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Copies mailed: 130

(view this issue in *almost* full-colour on-line)

Major Variety on 50¢ Red Calla Lily Discovered

by: *Robin Harris*

Dudley Nash discovered a major new variety on the 50¢ Red Calla Lily flower coil stamp (Scott 2072) in January, some seven years after the stamp was released.

The variety is a fluorescent ink that glows a “turquoise green” colour, and is only visible under a short wave ultraviolet light [1]. Most Canadian collectors use long wave UV light to check for tagging varieties.



This “glow” is very similar to the two Stylized Maple Leaf ATM stamps printed by Avery Dennison Corporation in 1998 (45¢ and 46¢, Scott 1696 and 1699). [Unfortunately, I was not able to get this variety to print in the correct colour and contrast. Please visit my website for an image. Suffice it to say that under short wave UV this variety is very distinctive.]

continued on page 80

Counterfeit Stamp Bust

extracted from: *The Canadian Press Online Edition, March 29, 2011*

A year-long joint investigation by the RCMP and Canada Post led to the seizure of 40,000 counterfeit stamps from corner stores and other businesses. The RCMP have arrested five people in all, including one person in the Toronto region earlier this month.

Canada Post estimates the fake stamps, which feature portraits of the Queen, images of the Vancouver Olympics and pictures of lighthouses, have cost the agency \$2.6 million.



Counterfeit Lighthouse

A Canada Post spokeswoman, Genevieve Latour, says this is the first postage stamp counterfeiting operation uncovered in around 20 years. She said the fake stamps were of exceptional quality and were first spotted by Canada Post employees.

continued on page 79



Another Hook Tag Flaw Found!
 See page 69

Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — The Society for Canadian Philately.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

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Canada Post News

Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

► 2011 Sunflowers

The Sunflower stamps issued March 3 had several configurations and additional products. It seems the rolls of 50 were very popular as Canada Post *doubled* the number of coil stamps that were printed. It is interesting that nearly every post office I have visited in Southern Manitoba did not receive any of these coil stamps. I wonder where they all went?



See page 71 of this issue for more details.

► 2011 Mental Health

This year’s Mental Health semi-postal stamp, to be issued September 6, was chosen by public vote, the first time in the post office’s history.

See page 66 of this issue for more details.

► April–June 2011 Details

Canada Post’s April–June 2011 *Details* magazine was posted on-line on March 23, 2011. This quarterly magazine announces and details the stamp issue for that particular quarter.

Expect even more souvenir sheets and postal cards this quarter for far too many stamp issues.



Corgi Times

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Study Group Business

❖ New members

George Muralee (ON)
 Rodney Zimmermann (SK)
 Bernd Duddeck (ON)

Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers. Minimum listing criteria: two day event; 1000 page exhibition; 18 dealer bourse with 50% offering Canadian material.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

2011

ROYAL 2011: May 13–15, 2011 in Dorval, QC

BNAPEX 2011: Sep 2–4, 2011 in North Bay, ON

Too Many Stamps?

by: Robin Harris

Is Canada Post killing the golden goose? In last month's *Corgi Times* we asked for your opinion on:

What do you think of Canada Post issuing so many souvenir sheets throughout the year? Are they necessary?

I received a grand total of **zero** responses from our mailing of 127 copies of the *Corgi Times*. Thanks to everyone who took the time to reply, he said sarcastically.

In the July-August 2009 *Corgi Times* (page 15) I presented a chart summarizing the number of stamp issues during the Elizabethan II era. The last thirty years are summarized in the table to the right, which adds the last couple of years to bring it up to date.

The main culprit for the number of different varieties to collect are the excessive issue of souvenir sheets by Canada Post. As simple as that.

Sure, some will say that "you do not have to collect everything", but isn't that what collecting is all about ... trying to have completeness of what is listed in the catalogue? Maybe it is the catalogue's fault then?!

By the way, the summarized numbers do not tell the whole story. In order to obtain just singles of each variety requires buying full booklet panes of the self-adhesive issues (unless you rely on dealers to supply you with singles). Don't let Canada Post fool you into saying they supply these singles in the Quarterly Packs (and some in the Annual Collections) ... those die-cut to shape examples are, by their very nature, actually new varieties that are not included in the table to the right.

Year	Commemorative				Definitive			Total
	Singles	SS	Varieties	Semi	Singles	SS	Varieties	
1980	31							31
1981	30		1		1		1	33
1982	32	1			14		1	48
1983	35				10		4	49
1984	37	1			1		6	45
1985	37	1			10		10	58
1986	39	1	1		1		11	53
1987	37	1	2		12		7	59
1988	35				15		4	54
1989	35		3		9		11	58
1990	40		4		18		17	79
1991	47	1	3		7		6	64
1992	57	2	1		14		6	80
1993	56	1			1			58
1994	54	2			5		24	85
1995	63	4			7		16	90
1996	79	1	1	1	1		2	85
1997	44	3			1		2	50
1998	79	7	3		11		2	102
1999	88	7	8		8			111
2000	115	1	1		6		3	126
2001	69	3						72
2002	64	3			5		6	78
2003	71	2			9		1	83
2004	71	3	1		13		4	88
2005	68	8	2		16		6	94
2006	59	7	2		17		7	85
2007	48	7	1		23		1	80
2008	53	6	1	1			1	62
2009	57	9		1	27	4		98
2010	62	12		1	29	3		107
2011 ¹	40	6			22	2		

¹ first six months (not yet completed; will likely be more)

ESG Treasurer

In last month's *Corgi Times* we noted that our current Treasurer, Ron Rush, is "retiring" from this position in the next couple of months. Two ESG members volunteered to take over this position (great to see). Your "Executive" selected Derek Fleming of Mississauga, ON to be the new Treasurer. The transition is expected to happen at the end of June.

