



*In This Issue*

2010 Stamp Program . . . . . 79  
 Quarterly Pack Die Cuts . . . . . 79  
 Dues Notice . . . . . 79  
 Canada Post News . . . . . 80  
 Study Group Business . . . . . 81  
 Review of Canada Post . . . . . 81  
 2009 Stamp Program . . . . . 82  
 Low-Value Traditional Trades . . 83  
 10¢ Inuk & Kayak Variety . . . . 84  
 Market Place . . . . . 85  
 Coil of 5,000 Tag Jump . . . . . 86  
 Scott 2010 Catalogue . . . . . 86  
 Wildlife Stamp Contest . . . . . 86

*Feature Article*

Lowe-Martin Die Cutting. . . . . 87

Copies mailed: 139

**Canada Post 2010 Stamp Program Announced**

Canada Post released the 2010 stamp program on May 19, 2009. The Canada Post website includes a “sneak peek” which adds a couple of issues and notes the months of release.

- Jan: Definitives: Queen, Flag over Historic Mills (5 stamps), and Orchids
- Jan: Vancouver 2010 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games (4 stamps)
- Jan: Lunar New Year: Year of the Tiger (2 stamps)
- Feb: William Hall in celebration of Black History Month
- Feb: Olympic Closing Ceremony
- Mar: African Violets
- Apr: Art Canada: Prudence Heward (2 stamps)
- May: Marine Wildlife: Sea Otter and Harbour Porpoise (2 stamps, joint issue with Sweden)
- May: Canadian Navy (100th anniversary)
- Jun: Rotary International, in Canada (100th anniversary)
- Jun: Canadian Geographic Wildlife Photography Contest (multiple stamps)
- Jul: Roadside Attractions, part 2 of 3 (4 stamps: SK, MB, ON, QC)
- Jul: Girl Guides of Canada (100th anniversary)
- Aug: Cupids, NL (400th anniversary)
- Aug: \$10 Blue Whale: High Value Definitive
- Sep: Four Mohawk Kings (4 stamps)
- Oct: Home Children
- Nov: Christmas Ornaments (3 stamps) and Christmas Nativity (1 stamp)



© VANOC/COVAN



Three commemorative envelopes were also announced:

- University of Regina (100th anniversary)
- St. Thomas University (100th anniversary)
- Le Devoir (100th anniversary)

**Quarterly Pack Die Cuts Plated**

The die cut to shape Flower coil stamps supplied in the 2005 to 2008 quarterly packs (and 2005–2006 annual collections) have been plated.

There are 36 different die cut positions that have been identified on the 15 different Flower stamps available in these quarterly packs.

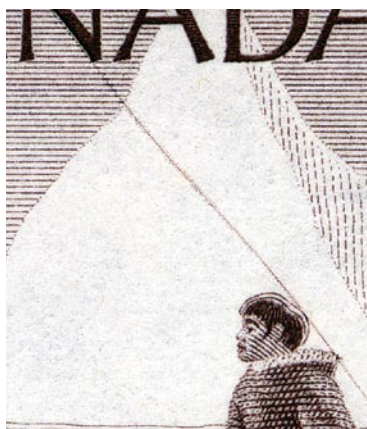
The feature article starting on page 87 in this issue of *Corgi Times* discusses the Lowe-Martin serpentine die cutting and provides the full story on the plating of these rolls of stamps.

**Dues Notice**

Included with this issue is the annual dues notice. We would encourage you to return it as soon as possible to avoid the annoying follow-up reminder letter!

**Dues notice ...**  
*included with this issue*

Please read your dues notice — it may not be an actual “payment required”. Some of our membership pay their dues a couple of years at a time. If you are of one of these, the enclosure may simply be an update as to your account status and no payment may be required.



Inuk & Kayak “Scratched Iceberg”  
See page 84

## 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.

With the exception of the 1967–73 Centennial Definitives, we study all aspects of Canadian philately during the Elizabethan era.

### BNAPS

Website: [www.bnaps.org](http://www.bnaps.org)

Membership information:

Peter Jacobi, Secretary  
#6 - 2168 -150 A St.  
Surrey, BC V4A 9W4  
Canada  
E-mail: [pjacobi@shaw.ca](mailto:pjacobi@shaw.ca)

## Elizabethan II Study Group

Chairman

Harry W.E. Machum  
Box 123  
Little Current, ON P0P 1K0  
Canada

Treasurer

Ronald Rush  
30 Forest Hill Cres  
Fonthill, ON L0S 1E1  
Canada

*Corgi Times* Index . . . . . Robert McGuinness

Market Report . . . . . vacant

Paper Trails . . . . . Rick Penko

Auction . . . . . joint with Centennial group

Website:  
[www.adminware.ca/esg](http://www.adminware.ca/esg)

Annual Dues

US and Canadian addresses is US\$15.00.  
Canadian addresses option of C\$15.00.  
All others US\$19.00.

Please make cheques payable to “The Elizabethan II Study Group” and send to Robin Harris, Editor at the address listed to the right.

Articles with no by-line are written or compiled by the Editor. All articles are ©2009 by the author and/or the Elizabethan Study Group.

## Canada Post News

Do we like more stamps being issued by Canada? Sure we do! Every new issue is a part of the Elizabethan era — right up our alley. Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

### ► 2009/01 Quarterly Pack

The 2009/01 is likely the most expensive, and most complete, quarterly pack yet produced by Canada Post. It is priced at \$31.50 and contains every souvenir sheet, overprint, coil and booklet stamp design produced from January to March 2009.

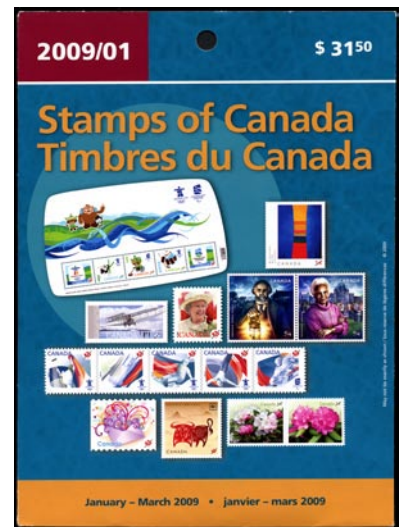
We need to give Canada Post credit for supplying an example of every type of printing format, however, there are several new varieties that are not available anywhere else.

The 5 single stamps provided for the Olympic stamps from the rolls of 50 (or 100) have a new, unique die cutting not seen on the original rolls. The picture below will clearly show the consistent “perfs” found from the quarterly pack singles.

For the P-stamps, the new die cutting is an “invert” from the rolls of 5,000.

For the 98¢/\$1.18/\$1.65 stamps, the new die cutting is an “invert” as seen on the booklet singles.

The end result ... FIVE new varieties to collect that are not available from any other source than the Quarterly Packs (and maybe the Annual Collection at the end of the year).



Coil of 50

Quarterly Pack coil single

Booklet single

### *Corgi Times*

Editor:

Robin Harris  
PO Box 104  
Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0  
Canada  
E-mail: [corgi@adminware.ca](mailto:corgi@adminware.ca)  
Phone: (204) 268-9395

Back Issues:

Sample or single issues C\$3.50, US\$3.50 each.

(Six issues per volume) Vol I through V C\$17/vol, US\$17.00/vol; Vol VI C\$21, US\$21; Vol VII C\$18.50, US\$18.50; Vol VIII to XIII C\$20/vol, US\$20/vol

*Corgi Times* is produced with Adobe InDesign CS3® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi, colour, actual size, JPEG or TIFF, black background) should be sent as separate files from text files. Lower quality images will *not* be printed and will likely result in the article not being printed.

## Study Group Business

❖ New members

## 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.

2009

**BNAPEX 2009:** Sep 11–13, 2009 in Kingston, ON

## Review of Canada Post

As reported in the May 2, 2009 *Globe and Mail* newspaper, Canada Post is urged to review home delivery. The report also urges the cash-strapped post office to cut costs and review services.

OTTAWA — Canada Post's financial future is "uncertain at best," and it should reconsider door-to-door delivery, according to an outside review of the national mail carrier conducted for the Harper government.

The Conservatives released the 182-page report yesterday and plan to gauge public feedback before deciding how to respond to the recommendations, which include a suggested rise of as much as seven cents in stamp prices and a cut in labour costs.

The panel report also takes aim at Canada Post's labour agreements — labour is about 60 per cent of the carrier's costs — calling for a third party to identify areas that impede "productivity improvements" or "significantly compromise ... its long term viability." Mail carriers earn an average of \$43,000 a year not including overtime, bonuses or benefits.

