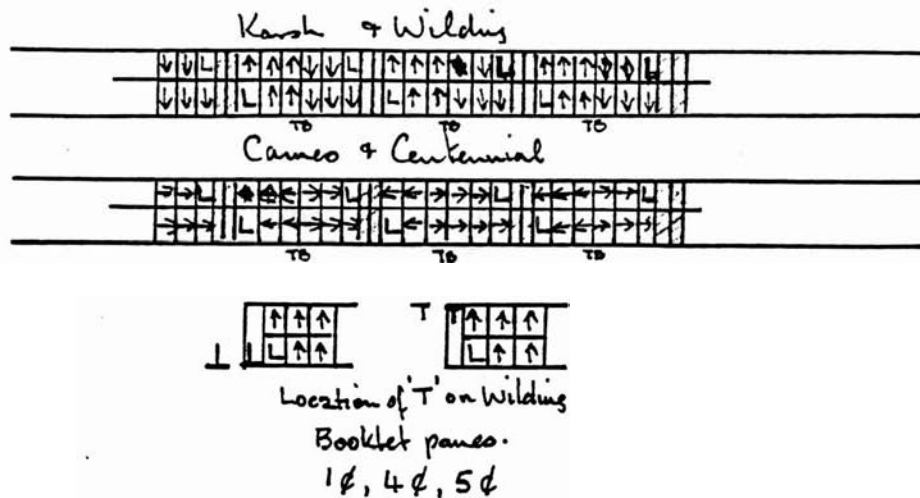
"At the moment I am trying to find out the sheet layout of the CBN Booklet panes of the Karsh, Wilding, Cameo and Centennials which were all identical. I have located "T" marks on the Wilding book tabs on all three values (which I have complete T or \perp top or bottom row of stamps--[the horizontal bar of the] T or \perp line is always in line with the edge of the adjacent stamp so could not

have been a cutting line. The vertical line however may have been so used. The location on the plate is not known. These lines also appear on the Cameo panes and are listed in Bill McCann's catalogue but I haven't any in my Cameo collection. These "T" marks intrigue me for if they are found on the Wilding/Cameo issues, logically they should appear on the Karch and Centennial panes. This is something to look for--maybe the space between panes is wider on the Centennials but I doubt it. The sketch below shows how I imagine the panes may appear. Arrowhead indicates Queen's Head."

L = Label

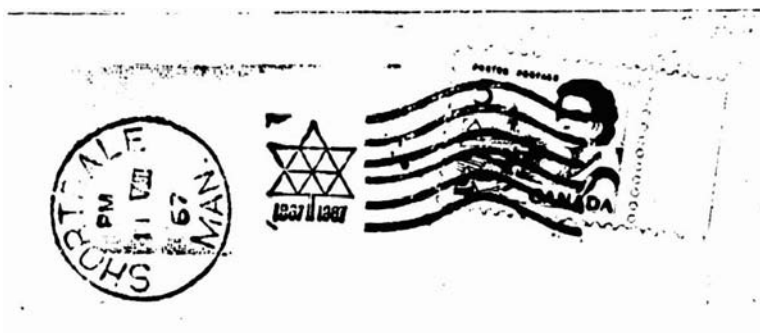
Yellow = Tab.

TB = Katebuche



Can anyone help Arthur with this study?
Write to him at: 205 HILDA AVE. APT. 1808
WILLOWDALE, ONT.
M2M 4B1

Ralph Mitchener would like to know more about the illustrated cancel from SHORDDALE, MAN. He wrote them some time ago, but received no reply.



Note: I have used discount postage to reduce costs and avoid G.S.T. for awhile. If you would rather see current stamps on your newsletter, please let me know.