Canada Post 2011 Stamp Program (partial)

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 7	Year of the Rabbit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (59¢) pane of 25 • \$1.75 souvenir sheet • \$29.95 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	2416 2417
Jan 17	Baby Wildlife rate-change definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (59¢) Arctic Hare, self-adhesive roll of 100 • \$1.03 Red Fox, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.25 Canada Geese, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.75 Polar Bear, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.03 Red Fox, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.25 Canada Geese, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.75 Polar Bear, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • Permanent™ (59¢) Arctic Hare, self-adhesive, uncut press panel of 100 • Permanent™ (59¢) Arctic Hare, self-adhesive roll of 5,000 • \$4.62 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Jan 17	Canadian Pride rate-change definitives (five designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (59¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (59¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 • \$2.95 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 	
Feb 1	Black Heritage Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59¢ Carrie Best self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 59¢ Fergie Jenkins self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Feb 7	Permanent™ (59¢) Celebration, self-adhesive booklet of 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.14 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 	
Feb 21	Art Canada: Daphne Odjig <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59¢ pane of 16 • \$1.03 self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.75 self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$3.37 gummed souvenir sheet of 3 • \$32.36 uncut press sheet (2 panes of 59¢ and 4 panes of souvenir sheet) 	
Mar 3	Sunflowers (two designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (59¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (59¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.18 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 	
Mar 21	Permanent™ (59¢) Signs of the Zodiac: Aries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 postal card 	
Apr 21	Permanent™ (59¢) Signs of the Zodiac: Taurus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 postal card 	
Apr 21	Permanent™ (59¢) International Year of Forests (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 8 • \$1.18 souvenir sheet 	
May 2	Royal Wedding (2 stamps) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (multiple formats expected) 	
May 13	59¢ Unusual methods of mail delivery (2 designs)	
May 19	59¢ Parks Canada 100th Anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 postal card 	
May 20	Permanent™ (59¢) Signs of the Zodiac: Gemini <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 postal card 	
Jun 9	Permanent™ (59¢) Art Deco (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$2.95 souvenir sheet • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Jun 22	Permanent™ (59¢) Signs of the Zodiac: Cancer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 postal card 	

Eleventh Stamp Issue With Hook Tag Flaw

by: Leopold Beaudet

No less than ten different Environment issues printed by British American Bank Note Co. (BABN) have been reported with the same constant tagging variety, the “hook tag flaw” [2, p. 213] [3, p. 62] (Figure 1). Among the ten are eight sheet stamps and two booklets. BABN printed the stamps on its Goebel web-fed press, and must have used the same tagging cylinder (a photogravure cylinder) for the different stamps and the different formats. The cylinder for the “normal” photogravure colours consisted of three panes around the circumference; however, I found the hook tag flaw on every second pane while going through post office stock back when the stamps were current [1, pp. 295-296], so the tagging cylinder must have been two-thirds the circumference of the “normal” photogravure colours. On all the stamps, the variety is on the left side of the rightmost tagging bar on the pane.



Figure 1. Example of the hook tag flaw on the 17¢ Queen Elizabeth II (booklet).
Courtesy Robin Harris.

A Saskatoon Stamp Centre price list [4] brings news of an eleventh issue with the hook tag flaw. Lot 114 offered three tagging flaws on the “A” stamp printed by BABN ex the Del Peters collection for \$89.50. One of the three is a used example of the hook tag flaw (Figure 2).

The “A” stamp, issued on 31 December 1981, was printed simultaneously in sheet format by both BABN and Canadian Bank Note Co. It is the first Canadian stamp issued without a numeric denomination and the only stamp to be printed simultaneously in the same format by two different printers.

The “A” stamp can now boast of another unique (so far) distinction. The hook tag flaw does not occur on the rightmost tagging bar. Instead, it hangs off the right side of the left bar on the stamp, and the hook is “upside down” compared to the other ten occurrences. Being on a used single, it is impossible to say whether this example of the flaw comes from column 1 of the pane, but I would be willing to bet a coffee and doughnut that it does.

With just one copy reported to date, this is among the scarcest of the hook tag flaws. So what would you prefer, a scarce tagging variety or the cheapest inverted colour error money can buy?

I would like to thank Robin Harris and Saskatoon Stamp Centre for their contributions to this article.



Figure 2. Hook tag flaw on the “A” stamp sold by Saskatoon Stamp Centre.

References

1. Leopold Beaudet, “Canadian Stamp Varieties – 11”, *Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 34, No. 5, Sept.-Oct. 1983.
2. D. Robin Harris, editor, *The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, 2011 edition, The Unitrade Press, 2011.
3. Robin Harris, “Tagging Varieties on the 1990-2000 Flag Coil Definitives”, *Corgi Times*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, Jan.-Feb. 2011.
4. Saskatoon Stamp Centre, *New Stock for Sale*, 17 Mar. 2011.

Articles Urgently Needed

5 Cent Wilding Constant Plate Variety

by: Jeff Arndt

A constant plate variety in the 1955 Wilding definitive series has been found. The variety can be found on the five cent denomination (Scott 341) under stamp position #20. This stamp is on the upper right of plate #1. As can be seen from the picture, the mark is located in the margin of the stamp below the "G" in postage under the "5". The mark is also seen on the same plate and in the same position of the overprinted "G" (Scott O44). An example on a single stamp has not yet been found.

Plate proofs found on-line at the Canadian Philatelic Museum have been reviewed and the variety was not present on any of the examples. This mark has not been seen on any other plate number or position in any of the other denominations of this series or on tagged corner blocks. While this variety has not been seen on a precancelled upper right plate #1, I suspect that the variety will be present there, as well.



Individuals who have seen this variety on singles or covers are asked to contact Jeff at arndt123@aol.com.

50¢ Centennial Ink Blob

ESG member Don Fraser passed along a nice example of an "ink blob" on the 50¢ *Summer's Stores* Centennial definitive (Scott 465A).

An excessive amount of ink was dropped onto the lower part of the '5' in the denomination on the left hand stamp in the second row of the block of six.

This is the first inking variety I have seen on this denomination.

Thanks for passing this along Don!



Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white tiff scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad.

Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, PO Box 104, Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0, Canada.

WANTED: Covers bearing stamps from BK88 (#939, #941, #947) or #947c, cancelled between 1985 to 1987. All destinations. Contact David Oldfield. kdoidaho@roadrunner.com

2011 Sunflowers

by: Robin Harris

Canada Post's annual ever-popular flower issue for 2011 feature sunflowers. As with past years' issues, two different designs are available (released March 3, 2011). Many times when I visit post offices I ask the clerk what their popular and less popular stamp issues are. The answer, for most popular stamp issue with the general public, is *always* the annual flower stamps. The answer I hear for least popular, by the way, is either the "lick-and-stick" stamps or the annual Mental Health issue.

This year's sunflower issue has a particular high (and disturbing?) number of formats and products:

- * self-adhesive booklet of 10
- * self-adhesive roll of 50
- * water-activated gum souvenir sheet of 2
- * two different first day covers
- * postage-paid postcards (1 of each design)
- * coil dispenser
- * notecard set (10 stamps, notecards, envelopes)

[By the way, the designs of the two different sunflower stamps alternate along the roll. In addition, two types of rolls exist: one where the yellow sunflower design starts the roll and another where the red sunflower design starts the roll. Thus, there are two different "starter" strips, "end" strips "gutter" strips available.]