The 158-year-old mail service is facing a financial crunch because it requires more than \$3-billion over seven years to modernize equipment and infrastructure — upgrades that have been inadequately funded to date. Yet letter mail volumes are dropping by at least 1 per cent a year as people shift to electronic mail and other Internet-based communication. And Canada's growing population adds about 200,000 more addresses each year for Canada Post to serve.

This means more deliveries of less mail to each recipient.

"The letter mail market ... is not doomed to oblivion, but is changing and becoming more challenging," said the review, chaired by Mount Allison University president Robert Campbell.

"Canadians are generally of the opinion that Canada Post is profitable and financially sound, whereas it is apparent to the panel that Canada Post's financial sustainability is uncertain at best."

The report said it found very little public support for the privatization or deregulation of Canada Post - a fact that may help the Crown corporation avoid inclusion on the list of assets the Harper government is considering selling.

The panel instead offered suggestions on how the corporation could fix its finances while preserving five-day-a-week delivery service, saying action is sorely needed. "This is a situation made more urgent by the recent economic and financial downturn."

It said Canada Post should revisit services such as door-to-door delivery. "Existing methods - like ... door-to-door delivery - are decidedly convenient for customers and are often seen as a right," the panel report said. "Perhaps the time has come to decide whether these considerations outweigh the very real costs involved - costs which are not borne by taxpayers, but rather by all postal users, including the majority who do not receive what they would consider to be a 'premium' service."

Door-to-door service makes up 36.7 per cent of mail deliveries today, according to Canada Post statistics in the report. Deliveries to community mailboxes comprise 20.6 per cent and shipments to centralized points such as apartments make up 21.9 per cent.

The report also recommends a "significant one-time" stamp price increase for letter mail be considered to strengthen Canada Post's balance sheet and make it easier to borrow funds for modernization. It suggested per-stamp increases of five cents to seven cents would be required over two years. Each one-cent increase brings in \$30-million a year.

The Canadian Union of Postal Workers, which represents 54,000 employees, said it regards a review of labour deals as "a threat to the collective agreements."

### Postal decline

Canada Post notes that in conjunction with weakening volume growth, the number of pieces of mail delivered to each address has declined, from 395 pieces a year per address in 2003 to 373 in 2007.

### DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Post offices 6,614  
Pick-up points 1,015,000

### DELIVERY MODES

Door-to-door 5,321,000  
Centralized points (e.g. 3,167,000  
Community mailbox 2,983,000  
Postal boxes 1,770,000  
Rural mailbox 828,000  
Group mailbox 241,000  
Kiosks 105,000  
General delivery 78,000  
Total 14,493,000

### EMPLOYEES

Full-time 61,557  
Part-time 10,937  
Total 72,494

\*all numbers are 2007

SOURCE: CANADA POST  
STRATEGIC REVIEW

# Canada Post 2009 Stamp Program

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 8	Year of the Ox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (54¢) single</li> <li>• \$1.65 souvenir sheet</li> <li>• \$1.65 souvenir sheet, overprinted</li> <li>• uncut press sheet</li> <li>• two Prepaid postal cards — one for each postage stamp design</li> </ul>	2296 2297 2297a
Jan 12	Rate-change definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (54¢) Queen Elizabeth II (booklet of 10)</li> <li>• Permanent™ (54¢) Sporting Events (5 designs in booklet of 10 [24 covers] and 30)</li> <li>• Permanent™ (54¢) Emblems (2 designs in coil of 100)</li> <li>• Permanent™ (54¢) Emblems (2 designs in separate rolls of 5,000)</li> <li>• 98¢ Mascot (coil of 50 and booklet of 6)</li> <li>• \$1.65 Mascot (coil of 50 and booklet of 6)</li> <li>• souvenir sheet of 5 (Sporting Events)</li> <li>• five Prepaid postcards (5 Sporting Event designs)</li> <li>• three Prepaid postcards (3 Mascot designs)</li> </ul>	2298 2300–04 2307A–B 2306–07 2308, 11 2310, 13 2299
Feb 2	Permanent™ (54¢) Celebration (booklet of 6)	2314
Feb 2	54¢ Black Heritage Month (2 designs)	2315–16
Feb 12	Rate-change definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1.18 Mascot (coil of 50 and booklet of 6)</li> <li>• souvenir sheet of 5 (2 x Permanent, 98¢, \$1.18, \$1.65)</li> </ul>	2309, 12
Feb 23	Permanent™ (54¢) First Flight in Canada	2317
Mar 13	Rhododendrons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54¢ pair in self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• 54¢ pair in gummed souvenir sheet</li> <li>• two Prepaid postal cards — one for each postage stamp design</li> </ul>	2319–20 2318
Mar 20	Art Canada: Jack Bush <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54¢ pane of 16</li> <li>• souvenir sheet (54¢ and \$1.65)</li> </ul>	2321 2322
Apr 2	International Year of Astronomy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54¢ pair in self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• \$1.08 pair in gummed souvenir sheet</li> <li>• \$1.08 pair in gummed souvenir sheet overprint</li> <li>• uncut press sheet</li> </ul>	2324–25 2323 2323c
Apr 9	Preserving the Poles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54¢ pair in pane of 16</li> <li>• \$1.08 souvenir sheet</li> </ul>	2326–27 2327b
Apr 22	2¢ Monarch Caterpillar (Beneficial Insect)	
May 15	54¢ The Canadian Horse and the Newfoundland Pony: 2 designs (booklet of 10)	
Jun 1	54¢ Canadian Diplomacy	
Jun 12	54¢ Boundary Waters Treaty	
	<i>The following listings are from the online Canada Postal Guide</i>	
Jul 2	Canadian Recording Artists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robert Charlebois</li> <li>• Edith Butler</li> <li>• Byran Adams</li> <li>• Stompin Tom Connors</li> </ul>	
Jul 6	Roadside Attractions (4 designs, first of a three-year series)	
Jul 8	Commemorative Envelope: Canada-Japan Diplomatic Relations	
Jul 10	Captain Robert Bartlett	
Aug 10	Canadian Inventions (sports) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 pin bowling</li> <li>• Lacrosse</li> <li>• Ringette</li> <li>• Basketball</li> </ul>	
Oct	Montreal Canadiens, 100th Anniversary	
Oct 19	Serving and Remembering	
Nov 2	Christmas Tree Christmas (Religious theme): 3 designs	

# Low-Value Traditional Trades Definitives

by: Bill Robertson

brobertson003@sympatico.ca

This is meant to be an introduction to this issue. Much more confirmation is going to be required before a concise presentation can be made. Any comments from the Study Group will be welcomed.

			1¢	2¢	3¢	4¢	5¢	9¢	10¢	25¢
Printing		Selvedge	Sc 1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680
1	AP	Perf	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xf
2	1st CBN	Perf	xf	x			xf		xf	x
3	2nd CBN	Imperf	x	x			x		x	x
4	3rd CBN	Imperf	xf	x			x		x	xf
5	4th CBN	Imperf	x	x			x		x	x
6	5th CBN	Imperf	x	x		x	x		xf	x

## Printing 1

Printed by Ashton Potter (29 Apr 1999) with perforated selvedge. These stamps can be distinguished from the later CBN issues by the much higher brightness of the fluorescent inking. The size of the perforation holes are also smaller than those used by the CBN.

## Printing 2

Printed by Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN) (Dec 2000) with perforated selvedge. Perforation holes are larger than Ashton Potter; the fluorescent inking is much weaker. The 3, 4 and 9 cent values were discontinued. A very nice variety is the 5 cent "black bat in frame", found in row 1, between columns 4 and 5.

## Printing 3

In Spring 2001 panes were produced with imperforated top and bottom selvedge without the UPC bar coding? My memory recalls the 25 cent being issued and my records indicate that they were, but I retained no full sheets of this issue. Would appreciate more information on these issues.

## Printing 4

Printed by CBN with imperforated top and bottom selvedge with UPC bar coding in either the top or bottom selvedge. Printed on the same beige gum as all the previous issues. Issue dates: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent: 14 Nov 2001; 2 cent: 13 Dec 2002. The 25 cent bar code was initially issued inverted. The revision was on pale green gum.

Other varieties include:

- 10¢ fluorescent ink yellow "10"
- 25¢ perf guide dots
- 25¢ broken "2", high fluor orange ink (pos 95)
- 25¢ broken "2", no-fluor ink, pos 95.

