



RECEIVED FEB 28 1997
CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVE
STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER



Vol. 16

No. 1

Whole Number 69

February 1997

NOTES FROM YOUR EDITOR:

I want to thank the people who have contributed to this issue; it certainly was an easy one to put together. I do not have much material left, and am always looking for more. Looking through the back issues I see that I have'n't asked for dues since April 1995! (See the reminder at the bottom of the page). My policy has been to continue sending 3 issues with warnings to people who have forgotten their dues; after which I drop them from the mailing list. We started 1996 with a bank balance of \$1491.81, and the four issues put out since then would only add up to about \$300, so we are still have over \$1000 in the bank.

Elmore Von Hagen reports that the 6 cent orange + 1 cent brown booklet on HB paper (BK 59c) appears to be printed with fluorescent ink as well. Any comments?

NEW MEMBERS: Erik Thureson Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
William McMillian Boyne City, Michigan
Terry Shestko Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mike Allen writes in response to Mike Painters's article on the "2 Booklets of" variety discussed on pages 598,599 of the newsletter: RE: BK 69 var: "2 booklets of"

" I have managed to acquire an additional copy of the "2 booklets of" booklet recently.

1. The first booklet is identified in Mike Painter's article as "Manitoba collector ex Lehman". I have one of William Edward Greig's copies for which he obtained an affidavit dated March 18, 1974. Borough of Etobicoke, Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, Judicial District of York. Greig swore the affidavit before Ronald Stainton, Barrister and Solicitor of Toronto. The two panes are High Fluorescence- K&H grade 9. Top booklet is "Free Dispenser" and bottom is "Pre-Stamped Envelopes"

2. The second booklet has a Greene Certificate No. 137 dated January 23, 1978 issued to R.J. Lewis of Saskatoon Stamp Centre. I obtained it from John Jamieson. It also has an identical High Fluorescence (grade 9) but the top and bottom booklets have a reverse inscription from my first booklet: "Pre-Stamped Envelopes" on top and "Free Dispenser" on the bottom. The lower booklet also features a prominent "forehead dot" on position R3/2 and a minor "fire in the library" (brown colour transfer) on position R3/1."

DUES: If you find a red "X" in the box below, please send \$8.00 Canadian or US *to me personally* at the address shown below. **PLEASE SEND DUES:**

*****ADVERTIZEMENTS*****

Perfins on Centennials

STEVE KONING, A PERFIN COLLECTOR, IS PLANNING TO WRITE AN ARTICLE ON THE ABOVE TOPIC. TO INCREASE HIS STUDY MATERIAL, MEMBERS ARE ASKED TO SEND HIM ANY SUCH PERFINS THEY CAN PART WITH OR WISH TO SELL. LISTS OF HOLDINGS ARE ALSO WELCOME. ADDRESS: RR1, BLOOMFIELD, ON, K0K 1G0

WANTED: Booklet #64 with vertical strokes type B, F and I, as illustrated in Newsletter #63, pages 561-3. I have spares of booklets with types C, E and K for trade for the above, or let me know your price. Mike Painter, 1692 - 133A Street, South Surrey, B.C., V4A 6H5.

I would like to remind members of the new free ad policy. If you would like to run an ad (like the ones above), or submit an article or just some news, drop me a line:

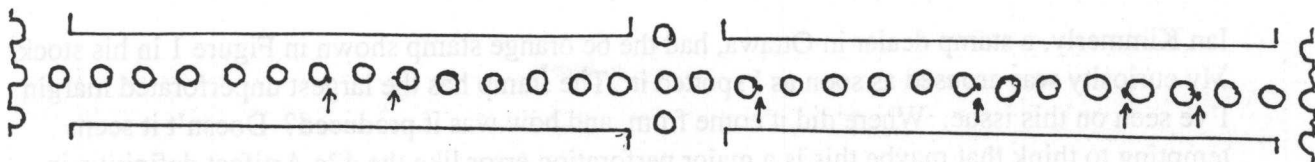
Len Kruczynski
19 Petersfield Pl.
Winnipeg MB R3T 3V5

