

# NEWSLETTER

CANADIAN RE-ENTRY STUDY GROUP

QUEEN VICTORIA ISSUE - 1897 - 1897 - "MAPLE LEAF"

Recess printed by American Bank Note Co., Ottawa in two forms - 10 x 20, divided respectively into panes of 100, the first by guillotining horizontally between the 10th and 11th rows. The second by severing the vertical perforations between the 10th and 11th rows.

RE-ENTRIES ON SCOTT #66 HALF CENT MAPLE LEAF



FIG. 4

This stamp shows doubling of the inner frameline next to the upper left Maple Leaf, doubling of the Queen's dress and re-entries in each of the letters of "HALF CENT". There is doubling of the oval below "HALF CENT" from the start of the "A" and continuing to almost the start of the "N". The lower left Maple Leaf shows evidence of doubling along the right bottom vein.

The shade lines between the left side of the right leaf and the oval are heavily re-entered. Possibly the most striking area of this re-entry is the bottom frameline that is doubled all across the bottom, with shade line doubling evident just above the bottom frameline.

The position of this re-entry is unknown.



FIG. 5

Next is quite a strong re-entry showing shifting to the right and up. Again, shade lines are doubled as are the stem and veins in the upper right leaf. The outer frameline has been re-entered at the top right and right side to the end of the "E" in "POSTAGE". The inner frameline on the right side is also doubled, running from the top right down to the "T" of "CENT".

The plate position of this re-entry is unknown.

**THE HALF CENT MAPLY LEAF IN PAIR - BOTH SHOWING RE-ENTRIES, PLATE POSITIONS UNKNOWN**



THE PAIR



FIG. 6

FIG. 7

The stamp on the left has doubling of the outside and inside framelines next to the upper left leaf. This leaf has also been re-entered.

The top frameline is doubled at the top right from the middle of the "P" to the right corner. The shading line from the "P" to "S" of "POSTAGE" are doubled as are 3 veins to the left of the centre vein of the upper right leaf.

Continuing to the bottom right the inside frameline is doubled, running from the bottom stem of the leaf up and ending across from the middle of the "N" of "CENT". The lower right maple leaf also shows signs of re-entry.

The right stamp has similar doubling, however the outside frameline is doubled down to the Queen's chin while the inside frameline is doubled the whole length of the frame.



FIG. 8

The final example of the half cent leaf re-entries is the strongest. Starting at the upper left, the shade lines are all doubled from the "C" of "CANADA" to the 'A' of "CANADA". The inside frameline running from the "C" of "CANADA" to the top of the stamp is doubled. The top of the frameline is doubled from the left corner to the "O" in "POSTAGE". The upper left leaf has been re-entered.

Continuing to the upper right, the outside frameline is doubled all along the right side. There is also doubling along the inside of this frameline.

The lower right shade lines are doubled as is the outside frameline running from the extreme right side to the "F" in "HALF". The lower right maple leaf has been re-entered. As a matter of fact, the lower right re-entries seem to be a mirror image of the upper left re-entries.

On the lower left side, the outside frameline is doubled from about even with the Queen's mouth to the bottom of the stamp. There is a line running from the bottom left of the leaf to the "H" of "HALF". The lower left leaf has also been re-entered.

## A NICE ADMIRAL RE-ENTRY



In the May - August 1984 Newsletter Volume 3, #3 Ralph Trimble reported on the Three Cent Brown number 129 re-entry. Here's a photo of the same re-entry on a different stamp. There is strong doubling in and below "CANA" and "STAG" at the top of the stamp.

Thanks to Bill Pekonen for submitting the next article.

This is a preliminary report on the C-9 1946 Canada Air-mail stamp. This report is prompted by the two articles mentioned in Whole Number 78 and 79. Donald Krause reported several "finds" and John Jamieson expanded upon the subject. Our research indicates that there are actually 24 collectible varieties of what has been referred to as a "re-entry". While these seem to be similar, they do have different characteristics. There are

a number of other collectible constant varieties, but these are not detailed in this report.

About five years ago, a group of collectors began to study this stamp. After extensive study, we have identified a number of different features which enable a collector to differentiate between the so-called "re-entries". It was decided that these are Shifted Transfers instead of re-entries, but since the terminology is a bit confusing they are grouped in with re-entries.