## Printing 5

Printed by CBN with imperforated top and bottom selvedge with UPC bar coding in either the top or bottom

selvedge. Printed on pale green gum for the 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent issues. The 2 cent issue was still being printed (supplied?) on beige gum. With the exception of the 2 and 10 cent, the 1, 5, and 25 cent values have a slight (3/4mm) right shift of the stamp layout in relationship to the inscription positioning.

Other varieties include:

- 1¢, both fluor and non-fluor ink

- 1¢, white fluor ink on fluor back paper
- 5¢, "5" is fluor ink
- 25¢, colour change across pane from orange on left 5 stamps to yellow on right 5 stamps
- 25¢, extreme shades

## Printing 6

Printed by CBN with imperforated top and bottom selvedge with UPC bar coding in either the top or bottom selvedge. Printed on beige gum for the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 25 cent. The plate inscription on the 1, 5 and 25cent issues still show the same slight (3/4mm) shift. The 10 cent now shows a quite prominent (1 1/2mm) right shift. The 4 cent value with light beige gum and correct inscription positioning was reintroduced in ct 2005. All six values were issued on very weak or almost non-fluorescent ink.

Other varieties include:

- 1¢, red/yellow fluor ink
- 1¢, white fluor ink

## General Comments

1. All paper backs, both beige and pale green gum, show a blotchy pale pinkish dull fluor under the black light. The stamps marked xf in the chart have also been found with clear fluorescent backs.

2. The 2 cent and CBN 4 cent has not been found with pale green gum, fluorescent back, nor has it been found with an inscription shift.

3. Very attractive colour shades exist on all issues.

I have a fairly good stock of the above, so if a member requires something let me know. Have large stock of both types of the broken "2" variety, the non-fluor is scarce. Need a block of four of the green flaw on 1 cent, prefer top strip of ten (looks like a litho inking flaw, but would still like to view).



# 10¢ Inuk & Kayak: “Scratched Iceberg” Variety and the States of Plate 2

by: Robert J. Elias

A new variety of the 10¢ Inuk & Kayak is reported here for the first time. It can be recognized by a thin line that crosses the iceberg, touching the back of the person’s coat-collar and head (see enlargement in Figure 1). The line continues across the sky (passing along the lower edge of the diagonal in “N” of “CANADA”) and beyond, but becomes less easily visible as it decreases in prominence. This line is the result of a unique scratch on the printing plate. The “scratched iceberg” variety occurs in position 47 (row 10, column 2) within the lower-left pane of the four panes of 50 stamps each that comprise Plate 2. This corresponds with the lower-right stamp in the lower-left inscription block of four (Figure 1). The variety, however, is not present in all lower-left inscription blocks.

In its original condition (state 1), Plate 2 had a guide dot located 19 mm directly below the lower-right corner of the stamp design in position 47 of the lower-left pane, and that stamp does not show the variety. I have confirmed this by an examination of two plate-proofs [1, 2]. Lower-left inscription blocks from printings of Plate 2 in state 1 show this characteristic guide dot (if they have a sufficiently wide selvage) and do not include the variety (Figure 2). The officially overprinted (“G”) lower-left inscription blocks of Plate 2 that I have seen all represent state 1.

Lower-left inscription blocks bearing the “scratched iceberg” variety show a guide dot located 17 mm below and 4 mm to the left of the lower-right corner of the stamp design in position 47, provided that they have a sufficiently wide selvage (Figure 1). This guide dot and the presence of the variety indicate that Plate 2 was modified from its original condition, some time after the state 1 printings. These features are characteristic of the plate in its secondary condition (state 2). It seems to me that state 2 inscription blocks are less common than state 1 blocks.

Although all lower-left inscription blocks of Plate 2 can be recognized as either state 1 or state 2, based on absence or presence of the “scratched iceberg” variety, not all of the blocks include the characteristic guide dot. In many cases (especially for state 1), several millimetres of paper was trimmed from the bottom selvage, thereby removing the dot. This was done after perforation had taken place, as indicated by an inscription block that had a corner fold-over at the time of trimming (Figure 3). When this corner is in its folded position, the perforations do not coincide where the paper is doubled (see enlargement in Figure 3). If this fold-over had been present prior to perforation, the holes would coincide perfectly.

When did the modification of Plate 2 occur, transforming state 1 into state 2? An analysis of paper texture provides an indication. I previously studied used stamps of the 10¢ Inuk & Kayak that show the year of cancellation [3]. Almost all of the stamps with a horizontally ribbed front are dated from 1955 to 1957; the earliest stamps with a horizontally ribbed back are dated 1957 (my earliest example was cancelled in June of that year). Printings of Plate 2 were first released on 21 February 1955 [4]. All state 1 inscription blocks and most state 2 blocks that I have examined have a ribbed front, but some state 2 blocks have a ribbed back. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the change from state 1 to state 2 occurred between 1955 and mid-1957, prior to the introduction of stamps with a ribbed back. Why do relatively few Plate



Figure 1  
Lower-left inscription block of Plate 2, state 2, showing characteristic guide dot in bottom selvage (arrow) and “scratched iceberg” variety in position 47 (outlined area, enlarged below).  
[scratch is digitally enhanced to show on printout]



2 inscription blocks have a ribbed back? Printings from Plates 3 and 4 were issued in October 1957 [4], soon after the earliest record of stamps with a ribbed back.

- [1] Eskimo Hunter, Canada, 21 February 1955, 10 Cents. Plate Proof [text on item: Dec 31 1954 (stamp) OK (initials - 2 sets) Jan 3/55 Checked with glossy paper impression Eskimo Hunter - Chasseur esquimau / Canadian Bank Note Co., Limited, Ottawa No. 2C No. 2C 789], Library and Archives Canada, Item No. 1989-040.000351-034 (ITEMLEV5920).
- [2] Eskimo Hunter, Canada, 21 February 1955, 10 Cents. Plate Proof [text on item: Jan 25 1955 (stamp) OK (initials - 2 sets) Jan 26/55 Eskimo Hunter - Chasseur esquimau / Canadian Bank Note Co., Limited, Ottawa No. 2 No. 2 789], Library and Archives Canada, Item No. 1989-040.000351-033 (ITEMLEV5919).
- [3] R.J. Elias, 2003. Paper Texture of High-Value Karsh-Wilding Definitives. *Corgi Times*, No. 66 (vol. XI, no. 6; May-June 2003), p. 86-87.
- [4] D.R. Harris, 1998. *1952-53 Karsh, 1954-62 Wilding, 1962-66 Cameo Definitives*.



Figure 2  
Lower-left inscription block of Plate 2, state 1, showing characteristic guide dot in bottom selvedge (arrow).

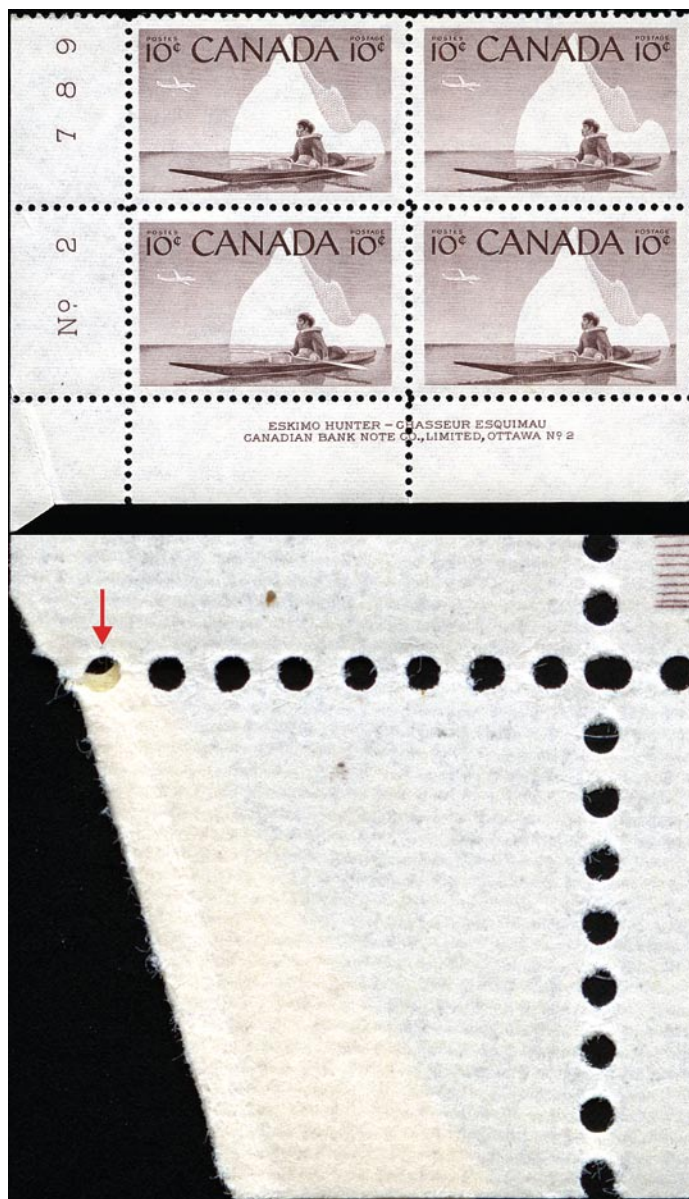


Figure 3  
Lower-left inscription block of Plate 2, state 1, with unfolded corner showing that bottom selvedge was trimmed above original position (compare with Figure 2). Enlargement shows corner in folded position, with perforations that do not coincide where paper is doubled (arrow).