by Mike Painter



CBNC seemed to have trouble with this one (see John Jamieson's more spectacular example on page 607 of the last newsletter, and also pages 89 and 136). The sheet edges and the perforation rows always seem to be parallel, so the perforating and guillotining were closely linked. When the mispefing reveals the plate number, it always seems to be Plate 2, so perhaps only this plate was used to produce the 6¢ general tagged stamps. Even when the inscription is only partly revealed, as above, two constant marks in the lower left inscription will identify it as Plate 2. There are two very fine lines about a millimeter long rising from each side of the C in CANADIAN, and there is a tiny dot about half a millimeter above and right of the L in LIMITED (as illustrated at the right).

C L



I just received a letter from a dealer and its franking included a block of four 8¢ slate, general tagged. In spite of a moderate roller cancel and the perforation holes, half a dozen dots were visible as illustrated above. These are the Type I dots as shown on page 390 of the Newsletter.

Checking my collection, I found two singles with dots that perfectly match the four dots on the right side of the block. So they are constant, as previously concluded.

If you refer to pages 407 and 424-34 of the Newsletter, you will see that the four sheets of Type I dots found by Len Kruczynski had dots between rows five and six. **But the dots on this new find are between rows one and two**, as indicated by the still intact top selvage. Keane/Hughes had reported them thus.

I checked to see if any of these new dots match the dots on the sheets Len found, but couldn't find a match. Because the perforations obscure so much, you can't be sure, but I think its unlikely there is a match.

So, it appears that there were Type I dots between rows 1 & 2 and between rows 5 & 6 of the 8¢ slate, and both were constant - at least for some portion of the printing run. I'm not sure this brings us any closer to explaining how they occurred. And Jim Watt's find (Newsletter pages 608-14) raises the possibility that rows of dots may occur anywhere across the panes (which would mean rethinking the Type numbers presently used to describe them).

ADDENDUM:BOOKLET 64 VERTICAL STROKES - M. Painter

Further to the item in Newsletter #63, pp. 561-4, the "mole on the lip" variety occurs on the booklets with type L vertical strokes. On page 588 I had already reported the "freckle on the nose" variety was on booklets with Type A strokes.

Guillotine Variety on 6c Orange, Perf 10, Untagged

Leopold Beaudet

Ian Kimmerly, a stamp dealer in Ottawa, had the 6c orange stamp shown in Figure 1 in his stock. My curiosity was aroused as soon as I spotted it. The stamp has the largest unperforated margin I've seen on this issue. Where did it come from, and how was it produced? Doesn't it seem tempting to think that maybe this is a major perforation error like the 42c Artifact definitive in Figure 2 where one strike of the comb is missing? Alas, just wishful thinking.



Figure 1. 6c Orange With
Wide Bottom Margin



Figure 2. 42c Artifact With
Wide Top Margin

BABN printed the 6c definitive on its Goebel web-fed press. A large roll of paper is fed through the press. The press prints the stamps, perforates them, and cuts them into panes in one continuous operation. The perforator is a drum perforator (or "platen type of comb perforator" according to the Philatelic Service) which perforates a complete pane (or actually two since there are two panes along the axis of the cylinder that prints the stamps) with just one "strike". In contrast, Ashton-Potter printed the 42c Artifacts on a sheet-fed press, and perforated it on a separate machine using a 1- or 2-row T-comb perforator. A single missing "strike" of the BABN drum perforator would produce a whopping two imperforate panes whereas a missing strike of the Ashton-Potter comb perforator would produce "just" one or two imperforate rows. Exit the missing strike theory.

The 6c definitive must come from the bottom margin of either a pane of 100 or a booklet of 25. Figure 3 shows a LL plate block and Figure 4 shows a LL corner block from field stock. BABN's practice at the time the 6c definitive was printed was to trim field stock such that the top and bottom pane margins were straight-edged. The right pane margin of both philatelic and field stock was also straight-edged. The 6c stamp in Figure 1 appears to come from field stock that was trimmed with an extremely generous margin. It doesn't come from philatelic stock because there are no perforations in the bottom margin and there are only 10 vertical perforation holes. On the philatelic block, the bottom stamps have 11 holes if you include the one in the bottom pane margin.