The rolls seem to have proven to be far more popular than Canada Post initially anticipated. Canada Post's Facebook page notes the following (as posted February 10 at 8:07am)

We're doubling up on flower power. While we originally planned to release 40,000 50-stamp coils of our Sunflower stamps (that's two million stamps, and two designs per coil), your response to this, our first commemorative coil, has been so overwhelmingly positive, we've decided to double up and issue 80,000 coils (which equals four million stamps.) The people have spoken...and we listened.

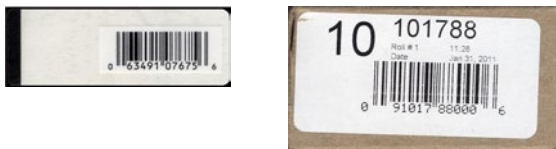
I have visited about 25 different post offices since these stamps were issued inquiring about the coils in particular. The post offices included several that are "corporate" outlets with most being other outlets in Shoppers, Sobey's or other similar retail stores. Only two post offices have had the sunflower coils available ... the main post office in Winnipeg and a Sobey's grocery store outlet in eastern Winnipeg. Three of the larger towns just outside of Winnipeg, with corporate outlets, did not receive the coils!

So, if Canada Post has doubled up on the number of coil stamps printed, where did they go to? It will be

interesting to see used examples of these designs and see just how many came from booklets, coils or the souvenir sheet.

The back side of the coil official first day cover includes details on the printing process of the rolls. One interesting "fact" is that the "master roll ... contains approximately 1,000,000 stamps. Lets consider this a bit futher.

Permanent SunFlowers™ (101788)



Roll#	Time	Date	Location
1	11:28	Jan 31, 2011	Manitoba, ON
4	16:49	Feb 7, 2011	NS
9	10:15	Feb 9, 2011	Alberta
6	13:47	Mar 5, 2011	Ontario
2	06:55	Mar 8, 2011	Ontario
4	11:24	Mar 11, 2011	Mail order

Shown above is a table of coil box information that has been reported to your editor so far. As with other Lowe-Martin produced coil stamps, each box contains 10 rolls of stamps. The end of the box has (presumably) manufacturing information. Notice from this listing that as many as 9 master rolls were used to print these stamps. It seems odd that the date of "manufacturer" (likely the packaging date of the boxes) is all over the board. There seems to be no rhyme or reason to how the master rolls are used up.

So, if a total of 9 master rolls were actually used to print these sunflower stamps, and "approximately 1,000,000 stamps" come out of each master roll, that actually gives us 9,000,000 stamps. That is more than double the "doubled" number of 4,000,000 stamps that Canada Post has said were printed. Something doesn't seem quite right.

Do you have any coil box data for the sunflower stamps that you could pass along?



Sunflower gutter strips of 4

Low-Martin Die Cutting Pattern 16

by: Robin Harris

Baby Wildlife



More information about the latest Low-Martin die cutting pattern (#16) is now available. As we reported in the last issue of *Corgi Times* (Jan-Feb 2011, page 64), the newly released Baby Wildlife definitives now have consistent die cutting, with nice “rounded” tips. All of the previous Low-Martin produced rolls of 50 and 100 stamps had inconsistent, “sawtooth-shaped” tips.

Along with the new definitives, an uncut press panel of 100 of the Permanent™ Arctic Hare design was released on January 17, 2011. Studying this panel allows us to see the full die cut pattern. There are four distinct die cut variations found on any given individual stamp, depending on the column that the die cutting is in. Thus, a single roll of stamps will all contain the same variety.

You will be able to determine the roll (or column) of a given stamp, but not the exact position of the stamp within the roll. As illustrated in Figure 1, here is a summary of the four different die cut varieties:

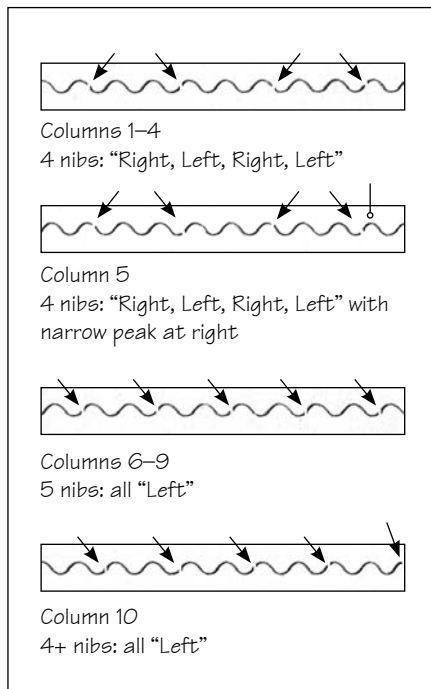


Figure 1: Pattern 16 die cutting

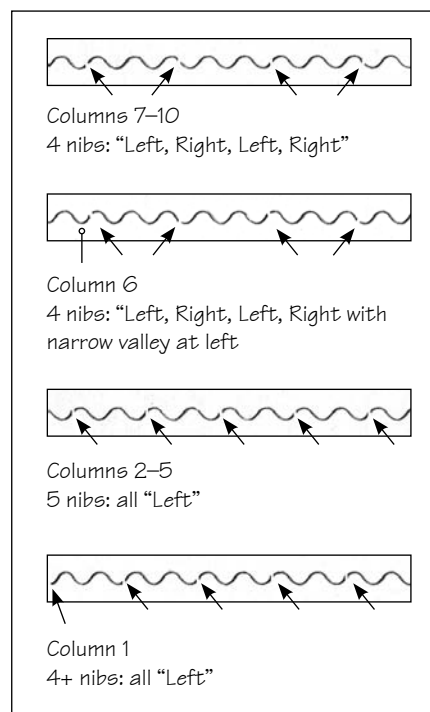


Figure 2: Pattern 16 Inverted die cutting

- Columns 1-4: four “nibs” per stamp
- Column 5: four “nibs” per stamp with the right most peak being a bit narrower
- Columns 6-9: five “nibs” per stamp
- Column 10: four-plus “nibs” per stamp, with the last nib placed at the top of the right most peak (this last nib may not be visible due to shifting of the roll slitters)

All of the stamps in column 5 include a subtle die cut anomaly in one of the right-hand “peaks”. As illustrated at right, this peak is slightly narrower than the others.

Based on this anomaly I visited my local post office and looked through their stock of Baby Wildlife stamps. I was able to find the desired roll (from a full box of 10) on the Permanent™ Arctic Hare, \$1.03 Red Fox, and \$1.25 Canada Geese.

Pattern 16 inverted

Finding the narrower “peak” anomaly on the \$1.75 Polar Bear roll was a bit more difficult ... it turns out the die cutting, at least on the boxes I was looking at for this stamp, was *inverted* in relation to the other values!