## 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.

## Coil of 5,000 Tag Jump

ESG member Mirko Zátka passed along the following interesting constant tag jump variety on the two different Olympic stamps issued in rolls of 5,000 this past January.

Strips of 10 supplied by the Canada Post National Philatelic Centre show the tag jump at different positions (there seems to be one jump per strip of 10). It is not yet known what the exact interval of the tag jump is.

The tag jump can be seen by watching the tagging along the top and bottom "perfs" from one stamp to the next.

tag jump



## Scott 2010 Catalogue

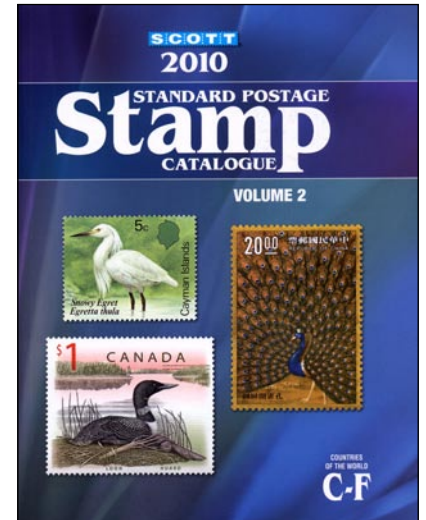
The just released *Scott 2010 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, Volume 2 (C-F) contains some *new* number assignments for Canadian stamps. Thankfully there are no number *changes*.

1737f – 45¢ RCMP souvenir sheet with Portugal 98 emblem “gold embossed emblem omitted”

2006b – \$1.25 Christmas “die cutting omitted, pair”

2201a – 52¢ Year of the Pig “gold foil omitted”

2235a – 3¢ Golden-eyed lacewing “‘Canada’ shifted to right, touching ‘Oculata’ (pos. 11–14)”



## Wildlife Photography/Stamp Contest

OTTAWA (May 25, 2009) - Canada Post is collaborating with Canadian Geographic and the Canadian Museum of Nature for the second annual Canadian Wildlife Photography of the Year Contest, giving Canadians a chance to have one of their wildlife photographs reproduced on a stamp.

Five category-winning photographs will be featured on real Canadian postage stamps, which will be issued by Canada Post in the summer of 2010. What a way to showcase your wild side!

“Never before has such a contest taken place which allows the work of Canadian nature photographers to be seen by millions,” says Robert Waite, Chairman of the Stamp Advisory Committee and Senior vice-president, Corporate Social Responsibility at Canada Post. “Teaming up with an already successful venture is a perfect fit.”

“Partnering with Canada Post and the Canadian Museum of Nature will give Canadians an opportunity to enjoy these compelling images,” says André Préfontaine, President and Publisher of Canadian Geographic. “And what a thrill it will be for the winners to see their photographs on stamps.”

“The public can enjoy the 30 winning photographs in the first Canadian Wildlife Photography of the Year exhibition opening on June 12, 2009 at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa”, says Joanne DiCosimo, President and CEO of the Museum. “Then it will travel to other venues across Canada, beginning with our partners in the Alliance of Natural History Museums of Canada.”

Details about the contest can be found at [www.canadiangeographic.ca/wildlifephotography](http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/wildlifephotography).





# Lowe-Martin Serpentine Die Cutting

by: Robin Harris

Lowe-Martin became a printer of Canadian commemorative stamps in 2002 and definitives in 2004. They have printed hundreds of stamps and other postal related material since that time, both for Canada and 30 other countries around the world.

Their website (<http://www.lmgroupp.com/services/stamps/>) notes:

“Our products include gummed stamp panes, sheetlets and souvenir sheets, as well as self-adhesive sheetlets and folded booklets, which are printed on our sheet-fed 10 colour presses. We recently installed a 7 colour narrow web press, along with converting equipment which enables us to produce stamps in a coil or roll format.

On all of our postal products, we use high-resolution 10-micron stochastic screening. This represents the finest quality being produced for any philatelic community in the world, and is the closest process possible to representing photographic quality.”

One of Lowe-Martin’s most interesting stamp production items is the coils they produce in rolls of 50 or 100. Since 2004, twenty-two different designs (two Leaf, fifteen Flower and five Olympic) have appeared on Canadian coil stamps printed by Lowe-Martin. Sounds simple enough. However, there are a total of 4,340 unique different specimens to collect (or ignore, depending on how smart or crazy you are!). That’s right, over 4,000 ... and growing<sup>1</sup>. Before the current Olympic stamps have been replaced, this count should be well over 5,000!

This article is limited to the rolls of 50 and 100 stamps, and quarterly pack singles, that Lowe-Martin produces. The goal is to show that all 4,340 unique varieties can be plated and identified.

## Coil Production

The printing press used by Lowe-Martin to print their coil stamps was illustrated on page 3 of Canada Post’s October-December 2004 *Details* magazine (Figure 1). It shows the printed and die cut \$1.40 Leaf stamps coming off the end of the press. It is clear from this image that the stamps are printed in 10 columns across the continuous web roll of paper with a gutter every 10 rows. The issued rolls of 50 (or 100) stamps available at post offices across the country confirms this gutter every 10 stamps.

The stamps are printed and die cut from one long continuous web. It is not known how many hundreds of thousands (or millions?) of stamps are printed on one of these webs of paper. Based on the illustration in *Details* it can be surmised that the individual rolls of 50 or 100 stamps are separated from the large printed web at a later stage.

The die cuts are produced from “die cutting mats”. The mats make the peak and valley configurations (Figure 2), and are pressed into rather than cutting the stamps with wheels. The mats have nothing to do with the cutting of the web into coil strips. “Slitter wheels” cut the web into the actual coil strips, and have no relation to the die cuts.<sup>2</sup>

Careful examination and study of the die cutting on the issued rolls shows that the pattern repeats every 10 stamps, or after every gutter. Thus, the full die cutting mat is 10 stamps across by 10 stamps along the web of paper.

As noted earlier, the separation of the stamps into their individual coil strips occurs at a later date. The web of stamps is fed into a machine where the slitter wheels cut the web into coil strips. The strips are wound onto a cardboard core. The

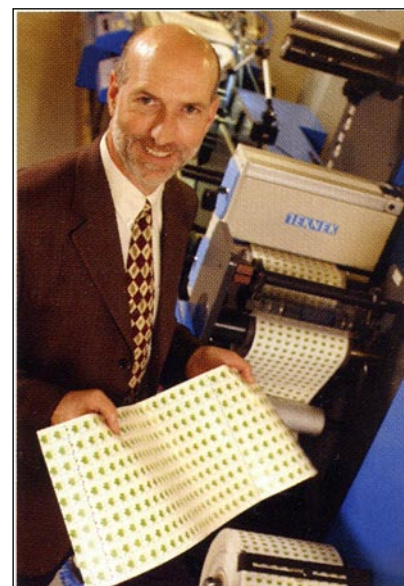


Figure 1  
\$1.40 coil production; image from October-December 2004 *Details* magazine.