The group includes Rob McGuinness, Mike Painter, Hans Reiche, Mike Sendbuehler and myself. It was my intention to report on these earlier, but have not been able to find the time to pull everything together. The work is somewhat overwhelming since there are a number of minute details which require re-typing. For example, different papers, different gums, hairlines and cracked plates have been observed. This report is based partly on Reiche's observations at the Canada Postal Museum: on at least two full sheets of each plate position, various part sheets, over 200 plate block corners, numerous booklet panes and several thousands of used copies.

We have reached the solid conclusion that the OHMS 4-hole perforated, the OHMS overprints and the G overprints are on field stock. Therefore, it is logical to conclude that any re-entries found on the C9 can also be found on the OC9, CO1 and C)2. Not all of the 24 varieties have been reported nor observed to date on the official stamps.

It was decided to come up with a shortcut method of describing these differences. There was some disagreement about this departure from traditional methods, but to my way of thinking, the short cut eliminates a lot of repetitive phraseology. The attached describes how to interpret the "code". The attached sheet also provides a brief description of our findings. The sketch provided by Krause in issue #78 adequately illustrates another way in which a re-entry can be spotted. Other evidence can be found by inspecting the lines within the twisted ribbons.

There is one problem which may never be completely resolved to everyone's satisfaction. The outer frame line can be found as a thicker line. The doubling on some copies is apparent. On some copies, this line shows only a slight degree of doubling. On other copies, the thick line is weakly inked and two separate lines can be seen only in short sections. It is evident that one of the two lines moves around and the distance between is inconsistent from stamp to stamp. The doubled short lines in the outer border at the corners are a reliable marker.

As you can see from the accompanying sheet, there are at least 11 different combinations, not just the three positions which have been previously reported. A more detailed report with illustrations will be reproduced later once the compilation work has been completed and several of the group have a chance to match the findings with other material available for study. Some plate block positions indicate that there are some differences leaving one to wonder if there were different versions of plate 2. Furthermore the re-entries previously reported on stamps 10 and 20 by Krause are found in the upper right corner Lower Left pane Plate 2. This same stamp was previously reported by Hans Reiche. It was identified as Plate 2UR. It might be evidence of another plate 2 or perhaps a typographical error. Reiche's report of stamps #3 and #39 have not yet been confirmed.

There is only slight evidence of re-entries on the booklet panes. It is difficult to decide whether these are design errors or inking differences. The number of examples available for study were insufficient to reach any firm conclusions.

It should be remembered that a total of 72,350,000 stamps (361,750 sheets of 200 stamps or 1,447,000 panes of 50) were printed. The 1,009,000 booklet panes (4,036,000 stamps) were printed from a different plate. The possibilities for other finds exist. Although panes of the normal stamp have been difficult to find, enough have been located (two or more from each position) to reach certain conclusions. Although we believe the results from our study are without doubt, they cannot be considered to be the final word by any stretch of the imagination. It is hoped that this article will provoke additional search and reporting of new information.

Please see attached chart next page.

## CANADA - 1946 Seven Cent Air Mail Issue

### Varieties

For plating purposes, this issue has been renumbered for simplified identification as follows: (3/20/00)

Plate Number	UL	UR	LL	LR
1	1-50	51-100	101-150	151-200
2	201-250	251-300	301-350	351-400

**Twenty-four "shifted transfers"** are divided into eleven different categories (FL = Frame Lines) + two

Category	Description	Stamp positions
A	All four frames lines (FL)	45, 141, 269, 305, 310, 315, 320
B	Top, Right, Bottom FL	274, 279
C	Top, Right FL	264, 284
D	Top, Bottom FL	199, 325, 400
E	Bottom, Right FL	10, 30
E <sup>1</sup>	Bottom, Left FL	5, 15
F	Bottom FL only	106
G	Right FL only	20, 175
H	Left FL only	255
I	Top FL only	none observed to date
J	Left & Top FL	25, 230
K	Left or Right Value Tablet*	199, 269, 274, 279, 305, 310, 315, 400
L	Left or Right "Ribbons"	230, 264, 269, 274, 279, 284, 310, 315, 320, 325

\*Note: Shifted Transfers in the Value Tablets occur in combination with others listed above.