	Pattern 16				Pattern 16 Inverted	
	4 nibs Right, Left, Right Left		5 nibs All left*		4 nibs Left, Right, Left, Right	
		w/narrow peak				w/narrow valley
Permanent™ Arctic Hare	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
\$1.03 Red Fox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
\$1.25 Canada Geese	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
\$1.75 Polar Bear	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Permanent™ Sunflowers			✓	✓	✓	✓

* it may not be possible to differentiate the “normal” and “inverted” 5 nib variety; further research is required.

Thus, the \$1.75 Polar Bear roll I found gives us a narrower “valley” die cut anomaly, which would fall in column 6 of the larger die cutting mat.

Seems simple enough? Not quite. A study of the Baby Wildlife examples that I purchased on the day of issue shows that *all are Pattern 16 inverted!* Subsequent searches at various post offices showed that the \$1.75 also comes “normal”.

Nibs: Left, Right vs Right, Left

I have used the Arctic Hare uncut press panel in its upright position to designate the pattern 16. Thus, stamps

with four nibs placed “left, right, left, right” on the peaks or with a narrower peak near the right side, are considered Pattern 16 (Figure 1). If your stamps with four nibs are “right, left, right, left” on the peaks or with a narrower valley near the left side, these are considered Pattern 16 inverted (Figure 2).

Stamps with five nibs, all on the left side of the peaks, cannot be differentiated between upright or inverted. Perhaps there is some microscopic measuring that could take place to determine this.

Sunflowers

All of the Sunflower coils, issued March 3, 2011, that I have so far use the Pattern 16 inverted.



Pattern 16: nibs: right, left, right, left with narrow peak at right (col. 5)



Pattern 16: nibs: left, left, left, left, left



Pattern 16 inverted: nibs: left, right, left, right

O Canada / Baby Wildlife Tagging

by: Robin Harris

The 2011 rate-change definitives, released January 17, 2011, have some interesting tagging elements. The “O Canada” definitives issued in self-adhesive booklets of 10 and 30, and a souvenir sheet of 5 have some unique “hidden” elements, visible only with an ultraviolet light.

Illustrated is a single stamp from the souvenir sheet, viewed under ultraviolet light. There are red fluorescent Maple Leafs within the large “O” design element. Bilingual text “The True North Strong and Free!” forms the top and bottom tag “bars” on each stamp. The booklet stamps have the same tagging.

The new Baby Wildlife definitives have their respective paw prints printed on the stamp in the tagging ink (on booklets, coils, and souvenir sheet).



Baby Wildlife tagging (cropped from souvenir sheet)

2011 Celebration Die Cutting Varieties

by: Robin Harris

The Celebration stamp issued February 7, 2011 in self-adhesive panes of 6 has TWO different die cut varieties.



Celebration die cutting varieties



The 3 stamps from the left hand column start (and end) with a “valley” die cut at the upper left.

The 3 stamps from the right hand column start (and end) with a “peak” die cut at the upper left.

This die cutting “feature” has happened at least twice before: the 2005 Snowman Christmas stamp and the 2008 Lifesaving Society Centennial issue produced two different die cuttings from the same booklet.

Canada: Fractional Postage Due Markings in 1966

by: John Aitken

Introduction

January 1, 1966 marked the start of a new year and brought with it a number of changes related to Canada's international mails, excluding mail to and from the United States.

A flat rate of 10 cents for airmail postcards was introduced. Previously airmail postcards were treated as letters subject to rates of \$0.10, \$0.15, or \$0.25; or as printed matter at \$0.10, \$0.15 or \$0.20, depending on the destination.

The UPU surface letter rate was increased from 6 cents to 10 cents for the first oz. However, preferential letter rates – the same as forward domestic i.e. 5 cents first oz. – to France, countries of the British Commonwealth, members of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, and all other countries in the Western hemisphere – were not increased.

The UPU surface postcard rate was increased from 4 cents to 6 cents. The preferential rate, which applied to the same countries as the preferential letter rate, remained at 4 cents.

Surface printed matter to countries in the Western hemisphere + Spain remained 3 cents for the first 2 oz. but increased to 4 cents for the first 2 oz. to the rest of the world.

The UPU Congress held in Vienna in 1964 abolished international letter cards, and also the category “commercial papers”, as of Dec. 31, 1965.

The Vienna Congress also mandated a new system for marking outgoing short paid and unpaid international mail. In place of an amount in gold francs and centimes, the despatching country was to mark T and a fraction. The numerator was to be the amount due and the denominator was to be the UPU letter rate, regardless of the category of mail. (F1) At the receiving end, the destination country would multiply the fraction by its own UPU letter rate to arrive at the amount due, subject to a minimum equivalent to 10 gold centimes. The intent of the change was to do away with tables of postage rates and centime conversions, and thus simplify the process of postage due calculation.

Confusion

The wording in the 1964 UPU Congress book describing the new postage due marking system was somewhat vague. (See Article 22 in Appendix 1.) For some postal administrations this was not a problem, since they were accustomed to processing inbound “due” mail using the fractional method. However, for others, particularly those that had used the franc/centime conversion method exclusively, the change was counter-intuitive. At least some postal officials in countries such as Australia, Italy, France and the USA persisted, sometimes for years after 1966 in replacing the letter rate in the denominator with the correct amount of postage for the item in question.

Shown is a letter from Aviano, Italy to Zurich, Switzerland mailed Mar. 22/71 (Figure 1). The letter is short 70 lire and the proper fraction is 140/90. The Swiss used the correct fraction multiplied by 50 Swiss centimes and rounded the result up to 80. Since at least 1969 the Rome office had used rubber stamps with T /90.

It appears that the British Post Office ignored the change to the fractional system at first. In his book about UK tax marks for international mail (F2) Ken Snelson shows an inland cover (paid 4d) dated Feb 1, 1966 redirected from Britain to Austria (6d rate). Single deficiency was due i.e. 2d and the cover should have been marked T 2/6. However, it was marked T 7C - i.e. centimes. Mr. Snelson goes on to say:



Figure 1

“When the UPU introduced the fractional system on January 1, 1966, the UK UPU rate was 6d for the first ounce. This rate was raised to 9d on October 3, 1966. During this nine month period there could have been fractional taxes applied in the UK with a “6” denominator but none has been reported. During this period some of the old centime tax marks continued in use.” (F2)

“Due” mail from Canada

At the start of 1966 outgoing “due” mail was channelled to Exchange post offices for marking of the due amount. (See Appendix 2 for an approximate list of offices.) As noted in the supplement to the Postal Guide (see Appendix 3) only surface letters, postcards, or printed matter were to be marked with postage due. Parcels and airmail items were to be stamped “CANADA/port paye” to avoid delay, and a request for the deficiency was to be sent to the mailer. In conversation with me Andrew Chung has observed that this also kept the recovered postage in Canada.