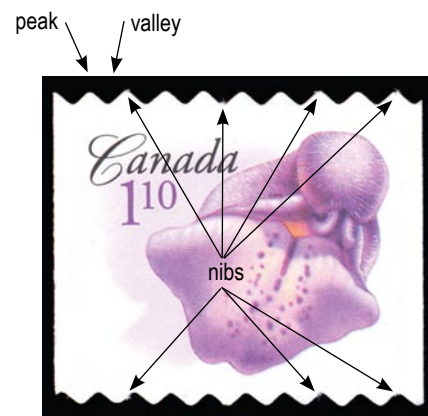


Figure 2  
Terminology

1 As of late May 2009 (when this was written), the author has seen the following Olympic rolls: Permanent™ dated Mar 28/09; 98¢ dated Feb 22/09; \$1.18 dated Mar 5/09. All have the same die cutting as the original release.

2 Terminology from the December 2006 *Coil Line*, journal of the Plate Number Coil Collectors Club.

early coils (Leaf and first Flower series) did not affix the roll to this core; starting in late 2005 or early 2006, the end of the roll was affixed to this inner core with a spot of glue.

After separation and rolling (with a clear self-adhesive label wrapped partially around the roll), ten individual rolls are placed into a cardboard box which then has a white label affixed to one end. This label includes a barcode, production date and time, and roll number (the early coils — Leaf, first Flower series, and the early printings of the second Flower series) only had a barcode printed, or stamped directly onto the box). More recent boxes have included hand written or rubber stamped 3-digit numbers (presumably an “inspector’s mark”). The production dates can be important when watching for new die cutting mats. See Figure 3.

## Die Cutting

How is the die cutting mat of 10x10 stamps assembled? I don’t have a definitive answer to this, but, based on the study and careful alignment of 10 complete strips of 10 stamps each (aligned perfectly from one coil strip to the next one adjacent to it) it shows that the peaks and valleys are, in most cases, very inconsistent.

From analyzing these inconsistent peaks and valleys, it would seem that a narrow strip of flat metal (which must be extremely sharp on one edge to produce the necessary cutting into the stamps) is bent over and over into itself, like an accordion (a somewhat irregular sinusoidal, or wavy pattern). The strip is then pulled apart and attached to some underlying structure. Except for the very first die cutting mat produced for the Leaf stamps, small “nibs” are created every few peaks/valleys, likely by punching into the metal strip. When the stamps are die cut, the spots where these “nibs” have been punched are not cut through, allowing individual stamps to stay joined to the stamp above or below it. This keeps the stamps “together” when they are rolled and wound onto the inner cardboard core. The first Leaf printing (80¢ and \$1.40) did not have these “nibs”; viewing rolls of these stamps shows how easy it is for individual stamps to lift from the backing paper.

This process of taking a flat strip of metal and bending it like an accordion is repeated for the 11 strips of die cutting required to produce a 10x10 die cutting mat. From a philatelist’s viewpoint, there appears to be no concern given to any exact care in this process, although I am sure the skilled technician who is creating the die cutting mat thinks otherwise.

It is the lack of perfect repeatability of the bends in the wavy die cutting metal strips during manufacture that results in a unique signature, like individual fingerprints, on each and every stamp in the 10x10 die cutting mat matrix.

After some length of usage (i.e. the die cutting of tens or hundreds of thousands of stamps), the sharp edge used to cut into the stamps becomes dull. Due to the curved, accordion-looking nature of the strip of metal die cutting, it is likely *not* possible to re-sharpen this edge. As such a new die cutting mat must be made. Again, due to the “inconsistent” manufacturing process, each new strip of die cutting metal is different from any other that has been made.

Since the first Leaf coils were printed by Lowe-Martin in 2004, twelve different die cutting mats of 10x10 stamps each have been identified — all but one of these have been fully plated! A new die cutting mat has appeared about every 3 or 4 months. In two cases, the die cutting mat has been *inverted* in relation to itself to print other stamps! In at least one other case, a previously used and “discarded” die cutting mat has been re-employed for a short time.

Purchasing, and studying mint sets of 10 strips (or full rolls) from a post office-fresh box is the easiest way to get a full 10x10 die cutting mat pattern ... and then produce a chart that can be used for plating purposes. Be forewarned that it is possible to have a box of 10 rolls which has a duplicate roll(s).

## Die Cutting Mats

As noted earlier, a specific die cutting mat is used until it becomes too “dull” to provide the necessary quality required in the production of stamps. The replacement of a die cutting mat occurs at a random point in time, not at the precise time that a new stamp design is in production. As such, stamps from *different series* have employed the same die cutting mat.

The twelve (so far) different die cutting mats used by Lowe-Martin have each (except for one) been studied and “perfected” by myself. Individual charts are included in this article. Following are specific highlights from various die cutting mats:



Figure 3  
Coil boxes of 10 rolls. Top: 50¢ Flower;  
Bottom: \$1.15 Flower

### Pattern # 1

Lowe-Martin's first die cutting mat was used only on the 80¢ and \$1.40 Leaf stamps. It did not contain any "nibs". The proof material in the Library and Archives Canada includes die cut "sheets" of 100 stamps (gutter to gutter) of the first three Flower stamps (50¢, 85¢, \$1.45). Each of these "press sheets" shows the "nibless" first die cutting mat, however I have not seen issued rolls of these Flower stamps without nibs.

### Pattern # 2

Lowe-Martin must have identified early on that "nibless" die cutting resulted in stamps accidentally peeling from rolled stamps. Their second die cutting mat, introduced very shortly after the first Leaf stamps were printed, has "nibs", which are still found today. The 80¢ Leaf exists with this second die cutting mat, but not the \$1.40 Leaf. There must not have been enough demand for more printings of this higher value. This mat though was also used on the first three Flower coils. It is this die cutting mat that has the so-called "ski slope" constant variety, found in the left most roll between stamps 3 and 4 above the gutter (Figure 4).



Figure 4  
Ski jump variety on 85¢ Flower  
Ski bump variety on 51¢ Flower.

### Pattern # 4

While creating the charts that follow I came across two strips of the 50¢ Flower that had measurements not found from any of the other two patterns used on the 50¢ value. I have placed these into a "pattern 4". Your help is requested to find the other eight strips that must exist from this pattern. Only the 50¢ value appears to have been produced using this die-cut mat.

### Pattern # 5 – Quarterly Pack Singles

The single Flower coil stamps supplied in the 2005–2008 quarterly packs (quarter 1 in all cases) are specially cut stamps, in that they are die cut entirely through the stamp and backing paper. In order for this to happen a different cutting mat would had to be prepared. As such, the die cutting measurements found on the single stamps supplied in these quarterly packs are different from any of the corresponding stamps issued in rolls of 50 (or 100).

This was a particularly challenging pattern to reproduce a full plating chart. Since only single stamps are supplied in the quarterly packs, a large number of packs must be purchased to get enough samples to start putting the "puzzle" back together again (a puzzle that has no picture, until now, to compare against!).



Figure 5  
Quarterly Packs (Quarter 1 in each of 2005 – 2008)

My first thoughts were that this die cutting mat produced 100 different single stamps, just like that found on the rolls supplied to post offices. I had a considerable personal "stock", purchased from dozens of packs purchased over the years. I didn't have 100 stamps (or more) at my disposal so I contacted ESG members Andrew Chung and Mirko Zatka who promptly passed along their supply. In addition, I heard that Rick Day of Medallion Stamps had a considerable stock of





Figure 6  
 Die Cut Pattern 5: Quarterly Pack singles (2005, 2006, 2007 Flowers) at actual size. The 2008 Flowers also have a 6x6 matrix but is inverted compared to this illustration (simply rotate this image 180°).

these. A phone call to him resulted in his stock arriving in the mail a couple of days later.

After 18 hours of studying some 400+ stamps, the pieces finally fell into place. Very surprisingly there are only 36 different stamps (6 columns by 6 rows each) that comprise the die cutting mat for quarterly pack singles. The first three Flower series (2005, 2006, 2007) all matched into this mat of 36 stamps. The 2008 Flower series had similar perforations as the other quarterly pack singles but the stamps didn't match the pattern. An accidental read of a perforation provided the clue ... the die cutting mat used on the 2008 Flower quarterly pack singles was *inverted* in relation to that used on the previous stamps! Wow! A second surprise.

What happened to the other 64 stamps in the "sheet" of 100 stamps (10x10 = 100 - 36 identifiable positions = 64)? Since the continuous web of paper is "pulled" through the printer and the quarterly pack singles are removed during this process, it would not be possible to remove all 100 stamps as there would not be enough paper remaining to provide the necessary tension on the paper. This is a guess on my part, but it makes sense to me.

Illustrated in figure 6 is a completed 6x6 "puzzle", comprised of single stamps from several issues. The perforation chart I created has placed this 6x6 pattern in the *middle* of the 10x10 grid — this an assumption on my part.