Figure 3. Plate Block From Philatelic Stock



Figure 4. Corner Block From Field Stock

The corner block in Figure 4 has an extra wide tooth between the second and third perforation holes in the left pane margin. This is caused by a misalignment between “strikes” of the drum perforator. Because a complete pane is perforated with one “strike”, only one misalignment can occur per pane. Because the misalignment occurs along the horizontal perforations, BABN must have printed the panes horizontally on the continuous web of paper, so the top and bottom pane margins actually come from the side of the web after it was cut.

The web is cut into panes in two operations. First, slitters cut the web to separate the two panes in tandem along the axis. Slitters cut away the gutter between the panes and the “waste” paper on the sides of the web. On field stock, this includes the plate inscriptions. Then a guillotine cuts the web (now separated into two rolls of panes) into individual panes. Note that while there is a gutter between the two panes along the axis of the web, there is none between the panes around the circumference of the cylinder. On 2-bar Winnipeg-tagged stamps from the left pane margin, the left edge of the selvage has part of a bar. The rest of the bar is on the right side of the stamps in column 10 of the adjacent pane.

We can now be more precise as to what caused the variety on the stamp in Figure 1. It appears that the slitter that trimmed the bottom edge of the pane (that is, the side of the web of paper) was not positioned correctly. The same explanation applies whether the stamp comes from a pane of 100 or a booklet of 25.

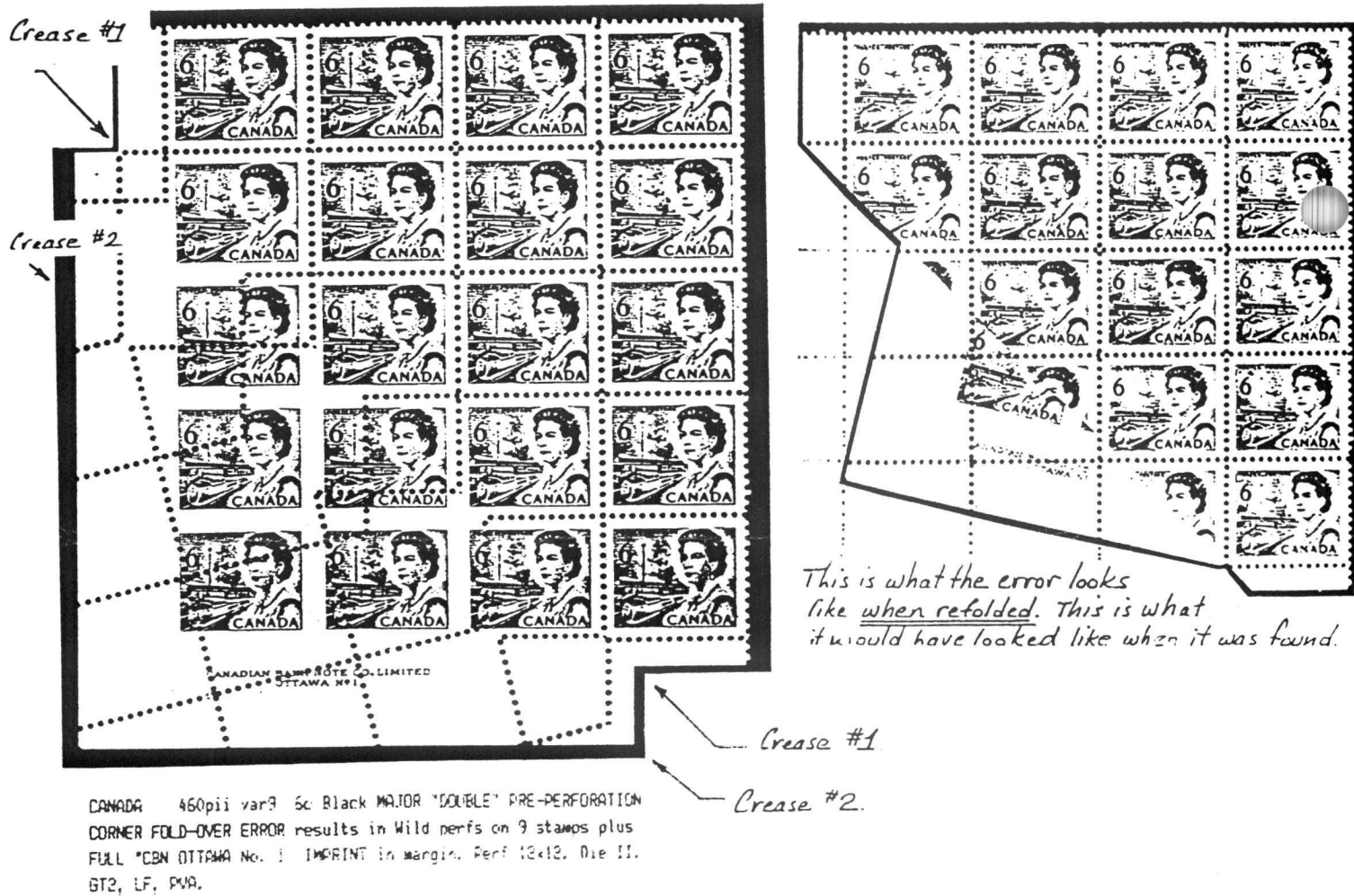
Compare once again the stamps in Figures 1 and 2. They certainly appear to be the same type of variety. Understanding the printing and perforating processes is key to realizing that one is a missing strike of the comb perforator, a major error worth a hefty premium according to valuations of similar errors in the catalogues, and the other is a displacement of the slitter, a freak variety that doesn’t merit listing in the catalogues.