Shown is a card for collecting deficient postage on a parcel. I cannot imagine that this would ever be used, since I thought the postage was checked when the parcel was delivered to the post office. (Figure 2)

Shown next is an airmail letter from London, Ont. to Krakow, Poland sent May 6, 1966 and stamped “CANADA/port paye”. (Figure 3) 45 cents paid for 1 to 1 1/2 oz. but evidently this was not sufficient. The backstamp notes that this letter was received in the international mail at Warsaw on May 11/66 already opened, and was forwarded to Krakow and received there May 12.

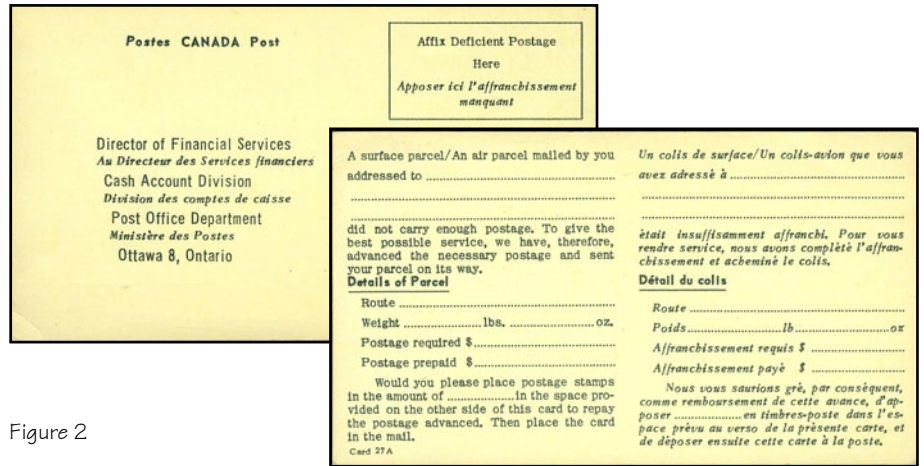


Figure 2

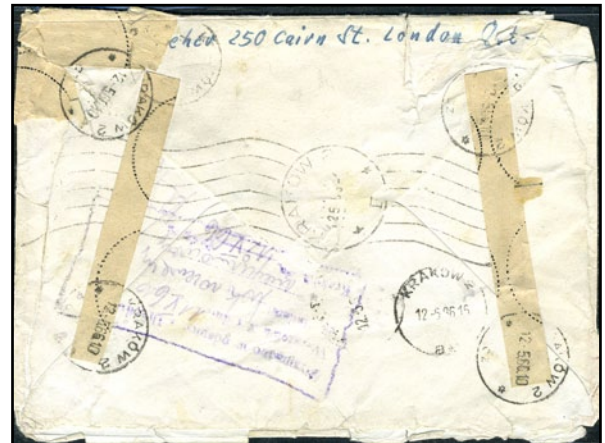


Figure 3

Mail for the USA continued to be marked like domestic mail and assessed at par. (Figure 4) Shown is a letter from Toronto to Niagara Falls, NY sent Feb. 19/66; paid 4 cents, short 1 cent, and so 2 cents due.

Mail Requiring UPU Rates

Looking next at items sent at the UPU rates, we find that – like a stopped clock – the fraction used was sometimes correct, and sometimes not. For short paid letters Canada Post used the rate of 10 in the denominator, the required number. (Figure 5)

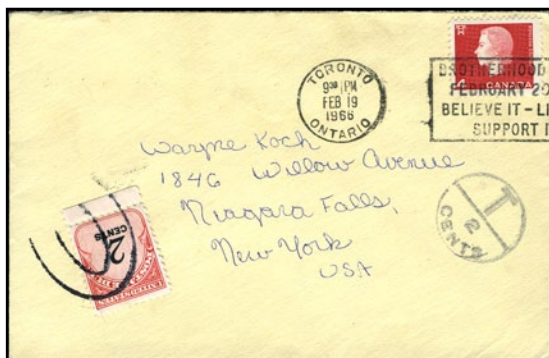


Figure 4

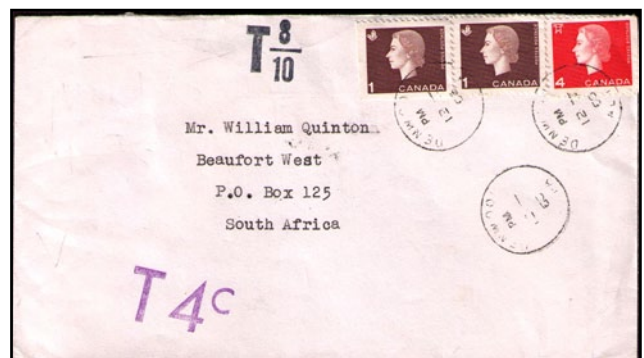


Figure 5

By a happy coincidence 10 was also the denominator for short paid airmail post cards. (Figure 6)

However, when we come to surface post cards, 6 was used for the denominator, not 10. Shown (Figure 7) is a card to Switzerland mailed from Vernon, B.C. July 1, 1966 with 4 cents postage, and thus short 2 cents. At the exchange post office it was stamped with the fraction $4/6$, not the correct $4/10$. The 6 is visible under the 15 centime Swiss stamp. In Switzerland, postage due was calculated by multiplying $4/6 \times 50$ centimes = 33.3 and rounding the result up to 35 centimes. Here the incorrect fraction resulted in a due charge of an extra 15 Swiss centimes. Since the card had to be forwarded, the first set of stamps used for dues were nullified and a second set applied at the new location. It is interesting that 6 cents was the UPU rate prior to Jan 1/66. One wonders how and when the Swiss would have been made aware of the rate increase.



Figure 6

A printed matter item mailed from Kingston, Ont. to England May 1, 1966 was short 1 cent and marked $T \frac{2}{4}$, rather than the correct $T \frac{2}{10}$. (Figure 8) Because 10 gold centimes was the new minimum postage due charge, the amount assessed in England should have been 3d. (In 1965 1d = 3.5 gold centimes.) However, only 2d. was assessed, perhaps because the British Post Office multiplied the fraction $2/4$ by the Commonwealth letter rate of 4d. rather than the UPU rate of 6d. Is this further evidence that the British had not adopted the new fractional system at this time?



Figure 7



Figure 8

Mail Sent At Preferential Rates

I have yet to find or see any report of short paid letter mail or printed matter sent from Canada at the preferential rates in the first six months of 1966. I would expect the letter item to have a fraction with 5 as the denominator, and the printed matter item to have a fraction with 3.