By the way, the stamps in the third column of stamps in Pattern # 5 (the fourth column in the inverted pattern) have one "nib" between each stamps (near one edge); the other five columns of stamps are "nibless".

What about the stamps supplied in the Annual collections? The 2004 Annual collection does not include either of the 80¢ or \$1.40 Leaf stamps printed by Lowe-Martin. The 2005 and 2006 Annual collections *do include* the respective Flower singles that match exactly to those found in Pattern # 5. The 2007 and 2008 Annual collection have gummed souvenir sheets as representatives of the Flower stamps, not single stamps from coils.

**Pattern # 7**

This pattern includes a “ski bump” constant variety (Figure 4). This is similar to, but smaller than the “ski slope” found in pattern # 2.

As noted earlier, all 100 positions on each die cutting mat are unique. The vast majority (perhaps 99%?) all look similar. However, there are some instances where there is a kink or some other flaw in a peak or valley that provides a distinctive feature. The “ski slope” and “ski bump” are two of these (Figure 4).

This pattern (like a couple of others) has a very distinctive compound perf. That is, one row of measurements varies from an adjacent row by as much as a full 1½ perf measurement! See Figure 7.

Pattern # 7 can be found on the 51¢ and \$1.05 Flowers. It was seen again on two other values (89¢ and the first Permanent™ [51¢] Flower), but this time inverted!

**Pattern # 9**

Many of the stamps found in column 5 from Pattern # 9 provide some very distinctive characteristics (Figure 8). There are several instances where the metal die cutting must have become broken, as evidenced on the printed rolls. These result in “split” die cutting.

**Measuring Die Cutting**

As you study all of the Lowe-Martin produced coil stamps you will find that the die cutting is very, very inconsistent. This is true from one row to the next (i.e. the top of a stamp measures noticeably different from the bottom of the stamp), from one stamp to another, and even across the same stamp!

With this very inconsistent nature, the measurements you will find in the following charts are based on a simple rule: I have measured from the middle of the first peak at the upper left of the stamp to the right most peak at the upper right of the stamp. Yes, there are (many) cases where the perf gauge did not align across every peak, but the first and last peak were used to provide the measurement.



Figure 7  
“Compound” perf between rows 6 and 7 (Pattern 7, Column 6)



Figure 8  
Pattern 9, column 5 (actual size)

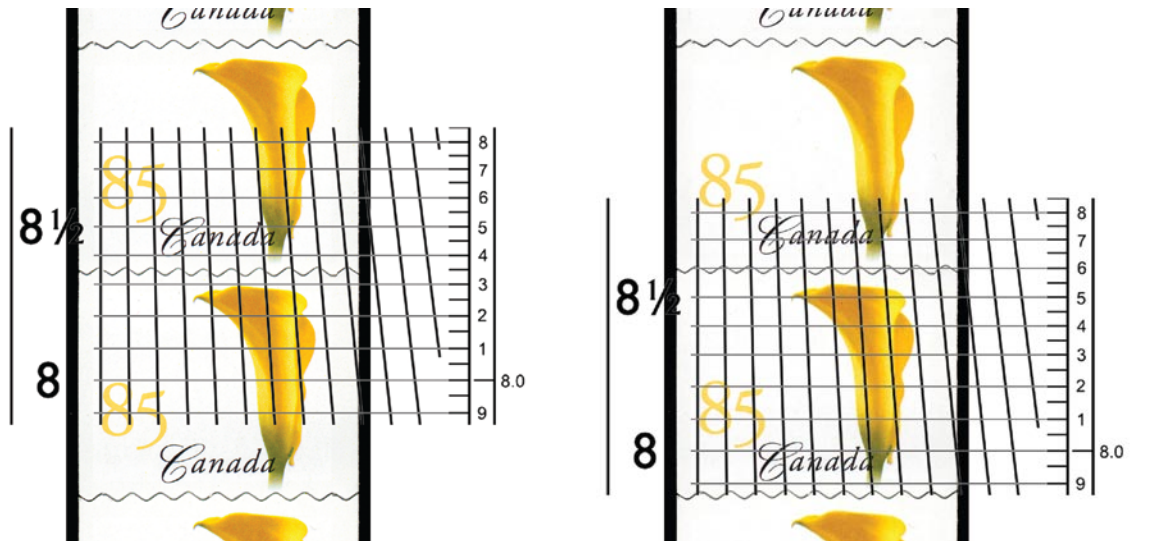


Figure 9  
Variable perforation measurement across a stamp.  
Left: perf 8.35 from left-most peak to right-most peak.  
Right: perf 8.65 across left portion of stamp, then “widens”.



As noted earlier and illustrated in Figure 1, the Lowe-Martin coils are printed and serpentine die cut on the same continuous press. If the moving paper in the press shifts even slightly between the time the stamps are printed and before they enter into the die cutting mat area, a minor shift in the die cutting in relation to the stamp design will occur. When the roll of paper then goes to the slitting process, a visual alignment with the slitting wheels and the stamp design will be made to slit the paper into individual rolls. Be aware that the end result will be an apparent shift in the serpentine die cutting (i.e. peaks and valleys) by as much as one or even two peaks across the die cutting. Measuring the perforation of these stamps can result in a gauge reading that is 0.05 or even 0.10 different from what is shown in the accompanying charts.

Figure 10 shows four examples of the “ski slope” variety on the 50¢ Flower. Notice that the stamp designs are still centered relatively nicely but that the “ski slope” appears to have shifted left/right across the stamp.



Figure 10  
“Ski slope” variety (indicated by pink dot) showing various shifts in relation to left side of stamp.

### Plating a Single Stamp

With 12 die cutting mats, plus 2 inverted mats, and more to come, what do we do with the 4,000+ possible stamps? Start plating of course.

I am using the word “plate” or “plating” in its historical sense. That is, identifying a specific location of a stamp on a plate. Of course, “plates” were not used in the conventional sense to either print or “perf” these coil stamps, but the end result is the same — identify the one specific location in the die cutting mat of 100 possible locations from a specific pattern.

You will need to work with three features of a single stamp in order to “plate” it: the perforation measurement (easy-ish), match the “nibs”, and match the unique alignment of the peaks and valleys to an illustration (more difficult).

Plating a single stamp starts by first “perfig” it. Ok, again we are using the term “perfig” in a historical sense; there are no perforations to measure but we are using a perforation gauge to measure the serpentine die cutting.

There are about a dozen of the 4,346 unique positions that can be spotted just by looking at a single stamp. Why? These particular stamps have some kind of abnormality in the die cutting (such as the “ski jump” or certain stamps from Pattern 9, column 5 which has several odd shaped peaks/valleys). The two used stamps from Figure 11 were spotted in an accumulation of about 560 used \$1.10 Flower coil stamps simply by looking at odd shapes in the peaks and valleys.

In some rare cases the perforation measurement of the top and bottom of a single stamp may narrow the possible plate position down to a handful of possible locations. In most cases though there will still be dozens (or more) possible plate positions. Following the “perfig” process you can either attempt to match the stamp against one you know falls above or below it, match the stamp against mint strips that you have in your collection, or you can match it against an illustration (such as those found in Figures 6 and 8).

Matching a stamp to identify its plate position requires an *exact* match, not one that is “close”. I repeat, an *exact* match is required. Sliding one stamp into another (peaks into valleys and valleys into peaks) will help in the process. Trust me, many times you will think the stamp belongs in a certain position but it will not be an exact match. You will also need to match any “nibs” (if present) to help in identifying the plate position. “Nibs” *will* remain after a stamp is separated from its neighbour (see Figure 2).

Matching to an illustration would require detailed scans of all 12 die cutting mats ... a project that is still in progress by myself. Most of the patterns (and strips of 10



Figure 11  
\$1.10 Flower: two adjacent stamps from Pattern 9, column 5, rows 2-3



stamps) have been scanned but they need to be “tweaked” to enhance the die cutting in order to make them useful.

### Plating Example # 1

The used \$1.10 Flower coil illustrated in Figure 12 has, by chance, a portion of the gutter still attached to the bottom (based on the wavy cut at the very bottom it can be discerned that this is actually the first stamp in the roll, or last depending on how you look at it).