JOHN

Jim Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Center sent me beautiful colour copies of a rollover on the 6 cent black (shown below). As with the misperfed sheet shown in the last newsletter (p. 607), the colour copy clearly shows the tagging bars: they are in their normal position which means that the series of operations were: 1) print stamp 2) print tagging bars 3) perforate. This time, the fold occurred between steps 2) and 3).

Leopold Beaudet adds the further comment:

On page 607 of the November 1996 newsletter, you surmise that the sequence used by Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) to produce its printing of the 6c black was: 1) print black colour, 2) print phosphor tagging, and 3) perforate the stamps. I arrived at the same sequence for the 1979 17c Parliament definitive, which was also printed by CBN, based on a dramatic UL corner fold illustrated in *Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 33, No. 3, May-June 1982, p. 159. The fold clearly happened after the green colour was printed (since it is normal) but before the phosphor was applied (because the phosphor bars stop abruptly at the fold) and the stamps were perforated and guillotined.



On this and the next two pages you will find the Keane and Hughes Fluorescence Tables update for the 5 cent blue (see Vol. 15 No. 1 p. 591-3 for the previous installment: the 4 cent red). For new members, I should add that the Fluorescence Tables were put together by Fred Keane and Paul Hughes and appear in the book "Canada- The 1967-73 Definitive Issue" Edited by D. Irwin and M. Freedman. I have modified the original Tables by:

1. Putting the PVA gum varieties in a separate Table.
2. Compressing the streaky/smooth gum varieties in the same vertical column.
3. Including a cross-reference to the 1996 Scott Specialized (unitrade) catalogue

I do not recall any changes/updates from previous updates that have appeared in the newsletter from time to time. If you are starting out to use these Tables, the 5 cent value is NOT the one to start with: the uv shades are very subtle and tend to blend into one another.

5 CENT 458 Perf 12 x 12 PVA Gum CBNC

		Plate	No	ID	W1	Precancel			
Keane/Hughes		6	G	H	J	K	G	D	E
PAPER	white	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GUM	PVA (dull)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
INK SHADE	blue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
UV BRIGHTNESS		2	1	2	2	0	2	2	1
UV COLOUR	dark blue /violet	•					•	•	
INK/PAPER	black /med.violet			•					
	black /violet				•	•			•
	black /lt.violet,flkd		•						
NOTES		a	b	a	a	a	c	d	e

















a-	iv:	MF PVA	Dec / ? /71
b-	v:	LF, PVA	? / ? /72
c-	458piii:	F, WCB, PVA	April /? /72
d-		no listing in Scott (should be MF, PVA)	
e-	xxii:	LF,PVA	

Dave Whalley writes:

"Darnell 513 (Scott 455: 2 cent green) page 85 of the (1996) Darnell Catalogue illustrates 8 types of closed eyes and I have found a 9th type. I found Darnell Type 2 on CBN Plate 2 Dex UL PB pos 1."