In Postage Due Study Group Journal no.46 for June 2008, on page 37, Michael Furfie reports finding two post cards sent by the same person from Chatham, Ontario two days apart in July 1966. The cards go to two separate addresses in the same town in Britain. Both were franked with 3 cents postage, and thus both were short 1 cent of the preferential post card rate to Britain and were thus both due 2 cents. However, the card postmarked July 6 in Chatham has the fractional marking $T \frac{2}{4}$, while the card postmarked on July 8 (a Friday) has $T \frac{2}{10}$. This is the earliest recorded example of an intentionally "correct" marking, as opposed to a coincidental one. Since both cards would have been processed at the Toronto exchange post office, this suggests that the change to using the correct denominator took place sometime around July 11 or July 12.

The latest recorded example of an incorrect denominator in the due marking is on a card mailed from Toronto to Hungary. (Figure 9) It is postmarked 9:30 PM on July 9, 1966. This was a Saturday night. Because the card was short paid by 1 cent, the Toronto exchange office applied the $T \frac{2}{6}$ marking. Although the Hungarian UPU rate was 100 forints, for this card whether the fraction marking was $2/6$ or $2/10$ made no difference to the due charge. In Hungary the minimum charge of 40 forints was assessed.



Figure 9

“Due” mail into Canada

Incoming “due” mail was processed at an Exchange office (Appendix 2) following the procedure outlined in the Postal Guide (Appendix 4). It appears to me that rather than multiply the fraction by 10, which was Canada’s UPU letter rate, the post office used the rate applicable for the same class of mail to the despatching country. However, I have only found one example of processed incoming “due” mail, so I am extrapolating from what has been observed on outgoing mail. Shown is a short paid airmail letter from France to St. Jean, P.Q. Postmarked at Marseille on 21.1.66, it is short .10F and correctly marked T 0.20/0.60. (Figure 10) Note that the French postal clerk started to write the due amount in centimes and then crossed it out. Canadian postage due should have been calculated as: $.20/.60 \times \$1.10 = 3.3$ cents rounded to 4 cents due. However, because this was an airmail letter, it appears the amount due was calculated as $.20/.60 \times \$1.15$ (airmail letter rate to France) = 5 cents due. If the previous method using gold centimes had been employed the French would have converted the .20F to 0.12 gold centimes = 4 cents due.



Figure 10

Corrected Procedure

The supplement to the Postal Guide for 1-9-66 carried amendments which clarified how both incoming and outgoing due mail were to be treated. (See Appendix 5. Bullets mark the changed lines.)

Shown are three examples of corrected outgoing due mail. (Figure 11) Printed matter sent from Toronto Sept. 27, 1966 to Wembley, England. Paid 3 cents, short 1 cent, and thus due 2 cents. Marked T 2/10. There is no British due calculation. (Figure 12) A postcard mailed from Montreal July 31, 1966 to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Paid 4 cents, short 2 cents and thus 4 cents due. Marked T 4/10. A flat rate charge of 60 haleru was assessed, as it had been since 1959. (Figure 13) A letter mailed from Vancouver Dec. 20, 1966 to Uppsala, Sweden. Paid 5 cents so short 5 cents, and thus 10 cents due. Marked T 10/10. Note the new style of fraction within a circle. Swedish due was 70 ore. The Swedish UPU letter rate had increased from 60 ore to 70 ore effective Jan. 1/67, while the letter was in transit.



Figure 11

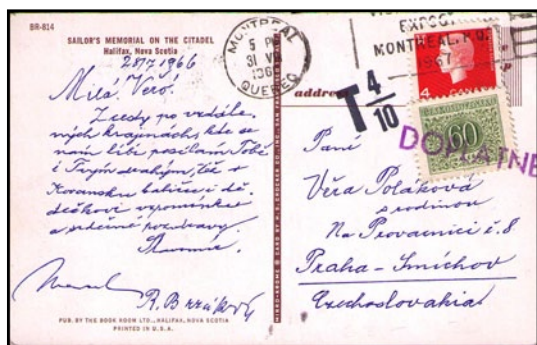


Figure 12



Figure 13

Conclusion

Although the changes to the marking of international postage due items were introduced more than a year before implementation, the process was not universally understood, and as a result not all postal administrations correctly implemented the changes effective January 1, 1966. It would be just over 6 months before Canada Post would get it right. In contrast, Australia Post found it necessary to issue a reminder memo to its offices about the correct fraction denominator as late as 1971!

One of the objectives of the change was to simplify the due calculation process and presumably to streamline the handling of due mail. This may explain the undated memo in “The Canadian Postage Due Stamps” by Chung & Reiche

on pages 4 -5 (see Appendix 6) which directs that the marking of the fraction on unpaid and short paid mail for overseas destinations be completed at Staff post offices in addition to Exchange offices.

For the collector of Canadian postal history finding this material is a challenge. At least two more fraction denominators await discovery, and examples of processed (as opposed to ignored) incoming due mail are also difficult to locate. Further interesting material is available if incorrect fractions from other countries are sought out.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Andrew Chung for providing me with copies of the relevant supplements to the Postal Guides, for his insights, and for the inspiration of his published works on dues and postal rates.

Also your editor Robin Harris has worked his magic and made it possible for the article to appear as it does.

Footnotes

- F1 – For a more complete and documented explanation see the blog in the Cameo section at: [www: http:// PostalHistoryCorner.blogspot.com](http://www.PostalHistoryCorner.blogspot.com)
- F2 – UK Tax Marks for International Mail 1875-2000. Usage and listing by Ken Snelson

ARTICLE 22

Charge on unpaid or underpaid correspondence

1. Apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 36, § 7, for registered items and in Article 144, §§ 3, 4 and 5, of the Detailed Regulations for certain classes of redirected items, unpaid or underpaid letters and single postcards are liable to a charge, payable by the addressee or, in the case of undeliverable items, by the sender: the charge is fixed at double the amount of the deficient postage, multiplied by the ratio between the charge adopted for letters at the first weight step by the Country of delivery and the corresponding charge adopted by the Country of origin, provided that the charge to be collected is not less than 10 centimes.

2. The same treatment may be applied in similar circumstances to other letter post items which have been incorrectly forwarded to the Country of destination.