A check of the charts that follow shows that the \$1.10 Flower coil had two different die cut mat patterns (8 and 9), not counting pattern 5 which is the quarterly pack singles. Having the attached gutter narrows down the possible plate positions from 200 to just 20 — a far easier task. The perf measurement is 8.35 on the top and 8.05 on the bottom. A check of the perforation charts (that follow) shows that one position matches this perf exactly (pattern 8, col. 10, row 10) and a couple of others are close (pattern 8, col. 3 or 4, row 10). A check of the “nibs” and comparing them with mint strips of 10 that comprise my original plating guide shows that the stamp must come from col. 10, row 10 of pattern 8.

### Plating Example # 2

The first example was made easier because it was a positional piece (had an attached gutter) and the denomination only came from two patterns. How about the 2008 Permanent™ stamp, which had three different patterns, all of which are relatively similar in gauge?

The stamp illustrated in Figure 13 (picked completely at random from an accumulation) is from Pattern 10, col. 9, row 2. It only took 10 minutes to plate it: perf (8.75 at top and 8.80 at bottom), find possible matches from all three patterns and compare the “nibs” against mint strips. Who would take that much time to plate each and every one of their used accumulation? Who would be dumb enough to waste their time? I refuse to answer that question on account that it will get me into trouble!

### Who Cares?

Ok, lets be realistic. For the general collector who has a few used stamps lying around, do they care that they are all different based on the die cutting, and then want to find the specific printing and plate position? Probably not.

Do *you*, as a member of the Elizabethan Study Group, and perhaps a more specialized collector, want to plate your single stamps? Personally, I find this facet of Canadian philately extremely fascinating. I'll keep standing on my “soap box” and try to convert all collectors into wanting to specialize to the nth degree.

### Other Areas of Study

In this article we did not discuss tagging. Based on a look at the 561 \$1.10 Flower coil stamps alluded to earlier, there were two different types of tagging used on this stamp. Is it possible that the two different die cut mats, combined with the two different types of tagging, resulted in more possible combinations of varieties? Quite likely, but that will have to wait for another day.

Another area of study, which can help to fill in some of the details of these die cut mats, is the coil boxes that have production dates. If you have been saving any of these boxes I would welcome an e-mail from you with the details (product number, production date and time, roll number, etc.)

Wow. Have fun collecting these 4,000+ varieties!



Figure 12  
\$1.10 Flower: used single with attached gutter. Plate position is Pattern 8, column 10, row 10.



Figure 13  
Permanent™ Flower: used single on piece. Plate position is Pattern 10, column 9, row 2.

Special thanks to the following for loaning me specific material to study (and proofing): Mirko Zatka (Zatka Philately), Andrew Chung, Rick Day (Medallion Stamps), James Love.

Both Mirko and Rick have selected stock of these stamps (such as quarterly pack singles). Contact information follows:

Medallion Stamps  
PO Box 40525 Upper Brant PO  
Burlington, ON L7P 4W1  
medallionstamps@cogeco.ca

Zatka Philately  
PO Box 1181  
Calgary, AB T2P 2K9  
mjzatka@shaw.ca

## Leaf

Sep 2004



2054



2055

## Flower: 2005 Series

Dec 20, 2004



2072

Red Calla Lily



2073

Yellow Calla Lily



2074

Blue Iris

## Flower: 2006 Series

Dec 19, 2005



2128

Red Bergamot Blossom



2129

Yellow Lady's Slipper



2130

Pink Fairy Slipper



2131

Himalayan Blue Poppy

Pattern # 1 (8.00–8.85)  
no nibs (also Archive)

Pattern # 2 (7.75–8.90)  
Ski slope

Pattern # 3 (6.85–7.50) [2005.02]

Pattern # 4 (6.65–7.00) ????

Pattern # 6 (7.00–7.70)

Pattern # 7 (7.20–9.30) [2006.07]  
Ski bump, compound (51¢, \$1.05)

Pattern # 7i (7.20–9.30) [2006.09]  
Ski bump, compound (89¢, P-2187)

Pattern # 5 (6.45–7.05, from quarterly packs)

Pattern	Perf		Leaf (2004)		Flower (2005)			Flower (2006)				
			80¢ 2054	\$1.40 2055	50¢ 2072	85¢ 2073	\$1.45 2074	51¢ 2128	89¢ 2129	\$1.05 2130	\$1.49 2131	
1	8.00–8.85	no nibs	√	√								1
2	7.75–8.90	ski slope	√		√	√	√					2
3	6.85–7.50				√	√						3
4	6.65–7.00				√							4
5	6.45–7.05				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	5
5inv	qtr pack	invert #5										5inv
6	7.00–7.70							√	√	√	√	6
7	7.20–9.30	bump, compound						√		√		7
7inv		invert #7							√			7inv
8	7.80–8.75											8
9	7.85–9.40	splits										9
10	8.35–9.10											10
11	7.90–8.80											11
12	8.10–9.60											12

## Flower: 2007 Series

Nov 16, 2006 (P)  
Dec 19, 2006



2187  
Spotted Coralroot



2195  
Flat-leaved Bladderwort



2196  
The Marsh Skullcap



2197  
The Little Larkspur

## Flower: 2008 Series

Dec 27, 2007



2244  
Island Red flowers



2245  
Janet Elizabeth  
'Fire Dancer'



2246  
Memoria Evelyn  
Light



2247  
Kaleidoscope  
'Conni'

## Olympics

Jan 15, 2009  
Feb 15, 2009 (98¢)



2307A  
Vancouver 2010  
emblem



2307B  
Vancouver 2010  
emblem



2308  
Miga



2309  
Sumi



2310  
Quatchi

Pattern # 8 (7.80–8.75) [2006.10]  
P-\$1.55

Pattern # 9 (7.85–9.40) [2007.02]  
Split mat (P-2187, 93, \$1.10)

Pattern # 10 (8.35–9.10) [2007.07]  
P-2187, P-\$1.60 [height of peaks 0.8mm]

Pattern # 11 (7.90–8.80) [2008.04]  
P-2244, 96¢ [height of peaks 1.0mm]

Pattern # 5i (qtr pack)

Pattern # 12 (8.10–9.60) [2008.07]  
P, \$1.15, \$1.60, Olympics

Flower (2007)				Flower (2008)				Olympic (2009)				
P (51¢)	93¢	\$1.10	\$1.55	P (52¢)	96¢	\$1.15	\$1.60	P (54¢)	98¢	\$1.18	\$1.65	
2187	2195	2196	2197	2244	2245	2246	2247	2307A, B	2308	2309	2310	
												1
												2
												3
												4
√	√	√	√									5
				√	√	√	√					5inv
												6
												7
√												7inv
√	√	√	√									8
√	√	√										9
√				√	√	√	√					10
				√	√							11
				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	12



### 1 2004 Leaf



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.60	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.10	8.25	8.30	8.30	8.05	8.20
R2	8.45	8.30	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30
R3	8.80	8.65	8.70	8.85	8.70	8.55	8.65	8.50	8.55	8.65
R4	8.55	8.50	8.45	8.65	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.55	8.70	8.90
R5	8.50	8.35	8.20	8.30	8.15	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.30
R6	8.40	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.35	8.55
R7	8.40	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.55	8.75	8.55	8.70
R8	8.50	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.30	8.50	8.50	8.65
R9	8.55	8.50	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.45
R10	8.45	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.20	8.35
	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.35	8.30	8.10	8.10

no nibs; (die cutting also viewed at Archives on 2005 Flower coils)

### 2 2004 Leaf/2005 Flower



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.35	7.75	8.15	8.25	8.50	8.00	8.60
R2	8.30	8.65	8.45	8.15	8.05	8.35	8.75	8.50	8.20	8.55
R3	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.40	7.85	8.20	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.00
R4	8.45	8.65	8.45	8.20	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.25	8.45
R5	8.45	8.75	8.60	8.60	8.05	8.10	8.30	8.10	7.90	8.25
R6	8.50	8.60	8.40	8.40	7.90	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.20	8.50
R7	8.55	8.70	8.20	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.45	8.00	7.90	8.25
R8	ski	8.80	8.55	8.40	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.15	7.75	8.45
R9	8.55	8.65	8.00	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.45	8.50
R10	8.50	8.80	8.25	8.65	8.90	8.75	8.80	8.60	8.35	8.80
	8.35	8.60	8.30	8.25	8.50	8.75	8.10	7.90	8.20	8.90

"ski jump" at C1/R8

### 3 2005 Flower



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	7.05	7.20	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.35
R2	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.40
R3	7.15	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.30
R4	6.95	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.40
R5	7.15	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.50
R6	7.10	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.40
R7	6.85	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.25
R8	7.10	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.35	7.35
R9	6.95	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.35	7.30
R10	7.05	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35
	7.15	7.30	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.30	7.40	7.35