It should also be noted that **FOUR** of the above positions occur in four different plate blocks:

Pl. 1-LL-41 (141)      Pl. 1 - LR -49 (199)      Pl. 2 -UR -5 (255)      Pl.2 -LR-50 (400)

The catalogues currently mention five "re-entries" from Plate 2 UR, only ONE of which is included in Category A. For comparison purposes, these are noted below, cross-referenced to the new numbering system: Position 14 (264) - C; 19 (269) - A; 24 (274) - B; 29 (279) - B; and 34 (284) - C.

**Heavy Lines:** this description is used for lines which appear to be thicker than normal. Some of these may qualify as a "re-touch", while others also qualify as "Shifted Transfers" on which the space between the two lines has been filled in. Some thicker lines may be caused by "ink drag".

Left & Right FL	65, 180, 255, 280
Right & Bottom FL	5, 40, 45
Right FL	20, 350
Left FL	25, 230, 284, 341, 346
Bottom FL	21, 105, 122, 156, 260
Value Tablets	325

#### Other Marks or Plate Flaws:

Various markings appear in the margins and plate block selvages.

Tool slip, right margin: 65, and 265 (not on all copies)

Strong dot below Bottom FL underneath "TS" of CENTS: 119 (Weaker dot - 189)

Two dots in left margin 4mm down from UL corner: 141 (may be hidden by perforations)

Dot in Right margin opposite top of Right Value Tablet: 400

Diagonal Cracked Plate marks: Between 202-207 and between 207-212 (some barely visible)

**Note:** other flaws and markings have been observed, but are not identified in this display.





## Re-entry on the Five Cent Diamond Jubilee Issue

By: Michael D. Smith

This is a very nice re-entry that I have had the pleasure of seeing two copies of and they both showed the same doubling as I will try to describe and give you close up pictures of in this article. The photographs were done with the use of a 35 mm camera mounted on a microscope at 10x power.

The re-entry shows doubling in the portrait oval as extensions of the horizontal lines of shading. Lines also extend into the white band above the right leaf (see Fig. 1). There is a small diagonal line in the white band below 1837 between the 3 and 7 (see Fig. 2). There is also some doubling of "ENT" of CENTS (see Fig. 3).

If anyone can shed light on the position of this re-entry please share it with us as I have been unable to get that information.

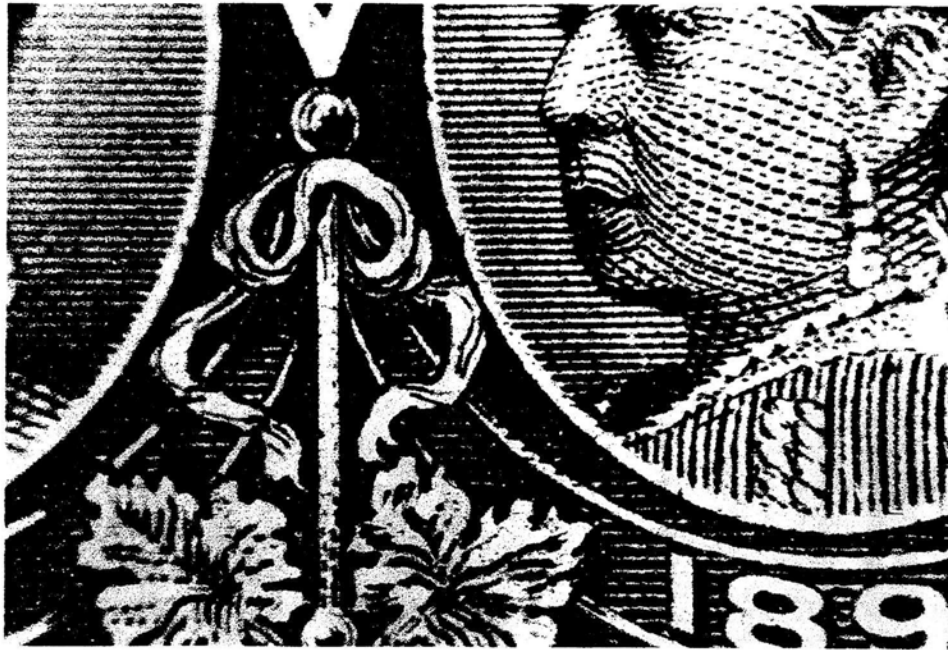


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Many thanks to Bill Pekonen and Michael Smith for their articles.

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