Appendix 1

APPENDIX "A" *

AIR MAIL					
R	D	EXCHANGE OFFICE	R	D	EXCHANGE OFFICE
✓	✓	Gander, Newfoundland			Winnipeg, Manitoba Calgary, Alberta Edmonton, Alberta Vancouver, British Columbia
✓	✓	St. John's, Newfoundland	✓	✓	
✓	✓	Hallifax, Nova Scotia	✓	✓	
✓	✓	Moncton, New Brunswick	✓	✓	
✓	✓	Montreal, P.Q.	✓	✓	
✓	✓	Ottawa, Ontario			
✓	✓	Toronto, Ontario			
✓	✓	Hamilton, Ontario			
✓	✓	London, Ontario			
✓	✓				
SURFACE MAIL					
R	D		R	D	
✓	✓	Gander, Newfoundland	✓		Windsor, Ontario
✓	✓	St. John's, Newfoundland	✓		Kitchener, Ontario
✓	✓	Hallifax, Nova Scotia	✓		London, Ontario
✓	✓	North Sydney, Nova Scotia	✓		Thunder Bay, Ontario
✓	✓	Moncton, New Brunswick	✓	✓	Winnipeg, Manitoba
✓	✓	Saint John, New Brunswick	✓	✓	Regina, Saskatchewan
✓	✓	Quebec, P.Q.	✓	✓	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
✓	✓	Montreal, P.Q.	✓	✓	Calgary, Alberta
✓	✓	Ottawa, Ontario	✓	✓	Edmonton, Alberta
✓	✓	Kingston, Ontario	✓	✓	Vancouver, British Columbia
✓	✓	Toronto, Ontario	✓	✓	Victoria, British Columbia
✓	✓	Hamilton, Ontario	✓	✓	

R -- Receives.
D -- Despatches.

Amended November 1974 10

Appendix 2

CANADA POSTAL GUIDE
INTERNATIONAL MAILS – UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID MAIL

UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID MAIL

2700. TREATMENT AND MARKING

2700.1 Surface Mail

(a) **Letters and Post Cards**
Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid: forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency.

(b) **Printed Matter and Samples**

(i) Unpaid: endorsed "Return for Postage" and returned direct to the sender if known, or if not known, sent to the Undeliverable Mail Office.

(ii) **Insufficiently Prepaid:** forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency.

(c) **Parcel Post**
See Section 2701.

2700.2 Registered Mail
Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid mail is, when endorsed for registration, forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of SINGLE the deficiency as regards postage and registration fee. In the absence of any indication to the contrary, the intention of the sender to prepay a registration fee of 35 cents will be assumed.

2700.3 Special Delivery Items
Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid items of letter mail are forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency as regards postage and special delivery fee.

2701. AIR MAIL AND PARCEL POST

2701.1 Air Mail, Air or Surface Post to all Countries Except Those mentioned in 2701.2

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid – treated as follows:
An attempt is made at the office of mailing to contact the sender in order to have the correct postage affixed provided the onward transmission of the items is not delayed.
If it is not possible to obtain the deficient postage the items are forwarded in the normal manner. The Post Office Department advances the necessary postage and bills the mailer for the required amount.

CANADA POSTAL GUIDE PART 1 – ISSUE 4 – SUPERSEDES ISSUE 3-1.1.66
1-4-66

Appendix 3

CANADA POSTAL GUIDE
INTERNATIONAL MAILS – UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID MAIL

2701.2 Air Mail and Surface Parcel Post to the United States, its Territories and Possessions

Air Mail
Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid: forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency.

Surface Parcel Post
Insufficiently prepaid: forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency.

2702. INCOMING MAIL
Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters, letter packages and postcards from other countries are marked with the "T" stamp in the middle of the upper part of the front of the cover: beside the impression of this stamp the Administration of origin enters very legibly in the currency of its Country the double or single amount, as the case may be, of the underpayment, and under a fraction line, that of its charge valid for the first weight step for letters.
The charge to be collected is determined by multiplying the fraction mentioned above by the postage rate applicable to letters of the first unit of weight from Canada to the country in which the shortpaid item originated.

CANADA POSTAL GUIDE PART 1 – ISSUE 4 – SUPERSEDES ISSUE 3-1.1.66
1-4-66

Appendix 4

CANADA POSTAL GUIDE
INTERNATIONAL MAILLS – UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID MAIL

2701.2 Air Mail and Surface Parcel Post to the United States, its Territories and Possessions
Air Mail
Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid: forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency.
Surface Parcel Post
Insufficiently prepaid: forwarded to destination subject to the collection on delivery of double the deficiency.

2702. INCOMING MAIL
Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters, letter packages and postcards from other countries are marked with the "T" stamp in the middle of the upper part of the front of the cover: beside the impression of this stamp the Administration of origin enters very legibly in the currency of its Country the double or single amount, as the case may be, of the underpayment, and under a fraction line, that of its charge valid for the first weight step for international surface letters.
The charge to be collected is determined by multiplying the fraction mentioned above by the international rate applicable to a surface letter of the first weight step from Canada, i.e. 10.

CANADA POSTAL GUIDE PART 1 – ISSUE 6 – SUPERSEDES ISSUE 4-1-4-66
1-9-66

Appendix 5

CANADA POST OFFICE
Service Requirements Division

District Directors of Postal Service
Postmasters, Grades 17, 18 and 19
Postmasters 9 to 16

UNPAID AND SHORTPAID MAIL FOR OVERSEAS DESTINATIONS

At the present time unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters and postcards, and insufficiently prepaid printed matter and samples destined for countries other than Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico are merely endorsed with the letter "T" at the office of acceptance and forwarded to the appropriate exchange office. The fraction used to denote the amount to be collected from the addressee at the country of destination is added at the Exchange Offices. This fraction is composed of the amount of postage to be collected over the international rate applicable to the first weight step of a surface letter from Canada (i.e. 10). (The figure 10 is used for the base of the fraction regardless of country of destination or the class of mail).

It has been decided that the endorsing of the actual fraction denoting the postage due should be completed at Staff Post Offices. All Staff Post Offices will, therefore, adopt the following procedure immediately for endorsing unpaid and shortpaid letters and postcards, and shortpaid printed matter and samples addressed to all countries other than Canada, U.S.A., U.S.A. Territories and Possessions and Mexico:

After calculating the amount of postage due —

- 1- place an upright impression of the rating stamp on the address side of the cover,
- 2- print with pen or indelible pencil alongside the rating stamp impression a fraction representing,
 - (a) As the numerator, the amount of postage due (i.e. double or single the deficiency according to the regulations), and
 - (b) As the denominator, the international rate applicable to the first weight step of a surface letter from Canada (i.e. 10). Use the figure 10 regardless of the country of destination or class of mail.

EXAMPLES

(i) An unregistered letter weighing two ounces addressed to Italy bearing 2¢ postage would be endorsed as follows —

$$\frac{28}{10}$$

28 representing postage due (10¢ + 6¢ - 2¢) x 2 (double deficiency.)
10 representing the international rate for the first weight step of a surface letter.

(ii) An unregistered letter weighing one ounce addressed to England bearing 3¢ postage would be endorsed as follows —

$$\frac{4}{10}$$

Appendix 6

$$\frac{4}{10}$$

4 representing postage due (5 - 3) x 2 (double deficiency)
10 representing the international rate for the first weight step of a surface letter.