### 4 2005 Flower



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1		6.85		7.35						
R2		7.00		6.90						
R3		6.90		7.00						
R4		6.80		6.80						
R5		6.80		6.80						
R6		6.90		6.80						
R7		6.80		6.95						
R8		6.65		6.85						
R9		6.55		7.00						
R10		6.60		6.90						
		7.40		6.95						

### 5 2005/2006/2007 Flower (Quarterly Packs)



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1										
R2										
R3			6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.65	6.65		
R4			6.75	6.85	6.80	6.90	6.85	7.05		
R5			6.55	6.70	6.85	6.75	6.80	6.70		
R6			6.60	6.90	6.70	6.75	6.80	6.75		
R7			6.75	6.70	6.90	7.00	6.85	6.75		
R8			6.50	6.85	6.65	7.05	6.85	6.55		
R9			6.95	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.45		
R10										

"nibs" in C5

### 5i 2008 Flower (Quarterly Packs) (#5 inverted)



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1										
R2										
R3			6.50	6.80	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.90		
R4			6.55	6.85	7.05	6.70	6.85	6.55		
R5			6.75	6.85	7.00	6.95	6.75	6.80		
R6			6.75	6.80	6.75	6.90	6.75	6.65		
R7			6.70	6.80	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.60		
R8			7.05	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85		
R9			6.70	6.65	6.75	6.80	6.80	6.75		
R10										

"nibs" in C6

The location of the 6x6 pattern #5 (quarterly pack singles) has been placed in the middle of the 10x10 grid — this is an assumption on my part.

**6**

**2006 Flower**



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	7.70	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.55	7.40	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.25
R2	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.55	7.35	7.35
R3	7.60	7.45	7.55	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.40
R4	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.35
R5	7.55	7.60	7.40	7.70	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.45
R6	7.60	7.40	7.25	7.20	7.35	7.45	7.50	7.45	7.55	7.25
R7	7.70	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.50	7.45	7.00
R8	7.50	7.30	7.25	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.65	7.50	7.35	7.25
R9	7.15	7.30	7.55	7.70	7.40	7.30	7.50	7.35	7.35	7.40
R10	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.55	7.35	7.60	7.50	7.45	7.70	7.10
	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.30	7.40	7.60

**7**

**2006 Flower (ski bump, compound)**



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	9.10	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.85	8.65
R2	8.20	8.50	8.30	8.10	8.45	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.00	8.20
R3	7.55	7.50	7.65	7.80	7.80	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.30
R4	8.10	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.05	7.85
R5	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.70	7.90	8.05	7.90	7.85	8.00
R6	8.60	9.25	9.25	8.90	8.75	9.30	8.90	8.65	8.40	8.70
R7	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.20
R8	8.60	8.65	8.90	9.30	9.20	8.95	8.95	9.05	9.20	8.90
R9	8.10s	8.50	8.00	8.10	7.80	8.30	8.30	8.10	8.10	8.55
R10	8.45	8.20	8.05	8.20	8.00	8.10	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.90
	8.35	8.15	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.00	8.10	8.15	7.95	8.05

"ski bump" at C1/R9

**7i**

**2006 Flower (#7 inverted) (ski bump, compound)**



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.05	8.00	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.25	8.45	8.25	8.15	8.30
R2	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.05	8.00	8.20	8.10	8.25	8.45
R3	8.55	8.10	8.10	8.25	8.35	7.80	8.10	7.90	8.40	8.10s
R4	8.95	9.20	9.05	8.95	9.00	9.20	9.30	8.90	8.60	8.55
R5	7.20	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
R6	8.75	8.45	8.70	8.85	9.30	8.70	8.85	9.30	9.30	8.65
R7	8.00	7.85	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.70	7.95	7.95	8.00	8.00
R8	7.80	8.00	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.10	7.95	7.95	7.95	8.10
R9	8.25	8.20	8.25	8.10	7.95	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.50	7.50
R10	8.15	8.05	8.40	8.55	8.60	8.40	8.15	8.30	8.50	8.15
	8.65	8.80	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.55	8.70	8.70	8.80	9.15

"ski bump" at C10/R3

**8**

**2007 Flower**



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.55	8.00	7.90	8.20	8.30	8.50	8.35	8.15	8.45	8.05
R2	8.45	8.05	8.50	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.20	8.20
R3	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.30	8.20	8.30	8.15
R4	8.40	7.85	7.80	8.15	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.20	8.30	8.20
R5	8.35	8.10	8.00	7.90	8.30	8.20	8.55	8.55	8.40	8.25
R6	8.50	8.45	8.55	8.45	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.05	7.85
R7	8.00	8.05	7.90	8.25	8.20	8.55	8.50	8.45	8.40	8.70
R8	8.40	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.20	8.25	8.50	8.45	8.25	8.20
R9	8.30	8.35	8.45	8.35	8.00	8.40	8.50	8.30	8.05	8.25
R10	8.50	8.35	8.30	8.35	8.75	8.65	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.35
	8.40	7.95	8.00	8.10	7.90	7.95	8.10	8.30	8.00	8.05

**9**

**2007 Flower ("split cuts")**



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.90	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.15	8.40	8.50	8.55	8.40	8.60
R2	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.60	8.20	8.55	8.80	8.90	9.10	8.80
R3	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.85	8.00	8.25	8.10	8.25	8.15
R4	8.60	8.55	8.50	8.45	8.70	8.80	8.85	9.00	9.10	8.85
R5	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.60	8.80	9.00	8.80	8.65	8.90	8.70
R6	8.60	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.80	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.65
R7	9.40	9.20	8.90	8.90	8.65	8.80	8.45	8.45	8.30	8.50
R8	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.80	9.05	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.85
R9	8.60	8.55	8.35	8.65	8.50	9.20	9.40	9.20	9.05	9.10
R10	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.05	8.00	8.20	8.20	7.95	8.15	8.15
	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.35	8.65	8.80	9.05	8.90	8.85

A few stamps from column 5 have "split" die cuts.

## 10 2007/2008 Flower (0.8mm peaks)



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.55
R2	8.85	8.90	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.05	9.05
R3	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.55	8.55	8.75	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.95
R4	8.60	8.90	8.90	8.60	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.70	8.80	8.90
R5	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.55	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.70	8.70
R6	8.75	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.00
R7	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.90	8.85	8.70	8.70	8.80
R8	8.90	8.90	9.00	8.95	8.85	8.90	8.70	8.80	8.90	8.65
R9	8.70	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.80
R10	8.70	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.80	9.00	9.00	8.95	9.00	8.95
	8.85	9.00	8.90	9.05	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10

## 11 2008 Flower (1.0mm peaks)



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.10
R2	8.70	8.75	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.65	8.50
R3	8.80	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.40	8.50	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.45
R4	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.35	8.35	8.60
R5	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.60	8.55	8.65	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.50
R6	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.30	8.30	8.25	8.35	8.35
R7	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.75
R8	8.15	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.20	8.25	8.45	8.35	8.35	8.55
R9	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.75
R10	7.95	8.15	8.10	8.05	7.95	7.95	8.10	8.05	8.00	7.90
	8.20	8.40	8.35	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.50

## 12 2008 Flower/2009 Olympic



	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.10	8.10	8.25	8.20	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.30
R2	9.20	9.35	9.25	9.20	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.35
R3	8.65	8.55	8.65	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.65	8.70	8.65
R4	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.20	8.35	8.25	8.20	8.15	8.15
R5	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.90	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.00	9.00
R6	8.80	8.70	8.50	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.60
R7	9.40	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.30	9.25	9.40	9.50
R8	9.20	9.00	9.05	8.90	9.05	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.00
R9	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.60
R10	8.80	9.00	8.80	8.80	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.95	8.80	9.00
	9.20	9.30	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.15	9.10	9.20	9.25

All measurements are from the left-most peak to the right-most peak across a single stamp. A shift in the die cutting can result in a difference of measurement to those listed here by as much as 0.05, 0.10 or even 0.15.

The measurements are rounded to the nearest 0.05, which is easy to discern on the gauge I produced, printed by Mirko Zatka, and distributed via the Elizabethan II Study Group for a small donation.

### To Canada and USA:

\$2.50 in mint Canadian postage stamps and #10 SASE

### To International:

\$4.10 in mint Canadian postage stamps or cash

Perforation gauge requests should be sent to:

The Editor, *Corgi Times*  
 P.O. Box 104  
 Seddons Corners, MB R0E 1X0  
 Canada