Shown below is Dave's chart of the 15 possible types and the 9 already identified. I verified Dave's discovery of the Type 2 in row 1 column 1 of plate 2: it appears on every of my dozen or so copies. I can add the comment that there appear to be a number of intermediate states between the "open" and "closed" extremes. The flaw seems to be concentrated in the top row and the first (leftmost) column; it does not seem to appear in the PVA gummed varieties. Happy Hunting!

CLOSED EYE(S) ON TOTEM POLE DARNELL 513 UNITRADE 455

Possible Type	Identified by
0 	Normal Pattern
1 	Darnell Type 4
2 	
3 	
4 	
5 	
6 	Whalley
7 	Darnell Type 6
8 	Darnell Type 8
9 	
10 	Darnell Type 7
11 	
12 	Darnell Type 2
13 	Darnell Type 1
14 	Darnell Type 5
15 	Darnell Type 3



Normal Pattern



First Stage



Second Stage



Thlrd Stage

		PLATE												NO ID					
Keane/Hughes		1b 1a	1c	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b 3c	3d	4b 4a	4c	5a	5 b	A	B	C	D	E	F
PAPER	off-white	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
	bright white															•	•	•	•
GUM	DEX(streaky)	•			•			•	•		•		•		•	•			
	DEX(smooth)	•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•		•			•	•	•
INK SHADE	blue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		
	light blue									•	•	•	•						
	bright blue																	•	•
UV BRIGHTNESS		0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	11	10	12	11
UV COLOUR	black /off-white														•				
INK/PAPER	dk.blue /off-white,flkd	•																	
	dk.blue /lt.ivory				•		•												
	black /lt.ivory,flkd			•		•		•					•						
	black /lt.ivory		•						•										
	dk.blue /ivory											•							
	black /lt.cream,flkd									•									
	dk.blue /cream										•								
	black /lt.cream													•					
	black /cream																		
	black /lt.brown																		
	black /lt.violet																		
	black /blue-white															•	•	•	•
NOTES		a	c	a	a	e	a	a	a	a	c	a	a	c	e	d	d	d	d

a- PL, Dex
 b- i: v. dull, CP, Dex (not in Table)
 c- ii: LF, Dex
 d- iii: HB, Dex
 e- no listing in Scott (should be MF, Dex)

Feb / 8/ 67

? / / 67

? / / 67

Dec/ ?/ 71

		W2		W1				Precancel	
Keane/Hughes		A	B	A B	C	D	E	F	A B C
PAPER	off-white	•	•	•	•	•			•
	bright white						•	•	•
GUM	DEX(streaky)		•	•				•	•
	DEX(smooth)	•		•	•	•	•		•
INK SHADE	blue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	light blue								
	bright blue								
UV BRIGHTNESS		0	0	0	1	0	11	12	0
UV COLOUR	black /off-white								
INK/PAPER	dk.blue /off-white,flkd								•
	dk.blue /lt.ivory								
	black /lt.ivory,flkd								
	black /lt.ivory								
	dk.blue /ivory								
	black /lt.cream,flkd								
	dk.blue /cream								
	black /lt.cream								
	black /cream		•		•	•			
	black /lt.brown	•							
	black /lt.violet			•					
	black /blue-white						•	•	•
NOTES		a	a	b	d	b	c	c	e

a- 458p: PL,W2B, Dex Feb / 8 / 67
 b- 458pi: PL,WCB, Dex Dec / ? / 68
 c- 458pii: HB,WCB,Dex Dec / ? / 71
 d- no listing in Scott (should be LF,WCB, Dex)
 e- xx: PL,Dex
 f- xxi: HB,Dex