(iii) A registered letter weighing one ounce addressed to France bearing 30¢ postage would be endorsed as follows —

$$\frac{10}{10}$$

10 representing postage due (40 - 30) x 1 (single deficiency)
10 representing the international rate for the first weight step of a surface letter.

Rating stamps bearing the "T" and the figure 10 as the fraction denominator will be available soon from Purchasing and Stores Division. Postmasters, Grades 9 to 16 are requested to advise their District Director of the quantities required. Postmasters, Grades 17, 18 and 19 and District Directors will please submit a requisition to Purchasing and Stores Division for the total quantity required for their office or offices under their jurisdiction. The District Director will be responsible for distribution to offices under his jurisdiction when the requisition is filled. Until the special rating stamps are available the fraction endorsement should be made by indelible pencil or by pen alongside the present "T" rating stamp impression.

The Manual of Operating Procedure Chapter "Unpaid and Insufficiently Prepaid Mail" is presently being amended and will incorporate this change.

The procedure for unpaid and shortpaid air mail and air or surface parcel post for overseas destinations as outlined in ADPMG — PSB Directive No. 216 remains unchanged. However, when rating air mail items not bearing a return address, prepaid at more than 75% of the required postage, the method outlined above will apply.

Semi-Staff and Revenue Postmasters will continue to merely endorse unpaid and shortpaid letters and postcards and shortpaid printed matter and samples for overseas destinations with the letter "T" and forward such items to the Exchange Office where the rating fraction will be added.

J.B. Gaunt
Acting Director of Postal Service

Counterfeit Stamp Bust

continued from page 65

The press release also noted that another individual was arrested in October, when police busted a Montreal man who had been recycling used stamps and selling them online. Officers seized 10,000 reused stamps in that raid.

The May-June 2010 *Corgi Times* contained an extensive article on recent counterfeit stamp written by ESG member Leopold Beaudet.



RCMP Keeping Canada and Our Communities Safe and Secure
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Press Release
For immediate distribution

THOUSANDS OF COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE STAMPS SEIZED IN MONTRÉAL AND TORONTO

Montréal, March 29, 2011 – This morning, as part of an investigation into offences under the *Criminal Code* and the *Canada Post Corporation Act*, officers of the Montréal RCMP, with the co-operation of several municipal police services, made two arrests and conducted 24 searches in businesses and convenience stores in the greater Montréal area. The purpose of this operation was to prevent the illegal sale and distribution of counterfeit and reused stamps.

Following an internal investigation by Canada Post, postal inspectors requested the assistance of the RCMP Federal Investigation Section which examined the possibility that a network engaged in the sale of counterfeit stamps might be active in the Montréal and Toronto areas. A recent investigation by the *Service de police de la Ville de Montréal*, under Project ACCES, had also uncovered activities connected to the sale of counterfeit stamps. This information was used for the RCMP investigation.

Based on the parallel investigations by the Montréal and Toronto RCMP, it appears that the stamps seized originated from the same source of distribution. The stamps feature the same series of images, i.e. a portrait of the Queen, images of the Vancouver Olympics, and photos of Canadian lighthouses. The stamps were sold in convenience stores individually or in booklets of ten. A Canada Post franchise is one of the businesses targeted by the investigation. Reused stamps were sold on the Internet.

Since the beginning of the investigation in May 2010, a total of more than 40,000 counterfeit stamps and 10,000 reused stamps have been seized in Montréal and Toronto, and five individuals have been arrested. Charges were filed today in Toronto against two of the suspects and one individual has already been charged in Montréal.

The other individuals arrested as a result of this morning's operation could also be charged with trafficking in counterfeit tokens of value and selling stamps without the consent of Canada Post. The RCMP investigation, in close collaboration with Canada Post, continues and more charges could be filed when it is completed.

Canada Post is pleased with the results of the investigation that will put an end to the illegal activities of selling counterfeit or reused stamps in the Montreal and Toronto areas. In the last few months, Canada Post Postal Inspectors have worked in collaboration with the RCMP to identify the culprits.

Illegal distribution and sale

The RCMP takes this opportunity to promote public awareness of this social scourge and to encourage retailers to refrain from engaging in this illegal trade.

These criminal offences are punishable by fines of up to \$1 million or imprisonment for up to five years.

As part of the Economic Integrity Program, the RCMP will pursue its efforts to fight economic crime and enhance public confidence in Canadian capital markets.

The RCMP will continue to pursue appropriate action to enforce federal laws pertaining to illegal business practices.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police encourages citizens to report any information on suspected illicit activity by individuals or groups of individuals to the investigators of the RCMP at 514-939-8307. All tips will remain confidential.

-30-




Major Variety on 50¢ Red Calla Lily

continued from page 65

Is this an error paper, a tagging variety, or an error of using an additional ink colour during printing? Lowe-Martin does print stamps for other countries. Is (was) this particular fluorescent ink intended for other countries' stamps?

Here is how Dudley described finding the variety:

I only discovered the variety early this year. I bought approximately 25 bankers boxes of covers and corners in the fall of 2009 which I sorted by Province, then alphabetically, and then by town before finally selecting the best cancellations. It was not until January 2011 that I got to Quebec. Before selecting suitable cancellations, I would scan the covers for varieties and tagging errors. Initially, I was using a hand held battery operated long wave UV lamp. Since these lamps tend to eat batteries, I switched to a short wave plug-in UV lamp – which is how I made the discovery.

Dudley's examples are all from Quebec (see sidebar).

50¢ Red Calla Lily

Known dated copies of fluorescent "turquoise"

Quebec:

Brownsburg	12 IX 2005 19-PM
Brownsburg	15 IX 2005 19-PM
Brownsburg-Chatham	2005-08-16
St. Polycarpe	2005-07-14
Lachute	14 VII 05
St-André-Avelin	05 VII 18

Manitoba:

St. Pierre Jolys	07 VIII 05
St. Pierre Jolys	6 X 05



50¢ Red Calla Lily flower coil with "turquoise" fluorescence. Used in Brownsburg, Quebec, September 15, 2005.

Editor's note: I have found 19 used examples of this variety in about 4,100 copies. These are most likely all from the Manitoba area. Three are cancelled from St. Pierre Jolys, Manitoba (including dates of August 7, 2005 and October 6, 2005). All examples are from the Lowe-Martin die cutting mat #3, as noted in my extensive article [2].

References:

- [1] when viewing stamps with short wave UV be aware that this wavelength cannot "pass through" clear plastics or clear stamp mounts.
- [2] Visit my website, www.adminware.ca, for the on-going updated article titled *Lowe-Martin Serpentine Die Cutting*.